

average rainfall from 400 inches to single figures greatly affects the vast forests that extend over the mountains above the valleys of the Ganges and Brahmapootra to the great plateau of Tibet.

The zone of which we are speaking contains most of the great deserts, Gobi, the Indian and Arabian, part of the Sahara and others, and, as a consequence, the forest timbers are found only on elevated ranges or on lands affected by the neighborhood of oceans. How far reforestation will affect the climate and partly restore the

ravages of axe and fire does not concern us here, but the 150-square-mile-arboretum of *pinus pinaster* planted in France from the Gironde to Bayonne and replacing a sandy swamp shows what scientific forestry can do. In the United States the centre of the lumber industry has in recent years shifted in the direction of this midway zone. Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas are now respectively second, fourth and fifth of the States in point of lumber production.

Planting Nut-Bearing Trees

A good deal of advice is going the rounds of Canadian newspapers about planting nut-bearing trees along roadsides in preference to trees like elms and maples which do not bear nuts. Many of these newspaper items come from the United States, where the conditions are not the same as in Canada. The advice is good in principle but in detail it is to be received with caution. The fact that a tree grows well in Indiana is not a reason for planting it in New Brunswick or Manitoba. Canada has as fine native trees as any country in the world. Her great trees are pines, spruces, firs, cedars, larches, maples, birches, elms, etc., and in these, no other country equals her. In different parts of Canada, walnuts, butternuts, chestnuts, beeches, and hickories thrive, also oaks, black cherries, basswood, etc. What those who are about to plant a few roadside or lawn trees should do is to find out what kind of trees are native to their district and make a selection from these. This is not to say that enterprising citizens should not experiment with desirable trees which are not native to their districts, because in this way advances are made; but it is to say that the practice which has too often prevailed in the past of spending considerable sums of money in planting, say, catalpa,

pecans, and soft-shelled walnuts in different parts of Canada on the advice of gentlemen living in California or Virginia is not necessarily good business. Our Canadian foresters know more about tree-growing in Canada than any person outside. The Dominion Forestry Branch has issued two bulletins on this subject for different parts of Canada. Bulletin No. 1, "Tree-Planting on the Prairies," is devoted to the Prairie Provinces, while Bulletin No. 69, "Care of the Woodlot," covers the conditions in the rest of Canada. Either bulletin may be had free upon application to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

There is only one way of making the Canadian Forestry Association a fighting power in forest protection: If your membership fee of \$2 is unpaid for 1921, put your cheque in the post box to-day. The Association wages its campaigns entirely on voluntary subscriptions.