

Mr. H. R. MacMillan is now in the West and will visit various offices of the Branch with a view to improving organization and methods of work.

Mr. D. Roy Cameron has been appointed to take general supervision of fire protection and other work in the Dominion forest reserves in British Columbia.

Appropriations for forestry work under the Department of the Interior amount for the ensuing fiscal year to \$355,000, an increase of \$100,000 over last year.

Dr. J. F. Clark, of Vancouver, reached home about the middle of March after an extended trip east.

Prof. Filibert Roth, who is at present the only honorary member of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers, has been appointed head of the recently revived department of forestry at Cornell University.

The purchase of the Nipissing Central railway, an electric road running from Cobalt to Haileybury, by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, is thought to foreshadow the electrification of the latter road. This step would be a measure of tremendous importance for the protection of Northern Ontario forests, and is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

In the French forest of Chantilly rabbits have become so numerous as to threaten the destruction of the entire forest.

Cedar is the wood most frequently used for poles in Canada, as it is practically the only Canadian wood growing to a convenient pole size which is cheap, easily handled and durable. There were 758,209 cedar poles purchased in Canada in 1910, or 99.2 per cent. of the total number purchased.

The state of Maine will again this year receive from the U. S. federal government a grant of \$10,000 to assist it in protecting its forests from fire, according to the provision of the Weeks bill providing for co-operation between the federal and state governments for this object.

The furniture and car manufacturers of Canada used, in 1910, 177,893,000 board feet of timber, costing \$2,987,219. That the timber used in these industries is of a much higher average quality than the mill run of Canada's saw mills is shown by the fact that it cost \$25.35 per thousand, whereas the average selling price of the lumber produced in Canada in 1910 was only \$15.81.

Much of the timber used in Canada for the manufacture of furniture and cars is imported. In 1910 one-third of the total used was imported, chiefly from the United States, at an average cost of \$33.86 per thousand board feet; two thirds were native-grown timber and cost only \$20.82 per thousand board feet. Nothing could more clearly show the general inferiority of the common Canadian timber for use in manufactures than the fact that Canadian manufacturers are forced to buy fully one third of their supply from a foreign country at a price exceeding, by over sixty per cent., that paid in the home market. It is impossible to secure in Canada, in sufficient quantities, woods which combine beauty with strength so as to be suitable for furnishing high-grade furniture and passenger cars, or which are strong enough for car frames or sidings.

Including round and sawn timber, timber to the value of \$827,337 was used in Canada during 1910 for mining purposes. This total is made up of 52,848,000 linear feet of round timber, worth \$523,339, and 22,305,000 board feet of sawn timber which cost \$303,998.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

The secretary would be grateful if members of the Association would promptly notify him of any change in their addresses, so that the addresses on the mailing list of the Journal can be kept correct. Persons removing from one place to another should give both the old address and the new; this will greatly assist in the corrections.

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