

reserves. The reserves give an opportunity for a more careful and minute study of forest conditions than is possible in the great area of the general forest, and are the first steps toward the final conquering of much that has become a wilderness, but which may yet blossom, if not as a rose, at least with a beauty and verdure and value of its own. The aim of the management must be to produce a forest of well-formed trunks, clear and clean, and the evolution of the forest by which this is reached is a question requiring careful study. Various influences affect the results beneficially or otherwise. Different species of trees have varying effects on one another. Some will grow in dense shade; some require light. For some a great deal of moisture is necessary; others prefer dry locations. Insects do their destructive work, as for instance the larch sawfly, which killed the tamarac throughout the northern forests; rot and fungi and storms all have their effect.

The problems of economy, of engineering, of transportation, of management, of scientific investigation, that a study of forest administration opens up will give scope for the best intellect that Canada can produce, and display a field for investigation, fascinating in itself and in its possibilities of practical application for the good of the country.

The educational institutions have recognized the meaning this movement has for them, and have been turning their attention to the possibility of providing the scientific training that may be necessary. Sackville University has had a course of lectures on Forestry. Queen's University, during the term of 1900, also held a similar series, and both she and the University of Toronto have been looking towards the establishment of a School of Forestry. The Ontario Agricultural College is taking active steps in its special sphere.

The forestry movement should appeal to all Canadians. Canada has been blessed by Providence with a wealth of forest. It has inwoven itself in her poetry and her history. It clothes with beauty her sterile lands, making them productive and giving healthy occupation to a happy people. In the advance of the civilization of the nineteenth century two-thirds of this forest has been swept away by fire, uselessly and needlessly. Rocky and sandy wastes have been bared and left desolate. Is this all that the intelligence of man can do? Has the twentieth century no other purpose to accomplish? Will the close of another cycle find the destruction much more surely and completely established? Or will the expiration of another hundred years find the forests clothing the rocky hills and valleys with their beautiful verdure, well-ordered, productive, abounding in wealth for the state, furnishing the needs of Canada and the regions beyond, supporting a hardy and intelligent populace, form-