ing instruction in subjects connected with wood and its utilization. There are few chemical industries in Canada that do not in some way touch upon the chemistry of wood so that this subject becomes very near being the keynote of industrial chemistry in Canada. Certainly the pulp and paper industry, apart from the source of this bequest, has a proper claim to the major activities of such a professorship. There are few lines of industrial activity which hold greater promise of development or which have greater need for high class research work than is to be found in the many problems confronting those interested in the products of the forest. These problems range all the way from many puzzling points in the fundamental chemistry of the wood itself, even going back to the soil and the atmosphere where the tree grows, and on down through the many processes of conversion to the properties of pulp and paper and the elusive molecules of the mysterious substances in the waste liquors. Pages can be written simply in the tabulation of the problems that are even now pressing for solution. It is a curious fact, furthermore, that the attack on one problem is almost sure to open up three or four more that depend on it and that in some cases must be solved before the original line of research can be followed to completion.

Instruction in pulp and paper subjects and research in fundamental problems to be most effective, requires familiarity with, or expression in terms of mill equipment. The proximity of the well equipped paper mill of semi-commercial size at the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada which are housed in McGill property furnish unsurpassed opportunities. Besides the paper making equipment already installed and only occasionally used, there was recently built an additional