

to compel the habitant to preserve as "perpetual bush lot" a certain portion of his property. This scheme has been in operation for over 30 years and has proved a success. If success has attended the efforts of a private individual, I can see no reason why our Provincial Government, if it is willing to adopt the scheme and honestly and conscientiously carry it out, should not obtain a measure of success at least equal to that which we have attained.

Within the last thirty years, my father has made many sales of timber lands on his Seigniorship of Lotbinière. These sales have been of a two-fold nature. Some lands have been sold as "terre à bois," small bush lots of from 15 to 20 acres each, to provide fuel and construction material to the purchaser, others have been sold as agricultural lands, but with a bush lot reserve.

I will now draw your attention to the clauses in these deeds referring to the protection of the timber.

The following clause is found in the deed of sale of all timber lands, sold simply to supply the purchaser and his descendants with fuel and building material:—"It is moreover agreed between the parties to the present deed, that the said lot is sold upon the express condition, that no portion of the same shall be cultivated, that no wood or branches shall be burnt thereupon, that the lot will be preserved as a 'wood lot' by the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, and that no wood from the said lot shall be sold, under penalty of paying to the seller, his heirs and assigns the sum of \$100.00."

Where a lot was sold for the purpose of settlement, a timber reserve was always stipulated, in the following terms:—"Permission is given to open and cultivate the said lot up to such and such a limit, (and then comes the restriction) that the remainder of the said lot shall not be cultivated, that no wood or branches shall be burnt upon it, that the said portion of said lot shall be preserved as a 'wood lot' by the purchaser, his heirs and assigns for their own use and that no wood will be sold from the said reserve under a penalty of \$100.00."

In both cases the deeds further say, that the clauses I have cited are not only for the protection of the seller from fire that might spread to his adjacent lands, but to protect the purchasers also from the same danger. Allusion is also made to the fact (and that 30 years ago), that the sale in the case of a 'bush lot' is made to furnish the purchaser with fuel and building material that he can no longer find anywhere in the vicinity of his home.

In the case of lands to be settled, the forest reserve or "bush lot" was invariably made at one end of the lot or the other, so that all the bush lots should be contiguous. The purchaser was not allowed to select his timber reserve. Had he been