

NORTH HASTINGS LUMBER CAMPS.

The following letter in reference to the lumber camps in Hastings county, Ont., is published in the Ontario of Belleville:

DEAR Sir.—I intended when writing a few weeks ago to follow up my observations of the north country, but have been short of time. I have to add a few remarks: There is none of the older villages of our county that has shown the amount of improvement as Marmora for a few months back. It is, I suppose, the oldest village in the north, but for very many years went backward, but in the last two years has more than doubled its permanent buildings. A large cloth factory, a number of fine blocks of brick stores and tasty private houses surprised me after a few months absence. The hotels are commodious and the stores well filled. Much of this, I think, is due to the enterprise of Mr. Pearce. Another feature of the importance of north Hastings is her lumber interest. Of this, from accident, I know more of the Gilmour firm, but I know that the Rathbuns, Eddys, Booth, McArthur's Browns and many jobbers are doing a wonderful business.

Turning to the Gilmours, I had business at their camp in Tudor a few weeks ago, and was pleasantly disappointed to find the large amount of timber still standing in that part of the county. But their most extensive operations are in Wollaston Chandos and Cardiff, although that does not by any means cover their limits west of Hastings county. Happening to be at Coehill a short time ago, and wanting to see some parties in one of the camps, I had the good fortune to meet with the superintendent, Mr. J. Nicholson, who informed me he was going the next morning to inspect the camps and kindly offered me a seat with him, and to him I owe very much both for information and the opportunity of seeing those I wished. Seated in his cutter behind a spanking team we visited four camps and travelled some miles on foot while he examined their work in the woods, and on the landing at Vaunceleek, which was nearly covered for seven miles and rode between 30 and 40 miles. There again I was pleased to see large sections of standing pine and cedar timber and large quantities of cherry, birch, black ash, white ash and other timber for consumption, large quantities of which are being got out and landed on the track of the C. O. R. for shipment by rail as it will not float. The Rathbun Company, however, is doing the most of that. To give your readers some idea of the magnitude of this year's drive the Gilmours alone have a million pieces, over 700,000 pieces of pine and the balance cedar. I did not learn just what the Messrs. Rathbun have, but I believe they are not far behind, and taken as a whole their timber this year is very fine. They had cut one tree alone in Cardiff that measured 9,042 feet of lumber. Their roads are the best. Nature would seem to have just fixed a pass through the hills for a road, yet they have to spend thousands in grading the roads. I was on one over seven miles long which was smoother than the streets of Belleville. Their sheboggan sleighs are monsters in that line, the runners six feet apart, the bunks eight feet long and their loads are almost incredible. The foreman reported a load the day before of nineteen standards and 42 feet, and when I tell you a standard is 20 inches beside the sleigh, you may have some idea of the load. The Gilmours this year have nineteen camps and two thousand and two hundred men besides jobbers. I could not help but contrast the past with the present in board and other accommodations in camp. Thirty years ago we had but little variety in lumber camps. For breakfast, bread, cold pork and cold water; for supper cold water, pork and bread. If we wanted tea, sugar or potatoes, we were free to buy them and cook them too. But I had the pleasure of taking dinner both in Tudor and Cardiff in the dining camps. They were about the same and I took a note of the cuisine at the latter. We had the best of bread—I wish some of our Belleville bakers could have seen it and—well, I won't say any more—stewed beef, boiled pork, potatoes, sweet biscuit, apple pudding and pie, tea and granulated sugar: for supper we had the good bread again, butter, potatoes, two kinds of meat, apple sauce, sweet biscuits,

apple pie, the best of fried cakes, and a dish they called fricassee—I don't know what it was made of, but it was rather too good for I ate so much I was sick after—tea and sugar. The pastry was too rich for the stomach of us who are in the habit of eating the plain food of Belleville. I asked Mr. Nicholson if that was the every day fare. No, but they changed the class of pudding and pie and cake, that was all. You will ask how can lumbermen afford such board? The answer rather surprised me; said he the actual cost per man per day was 21 cents, that included cost of material and expenses of running the camp, while in old times when men were fed on bread and pork, flour laid down \$10 per barrel and pork \$50, it cost about 70 cents per day. But I weary you.

Yours, etc.,

OSWEGO.

VALUE OF LINES OF EVERGREENS.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

Sir—As spring will soon be here, will you allow me to suggest to your farming readers the importance of devoting a few days to planting windbreaks. The portions of forest retained where the country was cleared are rapidly fading away. In some parts of Ontario, indeed, it has been very difficult to preserve them as they blow down; and when this difficulty does not exist, they are largely drawn upon yearly, either for fuel or to obtain more land for the plough, so that in a few years much of the farm land in Ontario will be destitute of shelter, and will suffer all the evils which have resulted in other regions from the same cause.

The rows of deciduous trees which are being planted here and there will be very valuable; but there is not one planted, as yet, where there should be twenty. It is a subject which will very soon force itself upon the minds of our people; and there are two suggestions relative to it. The first is to begin before shelter is needed; trees take time to grow. The next is, why not grow trees which will be of use in winter, when shelter is most needed from the wind and cold? Deciduous trees are of little use, the evergreens are much.

All through the country there are to be had, in unused fields, or the borders of woods, numbers of young evergreens—pine, spruce, or cedar. Either of these will answer—the last for the damper ground—the two first for the dry. All ground for trees, however, is the better for drainage. If quantities of these young trees were transplanted this spring, either directly into lines along the exposed sides of farms, or if very small into the garden to transplant again next spring, it would be the most paying work ever done on most farms.

The best time to transplant evergreens is the first week in June, but it can also be done very well in early spring. The most successful planting I have known was 750 trees, four feet high, transplanted when in spring, the ground had frozen again two inches deep, so that a good sized piece of earth came with each cut around. Only four were lost. Smaller trees, of course, are more easily managed. In Massachusetts, last year, I saw them, six inches high, being planted out by the thousand. As to distance apart, all will do, from a foot to six feet. Close planting is best, they can be transplanted afterwards.

I have let me say, obtained opinions and evidence on this subject from many practical men, who have watched the result of experiments of this class for many years, and have also seen many instances myself. I have no hesitation in saying that, if the country were properly sheltered by evergreen windbreaks, crossing every here and there, farm property would be worth one-fourth more for agricultural purposes than much of it is at present.

Yours, etc.,

Toronto, March 27th. R. W. PHIPPS.

THERE is a floating planing mill in the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, 70x170 feet and two stories high, with windmills and doors like a y house. It is owned by J. W. Cook & Co., of Allegheny. It has been supplied with all the necessary machinery. The same firm owns a floating saw mill. The two will be operated together.

Perhaps the most extraordinary that success has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose a stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—*Montreal Star* 17/22.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon on 1/23/84, 20th APRIL, 1884, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Beef, or Cerise, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc. duly paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North West Territories.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the schedule. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must make up in the Money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained. Each tender must in addition to the signature of the tenderer be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract. In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General
of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 3rd March, 1884.

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