

The third step would be an equitable adjustment of rights and obligations between Government and present license holders, with a view of preserving the capital value of the limits and of remanding them in a reasonable time to the Government's ownership and administration.

This involves also an adjustment of the quarrel between the lumberman and the settlers. While undoubtedly lumbermen have repeatedly taken advantage of the opportunities for favouring themselves in handling their limits, they undoubtedly also have had grievances which came from loose methods in permitting settlement within their limits. It is notorious that, as in the United States, pseudo-settlers have again and again been permitted to locate within licensed lands with no other object than to get hold of the timber, abandoning the location after they have robbed it of the timber, or disposed of it to the licensee, and in other ways having disturbed peaceful development.

Even bona fide settlers ignorant enough and permitted to settle on poor lands are a menace to the interests of the community, and are frequently the cause of destructive forest fires. You may have noticed in the papers lately an account of such a settler in Pontiac County, Quebec, in clearing for a five bushel potato patch, destroying timber to the value of three million dollars, by allowing his fire to run — and the land is now a worthless desert. A careful revision of the conditions of settlement which permit such baneful usage is urgently called for.

That I may not appear as only criticizing and fault-finding, I shall add that beginnings in developing these ideas practically have been made by the Dominion Government in the West, and by the Province of Quebec. And only this week the Government of Ontario has committed itself to all the propositions which a forester could reasonably demand, namely, increase of the protective service, extension of the reservation policy, equitable arrangements with the present license holders, and disposal of timber henceforth under forestry rules.

All these steps proposed are in the right direction, and all that is needed is to fearlessly follow the trails and not to be afraid to spend money even for apparently dead work, which will bring results, at compound interest, in the end as it has done in other parts of the world.

It goes without saying that to carry out such proposals will require the organization of properly manned departments, and we hope at the University of Toronto that when the graduates of the new Faculty of Forestry are ready for responsible work, these policies will have been inaugurated, as indeed, beginnings in that direction have already been made.

And now I shall try in the remaining five minutes to make you complete foresters, and give you seven axiomatic forestry tenets, which nobody can deny, one for each day in the week.