

TREE PLANTING.

Following the example of some of the American States, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have severally designated a day, in the spring of each year, called Arbor Day, for tree-planting. There is of course no particular day in the year that is best for the transplanting of every kind of tree. All trees will grow best when they are beginning to bud—when they are in the full vigor of life—and different trees reach this stage at times that vary as much as two or three weeks. Any Arbor Day which the legislature may suggest is not, therefore, the best day for transplanting every kind of tree; it may be late for some, suitable for others, and early for such as bud latest. This fact should be borne in mind in tree planting. It is well to designate a day arbor day, for it calls attention to a work which it is desirable to do. Nevertheless the work should be done at the time most suitable for it. A tree transplanted in full leaf would almost certainly die; the evaporation through the leaves being more than the roots, in their new home, would be likely to be able to supply. Let arbor day be observed, by all means, but let not other days which will be more suitable for the planting of some trees be neglected. The main use of an Arbor Day is the tendency it has as a reminder of the performance of a duty which might not otherwise be thought of. Quebec made a good start last year; Ontario depended too much upon the unaided letter of the law. But we shall doubtless learn to do these things with the aid of Mr. Phipps, in the best way, in time. After the trees have been planted, their growth may depend entirely on their being watered, for a while, the first season, especially if the soil and season be dry.

Some of the American States try to interest school children in tree-planting; an achievement which might seem to be accomplished, when it was not, by the interest they took in the inevitable holiday. If children could be taught to respect trees, so far as not wantonly or thoughtlessly to injure them, a great point would be gained; for next to drought, if not more than drought, the street urchin, as an enemy to trees, without malice in his heart, is to be feared.

One of the most interesting things in connection with tree planting, is the extension by artificial means, of the natural range of the growth of trees. The change is generally to a colder and more severe climate. In Toronto, three kinds of magnolias are grown in the open air, one of which will attain a height of some 40 feet. This is exclusive of the Liriodendron, which is a native though seldom seen in its wild state, much west of Hamilton; occasionally it is to be found near the southern corner of Georgian Bay. The introduction of rare kinds is generally a slow process. Magnolias have been grown in Toronto, for some thirty years; yet so seldom are they seen that the newspapers but last year, spoke of one, on College street, as if it had been the first of its kind. The rarest tree grown here is, perhaps, the Gingo tree (*Salisburia adiantifolia*) of which it is doubtful if there be, out of doors, more than one specimen; yet that this native of China and Japan, which is never seen in Europe, we believe, south of the Mediterranean, thrives here, is a fact to be borne in mind. The aristolochia has been found difficult to reproduce; all attempts in hot-houses, have so far as we know, failed; yet accident has given us proof that it can be put into a condition to germinate and has germinated, after being a whole winter under ice. The seeds fell on a spot on which every winter, ice, from melting snow and falling rain, forms to the depth of several inches. Having been under this ice in the winter of 1883-4, some seeds germinated, and the plants are now in the possession of the writer, one plant of this native of the south was allowed to remain under ice, a second winter, and it commences the spring in perfectly healthy state. The Custard Apple grows naturally as far north as Niagara, and its artificial reproduction here is not impossible. The Tulip tree, before mentioned, few take the trouble to grow, though it can scarcely be said to be out of its latitude here. Over the merits of the *Allanhus* it is possible to dispute; but when placed at a distance from the dwelling, where the object-

ionable odor of the male tree from which the female is with characteristic gallantry presumed to be free cannot offend, its long lanceolate leaves give an oriental touch to the landscape. The dwarf chestnut, and the buckeye, another and beautiful variety of chestnut, can be grown here without difficulty; but seldom is either of them seen.

Our nurserymen, as a rule, are content to go on the beaten track; they seldom trouble themselves to produce new varieties of trees; but if they do not wake from their slumber, they must expect to be left behind. Of course, for general purposes our own trees get, and deserve to get, the preference. But not all the beauty of the floral world is native to our soil. There is beauty in variety; and variety should now, when opportunity offers, be sought after and encouraged. Even so beautiful a shrub as the burning bush (*Waxoo*) and one so easily grown, is seldom seen in our shrubberies. For the wood it is desirable to learn by experiment, what is the most economical tree to grow. The *Allanhus*, of which the wood is suitable for furniture, grows with extreme rapidity. The Black Walnut must either be reproduced, or its use in the manufacture of wood abandoned. At present, it is perhaps the most profitable tree that can be grown; and yet it is doubtful whether it is being planted to any extent worth mentioning. Along side of the Black walnut, for economic value may be placed the hickory. Both of these, the most valuable of our native trees, are being neglected. Most of the trees that are being planted are of comparatively little value. If common trees must have the preference, that is no reason why rarer kinds should not be assigned their true place; and this we fear is not a present being done. If we are now to begin to replant in earnest, the work should be done with discrimination and with a view to producing the best results, aesthetic and economic.—*Monetary Times*.

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURE.

Northern Michigan is destined to become the Maine of the northwest in reference to a multifarious utilization of hardwoods in manufacture. This conclusion is based on a similarity of conditions in the two states. Each has a magnificent growth of woods both hard and soft, which are convertible into a variety of useful articles in daily use all over this country and the world. Michigan lacks one admirable wood that Maine possesses—namely, spruce; but Michigan has variety and quantity enough to keep a thousand factories running for half a century to come.

And right here it is important to call attention to the danger that Michigan will squander her best resources in the eagerness of settlers in the northern part of the state to get rid of the forests, in order to convert the land into productive farms. Here is a kind of denudation that is more to be dreaded than that of pine, because the lands stripped of hardwoods, being more fertile than pine lands are denuded more rapidly. If the apostles of forestry would spend their force less on the manufacturers of pine, and devote more of their effort to warning farmers against slaughtering their valuable hardwoods and burning them up in log heaps, the wisdom of their method would be more apparent.

The situation of northern Michigan is bound to make its hardwoods valuable in the near future. It is the very centre of the interior of the north, at the threshold of the prairie regions, and separated from them by inland seas that afford easy and cheap transportation. It is thus quite certain that the upper part of the southern, as well as the upper peninsula, will become noted for their wood manufacturing industries. Indeed the process has already begun. Bowl mills, handle factories, bung factories, basket, spoke and hub factories, and numerous other enterprises that convert hardwoods into useful articles, have been started, and now plants are frequently announced. This class of industries will grow in northern Michigan, because of proximity to markets, abundance of raw material, plenty of raw material, plenty of water power and fuel for steam power, the characteristic of the people that urges them to manufacture, and cheapness of transportation by water or rail. The larger portion of the hardwood districts of northern

Michigan either borders on lakes Huron, Michigan or Superior, or is in easy reach of these bodies of water giving easy access to the great distributing markets of the country.

Now a great variety of articles made of wood come from the east. Northern New England is furnishing the larger share of them. It is only a question of a short time when Michigan manufacturers can crowd western producers out of the northwestern market, because the raw material and the factories to work it up will be practically at the very centre of distribution.

Considering the possibilities of northern Michigan and northern Wisconsin, also, as a field for wood manufacturing, it would be well if something could be done to arrest the destruction of the deciduous timber of these regions. Some encouragement that the people will wake up to an economical regard for their magnificent forests may derive from the fact that wood manufacturing establishments are increasing, and that the demand for raw material thus created will convince farmers and other timber land owners, that it is their best policy to preserve their woods, until such time as it can be profitably sold. Of course the exigencies of rural life demand cleared and cultivable lands, but the usual policy of American farmers on new soil, is to cover as much land as possible in their operations. A hundred acre farm in northern Michigan or Wisconsin would give the owner more profit if 30 or 40 acres were cultivated well, while the residue were preserved for an economical use of its timber, than if it were all cleared at once, and were farmed in slovenly and exhausting manner. It is to be hoped that wood manufacturing in the timbered sections of the northwest will so rapidly increase that self-interest alone will dictate a profitable utilization of its forest wealth.—*Lumberman*.

EDINBURGH FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

In the Quebec Legislature, on the 24th of May, Mr. Owens brought up in the House on Saturday the question of the representation of the Province of Quebec at the International Forestry Exhibition, which is to be held in Edinburgh next autumn. During the last session of the House of Commons an attempt was made by Mr. White to induce the Federal Government to take action in the matter but the Premier said that as the forests were not under the control of the Dominion Government they did not feel called upon to send either an exhibit or a representative to the exhibition. The Provinces would have to look after the matter themselves. Mr. Lynch, in reply to Mr. Owens' question, said that he had also impressed the importance of some action being taken upon the Federal Ministers while on a visit to Ottawa last winter, but had met with the same reply. In consequence of the Dominion refusing to aid the project, it is not probable that any Province, with the exception of New Brunswick, will send specimens of native wood to the exhibition. Quebec will certainly not send an exhibit, as Mr. Lynch said that in the condition in which our finances were at present, it would be impossible to send as full and complete a collection as our resources merited, and it was much better to have no exhibit than a poor and incomplete one. The provinces may, however, send a representative to examine into the methods of preserving forests and growing trees, and Mr. Lynch said that if the Hon. H. G. Joly would accept the position, the Government would be proud and happy to send him to Edinburgh as the representative of the Province of Quebec.

A SHAVING MACHINE.

The caption of this article does not refer to an apparatus to lessen the labor of barbers, but to a machine which has recently been set up at Wanzer's new factory on Barton Street and which is in constant operation there. By means of this machine heavy logs of wood are reduced to long rolls of any thickness required—from a quarter of an inch to the thirty-second of an inch, as thin as stout wrapping paper. A reporter of the *Times* was privileged to see the machine in operation yesterday afternoon. Its construction is apparently simple. It consists

of a stationary knife 54 inches long and of great thickness, keen and well-tempered, and a revolving apparatus of immense power in which the logs are securely fastened. This apparatus can be adjusted to logs of any length not more than 54 inches, and not less than three feet. When the reporter saw the machine yesterday, a ponderous walnut log was being reduced to wooden paper, so to speak. As the log turned slowly—six revolutions to the minute—an interminable sheet of thin veneering emerged from under the knife and was rolled up by the workmen like so much wall paper. It required thirty thicknesses of this sheeting to make an inch. Very beautiful did it look as it came from the machine like an endless length of rich carpeting, covered with varied and attractive figuring.—*Hamilton Times*.

QUEBEC LUMBER TRADE.

QUEBEC, May 24.—The following sales have taken place within the past few days:

Ross Bros. Buckingham, pine deals to R. R. Dobell & Co., 35 per cent. addments thirds; f. o. b. Montreal \$108 to \$110 firsts; \$70 to \$72 seconds; \$34 to \$35 thirds.

Booth's, pine deals to J. Burstall & Co. Eddy's, pine deals to R. R. Dobell & Co. Prices of these lots not transpired but considered very fair.

King's, pine deals to Sharples about 35 per cent. addments \$106, \$60 and \$33.

The above lots run about from 65 to 70 per cent. thirds; remainder firsts and seconds.

Geo. Baptist, Three Rivers, pine to Burstall about \$108, \$70 and \$33.50 f. o. b. at Three Rivers.

Perley & Pattee's, deals, up to September sawing, reported sold to R. M. Cox, Liverpool.

Alexander Baptist, Three Rivers, pine and spruce, to Dobell; about same prices as George Baptist's.

Atkinson's, spruce, to Bryant & Powis, reported at \$38, \$22 and \$20, and charges.

Joly's spruce, to Burstall & Co. Sewell's spruce to Dobell & Co. Pierreville, spruce, to Bryant & Powis. Prices not transpired.

Gilmour's, red pine deals all on hand at \$11 per 1,000 feet, f. o. b., at Quebec.

The following sale was made some weeks ago, but not yet published:—

Bass Bros., old cutting, 100 petg. standard firsts, \$105; 80 petg. standard seconds, \$70; 200 petg. standard thirds \$32; 200 fourths, \$26, f. o. b., at Montreal.

Booth's & Moore's rafts of square pine, one raft each, sold to Burstall, prices not transpired; a small quantity of large oak has been sold at 48 cents ex dram; a lot of large tamarac at 20 cents, and some 16 ms. of Lirch at 25 cents, and 15ms. at 24 cents. Richie's spruce deals also reported sold.

Freights are very low; latest charter is 17s. to Greenock. Steam freight has been engaged from E. J. Duggan, Three Rivers, to transport as low as 40s.

Some Ottawa sidings sold at \$30 f. o. b. at mills.

Enterprising.

Messrs. Boyd, Caldwell & Co. timber limits owners on the Madawaska River, intend building a large saw mill at Calabogie, on the line of the Kingston and Pembroke railway.

The shipments of Manistee during one week recently were 8,943,000 feet of lumber, 16,560,000 shingles, 385,000 lb. 450 cords of wood and 200 barrels of salt. Their shingle mills are turning out about 20,000,000 per week. During April the county produced 6,298 barrels of salt.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain and cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children's teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children's teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.