

AN OJIBWAY DIARY.

WE present to our readers herewith a fac-simile of a couple of pages of the Ojibway diary recently sent in as a report to the Crown Lands Department at Toronto, and referred to in the last issue of the LUMBERMAN. The diary is written in lead pencil in a small book, and the fac simile is for the first part of the month of May, the dates of which will be seen on the margin. Sunday is marked by a cross, thus x. Ignace Dufond, the author, is a fire ranger on Mr. W. McKay's limits, and is a

- 1 wa pa i com wa sis 1875
wa to la wa ka ni ni
ki i fa wa ni ni ki de
wa tar ni ni wa pra ma
- 2 ka ia cwo kwet ni ki
i fa
- 3 ka fa wa ni wa
mak ni pra pra ia
wa to nan ma si na i
nan ka wa rdi ci ka
mak ni ni pra
- 4 ni ki de wa com
ki ki mi wa ni ni
wa o ni ni ni ni
wa
- B X
- 6 ma ka si ka i ka
ni ni ki fa ma
ki to cen na ta ta
wi ka ni wa pe ji wa
- 7 ki pra wa i wa
ni ki je wa wa wa
- 8 fa wa de ki ni ki
i fa ni ki de
- 9 wa wa wa ci ka mak
ni ki i fa ni ni pra
- 10 ni ki wa ma ni ta ni
o ni mak ta wa ji
wa
- 11 a pi wa o ki mak
ni ki ca ka na wa wa
- 12 X
- 13 ki ki ka ni ni ni
pra tam ni wa wa
- 14 wa ka i ka ni ni ni
pra min na si pra ni fa
- 15 ni wa wa wa i wa
min ki ki ka ni ni
ni ni pra min

clever half breed. The Amable Dufond River is named after his father who lived in that section. The diary is all written in syllables and follows the phonetic system, regardless of rule, the syllable to express a certain sound not always being spelled the same. There is nothing to indicate the end of a word or sentence, so that it is rather difficult to read. Any of the readers of the LUMBERMAN who understand Ojibway can amuse themselves trying to make it out.

TIMBER AND FORESTRY.

LECTURE BY SIR HENRI JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.

THE Y. M. C. A. of Montreal, has recently inaugurated a course of popular lectures on the national resources of Canada, the first of which was given on the 7th of November, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, the well-known authority on forestry, who chose for his subject "Our Timber and Forests." The following is a report of the lecture.

Canada, he said, though it was looked upon as the land of forests, only ranked as the fourth timber exporting country in the world. Sweden and Norway exported a larger quantity of timber than we did, as did also Russia and Austria. Canada's exportations in the way of timber consisted chiefly of pine and spruce, the former of which was now found mainly in Ontario, while the greater proportion of the latter was to be found in this province. In "Forest Wealth of Canada," published by the Federal Government, Mr Johnson, Dominion Statistician, expressed the opinion that the first quality of pine had disappeared, and though there was a considerable quantity of the second quality, still Canada was within measurable distance of the time, with the exception of spruce, as to wood, and British Columbia, as to provinces, when it would cease to be a wood-exporting country. To prove his statement that the first quality of pine was rapidly disappearing, Mr. Johnson had furnished figures from the cullers' return of 1865 to 1893, which showed that there had been a gradual decrease in the average number of cubic feet per stick.

Up to within a few years ago, said Sir Henri, we alone worked our forests, but now our neighbors to the south had kindly come in, and were demonstrating the activity characteristic of them by removing our pine trees, as was shown by the fact that out of seven hundred and forty million feet of lumber cut down in Ontario last year, two hundred and forty million feet were exported to the United States. Canada had lost the monopoly of her forests, and if the present ratio of destruction was to continue it would be but a very few years before the forests of our country would disappear forever.

He contended that it was not the cutting down of the logs from which the country derived benefit, but it was the manufacturing of them, and it was, therefore, essential that Canada should take such steps as would insure the manufacture of logs into timber within the Dominion. If the timber was manufactured here, it would afford employment to those young men who were now forced to beg their duty to posterity or to themselves when, having lost the flower of their forest almost completely, they allowed the little that remained to be taken away to the United States in order to be manufactured there. It was the duty of the present generation not only to hand down the Canadian forests to their posterity unimpaired, but in an improved condition. The pine forest of our land had almost disappeared, and great care must be exercised in the future if a total annihilation was not to ensue.

As to spruce, which was found in the Province of Quebec much more plentiful than pine, the great danger that threatened it was the pulp wood industry, which consumed enormous quantities each year. To supply the raw material for the 1,250 tons of ground wood pulp, chemical pulp and sulphide pulp, now used in the United States, about 2,200 cords of spruce per day were required. Every twelve months 100,000 acres of forest is cleared of its mature spruce, while nearly 4,700,000 feet of spruce logs are used up for this purpose every twenty-four hours, or upwards of 500,000,000 feet per annum. During the last ten years the pulp business in the United States had increased 500 per cent. Five years ago the ground product was estimated at \$12,375,000. It continued to be the great staple of paper manufacture. For its ordinary daily supply of paper the New York World requires all the marketable spruce fit to cut which grows on seven acres of average spruce forest, and the Petit Journal, published in Paris, France, with a circulation of 1,000,000 copies per day, consumes in a twelve month 120,000 fir trees of an average height of 66 feet. This was equivalent to the annual thinning of 25,000 acres of forest.

Last year the American manufacturers exported over \$2,000,000 worth of pulp paper. This was two and one-

half times the amount of their business in the same line in 1894. This year they expected that the amount exported would total a sum of \$2,520,000. The pulp industry in the United States alone, in its drain upon the spruce forests of Canada, used up these native imports of 100,000 acres per annum. Wheels, horse shoes, water pipes, pails, tubs, flower pots, domestic utensils and furniture of every description, protective armor to torpedo rams, bullets for rifle use, boots and shoes, bed clothes, apparel for the body, food products, alcohol and yarn, were now manufactured from pulp wood.

The lecturer contended that the forest should be studiously protected by legislation. In Canada, the Dominion Government was the custodian of the forests, the latter being Crown property. They could control the output and could bring legislation to bear upon the question of preserving them unimpaired for future generations. To prevent the rapid destruction of the spruce forests, Sir Henri recommended that the cutting down of young trees should be prohibited by legislation.

He explained the important part which the forests played in the economy of the world. They were necessary to the fertility of the country, to the success of agriculture, to the navigation of the rivers, and for those industries which require a regular supply of water. The forest preserved the rain among its roots, thereby lending moisture to the surrounding country. Used with a wise discrimination, the Canadian forests would last forever.

In conclusion, Sir Henri maintained that the cheapest way of propagating trees was by sowing the seed of the kinds required, and making regular nurseries, from which they could be transplanted to the forest. Thus, with comparatively little trouble and inconvenience, there could be restored to the older settlements a great deal of the forest wealth that had been wasted. As in the case of planting, great care should also be exercised in pruning. Every tree grown in the open would necessarily have to be pruned each year, and as in everything else, there was a right way as well as a wrong way of doing this. The limbs should be cut off even with the trunk of the tree. When this was done nature speedily healed the wound and the life of the tree was saved. But if a small portion of the limb was allowed to remain the result would be death and destruction to the tree long before nature, in spite of strenuous efforts to the contrary, was able to cover the wound with the protective bark.

A number of specimens, showing the results of good and bad pruning, were exhibited by the lecturer, who concluded his remarks by touching upon the benefits which would accrue from interesting the young in agriculture.

In replying to a vote of thanks Sir Henri added a few explanations with regard to the growing of pine from seed.

PUBLICATIONS.

It is announced that ex-President Benjamin Harrison is engaged in writing a series of magazine articles for The Ladies' Home Journal, in which periodical they will begin in the December number.

The Magnolia Metal Co., 74 Cortland street, New York, have recently published a new illustrated catalogue, containing results of tests by the United States Navy Department, Ohio State University, Cornell University, Mason College, etc., demonstrating the superiority of magnolia metal as an anti-friction metal. Its superior adaptability for machinery bearings in steamships, railroads, electrical, saw and rolling mill work, is proved by the numerous testimonials printed in this catalogue from companies who have tested its quality for these purposes.

People everywhere are standing aghast at the wondrous strides of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal. Certainly few Canadians were prepared to see a Canadian paper take the head of the procession and become such a conspicuous all-round favorite so soon. The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, is simply a marvellous production, and to think that it is only a dollar a year adds to everybody's genuine amazement. It is well worth while sending to the publishers, Montreal, for a sample copy, which we are told will be sent free just to enable people to see what can be produced in the newspaper line for a dollar a year. Few people will credit their own senses when they see it. Artists who have seen the premium picture to be given with the Family Herald this year ("Little Queenie" we think is the name of it) say that the premium is quite as wonderful as the paper itself.

WHAT IS SAID OF DODGE PATENT FRICTION CLUTCH PULLEY.

QUACO WEST, St. John Co., N.B., Oct. 29th, 1895.

GEO. H. EVANS, ESQ.,
Agent Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., St. John, N.B.
DEAR SIR,—I have had one of the Dodge Wood Pulley Co.'s Split Friction Clutch Pulleys in use for the last month. It transmits so h.p in a stationary rotary saw-mill, and never slips or shows the least sign of weakness. It gives me perfect satisfaction in every respect.
Yours respectfully, (Sgd.) S. PATTERSON.