

in April, 1882, and among those present were three delegates representing the Canadian government, two of whom are still alive. The convention was actually the best ever held, successful as succeeding ones have been. A second convention was held in Montreal the same year, and Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere was the first president. This convention passed off with as much aplomb as the one in Cincinnati, and from that time the fortunes of the international association which was known as the American Forestry Association, were unquestioned. In 1900 the Canadian Forestry Association was formed and its progress had been rapid and its influence immense.

'There is an antagonism between the forester and the lumberman,' said Dr. Fernow in conclusion. 'It is an antagonism that will never die, that can never die. The lumberman is the harvester and, like the harvesters whom the railways bring into the west at this season of the year, he is no more a forester than they are farmers. The forester is the farmer who is cultivating a crop and the lumberman is the harvester who is gathering it in.'

CANADA'S FOREST RESOURCES REVIEWED.

Mr. James White, secretary of the Commission of Conservation of Canada, warned the lumbermen as well as the public that the timber resources of the Dominion were not illimitable. No more dangerous idea, no more ruinous conception, could be entertained, he said. Instead of the forests of the Dominion being unlimited, they were absolutely the very reverse. One idea was that they were greater than those of the United States. They never were on a level with the latter. The forest resources of Nova Scotia, at the present milling capacity, were only enough for twenty years. In New Brunswick there were no definite figures, but no doubt between the cut made by the lumbermen and the devastation of fire their forest resources must be tremendously depleted.

To-day Quebec had no pine that was not in private hands. There were large areas of spruce, which would be of great value, but it was not the sort of timber that could be shipped southwards. In Ontario the estimate of the white and red pine that was still the property of the crown was ten or twelve billion feet, and if the present milling capacity was kept up it would not last more than twelve to fifteen years. Westward, in the territory of Keewatin, while there were large areas of spruce, there was nothing comparable to the great forests which formerly covered the whole of southern Ontario. In the great virgin forests which he had seen a quarter of a century ago in the Rockies there had been enormous devastation by fire.

In British Columbia there were vast forests, but the word illimitable was not applicable to them. Douglas fir was the most valuable tree, but a glance at the northern boundary of its growth showed that it was not unlimited. The other immense areas did not contain anything like the illimitable quantity popular fancy attributed to them. Mr. White said one of the features of the day was the endeavor to get at the truth in such matters, and this was part of the work the Commission of Conservation was trying to accomplish. The commission was getting as detailed and accurate a report as possible of what Canada had, and proposed to tell the truth as it found it.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, Dominion Director of Forestry, as a past secretary, commended the work of the present one. Taking up Dr. Fernow's story of early times he reminded his auditors of the work of William Little of Montreal in 1882 and onward, and of Mr. E. Stewart in starting the movement for the Canadian Forestry Association in 1899. He traced its growth until the present and saw a great field of usefulness before the Association.

THE VALUE OF B.C. FORESTS.

Mr. H. R. MacMillan gave a very interesting account of the formation of the provincial forest service in a manner which appealed to the general public. He reminded British Columbians that in their forests they had an asset, which thus early in the development of the service was yielding an annual revenue of \$2,600,000. As indicative of the small size of the logs with which the Eastern lumberman now has to be content, Mr. MacMillan mentioned that there are to-day in British Columbia dozens of Eastern lumberjacks who have come out here because there are no longer logs large enough in the woods to carry them in the rivers. Between Lake Winnipeg and the Rocky mountains there was no lumber beyond a small local supply, and it was certain that there would be developed in the prairies an enormous market for the forest products of this province. He believed that the tremendous extension of the lumber industry would not reach its limit until at least \$100,000,000 was brought in annually by the sale of forest products for distribution among the people of the province.

The chief forester explained very graphically the effect of denudation of hillsides on the storage of water and the maintenance of the flow of the rivers and streams, upon which depended the utilization of the water-powers, of which this province had so many. In the pictures which were thrown on the screen afterwards, the result which has followed the destruction of forests in portions of the States, in France and in other countries, was brought home. In concluding