

and if he will go still farther and plant those woods again, he will have the pleasure of finding the stream where he slaked his boyhood's thirst renewed.

Many instances of this kind could be cited : if any one doubts the fact, we beg him to try the experiment for himself, and we heartily hope there may be many who will do so.

"In the day the drought consumed me, and the frost by night," are the words of the patriarch Jacob, which have doubtless been reiterated for thousands of years by the travellers over the parched wastes of Gobi and Sahara, so destitute of moisture that radiation is almost unchecked, and the temperature by day, which often reaches 130 degrees, falls at night below the freezing point.

So, too, on our Western prairies—destitute of trees to produce moisture and exposed to the full sweep of the winds—the nights are fearfully cold while the days are hot. The more intelligent settlers there see that something must be done to produce a change in the climate, and are planting quick-growing trees, like the locust, around their dwellings. As we have observed before, one of the most important offices of the forests is the control of winds : thus Dussard, a French writer, maintains that the northwest wind of France, the dreaded *mistral*, "is the child of man, the result of his devastations. Under the reign of Augustus, the forests which protected the Cevennes were felled or destroyed by fire in mass ; a vast country, before covered with impenetrable woods, was suddenly denuded, swept bare, stripped ; and soon after a scourge, hitherto unknown, struck terror over the land, from Avignon to the Bouches-du-Rhone, and thence to Marseilles and along the whole maritime frontier. The people thought this wind a curse sent of God : they raised altars to it, and offered sacrifices to appease its rage."

The peach, which was formerly easily cultivated in New England, is now rarely raised there, probably on account of the destruction of the forests, causing a great change in the spring frosts, to which this early-blooming tree is peculiarly liable. It is said that at Piazzatore, in Italy, there was, in the early part of this century, such a devastation of woods, and consequent severity of climate, that maize no longer ripened there. The furnaces of the valley of Bergamo had been stimulated to great activity on account of the demand for Italian iron, caused by the exclusion of English iron during the war, and the forests were ruthlessly cut down to feed the devouring forges. An association, formed for the purpose, effected the restoration of the forests, and maize flourishes again in the fields of Piazzatore. So, doubtless, might the peach orchards of New England be restored by a due attention to the climatic agency of trees.

Before speaking of the healthful influences of trees, we must not neglect to mention the very important part they play in sheltering birds. Few people are aware what help the feathered bipeds are in ridding us of noxious vermin ; without them we should soon be overrun with insects injurious to vegetation. Man has destroyed the equilibrium between insect and vegetable life, and until it is restored must necessarily

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