

FORESTRY SCHOOLS.

So much interest has been excited by the recent discussions on the subject of forestry and by the fact that England alone of all European nations possesses no school of forestry, that the following resume of those now in operation on the continent may be useful. Austria heads the list with nine schools—viz., the Imperial High School of Agriculture and Forestry at Vienna, with 6 professors and 329 students; the Eulenberg school, with 6 professors and 50 students; the course, lasting two years; the Weiswasser school, with 6 professors and 60 students; the Leimberg school, with 12 professors and 60 students; the Aggsbach school, near Melk, with two professors and 21 students; the course of forestry in the technical high school, of Graz; the Syria Forest Culture school, with three professors and 20 students; the Carinthia school; the Vorarlberg school. Prussia has three institutions, commencing with the Royal Forest academy at Neustadt, L. erswald, with a director, 14 professors, and other assistants. The course is two and a half years, and the number of students about 67. The Munden Royal Forest academy has a director, 10 professors, and 78 students. The Forest school at Grosse Schembeck and the forestry courses to the army forestry officials. At the former school are 4 professors, at the latter 11, all of them practical foresters. Saxony has an excellent forestry academy at Tharand, with ten professors and assistants. In Wurtemberg instruction is given at the Royal Agricultural academy at Hohenheim and the University of Tubingen. In Baden the forestry department of the Karlsruhe Polytechnic forty students. Bavaria has a forest academy at Aschaffenburg, with a director and seven professors, in addition to which are six chairs of forestry in the University of Munich; Hesse Darmstadt has a forestry institution attached to the University of Giesseu; and Saxo-Weimar has possessed one since 1808, with a director and four professors. In Switzerland the department of forestry forms the fifth division of the Federal Polytechnic school at Zurich, in which are thirty students. France possesses a school of forestry at Nancy, and one of the forest guards at Barres, in addition to several agricultural schools and agronomic industrial school, in which forestry is taught. Russia has four schools—viz., the Agricultural and Forestry academy at Petrovsk, near Moscow; the Agronomic institute at St. Petersburg, with courses in silviculture; the Forest school at Liassno, and the forest division of the Agricultural institute at Now Alexandria. There is an Italian school of forestry at Vellombrosa, a Spanish school of forest engineering, at Staff Lorenzo del Escorial, near Madrid; a Danish school, attached to the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural college at Copenhagen; and a Swedish forest institute at Stockholm, besides thirteen private elementary school. In the United States forestry is taught in the state agricultural college at Lansing, in Michigan state, which possesses a good labelled arboretum and a large collection of native and exotic trees under cultivation. Great Britain alone, which needs more attention than any other country in the preservation of what forests she has left, possesses no school whatever.—*London England Times.*

"THE SAGINAW OF THE WEST."

A correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—"The town of Selkirk is situated on the Red River, 22 miles from the city of Winnipeg and 2½ miles from the mouth of the river in Lake Winnipeg. The town site is the most magnificent in this part of the country. The town claims at the present time the most beautiful park in the Northwest, and is already becoming famous as a pleasure resort, since the Canadian Pacific Railway opened its line on the west sides of the river. Week after week brings train loads of excursionists in search of pleasure, everybody going away well pleased with the place.

The town contains about 2,500 inhabitants, and at its present rate of growth will more than double that number in two years. Almost every nation of the globe is represented here, and all are prosperous. Costly residences meet the eye on every side, and that the people are satisfied with their prospects is shown by the

look of contentment that rests on every face. This is a very peaceable place, the policemen are almost unnecessary, and our police court is very seldom used. Selkirk boasts of all the modern conveniences and luxuries. Its attractions are various. Just outside the town is situated a fort of ancient times, looking grand in its decay, a rare spot for the brush of an artist. North of the town is situated the great St. Peter's Indian Reserve, and at every hour of the day you may see the aborigines coming into town with their wagons loaded down with game and fruit, with which the country abounds. Some live by hunting and fishing; others are wealthy farmers. In appearance they are repelling, being of coarse and swarthy features and with jet-black hair. Men and women alike wear long hair, plaited and hanging down to their waists, though some of the wealthier ones are very stylish.

There are six steamers plying between Selkirk and points on Lake Winnipeg, chiefly employed in the lumber and timber trade. The Northwest Lumbering Company's mill is the only one in Selkirk. They manufacture all kinds of lumber, rough, dressed and matched, lath and shingles. Their logs are obtained from Lake Winnipeg and its tributary rivers, and towed up the Red River. They have also a mill on Lake Winnipeg, where there are five mills and one shingle factory, all owned by different lumber companies. The Selkirk company contemplate buying a steam tug for their own use in the spring. The officers of the company are Alex. Moffat, president, and T. H. Carman, secretary and treasurer.

All the lumber, lath and shingles from Lake Winnipeg comes to Selkirk to be shipped further west by rail. North of Lake Winnipeg it is wooded country, covered with dense forests; white pine, spruce, tamarack, oak and poplar being the principal varieties. It also boasts of some fine cedar valleys along its rivers. There is a shipyard here, building barges to meet the demands of the lumber traffic. Selkirk is destined, at no distant day, to be the Saginaw of the West. It has, also, other advantages. The country to the north-east and west is a magnificent farming and stock-raising country. Already several stock ranges have been started in this vicinity. There are three large brickyards in full blast here, and a stone-quarry to supply the building stone for our western cities. We have railway communication now on both sides of the river. A ferry at present serves for transit across the river, between the east and west parts of the town, but negotiations are afoot for the construction of a railway bridge, which will add largely to our commerce."

INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY EXHIBITION

We have already stated that an International Forestry Exhibition is to be held at Edinburgh next year. A short time ago the Executive Committee of the International Forestries Exhibition, now open in London, resolved to hold an International Exhibition of Horticulture, Floriculture and Forestry at South Kensington in 1884; but representations having been made to them by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on behalf of the promoters of the proposed Forestry Exhibition, in which it was pointed out the simultaneous holding of two such Exhibition would prove materially injurious, they decided to postpone it for a year. Consequently, the Edinburgh Exhibition will not have a rival.

The Edinburgh *Courant* announces that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to extend her patronage to the Exhibition, and it is also to have the patronage of important public bodies and a large number of noblemen and gentlemen in different parts of the country. The Executive (the Marquis of Lothian being president), are now issuing their programme and classification to Foreign Ambassadors, Colonial Governors and others, requesting their co-operation, assistance, and suggestions. The same journal learns that from communications which have already taken place, there is every reason to believe that the wishes of the promoters will be cordially responded to, and that the Exhibition will come up to their most sanguine expectations. The *Courant* says the exhibits have been arranged into eight classes, as follow:—Class I., Practical Forestry; Class II., Forest

Produce, raw and manufactured; Class III., Scientific Forestry; Class IV., Ornamental Forestry; Class V., Illustrative Forestry; Class VI., Forest Literature and History; Class VII., Essays and reports; Class VIII., Land Collections. It is pointed out that under the first-class are included implements and tools used in forestry, draining, enclosing, etc.; and also surveying instruments and appliances; models of foresters' huts, charcoal kilns, timber slips, sluices, dams and weirs; plans of river embankments, rafts and appliances for floating timber, models and machinery for transshipping timber and transplanting trees, sawmills, wood working and pulp machinery in motion or otherwise, and fencing materials. The Forest Produce Class will embrace specimens of woods, whether adapted for general utility or only purposes of ornament, and whether they are of home, naturalized, or foreign growth. Included are woods for railway purposes and pavements, carving or basket work, and all tanning and dyeing substances, drugs, spices, charcoal, peat, cones, seeds, and fruits of trees, shrubs, etc. In Class III., that of Scientific Forestry, are included botanical specimens of forest flora, microscopic sections of woods, parasites—fungi and lichens injurious to trees, forest fauna, injurious to woods, entomology—useful and noxious insects and damage produced, preservative processes applied to timber, geological specimens and diagrams illustrating the different formations adapted to the growth of trees, fossil plants, trees found in bogs, etc. Growing specimens of rare and ornamental trees and naturalized species—in tubs or otherwise, and rustic work—arbours, bridges, seats, &c. will find a place under the class for ornamental forestry, while Class V., to which special attention is invited, will include paintings, photographs and drawings of remarkable and historical trees; foliage and scenery; delineations of trees in their native countries or of recent and important introductions; illustrations of photographs showing effects of blight, accident, or any abnormal condition, including that of parasitical plants; and sketches of work and operations in forests. The forest literature and history class is intended for publications of all kinds on forests; and also (to which special attention is invited) working plans of forests, and plantations on estates, valuations on estates, etc.; and maps, charts, etc., illustrative of the geographical distribution of forest trees, and their altitude. Premiums are to be offered for essays and reports on different subjects.

The Exhibition will afford Canada another favourable opportunity of displaying specimens of her chief sources of natural wealth, for which purpose Parliament may be requested to vote a sum of money.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

WILL THE CUT BE CURTAILED?

That a curtailment of lumber operations in the woods is the great desideratum for the season which is just about to commence will not probably be disputed. No man who understands the situation or has given the subject anything like a thorough consideration will for a moment attempt to question the excellence of such a policy on the part of the manufacturers. The law of supply and demand in the lumber trade, like every other business may be considered an unfailing barometer as to prices and profits, and if the supply can be kept in the slightest degree deficient, little apprehension need be felt for the prosperity of the industry; at least every manufacturer may rest assured of remuneration for the business performed. But the desirability of a certain line of action on the part of a large body of business men does not always secure the much needed concert of action. Lumbermen being generally very similar to any other class of business men, their movements are generally governed by their pecuniary interests. Besides the lumber industry is of such enormous proportions, and its ramifications extending "into the uttermost parts of the earth," any concerted movement becomes decidedly uncertain, if not impossible. Movements inaugurated during the past season, also, in regard to railroad shipments from initial points direct to the distributing points, is destined to work almost a complete revolution in the trade so far as any dependence of one section for its stock on the ability of another sec-

tion to supply is concerned. It will, therefore be seen at a glance that any concerted action on the part of the manufacturers of Wisconsin to control prices on the law of supply and demand might easily be thwarted by their brethren in Michigan who are engaged in the same line of business, and vice versa. However much may be the desirability, therefore, of a curtailment of operations, the cupidity of human nature usually governs individual action regardless of the general interest; and it is not surprising to learn that large manufacturing concerns are constantly increasing their capacity not only by additional motive power and machinery, but are also erecting new works more adjacent to the timber limits under their control. If the present capacity for output could be simply maintained without increase, the lumber business might be considered beyond the reach of disaster because of the continually increasing demand through the influx of population in the west and northwest, as well as by the natural growth of thriving cities in the east. The south also is just awakening to an era of increased prosperity which will doubtless very materially increase the demand; but there is a positive and absolute certainty that the latter will be at once met by drafts on the magnificent forests in the southern states, which precludes any advantage to the trade in that direction.

The absolute and unvarying certainty of the law of supply and demand may be understood by an examination of the business the past season. The low percentage of first-class lumber, not only in the Saginaw valley district, but in every other direction where manufacturing is extensively engaged in, has kept the demand urgent and prices unwaveringly firm, while the great percentage of coarse lumber at every point has depressed the market, weakened prices, and otherwise injuriously affected the trade in that class of stocks. But with these recent facts staring the manufacturers in the face, it is very doubtful if the policy will be generally adopted of curtailing operations providing it should prove a favorable winter for logging operations. Notwithstanding the fact that we see the opinions generally expressed in our exchanges that there is to be a general curtailment, it is quite probable that "the wish is father to the thought." In support of this opinion, we may refer to the *Saginaw Courier*—an illustration. In a recent addition of that generally reliable sheet on matters pertaining to the lumber business, it expressed the opinion that there is to be a very material reduction in the coming winter's crop of logs; and as if in refutation of any such probability it states that signs were posted all over that city of "Men wanted for the woods." When we take into consideration the fact that it is barely time for the first notes of preparation for a war on the giants of the forests, and that men are thus eagerly sought after, it cannot be considered as very assuring that the cut of logs is liable to be very materially curtailed, providing the clerk of the weather does not lend his aid in that direction, however desirable such a policy may be.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

FULL OF TIMBER.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says:—"It is amusing sometimes to look back at the old trade predictions and compare them with the state of things as they turned out afterwards. The *Standard* newspaper, ten years ago, accurately described the state of the timber trade in England at that date. But its views of the course which supply and demand were bound to follow have been sadly, or perhaps we should say fortunately, negated by the course of time. In 1879, six years later, prices were lower than they had been in 1872, and spruce was sold in Liverpool in the latter part of the summer of that year at about 26 per standard by the cargo, and it is not even now a paying commodity to import, as the supply is too large for the demand, though a better state of things is shortly looked for. As to the anticipated difficulty of getting supplies from northern Europe, we need only refer our readers to the present state of the market. The problem of the day is how to restrict them to moderation.

With these introductory remarks, we reprint from the *Evening Standard*, of the 7th February, 1873, the following paragraph, which has