'The trees did remarkably well, and these plantations will, in a short time, be among the best on the farm.

'Plots No. 1 and 2 required no work this year, with the exception of one scruffling around the plots to kill weeds.

'Plots No. 3, 4 and 5 were scruffled and hoed. The latter being planted with green ash suffered from frost in May, which retarded growth, but eventually the plot made excellent progress.

'Plot No. 6 (maple seedlings) required only one scruffling, while plot No. 7 (green ash seedlings) was scruffled twice and hoed three times.'

These reports are satisfactory in this that they prove beyond question that the growth of trees is possible in those parts and at a very moderate cost, and though it is a long distance between Indian Head, where the experimental farm for the Territories is located, and the Rocky mountains, so far in fact as would seem to warrant the establishing of another farm between them, yet sufficient examples of tree growth exist to establish the practicability of their successful cultivation on any portion of our prairie territory, and the question for us to answer is: What is the best way to proceed to accomplish this object?

Two systems present themselves, one is for the Government of the Dominion or of the Territories to undertake the work in some such way as some of the railway companies and large land companies have done across the line. The second is for the Government to encourage the inhabitants of the country to undertake the work for themselves, by furnishing them with information on the subject and also with seed, cuttings and young trees of desirable varieties which they may be unable to get from any bluffs of timber within reach of their locations. The latter would seem the more effectual way, and as it can be easily demonstrated that no more profitable work than this can be undertaken by the prairie farmer, adding as it does to the productiveness of his land and at the same time rendering his home more attractive and pleasant, it can scarcely be doubted that once these facts are brought home to him he will not be slow to co-operate with the Government in this respect.

The next point to consider is how best to give such instruction to the farmer as will enable him to intelligently undertake the work. Of course the experimental farms afford an object lesson and they are doing an excellent work in this and other respects, but it is impossible for one farmer in ten to visit these farms, and even if he did occasionally do so, without instruction, such visits would be of little value.

LECTURES ON FORESTRY.

The university extension lectures have within recent years become an important feature in educational circles both in the United States and Canada, and in a similar line it would seem that a work we could profitably engage in at the present time and at a moderate expense would be to have forestry lecturers attend the meetings of the Farmers' Institutes on the prairies and give lectures of instruction on tree-planting, following this up by distributing a short treatise of instruction on the subject and also by the annnouncement of the manner in which the settlers could be supplied free with seed, cuttings or young trees, from the experimental farms, or elsewhere, as the case might be.

CONSERVATION AND PROPAGATION.

The whole forestry problem of our North-west may be included in the two words: conservation and propagation. Conservation or preservation of what we have at present growing in a natural state involves, first, preventing as far as possible destruction by fire, and, secondly, a judicious system of cutting the timber required for use so as to retain for all time a continuous supply from those districts that are better adapted for the growth of timber than for agricultural purposes.