

measured by the distance it is able to look ahead and make provision for the future, and in Canada the time seems to have arrived for a more systematic and scientific study of the conditions of reproduction and development of our forests, so that sufficient data may be available on which to base plans of management for the future. The attention of the world, and particularly of the great republic to the south of us, is being directed to our forests which are rich with a great variety of trees and constitute one of our most important sources of wealth. But it must be remembered that wood, in one form or another, is an absolute necessity in the present stage of our civilization, that our people use enormous quantities of it, and that during the twentieth century our population is almost certain to reach the eighty million mark. Hence, it will be seen that, even with our great forest areas (much of which is of inferior quality), we must adopt a more scientific method of management if we are to make anything like adequate provision for the home consumption, and leave a fair margin for export to other countries. It is only by a general and far-reaching system, based upon an adequate, scientific and practical grasp of the whole situation in all its aspects that our people can hope to avert the evils which have overtaken other lands as a result of the disappearance of their forests. Hence, there has arisen the necessity for a class of men with a training of a highly technical nature—men thoroughly grounded in the principles of silviculture, lumbering, milling, transportation, political economy, etc., and with a clear conception of the relations of things that at first sight do not seem to be related even in the remotest degree. In other words, Canada needs schools to train foresters to undertake the proper management of her vast forests, and to prevent their ruthless destruction by fire and axe.

To the objection that there is no room for trained foresters in Canada we would reply that, some thirty years ago when President Loudon and a few other far-sighted gentlemen advocated the establishment of an Engineering School in connection with Toronto University, they were told that there was no need for it, and that such a movement simply meant the stranding of a lot of young men at the end of their courses in engineering, without hope of employment. Fifteen years later when Professor Goodwin and others advocated the establishment of a School of Mining in connection with Queen's University, they were told the same thing, and to-day there are still plenty to tell us it is perfect madness to establish a Provincial School of Forestry in Ontario, in Quebec, in New Brunswick, or anywhere else. The fact remains, however, that neither Toronto nor Queen's University can meet the demand for graduates from their technical schools. The training received in both institu-