

been extended into Saskatchewan, the same plan has been adopted in designating it as was taken with the Porcupine reserves; that is, the part of the reserve within the province of Manitoba is known as Duck Mountain reserve No. 1, while that in Saskatchewan is called Duck Mountain reserve No. 2.

Saskatchewan—

In Saskatchewan Porcupine reserve No. 2 is unchanged. Moose Mountain Forest Reserve is diminished by seven square miles, while The Pines forest reserve has nine square miles added to its area. The Beaver Hills reserve is increased by twenty-seven square miles.

Three new reserves have been created, namely, Duck Mountain No. 2, Cypress Hills No. 2 and Nisbet forest reserves. Duck Mountain Reserve No. 2 has an area of eighty-one square miles; it is contiguous with Duck Mountain Reserve No. 1. The Cypress Hill Reserve No. 2 is contiguous with Cypress Hills reserve No. 1 as established under this Act; it is seventy-two square miles in area. The Nisbet forest reserve is directly across the river from Prince Albert; its area is 15 square miles.

Alberta—

The Cooking Lake reserve in Alberta is enlarged from 111.5 square miles to 114, and the Cypress Hills reserve from eighteen to eighty-one. The latter reserve is now known as Cypress Hills reserve No. 1 (for the same reason as in the case of the Porcupine and Duck Mountain reserves), and Cypress Hills reserve No. 2 is contiguous with it in Saskatchewan.

The largest reserve of all (first set aside by order in council in May, 1910, and referred to in the June, 1910, issue of the *Journal*) is the Rocky Mountain forest reserve. The area, as defined in the Act, is 18,213 square miles. This, of course, includes Rocky Mountain (Banff)

Park, Jasper Forest Park and the Waterton Lakes Park.

Buffalo Park, near Wainwright, Alta., is also set aside, 159 square miles in area.

The aggregate area of the reserves and parks is now 25,186½ square miles, as compared with 16,312¼ square miles formerly. The increase in Manitoba is nine and a half square miles, the area now under reserve being 3,584¾ square miles, as compared with the previous area 3,575¼ square miles. With the present area of 937 square miles under reserve, the Saskatchewan reserves have increased by 197 square miles over the former area of 740 square miles. Alberta's reserves have well nigh doubled in area, being now 18,564½ square miles as compared with 9,702, an increase of 8,862¼ square miles. In British Columbia alone has the area under reserve been lessened. In that province the former reserved area was 2,295 square miles; the area reserved is now 2,115¼ square miles, thus showing a decrease of 179¾ square miles.

TREE PLANTING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

A despatch from Moncton, N.B., to the St. John Telegraph reads:

Prof. R. B. Miller, head of the forestry department in the University of New Brunswick, is here superintending the planting of pine seedlings on a block of land owned by Dr. A. R. Myers about twelve miles from Moncton. In all some 45,000 transplants will be put in, covering a territory of about twenty-five acres. This is the first planting of white pine done in New Brunswick or in the maritime provinces.

Prof. Miller estimates in thirty or thirty-five years, white pine transplants will be good sized lumber. Dr. Myers, who is the first to introduce the restoring of the forests in New Brunswick, has secured a quantity of white pine seed and intends raising transplants of his own, thereby effecting a great saving. Prof. Miller is growing white pine seedlings at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, and expects to have some ready for distribution within a year or two.

It was Prof. Miller's intention to have a camp of students here to do the planting, but examinations interfered.