

Reference was also made to the relation of the forest to stream flow as affecting domestic supply, irrigation and water-power, municipal and city forestry, and the immense wealth of fish and game in Canadian forests.

Mr. Tully, in dealing with the administrative side of the work, stated that there were thirty-one organized Forest Reserves, under the control of the Branch, each in direct charge of a trained forester. The area covered by these reserves was 43,800 square miles. In addition to these reserves, there were Fire-ranging Districts and two Forestry Stations, from which young forest trees, etc., were distributed to settlers in the Prairie Provinces. One of these stations was at Indian Head and the other at Sutherland. From the former over three million young trees were distributed in 1914. The Branch also had research laboratories at McGill University, where problems relating to the products from forest timber of all sorts were dealt with by trained investigators. Those present were:—

Messrs. Attwood, Buck, Campbell, Clark, Dickson, Eddy, Fryer, Honeyman, Lelacheur, Newman, Tulley and Whyte.

F. E. B.

March 13th, at the residence of Mr. Geo. H. Clark. Dr. J. S. Bates, Superintendent of the Forestry Products Laboratory for Canada, at McGill University, Montreal, dealt with the subject "Wood Fibre, Its uses in Pulp and Paper Making." The subject was handled in a very able and thorough manner and was made still more educative by a series of well prepared lantern slides illustrating the fibres of various woods and the pulp making process in the mills.

Mr. Clark, the host, in introducing the speaker, assured him that the members appreciated his coming from Montreal for the purpose of addressing the Club and to Mr. D. A. Campbell also thanks were due for arranging Dr. Bates' trip for this purpose.

After referring to the botanical classification of the principal and minor trees and many varied plants, which were used, or could be used, in the manufacture of paper, and the history of the various processes of making forest timber into paper, Dr. Bates stated that at the present time it cost about two cents per pound to manufacture paper from the forest timber, or stated in another way, forest timber suitable for paper making realized, when sold as paper, the equivalent that it would if sold as lumber at \$40.00 per 1,000 feet board measure. There were about 70 factories in Canada manufacturing pulp and paper. About 50 per cent of the lumber cut for this purpose was shipped out of the country as pulp wood, and of the 50 per cent made into