

better known every day, will be summarized. In the chapter under discussion the general accounts of Canada's forest resources, such as those made by Mr. Stewart, superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion are drawn up so that the reader is given a general idea of the wealth of Canada in this respect. Closing this chapter the author says:

"These speculations are extremely general, but they serve the purpose of pointing out that Canada is enormously rich in timber and the possibilities of long continued production are almost incalculable."

A valuable chapter on the forestry and forest reserves of Canada then follow. This gives an idea of the general trend of the legal conservation of Canada's forest resources. The records of the Canadian Forestry Association have evidently been liberally drawn on for this chapter, and, as near as we can judge, the facts and figures accurately state the position up to the time at which the writing of this volume must have ceased. Concerning the Dominion Forestry Association, the author cites one fact which, as this great work will probably be the standard for many years to come, is worthy of note as giving credit where credit is due. The author says that "to Mr. E. Stewart, superintendent of Forestry, more than to any one man is due the credit of the formation of the Dominion Forestry Association, for it was he who, on February 15th, 1900, called the meeting at which the organization was recommended, and as a result of which the organization was effected on March 8th, 1900, in the city of Ottawa."

The summary of Canadian Forest Reserves shows a grand total of 18,760,000 acres, and an addendum refers to and describes the Nepigon forest reserve of 4, 578,560 acres and the more recent Gaspesian reserve of about 1,600,000 acres under the Provincial Government of Quebec. In the chapter entitled, 'Canada—Production and Trade' the census figures of 1901 in relation to forest products are summarized, as well as many other tables of products, exports and imports, showing the greatness of Canada's trade in these lines. A special chapter is devoted to the cooperage stock industry of Canada which affords opportunity for summarizing the history of a most interesting trade which, to a far greater extent than many think has affected the progress and development of Canada.

Each of the Eastern Provinces of Canada is dealt with separately, a vast deal of information being summarized concerning its forest area and products, the laws governing the exploitation of the forest, the history of lumbering and even the personnel of the trade. As affording a means of comparing the present with the past, the account of Canadian lumbering conditions closes with a summary of a careful article published in 1874, showing the state of the industry at that time.