



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. SEPT. 1, 1882.

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

THE recent meeting of the American Forestry Congress at Montreal cannot fail to have a beneficial effect. The growing attention paid to the subject of the preservation of the remaining forest, and the establishment of plantations on the prairies, is manifest by the numerous articles on the subject that have with increasing frequency appeared in the journals both of Canada and the United States. It is evident that the conviction is spreading that in the past there has been far from an economical use of our forest wealth, probably because it had been looked upon as practically inexhaustible, and that we must adopt a more prudent and provident course in the future.

The attendance at this Congress shows that it was not a meeting of mere enthusiasts riding a favorite hobby, for among them occur the names of politicians and officials of high standing, both in the Dominion and the States. Neither were they mere amateurs, whose enthusiasm might take an impracticable form, for among them were some of our leading lumbermen. Under such circumstances it might well be supposed that the proceedings would take a practical shape, and this, in truth, was the case. The papers read, the discussions held, and the steps taken, in many cases had a most practical bearing upon the subjects of economical forestry, and the great lumbering industry of this continent.

Among other useful results was the appointment of an influential committee to confer with the Governments of the Dominion and the United States and the various Provinces and States composing them. Among other valuable suggestions which will thus be authoritatively brought under the notice of the "powers that be," are the reservation as forests of timber lands unfit for settlement, the prohibition of burning at dangerous seasons, and the formation of forest districts with a competent staff. In some more or less modified form these suggestions, and others, may well be adopted so as to put an end to the present haphazard and wasteful system.

Much knowledge of these and kindred matters must have been disseminated by the late meeting, the contrast between our own uneconomical procedure with the more methodical systems of other countries have been forcibly

brought out, and the power of combination and organization to improve the situation has been brought into play.

This meeting of the Forestry Congress in our chief commercial city is a most important event, and we trust that it is only the inauguration of a new era in our dealings with our forest wealth.

MR. H. GREY, of Acton, has been in Ottawa trying to purchase butternut timber; he has secured 4,000 feet from Mr. G. Masson, and is negotiating with Messrs. McLaren & Co. for 30,000 feet.

THE trees planted by Dakota and Minnesota farmers in the Red River valley are doing well, and in a few years where there was a treeless waste there will be a landscape, variegated groves and belts of timber.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says:—As regards the present outlook, there is Alexandria offering a field of enterprise to some speculative spirit among our large traders here, who might relieve the London market, perhaps to his own profit, by transferring some of the stocks here to the chief port of Egypt, in view of the almost unlimited demand for building stuff that will be required should that city fall into the possession of the United Kingdom. We only throw out the suggestion, and think that worse business might be done than shipping half a dozen large steam cargoes of deals and flooring to the Khedive's dominions, and though the time is hardly ripe for such a speculation it is worth bearing in mind by those who have plenty of stock on hand and a dull market for it here.

FORESTRY CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 259.)

The report was on motion received, and the President called for remarks on the general subject of forest fires.

MR. P. WHITE, M. P., Renfrew, Ont., said that there was a difference in the regulations respecting timber lands in the United States and Canada. In the United States timber lands became the exclusive property of the occupant, whilst in Canada the Government retained the ownership, and only leased the use for a term of years. He was convinced that in the Upper Ottawa district as much timber had been consumed by fire as had been cut down and carried away, to the value of at least twenty millions a year in each case. Not only were those fires caused by sportsmen, fishermen and hunters, but also by the settlers in clearing their lands, and even by the criminal carelessness of the employees of the lumbermen themselves. He would suggest that the Provincial Government should intervene. In Ontario settlers were not permitted to burn their brush from April to November, while in Quebec the restriction only applied to the months of July and August. This restriction should be extended at least to the months of June and September. The authorities should take the precaution of dividing the timber lands into convenient districts and place them under the supervision of agents, who should visit every settler and acquaint him with the penalties that the Government should hereafter visit upon the careless setting of fires. There was very little malicious setting of fire; it was, in nine cases out of ten, the result of carelessness. In the Ottawa section the lumbermen had endeavored to co-operate in preventing fires, but their experience showed that only Government authority would suffice. The lumbermen themselves would not object to a special tax to meet the expenses of close governmental supervision.

The Hon. GEORGE BRYSON heartily concurred in Mr. White's suggestions as to the means of preventing forest fires. The months of May, June, September and October were those during which nearly all the destructive fires took place on the Ottawa. Some twenty-five years ago he was examined before a committee of the House of Commons, when he stated that for every tree that was cut ten were destroyed by fire. That proportion did not continue now, but his opinion was that for a great many years ten times as much timber was destroyed by fire as was cut and used.

MR. THISTLE advocated Government supervision of the forests in order to prevent devastations.

tating fires. The immense regions beyond the Ottawa forming the water shed toward Hudson's Bay, were once covered with valuable forests which had been almost completely destroyed by fire.

MR. J. K. WARD said if the authorities took half the pains to prosecute malicious forest incendiaries that they did to punish a poor wretch who stole a dollar's worth of goods, it would have a beneficial deterrent effect.

Several other members spoke to a similar effect.

THE CHAIRMAN, there being no more speakers on the subject, thanked the Congress for the practical statements and suggestions which had been put forth. He especially wished to emphasize a suggestion that a man who would set fire to the woods but not to a barn, should be taught that one crime was as great as the other.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Hon. MR. JOLY moved that it is the duty of this Congress to draw earnestly the attention of the Government to the necessity of protecting effectually the public forests against fires. He proposed that a memorial should be sent to the Governments of the United States and Canada. The motion was carried.

The following gentlemen were elected a committee to memorialize the Governments of the United States and Canada on the necessity of protecting public forests:—Messrs. Peter White, M. P., J. K. Ward, Dr. Mohr, Hon. George Bryson, Prof. Hough, and P. E. Furnow.

The Congress then adjourned until two o'clock.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

In the afternoon the Congress again met and some of the papers, the titles of which we have given under the respective sections, were read. Space will not permit us to give the details at present.

In the evening there was again a public meeting and addresses were delivered by the Hon. Mr. Loring, President of the Congress and Commissioner of Agriculture for the United States, Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education for the United States, and the Hon. Mr. Joly.

LEGISLATION SUGGESTED.

The Hon. MR. BRYSON presented the report of the committee appointed to memorialize the Governments on forest fires recommending legislation as follows:—

1. The reservation of all pine and spruce lands unfit for settlement for lumbering purposes exclusively.
2. The prohibition of burning brush by settlers in the vicinity of fir trees during May, June, September and October.
3. The division of timbered country into districts and the appointment of forest police under a superintendent with magisterial powers, whose duty it shall be to detect and punish offenders and provide for the extinguishing of fires.

4. The cost of maintenance of this protective force, might partially be met by the imposition of a moderate tax on the parties owning or leasing timbered lands.

MR. J. K. WARD suggested that August be substituted for October in the prohibitory season. October was, he thought, in Canada, a wet month.

MR. BRYSON thought October a very bad month for fires, as the leaves were dry.

The report was adopted.

THE CONSTITUTION.

MR. FURNOW presented the report of the committee appointed to revise the constitution, which was adopted.

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS.

MR. BEADLE offered a resolution that the secretary and officials furnish information and assistance for the organization of State and Provincial Forestry Associations.—Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Hon. G. B. Loring; First Vice-President, Hon. H. G. Joly; Second Vice-President, Dr. John A. Warder, North Bend, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Dr. F. B. Hough, Chief of Forestry, Washington; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. William Little, Montreal; Treasurer, Joseph S. Fay, Wood's Hall, Mass.

NEXT MEETING.

It was suggested that the next meeting of the Congress should be at Minneapolis, but the place

and date were left for the Executive Committee to appoint.

MR. HICKS moved that the executive committee make arrangements for getting papers to be read at next annual meeting, on the planting, cultivation, preservation and management of the white pine. Such papers would be especially interesting if they met at Minneapolis, the centre of a white pine region. Carried.

VOLE OF THANKS.

The following votes of thanks were passed by the Congress:—To the Governments of Ontario and Quebec for sending delegates; to the mayor and citizens generally of Montreal; to the press; to the various railway and steamboat companies who had provided facilities to the delegates; to Mr. James Little, for his achievements in aid of forestry; to Mr. Wm. Little, in the most special manner, for his earnest and energetic labors in securing the great success of the meeting; to Dr. Warder; to the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Quebec, for a collection of samples of the woods of Canada; to the Geological Survey, of Ottawa, for a set of reports; to the Quebec Government, for maps and books; to the citizens of Ottawa, for an invitation to that city; to A.A.A.S., for invitation to excursions; to the ladies of America for their work in aid of forestry; to the Montreal Amateur Athletic Society for the offer of their library, etc., for the use of the Congress delegates; and to the gentlemen who had contributed papers to the meeting.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

The Congress finally adjourned at 11 o'clock, until such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

The Springs Did No Good.

The following item is given for the consideration of those of our readers who are in search of just such an article as that referred to in the following statement of Mrs. Geo. A. Clarke, a well known lady of St. Catharines: "I cannot refrain," says Mrs. C., "from bearing testimony to the wonderful effects produced by the use of the very best remedy in the world, St. Jacobs Oil, for rheumatism. I had rheumatism and dropsy and did not walk a step for fifteen years. I tried nearly everything our most skillful physicians prescribed—Clinton Springs—St. Catherine Spring, etc., residing with a celebrated German doctor who pronounced my case incurable. Thinking everything of no use I was induced to try St. Jacobs Oil, and it has certainly done wonders for me. I heartily recommend it to any who may be suffering as I did. I have not had any use of my right arm for more than a year; now, however, I can raise it very nearly to my head."

J. R. BOND, Druggist, &c., Schomberg writes, "I have sold medicines for over twenty years, and no medicine could give better satisfaction than your Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry." This medicine is the old reliable cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints.

ROBERT A. WILSON, Dispensing Chemist, Brockville says under date of June 5th, 1882, "I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has given my customers more satisfaction than any medicine in my store for the cure of Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Pain in the Stomach, Sea Sickness, Piles, etc., you can use my name, etc."

A WORD OF CAUTION.—Beware of Opiates and powerful astringent drug in the treatment of Bowel Complaints, they may lull the pain and check Diarrhoea, etc., but are liable to produce inflammation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is guaranteed safe and reliable, even for Infants, and is a specific for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic, Acute or Chronic Diarrhoea and Summer Complaints generally.

HOW IT WORKS.—The purifying and healing properties of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry impart a healthy tone to the diseased mucous surfaces of the Stomach and Bowels. Its cooling, soothing properties counteract pain, its antiseptic properties correct canker and foul humor, and its tonic astringent nature corrects all exhaustive discharges—Such as Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Morbus, and Summer Complaints generally.

DYSPEPSIA is the most common of all diseases, and under ordinary drug treatment the most difficult to cure, it is a chronic weakness of the stomach with indigestion. The sensitive mucous membrane coating the stomach becomes irritated, and nearly all that enters the stomach continues to add fuel to the fire. Heartburn and Sour Eructations, Belching of Wind, Nausea, Headache, Variable Appetite, Costive Bowels, etc., are its prominent symptoms. Burdock Blood Bitters is a positive cure for this miserable disease.