

owned by the Federal and State governments, the quantity of white pine barely reached 50,000,000,000 feet, while the amount cut during the census year reached the enormous total of 10,670,000,000 feet, or over one-fifth as much, the remarks made on this point being: "The manufacturers' holdings of such timber are only sufficient to supply them for about five years at the present rate of cutting. The quantity in reserve is believed to be principally that standing on lands owned by the Federal and State governments."

Since then, the three years' cutting of pine in Michigan has about gleaned the lower peninsula of this timber held by the millmen. The largest amount now held by any one party is that of Mr. David Ward, of Detroit, which he is withholding from the market at present. And, while the Saginaw River is largely dependent on Canadian logs to stock its mills, the Muskegon, the next largest producing river, is styled in a recent issue of the *Chicago Timberman* "A Worn-out Stream"—a sad picture to those who remember what the Muskegon River was in its earlier days; and Muskegon itself has dropped from one of the greatest lumber producing centres of the world to a position of unimportance. From over 750,000,000 feet of annual production only a few years ago, it has fallen to about 100,000,000 feet at the present time, of poor average quality—the mere clearings up of the great hauling operations of the past.

And the same may be said of the great tributary of the Saginaw, the Tittabawassee, which, in 1882, turned out over 600,000,000 feet of logs. In fact, the lower peninsula of Michigan, which up to last year gave the largest production of sawn pine lumber of any State of the Union, may be said to be now out of the field for the future as a pine lumber producer. There then remains, outside of Wisconsin and Minnesota, but the limited tracts of white pine still uncut in the Alleghany mountains south of Pennsylvania, which, like her sister states of New York and the New England States, has now parted with the white pine of commercial importance, while Wisconsin and Minnesota are fast using up the limited quantity left here. So that, in so far as regards white pine, it would appear that the case is even now past repair.

And whatever may be said about the white pine will apply with fully as great force to spruce, for this being a peculiarly northern wood, we must, whether we like it or not, depend on Canada for supplies of this timber, both for lumber and pulp. An examination of the reports of Professor Sargent, respecting the amount of spruce remaining uncut in 1880, showing at that time barely a supply for ten years in the New England States, which would have been pretty well harvested by this time if the same quality and amount had been cut continuously since his report was made, and the almost mathematical accuracy of his estimate of the white pine of Michigan, when carefully considered, should cause us to regard his other estimates with confidence. His estimates of the white pine of Michigan were to include only trees of twelve inches in diameter, twenty feet from the ground, whereas, most of the timber cut for the past half dozen years has been from trees that were not to be taken into consideration, and which should have been allowed to grow to supply timber for the future, and not leave the state, as now, wholly gleaned of pine timber. Pine and spruce lumber and pulp should be admitted free.

## THE CUTTING OF TIMBER FOR PULPWOOD.

(*Report of Commission on Forest Reservation.*)

The conditions which obtain in the area covered by the Adirondack Park of the state of New York, in so far as the forest itself is concerned, are analogous to those in the wooded parts of Ontario, and the following extracts from the report of the New York Forest Commission for 1891, relating to the wood pulp industry, the tendency to a natural regeneration of the forest under favourable circumstances, &c., are interesting in view of what is going on in our own province:—

"The manufacture of paper from wood is a comparatively new industry in this country. Its rapid development and the consequent increase in the consumption of valuable forest products demands the attention of everyone interested in American