

turned his great head toward me, swinging it slowly from side to side. His jaws were open a little, and they were drooling. His eyes were small and shone with a dull red fire. In that moment I was certain that my end had come, for the big grizzly had smelled me many times, he had seen me and had felt the sting of my bullets, and vengeance was rightly his. He looked at me. And now I

saw there was no anger in that look. In those terrible moments my heart went out to that great, lonely brute. For perhaps two minutes the grizzly stood there, and then he went away, leaving me unharmed! And yet he knew that I was hunting him, that I had shot him, that I was his enemy! I was weak when I got on my legs again.

"From that hour something new

was born in me, a new world opened up for me, and in all my adventures since then that world and its possibilities have grown steadily more wonderful. I have learned the truth of the Biblical prophecy. It is not wild life that is at war with man, but man that is at war with wild life. In the heart of the wild creature, waiting to be fanned into life, is a love for man."

Irrigationists and Tree Planting

Efforts of Canadian Forestry Association appreciated by Western Canada Organizations.

APPRECIATION of the efforts of the Canadian Forestry Association in the conservation of our national forests and the extension of tree planting on the Prairies was expressed in a resolution that was passed unanimously at the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, at the end of July.

An address by Dean Howes, of the University of Alberta, on "Tree Planting as a Factor in Home Making," led to one of the most interesting discussions at the convention. Many farmers told of the success they had attained in the growing of trees and shrubs about their homes and of the satisfaction they had derived therefrom. A. L. Fryberger, one of the first settlers in the Eastern Section of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Irrigation Block, who came to Canada in 1914, said that his trees planted in 1916 had now reached a height of between twenty and thirty feet. He found them easy to grow. The need of getting the children interested in the planting of trees about the farm homes was insisted upon by many speakers. "If we can get the children to take a greater interest in tree planting on our prairie farms," said one speaker, "we need not bother about their fathers.

A Tree-loving community

A drive through part of the irrigated area in the neighborhood of the town of Brooks, which was part

of the programme of the convention on its transference to this town on the third day, was a practical demonstration of the manner in which trees readily respond to a little care in those parts of the prairies where irrigation is available. Though the country is only just beginning to get settled, a wonderful transformation has taken place already. In every direction are small farm communities, where belts of trees are rapidly hiding from view the neat farm homes and protecting them from the wind and the sun. In most cases the trees were planted as small slips no bigger than a pencil, but the application of water soon causes these slips to take root in the rich soil and the growth is very rapid. In two or three years a dense shelter belt is obtained, behind which it is easy to have a garden producing small fruits and all kinds of vegetables so prolifically that one would imagine being in the Niagara Peninsula rather than on the prairies.

The town of Brooks affords a further demonstration of the beautifying effect of trees and of what can be accomplished in a very short time with the aid of irrigation. Not many years ago, Brooks was one of the most uninviting little towns between Winnipeg and Calgary. Two years ago the town authorities began to plant trees along the streets, and by pumping water from a nearby irrigation ditch to the height of the highest point in the town it was made possible to irrigate these trees by a gravity system. The result has been wonderful, and so has the example. The growth of these trees has been steady and rapid, and

pride of their town has been instilled in the hearts of the townspeople. They also have planted trees and shrubs in their own gardens. They intend to make Brooks the prettiest prairie town on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The convention was a most successful one and besides the discussions on tree planting and home beautifying and the practical demonstrations of these, there were also many demonstrations of the practical value to the farmer of irrigation in enabling him to get a good crop every year. The engineering and agricultural phases of irrigation were also dealt with by many able speakers, some of whom came from the United States. I. D. O'Donnell, of Billings, Montana, whom the *Country Gentleman* not long ago described as the best farmer in that state, spoke both at Maple Creek and at Brooks, and his addresses were both inspiring and instructive. He also took part in the discussion on tree growing, and said that on his place in Montana they plant a few trees every year and cut those that are old enough to make good wood. From his small lot he has sold more than \$1,000 for trees besides having enough wood for fuel. The conditions at his farm are similar to those on the prairies of Canada. He said that there was no doubt but that the farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan would be able to grow apple trees, making the assertion that where the cottonwood grew it was possible also to grow the Wealthy and several other winter varieties of apples. But it is necessary to have sufficient moisture and sufficient protection.