

whole subject of forest administration. In good time that commission would report, and in the meanwhile it would be premature, and perhaps improper, to turn things upside down. Those who had been patient had better, perhaps, pray for increased patience.

Pine Forests Nearing End.

"The most alarming thing," the Premier proceeded, "is that we are getting within sight—within very unpleasant sight—of the end of our virgin pine forests. I find that we have during the past

10 years an annual cut of pine of approximately 350,000,000 feet; that that is 100,000,000 feet more than is being reproduced by annual growth, and at that rate of consumption within 25, 30 or 35 years our virgin pine forests will, perhaps, be nearly exhausted. It is unthinkable that we can restrict the output of our forests. There is only one way to meet the situation, and that is by such provision for the future in the line of production, in the line of propagation, and in the line of taking care of the wastage; and when we come to look at it along those lines we

find things are not quite so hopeless as they would appear to be, because the thing the man in the street loses sight of is the very simple fact that trees grow. The average citizen in this country does not yet realize that trees are things that grow; that crops of them can be grown just the same as a crop of wheat, and the intelligent way to administer a forest area is not to set aside and hold out of the market great areas, but to provide such methods of reproduction as will take care of the needs of the country. Along that line something must be done."

To Take Stock of Resources.

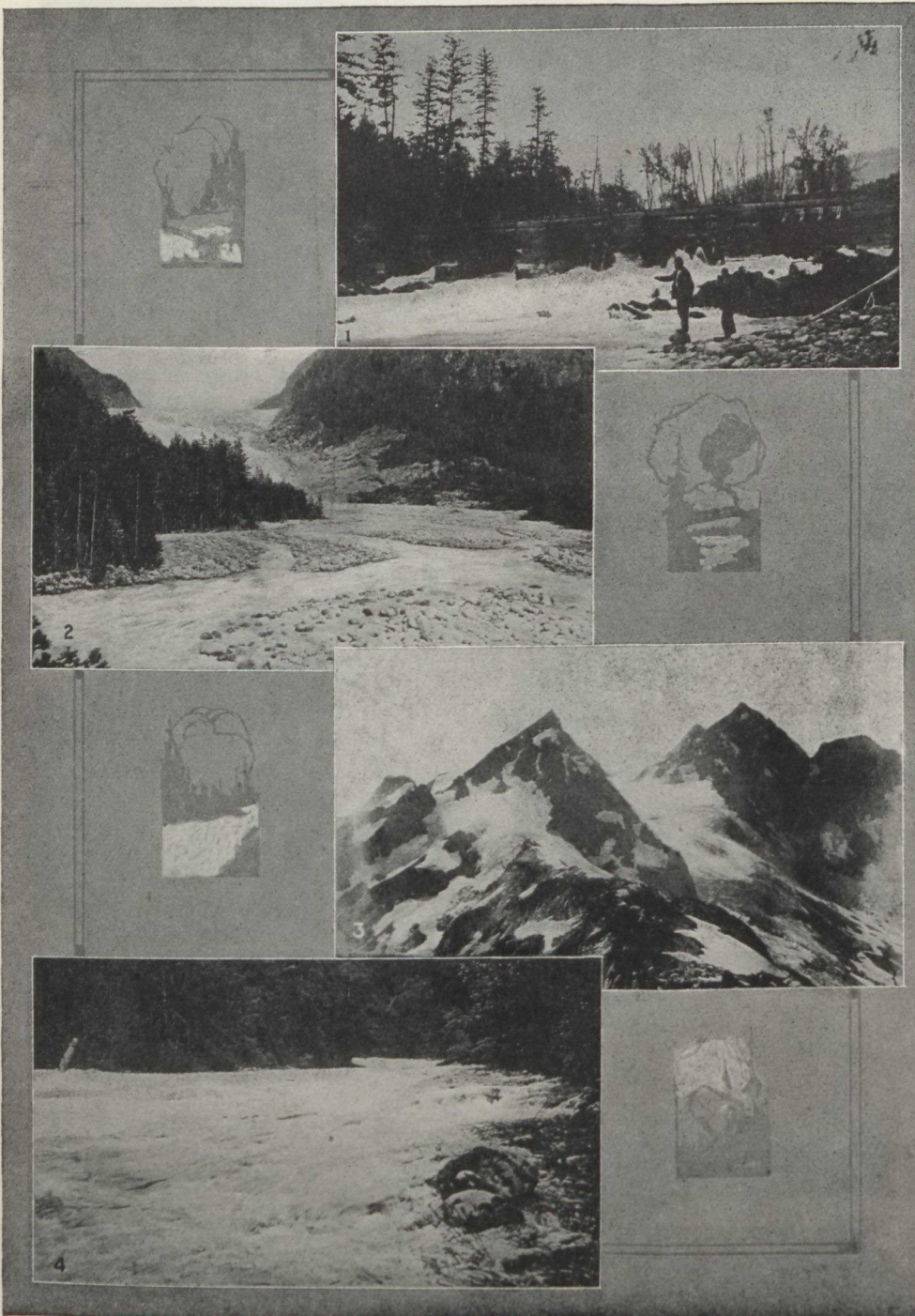
Declaring that the first thing to be done was to take stock of our resources and to find out where we were, Premier Drury outlined some of the things which had been done and some of the plans which were in contemplation by the Government, referring especially to the lower forest district of the Province—the area south of the French River, and between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River, which was perhaps the best of the forest lands for reproductive purposes. A plan had been proposed to put that upon an improved system of administration, and to provide for reafforestation for the production of pine timber.

Referring to fire protection, he pointed out that the forest areas of Ontario comprise approximately 100,000,000 acres, which are exposed to the fire menace in thousands of places from the tourist, the prospector, the hunter and the lumberman. He thought the steps which had been taken in the matter of fire protection had produced results, this being shown by the lack of serious fires in the very dry season of last year. The advertising campaign had also, he thought, been fruitful of good results. More, however, required to be done, and he suggested that they might have to adopt seaplane scouting, as well as keeping fire rangers permanently employed, utilizing them as cullers and scalers in the winter, and by this permanency insuring an efficient staff.

Value of the Farm Woodlot.

"When it comes to the problem of re-afforestation," said the Premier, "there is the real answer to the whole of the forest problem. There is the answer, it seems to me, to a continual and everlasting supply of timber."

In connection with this subject he dealt with the farm woodlot, pointing out that it was estimated that at the end of a hundred years we should be getting to the end of our coal measures, and remarking that we must not lose sight of the fact that we could help ourselves in the vital matter of fuel by growing fuel trees. He favored legislation for exempting farm woodlots from assessment and taxation.



BRITISH COLUMBIA SCENES.

1. Adams River Lumber Co's. Dam.
2. Ice River. Glacier—Many of the Rivers entering the inlets have their source in glaciers.
3. Mountains and Glaciers, Janes Lake Watershed.
4. Kiltuish River, Gardner Canal. Very typical of many of the coastal streams, as they course through the narrower valleys.