

of the Association. The number of new members who joined was 482, and of old members who died, resigned or lapsed, 269, leaving a net gain of 213 and a total membership of 3,034. As a number of these were in arrears for fees, and as the list is now closely checked, the number will be considerably reduced at the first revision in 1914. The number of life members was 158.

The Association had to mourn the loss of Mr. Herbert M. Price, of Quebec, a Director for several years, and President in 1908. Mr. Price always took the keenest interest in the work and has been greatly missed by the Directors. While Hon. John Sharples and Mr. R. Harcourt Smith, both also of Quebec, were not Directors, their high position in the lumbering world and the fact that both of them were partners of Mr. William Power, M.P., our Vice-President, caused their deaths to be felt as a distinct loss to the Association.

The Federal Government and the Governments of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and New Brunswick have continued their grants, while several of the banks and lumber companies have also subscribed for a number of their officers.

Looking over the general field it is seen that the work of forest protection and reforestry has made steady, if not rapid, gains in 1913. The amount appropriated by the Dominion Government for the work of the Dominion Forestry Branch was \$541,000, and the work was carried on with an increased staff, particularly in the field, the number of men in the outside service being 360, of whom 25 were technically trained. The work of patrolling and trail and telephone building was more extensively carried on than ever before, and it is satisfactory to note that the fire loss was the smallest in the history of the Department, the amount burned over being only one-fiftieth of one per cent of the reserve area, of which only fifty acres was mature timber. Over ten thousand square miles have been added to the reserves in the prairie provinces and the Railway Belt in British Columbia. The area in the reserves in the different provinces is now: Manitoba, 4,108 square miles; Saskatchewan, 1,803 square miles; Alberta, 26,271 square miles; British Columbia, 3,782 square miles. Alberta has the first place because of the immense Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve covering the eastern slope from the International Boundary to the Peace River country.

The regulations permitting the grazing of stock on the forest reserves have been revised. This will increase the usefulness of the reserves and make them more popular with settlers, while at the same time the forest growth will not be impaired.

The work of tree planting on prairie

farms is increasing. Last year over 3,500,000 trees were sent out to farmers from the Indian Head Nursery Station, and the Dominion Forest Branch has established a new nursery near Saskatoon to keep up with the demand.

For several years by resolution and deputations this Association pressed on the Dominion Government the need of establishing a forest products laboratory. Your Directors are now happy to state that this end has been attained, and that a laboratory under the Dominion Forestry Branch has been established in one of the buildings of McGill University, Montreal. This, it is believed, marks the starting of a most valuable aid to the highest utilization of our forests, and the enterprise of the Government and of the Minister of the Interior is to be commended.

In Ontario the Government spent on forest protection and development, according to figures given by Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, \$234,000, and the limit holders \$91,000, making a total of \$325,000. This was spent chiefly in patrol work, 925 men being employed, 560 by the Government and 365 by the limit holders. The work of sending out trees to farmers and planting up sand lands in Norfolk county was enlarged.

The amount appropriated for forest administration in Quebec was \$100,000 and \$18,000 additional for the fire protective branch. It is estimated that the limit holders spent \$150,000 for their share of protection. The St. Maurice Valley Protective Association carried through another successful year in protecting the seven million acres of forest in that district. Your Directors express the hope that this co-operative work will rapidly spread to other parts. The Province of Quebec has made a beginning in planting up sand lands and in distributing seedling trees to farmers. The policy of creating township forest reserves is being extended.

In British Columbia a survey of the forest lands is in progress. Lands desired for settlement must first be examined by the Forest Branch to ascertain if they are suited to agriculture. The timber lessees pay 1½ cents per acre and the Government adds a like amount to a fire protection fund. This amounted in 1913 to \$375,000. With this, during the year 1913, 415 rangers were employed in addition to 60 employed by the railways. At the conclusion of the danger season the rangers were employed in cutting roads and fire lines and erecting telephone lines and lookout stations. In this way by the Autumn of 1913 1,205 miles of trail and 529 miles of telephone line had been constructed.

In New Brunswick about \$35,000 was spent by the Government on forest fire pro-