

to hold for all time as forest reserves in order to equalize the flow in the rivers above mentioned, and at the same time prepare valuable forests against the time when timber will be in still greater demand than it is at present.

Doubtless similar problems which exist in New Brunswick demand similar treatment, but unfortunately the sources of the St. John River are international in character, which complicates the problem, and the remaining rivers of the Province are not supplied with extensive natural storage, and must depend on soil storage only. Holding the uplands of this Province in forest seems essential to a preservation of its streams.

The relationship between stream flow and forests is an intimate one and in a country possessing valuable water-powers such as exist in almost every Province of our Dominion, this must be continually borne in mind.

The problem is too vast to consider in any other way than as one of preserving our present forests, rather than in creating new ones, and if the far-reaching effect of such preservation is thought of in connection with the preservation and improvement of our water-powers, an added incentive will be given to the natural desire to perpetuate for future generations our present valuable woodlands.

Fortunately the two interests are in harmony, and in preserving our forests, we can aid in developing to its fullest extent an equally valuable asset in our water-powers, which fortunately are to be found in every corner of the land.