

afforestation, educational and practical, which it is now pursuing. Quebec still has its great forests, but the settled portions are, in many cases, bare of trees. It has no such systematic policy as to forestry as its great sister province; but the farmer there, too, is alive at last to the advantages of the wood-lot, and will henceforward compel an enlightened policy not only with regard to the maintenance of the proper proportion of field and forest of his own locality, but also, since it affects him and the people generally, a conservative administration of the great forests of the Province.

In Maritime Canada there is still much to be done. The three Atlantic Provinces, smaller than the others as they are, and, therefore, divided and weakened in the effort which the times so imperatively demand in the way of forestry, can scarcely be said to have given this question the consideration it deserves.

Apart from Prince Edward Island, agriculture has not been the exclusive occupation of their people. Nova Scotia is a large mineral Province, and the development of these riches has occupied her attention almost entirely. Out of thirteen millions of acres scarcely one million is given up exclusively to agriculture, and except in the alluvial stretches which form her rich fodder fields, the land has not been in any locality so completely denuded as to threaten the failure or to adversely affect the growing capacity of her cultivated fields. An economic timber policy is greatly to be desired, however, and this will very beneficially affect not only the cultivated areas of to-day, but those which to-morrow may in the needs of greater production, be subjected to the plough.

New Brunswick is a well wooded Province of seventeen million of acres, only a very small portion of which is given over to agriculture. The growing of timber for the money that is in it has been always a commercial pursuit of the people although no systematic forestry has ever been inaugurated. A great portion of the lands still remain under the Crown. Some ten millions of acres are granted lands, it is true, but even those are practically half under forest of some kind. Certainly less than five millions of acres are devoted to crop production; and, so far as we know, no organized system of farm forestry has yet been demanded or evolved. Of the seven and a half millions under the Crown, possibly six and a quarter are under timber license and the remainder burnt or barren areas. In the farming sections the errors of other places are apparent. The wood has been cleared away and in many cases whole portions of country bared of trees to the great disadvantage of successful agriculture. New Brunswick, while not under present circumstances vindicating to itself, the title of an agricultural province is nevertheless susceptible of successful field culture much more generally than