

streamflow. The State each year buys uncultivated lands in the mountain regions, and up to January, 1907, it had acquired 503,000 acres in this way. Communes, associations, and private individuals are also assisted in reforestation work by grants of money, and be supplies of plants and seeds. Altogether 249,000 acres have been planted through this public assistance. Complete exemption from taxation for a long period of years is granted in case of plantations made on the tops and slopes of mountains. A reduction of three-fourths for all land planted or sown, whatever its situation, is also made.

One of the most striking examples of the results of planting waste lands is furnished by the reforestation of the "Karst" in Austria. The Karst was a stretch of barren lime-stone lands comprising some 600,000 acres in the hilly country along the Austrian shores of the Adriatic Sea. For centuries it had furnished the shiptimber and other wood supplies of Venice, but excessive cutting, together with burning and pasturing, had left it a waste almost beyond recovery. In 1865, the government began to offer help to land owners who would undertake forest planting there. Taxes were remitted for periods of years, technical advice was given, and plant material as well as money were supplied.

At present over 400,000 acres, or two-thirds of the Karst are under forest, partly as a result of planting, at a cost of eight or ten dollars an acre, and partly as a result of protection which made natural recuperation possible. In 1884, Austria also passed a reforestation law to control torrents. This law carries an annual appropriation of \$100,000, and extensive planting work has been successfully carried out under it.

Germany as a whole does not have so much waste land which it is necessary to plant. The Germans have been practicing forestry for so long a time that the greater part of the available land is already covered with forests. Some work, however, is done along this line. During the six years from 1901 to 1906 about 300,000 acres of land suitable for forestry were acquired in Prussia, although a part of this was already wooded. All possible assistance is also given to communes and private owners in planting work, and in 1908, \$110,000 was appropriated for this purpose. Baden endeavors to encourage forest planting by providing that all private waste lands, pastures, fields, and uplands planted with timber, remain free from taxation for a period of twenty years from the beginning of the first year of planting.

In Denmark no fixed appropriation is made for acquiring waste lands, but in the last twenty-five years over 43,000 acres have been purchased, and recently the annual cost for planting has amounted to over \$15,000. Tree planting on the dunes along the coast of Jutland for the purpose of protection from drifting sand is continuously going on. In addition to the work which the State is doing, annual grants are made to the Danish Heath Society, the special object of which is to encourage tree planting in Jutland. That the work pays is shown by the fact that during the last ten years the average annual profit from all State forest lands has been nearly \$100,000.

Other European countries are constantly doing similar planting work. Switzerland, for example, creates protection forests wherever possible by planting, and whenever forests are converted into farming and pasture lands an equal area may be ordered reforested. The great empire of Russia likewise spends large sums annually in planting. Belgium and little Holland are also active in making their waste lands productive through forest planting.

Putting every acre of land to its best use is the idea about which the whole policy of the conservation of natural resources revolves, and in the future the planting up of waste tracts in Canada and the United States is sure to be carried on extensively by private owners as well as by federal, provincial and state authorities.

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EARL GREY It is expected that in the  
GOES autumn His Excellency the  
NORTH. Governor-General will make  
a trip from Norway House,  
at the head of Lake Winnipeg, to Port  
Nelson (probably via the Hayes River),  
thence by steamer to Fort Churchill, and  
through Hudson Strait down the Labrador  
coast to St. John's, Nfld. He may be ac-  
companied by Sir Ern st H. Shackleton,  
the Antarctic explorer.

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THE HAND Portions of Algonquin  
OF THE Park are now being lumbered  
SPOILER. over for the hardwood  
and some species of coniferous  
timber left on them by former licencees.  
Negotiations between the Provincial author-  
ities and the licencees were fruitless, and  
the licencees, whose right to cut was given  
by statute in 1900, are proceeding with  
the cutting.

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Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of  
Forestry, spent the months of May and  
June in the West.