

the New York State Forestry Association and the Genesee Valley Forestry Association. There never was a time when there was so much real interest in forest protection as the present, and we propose to keep our members in touch with the different aspects of the movement from month to month.

On March 24 the daily papers contained reports of a number of rivers in dangerous flood in addition to the terrible floods of the Ohio Valley. Those noticed were the Speed River at Guelph, Ont.; the Grand at Galt, Ont.; the Rideau River, and a number of tributaries of the St. Lawrence in Quebec. On this date the streets in the lowest part of Sault au Re-collet, Que., were being navigated by boats, while the Hintonburgh district of Ottawa was badly inundated. The great Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers were also rising rapidly and causing apprehension. All this but points the moral of the danger of deforestation.

NUT GROWING.

Mr. W. C. Read of Vincennes, Indiana, in a paper read before the Kentucky State Horticultural Society urges the planting of nut trees throughout the Ohio Valley. He writes of black walnut, hazelnut, butternut, beechnut, the hickories, chestnut and pecan. He lays special stress on chestnut, walnut and pecan. While the chestnut is probably suitable for only the southern most parts of Canada, and while the pecan is perhaps, not suitable for Canada at all there is a considerable area where walnuts can be produced to advantage and to this Mr. Reed's remarks apply. He holds that English walnuts should be budded on native stock which adapts them to a wider range of soils, makes them hardier and causes them to ripen their wood earlier. Such trees have stood temperatures of 18 to 20 degrees below zero in Pennsylvania. Walnut trees require about the same care as apple trees and should be planted not less than 40 feet apart. If planted in orchard form the land may be utilized for growing field crops or may be under cropped with quick growing fruit trees. Mr. Reed claims that there are many thousand acres of land too rough to grow ordinary crops which will give good returns in nuts, and he speaks of \$100 per acre per year as an average return where the trees are given attention.

With this in view he urges the planting of handsome and stately nut bearing trees in place of the millions of useless willows and poplars which yield no financial returns.

THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE.

There were a number of important matters at the third annual meeting of the North Carolina Forestry Association. The President of the Association is Mr. E. B. Wright, a leading lumberman, and in his annual address the President remarked: 'The cause of forestry is the cause of the people, and I find ample justification for rejoicing in North Carolina to-day over the crystallization of a healthy public sentiment by all classes of people in favor of a more intelligent and businesslike application of the principles and practice of modern forestry.'

A leading furniture manufacturer said that unless forests were protected they would soon have to make furniture out of something else than lumber. The railway men claimed they were more interested in forests than the timber owners themselves, and the farmers' and the women's clubs were also represented. Among the resolution passed was one recommending further action in co-operation with the Federal Government under the Weeks Law; and protesting against the proposal to turn over the national forests to the various States. The Association believes that the Federal Government can handle the forests better than can the States.

FIGHTING THE BROWN TAIL MOTH.

In February a conference was called at Boston by the State Forester of Massachusetts for the purpose of bringing together those now fighting the gipsy and brown-tail moths and those who are likely to be concerned in the near future. New York State was represented at this conference. As shade tree pests these can be destroyed by spraying and destroying egg clusters, but these methods, expensive as they are, cannot be extended to fight such insects in forest trees. Dependence has to be placed in the parasites and diseases of these moths introduced from abroad. As an aid to this work it is proposed to put a barrier between affected and unaffected districts. Trees like the oak, willow and birch are apparently more favorable to the development of these insects, while they are unable to complete their life history on coniferous trees. It is therefore proposed to check the spread of the insects northward into the Adirondacks by having zones of white pines and other evergreens from which broad-leaved trees have been removed. With this is to go a strict quarantine of cordwood, lumber and nursery stock shipped from infested areas.