

What Development Means.

A small concrete example of the development of our timber areas might serve to emphasize the point. This year His Excellency, the Governor of Newfoundland paid us a visit and Dr. Harry L. Paddon, my colleague for eight years, was able to point out the very great probability of there being hunger during the winter as the fur prospect was very small. His Excellency considered the matter of sufficient importance to have a government inspector go all the way north from St. John to examine a boiler left with other machinery on the coast at the bottom of Hamilton Inlet, with a view of having half a million or so of lumber sawn to give work for trappers who might make poor hunts.

The one and only real need of Labrador, as I see it, is some wage earning industry, such as pulp and paper making would afford, and which we are confident it will see in the next few years.

To the Empire, the asset of a people preserving our seafaring genius along that coast, handy, hardy, self reliant and resourceful, with true British loyalty and ideals would be invaluable and whoever helps toward that end is a better patriot than he who says "the North is a cold country; every Englishman should move to the softer places of earth."

Wilfrid Grenfell.

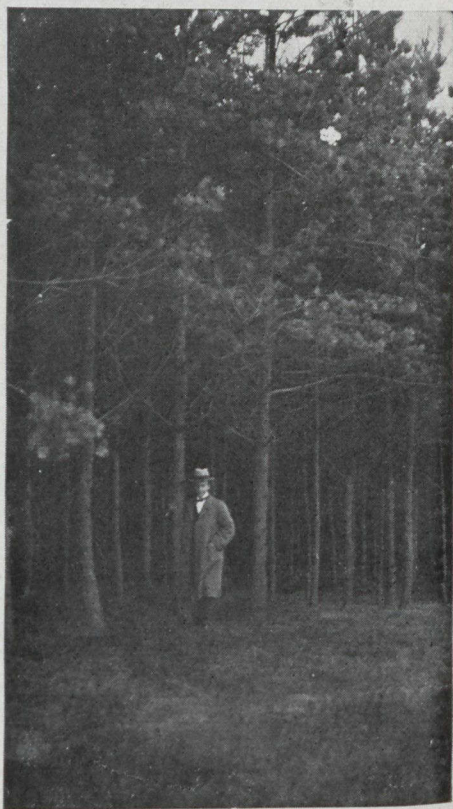
The Labrador Boundary.

The coast of Labrador was annexed to Newfoundland in 1763. Ten years later, owing to difficulties arising out of grants made to a number of persons under the French rule, it was changed to Canadian jurisdiction. In 1809 it was again transferred to Newfoundland and has since been attached to this colony.

The difficulty arises over different interpretations of the words "coast of Labrador." One view is that Newfoundland can claim only the coast between Blanc Sablon and Cape Chidley, with perhaps a half a mile inland, and that the rest of Labrador belongs to Canada. As defined in the letters patent, constituting the office of governor of Newfoundland, the boundary was described as a line drawn between Blanc Sablon and Cape Chidley, which would pass through the

ocean in certain sections and leave large areas of the coast to the westward of the line and therefore not under Newfoundland jurisdiction.

Many Newfoundland officials hold to the view that the correct delimitation was made in a sessional paper issued in this colony in 1864. Under the phraseology of this document Newfoundland would be entitled to thousands of square miles of the interior of the Labrador peninsula in addition to the coast.



A plantation of Scotch Pine in Windsor Forest, England, at the age of 20 years.

The Canadian Forestry Association

1915 - 3,000 members

1920 - 11,000 members