

required in the up-keep and extension of farm construction. The poorest portion of the farm, that unfit for tillage, may thus be made to bring in the best returns. On a well regulated farm of one hundred acres 25% should be left in forest. In harvesting, the openings should not be made so large at any time in this wood-lot as not to be easily re-seeded from the adjacent trees.

The forest will not only benefit the farm and add to its value in all the ways we have been describing, but it will so beautify it as to make life doubly pleasureable to those upon it and also to the community in which it is placed. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever"—and what so beautiful as a thrifty tree in the open, a line of trees by the roadside, a clump of trees in some waste corner, a well kept grove or wind-break sheltering the farm buildings, or a wood-lot lifting its head high to the sky in conscious pride of its worth on the rear line of the holding? The value of that farm, if by any necessity it has to be put on the market, is greatly enhanced by such adornment and the extra cost of it has been little or nothing to the farmer when everything is computed. Nay, it has paid him a hundred fold, bettering and blessing his life.

"Nature is man's best teacher. She unfolds
Her treasures to his search, unseals his eye,
Illumes his mind, and purifies his heart,
An influence breathes from all the sights and sounds
Of her existence."

—*Street.*

The question comes naturally to every lip. "How are we to restore in sections impaired the proportion of forest to field, how maintain it where it exists at present? How are we to bring about in Eastern Canada a sane system of farm forestry?" To our mind a general forestry policy should be quickly and effectually evolved by the central authority, not only with regard to the new countries under its control where the mistakes of older Canada must not be repeated, but also in the older portions where the national life has been adversely affected by the dangers with which the sacrifice of the forest have menaced it in its economic, agronomic, climatic, hygienic and aesthetic relations. As with agriculture even where the provinces have supreme control, a paternal policy productive of the best results has been long adopted federally by which educational and practical assistance has been bestowed, so in the forestic endeavour the presence of the instructor and the bestowal of stock wherewith to re-plant may become necessary. The farmer can thus be taught the value of his wood-lot at comparatively little expense to the country, and the result in prosperity and national