

permitted to do so, he would invariably have chosen as his bush lot the worst part of his land and that containing the least timber.

As I said before, this scheme of my father's, which has now had over 30 years' trial, has proved a success. The lands sold as purely "wood lots" are to-day covered with a dense growth of timber and on the lands which were sold for settlement, the reserve has been almost invariably respected and the terms of the deed adhered to.

On a 100 acre lot, a reserve of say 20 acres, with the restrictions I have mentioned, as "perpetual forest reserve," would be amply sufficient to supply the purchaser and his representatives with an inexhaustible supply of fuel and building material and not only that, but every new township, instead of shortly becoming the treeless, parched desert our old settlements now are, would be covered with an ample supply of timber.

This forest cover would not only give the settler the fuel and building material he would need, but it would powerfully aid in maintaining the water powers with which a provident hand has so liberally endowed our favoured Province. Industries dependent on cheap motive power would be assured, agriculture would be enormously benefited, our settler would be free from any possible wood famine and nothing but good could result from the adoption of the policy I have but briefly outlined.

The suggestion I have made may, I trust, find sympathisers amongst those here to-day and I earnestly hope that this association, in its wisdom, will take the necessary steps to draw the different Provincial Governments' attention to the reform I have attempted to advocate. Its adoption cannot be prejudicial to the country, it can only be a practical factor for good.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS
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