

To hope that each of our counties will have facilities for the proper and safe storage for such valuable objects is perhaps to wish for the millennium. However, many of the provinces are establishing museums, that should develop into just such repositories for provincial data and we hope the time is not distant when this use of them will be more highly and scientifically developed. In the meantime we have a Dominion Museum, that is prepared not only to store but to scientifically use such material and is slowly building up a national collection for future Canadian students in proportion with the growing dignity of the country it represents. It is to be hoped that the time will come when it will take equal rank with other national museums of the world, the British Museum, the Smithsonian Institute and others of like repute. To do so, however, requires the co-operation and sympathy of the Canadian people as a whole. No public institution can do all the necessary work itself but must rely largely in the building up of its collections and prestige upon the interest and aid of the people it represents. Thus grew the great British Museum through the practical help of its private friends into an institution that is an imperial pride. On this side of the water the scientific and enthusiastic generosity of such men as Roosevelt, Abbot and others who donate large collections resulting from their sporting expeditions at home and in various parts of the world to the public good, as represented by their national institutions, has gone far to place the Smithsonian Institution well into the forefront of scientific progress. Our people should be no less interested in the advancement of our institutions than those abroad are to theirs. The government alone can never raise its museums to a commanding position in the world; the people in their private character as individuals only can bring about that consummation and with them the future of zoological science rests in Canada, as well as elsewhere.

On the economic side of ornithology much work remains to be done. So far we have been content to draw from the results of the United States Biological Survey and other workers across the international boundary. In so far as they treat of our species, their problems are our problems and it is questionable whether we want to duplicate their work. They have already developed an elaborate technical staff of specialists and special facilities besides gathering an immense amount of material and data. We could not compete with their efficiency for many years. It seems, except in the case of special problems of peculiar Canadian interest, we can do better by leaving the bulk of such investigation to them, co-operating when possible