

FORESTRY FOR INCOME.

When a person owns a piece of timber land every year cuts off the matured timber in a manner to secure an income without reducing the value of the estate, that is forestry, with a view to a perpetual annual income. It is practised in all civilized countries to a more or less extent except in the United States. Even Canada, one of the great wooded countries, has regulations for timber cutting that tend to perpetuate her forests and bring a large annual income to the government. In England, on private estates, and in most of the countries of continental Europe, a system of forestry prevails that not only permits of large annual incomes from forest products, but actually increases their forest resources, both in volume and value. A recent London timber paper contains this item:

The annual sale of timber on the Duke of Devon's Kiveton Park estate was held on March 10th by Mr. F. Bannister at the Kiveton Park Hotel, Rotherham. There was a good attendance of buyers. The sale was the most successful held for the last twenty years, the quality of timber being exceptionally good, and creating keen competition. There were twenty-nine lots offered, and the total proceeds exceeded £1,400."

\$7,000 income annually from the increased growth of timber on one estate is not a very small matter. It will require a pretty big cotton plantation or farm to equal it. Income from practical forestry is like pension money: it comes without effort or labor, only requires common-sense supervision and management. The land improves in fertility under proper forestry, and the standing timber—the owner's capital—is unimpaired in value. Money from a cotton crop or grain crop comes mightily like digging it out of the ground with constant toil and sweat and discomforts, with a large and ever-present factor of uncertainty as to whether there will be any income at all.

Beside from any immediate or prospective monetary profit, it is apparent to any one with the least insight that the present rate of forest destruction is a menace to the future welfare of the entire country. If not done otherwise, the time will come

in the next century when the States or the Federal Government will be compelled to enforce laws for the protection and promotion of forest growth. Why not every timber owner begin now, even if on a very small scale, to conserve timber now standing and to plant more?—Lumber Trades Journal.

A BUSINESS NECESSITY.

The Goderich Lumber Company write: Kindly send to our address, Owen Sound, a copy of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. As we have bought out the Pickard & Rowan business, we think we need the LUMBERMAN there as well as in Goderich—in fact, we think we cannot do without it in our business, it is so full of useful information regarding the trade. We cannot see how anyone in the business can get along without it.

The stem of a globe valve should never be left in a horizontal position, unless for some cause it is absolutely necessary, as it causes a trap to be formed that prevents the water draining out.

A CEMENT FOR WOODWORKERS.—A cement recommended for fastening wood to iron is made by dissolving glue in boiling water, making it of the consistence of cabinet-maker's glue, and then, while stirring, add a sufficient quantity of wood ashes to produce a mixture resembling varnish. The surfaces to be united

are heated and covered with this cement and allowed to cool.

On the subject of "Power Transmission by Belting," a writer in the American Miller says: "The advantage gained in running the grain side of a belt next to the pulley is not, as some belt makers have claimed, that more power is obtained by running it in this manner, but rather in the saving of the belt. It is well known that if a piece of belting be split in the center and submitted to a tensile strain, that the part next to the flesh side will be found to possess nearly double the tensile strength of that of the side next to the grain. Now, while we claim that the difference between the fractional power of each half amounts to but little, if any, the saving in the belt by wearing it off upon the grain side by running it next to the pulley amounts to enough to make it an object to run belts in that manner."

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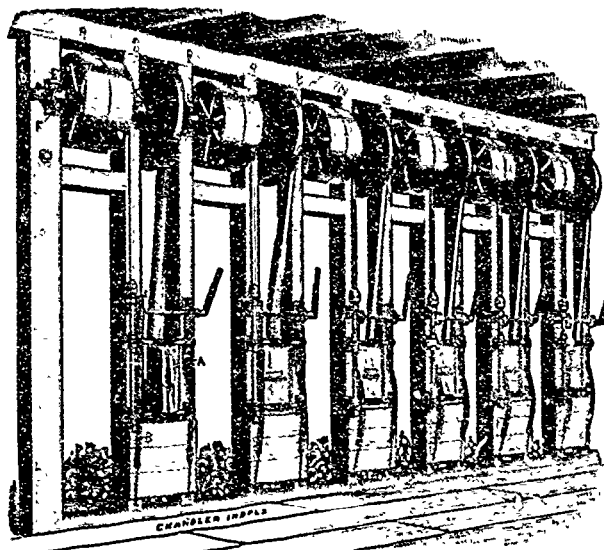
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