

(3) The division of timbered country into districts, and the appointment of forest police, under a superintendent with magisterial powers, whose duty it shall be to detect and punish offenders and provide for the extinguishing of fires.

(4) The cost of maintenance of this protective force might partially be met by the imposition of a moderate tax on the parties owning or leasing timber lands.

Mr. Wm. Saunders, of London, (now Dr. Wm. Saunders, of Ottawa), read a paper on "The Growth of Poplar Trees for the Manufacture of Paper and Charcoal." Dr. Saunders spoke of the extensive demand for poplar for paper making which in many sections made it difficult to supply the demand from the immediate neighborhood, with the result that this wood, previously of little value, commanded a price nearly or quite equal to that for the most valuable kinds. The paper gave descriptions of the different species of poplar and their distribution. It is a notable commentary on the change which has taken place in paper manufacture since that time to observe that in the discussion on this paper spruce was not even mentioned.

In a communication from Mr. Edward Jack, of Fredericton, N.B., the following interesting statement was made in regard to New Brunswick:—

"For more than twenty years I have been engaged as land surveyor and timber explorer in New Brunswick, and have followed the white pine down to the mountains of North Carolina and East Tennessee and from my experience in the subject of woods can say that the neglect of forestry in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as in the Province of Quebec, is really lamentable. In New Brunswick we make no distinction between timber and farming lands, allowing and encouraging settlers to locate themselves upon spruce and hemlock land, the damaging result of which policy can be estimated by the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, while the unfortunate settler finds himself very often worse off at the end of ten years than he was at the date of settlement. A study of New Brunswick Forestry and a proper map accompanied by a written report would show intending settlers where to place themselves, as our spruce and pine lands, as well as the greater part of our hemlock lands, are unfit for settlement purposes, being poor and requiring much manure to render them productive. One-third of New Brunswick is in the millstone grit formation. This was once covered with spruce, pine and hemlock, being well adapted for the growth of these trees, and had we proper forestry regulations the growth of these woods on the dry and sandy plains of the millstone grit district might be made a constant source of profit and revenue to the Province. * * * * I think we should first find out from the explorations of competent and reliable