

With the Forest Engineers.

(Contributed by the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers.)

Officers for 1914.

The following officers have been elected by acclamation for 1914:—

President—Dr. B. E. Fernow.

Vice-president—R. H. Campbell.

Secretary-Treasurer — Ellwood Wilson, Grand'Mère, Que.

The remaining four members of the executive committee, as decided by the last (1914) annual meeting, consist of the chairmen of the district executives, and will be elected later.

New Members.

The Secretary announces the election of the following new members:

Active—P. Z. Caverhill, D. C. A. Galarneau, Axel Gold.

Associate—R. D. Prettie, S. H. Clark, Alan Parlow, G. E. Bothwell, H. R. Christie, F. McVickar, B. M. Winegar, H. Sorgius.

Student—A. W. Bentley, J. F. L. Hughes.

New Brunswick Notes.

When in the Maritime Provinces Mr. James Lawler, the Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association called on Professor R. B. Miller, in the Forestry Department of the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton. He briefly addressed the class and learned some particulars of the work. Professor Miller has been asked to take over the care of the shade trees of the City of Fredericton in addition to his work at the University. Mr. H. C. Belyea, a graduate of the class of 1911, was at Fredericton to give a two-weeks' course in cruising to the class. The University forest lands, lying immediately behind the college buildings, which comprise several thousand acres, were to be estimated and mapped in this work. The annual 'hammerfest' or dinner of the class was most successful this year.

A Summer in the Trent Valley, Ont.

Dr. C. D. Howe, of the University of Toronto Faculty of Forestry, writes:—

'My summer was spent with two assistants, Messrs. Aiken and Burford, making a detailed survey of limited areas in the Trent valley. The work was confined to the townships of Burleigh and Methuen in Peterborough county. Our object was to determine the effect of repeated fires upon the rate of reproduction of the commercial species, especially upon that of pine. These townships offer excellent opportunities for such study, for they contain areas ranging

in character from those that have been burned but once down to areas that have been burned a dozen times since lumbering. We ran lines through the old burns of different ages and calipered all the trees above one inch in diameter. As you may imagine, this was slow work where the young trees averaged over 3,000 to the acre. On the other hand, it was easy work on the much-burned areas, where sometimes we found only half a dozen small poplars to the acre—this, too, in places where the stumps showed that an average of 25 or more pine trees per acre had been removed.

'The results of the work have not all been compiled as yet, but I may say in general that I was surprised and gratified with the abundance of young pine on the areas which have been burned only once. It is coming back again in commercial quantities. Such areas will prove a valuable asset to the Province, if they could only be protected from fire. On the other hand, the young pine on areas burned several times is about as scarce as hen's teeth in February.'

New Regulations in B.C.

Introducing a novelty in the form of grazing regulations is not all fun. Witness the following (written in December last) from the Dominion District Inspector of Forest Reserves at Kamloops, B.C.—'A meeting of stockmen held recently at Kamloops to consider the new grazing regulations of the Dominion Forestry Branch developed considerable opposition to these regulations. This opposition, however, when analyzed, is found to arise more from a natural objection to the Government's putting an end to free range than from a fundamental objection to the policy of administration itself. The writer took occasion, while at the Forest Fire Conference at Vancouver, to ask some questions of Mr. Silcox, U. S. District Forester for District One, where natural conditions are the same as at Kamloops. It was ascertained from him that the transition from free grazing to administration and revenue collection by the Government was accompanied by the same opposition there. Enforcement of the Government's policy, however, showed the stockmen in a very few years that they were much better off than formerly. The writer is convinced that a reasonable test will demonstrate this fact equally favourably to the stockmen in the Kamloops district.'