

In New Brunswick there are 9000 square miles of forest area not under license, and 3500 miles under license.

The area of timber lands in the Dominion is estimated to cover in all about 280,000 square miles. In the United States, the timber lands yet remaining in possession of the Government occupy 132,000 square miles, representing, at the present rate of consumption, about 28 years' supply. The Hon. Geo. B. Loring, for many years Commissioner of Agriculture in the United States, is of opinion that in the course of one generation the forests of the United States will be almost entirely exhausted: in this case an active demand for Canadian timber is sure to spring up in the American market; so that unless the conservation of the forests of Canada is efficiently provided for by the Dominion authorities, this will be likely to constitute one more link in the chain of causes that are operating against the preservation of the forests of British North America. But the people of Canada appear now to be fully alive to the necessity of providing by legislative enactments against any further careless or reckless dealing with what should be one of the most permanent and valuable sources of revenue to the Dominion. Measures will probably be introduced providing for the setting aside of large districts for forest purposes, and for the regular maintenance of officials charged with the duty of preventing the occurrence of forest fires. At present, the Province of Quebec appears to take the lead in arboricultural legislation. The "arbour days," or tree-planting holidays of Quebec and New Brunswick, are deserving of speedy imitation in the other Provinces of the Dominion.

Canada is undoubtedly in need of one or more good schools of forestry, such as those which exist in France or Finland; and technical schools of this character should be established by the Government with as little delay as possible. It is well known that men who are selected by the Civil Service Examiners to enter the Woods and Forests Service of India, are required to spend a year or two in France, at the Forest School of Nancy, or at some similar institution, there to acquire that instruction in silviculture which their own country is unable to afford them. During several recent sessions, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., has brought under the notice of the House of Commons the utterly inadequate means this country possesses for the teaching of forestry, and last session obtained considerable support in his advocacy of the establishment of a forest school. In opposition to this proposal, it was urged that there are within the limits of the United Kingdom no woodlands of sufficient size to meet the requirements of such a school; but whether this be so or not, the objection is such as cannot possibly apply to Canada. The