

for lumbering purposes in Nova Scotia has never been, and is not now, large. The Province itself is small and a considerable portion of it has been cultivated and improved. In years gone by the Government was in the habit of granting land for lumbering purposes outright to lumbermen at 40 cents an acre, and the grant was absolute and conveyed the fee simple of the land to the grantee. Most of the large lumbering concerns hold their lands in this way. In 1899 a system of leases was adopted, the term being twenty years, and the dues 40 cents per acre where the timber to be cut was restricted to a minimum of ten inches in diameter, and 50 cents where a minimum of six inches was fixed. These fees were doubled in 1904. Conservative lumbering has given good results in Nova Scotia, where the growth of spruce appears to be rapid, but forest fires have caused great destruction. A Fire Act was passed in 1883, but was ineffective until a Fire Warden Service was established last year. The Act has been brought into effect in nine counties and in these municipalities no fire of any consequence occurred during the last season though it was an uncommonly dry one. The Act provides that no bush fire shall be set without previous notice to the Chief Ranger and with his consent, and this part of the Act is being cheerfully complied with by all persons clearing lands in these municipalities. The question of the possibility of special work in reforestation and the setting apart of forest reserves are two matters which are receiving consideration at present. The extent of ungranted forest land in Nova Scotia is 1,516,631 acres.

Mr. J. C. Langelier's review of the "Forest Wealth of the Province of Quebec," was an able and exhaustive one, to which no summary can do justice. Mr. Langelier divided the forest region into the northern district, lying north of the 48th parallel and the St. Lawrence and forming the most important forest area, the home of the spruce; the central district lying to the north of the St. Lawrence River, in which the white pine ranks first in importance; and the southern district, south of the River. Calculating the revenue from the timber on Government lands in these districts at \$420,000,000 at the regular rates of dues, Mr. Langelier gave a possible revenue of \$4,200,000 for one hundred years. All the forests of Quebec are accessible by water except