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Halifax Convention.

We trust all our members will keep in mind the date fixed for the Halifax Convention, namely, September 1, 2, 3 and 4. This date, it is believed, best suits the needs of Nova Scotia, and, on the other hand, it is the ideal time for visiting the Maritime Provinces. The details are now being worked out, and will be given as soon as possible in future issues of the *Canadian Forestry Journal*. If any member desires to learn about any particular feature, if he will write to the Secretary, all the information available will be gladly given.

Directors' Meeting.

A meeting of the Directors was held in the office of the Director of Forestry, Journal Building, Ottawa, on March 10. In spite of the fact that it was held so soon after the annual meeting, there was an unusually good attendance of Directors. The chair was occupied by Mr. William Power, M.P., the new President, who had just returned from England. The chief object of the meeting was to settle definitely the date of the Halifax Convention, which had been left open by the Annual Meeting for consultation with the Government of Nova

Scotia, upon whose invitation the Convention is being held this year, and the lumbermen of that province. Mr. F. C. Whitman of Annapolis Royal, N.S., the Vice-President who is giving a great deal of time to this Convention, was present and explained what had been done to date. Mr. Whitman's efforts were much appreciated, and this appreciation was voiced by Hon. Mr. Charlton. After the question had been fully discussed, on motion of Senator Edwards, seconded by Mr. Denis Murphy, the date was fixed for September 2, 3 and 4, and other necessary matters settled. The attendance and spirit of this meeting augurs well for the success of the Halifax Convention.

In the Maritime Provinces.

As soon as possible after the Annual Meeting the Secretary went to Halifax, where he met Mr. F. C. Whitman, the Vice-President, and with him called upon Hon. O. T. Daniels, Attorney General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, and a number of leading citizens, and discussed the details of the Convention. These consultations were very satisfactory, and showed that there is a real desire on the part of a large section of the people of Nova Scotia for this Convention. It is fortunate that the best time of the year for the timber land owners to come to Halifax is also the most satisfactory time for people from Central and Western Canada to visit the Atlantic Coast. About half the timber of Nova Scotia is owned outright by farmers, whose holdings run from 200 acres to 1,000 acres in extent, probably averaging about 450 acres. Much of this has been cut over, and the owners are anxious to know how to handle these lands, in order to get the best results from their remaining forest, and to promote the young growth.

The lumbermen who own the other half, roughly speaking, of the timber in comparatively large blocks, are naturally keenly interested. They hold

their lands generally in fee simple, and can therefore adopt at once any methods that appeal to them. That the Government is interested in this subject both as it relates to Crown lands, and to forest lands generally is shown by the fact that detailed reference to this subject was made in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Legislature, in February of this year.

On the return journey to Ottawa, the Secretary spent some time at St. John and Fredericton, N.B., and found that the interest in forest conservation, which the Fredericton Convention of 1910 helped to arouse, has by no means died away, but that forestry matters in New Brunswick are more forward than they have ever been before.

Tree Planting in Ontario.

On another page will be found the report of an address by Mr. E. J. Zavitz, Provincial Forester of Ontario, explaining what has been done in tree planting by farmers in the older part of the province. As yet, tree planting is a very small part of forest work in Canada, yet in its own sphere it is most important. Much of the land of southern Ontario is unfit for anything else but trees, and if this land is not growing trees it represents a sheer loss to the community. Besides this there is the relation of the forests on these lands to stream flow, and agriculture. As Mr. Zavitz explains, the idea grows slowly, but as some of the older plantations have been set out for five or six years and are beginning to make a showing, there is every reason to believe progress will be much faster from this time onward. Tree planting on the prairies under the direction of the Dominion Forestry Branch has reached large proportions, and while it is natural to expect slower progress in the wooded provinces of Ontario and Quebec, yet in a few years it is bound to grow to large proportions in these provinces also.

(Continued on Page 36.)



Wm. Power, Esq., M.P., President Canadian Forestry Association, 1914-15.

OUR PRESIDENT.

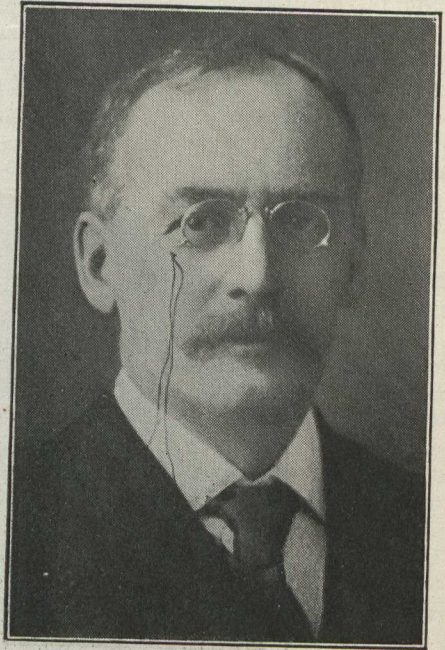
Mr. William Power, M.P., President of the Canadian Forestry Association, has been connected with forest industries all his life. Born at Sillery, a suburb of Quebec, he early entered the employ of the firm of W. and J. Sharples, lumbermen and timber exporters of Quebec. After that connection had lasted for over fifty years, during a good part of which he was a partner, he became, last year, the sole surviving partner, through the death, within a few weeks, of each other, of Hon. John Sharples and Mr. R. Harcourt Smith. This has thrown a great deal of additional work on Mr. Power, but the business is being carried on vigorously on the lines on which it has developed for nearly a century. Mr. Power's activities have not

been confined to one line. In addition to other important business interests, he has filled the offices of president and director of the Quebec Board of Trade, school commissioner for Quebec city, director Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and was a member of the special committee for the Tercentenary Celebration of the founding of Quebec. He is the member of the Canadian House of Commons for Quebec West. In spite of these private and public duties, Mr. Power has found time to personally explore a large part of the northern timber country of Quebec, and few living men have been over more of that territory, or have a better knowledge of it. Mr. Power has been a member of the Canadian Forestry Association since its foundation and a director for five years, and there is no doubt he will maintain the high traditions of the office.

(Continued from Page 34.)

An Honour to Canada.

Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, of Ottawa, who has been for several years a valued and active Director of the Canadian Forestry Association, was on March 5 elected President of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at its twenty-second Annual Meeting in Buffalo, N.Y. This is the leading lumber organization on the continent, and the election of Mr. Edwards, the first Canadian to hold the office, is a compliment to Canada, and to the Canadian lumber trade. At the same time the National Wholesalers have secured a most efficient President, and one who will add strength and popularity to their organization. Mr. Edwards has occupied important positions in that Association for several years, and under his presidency 1914 promises to be the best year in its history.



Mr. F. C. Whitman, Vice-Pres. Canadian Forestry Association.

Quebec, the Pioneer.

Quebec was the first province to have a co-operative forest protective association. The results of two years' operation were so satisfactory in the original association covering the St. Maurice Valley that now a new organization has been formed, which will cover a large section of the province between the St. Maurice and Upper Ottawa. This brings the co-operative plan up to the borders of Ontario, and if it proves again successful it will doubtless cross the Ottawa River into Ontario.

THE TREELESS FUTURE.

I dreamed of a child in the years to be,
My granddaughter's, grandson's son;
In the light of a radium stove sat he,
His history lesson to con.
He came to a word that his knowledge
tried,
He spelled it three times three;
Then asked of the ancient man by his side,
'Say, grandfather, what is a tree?'

TREES.

By M. Blanche.

In serried rank or lonely state,
Like veterans they stand,
Through starry night, through storm-swept
days,
To sentinel the land.

I know not if I love them best
When fledged with springtime green,
Or when, with silvan vesture clad,
They deck the summer scene.

And yet when autumn touches them
With dyes unknown to art,
Beneath that gorgeous color-spell
I needs must yield my heart.

But, ah! I know I love them well
When, all white winter through,
With gray and lacelike tracery,
They etch the curving blue.

A movement has sprung up among the lumber jacks on the coast and islands of the Gulf of Georgia, B.C., to become permanent settlers instead of roving laborers without homes. The Government is assisting the movement by all means.

Ontario Co-operative Work in Forestry

Paper read by Mr. E. J. Zavitz, Provincial Forester, at the Experimental Union, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Jan. 14, 1914.

This last season the Forestry Department distributed some 200,000 forest tree seedlings and transplants to private owners throughout the Province. These plants went into twenty-nine counties. The distribution of trees for this last season has been, as far as numbers are concerned, smaller than that of previous years. This is partly accounted for by the evident lack of labour throughout the Province. A number of applicants were unable to handle the work and notified us that they were afraid that they would not be able to carry out the experiment owing to lack of labour.

At the present time we have experimental plantations in practically every county in the Province. These plantations vary in size from one-eighth of an acre to 10 acres, and in a few cases even larger.

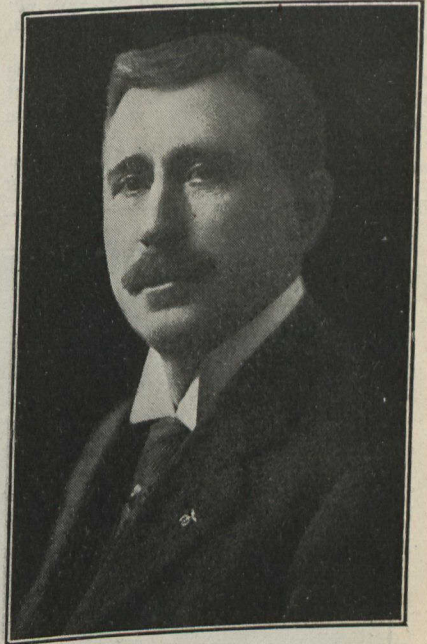
During the first five years of the life of the plantation, it does not make very much of a show, as the plants are very small when sent out from our nurseries. As the plantation gets up to the sixth year, it begins to draw attention, and I anticipate that the influence of these experimental plantations throughout older Ontario, will have a strong educational value.

The bulk of our plantations are made upon soils more or less unfit for agriculture. The plantations are made on steep hillsides, sand formations and upon blow sands, which interfere often with township roads. This last form of planting on sand which is drifting across county or township roads is an interesting feature of our work.

There are a great number of places in the Province where light sand ridges intercept the highway. In many cases where this sand has started to shift it is interfering with the condition of the roads. Scotch pine and jack pine thrive in the very poorest sand, and it is a comparatively simple matter to form plantations upon these light soils.

In our circular we have advocated the planting of waste portions of woodlots and the introduction of evergreens into the composition of the woodlot, but this form of planting seems to have appealed to very few.

The improvement in the condition of the Ontario woodlot is a most difficult problem. When we realize the difficulty in interesting the land owner in improving methods relating to annual crops from which he derives his livelihood, it can be readily understood



Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario.

that in the case of the woodlot, which only gives small returns, with the long time element a factor, it will be difficult to secure radical improvements. Here and there we find men prepared to protect their woodlands and improve them for the good of the future.

There is probably little change during the last five years in the percentage of woodlots in the Province, but there is certainly a gradual change for the worse in the quality of the woodlot. The better classes of trees are gradually being taken out and little attention is being paid to the future results of the cutting.

We are receiving splendid assistance from a number of the district representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture throughout the Province, and in counties where these men are taking some interest in this matter there is a noticeable increase in the number of plantations asked for. I

anticipate that the district representatives will aid very much in the solution of this problem as in many others.

At the Forest Station, in Norfolk County, our nurseries are being improved and better organized, and we will be able to meet the demand for forest nursery stock on a large scale in the future.

Mr. F. S. Newman, B.Sc.F., has been appointed assistant to the Forestry Branch, and will have direct charge of this work.

At the present time there are about one million plants in our nurseries and about 500,000 of these are ready for distribution this coming season.

In last year's planting, at this station, we used about 200,000 plants. The older

plantations at this station are proving very satisfactory and encouraging. In addition to the experimental value of these plantations, I feel that there is a local influence which is quite noticeable. Our plantations on the blow sands, which at first were more or less ridiculed, have proven successful, and now a number of people throughout the country are taking advantage of the distribution of trees and making plantations upon similar situations.

I believe that with the solution of the labour problem and the general improvement which is coming throughout older Ontario, there will be a healthier interest taken in the reclamation and reforestation of poorer soils of the farm.



Group of B. C. District Foresters at Victoria, B.C.

B.C. Foresters' Conference.

'We have benefited wonderfully by this Conference, and I am sorry you could not be present,' writes Chief Forester H. R. MacMillan in reference to the Conference of District Foresters and Forest Assistants held at Victoria, B.C., recently. The Conference was a gathering of all the field men of the British Columbia Forest Service to discuss problems arising in the work and the results of this meeting were very satisfactory. The picture shows the men of the B. C. Forest Service gathered in front of the Forest Department Office. Our eastern readers will recognize many of those in the group. Chief Forester MacMillan is in the centre, wearing a light-colored overcoat.

PROMOTION ON MERIT.

There is only one way to have a high standard of efficiency in the public service and that is by appointment made purely on merit, and for tenure of good behavior with a system of promotion on merit. When that is the rule all over Canada it will be a benefit to the whole Dominion... *Quebec Chronicle*.

The Argentine Touring Club has decided to award a special gold medal annually to the landowner in the Province of Buenos Aires who plants the most trees at the sides of the public highways. The trees may be fruit or forestal, and instructions and advice concerning planting may be had from the Touring Club.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association

Successful Meeting in Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 15-16, 1913.

For the first time the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, comprising the associations of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California, and of British Columbia, met in Canadian territory, the sessions being held in Vancouver on Dec. 15 and 16, 1913.

About one hundred lumbermen were present when President A. L. Flewelling of Spokane opened the meeting. With him on the platform were Mr. E. T. Allen, Forester and Manager of the Association, and Mr. Geo. M. Cornwall, Editor of the *Timberman*, Portland, Oregon, Secretary-Treasurer. After the President's address, Mr. Allen gave his review of the year's work, concluding with the following epigrammatic summary: 'A season of average fire hazard, but a loss of less than \$1,000, is the compiled report of the local associations. The area patrolled was 22 million acres. This contains over 500 billion feet or one-fifth of the nation's entire supply. The area of merchantable timber burned over was 2,810 acres, or one-eighth of one per cent. Actual destruction was 583,000 feet, which is one-one-thousandth of one per cent. This is far better than the best previous record, that of 1911. The cost of this year's work was about \$200,000, which is less than 1c an acre for the area guarded, although nearly a two cents per acre charge on contributing holdings. About 475 regular patrolmen were employed. Hundreds of miles of trail and telephone line were built.

Hon. W. R. Ross.

Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, dealt in some detail with the work of the B. C. Forest Branch. Probably seventy per cent. of British Columbia's two hundred and fifty million acres, he said, was under some kind of timber. Timber was destined to be the greatest crop that could be raised in the province, and since the bulk of the forest land was Crown property and the chief source of public revenue (yielding three million dollars annually) the protection of the forest and the most scientific method of obtaining revenue from it, were two of the most important functions of the Government. Eight and one-half million acres of the forest lands had been placed under a license system which called for payment by the operator at the time when the principles of modern forest finance require that it should be paid, namely, when the timber crop was cut and marketed.

He believed that they had in British Columbia an almost ideal method of co-operation between Government and private interests, in the form of the forest protection fund and the organization that the fund had rendered possible in the province. During the past year over one hundred and fifty million acres of the total area of British Columbia had been placed under some form of protection. They had maintained over this area a skeleton organization capable of being recruited to any extent that fire danger might require. Under the excellent weather conditions during 1913 the eleven forest districts had been provided with thirty rangers, and two hundred and eighty guards and patrol men; another one hundred men being at their call at short notice if required. This force had experienced no difficulty in controlling the situation, for, though nearly six hundred fires had been reported, three out of every four had been extinguished without extra cost. Full use had been made of this favourable situation. Numbers of the men had been drafted to improvement work. Fire fighting had cost only \$9,000. Patrol expenses involved \$190,000. Out of the total fund for the year, amounting to \$350,000, they therefore had an ample balance for construction work. The department had thus been able to construct since August, 1913, 1,000 miles of horse trails, 168 miles of foot trail and 360 miles of telephone line, 10 cabins and 10 mountain lookout stations, the cost of these being \$67,000.

Fire Fighting.

Mr. H. S. Graves, Chief Forester of the United States, owing to illness in his family, was prevented from attending, but his paper was read by Secretary Cornwall. In it Mr. Graves stated that fires could be extinguished both in normal and in dry seasons by making adequate preparations and having an adequate staff. He urged the fullest co-operation between federal and state authorities and private owners.

In the discussion which followed, the lumbermen were generally favourable to the fullest co-operation. Throughout there was strong testimony to the efficacy of oil-burning engines in preventing the setting of fires. Equally strong was the condemnation of smoking in the woods by employees, and several of the leading operators held that it would be just as easy to prohibit smoking in the bush as it was in the coal mines. There was an animated discussion on

slash burning, the general opinion being strongly favourable, and in this respect was summed up by President Flewelling in the statement that it should be made imperative that slash should be burned, leaving it to the different associations to fix the right time.

Regarding wireless telegraphy, it was felt that it might be made of use in supplementing the regular telephone system, but that further improvements were required before it could replace the same.

Mr. Clyde Leavitt told of the work being done, under the Dominion Railway Commission and the different Governments, by the railways to reduce forest fires from this source, while Mr. R. D. Prettie, Superintendent of Forestry for the Canadian Pacific Railway, presented the railway side of the case.

British Columbia Regulations.

The next section of the program was devoted entirely to British Columbia. Mr. T. F. Paterson, President of the Paterson Timber Co., Vancouver, read a paper which he said had been framed with the object of putting the British Columbia forestry department on the defensive, and he had no doubt that Chief Forester MacMillan and his associates would be able to take care of themselves in the reply. Mr. Paterson's first criticism was that the B. C. coast climate was so damp that there was need for protection for only about four months in the year, yet the Forestry Department organization called for a staff which could only be profitably employed during about a quarter of each year. The Chief Forester was evidently endeavouring to get value for every dollar expended. No serious complaints had been made, but it was safe to venture the assertion that even with the most careful measures considerable money would be 'handed over in the form of what might be called political charity to appointees who have to be in some way rewarded for political services to the member representing the district in which they are employed.' In regard to trail building on which \$150,000 had been expended, Mr. Paterson doubted whether some of this might not be unwise expenditure, as opening up to tourists and others districts which were now free from such dangers by their inaccessibility. In view of the fact that half the cost of fire protection was borne by the lumbermen, he suggested that there should be some advisory committee elected by the timber holders to consult with the Government as to the expenditure of the fund.

Mr. Peter Lund of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co., Wardner, B.C., said that the organization of the B. C. Forestry Department had been watched by the interior lum-

bermen with interest, and the results achieved had been most gratifying to them. He combatted, however, a recent statement of Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, that lumber prices in Canada up to 1909 had risen faster than those of any other group except furs. He also contended that owing to the light stand of timber in the interior the ground rent should be about half what it was on the coast.

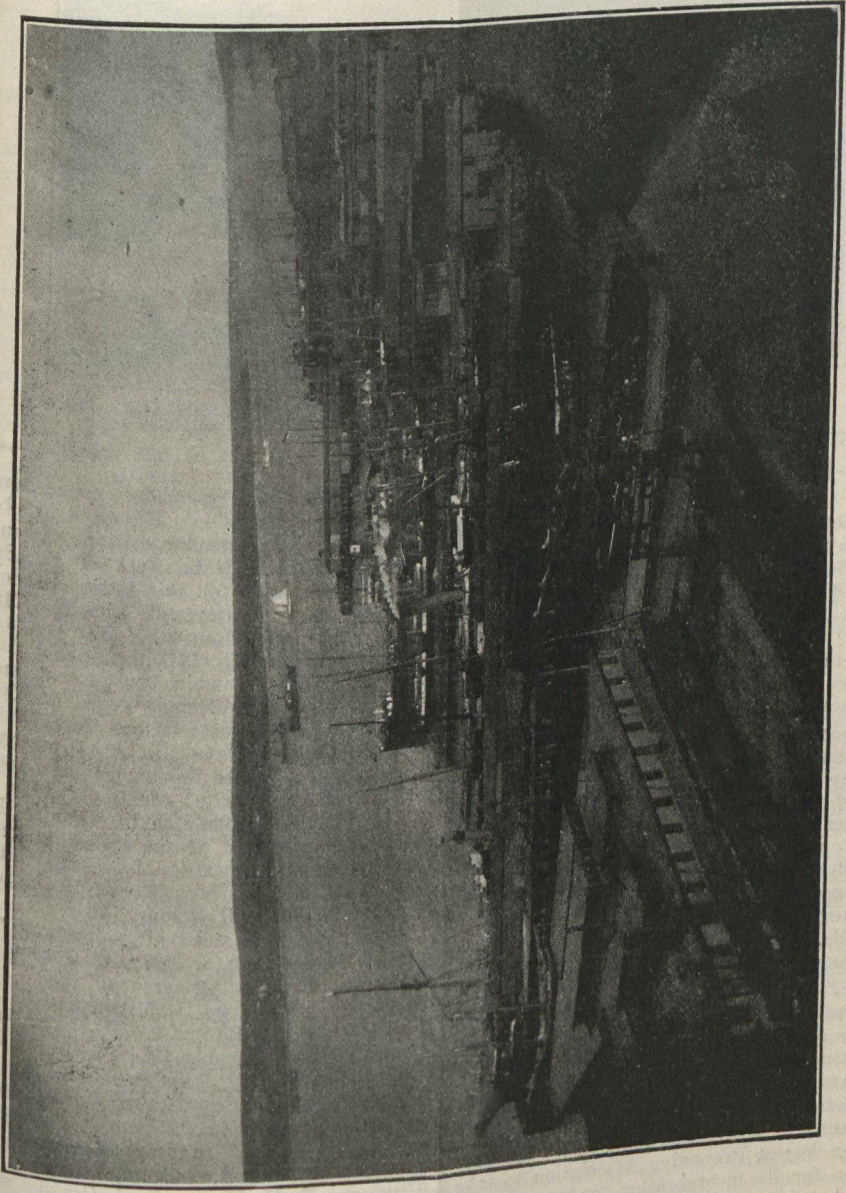
Chief Forester MacMillan said that the problem was to protect 250 million acres of forest land with a fund of about \$350,000. He could not agree with Mr. Paterson when he said that coast timber would not burn. A view of Mr. Paterson's old camps would show that it would. They were not trying to carry this work out on their own experience, but on the experience of all the associations of the Pacific coast. Two means used were: legislation to prevent and control the setting out of fires, and the patrol to protect against the fire hazard. No trail was cut without a most careful study of the situation, generally extending over a year. In a large proportion of the cases there was an application from the lumberman for the improvement. As to wasting money, not a dollar was spent under cover. Every patrolman was visible, and every piece of work could be inspected by the public. He welcomed the suggestion of the establishment of an organization through which the lumbermen could act with the Government.

Mr. R. H. Alexander of the Hastings Mill acknowledged the difficulty of the problem, and was glad to know that Mr. MacMillan was ready to receive assistance from the lumbermen in regard to the disposal of the fire protection fund.

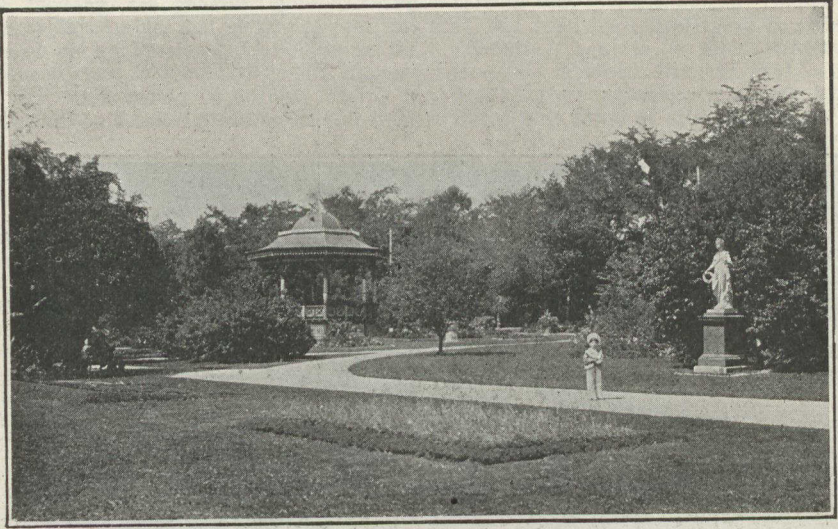
Mr. Michael Manson of Vancouver Island stated that in the district which supplied sixty per cent. of the timber cut in B. C. every one of the fire wardens was recommended for appointment by the timber owners.

The convention concluded with a banquet tendered by the lumbermen of British Columbia.

Mr. John Hendry, president of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company, Vancouver, presided over the gathering, having on his right Judge Flewelling, Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general of British Columbia, E. T. Allen, and Mr. W. A. Anstie, president Mountain Lumbermen's Association; and on his left Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, and Messrs. T. J. Humbird, Spokane; Geo. M. Cornwall, association secretary, Portland; and H. R. MacMillan, Chief Forester. Mr. R. H. Alexander, general manager of the Hastings Mill, officiated as vice-chairman. The affair was a great success and a fitting conclusion to the convention.



The Convention City—View of Part of Waterfront, Halifax.



The Convention City—View in Public Gardens, Halifax.

CO-OPERATION EXTENDING

When last month we stated that we should return to certain features of the work of the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association, we did not think events would occur so rapidly. As a result of the successful two years' work of that association, another has been organized to protect the forests in the valleys of the Nation, Lievre, Rouge and Gatineau rivers.

Upon invitation from some leading lumbermen, representatives of the St. Maurice Valley Association came to Ottawa on March 11, and explained the work of the former association to a number of gentlemen owning timber on lands to the west of the St. Maurice. The chair on this occasion was occupied by Senator Edwards, and the workings of the association were explained by Mr. S. L. de Carteret, President; Mr. Ellwood Wilson, Vice-President; and Mr. Henry Sorgius, Manager and Secretary.

Their reports so favourably impressed those present that on March 20 a second meeting was held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, when Senator Edwards again occupied the chair. A committee was formed to organize an association to be called the Canadian Forest Protective Association to take steps for its incorporation, and to appoint a manager.

It is expected that the organization will be so far complete that the work of protection on a co-operative basis may be begun this year. Lookout stations will be erected,

trails opened, and telephone connections made as far as possible. The work will be on the lines of the older association. Among those who explained the work of the St. Maurice Association on this latter occasion were Messrs. de Carteret, Wilson, and Mr. J. B. White of Montreal. Mr. Overton Price of Washington, D.C., consulting forester of British Columbia, was present, and from his experience strongly urged the formation of such an association. Mr. W. C. J. Hall, Chief of the Forest Protective Branch of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, represented the Department.

The committee appointed to organize the association consisted of the following gentlemen: Senator Edwards, Mr. J. B. White, Mr. R. M. Kenny, Mr. George H. Millen and Mr. Ward C. Hughson.

Among the firms and their representatives present were:—Senator Edwards, Gordon C. Edwards and J. A. Cameron, of the W. C. Edwards Co.; George H. Millen and J. F. Rochester, E. B. Eddy Co.; P. C. Walker, Shepherd-Morse Lumber Co.; Sir Henry K. Egan, Hawkesbury Lumber Co.; J. C. Browne, Fraser & Co., Ottawa; J. H. Black, of J. R. Booth & Co.; Grant P. Davidson and James Davey, Davidson Estate; W. C. Hughson and A. E. Maxwell, Gilmour & Hughson; R. M. Kenny, E. J. Graham and J. E. Rothery, of James MacLaren & Co., Buckingham; J. B. White, Charles Read, Jr., and John Gwynne, Riordon Pulp and Paper Co.; Clyde Leavitt, forester, Commission of Conservation, and Arthur H. Graham, Government forest agent, Arundel, Que.

British Columbia Timber Royalties

The Timber Royalty Act, fixing new royalties on different classes of timber, has been introduced in the British Columbia Legislature by Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands.

The Minister, in introducing the Bill, pointed out that the plan adopted came as the result of long, careful study and consultation with lumbermen and timber owners. He said he had never looked on this question merely as a means of raising money, but as fundamentally affecting forest policy. He desired to do three things in this Bill:

'First, so to settle this royalty question as to insure to the highest practical degree the welfare of all the people in British Columbia as far as the forests contribute to their welfare, and that is very far. Second, so to handle this question that the Government co-operates to the fullest legitimate extent in establishing and maintaining a permanent and profitable lumber industry in our Province; and third, so to handle this matter as to make forest conservation not a remote, but a nearer and more probable thing upon all timber limits.'

He felt that this was a conservation measure, and he wished to say that he had not applied by wholesale plans framed for some other country, but had worked out a Bill drafted for British Columbia conditions. He continued:

'The Royalty Bill comprises these four things: It fixes the royalty increase for 1915, and establishes a level of lumber prices on which future increases will be based. It provides seven five-year periods for royalty adjustment; and it provides that for each of these periods a given percentage of the price increment for lumber shall be added to the royalty. This percentage is twenty-five per cent. for the first five years, and rises gradually to forty per cent for the last five-years period. The fourth of the accomplishments of the Royalty Bill is to re-adjust the rentals between the coast and the interior, and fix them for the whole period of the Act.'

'First, the royalty increase for which the bill provides takes effect on January 1, 1915. The bill provides that these in-



Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands for British Columbia.

creases shall be, for coast lumber, from the present royalty of fifty cents to seventy-five cents, an increase of fifty per cent. This increase, however, is not applied arbitrarily, but is the result of raising the royalty on different classes of logs in a proportion which puts the highest increase on the best logs, and no increase at all on logs of such low value that the increase would mean that they would be left lying in the woods. . . .

The royalty increase in 1915 provides that in the interior royalty shall be increased by the use of the B. C. scale instead of the Doyle. That means an increase of probably forty-five per cent in royalty to the Government, and as far as I and my advisors can figure it out is an equitable adjustment of royalty between the coast and the interior. In the central and northern interior, regions of great prospective timber development, the Government has imposed in the Royalty Bill a royalty charge of sixty-five cents per thousand board measure. This, in my best judgment, fairly represents the relative conditions as to lumber

values in that region, as compared with the interior and coast.

'These three increases take place in 1915, and hold good for five years, or until 1920. Then comes the first readjustment based on increase on the actual lumber price of \$18.00 fixed by the bill.'

That readjustment is explained in the following clause in the Bill: 'for a period of five years from the first day of January, 1920, the foregoing royalties shall be increased by an amount equivalent to twenty-five per cent of the increase (if any) in the average wholesale selling price of lumber, free on board point of manufacture, above eighteen dollars.

Similar readjustments occur in 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945 and 1950.

Hon. Mr. Ross said that coincident with its enactment the Bill would increase the timber royalty between \$50,000 and \$60,000. By 1914 if the annual lumber cut increased by an average of five per cent annually, and the price went up to \$21 per thousand feet, the increase to the Government would be nearly \$250,000 per year. He held the Bill was a fair one all around and satisfactory to both the people of British Columbia, for whom the Government were trustees, and to the lumbermen.

The tie question is becoming a very important one on the railways throughout the country. With the decrease in available timber ties comes the demand for a substitute for wood. In a recent report the Committee on Ties for the American Railway Engineering Association submitted the following conclusions, which show that, as yet, a perfect substitute for the wood tie has not appeared. The committee states that the concrete tie, a combination of concrete and metal tie, has not yet proved a success because of fracture caused by vibration, excessive weight, and consequent difficulty in handling, and the deterioration of the asphalt filling. A combination tie of steel and wood gives promise of developing an economic substitute. They add that the all-steel tie has proved a satisfactory substitute for the wood ties under heavy medium street traffic. It is durable, line and surface can be maintained, has sufficient resiliency, and can be insulated. The fastening so far in use can, and no doubt will, be improved.—*Canadian Engineer.*

ENCOURAGING WORDS.

In connection with the annual meeting the Canadian Forestry Association is in receipt of a number of encouraging letters from good friends of forest conservation. Several of these are given below.

From H.R.H. the Governor General.

Lieut.-Colonel Farquhar, Governor General's Secretary, writes: 'I am commanded by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 9th, enclosing a copy of the resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association.

'His Royal Highness commands me to say in reply that he is very glad to continue Patron of the Canadian Forestry Association, and that he sends his very sincere thanks to the members for the kindly wording of their resolution on the restoration of the Duchess's health, which he is glad to inform them continues to improve from week to week.'

From Directors.

HON. W. J. ROCHE, Minister of the Interior, Canada, writes that he has much pleasure in acceding to the request that he allow his name to be presented for election as Director.

HON. GEORGE H. PERLEY, Ottawa, one of Canada's leading lumbermen, in accepting the office of Director, writes: 'I quite agree that the objects of your Association are good and that everything possible should be done to impress on the people of Canada the necessity of preserving and perpetuating our forest wealth.'

HON. N. CURRY, SENATOR, of Montreal and Amherst, N.S., who, as head of several large manufacturing companies, is greatly interested in timber, especially in Nova Scotia, writes that he is glad to accept the post of Director, and adds: 'I am, of course, an extremely busy man, but will endeavour to attend the meetings as far as possible.'

From Territorial Vice-Presidents.

HON. W. H. HEARST, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Ontario, writes: 'I have your letter of the 9th instant, and am grateful for the honor done me by your Association in electing me Vice-President for the Province of Ontario.

'I further note that I will be kept informed of the work of the Association, all of which will be of very deep interest to me.

'Wishing yourself and the Association all success during the coming year.'

HON. JULES ALLARD, Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec, acknowledges the notification of his election, and adds: 'I have had opportunity to appreciate the sound work of the Association, especially in the study of means to be adopted for the intelligent management and the effective protection of our forests. The Canadian Forestry Association can rely upon my hearty support.'

HON. W. R. ROSS, Minister of Lands, British Columbia, writes: 'I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th February advising me of my re-election as Vice-President for the Province of British Columbia of the Canadian Forestry Association, and wish to express my appreciation of the honour thus conferred.'

HON. O. T. DANIELS, Attorney General and Commissioner of Lands, Nova Scotia, in accepting the office, adds: 'I shall be very glad to be kept informed of the work of the Association in connection with the care and preservation of the forests of the country and the development of forestry generally.'

The Vice-Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Montreal, acknowledges the notification of the election of HIS GRACE, ARCH-BISHOP BRUCHESI, and continues: 'Archbishop Bruchesi wishes to thank you for this kind information and appreciates the honour very much, also your kindness in promising to send him information concerning the work of the Association.'

From a Saskatchewan Merchant
Many thanks for your kind letter of the 4th inst. which reached me today, and am very glad to learn that your lantern slide has turned out so well and is creating interest in your good work lecturing to the public. I shall feel well repaid for my labours if I can be the means of inducing others to follow my example.

From a Winnipeg Railway Man
I have the object of the Association very much at heart, and if any experience I may have had dealing with forestry may be of any use to you, I shall be more than glad to place it at your disposal. That the railroads are alive to the importance of fire prevention and forest protection is evidenced by the action of the C. N. R. in having a man specially detailed to look after that end of the work. Wishing your Association all success.

From a Member who lives much abroad.
Do you make it clear enough that when our coal has all gone, if we keep the woods

they will supply *our heat* through water power, by electricity. If not we should have to get out of North America; probably, something like the Chinese who at one time held and governed the present City of Dresden and had probably to retire into Asia because of successive dry years which could not support their nation.

From an Old Resident of Norfolk County, Ont.

My memory goes back to the latter 50's, 60's and 70's when I saw Norfolk County's lovely forest wealth in all its glory and beauty. As Mr. Geo. Hotchkiss, the Secretary of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association with headquarters at Chicago, wrote me, Norfolk County had the finest pine timber that ever grew out of the earth. But it is all gone now, and ignorance, greed and stupidity have destroyed in the past, and now are destroying every woodland beauty spot we had. There are roads I will not travel on if I can help it because of the absence of our former lovely timber wealth. There is one word that for me expresses the way our forest riches in Norfolk County have been used, namely, 'brutal'.

HIS CONTRIBUTION.

Town Councillor.—'Have you heard, Mr. Skinflint, that our generous townsman, Mr. Cashbags is defraying the cost of a new promenade all around the town? We think a wealthy man like yourself might also do something for us.'

Skinflint.—'Well, what do you say to my giving you a park of oak trees?'

Town Councillor.—'Oh, you noble-hearted philanthropist! Why, do you really mean to—'

Skinflint.—'Yes, yes; I'll make the town a present of an oak forest. You have only to find the land and I'll supply you with as many acorns as you may wish for seed.'

Strenuous Life in B.C.

Echoes of the strenuous life of a District Forester in northern British Columbia are found in the following extracts from a recent letter from H. S. Irwin, of Prince Rupert:—'We get all kinds of excitement out of logging inspection during the storms and fogs of a northern winter, in a small launch, and, as logging regulation is our chief worry in this district, trouble never ceases. We 'get ours' all the year round, while the average forester out here gets most of his 'bumps' concentrated into the summer season.'

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.'

CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Forestry Association is the organization in Canada for the propagation of the principles of forest conservation. This it does by means of conventions, meetings, lectures and literature.

It is a popular organization supported by the fees of members, assisted by some government grants.

There is a vast field of work before the Association which is only limited by the funds at the disposal of the Association.

Those who are not already members are invited to join and assist in the work. The membership fee is one dollar per year, and this entitles the member to attend and vote at all meetings and to receive the Annual Report and the *Canadian Forestry Journal*. Women as well as men are eligible for membership.

Applications for membership and requests for literature and information may be addressed to

The Secretary,
Canadian Forestry Association,
Journal Building, Ottawa, Can.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

- (1) The exploration of the public domain, so that lands unsuitable for agriculture may be reserved for timber production.
- (2) The preservation of the forests for

their influence on climate, soil and water supply.

(3) The promotion of judicious methods in dealing with forests and woodlands.

(4) Tree planting on the plains and on streets and highways.

(5) Reforestation where advisable.

(6) The collection and dissemination of information bearing on the forestry problem in general.

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