

proper forestry policies. Without the driving force of such concentrated public sentiment, many of the sound and practical laws and improved administration in our Canadian provinces would to-day be lacking.

These are but a few of the methods we use to win the Canadian people to careful guardianship of their forest resources.

FOR 1920 WE WANT

To establish a Resident Secretary in the Prairie Provinces to develop a tree-planting campaign and arouse interest in forest fire prevention.

To establish a Children's Lecturer, working exclusively with young folks in all parts of Canada, and having the aid of motion pictures in all his public meetings.

To intensify all our campaigns of education.

IT DEPENDS UPON YOU.

We have no identity with any Government or commercial body. Every dollar received is a voluntary contribution. The prompt payment of the annual fee is the very best method of keeping our constructive propaganda active.

"We recognize the extremely good work done by the Association, and have pleasure in enclosing our cheque for \$50 towards carrying out your programme."—Jas. Richardson Co., Matane, P.Q.

TORONTO FORESTERS AT BANQUET.

Addresses covering a wide range of forestry subjects were delivered at the fifth annual banquet of the Foresters' Club, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, at the Carls-Rite Hotel, February 7th. A. W. Beatty, president of the club, presided, and addresses were given by D. R. Campbell, E. J. Zavitz and E. H. Finlayson. The guests of honor present were: Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa; D. R. Cameron, Dominion Forestry Branch, District Inspector for British Columbia; Charles MacFayden, Dominion Forestry Branch, District Inspector for Saskatchewan; E. H. Finlayson, District Inspector for Alberta and E. J. Zavitz, Provincial Forester for Ontario.

WANTED

150 lbs. White Spruce Seed

(*Picea Canadensis*)

LINCOLN WOOD PULP CO.

Box 923

BANGOR, MAINE.

SEEDING IN FURROWS VS. PLANTING

Hegemeister Streck, of the German Forestry Service, in a magazine article, asserts that regeneration of clear-cut areas can be done fully as successfully by seeding as by planting. He has used a system of strip seeding with excellent results both as to germination and as to survival through dry years such as 1911, 1915, 1917, and 1918. In 1911 and in 1918 the spring droughts were so severe as to kill even ten-year-old pines, while the one to four year old plants in the seeded strips all survived. The

1918 seeding which covered 23 hectares was a complete success. He cleans off the raw humus from strips 50 cm. wide, spaced 1.5 meters apart, and in the middle of the strip makes a furrow 10 cm. wide and of the same depth. This is done in the fall, and early the next spring the seed is sowed in the furrows and covered. Emphasis is laid on the need for carefully removing all of the raw humus, and for sowing the seed early so as to take advantage of the winter moisture.