

"ruins; the equilibrium between the animal and vegetable kingdom is lost, and the land to-day is rich only in the history of its former magnificence and grandeur.

"The kingdom of Spain was at one time the most opulent of the powers of Europe, but its decline dates back to the time when the destruction of its forests began; the climate became arid; the streams refused their life giving flow to agriculture, and the broad lands that once yielded an abundant harvest had to be abandoned for lesser fields, situated near the sources of streams and in the mountain declivities. No forests had been reserved, as in other countries of Europe, and when, in later years, they sought to remedy their mistake by following the example of their neighbours, in the work of re-forestation, they discovered that while trees produce humidity, it first requires humidity to induce the growth of trees. Confronted by this important law of Nature, they saw their well-meant efforts rewarded with only the most meagre and discouraging results, and realized then that the lesson taught them in the merciless school of experience had come to them too late for the relief of their country. They had waited too long; the point of climatic equilibrium had been passed."

Many other examples of the evil results of disafforestation might be given. Even on our own continent, though such calamities as those depicted by the writer mentioned, have not yet befallen us, they are rapidly approaching such a stage as to cause serious alarm to all persons who have given the subject thoughtful attention.

Time will not permit of my reciting what is being done towards advancing the interests of forestry in the United States; suffice it to say that large sums of money are voted annually by the Federal and State Governments to educate and encourage the people in the rational treatment and economical use of their timber resources.

In Canada, the older and progressive province of Ontario, has been a leader in this commendable undertaking, and for