

acres of burned and logged-off timber land at work growing trees. This is not inherently a difficult thing to accomplish. Three-fourths of it lies in preventing forest fires. But it does require an aggressive national policy of reforestation.

SAYS THE CALGARY HERALD

"The Canadian Forestry Association has undertaken a very practical work for Western Canada production. It will send through the west this summer a special car carrying exhibits of tree planting, to be shown to the farmers of the three prairie provinces, with accompanying lectures and moving pictures. The idea is to get the farmers of the plains interested in planting windbreaks for the benefit of their crops.

No one who has lived in the west for any length of time can doubt the importance of tree planting for wind-break purposes. The remarkable thing is that so few farmers seem to have taken the trouble to do anything of the kind. In the south country, where winds are more persistent and violent than elsewhere, and where the nature of the soil is such that it drifts easily, one may travel for days without seeing anything but the bald prairie, treeless, and uninviting. The few farmers who have been wise enough to plant trees around their grain fields have reaped enormous benefit therefrom.

In this connection, it is worth while relating the story of one Englishman in southern Alberta who came to the land when it was bare and bald, and who, at the very outset, planted windbreaks all around his holding. In fact, he did more than this. He located his building spot and started a real grove of young trees around it. Success attended the effort, and today, in addition to the ordinary grains of the south, this man grows within the circles of his windbreaks strawberries and small fruits in abundance; while the driveway from the gate to the house is a fine replica of an old English flower garden, where English perennials grow and flourish in profusion. And, on all sides of this man's farm,

are other grain farmers who are constantly complaining of soil drifting and all the other attendant evils of the treeless, wind-swept prairie.

If the Forestry Association is able to persuade western farmers generally that the tree planting game is profitable, and can get them started at it, it will have done good service for the west. The pity is that more of this sort of thing had not been done before.

ADDRESS TO BOY SCOUTS

At the request of N. O. Eaman, Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts' Association, G. H. Prince, Provincial Forester of New Brunswick, addressed the Boy Scouts on August 16th at their summer camp on Belleisle Bay on the importance of fire protection in order to maintain and conserve the forest and game resources of New Brunswick.

Mr. Prince pointed out the great loss that has resulted from forest fires in the past, and how that much of the loss was due to carelessness which was avoidable. He also pointed out the importance of maintaining the forests in producing capacity from the standpoint of Provincial revenue and general prosperity of the New Brunswick people.

There were 65 Boy Scouts present from all parts of the province. The boys took a deep interest in Mr. Prince's remarks regarding their province and many questions were asked regarding the administration of the Crown lands, forests, and game.

THE FORESTS AND FINANCE

Premier Taschereau, at a banquet in Quebec the other day in his address referred to the subject of the destruction of the Canadian forests and indicated that his government would give all possible encouragement to the movement for the preservation of existing forests and the reforestation of denuded areas.

Every thoughtful person is aware that Manitoba in the future will do much more in forest culture and tree planting than it has in the past. This will mean untold millions in money and even more in the matter of more pleasant living conditions.—Manitoba Free Press.