

ound necessary to purchase the goods. Yet this exhibit is not the best that Canada can produce, and it is hoped that at the Glasgow exhibition next year an exhibit will be made which will surpass both in variety and quality that made at Paris. It is the duty of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to defray the expenses of the exhibit, but the goods should be supplied by the manufacturer, and in such a manner that every one of wood goods made in this country will be represented.

The approach of the fall season is apt to remind lumbermen of the inconvenience which they experienced about a year ago owing to a shortage of freight cars. During the months of October and November considerable loss was occasioned manufacturers and dealers owing to

awaiting shipment last fall. It may not be amiss for lumbermen to take time by the forelock and endeavor to prevent a recurrence of the difficulties encountered last year.

THE CANADIAN FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

The accompanying illustration of the Canadian exhibit in the forestry exhibit at the Paris Exposition is reproduced from the Timber Trades Journal. Speaking of the exhibit this journal says: "In contradistinction to some of the other exhibits which have been organized to illustrate the theoretical and scientific operations of forest growth rather than the practical employment of the various woods, the Canadian exhibit is to all intents and purposes a "timber trade" one, and the commercial side of the ques-

thick. Amongst the manufactured goods are elm hubs, maple skewers (which were the subject of much curiosity to French visitors, they not being used in France), staves, hickory and red oak spokes, oak and hickory handles, &c."

CIRCULATION IN STEAM BOILERS.

The important facts regarding circulation in steam boilers, as viewed by Engineering News, are summed up in a recent issue of that journal as follows: Circulation in a boiler is of value, and should always be secured to a sufficient extent to keep the heating surfaces bathed in water and to prevent their undue heating and the injury of the boiler through unequal expansion. The more rapid the circulation the better will this end be attained; and some gain is also to be secured



CANADIAN EXHIBIT IN THE FORESTRY PAVILION AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

their inability to obtain cars with which to make shipments. Whether this fall will witness a repetition of this condition cannot yet be known. The cause was said to be that the cars were being used for the movement of grain from the west. The wheat crop this year is above the average in Ontario, perhaps slightly below the average in the United States, but somewhat short of the average in Manitoba and the Territories. Thus, it may be expected that the quantity of wheat to be moved this fall will be almost as great as a year ago. We do not think that the railways are in much better position in respect to rolling stock than they were last year, and we would not be surprised if something in the nature of a car shortage was again experienced by the lumbermen. It should be said, however, that the volume of lumber to be moved during the next three months is certain to be less than that

tion has been kept well to the fore. Of course, we find the usual display of big trunks, notably the giant Douglas fir, the sample of which is 7 ft. in diameter, but the bulk of the specimens are in the form in which they are known to commerce, and there is also a large display of manufactured articles. The space devoted to this exhibit, which is almost at the end of the Palais des Forêts, on the left hand side, is about 1,000 ft., and many specimens are also to be found in the Canadian Pavilion at the Trocadero. To relieve the monotony of the wood specimens, there are a number of interesting photographs illustrating lumbering operations, and a few natural history specimens and plants of various firs and pines. There are some fine samples of Canadian white pine, and in addition to the Douglas log we have referred to, we noticed a magnificent plank of the same wood 25 ft. long, 4 ft. wide and 4 in,

through the reduced tendency of sediment to deposit on the heating surface. It is in these directions, and not in any increased evaporative efficiency, that the gain from good circulation is to be found. While in theory rapid circulation should very slightly improve the economy of a boiler, the gain is too slight to be discernable.

Business for Minnesota lumbermen in Manitoba and the northwest provinces has shrunk tremendously in the past few years of good times. During the hard times the business of handling Minnesota lumber across the line was very profitable to those who knew how to handle it well. But to-day better prices can be had on this side for all the lumber made here. When the balance of prices turns again Minnesota lumbermen will practically have to work up a new business with the prairie Canadians.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.