

mental purposes. The varieties sent out were Manitoba maple, elm, cottonwood, green ash, willows, and some conifers as tamarack, white spruce, jack pine and Scotch pine.

TRENT VALLEY WATERSHED.

Dr. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, said that in what had been termed the forest townships which comprised nine tenths of the 1,800 square miles in the district examined, the amount of land cleared was about nine per cent. Of this 8.4 per cent. was pasture and only 1.6 per cent. cultivated land. The general conclusion was that this area should have been protected and left to grow up again as a pinery. So unsuited was the district for farming that since the lumberman had left the families on the land were eking out a poor existence and should be given a chance to remove to better locations. It was estimated that after the fires had destroyed many millions' worth of property there was still left white pine young growth which mature would be

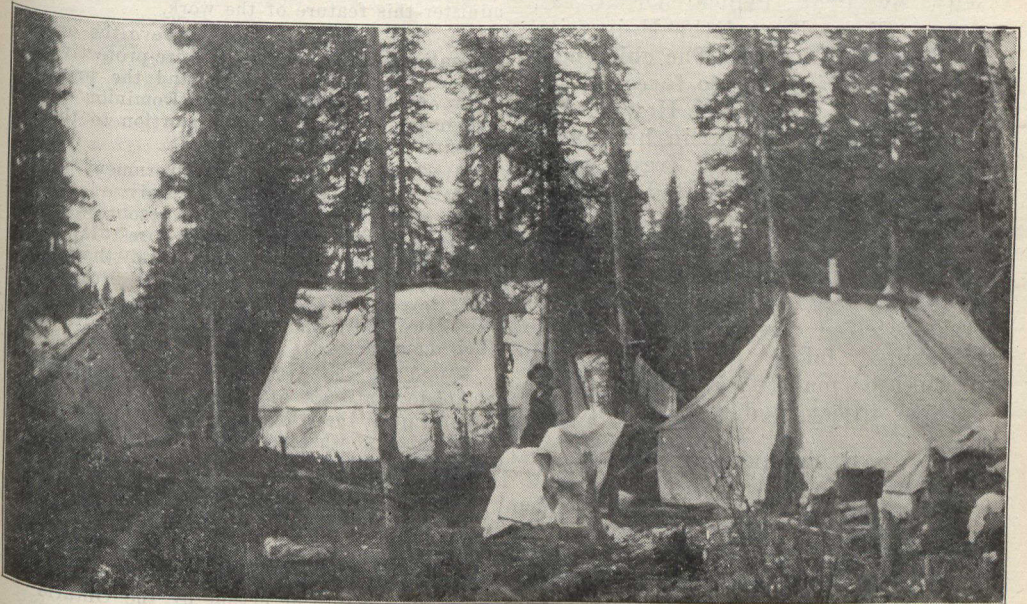
worth \$3,500,000, and pulpwood of potential value of \$4,500,000. Action looking toward the protection of this was urged. It was noted that Hastings County had acquired 2,200 acres of this area under tax sales for an average of seventeen cents per acre and was holding it for reforestation.

Regarding the northern clay belt of Ontario Dr. Fernow held that about fifty per cent. of the timber would be valuable for lumber or pulpwood, and he urged a classification of lands before allowing settlement to come in.

FUR FARMS AND ANIMAL SANCTUARIES.

Mr. M. J. Patton, the Assistant Secretary of the Commission in one part of his report dealt with the need for a system of national game refuges to preserve the beaver. This animal disappeared in Europe in the sixteenth century and would disappear in America in the twentieth unless national provision was made for its protection.

Very interesting was the report of



Camp in the Timbered Country between the Pas and Split Lake, Manitoba.