

FOREST CULTURE.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

SIR, — I am glad to see by the last issue of the LUMBERMAN you so kindly sent me that the subject of forest culture and the restoration of our forests is beginning to receive a little attention in the public press. But I am afraid it will be a long time before the subject will be so thoroughly impressed on our people that they will force our government to take action in this matter. As yet, the most prominent idea with our people and our government seems to be how to get rid of our forests the quickest and most easily. Forests are regarded as yet rather in the light of an encumbrance to the development of the country than as a blessing of a kind Providence. While every advantage is taken of our hitherto abundant supply of timber, no effort is made made in the way of replanting.

Were the scarcity of timber and wood the only injury to result from the wholesale destruction of our forests now going on from one end of the Dominion to the other, I would quietly let matters go on as they are, but when I consider the injurious effect this exploitation of our forests has on the climate and the productive power of our soil, I think it my duty to raise my feeble voice with others in the hope of being able to arouse public attention to this subject. The experience of the old world has been so sad that every effort should be made to avoid repeating it on this continent.

The Government of this Province has a large area of public lands, large tracts of which are unfit for cultivation, still in its charge. Every effort should be made to induce the government to undertake the improvement of these tracts by replanting them with valuable timber where they have been bared either by the lumberman's axe or by fire. To allow them to be grown over with worthless or inferior timber, while valuable timber might as easily be grown on them, would be criminal neglect. Our Government has a large surplus on hand, and could not invest it better than by organizing a department of forestry and replanting the townships that the surveyors report as being burnt over, with valuable timber. If \$50,000, or \$100,000, were expended each year in this way it would prove of far greater benefit to the Province than the millions wasted on competing railways that are now swallowed up by the trunk lines.

I hope the LUMBERMAN will continue its efforts in enlightening the public on the important subject of forestry, and that good may result in the end is the hope of

Yours truly,
A. EBY.

Sebringville, March 3rd, 1882.

MASTER AND SERVANT'S ACT.

The following petition is being circulated among the trade for signature:—

To the Honourable the Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada.

The petition of the undersigned lumbermen and mill-owners of the Dominion of Canada humbly sheweth:

1. That your petitioners are largely engaged in the manufacture of sawn lumber and square timber in the Dominion of Canada, and in the prosecution of their said business are obliged at great expense to procure laborers at a distance and bring them to the point at which the said logs and timber are to be got out, and for that purpose have to make advances in money to such laborers.

2. That by an Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, 40 Victoria, Cap. 35, passed on the Twenty-Eighth day of April, A.D. 1877, the law theretofore existing was amended and the sections of the Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, intitled "An Act respecting Master and Servant," having reference to the neglecting of employment by servants were with some limitations repealed.

3. That the repeal of the said sections has worked injuriously to the lumber trade of the Dominion of Canada in that there is no safe guard or security to lumbermen who may, in the course of their business, be called upon to procure workmen at great expense to manufacture and get out saw logs and timber, by the advance to such workmen of the means of taking and conveying them from their respective places of hiring, to the point or points at which the

service contracted for is to be performed, or by the payment of money in advance on account of the wages to be earned under such contract of hiring.

4. That Your Petitioners deem it necessary and advisable that such contracts of hiring and service should be placed on the same footing as contracts provided for by Sub-Sec. 3 of Sec. 2 of said Chapter 35.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that a clause such as or to the effect of that following (which is respectfully submitted) should be added to said Chapter 35, by way of an amendment thereto.

"Any person, to whom money has been paid to place him or her in a position to work or perform a contract entered into by him or her, or who may have procured, any other person or corporation to make advances to him or her under a contract of hiring or service, who willfully refuses to perform such contract or service or wilfully quits or neglects the employment of such person, persons or corporation, who has paid such money or made such advance, so that such person, persons or corporation, shall be deemed to be the services of such person, shall on conviction," &c. (as in said Sec. 2.)

And your Petitioners will ever pray."

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

We take from the *Canadian Horticulturist*, published by the Fruit Growers Association of Ontario, the following essay by N. Robertson, of the Government grounds, Ottawa:—

A great deal has been written and said about tree planting. Some advise one way, some another. I will give you my method, with which I have been very successful, and, as it differs somewhat from the usual mode, it may be interesting to some of your readers. I go into the woods, select a place where it is thick with strong, young, healthy, rapid-growing trees. I commence by making a trench across so as I will get as many as I want. I may have to destroy some until I get a right start. I then undermine, taking out the trees as I advance; this gives me a chance not to destroy the roots. I care nothing about the top, because I cut them into what are called poles eight or ten feet long. Sometimes I draw them out by hitching a team when I can get them so far excavated that I can turn them down enough to hitch above where I intend to cut them off; by this method I often get almost the entire root. I have three particular points in this: good root, a stem without any blemish, and a rapid growing tree. This is seldom to be got where most people recommend trees to be taken from—isolated ones on the outside of the woods; they are generally scraggy and stunted, and to get their roots you would have to follow a long way to get at the fibres on their points, without which they will have a hard struggle to live. Another point recommended is to plant so that the tree will stand in the direction it was before being moved; that I never think about, but always to have the longest and most roots on the side where the wind will be the strongest, which is generally the west, on an open exposure.

Two years I was much against this system of cutting trees into poles, and fought hard against one of the most successful tree planters in Canada about this pole business. I have trees planted under the system described that have many strong shoots six and eight feet long—Hard Maple, Elm, &c.—under the most unfavorable circumstances. In planting, be particular to have the hole in which you plant much larger than your roots; and be sure you draw out all your roots to their length before you put on your soil; clean away all the black, leafy soil about them, for if that is left, and gets once dry, you will not easily wet it again. Break down the edges of your holes as you progress, not to leave them as if they were confined in a flower pot; and when finished, put around them a good heavy mulch. I do not care what of—sawdust, manure, or straw. This last you can keep by throwing a few spadefuls of soil over; let it pass out over the edges of your holes at least one foot.

I have no doubt that the best time to plant is the fall, as, if left till spring, the trees are too far advanced before the frost is out of the ground; and by fall planting the soil gets settled about the roots, and they go on with the season.

Trees cut like poles have another great advantage. For the first season they require no stakes to guard against the wind shaking them, which is a necessity with a top; for depend upon it, if your tree is allowed to sway with the wind, your roots will take very little hold that season, and may die, often the second year, from this very cause.

All who try this system will find out that they will get a much prettier headed tree, and much sooner see a tree of beauty than by any other, as, when your roots have plenty of fibrous roots, and are in vigorous health, three years give you nice trees.

A HEAVY LAW SUIT.

The Montreal *Witness* says that the Hon. Mr. Church, Q.C., is at present in Ottawa as counsel, with the Hon. Mr. Blake, Q.C., and McCarthy, Q.C., for the respondents in the well-known case of Caldwell vs. McLaren, which is being argued before the Supreme Court of Canada. It will be remembered that Mr. Caldwell and Mr. McLaren owned certain timber limits in Ontario, and that a certain stream passed through, first Caldwell's and then McLaren's property. McLaren's part of the stream, however, was not navigable for logs, and he made the improvements necessary to make it so. Then Caldwell took advantage of this to float his logs down the stream, through McLaren's property, and the latter took an injunction to stop his neighbor from using improvements which another had made. Mr. Caldwell contended that Mr. McLaren had no such rights over running waters as to stop another man from floating down logs on it, but Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot at Toronto gave judgment for McLaren.

The case was carried to the Court of Appeal, and the judges there, by two to one, reversed the Vice-Chancellor's decision. The next step was to the Supreme Court, and this step was taken by Mr. McLaren. Whichever way the judgment is given, it is morally certain that the case will be taken to the Privy Council by the loser.

The law costs in this case, which has been going on for three years, are something enormous, amounting already to about \$40,000. The evidence taken in the case is also enormous, about 126 witnesses having been examined. This is the case which gave rise to the famous bill dealing with streams and rivers, which was passed by the Ontario Legislature, but disallowed by the Dominion Government.

A CANADIAN SPEAKS.

When anything worth saying is spoken in that terse and pointed way that bears the impress of honest conviction, we like to have people know the nature of the communication. Of such a nature is the following from Mr. W. F. Haist, Campden P. O., Lincoln Co., Ontario. Mr. Haist says: With great joy over my restored health, I would write a few lines concerning that wonderful remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. For the last six years I have been using various medicines internally and externally, but nothing would help me. Finally I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me after a few applications. My mother-in-law, who has also been a great sufferer from rheumatism, was also instantly relieved by the use of the Great German Remedy. St. Jacobs Oil is a great blessing to suffering humanity, and I shall do everything in my power to make known its merits.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION, vital weakness, debility from overwork or indiscretion is radically and promptly cured by that great nerve and brain food, known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, which is sold by all responsible druggists. See advertisement in another column.

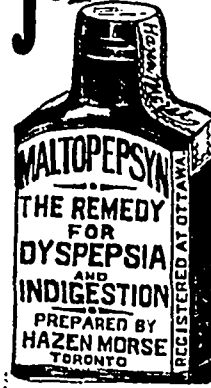
CHILBLAINS.—These troublesome complaints may be speedily cured by Hagar's Yellow Oil, the great Rheumatic remedy, which, as an external application and an internal remedy has a wider range of usefulness than any similar preparation in the world. All druggists sell it. Price 25c.

A GOOD FILTER.—To have pure water in the house every family should have a filter, the health and comfort depends largely upon the use of properly filtered water. The liver is the true filter for the blood, and Burdock Blood Bitters keeps the liver and all the secretory organs in a healthy condition. It is the grand blood purifying, liver regulating tonic.

Clearing up the Wind's Work.

In the territory of the big windfall in the Menominee district, the Kirby Carpenter Company's camp had banked up to February 25, altogether 1,500,000 feet of logs, and it is stated that the teams hauled 300,000 feet of skidded logs to the landing in one day. On the same date the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company's two camps in the same territory had cut and hauled 2,800,000 feet. The last named company has 20,000,000 feet of blown down timber in that immediate section.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

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Test this for yourself,—it is an interesting and useful experiment.

Get from your druggist ten drops of Hydrochloric Acid in a four ounce bottle, fill bottle half full of tepid water (distilled water is best, though soft water will do), then add the finely cut white of a hard boiled egg, then add two doses (30 grains) of Maltopepsyn and shake bottle thoroughly every 15 or 20 minutes, keep the bottle warm, as near the temperature of the body (100° Fahrenheit) as possible, and in 3 to 4 hours the egg will be entirely dissolved or digested.

Maltopepsyn is endorsed by the leading Physicians and Chemists throughout the Dominion of Canada.

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| 175 | " | do | 1 x 12 " |
| 11 | " | do | 2 x 10 " |
| 20 | " | do | 2 x 12 " |
| 140 | " | do | 1 inch Siding |
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