

al years at the Forest Academy is required. After which follows about ten years' preparatory service before a definite engagement can be made, the qualifications for which must be proved by several examinations even for the minor positions in the Forestry Department; several years' apprenticeship and considerable preparatory service connected with the military service in the Hunters' Corps, and two examinations are required. Besides the real Government forests there are the forests of the Faithful Royal Veterans, Community Forests, Corporation Forests, &c.

The forests of the Faithful Royal Veterans are governed entirely according to the principles of the State Government. The State exercises a supervisory power over the other forests named, so that even as to these a regulated system of government prevails. It is otherwise with forests owned by private individual, for they are not restrained in the use of their forests, and may, according to their own judgment, clear the same, and till the soil, in short, do what they like, and yet there may be certain restrictions placed on the free use of the same as soon as danger to the common welfare is feared; those restrictions are prescribed by the law of July 5th, 1875, relative to forest protection.

This law is applicable in cases:

1. Where by reason of the sandy nature of the soil, adjoining lands, or public grounds, natural or artificial courses, are in danger of being covered with sand.

2. Where through the washing away of the soil or through the formation of cascades in open places on the ridges of hill and on hillsides, the arable lands, streets or buildings lying below are in danger of being covered with earth or stone or of being flooded; or the lands or public grounds or buildings lying above are in danger of sliding.

3. Where through the destruction of the forests along the banks of canals or natural streams riparian lands are in danger of caving, or buildings hitherto protected by the woods are in danger of iceflows.

4. Where through the destruction of forests rivers are in danger of a diminution of the stage of the water.

5. Where through the destruction of forests in open places and near the lakes, neighboring fields are seriously exposed to the detrimental influences of winds.

In the cases above mentioned, which have been copied *verbatim* from the statute book, the manner of use as well as the culture of forests may be legally ordered, in order to prevent those dangers where the dangers to be averted are considerably in excess of the damages which would result to the owner by reason of the restrictions.

Excepting the restrictions prescribed by this law, the owner may dispose of his woods as he pleases.

Finally, permit me to remark that the larceny of wood and other products of the forests is punishable according to a law of April 15, 1878.

It is evident that these Prussian regulations are not at all applicable to the United States, as circumstances are so entirely different there. Unfortunately I am not sufficiently familiar with them to venture an opinion as to judicious measures to be taken for the protection of the forests, and it would have given me great pleasure to have informed myself on the grounds and to have taken part in the deliberations.

I trust you will grant me the favor to inform me of the result of your sessions, and consider me always ready to give all desired information concerning, as well as our forest arrangements, as our usual mode of planting and cultivating trees; indeed, to give information of all kinds and at all times.

Permit me now, my dear sir, to thank you most heartily for your friendly invitation and to express my sincere regrets at my inability to accept the same. Give my kindest regards to the gentlemen of the committee. I wrote to Mr Adolph Strauch a few days before the receipt of your letter. I thank you for your friendly wishes, and return mine most heartily.

I am, with greatest respect,

RICHARD VON STEUBEN,

Royal Chief Forester,

THE GLASGOW TRADE.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of January 20, says:—Prospects of the timber trade for the year now entered upon, though not in all respects promising, are of a generally favourable character, its main support being in the great and growing activity of Clyde shipbuilding.

YELLOW PINE.—The stock of Quebec waney board-wood amounts to about the same quantity as last year's, but much of it is of 2nd quality and not easily moved at prices now required. Rates about 2s. 2d. to 2s. 8d. Of square yellow pine, the stock is light comparatively; demand is quiet meantime, its high price being a check on the consumption; other goods at cheaper prices coming into competition. The market is bare of first-class deck-plank yellow pine.

RED PINE.—Stock comparatively moderate; good wood of large dimensions saleable. Recent prices 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.

OAK.—The year's import of Quebec oak is about 1,200 logs over that of 1881, and the consumption shows an almost corresponding increase. As a good deal of the stock at present on hand is not of the prime quality it is not so easily moved. Prices from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 5d., varying considerably according to quality. There have been large arrivals throughout the year of oak-planks and scantlings from the States, per steam liners.

ELM.—Demand at present is quiet. Recent prices 1s. 8d. to 2s. The stock, it will be observed, is little more than half the quantity held a year ago.

BIRCH.—The stock on hand is unusually light. Prices have advanced considerably, especially in the latter part of the year. For Quebec wood, 15½ in. square, about 20½d. may be quoted; and for lower port about 17d. is the average rate, more or less, according to size and quality.

ASH.—The past year's import was light compared to that of the previous year, and the consumption shows a falling off, though not to the same extent. Present demand is fair; pure white wood in especial request. Prices range about 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d.

WALNUT.—The import during 1882 from the States and Quebec is short of the previous years. Prices for good wood, medium and large sizes, range from 5s. to 5s. 6d., but drop considerably for small and inferior descriptions. The supply of walnut has not been sufficient for the wants of the market.

DEALS.—Quebec yellow pine. There is a comparatively small stock of 1st quality. Rates 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; broad dimensions have brought high prices, 2nd quality are not readily sold. Prices of 3rd quality, the import of which (mostly per steamer) has been excessive, have undergone little change. Prices for 11×3 about 13½d. to 14½d., broad deals bringing a considerable advance. 4th quality, 11×3, sell at about 1s. Quebec spruce deals, 11d. to 13d.; lower port spruce, 10d. to 12d. Not many American spruce deals have been sold in the latter part of the year, the large import of deals from the Baltic coming into competition.

Alcohol and Paper From Wood.

The *Oesterreichischer Liquer Fabrikant* states that Messrs. Bochet & Machard now prepare both alcohol and paper from wood: 2,000 kilos. of wood shavings are treated in wooden vats with 8,000 kilos. of water and 800 kilos. of hydrochloric acid for 10 to 12 hours, steam being passed in the whole time, so as to keep the mass on a constant boil. When this operation is over the acid liquid is run off, neutralized with chalk, and fermented at a temperature of 24°–25° C. The ligneous residue in the vats is washed and dried and worked up for paper.

Our Neighbors' View.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* of Bay City, Michigan, thus discusses the question of the United States lumber duties:—The lumber interest is thoroughly awakened at the attack made on the prosperity of this industry, and Congress will be besieged next week with powerful delegations representing \$9,000,000 of capital and more than 1,000,000 American laborers whose prosperity is also imperilled in order to benefit Canadian industry. It will be strange if Congress refuses to deal justly with this class.

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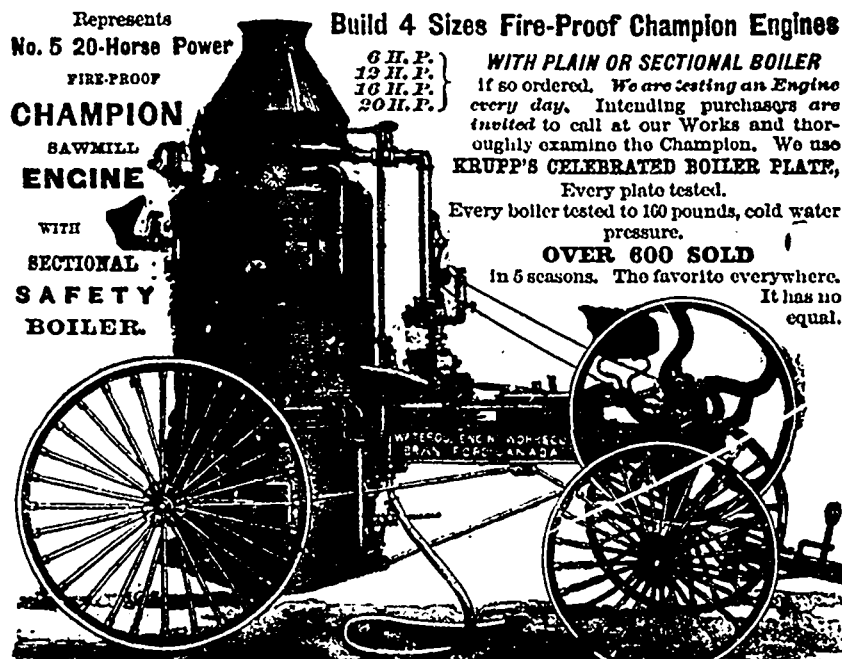
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