

have upon his property is a wood lot, well stocked with a variety of thrifty well grown trees, upon which he can draw, as occasion requires, for such wood material as he needs for his own use, with some to spare at times for the market. The uses to which farm grown timber can be put are almost incalculable and the demand is continuous. The wood lot should occupy the poorer parts of the farm, rocky or stony land, the thin-soiled ridges, very dry sand tracts and such wet swampy places as are not well fitted for agricultural purposes.

Various systems of managing a wood lot may be adopted, both to ensure permanence and profit. Where only firewood, fencing, hop poles, box lumber or such small stuff is required, and the wood lot is composed of deciduous trees only, the copse or coppice method, viz., growing from sprouts, will do very well, but if dimension timber is desired, or a growth of pine, spruce, hemlock or other coniferous trees is the object to be attained, the coppice system is not available; in such cases natural seeding or replanting are the only sources to be relied on to keep up the supply. Planting is always troublesome and more or less expensive, but may under certain circumstances, become absolutely necessary. Natural seeding costs nothing, is no trouble and is the most certain and in every way the most satisfactory method of keeping the wood lot up to its best standard of production. A proper proportion of seed bearing trees should therefore be retained in such positions over the whole lot as to ensure their furnishing sufficient seed to replant each portion of the wood lot as the timber is taken off it. This does not mean the maintenance of a lot of old trees upon the land until they shall have lost their usefulness as timber, but merely until such time as the cleared area surrounding them produces a strong growth of saplings from the seed which they have dropped. Provision for this can best be made by doing the annual cutting on a regular system under which the young growth outside the area to be cut over will be safe from injury, and the cleared portion will be at once seeded by the seed-bearing trees left for that purpose. In some parts of the country there are still wood lots in the possession of farmers, which have been regularly and systematically cut over for thirty or forty years, but which show no signs of deterioration, simply because the work has always been properly done with a view to reproduction of the trees, and care has been exercised at all times to avoid the destruction of the saplings.

Included with the report are the series of lectures on Forestry, delivered by Dr. B. E. Fernow at Queen's University in January, 1903.