force men that they do experience this, and they experience it more when passing over a timbered country than when passing over a plain country; and with greater effect from a timbered country than a town.

The forest also example influence over the soil in summer. It makes it cooler and in winter increases its temperature; it also increases the humidity in the air due to transpiration — the leaves and by reason of the fact that the temperature is lower and the air is nearer the point of saturation.

I come to mother point which I think I can sufely claim is gen ras'y necepted within certain limits; and that is the effect on precipitation. Forests increase the abundance and frequence of precipitation over the area which they occupy. This condition is almost undonbtedly due to the fact that the temperature in the forest is lower and the relative humidity is greater. Now, if you have a moisture indem current approaching a forested region, in approaching or crossing that region, it is crossing temperature, and has moisture conditions below it which have a chilling effect on the moisture laden currents. It is claimed therefore, that the effect of the forest is not to increase the absolute amount of precipitation over a large area of the country, but it has the effect of rendering the local precipitation more frequent. This is more noticeable in the hilly or mountainous regions, and it is there that the effect is of most importance to you irrigators.

Now, coming directly to the question of stream flow. The total discharge available for stream flow depends upon climate precipitation and evaporation; but the regularity of stream flow depends upon something else. The regularity of stream flow depends almost entirely upon the storege capacity of the water shed. As I have said before, the main difficulty for incigators is not the amount. We and Mr. Pearce giving figures this morning that clearly indicated that there was plenty of water in the Cypress Hills regions, but he pointed out some reason for storing that flow over a greater length of time.

Now, theoretically, the ideal for the irrigator would be a scream giving sufficient moisture which could be turned off and on at will. Practically, this is out of the question and 1 claim the next best thing is for a stream with as steady a flow as may be possible from month to month, and particularly during the vegetation season, for it is during the vegetation season that the irrigator desires to distribute moisture to the limit.

The main loss of precipitation in a hilly region is from surface run-off. It is our contention that forests present obstructions to surface run-off. In the first place they break the violence of the rain. We all know that in a very violent rain storm we get a good deal of protection if we get under the trees. The water does not reach the ground as quickly as it does in the open.