WASTE OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS.

When the forests of such a country as Cyprus were destroyed, said Thistleton Dyer, in a discussion in the British Society of Arts, it was like a burned cinder. Many of the West Indian Islands are in much the same condition, and the rate with which the destruction takes place when once commenced is almost incredible. In the Island of Mauritius, in 1835, about three-fourths of the soil was in a condition of primeval forest, viz., 300,000 acres; in 1870 the acreage of woods was reduced to 70,000; and in the next year, when an exact survey was made by Indian forest officer, he stated that the only forest worth speaking about was 35,000 acres. Sir William Gregory says that in Ceylon, the eye, looking from the top of a mountain in the centre of the island ranged in every direction over an unbroken extent of forest. Six years later the whole forest had disappeared. The denudation of the forests is accompanied by a deterioration in the soil; and the Rev. R. Abbay, who went to Ceylon on the Eclipse expedition, calculated, from the percentage of solid matter in a stream, that one-third of an inch per annum was being washed away from the cultivated surface of the island. In some colonies the timber was being destroyed at such a rate as would lead to economic difficulties. In Jamacia, nearly all the timber required for building purpose already has to be imported. In New Brunswick, the hemlock-spruce, is rapidly disappearing, one manufacturer in Boiestown using the bark of 100,000 trees every year for tanning. In Demerara, one of the most important and valuable trees, the greenheart, is in a fair way of being exterminated. They actually cut down saplings to make rollers on which to roll the large trunks. In New Zealand, Captain Walker says he fears that the present generation will see the extermination of the Kauri pine, one of the most important trees. All these facts show that this a most urgent question, which at no distant date will have to be vigorously dealt with.

HOW TO TREAT SUDDEN WOUNDS.

The subject of one of the lectures by the Society for instruction in First Aid to the Injured, delivered by Dr. D. L. Woodbridge, of New York, was "What to do in case of a sudden wound when a surgeon is not a hand."

As parts of it may be useful to our readers we take the following from the *Scientific American*:

An inexperienced person would naturally close the lips of the wound as quickly as possible, and apply a bandage. If the wound is bleeding freely, but no artery is spouting blood, the first thing to be done is to wash it with water at an ordinary temperature. To every pint of water add either five grains of corrosive sublimate or two and a half teaspoonfuls of carbolic acid. If the acid is used add two tablespoonfuls of glycerine, to prevent its irritating the wound. If there is neither of these articles in the house, add four teaspoonfuls of borax to the water. Wash the wound, close it, and apply a compress of a folded square of cotton or linen. Wet it in the solution used for washing the wound, and bandage down quickly and firmly. If the bleeding is profuse, a sponge dipped in very hot water and wrung out in cloth should be applied as quickly as possible. If this is not available, use ice, or cloths wrung out in ice water. If a large vain or artery is spouting it must be stopped at once by compression. This may be done by a rubber tube wound around the arm tightly above the elbow or above the knee, where the pulse is felt to beat; or an improvised tourniquet may be used. A hard apple or a stone is placed in a folded handkerchief, and rolled firmly in place.

This bandage is then placed so that the hard object rests on the point where the artery beats, and is tied loosely around the arm. A stick is then thrust through the loose bandage and turned till the flow of blood ceases.

WARPING.

It is said that the wood on the north side of a tree will not warp as much as that from the south side; and that if trees are sawn in planes that run east and west, as the tree stood, will warp less than if cut in the opposite direction. However this may be, says a writer in the *Journal of Progress*, it is certain that the tendency to warp when sawn into boards is much greater in green than in dry wood, and that the convex side of the curve is always toward the heart. This warping, due to unequal shrinkage, and to the more open texture of external portion of the tree is not found to occur in the middle plank or board of the log, excepting as it may in slight degree reduce the breadth. The quality of not warping, which is in many cases absolutely indispensable for certain uses, as for example in the sounding-boards of pianos, is secured in the case of spruce timber by first quartering the logs and then sawing them with the angle downward. It is then sawn into boards very nearly at right angles with the lines of annual growth, and small triangular stripe must be taken off to make the boards square-edged, but qualities of stability and strength are secured that could not otherwise be gained.

LARGEST LOAD OF LOGS.

The Oscoda Salt and Lumber Company can now undoubtedly brag of hauling the largest load of rogs which has ever been piled on a pair of bobs. The *Northern Mail*, published at Mio, in publishing the facts says:—

Seven pieces of round timber, scaling together over 26,000 feet, had been skidded three miles from the river, and from the immense size of the pieces (two of them scaling over 6,000 feet) and from the fact that it was contemplated to take the whole skidway to the river at a single load, the logs in question have excited quite an amount of interest. Quite an amount of light snow had fallen during the night, but the road was true as a die, the weather just warm enough to favor the undertaking, and after a snow plough had gone down nothing more could have been desired. A pair of bob sleighs, which had been in use on the road all winter, were brought out, provided with new bunks made especially for the trip, and the load rolled on. Three pieces were loaded upon the bunks, the fourth and fifth logs on top of these, and the sixth above the last two, when it was found that there had been 26,123 feet of logs loaded, and no room left for the seventh log.

The following is a memorandum of the scale:

Length in feet.	*Diam. at centre in inches.*	*No. of feet.*
57	35	3,423
86	27	2,842
67	30	2,530
84	33	5,066
72	26	4,608
88	33	6,354
Total		26,123

The load then started on its three-mile trip, and was drawn by a single span of horses. Not a stop was made on the whole route, the team keeping a stiff trot over a greater part of the distance after getting under headway. The amount of round timber in the load estimated by the usual methods, weighs over 70 tons.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

OLD PINE.

A Milford, Pa., correspondent writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*: M. V. C. Shoemaker, of Dingman's, has one of the newest houses in Pike County, but the flooring is probably the oldest manufactured lumber in the United States in actual use for a similar purpose. It is made of yellow pine boards an inch and a half thick and nearly two feet wide. The trees from which they were cut were felled along the Delaware at Dingman's 150 years ago. The boards were sawed out by hand by ancestors of Mr. Shoemaker, and used to floor a stone house they erected in 1724. This building also served as a fort, those early settlers being continually exposed to Indian raids. The house was torn down to make room for the new dwelling. The timbers used in it were nearly all sound. The floor boards were so well preserved that no sounder ones could be found in a lumber yard. About 100 pounds of wrought iron nails four inches in length were taken from the timbers. These must have been forged on the spot, as there was no place nearer than the Minisink settlements in New York state, where they could be obtained. Yellow pine, now entirely extinct in this region, was evidently cheap and common in this country as late as 50 years ago, for in tearing away the porch of the Criesman house in this village a few days ago, which was built about a century ago, the ceiling of the upper part was found to be of yellow pine boards an inch thick and over a foot wide. They were as sound as when put in. To inquire at a lumber yard to-day for a load of such lumber would frighten the dealer into fits.

PRICES OF TIMBER IN ENGLAND.

The following prices may be considered the present obtainable ones for the various kinds of standing timber, and based on its growing within four or five miles of a central railway station within a 10s. railway rate of the manufacturing districts. If the timber is growing in an unfavorable position for removal, the price must be reduced in proportion, or if in small lots in a country district, where haulers have to be brought from a distance, the expense of cartage is necessarily heavier. Specially selected lots in favorable situations by themselves may command higher prices.

Oak, selected timber	1s. 9d.	to	2s.
Do., second class	1s.	"	1s. 6d.
Ash, selected timber	1s. 6d.	"	1s. 9d.
Do., small second class	1s.	"	1s. 3d.
Elm	6d.	"	7d.
Beech	5d.	"	7d.
Poplar, large	5d.	"	6d.
Do., small	3d.	"	4d.
Larch, large	9d.	"	11d.
Do., small	6d.	"	8d.
Sycamore, good and large	1s. 6d.	"	2s.
Do. small	6d.	"	9d.
Scotch fir	4d.	"	6d.
Spruce	3d.	"	6d.
Alder	5d.	"	7d.
Horse chestnut	5d.	"	7d.
Willow	5d	"	7d.
Spanish chestnut	6d.	"	10d.
Walnut	6d.	"	1s.
Lime	6d.	"	10d.

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, Feb. 19, 1884, is specially reported to the CANADA LUMBERMAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C.:—

Band fastening—W. W. Stewart, Brooklyn, New York.

Gearing (changeable speed)—S. W. Martin, Sprinfied, Ohio.

Lathe for turning eccentric or polygonal forms—W. H. Lenhart, Defiance Ohio.

Lathes (cutter-head for handle turning)—J. Westcott, Union City, Pa.

Lubricator—A Bradford, deceased (2 patents) W. W. Blackman administrator and assignor of 5-16 to T. C. Wiggins, Brooklyn, A. R. Smith, New Brighton, and A. S. Comstock, New York.

Lumber-drier—D. Goodwille, Oak Park, Illinois.

Match splints (machine for making)—G. Sebold, Carlsruhe, Germany.

Pane (bench)—2 patents—A.T.Goldsborough, Washington, D. C.

Plane-gage—J. A. Trant, New Britain, Conn.

Pulp (manufacture of articles from wood)—W. H. & W. S. Ravencroft, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Spokes (machine for milling off ends of wheel) J. Barnet, Lafayette, Ind.

Spoke stave—A. D. Goodell, assignor to Millers Falls Co., Millers Falls, Mass.

Wood-pressing compound—H. C. Dorr, San Francisco, Cal.

Built Up Wood.

Several thin sheets of wood—they are called veneers, though they are sometimes an eighth of an inch thick—are glued one upon another, with the grain of each sheet crossing the grain of the sheet next above or below it at right angles; and, when the whole complex fabric has lost all power of resistance though being almost saturated with steaming glue, it is pressed into an almost homogeneous board without any cleavage whatever, and so without possibility of splitting. Every sort of wood, of course, can be built up. The inside layers can be cheap and the outside choice. No matter whether the different sheets naturally swell and shrink evenly together. They are too thin to exert much force. Their separate identities are lost in the common and overmastering union. The advantages of economy, strength in every direction, and immunity from cracking are enough to give the fabric the readiest possible acceptance for whatever uses it may be adapted. It is already in use for broad, flat surfaces in cabinet work, especially where strength or permanence is wanted. It already competes with canvas for the use of artists, and with binders' board for book covers. Its availability for any purpose appears to be a matter of expense and skill—never of quality. That it will be adapted to many uses not now thought of is as sure as the inventive fertility of our mechanics.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD.

Mr. E. L. Allen, secretary of the Redwood Association, San Francisco, furnishes the *Northwestern Lumberman* the following figures, representing the output of sawed lumber of the redwood mills of California for 1883:—

DEL NORTE COUNTY.	
Redwood, 8 mills	4,262,740
Pine	7,848,134
Total	12,140,874
HUMBOLDT COUNTY.	
Redwood, 14 mills	79,815,646
Pine	3,000,000
Total	82,815,646
MENDOCINO COUNTY.	
Redwood, 21 mills	77,905,717
Pine	15,225,000
Total	93,130,717
SONOMA COUNTY.	
Redwood, 7 mills	18,948,459
Pine	3,500,000
Total	22,448,459
SAN CRUZ COUNTY.	
Redwood, 19 mills	37,500,000
Pine	2,500,000
Total	40,000,000
Grand Total	250,535,696

QUEBEC.

A despatch dated Feb. 16, says:—A heavy suit has been instituted by the Merchants Bank against a western timber firm in which about a quarter of a million is said to be involved. A number of our leading timber merchants have been examined in the matter. The real cause of the action is not generally known, but is believed to relate to advances by the bank, the rate at which the timber was sold in England by the western firm's Quebec agent being an important issue.

THE London trade in wood does not appear to be on the increase, as the dock deliveries have been rather declining than increasing for the last two years. In 1880 they amounted at the year's end to 222,446 standards sawn and planed and in

1881 to 218,714 stds.
1882 " 235,621 "
1883 " 224,303 "

by which we see that a less amount of business was done at the timber docks each of the two last years, than in that preceding. It either must be therefore that the timber trade of the port is less, or that the docks do less of it than they used to do.