

sufficient wood each year (at a minimum cost) to supply the annual demands of the plant continuously," we have an aim that a forester may accept as a basis for a constructive policy of woods management. There are companies which have expressed such a policy. Under this condition the forester and the logging department are interdependent, and there is established a basis for the proper relationship.

There exist wood-using industries that cry continually for a constant supply of raw material. They may, and generally do have a forester employed, but their policy of management does not include the principles which permit the forester to practise the fundamentals of continuous yield. They insinuate, if they do not state definitely, that the forester cannot solve the problem of a future wood supply, and turning their backs to the solution, continue to cry for wood. The best hope of the forester in such a position is the example of companies, which, by a comprehensive policy, have made it possible for forestry to be practised upon their limits. By means of such examples, he may succeed in establishing relationship as well as contact with his logging department.

The Appetite For Logs.

We must remember, at all times, that present needs are paramount in industry. In a properly administered industry preparation is made for future contingencies, but, without present operation, the industry has no future. The logging department fulfills a present need. It harvests and delivers the raw material that supplies the plant. In the case of an established mill, it is present when the forester comes. Forestry includes logging operations within its scope. In fact to the industrial forester, logging is the "sine qua non" of forestry practice. Since this is true, why should not the forester be put in charge of the woods department? The answer is obvious. Few foresters have sufficient knowledge and experience in actual operations to successfully manage the work without a certain period spent in the study of existing local conditions. If he is not capable of management at once, what is his position to be? How is he to function?

Let us assume a case. The management of the company has incorporated in its policy the principle of continuous yield from its timber limits. There must be centralized control of the woods department. If the forester is not fitted, or is not allowed to manage the woods department, he must come in under the jurisdiction of the man who is the head of the department. The management, it has been assumed, has expressed the desire to establish continuous production upon the limits of the company. The forester has been employed to assist the management in carrying out this policy. It is the function of the forester to study conditions, and,



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based upon observations, judgement, and the truth established by the research group, submit to his chief, means by which the desired result may be obtained. If the forester uses judgment, and the management is sincere, the progress toward the ideal will be continuous. It will not be revolutionary, but it will be continuous. The management, as the meeting point of logging department and forester, receives suggestions from the forester and puts the suggestions into practice through the logging operation. In the eye of the management, the forester is an instrument, as the logging department is an instrument in the carrying out of his policy. In the eye of the logging department, the forester is a partner, loyal to the same head, and a potential guarantee of the extended life of the operation. In the eye of the forester, the logging department is a co-worker in the industry and the direct means of carrying out one of the three steps in his forestry practice.

By mutual consideration for the problems of the other man; by constant personal contact between the members of the logging department and the forester, there will exist a relationship that cannot fail to bring progress in woods management and to hasten the fulfillment of the aim of the profession of forestry.