TIMBER REGULATIONS.

The Winnipeg *Times* says that the recent Order-in-Council regarding the timber regulations has been received at the Crown Timber office. The following are the regulations:—

HOMESTEADER'S FREE PERMIT.

Any occupant of a homestead quarter section having no timber of his own, may, upon application, obtain a permit to cut such quantity of building timber, fencing timber or fuel as he *may* require for use on his homestead, not exceeding the following:—

1,800 lineal feet of house timber, no log to be over 12 in. at the small end.

400 roof rails.

80 cords of dry wood.

2,000 fence rails.

Should the house timber be sawn at a saw mill, payment for sawing must not be made by way of toll, as the full quantity of lumber cut from the logs must be used on the permit-holder's homestead. In order that mill owners may be able to give satisfactory evidence that saw logs or lumber found in their possession have been lawfully cut, they should require from settlers bringing timber to be sawn, proof that the same has not been cut on Dominion Lands, or that it has been cut under a permit, which the settler should produce in order that its number, date and name of permittee may be noted by the mill owner; the latter should also record the amount of such timber sawn by him, so that he may be in a position to duly protect himself should account or return thereof be demanded by agents of the Department.

The applicant will require to pay an office fee of 50 cents before he can obtain a permit, but no dues will be charged for the timber or wood cut under and in accordance with it.

Settlers whose farms may have thereon a supply of timber, or who are in possession of wood lots, or other timbered lands, will not be granted a free permit.

PERMITS SUBJECT TO DUES.

Permits under payment of dues may be granted to those applying for them to cut timber on available vacant Dominion Lands, on paying dues at the rates hereinafter specified:—

Cordwood, per cord	$ 25
Fence posts, 8 ft. 6 in. long each	1
Telegraph poles, 22 ft. long each	5
Each lineal foot over 22 ft.	1
Railroad ties, 8 ft. long	3
Rails, 12 ft. long, per M	2 00
Stakes, 8 ft. long, per M	2 00
Shingles, per M	60
Square timber and saw logs of oak, elm, ash, or maple, per M B M	3 00
Pine, spruce, tamarac, cedar, and all other woods with the exception of poplar, per M B M	2 50
Poplar, per M B M	2 00

All other products of the forest not enumerated, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

An office fee of 50 cents to be charged for each permit.

Issuers of permits will be instructed by the Minister as to the limit of quantity that will be granted; also what proportion of dues shall be deposited on issue of permit, as guarantee on the part of those obtaining the same.

Besides the dues above specified, grantees of permits may be called upon to pay such addition thereto as the Minister may judge necessary to meet their proportion of any expense that may be incurred by the Department in survey, or other demarcation, on the ground of the limits within which such permits are to be operative.

Permits shall set forth that those obtaining them must conform to the conditions, terms, and requirements specified in the same, and carefully restrict their cutting to the limits described therein, and that any breach thereof will subject the offender to all the pains and penalties in that behalf as set forth in the Dominion Lands Act.

WOODEN ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. Chas. Hayward, F. S. A., in an article, Our Old Timber Work," which recently appeared in the *British Architect*, calls attention to the revival of visible timber work construction, after so many years of neglect. "The frequent design and construction of important buildings in timber work,' he says, "and the tendency to a further extension of the same, is a remarkable feature of our times. It would seem as if it were a law in our profession, as well as elsewhere, that ideas of art should 'come as the waves come,' and ebb and flow as the tide. It appears more dignified to speak of our changes in taste and practice in this way than to talk of them as mere fashion, though fashion, no doubt, has in its most direct though capricious manner a great influence, not only on the forms of architecture in use at various times, but on the several kinds of materals also, at tempts at a 'new style' or a 'new order,' the 'Victorian age,' 'nineteenth century Gothic,' and so on, all showing a healthy, thoughtful vigour existing in the old stock, and a hopefulness ever now for something great to be evolved in the future. When centuries have rolled by, and men begin to reckon up the works of the nineteenth century and twentieth century architects, perhaps they may find that 'something which we are now unconsciously striving after, and haply helping to accomplish, though we cannot see it.

"Some years ago there was for a little while a *fashion* to talk of *importing timber houses* from Norway, designed and constructed all complete, and one or two were actually brought over in sections and set up. At the same time the writer was building, he says, a timber house in Norway, which was actually carried out in a modified form. Curiously it happened that a little later he was called upon to build a mansion of old ship timber in Cornwall, and a Swiss cottage, entirely of wood, elsewhere. The study of some foreign books, as well as of all such home and foreign timber constructions, became specially interesting, and he would now recommend it to those who may be enabled by the present wave of fashion to evolve something out of the style in favour for the time."

The writer concludes as follows:—"We all know the glorious examples of Cheshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, &c., besides the smaller excellent examples to be found nearly everywhere in the country about us. But I would point to one of our very earliest constructions in wood—well known, and yet, I dare say, seldom remembered—as the very fountain-head of that little stream which became eventually a great flood of art, and covered the whole land. I refer to the little church of Greenstead, in Essex, built in the early part of the eleventh century, of which the walls are composed merely of portions of trunks of trees—thick outside slabs—split or roughly hown off, measuring 12 to 18 inches across, and 10 to 12 inches thick, roughly joined with tongues, but smoothed on the inside. These uprights, never more than 5 ft. to 6 ft. high, were originally tenoned into a head and cill; but in restorations carefully carried out some years ago the cill had to be removed and the lower ends of the timbers cut off as far as they had rotted, and a new cill on brickwork substituted. Substantially, however, we see a wooden chapel of the eleventh century, and the timbers, sound and hearty, standing as they were then set up. One of them on the north side—where there was an original doorway—has a notch cut in it for the purpose of holding a holy water vessel. It seems pretty certain that this chapel was erected for the purpose of receiving as a temporary resting-place the body of St. Edmund the king, on its way (for the second time, date 1013) to 'Boedricesworth, thenceforth to be called Bury St. Edmunds. So here is an open book on the earliest wooden construction in England, which any one may read."—*Timber Trade's Journal.*

A FOREST FESTIVAL.

A large number of the lovers of the forests assembled on Bear Hill, near Boston, October 22, to join in the Festival of the Forests, as the call poetically expressed it. It was really a meeting of a committee appointed by the officials of the town of Medford to consider what steps were advisable to preserve the Middlesex fells region in a natural state. The Honorable Elizur Wright was a member of the committee, and we extract the following from a report read by him:—

The committee is fully convinced by the stumps it has seen that there is not a single one of the multitude of rocky hills within this tract which has not at some time in the past been covered by large and flourishing white pine trees, and, of course, they may be again, and in a comparatively short time, if the proper and not very expensive conditions are supplied. These are, a little soil where the more or less horizontal rock surface has become extensively bare, seedlings planted, and exemption from fires. Fires are fatal to young pines and hemlocks, and that is the reason why the hills are now mostly covered with scrubby oak and other trees that sprout from the roots. These deciduous trees, even if exempted from fires, do not attain any considerable size, except in the valleys, which, in the fells, are comparatively narrow. Then, if fed with the muck, which is a nuisance in the reservoirs, ash, maple, oak, and black walnut would grow luxuriantly.

White pines ask almost nothing from the ground, except anchorage, and that they find for themselves in the cracks of the rocks. They take their food and rapidly build up their beautiful and perennial shades and venerable trunks, from the air, and no tree does more to adorn the winter landscape, to absorb and decompose the gases deleterious to lung and life, *appropriating the carbon and restoring the* oxygen. They are the most effective as well as the most delightful purifiers of the air, and the density of the summer shades does the most to prevent the evaporation of the water.

That all the land of this tract, not occupied by the reservoirs of water and the residences and gardens of the people charged with the care of it, should be covered with the densest forest possible, *is too obvious to need proof.* Otherwise the sun will drink more water from these fells than the people.

The progress, if not the perpetuity, of the human race on this good planet depends on the forests of the future. This is the teaching of history, as well as of chemistry and meteorology. Two hundred years ago men had a right to more fields and less wood on this continent, but the war has already been carried too far, and, if a healthy population is to increase, the tree population must increase, with equal pace, from what it now is.

The reasons why the propagation and care of forests should, to some extent, be a governmental function, and not be left wholly to private caprice, are.

1. Individual life is too short to have trees planted during its period, come to maturity. The individual proprietor of land, especially if not very wealthy, is prone to cut his crop of trees before it is ripe, and as clean as he does his rye, thus creating a desert.

2. A forest, in the absence of fire, never dies any more than a good government. Therefore a good government will take care that no forest, in a fit place, shall ever be killed.

3. Getting the best results from a forest requires a science and skill which but few individual proprietors can be expected to have. They all will best acquire such science and skill by seeing good examples on a large scale.

4. Pure air and pure water are common interests. Private caprice, ignorance or greed should not be allowed to injure them.

Preserving the purity of the air, especially, is not only a municipal, but a national and world question.

THE FUTURE MOTOR POWER.

The steam engine, which has been the means of revolutionizing manufacturing and transportation, was spoken of with a good deal of disparagement by several of the members of the British Association for the advancement of Science at the late meeting at Bath. Nearly every person who spoke on the subject gave it a bad name. It was stated that it was expensive to build, costly to run, difficult to keep in repair, dangerous to life and property, cumbersome, productive of dirt and noise, and not adapted to many purposes where a motor is required. In the opinion of some, the steam engine has had its day, and played its part, and was now ready to be put in a museum of curiosities. They think it is behind the times, and that it should give place to something better. These scientific men of Great Britain object to the steam engine because it does not meet the wants of the present age; and for the additional reason that it is fast consuming the coal that will be wanted for heating purposes. They want a better force, more locomotion, quicker travel, less expense, and greater security. They want something that will propel canoes as well as ships; that will run sewing machines as well as trip-hammers; that will draw pleasure carriages as well as railway cars. They desire a motor that will not consume fuel, produce smoke, or cause noise, that can be managed by a child and run, if desired, in a parlor. They want something that will do all the steam engine does and many things beside.

In the opinion of most of the scientists of Great Britain, electricity is to take the place of steam in driving machinery and moving cars, and is to be generated by the action of tides, winds and falling water. They predict that wind-power will be utilized to a greater extent than any person in a previous age ever believed that it would. Wind will generate electricity for moving machinery, for lighting streets and warming dwellings in Ireland, Belgium, Denmark and other countries where there are few streams that afford water-power. The movements of the tide will produce the same effects in most countries that have an an extensive sea coast, while the fall of water in rivers and streams will generate electricity in all mountain regions. The great electrical exhibition at Paris is doing much to draw attention to what is called the motor-power of the future. A picture called "The Queen of the Nineteeth Century" hangs in many of the shop windows. It is a female figure surrounded with a halo, and emitting rays of light from the hands, which are raised as if to enable the being to fly. The light gives the arms the appearance of wings. The artist is an enthusiast, and is regarded by many as a prophet. We all hope that his fair predictions may be realized. The steam-engine is a good thing, but we are ready for something better. It has done so well that till recently scientific men and inventors have not troubled themselves to make something better. Now that attention is drawn to electricity, great results may be expected.

LUMBERING AND FARMING.

There was a time when lumbermen scouted the idea of mixing their pursuit with farming. When they bought timber land they valued it for the logs and timber it would produce. For years the light, sandy soil on which pine grew in Michigan and Wisconsin, was considered nearly worthless for agricultural purposes. Lumbermen would strip this land of its forest growth, and then turn it over to the dominion of wilderness denizens, the wild beasts, and to the annual sweep of the devouring tempests of fire. But latterly a more economical spirit has aroused the owners of pine lands to make better use of their denuded real estate. Some of them have become awake to the conviction that it were cheaper to grow food supplies on their own soil, in the immediate vicinity of their logging camps, than to first pay for them in distant markets, and afterwards transport them, at a heavy cost, to the far-away camps. In the matter of grain and vegetables a great saving is thus made. Besides, their lands are thus converted from a dead waste of fallen limbs, and discarded timber, intermixed with growing briars, brambles and tangled undergrowth, to fruitful fields, and acquire a fair, saleable value as farm property. That heavy lumber concern, the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company has adopted this thrifty scheme, and this year, on its own two farms, has raised 3,000 bushels of potatoes. Its other products this season consist of 400 bushels of onions, 500 bushels of beets, 300 bushels of carrots, and 5,000 heads of cabbage, besides peas, beans and other farm products. These will enter into the food supply of the logging camps this winter, wherein 600 men will be employed. In this connection it may be interesting to mention the other supplies that supplement those produced on the company's farms, and which mostly have to be purchased outside the lumber district. Among these are 800 barrels of flour, 300 barrels of beef *thirty barrels of syrup, 35 barrels of peas, forty* barrels of dried apples, and 300 bushels of beans. Its stock will consume 500 tons of hay, 20,000 bushels of oats, corn, bran, etc. Fifteen barrels of kerosene oil will be required to light its camps.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

We understand that Mr. Thos. Deacon, Q. C., of Pembroke, has bought the old mill on the Tay, and that the machinery is being removed and the dam taken down. This will be the means of draining a large tract of land formerly drowned by the mill dam.—*Perth Expositor.*