

Scotia, upon whose invitation the Convention is being held this year, and the lumbermen of that province. Mr. F. C. Whitman of Annapolis Royal, N.S., the Vice-President who is giving a great deal of time to this Convention, was present and explained what had been done to date. Mr. Whitman's efforts were much appreciated, and this appreciation was voiced by Hon. Mr. Charlton. After the question had been fully discussed, on motion of Senator Edwards, seconded by Mr. Denis Murphy, the date was fixed for September 2, 3 and 4, and other necessary matters settled. The attendance and spirit of this meeting augurs well for the success of the Halifax Convention.

#### **In the Maritime Provinces.**

As soon as possible after the Annual Meeting the Secretary went to Halifax, where he met Mr. F. C. Whitman, the Vice-President, and with him called upon Hon. O. T. Daniels, Attorney General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, and a number of leading citizens, and discussed the details of the Convention. These consultations were very satisfactory, and showed that there is a real desire on the part of a large section of the people of Nova Scotia for this Convention. It is fortunate that the best time of the year for the timber land owners to come to Halifax is also the most satisfactory time for people from Central and Western Canada to visit the Atlantic Coast. About half the timber of Nova Scotia is owned outright by farmers, whose holdings run from 200 acres to 1,000 acres in extent, probably averaging about 450 acres. Much of this has been cut over, and the owners are anxious to know how to handle these lands, in order to get the best results from their remaining forest, and to promote the young growth.

The lumbermen who own the other half, roughly speaking, of the timber in comparatively large blocks, are naturally keenly interested. They hold

their lands generally in fee simple, and can therefore adopt at once any methods that appeal to them. That the Government is interested in this subject both as it relates to Crown lands, and to forest lands generally is shown by the fact that detailed reference to this subject was made in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Legislature, in February of this year.

On the return journey to Ottawa, the Secretary spent some time at St. John and Fredericton, N.B., and found that the interest in forest conservation, which the Fredericton Convention of 1910 helped to arouse, has by no means died away, but that forestry matters in New Brunswick are more forward than they have ever been before.

#### **Tree Planting in Ontario.**

On another page will be found the report of an address by Mr. E. J. Zavitz, Provincial Forester of Ontario, explaining what has been done in tree planting by farmers in the older part of the province. As yet, tree planting is a very small part of forest work in Canada, yet in its own sphere it is most important. Much of the land of southern Ontario is unfit for anything else but trees, and if this land is not growing trees it represents a sheer loss to the community. Besides this there is the relation of the forests on these lands to stream flow, and agriculture. As Mr. Zavitz explains, the idea grows slowly, but as some of the older plantations have been set out for five or six years and are beginning to make a showing, there is every reason to believe progress will be much faster from this time onward. Tree planting on the prairies under the direction of the Dominion Forestry Branch has reached large proportions, and while it is natural to expect slower progress in the wooded provinces of Ontario and Quebec, yet in a few years it is bound to grow to large proportions in these provinces also.

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