

Plants to Draw Birds

The plants given below will grow in the western or arid division of the Transition zone, which comprises the southern Assiniboia (now southern Saskatchewan and Alberta) and small areas in southern Manitoba . . . the higher parts of the Great Basin and the plateau region generally (except the Boreal Mountains).

In this area the sharp-tailed Grouse . . . is a characteristic bird. . . . Many other species occur, however, and those desiring to attract them will find the following shrubs and vines serviceable:

Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*), barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), currant (*Ribes cereum*), service berry (*Ame-lanchier florida*), red raspberry (*Rhubus strigosus*), choke cherry (*Prunus demissa*), aromatic sumach (*Rhus trilobata*), silverberry (*Elaeagnus argentea*), buffalo berry (*Shepherdia argentea*), red oiser (*Gornus stolonifera*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*), elder (*Sambucus glauca*), mountain ash (*Pyrus americana* and *P. Aucuparia*), and Siberian crab-apple (*Pyrus baccata*).

In addition to these plants any of the native fruit-bearing plants of the coulees may be transplanted to the place to which it is desired to attract birds.

Timber Industries' Council

Under the able direction of Mr. M. A. Grainger, former Chief Forester of British Columbia, the Timber Industries Council of British Columbia has been formed. This marks a definite step forward in co-operative organization for the advancement of the timber industry in all its branches. The Council will tie together not only the timber owners but the industrial operator. In its Directorate will be included representatives of the Lumbermen's, Loggers', Shingle Manufacturers' and Timberholders' Associations, as well as the pulp and paper companies. The Council is not a separate grouping of the individual operators and timber holders' associations.

Many general matters affecting the industries which have been nobody's

business and have thus run the risk of being neglected—unless one or two of the associations or a committee of individuals were willing to look after them—will now be referred to an office definitely responsible for getting results. The general question of how to secure more stable conditions throughout the timber industries and closer co-operation between the different sections into which they are divided will naturally be one upon which persistent get-together work will have to be done. Taxation, transportation, forest protection and legislative issues; united action when laws, regulations, government or banking policy impose hardships on timber owners or timber industries; the securing and circularizing of information useful to those concerned with timber; joint action in advertising forest products—these are among the many matters in which the Council will take an active part.

Canada's Forests Vital to the Empire

The position of Canada in the world as a forest country is a large and important one, and in the British Empire it is even more important. The authorities on forestry in the British Isles are laying stress on the unique position held by Canada in the British Empire for the supply of coniferous timber, and have been urging on the Imperial Government the necessity of providing fully for the proper protection and management of Canadian forests. The situation in Canada is complicated by the fact that the forests are divided in ownership among a number of governments which have independent jurisdiction, but it would seem that in response to the call from the Imperial Government some wider system of co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments might be worked out.—Annual Report, Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

The following slogan was awarded first prize out of a total of 1,150 submitted in the recent fire preventive slogan contest in Oregon:

"Lumber. fuel. beautv. joy.
Forests furnish, fires destroy."