

SPRUCE TIMBER IN QUEBEC.

A scheme to bring within the range of development one of the great timber areas of Canada that is now out of reach is engaging the attention of a number of large capitalists. The area in question is that part of the Province of Quebec lying about the headwaters of the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers. Here are immense timber resources which have remained so far unviolated by the ax of the woodman.

Over the rich timber lands southward and westward the lumbermen have long held sway, and as larger and larger tracts of these lands become bare, and as the remainder of them keep on appreciating in value, the desire to penetrate to the high plateau of hitherto inaccessible virgin forest has been becoming stronger and stronger. The source of the Ottawa, though long held to be Lake Temiscamingue, on the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec, is really far east of this, and within the latter province. Rising a short distance away from the headwaters of the main stream is the Gatineau, which, starting so close to the trunk stream, flows two hundred miles and joins the latter far down its course. Now what is proposed is to join the source of the Ottawa (Lake Ashawakan) with the Gatineau by a canal seven or eight miles long. The way for

such a canal is already prepared by a string of tiny lakes hyphenating the main stream and its tributary together at the points from which they respectively take their rise. This work would have been done many years ago but for the fact that the supply of timber nearer the mouth of the Gatineau was still abundant. Some of the timber tract which would be thus tapped is in some seasons brought within striking distance by the freshets of the Upper Ottawa. When these are high enough and of sufficiently long duration, it is possible to take out some timber from the far northern regions. But it seldom happens that the freshets are so favorable. At all events by the Ottawa route it is impossible to get the timber down in one year. That being so, no lumberman cares to buy limits in this grand spruce region and pay dues upon the same, as it is most injurious to timber to have it remain over a season in the river or forest.

By way of a canal to the Gatineau, however, it could be easily brought down to the lumber or pulp mills in a single season. The line of the proposed canal is about 20 miles south of the height of land, in 48° N. Lat., between 76° and 77° W. Long., or about 100 miles north of the present highest point of operation. About 10,000 square miles of new timber land would be opened up by it. A New York man is interested in the scheme. A subsidy is to be asked from the Quebec Legislature. —The Paper Mill.

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The Acetylene Machine Mfg. Co., London, Ont., have sent us a very beautiful pamphlet having reference to acetylene apparatus and the use of the gas for light, heat and power purposes. It says:

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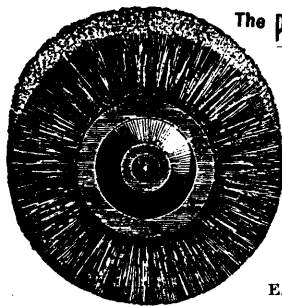
In this pamphlet we do not purpose presenting a treatise on acetylene, assuming that the public is more interested in the light, its cost, advantages, and application, rather than in its discovery and history. We will simply mention a few of the advantages to be obtained by its use, together with the description of the apparatus for produc-

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