

heavy pine sections. Several of them were seen at different times during the summer by parties in different sections of the park. Two of the rangers reported seeing a mother with a very fine lot of chickens. They were enabled to examine them closely seeing them on two different occasions. The successful propagation of this famous Scotch grouse should be a great attraction to the park and will furnish a new and useful game bird in that district.

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The quantities of wood cut in the Adirondack and Catskill forests during 1904 were 699,287,760 feet, spruce leading with 161 million feet, hemlock 69 million, white pine 36 million and hardwoods 68 million. In the Adirondacks 481,876 cords were used for pulpwood, four-fifths of which was spruce. The consumption of wood for pulp has increased from 5,835,844 feet in 1890 to 289,125,600 feet in 1904.

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Of how much of the northern part of Canada can the same description be given as the following, from a report of the Geological Survey on a portion of the Rainy River district:—

“Comparatively a great part of the country embraced in the area mapped has been ravaged by fire within the last half century. These devastating fires, which do so much to mar the beauty of the scenery and destroy the timber, are too often caused by the carelessness of explorers, prospectors and hunters. The Indians are very careful to extinguish their fires during the dry season, but it is to be regretted that the fatal carelessness of others cannot be checked. The amount of valuable timber thus destroyed is mutely but strongly attested by the gigantic half-burned dead pines which, towering in the air, add so much to the wildness and desolateness of the scene. Where sufficient time has elapsed a dense second growth has sprung up, consisting, in places, almost entirely of jack pine, thickly clustered, sometimes of more thinly scattered birches and poplars, but generally of all three, with the addition of spruce. Frequent clumps of Norway pine often break the monotony of the burnt country. These trees remain unscathed, and where they are thickly clustered, have often arrested the progress of fires in that direction.”