

in hemlock bark. For the older districts he suggested the establishment of a rule that there must be at least sixty per cent of arable land on all lots applied for, and then only where there are other lands in the same locality which are fit for settlement. The offering of small berths, and for limited periods, and the granting of pulp and pine concessions over the same areas had hastened the destruction of the timber. Mr. Miller's whole argument was for the permanent holding of forest lands and re-planting where necessary.

Mr. William Little, of Westmount, Que., took up the question of the lumber industry and its relation to the forest. In the last six years prices had risen 10 per cent in the eastern part of Canada. There was a great loss in the way lumber industry was carried on. So far, vast areas of timber had been sold by governments to people for a mere trifle of their value. He knew of a man who boasted that he bought a timber limit for \$20,000 from which he cut \$200,000 worth of timber and sold it for \$750,000. The selling of timber limits at a sacrifice was a common mistake of all the governments. Instead of Canada making money by lumbering, it made money by not lumbering. It was deplorable to look upon the immense losses caused by the sacrifice in timber sales. Mr. Little dealt in scathing terms with the lumbermen who went into the woods and chopped down valuable trees which were too small to make lumber.

"Forest and Lumbering in Nova Scotia," was the subject of a paper by F. C. Whitman, President of the Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association. He said that in the past, forestry in Nova Scotia has not been given much thought. The government of the province was too lenient in disposing of the timber lands and should have kept control instead of making absolute grants. The cutting of the best timber and fire have depleted lands that to-day should be valuable; and they might be made so by reforestation. At present, there are signs of a greater interest being taken by the Government of Nova Scotia and by lumber firms in forestry. The timber owners feel more assured under the present Act of "Protection of woods against fires" of their holdings being protected, and more inclined to conserve their cuttings and let the smaller growth reach maturity. The future gives promise of attention being paid to forest values, more conservative cutting, and with natural reproduction and protection there is every reason to believe that forest wealth will continue to be one of the most important assets of the Province of Nova Scotia. There is still to be solved the best method of reforesting in Nova Scotia, the kind of trees to plant and who will undertake the work. It would appear to be a proposition that the Government should take up, and as they own 1,500,000 acres there is ample area on which to begin such a work, and there is no doubt the