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topic, the rapid disappearance of the forests, especially those of fir. They report that Government must do the work itself; nothing or little can be expected from private proprietors: only one of the latter is spoken of approvingly as making a movement in the right direction.

The rights of pasturage are reported to be a great obstacle, as the young trees must be fenced in order to protect them from sheep, which in Norway seem to be very agile in that particular part of the west coast, needing a higher fence than usual. The expense of fencing falls of course on the improving proprietor. One writer says Government should interfere on this point, for nothing will be done so long as sheep can roam at large. Another brings the same complaint against cattle.

It is recommended that the heath under the trees should be cut down when there is a good seed year, as it chokes the young plants. Another suggests that all woods attached to clerical or other offices should be resumed by Government; their extent is small, but the operations would give instructions to proprietors in the neighbourhood. In some places land is cheap, and could be bought to advantage, in others it is very much subdivided, and difficult to obtain.

All write gloomily, and the only hope is in the Government buying and replanting large stretches, and limiting the rights of pasturage.

It is recommended further, that Government officials should be required to assist all who wish their help in making attempts at forest culture. In general the people only care for money, and are careless of the future, with, of course, cheering exceptions. One English company, it is reported, has been hewing down at a great rate.

Something similar may be said of the reports on the economical condition of the kingdom, made by the prefects of nineteen prefectures, and a report of the same to the king by the Department of the Interior, with copies of administrative instructions, and forms of tabulated