

brace a more intimate and intelligent knowledge of their habits and uses, and how to take care of them, it would lay a good foundation for future study. Such instruction can only be effective by a close acquaintance with the trees themselves, and by making the groves temples of instruction as they once were.

It is generally conceded that the study of forestry as a science belongs to the university or college, and not to the secondary schools. In the University of New Brunswick which is supported by the Government, there is a fine opportunity to establish a department of forestry, of which advantage might be taken by students from the other eastern provinces of Canada. The situation of the University at Fredericton, not far from the extensive forests, and near some of the greatest lumber industries of the province, is an ideal situation for a school of forestry. The improvement of practical courses in science, kindred to forestry, which has recently taken place in the University, renders it comparatively easy to establish a course in that subject, and thus materially advance the greatest industrial interest of the province. Clearly it is the duty of the Government to take this step.

It is now four years since Professor W. F. Ganong proposed a plan of reserving a section of forest about the Nictor and Nepisiguit Lakes for a provincial park, which incidentally should serve as a resort for the people, but where the best methods of lumbering might be tested and a practical study of forestry problems be made. Although the Government signified its approval of the scheme, no practical steps have since been taken to carry it into effect. The establishment of a department of forestry at the University would open a new avenue to activity for the young men of the province; the setting apart of a reserve forest which could easily be reached from Fredericton by the extension of the Tobique Valley Railway, would serve as a practical school for students, and open a new era in our lumber industry.