

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase 1911 over 1910.	P.C.
Brandon	\$ 38,819	\$ 41,000	\$ 34,650	\$ 69,572	\$ 34,922	100.93
Calgary	59,938	60,269	108,500	204,500	96,000	88.48
Edmonton . . . . .	.....	.....	75,167	117,748	42,581	56.69
Fernie . . . . .	.....	.....	20,500	17,804	2,696	13.15
Lethbridge	25,342	30,113	44,615	39,164	5,451	12.22
Moose Jaw	9,865	11,862	21,622	29,434	7,812	36.17
Portage la Prairie	14,031	17,623	26,780	36,061	9,281	34.76
Prince Albert . . . . .	.....	.....	8,700	10,500	1,800	20.69
Regina	28,723	32,000	31,000	36,432	5,432	17.52
St. Boniface	7,627	8,845	11,340	13,500	2,160	19.11
Winnipeg	388,200	387,303	404,100	416,854	12,754	3.14

FORESTRY COMMISSION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Owners of British Columbia timber will be interested in the legislation recently introduced in the legislature of that province, and based on the recommendations of the Forestry Commission made a year ago. The new policy is complete in detail and contains many and important departures from the present Act. The first great impetus was given to lumbering in British Columbia when the coalition government of 1901 prohibited the export of unmanufactured timber. This law worked out so well that it was adhered to, and Hon. W. R. Ross, in moving the second reading of the bill in the British Columbia legislature, thought so well of it that he declared it was a measure of the McBride administration. Premier McBride did not assume power until 1903, by which time the Americans were erecting mills in British Columbia, since they could not take the timber across the boundary line.

Features of the proposed legislation are as follows: Abandonment of the old method of staking. Hereafter, when timber is to be disposed of, a cruise will be made and tenders called for. Bonuses on licenses will be fixed according to conditions, principally at so much per thousand feet in addition to royalties. Existing timber leases when renewed will have new terms imposed in view of the terms and conditions imposed on other holders of timber so as to effect equality.

Timber held under license must all be surveyed by March 13th, 1918. If owners do not observe due diligence, the government may cause the survey to be made, charging the owners therefor. Pulp timber concessions will remain the same until renewed. The licensing system will be retained, but conditions are altered. Terms are more favorable than in the case of timber for sawmill purposes.

Provisions are made for the creation of a forest reserve for the purpose if reforestation. Present scaling prices are interfered with. In districts where there are no official scalers, it is provided that unofficial scalers may be examined and licensed. No change is made in respect to timber marking and the manufacturing of timber within the province.

Special provisions are made for clearing away debris around camps, mines, mills, engines, and on rights-of-way of telephone, telegraph and other lines. All dangerous accumulations of debris must be disposed of, that forest fires may be prevented.

Logging operators may be required in the case of dangerous slash to make special provision for the prevention of fire when the minister requires it by cutting out fire lines. In respect to railways, a safety zone on either side is created to the width of two hundred feet, which must be kept clear of all combustible material. If this requirement is not observed, the government may do it, charging the expense to the company.

A forest fire protection fund is to be created. Owners will contribute a cent an acre, in addition to two and a half cents per thousand feet cut, against which the government will contribute dollar for dollar. Crown granted lands which do not pay royalty, are required to pay two cents an acre. Arrangement is made for automatic assessments for any time when the fund might prove inadequate. If the fund is too large, proportionate reduction will be made.

Railway tracks must be patrolled after the passing of each train, railway companies to bear the expense. A force of fire wardens must be maintained by companies during the construction of railway lines, and before running operations can be begun certificates must be obtained that debris has been cleared from the right-of-way. In case of fires started by railways through negligence a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars may be imposed. Provision is made for the use of preventive devices in the case of logging engines, locomotives, steamboats, portable engines, etc.

Contributors to the regular fund for fire protection who are placed at extra expense for protection and in fighting bush fires are recouped by the government to the extent of one-half the expenditure.

In regard to hand-loggers' licenses, the minister may be authorized to grant such in districts in which injuries to Crown or other timber lands is not likely to result, subject to certain exceptions. Classified increases have been made in the royalties on lumber cut in the province and intended for export. Otherwise royalties will be the same as at present.

Although the new timber policy has been announced but a few days, the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association has taken prompt action. Fourteen members of the Association conferred with the lumber manufacturing colleagues on the coast, and asked the government to delay final consideration that they might be heard in regard to certain points of the bill.

The services have been secured of Mr. Overton Price, vice-president of the National Conservation Association of the United States, to assist the British Columbia Government in supervising the reorganization of forestry matters during the coming summer. Mr. Gifford Pinchot will also go to British Columbia if possible.

GOOD ROADS MEETING.

A convention of representatives of the various good roads associations of the Province of Ontario will be held in the York County Chambers, Adelaide Street, East, on February 26 and 27, for the purpose of formulating definite plans for road systems. The representatives will wait upon the Ontario Government during their stay in Toronto.