

THE NEWS

Scott's saw mill at Springhill, N. S., has been fitted with an electric light plant.

A. Jardine has sold his saw mill at Main Gut, N. B., to the Cumberland Company.

Aslin Maine has purchased the lumber business of the Greenway at Crystal City, Man.

Captain Clarke has purchased an interest in the mill owned by John Collins at Honora, Ont.

Robinson & Company are installing considerable machinery in their saw mill at Selkirk, Man.

Henry F. Blair has sold his wood-working factory at Fredericton, N. B., to the J. C. Risteen Company.

J. H. DeCew, of Fenelon Falls, Ont., is looking for a suitable place at which to build a saw factory.

The Pigeon River Lumber Company, of Port Arthur, Ont., are opening a lumber yard at Fort Smith.

The saw mill of the New Richmond Lumber Company at New Richmond, Que., is being removed to Point St. Charles.

W. Warren, of East Branch, N. B., has purchased a saw mill and farm property of R. N. Dougherty at East Branch, N. B.

Efforts are being made by the people of Fallbrook, Minn., to induce Donaldson Bros. to rebuild their saw mill recently destroyed by fire.

The largest raft of timber ever sent down the Mississippi river is now on its way to St. Louis. It contains 11,000,000 feet of logs.

W. Fenderson & Company, of Sayabec, Que., are building a new shingle mill at Salmon Lake to replace the Amqui mill recently burned.

H. F. Randolph has been elected president and manager of the Fredericton Boom Company, as successor to the late Hon. A. F. Randolph.

W. K. Ratz has sold out his lumber business at Talon, Ont., and is about to re-establish himself twelve miles north-east of North Bay.

The Board of Examiners for Cullers of the Province of Quebec will meet in Quebec on August 12th, to examine candidates desirous of obtaining licenses to be lumber cullers.

At the intention of E. W. Tobin and F. N. McCreedy recently purchased the lumber property of the Province of Quebec, to form a joint stock company and proceed at once to cut the timber on the limits.

The Batiscan River Lumber Company, composed of American capitalists, has been incorporated with offices at St. Gabriel, Que., and Elizabeth, N. J. Champlain is manager of the Canadian branch.

W. Sheppard, of Sorel, Que., has installed in his mill a new dry kiln, manufactured by the McIntosh Heating & Ventilating Company, of Galt, Ont., which has a capacity of 40,000 feet. He is also installing shaving and saw-dust exhaust blowers in his mill.

A special summer meeting of the American Forestry Association will be held at Lansing, Mich., on August 28th, followed by an excursion through the forest lands of northern Michigan to Mackinac Island and return. The meeting will be devoted to a study of forest conditions and methods in Michigan.

George Chew & Son, of Midland, Ont., claim to have the fastest two-band saw mill on the Georgian Shore. On June 28th, with James Patterson (operator), Fred Tuer (filer), L. McMillan and J. McMillan (sawyers), A. Nolan and Geo. Snyder (setters), they cut 170,500 feet of lumber in 100 bundles of laths were manufactured in a matter of ten hours.

A writ of habeas corpus has been instituted in the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec by O. W. Orgway, of Beaupre, against the Province of Quebec, to recover \$37,500 claimed as commission on a sale of timber limits. The writ is based on the fact that the Province of Quebec has sold recently to the Easton & Company, of Albany, N. Y., the

purchase price being \$112,500. The plaintiff claims \$37,500 in virtue of a deed of transfer between both parties. The action will be contested, and it is reported that heavy damages will be claimed owing to the allegations contained in plaintiff's declaration.

The new mill of the Pigeon River Lumber Company at Port Arthur, Ont., is now in operation. The main building is 180 feet long and 50 feet wide, with an annex in which the shingle and lath machines are installed. The perfection of machinery for handling lumber is reached in the mill, the only purpose for which human agency is required being the operating of levers to bring certain rolls or conveyors into play. The speed of handling is increased by the first band saw being only required to square the log, which is rapidly passed from it to the resaw, where it is automatically fed, and a man by the kick of a foot operates a lever which either switches it back to the saw or allows it to travel to the edger. The power is supplied from four 60-inch by 16-foot boilers, and one 68-inch by 14 feet, to a 14x32 cylinder engine. An electric plant of 400 lights capacity is being installed.

TRADE NOTES.

Dymont, Butterfield & Company, of Barrie, Ont., have secured the contract for supplying machinery for the new saw mills of the Imperial Lumber Company at Warren, Ont.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, have just issued blue book No. 4, containing illustrations, price list, testimonials, etc., of the Dodge standard wood split pulleys, also fac similes of diplomas awarded for these pulleys at various exhibitions.

A SCHOOL OF FORESTRY FOR ONTARIO.

By W. L. GOODWIN.

In the April Quarterly, Dr. A. T. Drummond has given reasons for a more scientific treatment of our forest areas, and has shown that to this end we must provide for the education of foresters and forest engineers. He cites President Roosevelt's forcible allusions to forestry and irrigation in his recent message to Congress, and the expansion of the U. S. Division of Forestry into a Bureau of Forestry, with an appropriation this year of \$185,440. Colleges of forestry have been established at Cornell and Yale universities, and forestry departments in several other universities. Lumbermen, pulp companies, and owners of forest areas in thirty-three states, from Maine to the Rocky mountains, have taken advantage of the offer of the Bureau of Forestry to make working plans of their forest lands. The Dominion has an equal interest in the subject. Private owners and provincial governments derive large revenues from forests, and the sources of these revenues should be conserved by scientific management. Problems of water supply for canals, lakes, and navigable rivers, and of drainage and irrigation, are also involved. Both Provincial and Dominion governments have made good beginnings by setting aside large areas as forest reserves, by inaugurating systems of tree planting and fire protection, and by popularizing the idea of forest conservation. Dr. Drummond also points out that there are thirty species of trees now being used in the United States for manufacturing, and that an investigation of our woods other than pine and spruce would probably show some with valuable qualities of an especial kind. He concludes that the time is ripe for the appearance in Canada of the forest engineer. Many companies in the United States now employ such college educated men, and the

Forestry Bureau employs only skilled foresters. The forest engineer must be a highly educated engineer with an especial knowledge of forests. A suitable place for training such men would be a school of forestry connected with the school of mining, where practical experience could be obtained by utilizing the Ontario government reserves to the north of Kingston.

Dr. Drummond has clearly shown the necessity of forest engineers for Canada, and of a School of Forestry to educate them; but he has not indicated the way in which students for such a completely new profession might be brought to the school, nor the steps which might be taken to ensure their finding employment after graduation. It is quite plain that the mere opening of a School of Forestry in Canada would not cause fifty or a hundred young men to seek its walls the first session. There is no great thirst for forestry education yet. The very meaning of it is just beginning to be known throughout the land, and forestry as a profession would be looked upon as very problematical by our practical youth. The conditions are somewhat similar to those prevailing some ten or fifteen years ago in mining, when the men who were studying mining engineering could be counted on the fingers. Now there are some two hundred students of mining engineering in Canada. When the School of Mining was opened at Kingston nine years ago, the outlook for students was not more promising than it is now for forestry. To create the demand for such education was our problem. It was solved by three means: (1) Short courses for practical men (prospectors and others), held here in January and February. These attracted many students, some of whom entered upon and completed a four years' course and are now practising as mining engineers. (2) Summer mining classes in mining camps and other centres. These classes have been found so valuable and popular that they are still being carried on, an annual appropriation for that purpose being made by the Ontario government. Students have been attracted to longer courses in this way. (3) By exploring parties of students and others interested, under the guidance of professors. In all these ways education in mining has been popularized, and the supply of educated men has created a demand for them, so that, at this date, graduates have no difficulty in securing employment.

The Provincial and Dominion governments have helped on this movement by adopting in part a policy which they might well carry out in toto, viz., reserving for students of this class the minor positions on survey and exploring parties, and other scientific work carried on during the summer.

The educational problem in forestry is precisely like that just described, and a somewhat similar course will lead to the same results. There are large numbers of men now engaged in Canada in the care of forest areas. Some of these could be gathered to the school every winter for short courses of a simple and practical character but scientific enough to open their eyes to the larger fields beyond. The professor of forestry would spend part of each summer in visiting places where forest interests