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THE ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS.

The eminent New York banker and practical philanthropist, Morris K. Jesup, whose name will always be revered by friends of forest protection everywhere, on account of the active interest taken by him in the subject, as intimated by his munificent donation to the Museum of Natural History of New York of the finest collection of specimens of forest trees to be found anywhere, obtained through the agency of Professor Sargent from every state in the union, at an expense of over \$100,000, has added another obligation to the many due him by getting the Chamber of Commerce of New York to memorialize the state on the subject of preserving the remaining forests in the Adirondack wilderness.

The memorial presented by Mr. Jesup, after a very able speech on the subject, was couched in the following words:—

"The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York is alarmed at the dangers which threaten the water supply of the rivers in the northern part of the state through the destruction of the forests which protect their sources.

The Chambers believe that the preservation of these forests is necessary to maintain an abundant and constant flow of water in the Hudson, the Mohawk and other important streams, and that their destruction will seriously injure the internal commerce of the state. As long as this forest region remains in the possession of private individuals, its protection from fire and lumbering operations will be impossible. Believing, then, that this matter is one of very great importance and that the necessity exists for immediate legislative action, we humbly pray your honorable body to adopt such measures as will enable the state to acquire the whole territory popularly known as the Adirondack Wilderness and hold it forever as a forest reserve.

This memorial was adopted without a dissenting voice, and the Chamber also unanimously authorized the chair to appoint a committee of seven, with power to invite the co-operation of other associations and individuals throughout the state, to secure the necessary legislation. President Geo. W. Lane named the following committee:—Messrs. Morris K. Jesup, Samuel D. Babcock, D. Wallis James, Charles S. Smith, C. N. Bliss, Solon Humphreys and Thomas B. Coddington.—*Montreal Gazette.*

INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE.

It is gratifying to note the steady and rapid growth of inter-Provincial trade in Canada. There is probably no section of this wide Dominion that has not experienced a great change in this respect within the past few years. Nowhere, however, is the change more apparent than along the great inter-provincial highway known as the Intercolonial Railway. The amount of the products of the manufacturing

establishments of the Maritime Provinces passing over the Intercolonial for Quebec, Ontario, and points further west has grown to large dimensions, and this is, perhaps, the most gratifying feature of trade that presents itself just now. The market for probably more than half of the products of the six cotton mills now running in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is found in the Upper Provinces and the West, and the same may be said of our sugar refineries. Nor are these industries altogether exceptional; for we find that the products of the lock factory at Moncton, the hat factory at Truro, the skate factories, the nail works and the starch factories all find a ready market in the West, and in the aggregate the benefits derived are not inconsiderable. The same is true of the coal industry. The sales of the Nova Scotia mines in Quebec and Ontario have wonderfully increased within the past few years. Almost any day there may be seen in the Moncton station yard evidences of the extensive nature of this traffic, the manufacturing establishments and the railways of both Quebec and Ontario being large buyers.—*Moncton, N. B., Times.*

CANADA AND THE FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

The correspondence of the Toronto *Globe* writes from London, England:—In an unostentatious way much is being done now to promote the success of the International Forestry Exhibition to be held at Edinburgh next year. Although the promoters of the scheme do not possess the financial and influential support which was extended to the council of the Fisheries Exhibition, they are nevertheless well backed up, and are setting to work with the determination to make the venture a complete success. There is every prospect, I believe, of the co-operation of two or three of the Colonial Governments being secured, and if present promises are fulfilled, a comprehensive and thoroughly representative show will probably be got together. As regards Canada, I hear that in addition to whatever exhibits may be sent by the Dominion Government, there is a great probability of a novel Canadian feature being introduced by the Canadian Pacific authorities here. It has been proposed to the exhibition Council by Mr. Begg, of the C. P. R., that space outside the exhibition buildings should be allotted for a model farm, which he is willing to arrange, to be called the Canadian or Manitoba farm, and intended while illustrating practically every branch of trade springing out of the forest industries, to show also to those who are contemplating emigration the mode of life it will be necessary to adopt when establishing themselves in their new homes. Among the prominent features would be a small ready-made, wooden house, such as settlers can purchase for erection on their farms in the North-West, a small stable built of logs, showing this

mode of housing cattle. The house itself would be furnished with chairs, tables, and all articles of wooden manufacture, such as barrels, bowls, tubs, brooms, etc., that are used by settlers. With these will also be displayed samples of roots, grains, vegetables, and other products of the Northwest. In the stable would be placed some prairie hay and specimens of oats and barley. The space occupied by the farm itself would be divided off by the different kinds of fencing used in the Northwest, and in the parts thus enclosed would be shown a breaking plough and agricultural implements in which wood plays a principal part. In the shed it is also proposed to place specimens of the different kinds of lumber obtained from the North West, and the woods grown on the prairie, as used for fuel, etc. Possibly, too, some illustration will also be given of tent life, during the settler's first two or three months on the prairie. I believe the exhibition authorities are not yet able to intimate the amount of space they may be in a position to set apart for this purpose. But assuming that this preliminary difficulty is got over, there is every likelihood of the exhibit being satisfactorily arranged, and if so, it will prove undoubtedly the most novel and popular feature of the exhibition. No doubt Mr. Begg, if he carries out his plan, will be glad to receive the hearty co-operation of those in Canada to whom the matter may be of special interest.

THE TALLEST TREES IN THE WORLD.

It is usually considered that this epithet belongs, *par excellence*, to the famous big trees in California, variously known by the names of Wellington or Sequoia. These are, however, far surpassed in height, and probably also in the total amount of timber in a single tree, by the real giants of the vegetable kingdom, the noble gum trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*, which grow in the Virginia State Forest, on the slopes of the mountains dividing Gipps Land from the rest of the colony of Victoria, and also in the mountain ranges north of Cape Otway, the first land which is usually made by any vessel bound from England to Melbourne direct. As will presently be shown, there are only four of the California trees known to be above 300 feet high, the tallest being 325 feet, and only about sixty have been measured that exceed 200 feet in height.

In the large tracts near the sources of the Watta River, however, (a northern branch of Yarra-yarra, at the mouth of which Melbourne is built), all the trees average from 250 to 300 feet in height, mostly straight as an arrow, and with very few branches. Many fallen trees measure 350 feet in length, and one huge specimen was discovered lately which was found, by actual measurement with a tape, to be 435 feet long from its roots to where the trunk had been broken off by the fall; and at that point

it was three feet in diameter, so that the entire tree could not have been less than 500 feet in total height. It was 18 feet in diameter at five feet from the ground, and was a *Eucalyptus* of either of the species *E. obliqua* or *E. amygdalina*. It should be noted that these gigantic trees do not, like their California prototypes, grow in small and isolated groves, towering above smaller specimens of the same or of closely allied kinds, but that, both in the Dandenong and Otway ranges, nearly every tree in the forest, over a large area, is on this enormous scale.—*World of Wonders.*

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

A writer in *Farm and Fireside*, in his directions respecting the treatment of trees before their removal, states as follows:—

"A tree in full leaf may be compared to a powerful pump, the roots absorbing water from the soil, which is carried upward through the stem and exhaled from the leaves in the form of vapor. This exhalation from the leaves is really the primary operation; however, being simply a process of evaporation. If, now, the principal portions of the roots be cut away, and especially the fine rootlets which are farthest from the stem, and through whose extremities nearly all the water is absorbed, the leaves, if allowed to grow, will exhaust the water from the stem and roots more rapidly than it can be supplied by the remnant of the latter, and the consequence will be the destruction of the tree. Hence, in transplanting trees, the leaf bearing twigs should be cut away in proportion to the loss of roots, and it should be remembered that the root surface is generally equal to that of the twigs; consequently the safest rule is to remove nearly all the branches, trimming to bare poles. It is hard to do this, but the aftergrowth of the tree will be enough more rapid to compensate the apparent loss. In moving large trees it is an excellent plan to dig down and cut off a large portion of the roots a year before transplanting, removing a portion of the tap at the same time. This will cause the formation of new rootlets near the stem, which may be preserved in the final transplanting."

From different points on the St. John's river, Mr. A. B. Spence, of this town, has shipped to Boston during the present season 50,000 cedar railway ties, the production of which, in the northern counties, is becoming an industry of considerable importance. From St. John, Moncton and Hillsboro, he has shipped 40,000 hachmatac ties to Philadelphia. On the Pennsylvania roads few ties of any other description are used. Mr. Spence has brought to St. Stephen three cargoes of ship knees, and a considerable quantity by railway, which are here planned and held for orders.—*S. Stephen, N. B., Courier.*