

there is nothing in the statutes to make them legal. The following is a copy of the rules:

Flooring—Logs suitable for flooring, reasonably straight; not less than 30 inches in diameter nor less than 20 feet long; clean; free from such defects as would impair the value for clear lumber.

Merchantable—Logs not less than 14 inches in diameter; sound; free from rotten knots or bunch knots; reasonably straight; the grain straight enough to insure strength.

Rough—Logs having visible defects, such as crooks, bad knots or other defects that would impair the value and lower the grade below merchantable.

Culls—Logs which will not produce 50 per cent. of their contents in salable lumber shall be classed as culls.

In all cases the scaler has the right to use his own judgment. There are defects characteristic of timber in certain localities for which it is impossible to make rigid rules.

On July 1st, 1909, the British Columbia log scale was legally extended over the whole province and the Government is now putting the necessary machinery in force to make its use compulsory over the whole province.

Take the scale as a whole, and the method of operation, I believe it is as free from defects or from influence of either parties interested as it can be at the present time. No doubt changed conditions may make changes necessary, but so far I believe there has been an honest effort to do what is fair between man and man. I believe the effort has been fairly successful.

LUMBER STATISTICS FOR 1910.

The compilation of the statistics for the year 1910 of the use of wood in the Dominion for lumber, pulpwood, etc., is now well advanced, and some of the bulletins are now in press. A summary of the results will be given in the next issue of the Journal.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Since the last issue of the Canadian Forestry Journal the second annual report of the Commission of Conservation of Canada has been received. It is a cloth-bound volume of 230 pages.

The report falls into the following main divisions: (1) Proceedings of the Second Annual Meeting; (2) Resolutions adopted by the Canadian Forestry Convention; (3) Agricultural Work in Ontario, by C. C. James, C. M. G.; (4) Unsanitary Housing, by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts; (5) The Swedish Forest Conservation Law, by Dr. B. E. Fernow; (6) The Work of Conservation, (7) Conserving the Forests and (8) Mining in British Columbia, by John Hendry; (9) The Forestry Problems of British Columbia, by A. C. Flumerfelt; (10) Work of the Commission of Conservation in 1910; (11) Opinions given by the Commission in 1910, and (12) Proceedings of the Dominion Public Health Conference, Ottawa, October, 1910. Mr. Flumerfelt's paper is the same as that sent to the Dominion Forestry Convention at Quebec, but delayed, and now published in the appendix to the report of the Canadian Forestry Convention.

Of the above the chief items are those numbered (1) and (2). The actual proceeding of the Commission's annual meeting, of course, cover but one day, viz., January 17 (except for a committee meeting on the following morning), the members attending the Forestry Convention on the three following days. It is gratifying to members of the Association and others interested in forestry to know that the claims of forestry bulk so largely in the estimation of the members of the Commission. Items of the report relating particularly to forestry are Dr. Fernow's paper on the Swedish Forest Conservation Law, Mr. Flumerfelt's paper on The Forestry Problems of British Columbia, Mr. Hendry's article on Conserving the Forests and the summary of work done by, and the report of, the Committee on Forests.

An index covering some ten pages is provided.

REPORT OF QUEBEC CONVENTION.

The report of the convention held at Quebec, January 18 to 20, 1911, has been published and copies sent to all members of the Association. If any member has not yet received his copy, it is the result of accident, and the Secretary would be glad to know of such cases, so that he may forward another copy. Address Secretary, Canadian Forestry Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa.