

Chapter 76 of the statutes of British Columbia provides that a register of seed-crops shall be kept by a Seed Commissioner, and that any person wishing to grow a seed-crop must apply for registration and issue of a permit. Chapters 8 of Ontario, 47 and 65 of Saskatchewan, 10 and 21 of Alberta and 75 of British Columbia deal with the extension of credit to farmers and are referred to more particularly on pages 533 to 540 of the present volume.

Forestry.—The following is a summary of provincial legislation and regulations concerning forests. In New Brunswick, the Forest Act (chapter XIV) creates a Forest Service in the Department of Lands and Mines, and empowers the Minister to appoint a technically trained provincial forester. The Forest Service is to administer all statutes and regulations respecting forestry, hunting and fishing, forest and game protection, and is to have charge of the protection of forests from fire, the construction and maintenance of all permanent improvements (roads, telephone lines, etc.) and of reforestation. A Forest Advisory Commission is also created to consist of the Minister of Lands and Mines (Chairman), the Deputy Minister of that department, the Provincial Forester, one lumberman to represent the licensees and another lumberman or forester, to be named by the Minister, "who must be associated with the ownership or management of the Crown-granted forest lands." The functions of the Commission are to advise in regard to administration and to supervise all permanent appointments. All permanent appointments and, as far as possible, temporary appointments are to be by examination conducted by an Examining Board, comprised of the Provincial Forester, and two others, all appointments to be approved by the Commission after six months probation. A protection fund, to amount to \$100,000 per year, is created, made up as follows:—(1) \$30,000 of the revenue collected under the Wild Land Tax; (2) half a cent per acre on all timber areas under license (the Forest Protection Tax); (3) fines and fees under the Forest Fires Act and the Game Act; (4) balance to be provided from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Any balance at the end of the year is to be placed in a protection sinking fund, to be used in case of emergency. Permanent forest rangers are given all the powers of special constables. The Forest Fires Act (chapter XIII) provides for a closed season (April 15 to October 15), to be lengthened if necessary, during which no fire (except for cooking or warmth) may be set within half a mile of any slashing or débris, fallen or standing timber or brush land, until a permit has been obtained from a forest officer. Precautions to be taken when starting a fire are stated. Penalty is provided for any person leaving a fire burning so as to endanger the property of another person, and for carelessness in dropping lighted matches or pipe, cigar and cigarette ashes. No person may start a fire on any land not owned by him, except with the owner's consent. Any person neglecting to do his utmost to prevent a fire spreading is made an offender under the Act and liable to all expenses incurred in extinguishing it. Forest officers are empowered to compel the services of all males between eighteen and fifty years for extinguishing a fire. The Minister is given power to destroy any material which constitutes a fire danger. Débris around camps,