pears in those forms of business and industrial management which we regard as permeated by scientific method. A recent instance of this is the system of conservation and fire protection organized by the pulp and lumber companies controlling the extensive limits in the valley of the St. Maurice, in the Province of Quebec. It is a system of organized common sense simply, under scientific direction. Forest fires are largely preventable, and forest wealth may be conserved. That the interested companies are spending over twenty thousand dollars a year upon the work is a proof that the business men in charge of them have confidence in the principles of scientific method.

It is both directly and indirectly that Science has influence upon agriculture, and for the individual farmer a knowledge of the principles on which the best practice is based is important, as well as training in scientific method. Moreover, this knowledge and training is needed for every farmer. In the great manufacturing enterprises, a few directing heads alone need to possess expert knowledge. Every farmer, on the other hand, is called upon to form and carry out, largely by his own labour, the annual policy of farm operations. He is the farm engineer, and must have something of the engineering mind. Whether on the market garden of a few acres or the farm of five hundred acres, there is scope for individual judgment, skill, method and modern knowledge. The judgment, the skill, and the method, depend partly upon natural ability, but very largely upon the available store of knowledge; and the more scientific this knowledge is, the more certain