

going dates for these tickets will be July 3 to 6 inclusive.

The certificates signed by the Secretary at Winnipeg will be honored up to and including July 24 for return.

These rates are for all rail trips. Where it is desired to make part of the trip by steamer across the Great Lakes the rates will be as follows:—

Going all-rail, returning lake and rail, \$9 additional

Going lake and rail, returning all-rail, \$4 additional.

Going lake and rail, returning same route, \$13 additional.

Convention rates have been secured for delegates from British Columbia points, particulars of which may be had upon application to the secretary.

Mr. R. S. Gourlay, President of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, in addressing the Canadian Club of Ottawa, on March 29, on 'Ontario Present and Future,' drew attention to some matters which are apt to be overlooked. People often spoke of wheat as king, yet timber, not wheat, was the largest single crop in Canada. The figures are: timber, \$166,000,000; wheat, \$121,000,000. Mr. Gourlay also drew attention to the value of the tourist or sporting value of fish in Ontario. Ontario was fitted to be the great holidaying ground of the continent, if not of the world, and it behooved her, therefore, to protect these game and recreation features by protecting her forests. Mr. Gourlay has long been a friend of forest conservation, and this is an aspect that is coming more and more to appeal to the business men of the country.

Those who do not believe forest conservation is making progress on this continent must keep their eyes closed to the fact. Even five or six years ago it was difficult to get material dealing with forest conservation. To-day it is impossible to take up a newspaper or magazine without finding articles on the subject.

Besides this on every hand organizations are springing up, or are being strengthened, to support the cause. There is much to be done. There is no time to lose for each year sees inroads made by fire into our forests, one hundred or two hundred years old. There is much avoidable waste. There is every need for all friends of conservation to work to have this progressive sentiment crystallize into action. But at the same time, while there is the need, there is also the encouragement that much has been accomplished and that ground is being gained every day. It is the aim of the *Canadian Forestry Journal* to give a bird's eye view of the field, and the result is that articles have to be shortened in order that even important happenings may be briefly chronicled. Our readers are sending in communications as never before, and as it will always be the aim to publish first those articles dealing with our own country and our own time, the Editor will appreciate the development of this feature.

The preservation of mine timbers by chemical treatment has not yet been adopted by the mining industries of Canada. In many localities, however, the distances required to transport mining timbers are becoming greater, poorer qualities of woods have to be used and the annual cost of the upkeep of mine timbering is becoming greater. In the United States much has been done in the treatment of mine timbers and it has been proved that a treatment of creosote or zinc chloride decreases the destruction due to decay, fire and insects. This increases the life of the timbers and decreases the annual cost of replacing mine timbers. Timber used in mines has, on the average, a shorter life than wood used for any other purpose. The surroundings in a mine are very conducive to rot, which, after a period of three to five years, causes the timber to break, crumble and become useless. Experiments have been conducted in United States mines with a row of untreated and treated mine props alternately placed. In one instance, after 18 months, every untreated stick was weakened by decay and broken, while the treated props were sound and useful. From various practical experiments of this kind with different species of wood important results have been obtained.