meetings are also invited professors of forest schools and specialists in allied lines of research such as plant physiology, ecology and meteorology. At this meeting the work of the past year and plans for the next year are discussed, the studies to be carried on for the next year are decided upon and allotments of funds are made for each project.

United States' Attitude

The United States has an area about equal to Canada and forests of somewhat greater extent and value. That country however had not proceeded far in organizing for the proper management of the forests before it found that there was not sufficient knowledge of the principles that underlay the development of the forest or the influences that affected it. Provision has therefore been made on a fairly large scale for the study of the forest by the establishment of nine Forest Experiment Stations, the maintenance of which requires an expenditure of \$215,000 per annum. This is in addition to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, which deals with the wood after production and removal from the forest, the appropriation for which is \$180,000 per annum.

The following from the Review of Forest Investigations by the Forest Service of the United States, is quoted:—

"The experimental work as now conducted at the Forest experiment stations is by far the most important. For the last few years it has been felt that only by well-ordered experiments can empirical procedure be replaced by truly scientific procedure.

How U. S. Scheme Works

"Advantages of economy and greater efficiency in conducting investigative work in silviculture at an experiment station are apparent. Under the old system of conducting investigative work, assignments to an extensive area were usually necessary, to which the observer could devote but a short field season. Under the system of Forest experiment stations, specially trained men are permanently assigned to a given region with which they have an op-

portunity to become thoroughly familiar and therefore are capable of conducting the work with the greatest effectiveness and least expense. Each of the experiment stations is allotted an area sufficient for the proper handling of short-period experiments. for experiments requiring a number of years, and for the maintenance of large permanent sample areas which serve as models typical of the silvicultural region. Such areas furnish the most valuable, instructive, and convincing object lessons for the public in general, for professional foresters, lumbermen, and owners of forest land, and especially for the technical and administrative officers of the National Forests.

"The organization of the Forest experiment stations made possible the use of uniform methods in dealing with forest problems. General problems are treated at the different stations simultaneously; local problems in the region to which their results apply. All of the modifying factors which enter into the results of experiments are measured by observations covering many conditions and years and are thus determined once for all with the greatest economy and the least duplication of work.

"The stations are distributed in such a way that one station is located in each of the silvicultural regions of the West. A single Forest, representing as much as possible the conditions typical of the region, is selected and a portion of this area set aside for the purposes of the experiment station."

Export Trade in Timber

In Canada the forest resources of the country have been one of the great wealth producing factors. Production is urged on the country as a national duty and particularly production for export so that Canada may in this way meet the great debt which the war requires her to undertake when the production of the forest is looked at from this point of view. The figures of the total production from the forests have not been obtained in a sufficiently accurate way to give a reliable statement for any lengthened period. For