

natural feature, the topography, bodies of water (including water-powers), all the agricultural areas, down to forty-acre tracts, the nature of the soil, and, in a general way, the amount of timber standing. It is expected that the reports which these men will make will prove a revelation to the public. Undoubtedly there are many tracts of land which will produce good crops lying idle because their location is not accurately known.

The difficulties of carrying out this survey are very great, particularly in view of the season, but the ground is being covered as rapidly as possible, and the complete map will be compiled in the course of a few months.

'Timber Sales' have taken the place of the old form of license, under which 14,000 claims were filed between 1905 and 1907.

The Forest Act provides for the removal of timber after advertisement and tender. The land remains always vested in the Crown, and upset price, rental, royalty, cruising and advertising charges are made against the buyer.

So far, a great part of the work of the Branch has been the examination of lands by the foresters for the purpose of arriving at a proper price for the timber. Up to the end of November fourteen bodies were examined, representing an area of 6,716 acres, and 87,282,000 feet of timber. The lumbermen who accept the terms of the Government will pay altogether \$109,521 in upset price, \$1,304.55 annually in rental, and \$48,415.95 in royalties as the material is taken out of the forest. In a great many of these sales restrictions are made as to the time in which cutting shall continue, two years being the average time allowed.

There has been established in the Branch an Extension Bureau, for the purposes of spreading the gospel of forestry among the people of British Columbia, and of rendering

assistance in response to enquiries as to any phase of the problem of scientific management of woodlands. Mr. Roy. L. Campbell has this work in hand.

THE CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Extends a cordial invitation to those interested in the forests of this country, from whatever point of view, to join its ranks, and help to spread knowledge of, and interest in, the forests of Canada in particular, and in general of the world. During the past few years the interest in the proper use and the protection and perpetuation of the forests has greatly increased, and to this increased knowledge and interest the Canadian Forestry Association, by its propaganda work, has contributed its share. Founded in 1900, with a membership of 12, it has in twelve years increased its membership to 2,700. During these years it has held conventions throughout Canada from coast to coast, in the Ancient Capital and in the bustling cities of the prairies and Pacific coast, in the manufacturing east and the agricultural prairie country. Its official organ, *The Canadian Forestry Journal*, was started in 1905 and is now in its seventh volume. But as forestry goes on, circumstances change and new needs spring up, and the Association is anxious to do its duty in arousing public interest and pointing out ways of getting things done. One object of the Association was achieved when forest reserves were established; but that is merely a beginning and now proper administration of these reserves, on the basis of the public good, irrespective of any private or partizan interest, must be secured. When that is done other problems will present themselves for settlement. The Association wants the interest and enthusiasm and, in some degree, the contributions of the public. The annual membership fee is \$1.00; this entitles the member to *The Canadian Forestry Journal* for a year, the annual report of the society, and other literature. Life membership costs \$10.00. Applications for membership should be addressed to James Lawler, Secretary, Canadian Forestry Assn., Canadian Building, Ottawa.