

Canadian Forestry Journal

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CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Patron, H. R. H. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
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Treasurer, Miss M. ROBINSON } Journal Building,
Secretary, JAMES LAWLER } Ottawa, Can.

(For full list of officers see page 21.)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The office of the Canadian Forestry Association is now in the Journal Building, Ottawa, and to this address all communications should be sent. Mail which has been addressed to the old office will, however, reach us safely.

Be sure to make arrangements to take in the Halifax Convention, Sept. 2, 3 and 4.

HO! FOR HALIFAX.

It has been decided that the 1914 Forestry Convention is to be held in the fine old city of Halifax, and the date definitely decided upon is Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 2, 3 and 4.

The friends of the forest in Nova Scotia have been urging the claims of Halifax for six or seven years, and members of the Canadian Forestry Association in other provinces have backed up the effort, but until now the claims of Central and Western Canada proved too strong.

This time, however, the Government of the province and the lumbermen united in a strong invitation, and, at the annual meeting, this invitation was accepted, and Mr. F. C. Whitman, of Annapolis Royal, N.S., who has for many years, both as a director of the Association and as a lumberman, worked for forest conservation, was elected Vice-President. Mr. William Power, M.P., of Quebec, the new President, also believes that it is now the turn of Nova Scotia for a meeting.

The date first suggested was in the month of August, but after carefully considering all the factors involved, and consulting with those on the spot, it was decided that the best time was Sept. 2, 3 and 4, and these days have been fixed upon.

There has never been a convention more generally accepted than this one, and everything points to one of the most successful and useful conventions in the history of the Association.

Halifax, with its many attractions, historic, scenic and commercial, is one of the great convention cities of Canada, and many hundreds of Canadians from the central and western

parts of the Dominion now annually go down to the Land of Evangeline to take their recreation period in the beautiful country by the sea. Fuller details of programme, railway rates, etc., will be given in the next issue of *The Canadian Forestry Journal*, and all members who can possibly do so should make a point of taking in the convention, helping on the good work of forest conservation, and seeing the Maritime Provinces at the best season of the year.

THE PUBLIC AWAKENING.

When the *Canadian Forestry Journal* was started in 1905 there was practically no news about forest conservation. The editors wrote articles and secured articles from others on the subject, but there was scarcely anything to record in the way of action in regard to forests. Today there is hardly a week when there is not a meeting of some organization directly or indirectly connected with the subject. The meetings of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and the St. Maurice Valley Forest Protective Association are noted in this issue. People are approaching forest protection from a dozen different points. The fact that at least fifty per cent. of Canada's area is absolute forest land, unsuited for ordinary forms of agriculture, is becoming known, and all classes of the community are beginning to awake to the need for developing this great source of revenue and power and fertility and health to the highest point. It is a time for the friends of forest conservation to rejoice and to put in their best strokes to further the cause.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Most of this issue is taken up with the report of the annual business meeting. The interview with the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior was an important event,

and the whole meeting contains much important information. The Directors' Report summarizes the work of the year, and the revision of the Constitution was necessary in order that the association may cope with its growing work.

LONG ESTABLISHED LUMBER FIRM.

The announcement, in the *Canada Lumberman* of November 1st, of the incorporation of the firm of W. & J. Sharples, Quebec, P.Q., referred to provisions which were made by Mr. Wm. Power to continue the firm under its old name. Readers of the *Canada Lumberman* will recall that Mr. Power's two partners, Hon. John Sharples and Mr. R. Harcourt Smith passed away during the present year, leaving Mr. Power the sole surviving member of this old established firm. The firm was established in 1816 and Mr. Power has been connected with it for over a half a century.—*Canada Lumberman*.

POLITICAL PATRONAGE.

Instances of the nefarious operation of the patronage system could be cited and the cases multiplied. Executive officers get less than the subordinates. In one case an executive officer desires to report one of his staff who has gone off his head, but cannot do his duty for fear of "the heelers coming on his neck." A cashier getting \$500 below the usual pay for such officers cannot get recognition without a heeler's recommendation, which he cannot do without losing his dignity or sacrificing his honesty.—*Ottawa Civilian*.

NEW DOMINION FOREST NURSERY.

A recent news note from Saskatoon says: Splendid progress has been made this season on the new Dominion Forestry Farm, a few miles to the north of this city. The area of the farm is 320 acres, 160 acres of which are now ready for seeding. The necessary buildings are well advanced, while a large amount of planting has already been accomplished. The land is laid out very artistically, and ere very long will be one of the beauty spots of the district, in addition to providing a source of supply for all manner of suitable trees and shrubs which are in such demand.—*Nor West Farmer*.

Fifteenth Annual Meeting

February 4, 1914.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association was held in the Banqueting Room of the Chateau Laurier on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1914, the President, Hon. W. A. Charlton, in the Chair, and a good number of members in attendance. On motion of Mr. Goodeve, seconded by Mr. Denis Murphy, the minutes were taken as read.

The President nominated the following as members of the Nominating Committee: Senator Bostock (Convenor), and Messrs. Goodeve, Ussher, J. B. Miller, R. H. Campbell, Gordon Edwards, and J. B. White. On motion of Mr. Hiram Robinson, seconded by Mr. Denis Murphy, these gentlemen were elected by the meeting.

Resolutions Affecting Federal Government.

The resolutions to be presented to the Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior were then taken up.

On motion of Senator Bostock, seconded by Mr. Ellwood Wilson, it was resolved that resolutions 2 to 9, as passed at the Winnipeg Convention, with a slight change in clause 5, be among those presented to the Government. These were as follows:

(2) Resolved, that this Convention approves the action of the Dominion Government in extending the areas included in Forest Reserves on watersheds and non-agricultural lands, and would urge on the Governments of the Dominion and of the Provinces the necessity for continuing the extension of such reservations until all lands of that character are included.

(3) Resolved, that before any lands bearing timber or lands contiguous to timbered areas are opened for settlement an examination of such lands should be made to determine whether they are best suited to the growth of timber or whether their opening would endanger the timber.

(4) Resolved, that this Convention would urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity for the afforestation of the sand lands throughout the prairies and the setting apart of such lands for this purpose.

(5) Resolved, that the Fire Ranging Service should be extended and made more efficient and that the rangers should be selected on the basis of their special qualifications for the work.

(6) Resolved, that the Canadian Forestry Association express its approval of the energetic policy which is being followed by the Dominion Commission of Conservation in investigating the important forest problems of Canada.

(7) Resolved, that the Canadian Forestry Association express its appreciation of the effective manner in which the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners and the officers of the leading Canadian railway companies have worked together for the prevention and control of forest fires arising from operating railroad lines.

(8) Resolved, that this Convention again records its approval of the work of the Tree Planting Division of the Dominion Forestry Branch, not only in the free distribution of trees to settlers and the supervision of their growth, but also in thereby providing practical demonstrations to settlers in all parts of the country of the possibility of forest growth on the prairies.

(9) Resolved, that this Convention recommend that experiments be carried out by the Dominion and Provincial Governments affected to obtain data regarding the best methods of disposal of debris resulting from lumbering operations.

The other resolutions adopted for presentation to the Cabinet Ministers were as follow:

Moved by Col. Harkom, seconded by Mr. J. B. White, and

Resolved, that this Association again expresses the opinion that it is important that all appointments in the forest service of the Dominion and Provincial Governments should be based on capability and experience.

Moved by Mr. Chown, seconded by Mr. Goodeve:

Whereas, the Canadian Forestry Association, for several years past, has urged upon the Government of Canada the necessity for the establishment of a wood products laboratory, in order that the qualities and possibilities of our Canadian woods for structural, pulp, chemical and other purposes might be better understood, so that our forest products might be handled to the best advantage, and

Whereas, the Government of Canada has, in the past year, begun the establishment of a wood products laboratory at McGill University, under the Dominion Forestry Branch, therefore

Resolved, that this Association desires to place on record its appreciation of the action of the Government of Canada, and especially of the Minister of the Interior, in establishing this laboratory, and pledges itself to do what in it lies to rendering the work of the laboratory as useful and wide-reaching as possible.

Moved by Mr. J. A. Lefebvre, seconded by Mr. Hiram Robinson, and

Resolved, that this meeting recommends that the serious attention of the Government be drawn to the decrease of the maple sugar industry, and to the denudation of large areas formerly covered by the maple tree following the effect on the maple sugar industry of the adulteration and imitation of maple tree products, which can only be obviated by restricting the use of the word "maple" to pure products of the maple tree.

Interview With Government.

At 12.15 most of those present proceeded to the office of the Prime Minister, in the East Block, where they were received by Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden and Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior.

The President stated the objects of the deputation, and briefly reviewed the points of the different resolutions presented, the same being handed to the ministers in writing.

He was followed by Hon. Clifford Sifton, Chairman of the Commission of Conservation, who was present by request, and who spoke at considerable length on three subjects, namely: 1. The necessity of preventing settlement on lands unsuited for farming. 2. The lack of a scientific policy on Dominion timber berths, and 3. The need of a trained forest service under Civil Service regulations. He briefly illustrated each of these points. In regard to the second, he pointed out that the Branch of the Department of the Interior, which sold the timber, had no scientific foresters in it, and nad no officers to see that the regulations as to cutting, disposal of slash, etc., were carried out. On the other hand, the branch which had the trained officers and field staff was not charged with the care of the timber on the licensed timber berths. In connection with the third point he held that both the Dominion and the provinces needed a trained staff, and also needed to have the appointments to the same made in a way that would insure that good men would get the positions, and that promotions would be upon merit. He gave instances where men appointed by the ordinary political methods could not travel a quarter of a mile into the forest without being lost, and of search parties being sent out to find forest rangers. He urged that the service should be classified and put under a Civil Service Commission. He promised that if that were done that within five years such an advance would be made in forest conservation that it would astonish them all.

He pointed out that Canada was progressing in regard to trained men, for whereas in 1899 he was informed there was not one trained forester in Canada, there was now as head of Toronto University Forest School Dr. Fernald, the greatest

forester in America, and this and other schools were turning out trained men.

Hon. Mr. Sifton concluded by reading a letter written in 1871 by Sir John Macdonald, then Premier of Canada, to Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, then Premier of Ontario, in which he said that the sight of huge timber rafts continually passing under his window made him anxious that something be done to protect the forests, and he was constrained to wonder what would become of the Ottawa Valley after all the timber was gone.

Mr. Geo. Y. Chown pressed the necessity for employing trained foresters. He reminded the Prime Minister that in 1912 a deputation from the Association had pressed for the extension of Civil Service regulations to the outside service. The Prime Minister had said at that time that he thought some action would shortly be taken, and the deputation was again appearing to urge that that be done.

Hon. Mr. Borden, in replying, said he appreciated the importance of the matters which had been emphasized. So far as a trained forest service was concerned, it was not only desirable, but necessary. In the pressure of Parliamentary matters, the subject had escaped his attention, and possibly the same was also true of the Minister of the Interior, but he was prepared to take this matter up with him as soon as possible. He had been thinking about the subject of a Forestry Congress, of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had spoken to him, and he wished to know if the deputation were prepared to express any views on this matter.

Hon. Mr. Charlton said that, speaking offhand, he could only say that the Canadian Forestry Association would be immensely pleased if the Government would call such a national gathering.

The Prime Minister, on being informed that the annual meeting was still in session, asked them to consider this question before they concluded, and to give him their views on this whole subject.

The deputation then withdrew.

Afternoon Session.

The meeting reassembled at 2.30, Hon. Mr. Charlton again in the chair.

The report of the Treasurer, Miss M. Robinson, for the year 1913, was presented by the Secretary as follows:

Receipts.

Balance from 1912	\$2,234.37
Membership fees	2,466.00
Copies of <i>Journal</i>	30.46
Advertising in <i>Journal</i>	97.13
Refunds	19.00
Grant from Dominion Government	2,000.00
Grant from Ontario Government	300.00
Grant from Quebec Government	400.00
Grant from B. C. Government..	200.00

Grant from N. B. Government..	100.00
Interest	59.19
Total	\$7,906.11

Expenditure.

Salaries	\$3,241.42
Forestry Journal	899.21
Printing and supplies	187.84
Annual reports (two)	696.25
Winnipeg Convention	1,444.05
Telegrams and telephones	21.39
Lantern slides	12.40
Expenses of Secretary	197.08
Commission on cheques	12.03
Postage	177.00
Rent of chairs, Victoria Convention	31.25
Refund of fees	1.00
Subscription to monuments	50.00
Advertising re Victoria Convention	2.00
Cabinet for card index	8.00
Balance	925.19

\$7,906.11

Audited and found correct and in accordance with the books and vouchers of the Canadian Forestry Association. (Sgd.) Frank Hawkins, T. E. Clendinnen, auditors.

Ottawa, Jan. 13, 1914.

On motion of Col. Harkom, seconded by Senator Bostock, the report of the Treasurer was received and adopted.

Mr. R. H. Campbell presented the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, which was considered clause by clause, and finally adopted as printed on another page.

Forestry Congress Urged.

After discussing at considerable length the matter of a Forestry Congress, as requested by the Prime Minister, it was moved by Mr. Chown, seconded by Mr. Piché, and

Resolved, that in response to the question of the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, P. C., this Association would suggest that the Prime Minister do call a Dominion Forestry Congress, to be held at some convenient time, possibly when Parliament was in session, say January or February, 1915.

On motion of Mr. Goodeve and Mr. J. B. Miller, it was further

Resolved, that Messrs. R. H. Campbell, Leavitt, Piché, Zavitz, Goodeve, the Secretary and the Ottawa Directors be a committee, with power to all to their number, to prepare an outline of what they deem desirable in the programme, and to submit the same to the Prime Minister, and that the Secretary inform the Prime Minister of the action taken by the Association, and that a report is being prepared.

Next Convention in Halifax.

Moved by Mr. Denis Murphy, seconded by Senator Bostock, and

Resolved, that the invitation of the Government of Nova Scotia and the lumbermen of the same province to hold the next forestry convention in Halifax in August, 1914, be accepted, the exact date to be fixed upon consultation with those issuing the invitation.

Senator Bostock presented the report of the Nominating Committee, and moved its adoption. As the Constitution had been amended to permit of the election of honorary officers at the annual meeting, all the officers of the Association were then elected as follows:

Patron—H. R. H. the Governor General.

Honorary President—Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden.

Honorary Past President—Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

President—Wm. Power, Esq., M.P.

Vice-President—Mr. F. C. Whitman, Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Treasurer—Miss M. Robinson.

Territorial Vice-Presidents.

Ontario—Hon. W. H. Hearst.

Quebec—Hon. Jules Allard.

New Brunswick—Hon. J. K. Flemming.

Nova Scotia—Hon. O. T. Daniels.

Manitoba—Sir R. P. Roblin.

Prince Edward Island—Hon. J. A. Matheson.

Saskatchewan—His Honor G. W. Brown.

Alberta—Hon. A. L. Sifton.

British Columbia—Hon. W. R. Ross.

Yukon—Hon. Geo. Black, Commissioner.

Mackenzie—F. D. Wilson.

Patricia—His Honor Sir Douglas Cameron.

Ungava—His Grace Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal.

Directors.

Re-elected—William Little, Hiram Robinson, Aubrey White, E. Stewart, W. B. Snowball, Hon. Sydney Fisher, R. H. Campbell, J. B. Miller, Gordon C. Edwards, Dr. B. E. Fernow, Ellwood Wilson, Senator Bostock, G. C. Piché, Alex. MacLaurin, A. P. Stevenson, Wm. Pearce, C. E. E. Ussher, Denis Murphy, C. Jackson Booth, Wm. Price, J. W. Harkom, A. S. Goodeve, W. C. J. Hall, J. S. Dennis, J. B. White, E. J. Zavitz, Geo. Chahoon Jr., R. D. Prettie.

Newly Elected—Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa; Hon. Geo. H. Preley, Ottawa; A. C. Flumerfelt, Esq., Victoria, B.C.; Hon. N. Curry, Senator; Rt. Rev. Mgr. Roy, Bishop Auxiliary, Quebec; Mr. H. R. MacMillan, Chief Forester of British Columbia; Mr. Clyde Leavitt, Forester Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.

Ex-Officio—Thos. Southworth, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Geo. Y. Chown, John Hendry, Hon. W. A. Charlton.

After the election of officers it was moved by Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Goodeve, and

Resolved, that in the absence of the newly-elected President and Vice-President, Hon. W. A. Charlton do remain in the chair until the completion of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Stanley, of Vancouver, seconded by Mr. Goodeve, the Directors' report, which had been presented to the meeting by the Chairman, was adopted, as given on another page.

Mr. Ellwood Wilson presented the report of the Committee on Formation of Local Associations, which showed there was considerable interest in this subject, and that it seemed likely a satisfactory plan could be worked out.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the report was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Leavitt, and

Resolved, that the Committee on the Formation of Local Associations be continued, and asked to pursue their work and to report again.

Moved by Hon. Hewitt Bostock, seconded by Mr. Goodeve, and

Resolved, that the thanks of this Association be communicated to His Royal Highness the Governor General for his kindness in continuing as Patron, and that the Secretary be instructed to convey to him the most respectful congratulations of the members upon the restoration to health of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught.

Moved by Mr. Miller, seconded by Senator Bostock, and

Resolved, that the thanks of the members of this Association be tendered to the Governments which have assisted this Association by grants in aid of its work, and to those chartered banks which have likewise helped by making a number of their branch managers members.

Moved by Mr. Piché, seconded by Mr. Zavitz, and

Resolved, that an honorarium of two hundred dollars be paid the Treasurer in recognition of her excellent services during the past year.

Moved by Mr. Leavitt, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and

Resolved, that Messrs. F. Hawkins and T. E. Clendinnen be paid ten dollars each for their services in auditing the books of the Association, and that they be appointed auditors for 1914.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and

Resolved, that in connection with the Halifax Convention, the Secretary be authorized to go to Halifax in advance and

make arrangements for the same, including the expenditure of the necessary money.

Moved by Mr. William Stanley, seconded by Mr. J. E. Murphy, and

Resolved, that in no formal way, but with a desire to express gratitude for sympathetic help, this Association desires to express its appreciation of the assistance rendered the cause of forest conservation by the newspaper press of Canada.

Moved by Mr. Zavitz, seconded by Mr. Piché, and

Resolved, that the thanks of this Association be tendered the railways of Canada for the assistance rendered the Association in many ways during the past year.

Moved by Mr. H. C. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Campbell, and

Resolved, that the thanks of this Association be tendered the management of the Chateau Laurier for their kindness in placing this room at the disposal of the Association for holding its Annual Meeting.

Good Work of the Retiring President.

Moved by Mr. J. E. Murphy, seconded by Lt.-Col. Harkom, and

Resolved, that this Annual Meeting desires to place on record its appreciation of the time and thought devoted to the work of the Association in the past two years by the retiring President, Hon. W. A. Charlton, M.P. In 1912, when Vice-President, he attended the convention in Victoria, B.C., and assisted greatly in making that meeting a success. Last year he gave much time to the work of the Association in general, and to the Winnipeg Convention in particular. He left his sick room in Toronto to go to Winnipeg, and when there gave attention to every detail to make things run smoothly. When asked to open the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition on the afternoon of the second day of the Convention, he consented only on being assured by the local committee that the publicity thus given would draw attention to the work of forest conservation. Mr. Charlton's long and varied experience and widespread interests in the timber business and public affairs, and his connections with movements for the betterment of the people of Canada have given added strength and prestige to the work of the Association.

The motion was put by Mr. Miller and carried by standing vote.

The President replied that he appreciated the resolution very highly. He had given considerable time to the work, especially in connection with the Winnipeg Convention, but it was a labor of love, a work he liked, and when the convention had proved successful he was well repaid.

Directors' Report for 1913.

To the Members of the Canadian Forestry Association:

Your Directors beg to report a year of steady effort and considerable progress in the work of the Association.

The chief feature of the year's work is always the Convention, and in 1913 this part of our propaganda was directed towards the problems of central Canada, the part lying between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains. The Convention was held in Winnipeg, and, in spite of many disadvantages as to season and lack of hotel accommodation, was most successful. It was opened by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Douglas Cameron, and it was attended by leaders in commercial, banking and farming circles in addition to those whose presence is naturally expected,—those directly connected with forest industries. The large number of forest administrators and forest engineers present showed how rapidly this work is advancing in Canada. Besides men from all parts of Canada there was a good number from the United States, namely from Oregon, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania. The exhibit of native Manitoba timber collected and arranged by the Dominion Forestry Branch created great interest, and the size of the logs was a source of amazement to both visitors and Manitobans. The exhibit of injurious insects by the Dominion Division of Entomology was also very carefully studied.

It is not putting it too strongly to say that among the results of this Convention are a realization on the part of many central Canadians of the value of the forests of the prairie provinces, and of the importance to the prairie dwellers as consumers, of forest conservation in the forest provinces; a better appreciation of the importance of maintaining and developing the prairie forest reserves as sources of both timber and water; and, lastly, a glimpse of the value and possibilities of tree planting on the prairies. Perhaps the most significant thing about this Convention was the fact that it was impossible to conclude it at the time set out in the program. An extra evening session had to be arranged, and in attendance and interest this almost equalled the opening session. The Government of the Province of Manitoba and the City Council of Winnipeg took charge of the entertainment of the Convention and the Industrial Bureau provided the Convention Hall.

The publication work of the Association has received more attention than in any preceding year, and the correspondence received indicates that the interest in this has been more widespread. The report of the Victoria Convention (September, 1912) was issued early in the year. Then in pursuance of a new policy the report of the Winnipeg Convention held in July was issued early in the Autumn. This plan of issuing a report of a Convention while the gathering is still fresh in the minds of the people results in a more widespread circulation of the report. For no previous report has the demand been as great as for this one. The policy has been so satisfactory that it is proposed to continue it as far as possible. The issue of two reports, of five thousand copies each, accounts for the amount of \$696 expended for this purpose.

The preparation of a comprehensive report in French containing the most salient points of the three latest Conventions was begun in the Autumn, but owing to the illness of the translator was not in the printer's hands at the end of the year.

The *Canadian Forestry Journal* is now issued monthly instead of bi-monthly, but owing to the reduction in size and the saving in postage it is costing practically the same as last year. It has proved that a monthly publication keeps interest alive better than one issued at less frequent intervals. The plan of publishing articles in French in the *Journal* has been discontinued, and, instead, by an arrangement with the Minister of Lands and Forests and the Minister of Agriculture of Quebec, suitable articles are published in the *Journal d'Agriculture*.

Bulletins to newspapers have been issued as in past years, but the service has not been increased, owing on the one hand to lack of time because of other work, and on the other to the excellence of the bulletin service of the Dominion Forestry Branch, which is now issuing an average of one bulletin a week. These bulletins are very widely used and cover the ground which the Association would naturally endeavor to cover.

During the Autumn the Secretary carried on a correspondence campaign for the extension of the membership, and the results were such as to warrant the increased use of this method in the future. The total amount received in members' fees in the year was \$2,466, the largest in the history

of the Association. The number of new members who joined was 482, and of old members who died, resigned or lapsed, 269, leaving a net gain of 213 and a total membership of 3,034. As a number of these were in arrears for fees, and as the list is now closely checked, the number will be considerably reduced at the first revision in 1914. The number of life members was 158.

The Association had to mourn the loss of Mr. Herbert M. Price, of Quebec, a Director for several years, and President in 1908. Mr. Price always took the keenest interest in the work and has been greatly missed by the Directors. While Hon. John Sharples and Mr. R. Harcourt Smith, both also of Quebec, were not Directors, their high position in the lumbering world and the fact that both of them were partners of Mr. William Power, M.P., our Vice-President, caused their deaths to be felt as a distinct loss to the Association.

The Federal Government and the Governments of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and New Brunswick have continued their grants, while several of the banks and lumber companies have also subscribed for a number of their officers.

Looking over the general field it is seen that the work of forest protection and reforestation has made steady, if not rapid, gains in 1913. The amount appropriated by the Dominion Government for the work of the Dominion Forestry Branch was \$541,000, and the work was carried on with an increased staff, particularly in the field, the number of men in the outside service being 360, of whom 25 were technically trained. The work of patrolling and trail and telephone building was more extensively carried on than ever before, and it is satisfactory to note that the fire loss was the smallest in the history of the Department, the amount burned over being only one-fiftieth of one per cent of the reserve area, of which only fifty acres was mature timber. Over ten thousand square miles have been added to the reserves in the prairie provinces and the Railway Belt in British Columbia. The area in the reserves in the different provinces is now: Manitoba, 4,108 square miles; Saskatchewan, 1,803 square miles; Alberta, 26,271 square miles; British Columbia, 3,782 square miles. Alberta has the first place because of the immense Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve covering the eastern slope from the International Boundary to the Peace River country.

The regulations permitting the grazing of stock on the forest reserves have been revised. This will increase the usefulness of the reserves and make them more popular with settlers, while at the same time the forest growth will not be impaired.

The work of tree planting on prairie

farms is increasing. Last year over 3,500,000 trees were sent out to farmers from the Indian Head Nursery Station, and the Dominion Forest Branch has established a new nursery near Saskatoon to keep up with the demand.

For several years by resolution and deputation this Association pressed on the Dominion Government the need of establishing a forest products laboratory. Your Directors are now happy to state that this end has been attained, and that a laboratory under the Dominion Forestry Branch has been established in one of the buildings of McGill University, Montreal. This, it is believed, marks the starting of a most valuable aid to the highest utilization of our forests, and the enterprise of the Government and of the Minister of the Interior is to be commended.

In Ontario the Government spent on forest protection and development, according to figures given by Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, \$234,000, and the limit holders \$91,000, making a total of \$325,000. This was spent chiefly in patrol work, 925 men being employed, 560 by the Government and 365 by the limit holders. The work of sending out trees to farmers and planting up sand lands in Norfolk county was enlarged.

The amount appropriated for forest administration in Quebec was \$100,000 and \$18,000 additional for the fire protective branch. It is estimated that the limit holders spent \$150,000 for their share of protection. The St. Maurice Valley Protective Association carried through another successful year in protecting the seven million acres of forest in that district. Your Directors express the hope that this co-operative work will rapidly spread to other parts. The Province of Quebec has made a beginning in planting up sand lands and in distributing seedling trees to farmers. The policy of creating township forest reserves is being extended.

In British Columbia a survey of the forest lands is in progress. Lands desired for settlement must first be examined by the Forest Branch to ascertain if they are suited to agriculture. The timber lessees pay 1½ cents per acre and the Government adds a like amount to a fire protection fund. This amounted in 1913 to \$375,000. With this, during the year 1913, 415 rangers were employed in addition to 60 employed by the railways. At the conclusion of the danger season the rangers were employed in cutting roads and fire lines and erecting telephone lines and lookout stations. In this way by the Autumn of 1913 1,205 miles of trail and 529 miles of telephone line had been constructed.

In New Brunswick about \$35,000 was spent by the Government on forest fire pro-

tection, besides what was spent by timber licensees. The question of leases, all of which were timed to expire in 1918, was settled during the year by new leases running for twenty and thirty years with renewal privileges.

In Nova Scotia about \$8,000 per annum is spent collectively through the municipalities by the timber licensees on protection, in addition to which the Province pays the salary of the Chief Fire Warden. Amounts spent by individuals and corporations in fighting fires on their limits this season have been much larger. A more complete organization is in contemplation by the Provincial Government.

Progress is noted in protection by private individuals and corporations throughout the Dominion. The locomotives on 587 miles of railway have been changed from coal-burners to oil-burners. These lines are in the Rocky Mountains and on Vancouver Island, and are as follows: Canadian Pacific Railway, 338; Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, 134; Great Northern Railway, 115. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is also about to introduce oil-burners on its Rocky Mountain lines. The Canadian Northern Railway has established a department solely devoted to fire protection work, and expects to develop this in the coming year. All the railways have made provision by appointing special officers to carry out the orders of the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners and to co-operate with the officers of that body and of the federal and provincial forest departments.

The lumber and pulp companies are cut-

ting timber with less waste than ever before; a number of them are having their holdings surveyed and estimated by forest engineers, and some are beginning to experiment in thinning and replanting.

The use of wood preserving methods is rapidly increasing, there being several large plants in Canada for the treatment of railway ties, which will check the rapidity of the increase of this drain on the forests.

The educational side is being well looked after by three forest schools located at Toronto, Quebec and Fredericton.

These schools will be able to supply the limited number of highly trained technical men, required as forest administrations grow, without overcrowding the profession. A development of lower grade schools, however, designed to educate forest rangers and woods superintendents is now most needed.

The greatest need, viewed from the standpoint of a propagandist organization like ours, is the increase of the body of public opinion informed on this question. With this secured, the hands of all forest administrators will be strengthened, the effort to secure the extension of civil service regulations to the outside service will be rendered easier, and all forest extractive industries will be placed on a more permanent basis. Though much remains to be done, still much has been accomplished since this Association was formed in the year 1900, and your Directors urge upon all members the making of greater efforts, both individual and as an Association, to further this patriotic work which means so much to every citizen of the Dominion.

Constitution and By-Laws.

As Revised at the 1914 Annual Meeting.

I. NAME.

The name of the Association shall be: The Canadian Forestry Association.

II. OBJECT.

Its objects shall be:—

(1) To advocate and encourage judicious methods in dealing with our forests and woodlands.

(2) To awaken public interest to the sad results attending the wholesale destruction of forests (as shown by the experience of older countries) in the deterioration of the climate, diminution of fertility, drying up of rivers and streams, etc., etc.

(3) To consider and recommend the exploration, as far as practicable, of our public domain and its division into agricultural, timber and mineral lands, with a view of directing immigration and the pur-

suits of our pioneers into channels best suited to advance their interests and the public welfare. With this accomplished, a portion of the unappropriated lands of the country could be permanently reserved for the growth of timber.

(4) To encourage afforestation wherever advisable, and to promote forest tree-planting, especially in the treeless areas of our north-western prairies, upon farm lands where the proportion of woodland is too low, and upon highways and in the parks of our villages, towns and cities.

(5) To collect and disseminate, for the benefit of the public, reports and information bearing on the forestry problem in general, and especially with respect both to the wooded and prairie districts of Canada, and to teach the rising generation the value of the forest with a view of en-

listing their efforts in its preservation.

(6) To secure such forestry legislation from time to time from the federal and provincial governments as the general interests demand, and the particular needs of the people seem to require.

III. MEMBERSHIP.

Its membership shall include all who pay an annual fee of \$1.00 or a life membership fee of \$10.00.

IV. HONORARY OFFICERS AND TERRITORIAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Honorary Officers shall consist of a Patron, Honorary President and Honorary Past President.

There shall be not more than fifteen Territorial Vice-Presidents, and the aim in selecting the same shall be to appoint a representative for each province and territorial division of Canada.

The above shall be appointed at the annual meeting of the Association, and they shall not be members of the Board of Directors.

V. OFFICERS.

The officers shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

VI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors shall consist of the Officers and not more than thirty-five Directors, elected annually, and all Past Presidents of the Association, from and including the year 1909-10.

VII. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

The President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Directors shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Association, and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected. Nominations for Honorary Officers, President, Vice-President, Territorial Vice-Presidents and Treasurer and Directors shall be made by a Nominating Committee of not more than seven members who shall be elected by open vote on nomination of presiding officer or others at the first session of the annual meeting of the Association. The Nominating Committee's report may be adopted by open vote, or, if amendments to it are moved, the vote shall be by ballot.

VIII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The officers and Board of Directors shall constitute an Executive Committee, and five of the same shall be a quorum.

IX. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Association shall be held during the month of Febr-

uary in the City of Ottawa, unless otherwise determined by the Executive Committee of the Association and a notice of one month of the date selected shall be given to each member by the Secretary.

X. SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings shall be held at such times and places as the Executive may decide, a sufficient notice of which shall be sent to each member by the Secretary.

XI. AMENDMENTS.

Amendments of the Constitution can only be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present and entitled to vote, and at the annual meeting of the Association, and a notice of such intended amendment shall be given with the notice calling the meeting.

BY-LAWS.

President.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors. He shall be *ex-officio* a member of all standing committees.

Vice-President.

In the absence of the President, a Vice-President shall preside at all meetings of the Association; and in the absence of all of them a President *pro tempore* shall be elected by the meeting.

Secretary.

The Secretary shall be appointed whenever there is a vacancy in the office by the Board of Directors. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board of Directors unless otherwise ordered by two-thirds of the members present, and voting at an annual or special general meeting of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the minutes of each meeting, have charge of the books and records and other documents belonging to the Association; conduct all correspondence connected with the affairs of the Association; notify members of the time and place of meeting; and to perform all duties prescribed for him by the Board of Directors. He shall not engage in any other business without the consent of the Board of Directors. He shall be the secretary of all standing committees. He shall be paid a salary to be determined from year to year by the Board of Directors.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall have the custody of all moneys received, and shall deposit or invest the same in such manner as the Board of Directors shall direct, and shall not expend money except under direc-

tion or approval of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Board of Directors.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to manage the affairs of the Association, and the Board may appoint any necessary assistants required by the Officers. Any position among the Officers or Directors which may become vacant during the year may be filled by the Board of Directors.

Annual Audit.

At the annual meeting of the Association there shall be appointed two auditors, whose duty it shall be to examine and audit the books, accounts and records of the Association or of any officers, employees or committees thereof, and shall report to the annual meeting of the Association.

Financial Year.

The financial year of the Association shall close on December 31st of each year.

Conduct of Meetings.

- (a) Parliamentary rules shall govern all meetings of this Association.
- (b) All motions shall be made in writing.
- (c) In the event of conflict of opinion,

the Chairman shall decide all questions of order.

(d) Having once spoken to a motion a member must obtain permission from the Chair to be again heard regarding it. The Chair may at any time declare a subject open for general conversational discussion, and may in like manner determine same.

Order of Business.

At the regular meeting of the Association the order of business shall be that proposed by the Board of Directors and announced by the Presiding Officer. In the absence of such prepared order of business, the following shall be observed:

1. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
2. Business arising out of minutes.
3. Receiving communications.
4. President's address.
5. Directors' report.
6. Treasurer's report.
7. Reports of Standing or Special Committees.
8. Unfinished business.
9. New business.
10. Notices of motion.
11. Election of Officers and Directors.

The order of business may be varied at any meeting by a majority vote of those present; or it may be suspended at the discretion of the Chair.

Lumbermen and Forestry

Successful Annual Meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

The sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, held in the Chateau Laurier on February 3, was the most successful in the history of that organization. The chair at the business sessions was occupied by Mr. Alex. MacLaurin, of Montreal, the retiring President, who in his annual address noted the progress made in the year. The reports of the different committees showed greater activity in association work than in any previous year, and a larger list of members and wider field of operation. Matters of great importance to the lumber trade were dealt with, and among those who took a leading part in the discussions were Senator Edwards, Senator George Gordon, Sir Henry Egan, Lt.-Col. J. B. Miller and Mr. Denis Murphy. The reports of the Secretary, Mr. Frank Hawkins, were highly commended.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President, J. R. Booth; President, Hon. Geo.

Gordon; Vice-Presidents, Sir Douglas Cameron, Lt.-Governor of Manitoba; Angus Cameron, Hon. Treasurer, R. G. Cameron; Secretary, Frank Hawkins, Ottawa.

Directors: the above and E. A. Dunlop, M.L.A., E. R. Bremner, W. C. Laidlaw, P. C. Walker, Duncan McLaren, A. E. Craig, Gordon C. Edwards, J. G. Cane, W. J. Lovering, A. L. Mattes, A. H. Campbell, G. W. Grier, A. MacLaurin, W. G. Power, John Hendry, A. D. McRae, Wm. McNeill.

The annual banquet, held at the Chateau Laurier, witnessed a departure from previous functions of like character in that ladies were present. In fact this was an innovation for Ottawa. The experiment was most successful, and the banquet was the best ever held by the Association. The chair was occupied by the newly elected President, Senator Gordon, and at the head table were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. George Foster, Minister of Trade and Com-

merce; Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario; Hon. W. A. Charlton, President of the Canadian Forestry Association; Senator Edwards and Mr. A. B. Cruikshank, of New York.

The speaking was of a very high order, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Foster emphasizing the great importance of the forests to the country and the need of perpetuating forests on non-agricultural lands, while Hon. Mr. Hearst, besides showing what

a large part of Ontario's revenue came from the forests, dwelt on the fact that, willing as governments and lumbermen were to conserve the forests, they must enlist the sympathy and support of the general public. Hon. Mr. Charlton showed that this latter was the reason for existence of the Canadian Forestry Association, and Mr. A. B. Cruikshank gave a most witty and telling address on the business and humanitarian side of the great lumber industry.

St. Maurice Forest Protective Association

Second Annual Meeting Shows Encouraging Progress.

The annual meeting of the St. Maurice Valley Forest Protective Association, held at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, on Feb. 24, showed a very gratifying state of progress by the Association. The chair was occupied by the retiring President, Mr. J. M. Dalton, of Three Rivers, and all the companies or individuals in the Association were present or represented.

The President's Report was most optimistic. It showed that in spite of the dry season the loss to timber from fire in the area controlled by the Association was less than 1/1000th of one per cent. of the value of the timber. The Association was steadily growing, 102,000 acres having been added to its territory in 1913 and 266,000 acres more added up to Feb. 24, 1914. Further additions were expected, and the limit holders of the Rouge, Lievre and Gatineau Valleys were considering forming similar associations. Appreciation was expressed of the support given the Association by Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec, and Mr. W. C. J. Hall, Chief of the Forest Protection Branch. The excellent work done by the Manager of the Association, Mr. Henry Sorgius, was acknowledged. The fact that a dry season had been passed through with practically no loss was the best proof of the efficiency of the organization. The greatest need at present was the education of farmers and settlers, and to this end the suggestion was made that the co-operation of the Department of Education be asked to distribute literature in the schools and to send lecturers with lanterns to the smaller towns. The President advocated wider publicity work generally, through newspapers and otherwise.

The Manager and Secretary, Mr. Sorgius, presented the reports in detail covering the work of the year. The financial report showed total receipts of \$23,779, all of which except \$4,131 came from assessment on members. The remainder came from

proportion of railway patrol and \$2,300 grant from the Quebec Government.

The total number of fires extinguished was 306. These were started by the following agencies: settlers, 151; fishermen and sportsmen, 8; river drivers, 17; jobbers, 4; railroads, 17; unknown, 102, and one each by tramps, berry pickers, Indians, lightning, explorers, trappers and improvement gang.

The permanent improvements included eight lookout towers, ranging from 35 to 87 feet high, 200 miles of trails, and 15 miles of telephone line.

The officers elected were: President, Mr. S. L. de Carteret; Vice-President, Mr. Ellwood Wilson; Manager and Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. H. H. Sorgius; Directors, Messrs. J. M. Dalton, de Carteret, Wilson, C. Le Brun, R. F. Grant and F. L. Ritchie.

A resolution was passed for presentation to Premier Sir Lomer Gouin, expressing appreciation of the policy of fire protection extended under the administration of Hon. Mr. Allard and asking for further work in this direction. The resolution pointed out that the Provincial revenue from forests last year had been \$1,760,466, with an expenditure of \$327,383, while there had been appropriations of \$18,000 for fire protection, \$90,000 for forest service and inspection, and \$5,000 for forestry education. They therefore asked that the amount voted for fire protection be increased to \$50,000 at least.

In the evening the annual banquet at the Place Viger Hotel was a most successful affair. The toastmaster was Mr. Ellwood Wilson, and with him at the head table were Hon. Jules Allard, Mr. R. H. Campbell, Dominion Director of Forestry, Mr. Alex. MacLaurin, Mr. Carl Riordon, Mr. Clyde Leavitt, Mr. J. C. Sutherland, Inspector of Quebec Schools. Others in attendance, in addition to the officers, were Messrs. E. J. Graham, Buckingham; C. Le Brun, Shawinigan Falls; C. E. Read, Jr., St. Jovite; J. P. MacLaurin, Montreal; J. H. Dansereau, Three Rivers;

B. White, Montreal; W. C. J. Hall, Quebec; J. E. Rothery, Mount Laurier; Geo. DeLisle, M.P.P., W. H. Parker, W. J. MacGowan, F. M. Spaidal, and James Lawler, Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association. The speeches were all of an encouraging nature, and a feature of the dinner was the dis-

play of a number of lantern slides showing conditions in the St. Maurice Valley.

This work is of such an encouraging nature that no excuse will be made for referring to other features of this meeting in future issues of the *Canadian Forestry Journal*.

With the Forest Engineers.

(Contributed by the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers.)

Annual Meeting, C. S. F. E.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers for 1914 was held in Ottawa on February 4th, beginning at three o'clock p.m. In the absence of the President, Dr. B. E. Fernow, who was prevented by pressure of other duties from being present, the chair was occupied by the Vice-President, Mr. R. H. Campbell. Members in attendance were Messrs. D. R. Cameron, J. R. Dickson, T. W. Dwight, E. H. Finlayson, F. W. H. Jacombe, A. Knechtel, C. Leavitt, W. N. Millar, G. C. Piché, H. C. Wallin, Ellwood Wilson and E. J. Zavitz (active) and R. G. Lewis and B. R. Morton (associate).

The Secretary-Treasurer reported the total number of members now on the roll as fifty-nine—forty-four active, thirteen associate, and two honorary—and a substantial cash balance to the credit of the society.

Important changes were made in the Constitution, the one on Mr. Wilson's notice of motion, amending the qualifications for active membership, and the other, in accordance with the Executive Committee's report, making extensive alterations in the method of nomination and election of officers. The clause (Article III, Section 3) regarding the qualifications for active membership in the Society now reads as follows:—

'Active members shall consist of trained foresters, and the following named persons, in recognition of their eminent services in the interest of forestry previous to the advent of professional foresters, viz., E. Stewart, W. C. J. Hall, E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, R. H. Campbell and Thos. Southworth. Active members shall be graduates of a forest school in good standing and shall have been in the practice or teaching of some branch of forestry for at least two years, or shall be men who, while not graduates of a forestry school, have been engaged in active forestry work for at least five years and have, in the opinion of the Executive

Committee, achieved sufficient distinction to entitle them to active membership. The character and achievement of all such candidates must be approved by the Executive Committee. All names of candidates must be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval before being submitted to the Society. Only active members shall have the right of voting and holding office.'

The change in the method of election of officers consists in the appointment of a Nominating Committee, to be named by the President within four weeks of his election; this committee is to submit to the members, at the time of balloting, a list of three nominees for each office. The right of individual members to make nominations is not, however, done away with. Elections are to be decided on the proportional system.

The proposal to form 'District Executive Committees' was approved. These take the place of the Advisory Committees, and consist of three members for each district. The districts are (1) Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, (2) Ontario, (3) the Prairie Provinces, and (4) British Columbia, to be elected, at the time of the regular elections of officers, by the members resident in the district. These District Executive Committees are to take charge of all business pertaining exclusively to their respective districts, subject to an appeal to the Executive Committee of the Society. The chairman of the committee is to be designated on the ballot electing the members of the committee, and is to be a member of the Society's Executive Committee, which now consists of seven members.

The election of members by general vote of the active members of the Society is done away with. Hereafter the name of the nominee, together with his record, is to be submitted, first, to the District Executive of the district in which he is located. Their judgment, whether favorable or unfavourable, is to be sent to the Central Executive,

and, if six of the seven members of the committee approve the nomination, the candidate is to be admitted a member of the Society.

The committee on standardizing forest maps submitted a draft legend, which will be circulated to organizations making forest maps, with the request that it be followed in that work.

A committee of three (Messrs. Jacombe, Zavitz and Leavitt) was appointed to consolidate the Constitution of the Society.

Ottawa Foresters Dine.

The inaugural meeting of the Ottawa Forestry Club, the organization of which was noted in this column last month, was held on the evening of January 30th, and took the form of a dinner followed by short speeches. Members and guests to the number of twenty-one sat down, the head of the table being occupied by the President, Mr. R. H. Campbell, and the Vice-President, Mr. Clyde Leavitt, having the position at the other end of the board (said board being guaranteed genuine *Swietenia mahogani*). The guests of the evening were the District Inspectors of Forest Reserves, Messrs. W. N. Millar, of Calgary, Alta., F. K. Herchmer, of Winnipeg, Man., G. A. Gutches, of Prince Albert, Sask., and D. R. Cameron, of Kamloops, B.C., and the Superintendent of the newly established Woods Products Laboratories, Mr. A. G. McIntyre, of Montreal.

After dessert had been served and the cigars passed, the chairman called on each of the guests to give a short talk on the work being done in his own special department. This item finished, the guests spent a social hour, regaling each other with 'rabbit', 'porcupine' and other stories, after which the National Anthem brought a successful meeting loyally to a close. In addition to those previously named, the following were present: J. Lawler, Secretary Canadian Forestry Association, and T. W. Dwight, J. R. Dickson, J. A. Doucet, Geo. E. Bothwell, E. H. Finlayson, R. G. Lewis, B. R. Morton, G. S. Smith, H. C. Wallin, F. W. H. Jacombe, F. H. Byshe, C. J. Tulley and D. McCann, of the Forestry Branch.

B. C. Foresters Organizing.

Owing to the demands on the columns of the *Journal* in its last issue, reference to the organization of the foresters of British Columbia was omitted. Regarding this, Mr. H. R. MacMillan wrote, under date of January 31st:

'I do not know if you have received a report of the meeting which was held in

Vancouver on December 15th. A foresters' dinner was arranged and there were present about thirty foresters representing the Dominion Forest Service, Canadian Pacific Railway, Provincial Forest Service, and foresters engaged in private work in British Columbia. This, I think, is the largest gathering of graduate foresters which has yet been held in Canada. Dr. Wesbrook, President of the new British Columbia University, was at the dinner and gave a short address on his plans for development of a forest school in connection with the University. He assured the foresters assembled that such a school would be undertaken within two years.

'Arrangements were made at this time for the formation of the local society of foresters, and a committee consisting of R. D. Prettie, W. J. VanDusen, R. D. Craig, D. R. Cameron and myself were appointed to arrange for the organization. This committee has not yet held its first meeting, but it is planned to undertake the preliminary organization immediately along the line of the suggestions which have been made by yourself.'

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING. FEBRUARY 4, 1914.

(Continued from Page 22.)

Moved by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Harkom, and

Resolved, that the minutes of the Directors' meetings be sent to the Directors and the Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Moved by Col. Harkom, seconded by Senator Bostock, and

Resolved, that the Secretary and Treasurer be thanked for their careful attention to the business of the Association during the year.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE VALUE OF FORESTS.

The State of Ohio was once covered by forests. Then there were no devastating floods. The forests were cut away, cut indiscriminately, ruthlessly, ignorantly. Now we have the tragedy of Dayton and other lesser ones every year. If a few square miles of carefully tended forests had been left at strategic points around the headwaters of the various rivers and streams of Ohio, the United States would not be mourning these hundreds of dead or regretting the millions of money. This is part of what is meant by conservation.—*Exchange.*

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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Candidates for advanced standing may take examinations in any subject but are required in addition to present evidence of a specified amount of work done in the field or laboratory.

The school year begins in early July and is conducted at the school camp at MILFORD, Pennsylvania.

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