

Dr. Jas. Fletcher, the Entomologist, gives descriptions of the principal forest insects observed to have been destructive during the year. The Ash Leaved or Manitoba Maple appears to have had the largest number of enemies. They include the Basswood Looper, which destroys the leaves, the Negundo Twig-borer, which the name sufficiently describes, and the Negundo Plant Louse. In regard to the last, Dr. Fletcher states that when not controlled by spraying with kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap solution, these plant lice do serious injury to the trees they infest; and they are so persistent in their attacks that many lovers of trees in the West have given up the cultivation of the desirable and quick growing Negundo for other trees less subject to insect attack.

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*Summary Report of the Geological Survey for 1904; Dr. Robert Bell, Director. Pp. 392.*

This report contains the accounts by the different officers of the survey, of the explorations and surveys made throughout the Dominion during the season. While they relate mainly to the geological features of the country there are some notes in regard to forests and timber that are of interest.

The district at the headwaters of the Albany and Severn Rivers, which will be near the line of the new transcontinental railway, presents some interesting features in tree distribution. Spruce, poplar, banksian pine and birch are found everywhere over the whole district. White and red pine were noted only at the southern part of Lac Seul. One solitary white pine tree occurs on Slate lake, and this appears to be the northern limit of the tree in this district. Ash trees were observed here also for the last time on the way north. The white cedar is a rare tree; and this is its northern limit.

Large areas have been burnt along the route of the Wenasaga river, notably at Wenasaga lake, ten or twelve years ago, and at Big Portage lake, about five years ago: also on Gull lake. North of Cat lake, we enter, at the lower end of Cedar (Kishikas) lake, an area that has been burnt probably eight or nine years ago, and this extends to a few miles below the mouth of the Francis river, or a distance of over thirty-five miles. Eastward it extends at least to Windigo lake, ten or twelve miles to the right of the river, and westward as far as could be seen from the tops of the highest hills. This is generally being reforested with a second growth of banksian pine and poplar.

In very few places, either on the north or the south sides of the height-of-land, do the spruce and tamarack attain such a size as to make them economically important to the lumbering