British Columbia may be said to possess the largest compact timber resources in the world. Only the fringe has been cut. It is estimated that the Douglass pine, cedar, spruce, Alaska pine, etc., standing in the railway belt, amount to 25,000,000,000 feet, worth $25,000,000. The coast is heavily timbered as far north as Alaska. There is no white pine, but spruce attains perfection in this section.

The following table shows the area in forests in various countries of the world :

Country.	Acres in forests.	Percent'ge of total area.
Europe.		
Austria	24,172,360	32 58
Hungary	18,777,771	23.52
Belgium	1,243,507	17.08
Bulgaria	3,291,100	12
France	23,466,450	17.92
Germany	34,347,000	25.70
Greece	2,025,400	12.60
Italy	10,131,235	14.31
Norway	19,288,626	24.53
Portugal	1,163,841	5.25
Roumania	4,942,000	15.22
Russia	498,240,000	37.15
Servia	5,763,163	48
Spain	16,354,941	13.03
Sweden	44,480,000	40.65
Switzerland	2,259,018	20.12
Turkey	3,500,000	8.93
United Kingdom	2,695,000	4
America.		
Canada	799,230,720	37.66
United States	450,000,000	23.29
British Guiana	5,760,000	18
Asia.		
India	140,000,000	25
Turkey	17,500,000	.....
Japan	28,700,000	30.24

AN EXHIBITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

THE City Library Association of Springfield, Mass., has recently erected a fine building, which is to be devoted to the display and use of collections in Natural History. As some interval of time must elapse before the collections can be installed, there has been arranged in the main museum hall — 123x47 feet in dimensions—an attractive and instructive exhibition of material which illustrates the rapid advance in geography and geology.

A study of this collection of maps and publications reveals great activity on the part of government and publishers in map-making and in the adaptation of recent discoveries for the use of school and colleges. An opportunity is offered to compare the technique and scope of the surveys and maps made by the United States, England, France and Germany. There are displayed a number of sheets of the Ordnance Survey of England and many staff maps from Germany and France. The clearness with which a multitude of details is shown on these productions is remarkable. Then the results of the topographical survey of the United States are shown in a carefully selected series of atlas sheets. The geographers of this country have taken up with much zeal the task of classifying various land forms. That such a proceeding is hedged round with difficulties is easily apparent. The best success has been had where the relative development of a region has been made the test in classification. Among the sheets on exhibition are several selected by Henry Gannett, chief geographer of the United States. Use has also been made of the recent work of Professor W. M. Davis, of Harvard University.

There is in the exhibition material which illustrates recent progress in geology. The exhibit made by the United States Geological Survey at Omaha has been loaned for the purposes of this exhibition. There are also examples of the work of the Geological Surveys of Great Britain, of Canada, of Germany and of many of the State governments. Especially fine work has been done in New Jersey under the direction of John C. Smock, and in Maryland by William Bullock Clarke. Professor B. K. Emerson, of Amherst College, has loaned his valuable manuscript maps on the geology of old Hampshire county, in Massachusetts.

There is also a very complete exhibition of the works of the best map makers in this country and abroad, and a number of relief maps. The Association cordially invites all persons interested in geography and geology to to visit the exhibition, which it is now planned to continue until July 1st.