

twelve feet in length and four feet in width and at the time of germination each bed contains upwards of 14,000 seedlings. These are watched and cared for with the tenderness that a mother bestows upon her first born. Each bed has a covering of the finest wire to prevent the birds from picking at the tender plants as they appear above the ground. Each bed is daily inspected by an expert to see that injurious worms or diseases which might destroy the tiny trees do not find their way into the specially prepared earth in which they are planted. As time passes the weaklings in the bed die out and at the proper time the remaining plants are removed to the transplant beds, where they have more space in which to grow and develop. Here they are cultivated with the greatest care, and scores of women and girls are kept busy during the summer season removing weeds which might retard their growth.

The trees are left in the nursery until they are from two to three years of age, depending upon species, when they are removed to the scene of the reforestation operations. These operations are begun during the early part of April, and are continued about two months, during which time the field gangs under direction of trained foremen plant hundreds of thousands of the trees in soil which will bring the best results. During the past season over a million young trees were planted by the Company, and Superintendent Gristol has arranged a planting schedule covering the next three years which will add several million to the number of trees which will be set out each year on land which was nothing more than waste land until the Delaware and Hudson Company took up and developed their forestry work.

The reforestation of the upper Adirondacks is adding future wealth to this section, for the great cry of the present time is the rapidly growing shortage of timber, and with the present operation of the Company continued for a few years longer this section will increase in value.

ONE of the curious epistles sometimes received from Chinese laborers in the lumber mills of British Columbia has reached the hands of a well-known manager.

"dear Sir,—We would like you to Perform your Previous Promise of increasing our wages. We Remember that you Promised us before, that you will increase the wage as soon as other mill do that same to our Party. Now information have reach us, that all other mill, etc., such as Frasier mill, shull mill, and etc., have made a raise in our Chinese workers already; consequently we respectfully give you the request, dear sir, we do this by compulsion, you know the expense of living now a day has been awfully vast. Take rice instance, we have to pay \$7 for a sack of rice, sir, you can imagine how hard we are living. Hoping you approve our request and expect you answard as soon as possible, very Truly your—

Sawyer, packer and the others."

Application has been made to the Quebec Legislature to incorporate forest engineers as one of the closed professions. One of the conditions of admission to this body would bet a diploma from the Forest School of Laval University. The executive would have power to draw up a tariff of fees which would have all the force of law before the courts. None others than members of the Association could term themselves Forestry Engineers under penalty of fine or imprisonment. A protest was registered against the proposed act by Dean Adams of McGill University, who objected to membership in the Association being made conditional upon securing a diploma of only one Forest School.

What the forests of Northern Ontario mean to the maintenance of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway may be judged from the fact that during the past year 703,000 tons of freight out of a total tonnage of 1,361,000 tons represented the products of the forests. Pulpwood taken from free-holding lands and largely destined for United States mills represented 329,000 tons.