The forest budget for 1903, closed with a surplus of over \$12,-000,000, an increase of about \$2,500,000 above the preceding year.

For 1904 the income from the seven million acres of State forest is estimated at twelve million dollars, of which \$70,000 was expended for educational and scientific purposes, and \$1,-300,000 for purchase of lands and special improvements.

Since 1883 the waste area in the hands of the State increased by 34,000 acres, the total acquired in the twenty years being about 215,000 acres, of which 85,000 acres or 1.43% of the Prussian forest domain remain in waste condition, the reforestation having proceeded at the rate of about 9,000 acres per year for the twenty years.

In Russia the income from the State forests in the middle of last century amounted to about \$500,000, in 1892 it was \$10,000,000, and in 1901 over \$28,000,000, in addition to \$10,000,000 worth of free wood. The net income was \$23,000,000 a remarkable increase due to a number of causes, but largely to better management. Of the 650,000,000 acres of forest controlled by the State, only about ten per cent. are worked under working plans. Only \$50,000 or one-half of one per cent. goes to planting, as against 7.5 per cent. in Prussia.—*American Forestry Quarterly*.

The colored illustrations in this issue of the Forestry Journal are from a pamphlet descriptive of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, which has been issued by the Department of the Interior, and are used by kind permission of the Department. The Canadian National Park, which is unsurpassed in the beauty and boldness of its scenery, is becoming a favorite resort for pleasure seekers.