

be on the safe side it is not well to try to determine the smallest possible area that might answer the purpose, but rather to make provisions for every conceivable development that can be thought of and then allow for just a little more room still; for ten chances to one, some necessity will arise later on for which no provision has been made.

To arrive at a definite conclusion, it may be stated that no buildings should be within thirty yards as a minimum of the main belt, unless there is outside of this belt a narrow wind break with an intervening vacant strip a few rods in width.

Secondary wind breaks.—During the earlier years the trees are small and their sheltering influence would not be apparent except in their immediate vicinity. It is therefore well, during these early years, to arrange for what might be termed "secondary wind breaks," preferably of single or double rows at convenient distances within the main belt. They are only intended to serve a temporary purpose and are to be cut out as soon as they have outgrown their usefulness.

Danger of snow break—An outside wind break of one or two rows is most desirable in connection with the main shelter belt. Until the trees in the main belt have reached a fair size they are quite liable to be broken down by the weight of snow they themselves collect. This can be avoided if an outside row of one of the shrub varieties having a dense growth is planted a few rods back from the main belt. For this purpose a row of Caragana is most suitable, the plants of which should be placed from one foot to eighteen inches apart.

the legislatures of the several provinces and through faithful administration by the Governmental authorities.

The means for adequate forest perpetuation must necessarily be supplied at public expense out of the revenues derived from the sale and utilization of the forest resources.

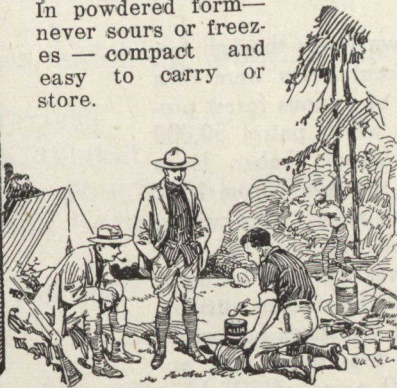
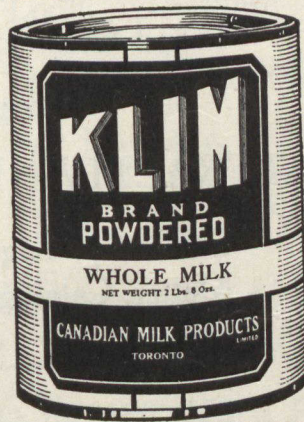
Public enlightenment on the subject is the first essential. The newspapers of Canada, in addition to the national in-

terest involved, have a direct personal concern in the subject. Their raw material is dependent upon the continued and uninterrupted supply of pulpwood. Today's paper prices, onerous as they may appear to the newspaper publishers, will fade into insignificance compared with what the future prices will be if Canada's pulpwood forests are allowed to be consumed indiscriminately and without provision for their replacement.

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### TREES AND OUR MONEY CHEST.

Canada's forest resources constitute one of the Dominion's chiefest and most valuable assets. They contribute to the trade of Canada upwards of \$200,000,000 a year. They play an important part in our external commerce. They are a source of inestimable national wealth.

Under proper management and control, they can be made to contribute to the national wealth of the country indefinitely. Without such management and control they are doomed to diminish rapidly and, within a comparatively few years, to become extinct.

Proper forest control includes the enforcement of sensible cutting regulations under official superintendence as well as adequate provision for a continuity of wood supply. The last is the more important. These can only be obtained through intelligent action on the part of