

# DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Adopted at the Annual Business Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, Feb. 5, 1913.

The Board of Directors beg to submit the following report of business done during the year 1912:—

According to Section VI. of the Constitution, the following Territorial Vice-Presidents were appointed:

Ontario.—Hon. W. H. Hearst.

Quebec.—Hon. Jules Allard.

New Brunswick.—Hon. J. K. Flemming.

Nova Scotia.—Hon. G. H. Murray.

Manitoba.—Hon. R. P. Roblin.

Prince Edward Island.—Hon. J. A. Mathe-son.

Saskatchewan.—His Honor G. W. Brown.

Alberta.—Hon. A. L. Sifton.

British Columbia.—Hon. W. R. Ross.

Yukon.—Geo. Black, Commissioner.

Mackenzie.—F. D. Wilson.

Keewatin.—His Honor D. C. Cameron.

Ungava.—His Grace, Mgr. Bruchesi, Arch-bishop of Montreal.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting was held at the same time as the Ottawa Convention. This Convention was eminently successful and resulted in stimulating further interest in the work of forest conservation, particularly in that part of it which has to do with an efficient personnel in the various forest services. The presence of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and eminent foresters from the United States, added to the weight of the meeting. The fact that the Convention was held at the same time as the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and that some of the functions were in a measure of a joint character, increased its interest and importance.

The President elected at that meeting was Mr. John Hendry, of Vancouver, who was at the time in Europe. Mr. Hendry met in London in the early spring Hon. Richard McBride, who renewed an invitation that had been made by the Government of British Columbia to hold a Convention in Victoria, B.C. After considerable correspondence it was decided by the Directors to meet in Victoria on Sept. 4, 5 and 6. His Royal Highness the Governor General graciously consented to open the Convention if it should be held during the time of his visit to the coast, but, as in the end it was found that this would be impossible, the Convention was opened by Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, and was in all respects successful. There was an unexpectedly large attendance from Eastern Canada.

All the provinces were officially represented except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the numbers attending from Quebec and Ontario being particularly large. The new British Columbia forest act which went into force on July 1 was naturally the chief subject of discussion. Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, outlined the Government's position, while representatives of British Columbia limit holders discussed the new law very carefully. Besides this the forest conservation work in other provinces was dealt with and the resolutions passed were not confined to British Columbia, but were of a general character. Here as at Ottawa particular attention was paid to the subject of efficiency in the forest service. The full particulars of the Ottawa Convention have already appeared in the Annual Report for 1912, and the full report of the Victoria Convention will appear in the Annual Report for 1913, which will be issued in a few weeks.

Progress in forest conservation has been steady in Canada during the year. The work of the Dominion and the large forest provinces has gone on developing for the most part without any sudden changes. It would appear that the total expenditure in 1912 on forest protection by federal and provincial governments and by private individuals and corporations amounted to between one million and one million and a half dollars.

The Dominion Forestry Branch in addition to its protective, tree-planting and investigating work, made an examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether certain areas in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and others south of Lesser Slave Lake in Alberta, in northern Saskatchewan and in south eastern Manitoba should be put into forest reserves.

In British Columbia the new forest act which has been in preparation (including the work of the forest commission) for some years, went into force on July 1, and the organization of the forest service under the same resulted in the employment of a number of forest engineers, and a largely increased force of rangers.

In Ontario the government and the limit holders had over one thousand fire rangers in the field during the danger season.

In Quebec the St. Maurice Valley Forest Protective Association carried out its first season's work with success, and the plan of