

of the actions of those who preceded us, the widespread interest in forestry promises to repair this neglect in very large measure. One of the most striking evidences of this movement is the first of a series of four large and handsome volumes on "The History of the Lumber Industry in America," which is just now claiming the attention of the public. This history, which promises to be an indispensable work of reference for those interested in the subject, as well as a most interesting account of the facts, is the work of Mr. James Elliott Defebaugh, editor of the *American Lumberman*. The work is published by the American Lumberman in Chicago. Volume I, which is now before us, contains 559 large octavo pages. The matter is divided into 31 chapters. After an excellent account of the discovery and early settlement of America in which the attractions to settlers held out by the forest are clearly shown, the author goes on with an account of North American forest geography. This chapter is especially valuable. It gives an account of the timbered area, with some consideration of the influence of climate upon forests and vice versa, and closes with a cyclopedic list of the commercial tree species of America. This latter portion of the chapter, which must depend for its value upon its perfect accuracy is based upon Mr. Charles S. Sargent's work, "The Sylva of North America," and is illuminated with foot notes giving quotations from that work on all points likely to arouse questions or require elucidation. Following this comes a portion of the work which will be of special interest to Canadians. About 135 pages, divided into three chapters are taken up with an account of the forest resources and lumber history of Newfoundland and Eastern Canada. One chapter is devoted to Labrador and Newfoundland. In the account of the latter is given a list of the principal trees found on the island and a brief history of the lumbering business leading up to the Harmsworth concession of which so much has recently been written. A brief summary of the Crown lands timber regulations is also given.

The first chapter, relating to Canada, is devoted to the commercial forests of this country. The omission from this portion of the work of any account of the great Pacific Coast forests of Canada and the industries which have been founded upon them, which omission naturally challenges the attention of the intelligent reader, is explained by a paragraph in which the author says that this 'will be reserved for detailed treatment in connection with the history of the lumber industry of the Pacific coast of the U. S. with which it is closely connected and which have been developed together.' Bare mention is made of the forests of the Canadian Northwest, although the author speaks of a practically continuous forest of sub-arctic species and characteristics, as existing to the north. It is to be hoped that in subsequent volumes the facts concerning this vast forest, which is becoming