

The tree-planting on the prairie continued to develop. In 1905, 85 per cent. of the trees sent out were found to be living. Including those to be sent out in the Spring of 1907, sufficient trees had been sent out to plant two rows, eight feet apart, on each side of the C.P.R. track from Montreal to Vancouver.

Despite the work already done, only a beginning had been made in the work of creating forest reserves. The whole timbered area along the Eastern side of the Rocky Mountains should be reserved as soon as possible. Unless this were done, the flow of the rivers, such as the Saskatchewan and Peace Rivers, that rise there would be seriously interfered with, and the bad effect on the agriculture of the prairie provinces would be very marked, and the great irrigation schemes now planned for a large part of Alberta would be much impaired, or rendered useless.

In the discussion following the reading of the report, Mr. E. J. Zavitz referred to the excessive cost of forest tree seeds in Ontario. White pine seed was then quoted at \$2 to \$2.50 per lb. Under those conditions it was cheaper to import seedlings. Red pine seed could not be obtained; this tree, the speaker thought, would be very serviceable in planting up many waste areas in Ontario. Mr. Zavitz also urged the Association to make an effort to have the duty on tree seeds abolished.

In Ontario they were carrying on a scheme of co-operative planting on waste land with considerable success. One such plantation had been made in Durham County on a ridge of drifting sand; this is now doing nicely; at the time of its planting, however, people had laughed at the work.

Mr. R. H. Campbell emphasized the importance of more information regarding the public lands of the country, referring with approval to the action recently taken by the Province of New Brunswick in this regard. Definite information on these lines was one of the greatest needs of the forestry movement at the present. Especially was such information needed with regard to the great northern territory of Canada, north of the present provinces. At that very time a committee of the Senate was taking evidence along this line, but few of those who gave the evidence had explored the country, outside of the direct lines of travel. A thorough exploration should be made, such as that made some years ago by the Ontario Provincial Government of their Northern territory.

Prof. John Macoun spoke particularly of the necessity of preserving the forests on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. He described some of the magnificent forests of the region as they stood prior to 1885, and showed the bad effect of their destruction by fire in causing mud slides in spring and in decreasing the flow of the streams in summer. Destruction of the forests would decrease the amount of moisture that the prairies