

be given the most careful consideration by all seriously interested in the future of the country?

In the older districts too severe denudation has already resulted in dangerous freshets in the spring time, and the failure of springs and streams in the summer, when their need is most felt, losses from violent windstorms have increased, and the supply of wood for fuel and domestic purposes is diminishing so rapidly that it will soon become altogether inadequate, if some measures are not taken to ensure renewal. The condition that is thus being brought about by artificial means exists naturally in the prairie districts. Here the need of wood for fuel and shelter is felt from the beginning. The direct bearing which the shelter afforded by a strip of timber has on agricultural production is clearly shown by the comparative results on sheltered and unsheltered plots recorded in 1900 at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, where the shelter meant a doubling or trebling of the yield, while on some exposed places the crops were a complete failure.

The esthetic value of trees has influence on one side of life which it is well that Canadians should not neglect. The beautifying of the home, the embellishment of the city street, the ornamentation of the park and roadside, with the graceful forms, the beautiful foliage and the grateful shade of forest trees, brings to each of these a charm and attractiveness which cannot but have an elevating effect on the national life by awakening the sense of beauty and attaching the affections of the people more strongly to the homes and haunts of their native land.

In laying down the programme of its principles, the Canadian Forestry Association kept all these questions in view. In brief, the statement of its objects is: To advocate and encourage judicious methods in dealing with our forests and woodlands; to awaken public interest to the deteriorating effects of wholesale destruction of forests; to consider and recommend the exploration, as far as practicable, of the public domain, and its division into agricultural, timber and mineral lands, with a view to devoting the public lands to the purposes for which they are best fitted; to encourage reforestation and the planting of trees on the prairies, in cities, towns and villages, and throughout the country; to collect and disseminate for the benefit of the public, reports and information bearing on the forestry problem in general.

The Forestry Association, although it is consolidating the influence of those favoring better forest management, is not the pioneer in this movement. Such a movement has been supported and advocated for many years by earnest and far-seeing citizens of the Dominion, most of whom have now identified themselves with the Association. By writings, by ad-