

its action shows that the attitude of foresters in contending for a lower and more equitable rate of taxation on forest land is recognized as the correct one by men who have given exhaustive study to this theme.

A "BARK STUDY." The frontispiece of the Journal this month presents a "bark study," exhibiting and contrasting the barks of the two most common Eastern poplars, namely, the Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and the Balm of Gilead (*Populus balsamifera*). On the reserves in Manitoba both of these species are very common, the Balm occurring in the low moist land along streams, while higher up the Aspen is the prevailing species.

CANADIAN LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association was formed at Ottawa on June 24th last, at a meeting held in the Board of Trade rooms. This Association is intended to follow generally the lines of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States, looking after legislation affecting lumbermen, tariffs and railway rates and other matters of general interest. Its objects are to promote the interests and conserve the rights of lumbermen in regard to wholesale selling and distribution of lumber throughout Canada. The officers of the Association are the following: Honorary President, J. R. Booth, of Ottawa; President, Gordon C. Edwards, of Ottawa; Vice-President, J. B. Miller, of Toronto; Treasurer, R. G. Cameron, of Ottawa; Directors, W. J. Sheppard, of Midland; J. H. McFadden and Henry J. Bartlet, of the Temagami Lumber Company; Walter C. Laidlaw, of Toronto; J. C. Browne, of Ottawa; Fred. W. Avery, of Ottawa; J. S. Gillies, of Braeside; E. H. Lemay, of Montreal; D. H. McLennan, of Montreal; Alex. McLaurin, of Charlemagne; William Power, M. P., of Quebec; W. Price, of Quebec, and W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, New Brunswick. The Association has its office and headquarters in Ottawa; the Secretary is Mr. Frank Hawkins.

"On September 1st, 1894, the forest fires swept over that portion of the state surrounding Hinckley. It wiped out that town completely, damaged several other towns, burned over four hundred people, left over two thousand others homeless and destroyed property valued at \$25,000,000. Investigation showed that the loss was the result of carelessness in regard to forest fires in their incipency. It was shown that a reasonable amount of money expended by the state in patrol and other preventive measures would preclude any such disasters in the future.