

The report that railway ties and telegraph poles were being brought by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. from the United States to Canada surprised those who were not familiar with the region from which they were being brought. They will be cut in northern Minnesota on or near streams running into the Rainy River and will reach the Lake of the Woods and the C. P. Ry. in that way. While there is difficulty in procuring railway ties in some parts of Canada, especially in the West, this difficulty is immensely greater in the United States. Oak ties which still form nearly half the total number used there must soon be replaced in many parts of the country by softer woods, although in 1906 the number of oak ties used by the steam railways of the United States exceeded the number used in 1905 by 6,855,325. The total number of ties purchased by steam and street railways in the United States in 1906 was 102,834,042, the average price paid being 47 cents per tie. With the increasing use of the softer woods for cross-ties chemical treatment has become necessary, though in Canada this has hardly got beyond the experimental stage. In the Northwest, however, a beginning has been made in the planting of tamarack and other trees suitable for the making of ties and this will soon become a profitable industry for farmers and others who will thus utilize low land or ground unsuited for agriculture.

## YALE UNIVERSITY FOREST SCHOOL

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, U. S. A.

A TWO YEARS GRADUATE COURSE is offered, leading to the degree of Master of Forestry. Graduates of Collegiate Institutions of high standing are admitted upon presentation of their College diplomas.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF FORESTRY is conducted at Milford, Pike County, Penn. The session in 1907 will open July 5th and continue seven weeks.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

**HENRY S. GRAVES, DIRECTOR**  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.