

they should do so. But they might spend a little more of these profits in the conservation of their patrimony, rather than try to make a little more money in immediate returns.

I have touched lightly upon a number of points which I think are of importance in connection with this question of Forestry. I do not intend to make any exhaustive address. I see by your programme that you have the advantage of papers or addresses by experts, and let me say here that this is a subject of science—a subject in which we require the aid of experts. The rule of thumb in methods of forestry and of lumbering in Canada, is no longer sufficient. We want to give the lead to the men who have studied these questions by scientific methods, who are experts. We have here on this programme, first Mgr. Laflamme; let me say again that I am proud and glad to find so distinguished a member of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada engaged in this research. Everywhere throughout Canada his name is known as a student, as an expert, and I am quite sure the paper he will read to us will be of the greatest value, not only to this Convention, but to the country, and I hope that later on it will be distributed everywhere. He is speaking for the farmer, and with due deference to my French-Canadian compatriots, I think there are no farmers in Canada to-day who require instruction upon forestry methods and the value of the tree to the practice of agriculture than our French-Canadian habitant. I say this without reflection or reproach. Our English-speaking farmers are only too near them in that respect. But I hope that as a result of the work of such gentlemen as Mgr. Laflamme, the French-Canadian habitant will speedily awake to the necessity of changing his methods, and to the importance of the conservation of what woodlands he has, and to the further importance of adding to it by planting, as it has been so well done at Oka.”

The afternoon Session was opened by Mgr. Laflamme, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at Laval, whose address on “The Way in Which Some Farmers Use the Wood on Their Land,” dealt chiefly with the Province of Quebec. His paper was read in French and as it is published in full in this issue of *The Forestry Journal*, only a brief resume is given here. After pointing out that the United States is the country using the greatest quantity of wood, he stated that we in Canada use relatively as much as is used there. It becomes necessary then for the farmer to preserve on his farm a large enough wood-lot to assure him sufficient wood for all the uses of the farm, and, if carefully looked after, he may also derive great profit from it. A farm which possesses a forest reserve is of greater value than one from which all the wood has been cut. In the older parishes of the lower part of the St. Lawrence one sees to-day the effect of the early practice of cutting down all the wood in order to utilize all