

i. e., three or four in one hole. In the latter case the seed is sown generally in furrows, one foot apart, as being more convenient, and requiring here in the hills about seventy five pounds of seed for half an acre, which is sufficient to plant fifty acres of forest. The better plan, however, is to have the plants from seed-beds, after they are two years old, transplanted singly in a nursery at about seven inches distance, where they remain until they are four or five years old; this, however, requires as much space again for the nursery as for the seed camp. Not unfrequently four to six year old seedlings are taken from the adjoining forest, where they are generally so close as to permit of the removal of many of them; and this is the most inexpensive way of procuring seedlings in limited numbers. Where there is a demand for thinnings, the planting of three or four plants in one hole recommends itself. If it is likely that the ground get run over rapidly with weeds, or the soil dried up by the sun, the re-planting is done as soon after the removal of the old forest as possible, whilst where the danger from insects, especially the small beetle, is great, the ground is left two or three years first. Planting is done in autumn as well as in spring, but the latter is preferred. Spruce is planted four or five feet apart.

To protect the spruce forest against damage from insects the forester has to be constantly on the alert, as they are many, and if not checked in time, great damage is done by them. The most destructive noticed was the ordinary spruce bark beetle, which attacks the bark of living trees, and had, in some of the localities visited by the commissioner, destroyed so many trees that, when the diseased were removed the forest had become so open that the wind would soon have removed the rest had they not been felled. Experienced men are told off to guard against this danger, by going through the forest to search for the trees attacked by the beetle, and fell and bark them to prevent the spreading of the insects. In most cases, they are quite able to hold the insects in check. These generally attack trees loosened in the roots by wind, known after the beetle gets in by their foliage turning yellow. In spring, when they are worst, healthy living trees are felled at the southern margin of the forest in sunny spots, for the purpose of attracting the beetle. Such trees are often full of them three or four days after being felled. The trees attacked are barked, which destroys the larvæ if not too far advanced; if so, the bark is burned. To prevent any escaping while barking, a cloth is spread under the stem. The timber beetle, which attacks new felled trees, going deep into the wood, is also common there, and is watched for closely. For the young plantation of spruce the first mentioned is the most dangerous, as it eats off the bark above the roots, and kills the tree. Fresh pieces of bark a foot square, inner side down, are laid around before or after planting. The beetles go under, and are caught and killed. The bark is examined every morning.

To be Continued.

#### TRADE IN PREPARED LUMBER.

There is a boom in the lumber trade of Goderich, and dockage facilities are greatly in demand. Are our lumbermen making a bid for the new trade in prepared flooring that has sprung up in England? It is the custom there to saw out a bill of lumber to order from the raw material in the shape of deals. Recently a sample cargo of prepared flooring was received in London, and bought by some merchants of a speculative turn. At present this trade, should the English dealers tackle kindly to it, gives a prospect of being chiefly controlled by the Swedish and Bothnian dealers. In this connection, the question arises as to how Canadian dressed and matched flooring would fare over there. Such exports are already proposed among American dealers. How many obstacles there are in the way has not yet developed, but if the cost of yellow pine flooring, dressed and matched, is not excessive, when laid down across the water, it ought to compare favorably in quality and service with the foreign prepared article, since in what the preparation consists is a rather obscure proposition. The question of superior manufacture is an important one in this country, and doubtless in England. Canadians are al-

ready exporting ready made dwellings, doors and sashes; some going to Manitoba and others to the West Indies. Should there arise a trade with Great Britain in prepared lumber, in this country, it might be the means of adding largely to an already great and profitable industry.

#### THE REVIVAL OF CHERRY.

Those to whom fifty years is a memory readily recall the cherrywood tables, bureaus, drawer chests, that were then in fashion, when the more gaudy and more costly mahogany had but lately come in. It is an evidence of a return to good taste that the cherry tree is again in favor, not only as it exists in old furniture, but in its new requirements. It is largely used in cases for musical instruments—melodions and organs—and in furniture—chairs and tables—after being "ebonized," or blackened by acids and dyes. But it is also coming again into use in its natural color. One of the finest banking houses in the Eastern States is finished entirely in cherry and it is beautiful. The wood, filled and not varnished, has a soft glow not possessed by any other. It has none of those distortions of grain that are so unpleasant in mahogany.

The timber is chosen from the wild cherry, which in New England and the North generally does not usually grow to a girth of more than twenty inches, but in some of the Western States and in the South frequently attains a diameter of twenty-four inches. The domestic fruit cherry gives some good specimens of small timber, but as the tree is rarely sacrificed until it is bearing and is decayed, this source of supply is precarious. Like all close grained timber, the best specimens are those which grow singly in exposed situations and not in a dense forest. The facility with which cherry can be worked makes it a favorite with the cabinet maker.

#### A NEW INDUSTRY.

Under this heading the St John Globe reminds its readers that there is an extensive demand in the Mediterranean for hardwood box shooks, birch and maple, and a large and growing trade is being done by Bangor in them, that city ships over \$50,000 worth a year. The shooks shipped from that port are manufactured in the northern part of Maine, and this is an industry to which some New Brunswick people might turn with advantage. The supply of suitable lumber is abundant enough. Indeed, every year, says the Globe, thousands of dollars worth of hard wood, fit to be made up into shooks, is burned up in the process of the clearing land. "If mills were erected in the interior of the Province for the manufacture of shooks and other articles of commerce from hardwood, a great impetus would be given to the settlement of new land, as one of the obstacles at present is the disposal of the hardwood trees, in any other way except by burning them. During the time the iron mines of Carleton county were in operation the demand for charcoal led to the clearing of immense areas of new land, and gave Jackson-town and the adjacent districts an impetus, which made their agricultural progress very remarkable. A similar effect would be produced, though, perhaps, in a less degree, by the erection of mills for the utilization of the different varieties of hardwood.

The fine forest along the Adriatic at Ravenna, Italy, celebrated by Dante and Byron, and which furnished the shipyards of Rome and Venice, are to be cut down, because an excavation for a railroad has so drained the soil that the trees have died.

If you would escape the ravages of that scourge of the summer season, Cholera Morbus, keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for use. In that and all other forms of Bowel Complaint it is infallible.

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