

sent direct the cutting of the Canadian forests. But the world has made progress in educational matters in the last fifty years, and to-day we have, established and maintained by the State, military and naval academies, schools of law and medicine, of mining, engineering, agriculture, and other professional and technical schools too numerous to mention.

With her vast interest in forests and forest products there can, I think, be little doubt but that the time has fully come for the establishment of a Canadian School of Forestry for the training of her coming forest service.

A Practical Forestry Training.

Time does not permit me to discuss in any detail the character of the instruction which should be given at such a school. In very brief, I would say that a broad elementary training in the so-called natural sciences and mathematics is a most necessary preparation for the forester's professional training. That the professional training must be as *practical* as possible goes of course without saying. To this end all theoretical instruction must be supplemented by practical investigation and application in the woods. I would go farther and recommend that on the completion of their school work—theoretical and practical—all students who have not previously had a practical training in the lumbering business be required to associate themselves with a lumber firm for a year for the purpose of studying and practically assisting in the various operations from the felling of the tree to the grading of the lumber for the market. This training will prove of value to students not alone in the matter of information gained, but will serve the useful purpose of bringing the foresters and the lumbermen in touch personally and professionally.

Assistance for Private Owners.

The educational side of a national forest policy would be incomplete without provision for the dissemination of a knowledge of improved methods of woodland management for the benefit of the private owners, who control in the aggregate many million acres of woodlands, which scattered as they are throughout the agricultural sections, are acre for acre the most valuable of Canadian forest lands. The Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Forestry Branch have already made an excellent beginning in this great educational work.

Such in brief is a glimpse of Canada's responsibility, opportunity, and duty. As we accept our responsibilities and as we do our duty according to our opportunity will we be judged by future generations as having been worthy or unworthy custodians of an almost unbounded natural resource.