

years ago, will have to be adopted before any forestry system for Ontario is at all complete. These licenses as a rule cover all kinds of timber and the limits have in some cases been cut over several times, but are to-day (so greatly has timber increased in value and demand), held at higher figures than they were originally sold for. Some critics urge the extinction of these claims by simply refusing to renew the licenses at the end of the license year, but the Crown can scarcely afford to do anything so unfair. As a rule these licenses are held by monetary concerns as security for loans; no license of unlimited tenure has yet been cancelled by any Government of Ontario as long as the dues and ground rent are regularly paid, and to cancel a license under such circumstances would be to deal a staggering blow to the lumber industry. Some years ago the late Government listened to reason and set a time limit for the taking off at timber sold, and **as these districts fall into the Crown again they can most usefully be dealt with along broad forestry lines.** But the question of these old perpetual licenses will have to be justly dealt with.

The Government has under consideration also the question of **acquiring tracts of sandy soil in different parts of older Ontario for purposes of reafforestation and have taken a vote for this purpose.** As they stand, they are wind-swept and of little value. With tree growth, such land will take its proper place in the economy of nature, and where such territory covers a watershed, the result will be most beneficial to the rivers and streams.

The Government, through the Forestry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, is also helping the farmers of Ontario—many of whom have reason to regret the disappearance of timber from their lands—to replant their wood lots, and is supplying seedling trees and cuttings free of charge that will in time make plantations of waste lands and steep hillsides.