

The Premier also referred to the areas which ought to be administered as municipal forests, and to the legislation passed last session to deal with this matter. He spoke of what had already been started in connection with this project, notably in the county of Simcoe, but said that it was not much use for Governments to legislate unless the people and the municipalities were enthused into creating an asset for posterity. The Premier said he did not know whether they should not even go as far as planting along highways and planting shelter belts.

#### Plan for Planting.

Speaking once again of the region south of the French River and between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River the Premier said the Government had under consideration a plan to plant several square miles a year. It would be necessary to provide forest nurseries, but the matter had been gone into by the department,

and he found it was not so difficult or so costly as he had expected. The men engaged by the Government estimated that if 10,000 acres a year were planted, dividing it into four or five sections, and handling it from different nursery sections, the Province would have sufficient coming in at the end of sixty years to supply 400,000,000 board feet of lumber per year, or about 50,000,000 more than the present annual cut. The annual expenditure would be about \$200,000, and he showed how this could be financed from the revenues from the timber resources of the Province.

The time had come when the Province must look to secure a maximum production from the timber lands as well as a maximum production from the agricultural lands, for there was not so very much difference between the two things. That was the forward policy he hoped to see carried out.

#### QUICK GROWN TREES FOR THE PRAIRIES.

Many of the species which can be used on the prairies are very rapid growers, for example, cottonwood, willow, Russian poplar, and Manitoba maple. It is safe to say that wood large enough for fuel can be grown from any of these trees within six years. After that time a plantation will increase in value and productivity year by year and will prove one of the best investments on the farm.—Norman M. Ross, Indian Head Forest Nursery Station.

and burns the remaining "slash" to reduce the fire-hazard and leave the forest in shape for growing a new crop. It means also seeding and planting in certain cases. While much remains to be done, the advance from the old methods of unregulated logging has been very great, and the outlook is most encouraging.

Progress in sound forestry practice can be secured only as it is supported by educated public opinion and the advance of technical knowledge; and the work of informing the public and securing of technical information is an important function of the Dominion Forest Service. This work falls into the main lines of stock-taking of the forests; securing of statistics as to the manufacturer and consumption of forest products; the improvement of utilization methods through the work of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada; and of research stations."

### The Dominion National Forests

By T. W. Dwight, Assistant Director of Forestry.

In an address presented before the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers and the Society of American Foresters, at Toronto.

"The Dominion national forests in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia are protected and managed for the use of the people. The aim of the Forestry Branch is to provide from year to year as much fuel and building timber as pos-

sible for the settlers on the agricultural lands surrounding the reserves and at the same time to increase the stock of the better classes of timber till the area has reached its maximum of production. This means in addition to protection from fire and insect damage, closely supervised logging, under a system of permits and small sales, whereby the operator cuts mature and over-mature timber, takes out every part of the tree that can be utilized,



An interesting scene below Fort McMurray on the Athabasca River.