With the coming of man all these things changed. He saw only those things which he could convert instantly into value and carelessly allowed to run away everything that could not be turned into instant use without some extra course of treatment. In the mountain-side a spring of pure water gushed forth and started for its trip to the ocean with as unerring an instinct as that which inspires the tendrill of the pea vine to reach out for a support that it may climb heavenward.

The rill of water increases and grows as it pursues its way, joined by other little rills until it becomes a creek, and then winds out to the river. In the clear, cold spring water nature planted our brook trout, which you are all familiar with, if you have ever tried your hand at trying to land him. As the stream grew wider, the water warmed under the sun's rays and the trout refused longer to dwell in the waters which enervated him as the Turkish bath enervates its devotees. In these warmer waters nature placed the bass and salmon and the other fish which we class as food fish. You will see here the relation of the forests to the streams. The warming up of the water in most of our trout streams is due to the deforestation. When the forests are cut away the sun's rays have a grand opportunity to make the waters warm. If the banks of the streams were lined with trees, as they should be, this would not be the case.

On account of the deforestation of our mountains and hillsides, the Department of Fisheries has inaugurated the distribution of fish in the yearling stage. The fish in this stage are able to meet the conditions and take care of themselves much better than the small fry which was formerly placed in our streams. When the streams were lined and practically covered with forests there was plenty of food for the young fish, but since these have been cut away the conditions have to be met by planting larger and stronger fish.

There are, according to statistics, over forty-eight thousand industrial plants located along the streams of Pennsylvania which are running their refuse into the streams. If you stop to think of this for a minute you will realize what it means to the streams and forests. If the stream is polluted by industrial waste, it is, naturally, depleted of fish and the shrubbery is killed all along the stream, which detracts from the attractiveness of the stream as well as the forest through which it runs. The streams could be cleaned up if the Department wanted to go ahead and stop the wheels of industry, but it is not the desire to do this. It is the desire of the Department to assist the manufacturers rather than to harass them, and for this purpose a filtering apparatus is being recommended which will stop the polluting of our streams. Much good is being accomplished along this line.

Annual Meeting To Be Held January 15th

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held on Monday, January 15th, 1917, commencing at 10 a.m. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Miller, President, will occupy the chair.

While the programme has not been definitely fixed at the time this issue of the Journal goes to press, it is certain that the problem of White Pine Blister Rust now threatening the ruin of Canada's white pine possessions will occupy a leading part. The meeting will for a time resolve itself into a conference of provincial and federal authorities, the object being to determine a course of action by which speedy and thorough suppression of the disease may be attained. No subject has more importance or interest, and while the Forestry Association has been advertising the Blister Rust danger for some time past throughout Eastern Canada, in an effort to stir up public opinion as