

that all efforts in that direction have had its support, and that it has had sufficient effect on public opinion to assist materially in making the way for such development easier. Annual meetings of the Association have been held each year, and reports of the proceedings have been published and widely distributed. The Association has, by resolution, made representations on forestry questions to different governments and other public bodies, all of which have received respectful consideration, and have had an influence on the course of forest legislation. By the editing of a forestry department in *Rod and Gun in Canada*, by public meetings and through the press, the purposes of the Association have been kept before its members and the public, and it is hoped to do this more completely through the columns of the present journal.

The Canadian Forestry Association, at the end of the fourth year of its existence, has a membership numbering nearly six hundred, including legislators, foresters, lumbermen, farmers, scientific men, and others. Its financial position is good, and in addition to the publication of the *Forestry Journal*, several advance steps are now under contemplation, with the object of reaching and arousing public interest more fully.

What are the possibilities of the future? In regard to this we may learn much from others.

Germany has for centuries been working out a forest administration, which from crude beginnings has developed into a highly specialized system, in which the annual returns from the forest have steadily increased both in quantity and value, although for the most part such forests are situated on poor, sandy soil, or in rough, hilly or mountainous districts. With a population of 240 persons to the square mile, Germany considers it profitable to not only keep her poor lands, at present forested, in that condition, but to increase the area of such forest lands, even by purchase. The net annual income from her 35,000,000 acres of forest land is \$63,000,000.

In France a similar policy has been followed, and although the recklessness of the Revolution period interfered with its steady advancement, since 1870 no forest lands belonging to the State have been alienated, but instead the area has been increased from year to year, and improved methods of management are being developed.

Canada's system of forest administration cannot, however, be wholly the same as that of any other country, and must start on a simple basis.

Its foundation has been laid in the policy, almost universal in Canada, of keeping the forest lands under Government control, in the fire-ranging system, and in the setting apart of forest