

N. B. SHADE TREE LAW.

The only legislation directly applying to shade or street trees in New Brunswick seems to be the 'Act respecting Local Improvement Associations', passed in 1903 (3 Ed. VII. c. 22.)

By this Act it is enacted that ten or more persons may be incorporated for the purpose of improving and ornamenting the streets and public squares of a city or town by planting and cultivating ornamental trees under the provisions of the New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies Act.

Any city or town may hand over to such an association the care of the parks and the ornamentation of its streets and is empowered to make the association a grant for the purpose of assisting in its work. This grant may be levied and collected as part of the regular assessment.

A fine up to twenty dollars is provided for anyone injuring or interfering with the work of such an association by driving animals or vehicles across its property, playing ball thereon, etc., the fine to be payable to the association.

Fredericton, the capital city of the province, has an association formed under this act, which has done much in beautifying the city. Lt.-Col. Loggie, Deputy Surveyor-General of the province, is the president of this association.

The implement manufacturers of Manitoba paid in 1910 about \$67 per thousand feet for oak which they imported from the United States. White oak is native to Manitoba and reaches large sizes in the Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve. This reserve has been cut over and burned over, but it is now being put under scientific management. When properly stocked this reserve will produce 6,000,000 feet of white oak timber per year. The local production of this timber will be of great assistance to the industries of Manitoba. This is an instance of what can be done by the proper management of waste lands.

C.F.A. Treasurer's Report, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1910, \$1,033.67.
 Membership fees, \$2,002.22; copies of Canadian Forestry Journal, \$19.90; advertising in Canadian Forestry Journal, \$242.34; grant from Dominion government, 1910, \$2,000.00; grant from Dominion government, 1911, \$1,500.00; grant from N.B. government, \$100.00; grant from Quebec government, \$200.00; grant from Ontario government, \$300.00; grant from B. C. government, \$200.00; interest, \$35.50.
 Total, \$7,633.63.

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries, \$1,875.00; clerical work, \$130.08; annual report, \$200.75; expenses of secretary, \$200.00; printing and supplies, \$292.46; lantern and lectures, \$121.81; Quebec convention, \$2,095.00; Canadian Forestry Journal, \$1,019.51; commission on cheques, \$11.57; postage and telegrams, \$53.94; typewriter, \$120.00; refunds, \$9.00; wreath, \$10.00.

Total, \$6,139.12.

Balance on hand, \$1,494.51.

M. ROBINSON,

Treasurer.

Ottawa, Dec. 31, 1911.

Audited and found correct, Jan. 9, 1912.

FRANK HAWKINS,

T. E. CLENDINNEN,

Auditors.

A Banker's Statement.

In Canada and the United States the use of fireproof building material and of cement and iron generally in place of wood is growing rapidly. Already it is suggested that the United States has passed the highest point of per capita consumption of lumber. As yet, however, we use only a fractional amount of fireproof material as compared with an old-world country such as Germany, so that an important readjustment of our lumber requirements relatively to other things will gradually come about. This will certainly not lessen the necessity for conservation, but it may cause the punishment for our wastefulness to fall a trifle less heavily than we deserve.

—*Report of the General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 1911.*

The mines of Canada used, in 1910, 52,848,000 linear feet of round timber, which cost \$523,339. This is an average cost of \$9.90 per thousand. They reported the use of twelve species of wood in their mining operations.

Oak, together with yellow pine, made up nearly one-third of all the wood used in the furniture and car industry of Canada in 1910. Practically all is imported.