



A herd of cattle grazing on a prairie forest reserve. In round numbers one hundred thousand head of stock—cattle, horses, and sheep—graze annually on the reserves. This use means much to the settlers and it is steadily increasing.

and the fish under that of the Dominion fishery authorities but the Forestry Branch co-operates with these, in this work. This means, of course, that hunters and fishermen in large numbers make use of the

reserves every year. This use is not contrary to good forest management and the Forestry Branch welcomes the coming of sportsmen, so long as they respect the regulations and are careful to do no dam-

age to the forests by fires or otherwise. The more that citizens know of the value and use of the forests, the greater care will all classes exercise in protecting them. This view is further carried out by the plan which allows citizens living near reserves to picnic, camp, or build summer cottages in locations along the shores of lakes designated for this purpose. Literally thousands of people every year enter the forest reserves for a few days, or a few hours recreation, and the number of cottages is increasing from year to year.

The People's Forests.

The purpose which the forests serve as a refuge for insectivorous birds that make war upon the insects which destroy such a large part of the farmers' crops is another way in which the reserves serve the public. In a word, the forest reserves are the people's forests, and they are managed so as to get the most out of them for the public not only for the present but also for the future, when the demands for all forest products will be even greater than at the present time.

Is the Time Ripe for a Canadian Sportsman's Association?

A Letter to the Members of the Canadian Forestry Association.

Having just returned from a successful deer hunt over one of Ontario's wild game covers convenient to the Capital, I am more than ever impressed with the absolute necessity of organizing in a National way the sportsmen of Canada, in order that the assistance and co-operation of every true sportsman from coast to coast may be secured for the protection and propagation of our Wild Game Animals, Birds and Fishes in Canada.

The actual value of Canada's wild game is surely sufficient to warrant the expenditure of a reasonable outlay for their protection at the present time. Figured in dollars and cents, the net food value reaches proportions almost unbelievable. Just focus your imagination on this, legally taken by gunners who applied for 1919 licenses, which they estimate represents an actual cash value of \$3,239,277. Now just figure for yourself what Canada's wild game resources would amount to. The total value is stupendous, but without the co-ordinated efforts of our sportsmen there is bound to be a marked depletion according as the country opens up and wild hunters of wild game are allowed to pursue their in-season and out-of-season depredations. Hunters also require education in wild game shooting, so that the minimum number of animals and birds may die of wounds, usually the result of wild shooting. One has only to

go to the woods in deer season and listen to the roar of from four to ten shots from a rapid fire rifle, at some poor buck who really thought the war was all over long ago. This wild shooting usually means nothing except possibly a wounded deer that very frequently gets away. Cool, deliberate shooting invariably brings down your game with from one to two shots.

Canada has many valuable wild game preserves, but why not make all our present large areas of wild lands game sanctuaries, with the good citizens of this country as their keepers. No game wardens could possibly provide our Government with such accurate first-hand information from year to year as a series of Sportsmen's organizations in every centre from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Bring in the Trapshooters, the fishing clubs and all the wild game hunting clubs and group them all into one Dominion organization, to be known as "THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN'S ASSOCIATION."

The logical plan of procedure, it would seem to me, would be to turn the whole undertaking over to the jurisdiction of The Canadian Forestry Association, who are already well organized for the protection of our valuable forests, which is the home of the wild game. Why not simply extend that protection to cover the wild game also. With their well-established Monthly Magazine, reaching scores of

thousands of Canadians, what better means could be adopted of arousing public interest in the conservation of Canada's wild animals, birds and fishes..

J. MOFFATT ROSS, Ottawa.

Editor's Note:—We will be very glad to receive letters commenting on Mr. Ross's suggestions.

FROM NORWOOD, MANITOBA.

"Your magazine has made wonderful progress during the past year and is now a magazine not only of use but of interest to the ordinary layman."—THOS. H. WILSON.

DRYING WINDS AND PRAIRIE PROSPERITY.

Mr. Archibald Mitchell, of the Canadian Forestry Association's Western Canada branch, has constructed a chart which will appear in the next issue of this magazine, giving striking evidence, gathered from the official records of the Meteorological Service, as to the windiest sections of the Canadian prairies and the arguments for tree planting presented thereby.