



PUBLISHED
SEMI-MONTHLY.

The only Newspaper devoted to the Lumber and Timber Industries published in Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION
\$2.00 PER ANNUM

VOL. 4.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., MAY 15, 1884.

NO. 10.

TREE PLANTING IN QUEBEC.

In the Quebec Legislative assembly on April 22 Mr. Casavant presented the report of the agricultural committee, recommending that 5,000 pamphlets on tree-planting be printed, at two cents per copy and circulated. Some discussion arose, Mr. Beaubien having drawn attention to the unsuitability of the day fixed by the committee for tree-planting. Objection was also taken to the expense of the pamphlets recommended. Messrs. Mercier and McShane admitted that the present was only a small item, but too many persons were now being subsidized because of political services.

Mr. FACHEL remarked on the amount of useful literature distributed in Ontario, and thought the present work was one of great usefulness.

Hon. Mr. LYNCH said the committee on agriculture had this morning met to consider the fixing of a day for tree-planting. He regretted that it had been impossible to fix one uniform day for the entire Province, but he had yielded to the superior wisdom of the Committee.

Mr. JOLY observed that it would be difficult to find a more concise work on tree-planting than that of Mr. Chapais, which it was proposed to print, and though he objected to the increasing expenditure, he readily agreed to having the pamphlets printed. He should like to have had a uniform day fixed as a holiday for tree-planting, but saw a difficulty between the conditions of the eastern and western sections. He hoped that the committee would again be called together to reconsider the fixing of the 7th May for the western and 16th May for the eastern sections.

Mr. BEAUBIEN said the cost of the pamphlets was not excessive. He should like to have an opportunity of addressing the committee on the date for tree-planting.

Mr. CASAVANT agreed that Mr. Beaubien should be heard to-morrow, and with this understanding the report was adopted.

In the agricultural committee next morning, after remarks from Mr. Beaubien, Mr. Joly, Mr. Lynch and others, it was decided to recommend to the house that, notwithstanding the difference of climate, it is not impossible to realize the idea of a uniform date for the Province for Arbor Day, and that the 12th of May be fixed this year. Suggestions to have it observed as a general holiday, and for an adjournment of the House from Friday the 9th to Tuesday the 13th May were favourably received.

THE COMING SEASON.

Monday April 28th witnessed all the saw mills with one exception in Ottawa in full operation. The buzz of the saw will be heard in Messrs. E. B. Eddy's, J. R. Booth's, Perley & Pattee's, Young's and Bronson & Weston's, McClymont's

mill in New Edinburgh and Shorman. Hardman's & Lord's mill in Hull began running this week. McLaron's mill at the Rideau Falls will not be ready to run until the end of May. All the old machinery in this mill has been removed and is being at present replaced by the most improved machinery. This mill when finished will be second to none, as regards equipment, in the Ottawa Valley. A lively season is anticipated and prospects are so cheery that the lumbermen feel warranted in running their mills day and night from the commencement. Heretofore night watches have not been set to work for a month or so after the mills opened. The demand in the American markets is very good indeed, but prices have not advanced. The electric light has been introduced into nearly all the mills at the Chaudiere. Perley & Pattee and J. R. Booth have adopted the Thompson & Houston light, and each firm has 20 lights. The United States Electric Light Co.'s light is used in Young's and Bronson & Weston's mills. The former has ten lamps and the latter has twenty. Mr. E. B. Eddy has the Brush light and has forty lamps on his extensive premises. The loading of barges at the Chaudiere docks has already begun, and the first tow of the season will leave early next week. Twelve barges containing three million feet belonging to Mr. J. R. Booth will leave on Monday. This firm was the first to commence loading this season.—*Montreal Witness.*

A CHAPTER ON TREES.

A Brazilian wood, called quebraucho, found in large quantities in the valley of the La Plata, is of high value for mechanical and engineering purposes. This tree is about the same diameter as the average oak tree, but it has a shorter trunk. It is used for railway ties, telegraph poles, piles, and things of a like nature. This wood, when well seasoned, is very durable on account of its hardness. It is difficult to work. The color is that of a mahogany, but becomes deeper in time. This wood is rich in the oil of tannin, and a large portion of Brazilian leather is tanned with it.

The cypress, of which there are three varieties, the red, black, and white or bald, is gaining in favor every day in the south. It is heavier than white pine, as a substitute for which it is being used, by several hundred pounds more per thousand feet. This wood contains a very small amount of resin, and a very high polish can be given it; in fact, because of its not being affected by moisture, it is being used for cisterns, hogsheds, and sugar, molasses and honey barrels. The red cypress is the favorite, and some of it is so heavy that it would sink upon being placed in the water. The white variety is much lighter and will float easily after being deaoned shortly before cutting, but it has not the firm grain of the red. The red cypress has a straight trunk with a small

top, and the bark when cut has a reddish tint.

Russian papers are full of talk about destruction of forests. Many Russian forests are becoming extinct. Within a century the area of forest in that country has been reduced from 11 per cent. in Tver, to 45 in Riazan. In many provinces wood is becoming very scarce, so great has been the destruction. Even the great forests along the Volga and Don, which extend a long way toward the Ural mountains, are destroyed. Only a fringe exists of the once celebrated chestnut wood of Vassilsursk, that dates back many years.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

THE ADIRONDACK BILL.

The import of Senator Lansing's bill for the control of the Adirondack state lands, which has passed the upper house of the New York legislature, is synopsised as follows by the *Potsdam Courier and Freeman*:

It provides for the appointment of three commissioners with salaries of \$2,000, who shall have an office in the new capital at Albany. Their duties shall be to locate the lands owned by the State, to "make and publish such reasonable rules and regulations for the use of said forest lands by the public as shall give the greatest amount of liberty in the use thereof consistent with the preservation of the forest;" to prevent trespass, make regulations for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and to prevent overflow of land by the erection of dams. The commissioners are prohibited from granting the exclusive use of any portion of such forest lands or any lakes or rivers therein to any person or corporation. The bill gives no authority to cut timber, and the penalty for cutting down a tree is \$5. The bill appropriates \$15,000 for expenses of the commissioners. Senator Gilbert voted against the bill. He said the bill was one creating political positions for individuals, and it was more in the interests of certain persons than in the interest of the State. There was one Adirondack department already in existence. There was job written over the bill from beginning to end. He denounced it as a job. He thought the bill was absolutely unnecessary.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

ARBOR DAY AT BAY CITY.

Last Friday, April 25th, says the *Bay City Lumberman's Gazette* was Arbor Day appointed by Governor Begole, and although many citizens in the cities as well as in the rural districts complied with the spirit of the proclamation, there was an entire lack of anything like general compliance. We are sorry to be compelled to make this announcement, proceeds the *Gazette*, as we had hoped to be able to chronicle the fact that the suggestion that every man, woman and child in the state, as near as possible, had planted their Arbor Day offering, and that

the public schools had lent their influence for the promotion of this beneficent movement. But like any undertaking, the prospective remuneration of which is in the dim future, or reserved for future generations, this subject of tree planting is difficult to inaugurate generally. The present generation appear to ignore the fact that they have appropriated to their own use the principal and interest of nature's productions, in the long years which have passed along down the ages, and are loth to replace even a tithe, of their appropriations. The agitation of this question, however, will not cease as there is already sufficient interest awakened to insure final triumph. It may be that the noble spirits that have made this subject a portion of their life work may not have the supreme satisfaction of beholding the long sought victory, but they may rest on the assurance that "their works will live after them," and that the spark they have kindled will ultimately be fanned into a flame which shall be productive of grand and glorious results.

A Wonderful Saw.

A circular saw was recently sent from New York to a Michigan match company, which was 6 ft. in diameter. It has 52 teeth and makes 672 revolutions per minute, and is capable of making a ten in. to twelve in. cut with each revolution. It can saw off a 40 ft. plank, therefore, in an infinitesimal portion of a minute. This is not a solid saw but one of the new patterns in which the teeth are separate from the plate, and can be inserted and removed at pleasure. The teeth in the sort of saw of which this monster is a specimen are little curved bits of steel pointed like chisels at the cutting end. They fit into round sockets cut out of the edges of the saw plates, and their little chisel blades project slightly beyond the circle of the plate.

Paper Bottles.

Paper bottles are now made on a large scale in Germany and Austria. The paper must be well sized. The following is said to be a good recipe for the paper. Ten parts of rags, forty of straw, fifty of brown wood pulp. The paper is impregnated or coated on both sides with 60 parts of defibrinated fresh blood, 35 parts of lime powder, five parts of sulphate of alumina. After drying, ten or twelve rolled leaves are coated again, placed over each other and then placed in heated moulds. The albumen in the blood forms a combination on pressure with the lime which is perfectly proof against spirits, etc. The bottles are made in two pieces, which are joined afterwards.

A Paris correspondent, writing to the *Sunday Post*, suggests that it would be desirable to establish a society, with headquarters in Stockholm, for the management of the Swedish timber sales abroad through a limited number of agents.