

fire sweeps up everything remaining; the damage by fire there is something enormous and a system of replanting the burnt ground should be immediately adopted all over Canada.

My experience of Nova Scotia is that an average or fairly good forest will give a growth of about 5% per annum—in other words, I reckon our property at Ingramport, Nova Scotia, to contain about 6,000 feet per acre of growing trees on an average over the whole ground. I don't mean 6,000 feet of big trees ready for cutting, but of all sizes of trees from perhaps the thickness of your arm upwards. On 100,000 acres this means 600 million feet, 5% growth on which would be something like 30 million feet per annum. Of course, the small trees are growing even more rapidly than the big ones. If any one were to cut down the big trees on this ground, there would not probably be more than half this quantity available of big timber suitable for deals, but the small growing timber is, in my opinion, quite as valuable as the big timber, because it is growing rapidly every year, and it takes the place of the big timber. Of course, lumbermen ignore the future, and look only to where they can get sufficient big trees every year as big as possible to feed their mills, and in a matter of five to ten years Nova Scotia will be practically exhausted, except a very few properties. The same remarks apply to Eastern Canada. Of course, there are large forests away north from Lake St. John and north in the direction of Hudson's Bay, but they are inaccessible, and the cost of getting them out is far too great at present, and what we have to deal with are the Eastern Canadian forests already opened up, and which, in my opinion, will be exhausted in ten to fifteen years unless some system is adopted by the Government of replanting on an extensive scale, and the only way to do that properly is to send men to Germany to study the German methods and also to study the system of planting adopted in Sweden and to have a system introduced into Canada which will benefit a future generation as well as the country.

On the 10,000 acres of burnt ground on my property, I have cut down all the trees, large and small, and have made the burnt trees into lumber to get the ground properly cleared up so that I can replant it immediately, and during the past two years I have been occupied at that. By the end of next year I hope to be finished with it, and then I propose to thin out the forest systematically year by year, as we do in Sweden, that is, to take a certain section of the forest each year and cut out the big trees carefully and to branch out these big trees to three or four inches at the small end, so that the branches may fall down on the ground and disappear quickly, and to log out these trees to about five or six inches at the top end and clear up the forest properly, instead of the system at present in vogue of cutting down a big tree and only taking off a root log and allowing 30 or 40 or 50 feet of the top