

around the camp. As it was desired to have the inside dimensions sixteen by twenty feet this meant that the logs must be nineteen and twenty three feet in length, allowing a foot and a half projection at the corners. Straight, sound fir logs were for the most part chosen, varying in size from ten to fourteen inches in diameter at breast-height. A few straight and over-mature popple were cut and all trees were marked before cutting so that too heavy a thinning might not be made in any one place. About fifty trees were required in all, and every man was found eager to fell trees but not so eager to clean up the tops and pile brush afterwards. In pursuance with good forestry regulations it was insisted upon that the crews cut off and pile all branches before taking another tree—a decided innovation to those used to the ordinary lumbering methods in New Brunswick. This lesson will no doubt be a valuable one for all classes of students and will give them an idea of how the woods should look after lumbering in a conservative manner, with proper slash disposal.

Most of the New Brunswick boys, engineers as well as foresters, have been raised near the woods and are excellent axemen, felling their trees to a nicety and 'sampsoning' them over with a short pole to the desired spot, when necessary, with the skill of veterans. Many haggled stumps betokened the work of the inexperienced but these men hung to the task, despite blistered hands, until their trees were either down or comfortably supported by four or five others.

After felling came the sawing up into proper lengths, and several were initiated into the mystery of cross-cutting with the saw without causing the other man excruciating agony. Crews were then put to peeling the logs which, in knotty timber, is no easy task until the proper kink is learned.

The work of felling and peeling proceeded for a few Saturdays with

a crew of men varying in number from fifteen to thirty, from all departments. Some logs were then carried on the shoulders of the men across the brook and up the slope—no easy task with green, balsam-covered logs. Three of the men, who had seen lumber camps erected, began notching the corners and putting the first logs in place. As the logs were quite large and had considerable taper, in order to keep the walls level, some had to be notched very deeply, and in many cases small drop logs had to be let in between. The work was carried on at intervals until, at Thanksgiving, the camp was three or four logs high.

During this short vacation it was decided to push the work more rapidly and three men went out and made a temporary camp across the brook, putting up the usual 'lean-to' tent used by the guides and lumbermen.

The camp outfit was taken out by pack-horse in true western fashion, with the famous 'diamond hitch' (learned from a New Brunswick guide) over all to advertise the fact that we were not 'tenderfeet,' even if we had never been west of the 100th meridian. The pack-saddle, by economizing with canvas girths and using straps of moose-hide, was constructed for us by the same guide at a cost of less than \$10.00 and serves every purpose of the higher priced article for short trips. There are two ropes which accompany it, one about one-quarter of an inch in diameter and thirty feet long, and the other, used for the final hitch, a half-inch rope about 36 feet long (which seems of ample length the first time you use it).

With only three or four men working on the camp during this short vacation it was found impossible to carry big logs over the brook, although we found they grew perceptibly lighter after being peeled for a week or more. The ingenuity of the boys overcame this difficulty in short order. The broad girth of the pack-