

feel personally, he thoroughly respects the officer of the ship that carries him. He knows seamanship is as necessary as it is mysterious to him. The public is now fairly well educated in the importance of forest protection and, in time of hazard at least, it is appreciative of protective organization. But it is not sufficiently accustomed to regard the forest officer as master of a peculiar profession, who for this reason alone has been given grave responsibility for life and property. Just as he acquired greater dignity when he became the representative of a public or quasi-public organization of high public service than he had when merely the local employee of a timber owner, he has now acquired an immeasurably higher dignity with the exactions in this service for training and knowledge beyond that of other men. It is this standing, above all, which the forest officer should have in the community.

To gain it, he must take keen pride and interest in all the technic details of his profession and see that its progressiveness is realized by the public. The type of officer who will do these things is the one that will prevail.

The New State-Sense and Conservation

"We have in general left behind us the days of crude plenty, but have not adjusted our ideas nor our habits to correspond with new economic conditions. Here the need is intellectual and moral education,—a

better vision and more altruism. We need a keener social consciousness and a new state-sense, if we are ever to solve the problems of conservation."—*Foundations of National Prosperity.*

From the Log Book of a Lecturer

The welcome accorded to lecturers sent out by the Canadian Forestry Association may be gauged by reading the following excerpts from a letter by Mr. A. H. Beaubien, who has had remarkable success in Western Quebec, where he has given illustrated addresses on forest protection in the back settlements.

"I got to Ferme Neuve after a 12-mile drive through pouring rain," reports Mr. Beaubien, "and was much elated when I faced a hall packed to the doors with very eager people. There were over 200 present.

"On Wednesday, Mr. Mullin, the Chief Fire Ranger, arrived at Ferme Neuve, and took me to Ste. Anne du Lac. We made the 18 miles under pouring rain again and arrived at seven o'clock p.m. The school house was filled with over 100 people which is practically the whole male population. Ste. Anne du Lac is just a little clearance on the shores of Lake Tapanee and it was inspiring to see these brave people coming through the woods with their lanterns, or

paddling down the lake toward the village.

"On the morning of the next day we started on a 32 mile tramp to Mont Laurier and had not been going long when our buggy gave way. Luckily the fire ranger was at hand and repaired our rig but we had to walk for four miles because it was all that the horse could do to pull himself and the buggy. We got to Mont Laurier at 7 p.m. I hunted up the moving picture operator and hurried to the hall. We had a full house. M'gr Brunet, the Bishop was present with seven or eight of his priests and the main hall and gallery were packed. I reckon that over four hundred people were present. After the lecture, congratulations were offered to the Canadian Forestry Association by M'gr Brunet Dr. Cartier and some other prominent gentlemen for the good work being done."

These are the first educational meetings along forest protection lines ever held in the Quebec settlements.