

Alaska, a distance of 3,700 miles, and have an average breadth of 700 miles, and the area of our forests is forty-four times greater than England, which is 59,000 square miles in extent. In Labrador we have an area of 1000 miles wide from East to West, by 1000 miles from North to South, equal to the whole of Western Europe, mostly covered with timber."

I have calculated, says Dr. Robert Bell, that about one-third of the country may be considered as *brule*, that is, under a second growth up to about ten years of age; one-third as intermediate, including trees between ten years of age and upwards; and one-third, including trees assuming the character of those of one hundred years or more. As already stated the area of our northern forests may be reckoned as forty-four times as great as that of England. Any one of these forty-four parts will produce wood enough to supply the ordinary demands of the present population of Canada, that is, five million people could get what is required for mining, fuel, etc., by taking the timber from a space the size of England and would be able to allow the other forty-three equal parts to be in reserve or used for export. Spruce trees grow much more rapidly up to about thirty years than they do afterwards. The addition made between thirty and one hundred years is much slower. The older the tree the slower the increase.

It must be remarked however, that the *brule* is not always covered with spruce but the crop is *Bouleau* and *Tremble*, and the easy seedling or weed trees; sometimes it is a heavy crop of wild cherry which succeeds a fire burnt district.

It must not be forgotten that for two hundred years and more the settler's axe, the *chantier*, and the forest fire, have been reducing the forest supply.

The ordinary receipts of the Province for 1901-1902 were \$4,515,169; of this amount \$1,234,072 was collected from