

GLANDERS.

During the recent session of the Ontario Legislature "An Act to prevent the spread of Contagious Diseases among horses and other domestic animals" was passed, and as its provisions are such that any one owning a horse should be acquainted with, we deem it advisable to place it before our readers entire.

1. In this Act—

"Disease," means glanders or farcy;

"Diseased," means affected with disease;

"Justice," means justice of the peace;

"Court of Summary Jurisdiction," means two or more justices sitting at a court or other public place appointed in that behalf, or a police, stipendiary, or other magistrate or officer however designated, having by law power to act for any purpose with the authority of two justices, and sitting at a police court or other place appointed on that behalf;

"Veterinarian," means a veterinary surgeon, duly registered by the Ontario Veterinary Association;

"Place," means and includes any public highway, street, road, lane, alley, way, or other communication, as well as any public place or square.

2. (1) Where it appears to any person that any horse or other animal is diseased, such person may notify any justice having jurisdiction in the municipality; and the justice, if in his opinion there is reasonable cause therefor, shall forthwith by writing under his hand, direct, a competent veterinarian to inspect the animal alleged to be diseased.

(2) The veterinarian on receiving such direction, shall with all practicable speed make an inspection, and report his opinion in writing to the justice.

3. Where it appears to a veterinarian that any horse or other animal is diseased, he shall forthwith notify the owner or other person in charge of the animal, and shall also give notice to a justice having jurisdiction as aforesaid.

4. All notices under this Act shall be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print, and any notice given to a justice shall contain the name and residence of the owner of the animal or other person in charge thereof where the same are known.

5. (1) After the owner or other person in charge has received notice from a veterinarian that any animal is diseased it shall be unlawful to turn out, drive or lead, or to cause such animal to be turned out, driven or led through any place where it may be brought into contact with or be in danger of transmitting disease to other animals, until it has been determined by the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, as hereafter provided, that the animal to which the notice relates is free from disease.

(2) The justice upon receiving the report of a veterinarian that an animal is diseased may at once issue his order to a constable, directing him to seize and detain such animal, and cause the same to be kept in some place where it will not be brought in contact with, or be in danger of transmitting the disease to other animals, until the case has been determined by the court.

6. The justice, on receiving from any veterinarian a notice or report stating that any animal is or appears to be diseased, shall forthwith issue a summons, directed to the owner or other person in charge of the animal, requiring him to appear before a court of summary jurisdiction, at a time and place to be specified, in such summons, to show cause why the said animal should not be destroyed.

7. The proceedings on such notice and summons shall be regulated by the Act respecting summary convictions before Justices of the Peace, which shall apply to cases under this Act.

8. (1) In case it appears to the court of summary jurisdiction, by the evidence of one or more competent veterinarians, that the animal in respect of which the summons was issued is diseased, the Court shall make an order for the killing and burying or burning of the animal (described the same according to the tenor of the description given in the notice or report, and in the evidence) within twenty-four hours, and in default thereof may impose a fine not exceeding \$100, and a further sum of \$50 for every twelve hours thereafter until the same is killed and buried or burned; and all penalties

imposed under this section shall be applied to the use of the municipality.

(2) The Court may in any case require further evidence as to the disease, and may for that purpose appoint one or more veterinarians to report to them, and they may thereafter, with or without any further hearing, make such order as may seem just.

9. (1) Every person, having in his possession or under his charge any animal which is or appears to be diseased, but respecting which no notice has been given as aforesaid, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate from other animals not so diseased and shall with all practicable speed give notice to a veterinarian of the existence or supposed existence of the disease.

(2) Any veterinarian shall, on receipt of such notice, with all practicable speed, inspect the said animal, and if the disease appears to exist shall notify the person in possession or charge of the animal, and a justice, as directed in other cases.

10. No owner, or other person in charge, thereof, shall turn out, lead or drive any horse or other animal, knowing such animal to have been kept in the same stable with any diseased animal, or otherwise exposed to contagion or infection, in, upon, or through any place without a license from a veterinarian first had and obtained, or without order from the Court in that behalf.

11. The Court may make an order on the treasurer of the municipality, in favour of any veterinarian acting hereunder, for the payment of such witness fees or other remuneration as may be deemed just, and the treasurer shall pay the sum mentioned in such order to such veterinarian out of such funds he may then have in the municipal treasury; Provided that the said witness fees or other remuneration shall not exceed four dollars each day on which the said veterinarian may be engaged in making any inspection or report, or in attendance at the Court for the purpose of giving evidence under this Act, together with necessary travelling expenses.

12. If any person obstructs or impedes a veterinarian, constable or other officer acting in execution of this Act, he, and every person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the veterinarian, constable or other officer, or any person whom he calls to his assistance, may seize the offender and detain him until he can conveniently be taken before a justice to be dealt with according to law.

13. For the purposes of proceeding under this Act, every offence against this Act shall be deemed to have been committed, and every case of complaint under this Act shall be deemed to have arisen, either in the place in which the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place in which the person charged or complained against happens to be.

14. Any person violating any of the provisions herein contained, respecting which no express penalty is provided herein, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding \$100 for each offence.

LUMBERING IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The only escape from the unbroken forest anywhere west of the mountains is to go out upon the water. As this forest is the main feature of the scenery, so it is the chief factor in local wealth. Yet it was not until 1853 that the first saw mill was built here. It had a daily capacity of from eight to ten thousand feet of lumber. Now the aggregate cutting of the mills is over a million feet every day. The area of these vast woods—counting nothing in passes or east of the Cascades—is nearly as large as the state of Iowa, and is estimated to hold 160,000,000,000 feet of timber, not more than three per cent. of which has been sawed or destroyed during the past twenty-five years.

This great timber tract is so penetrated by the ramifications of Puget Sound (as all these waters south of the Strait of Fuca are popularly termed, though originally the name was applied to only a portion) as to make more than 1,600 miles of coast-line, at almost any point of

which ships may approach very close to the land to be loaded. Through it, also, flow many navigable rivers, whose banks are not too abrupt to prevent easy handling of logs, which are often chuted down from the lofty ridges directly into the water, and rafted far inland at trifling expense.

The principal growths are fir of two kinds, three sorts of spruce, cedar of two species, larch, and hemlock; in addition to which, white oak, maple, cottonwood, ash, alder, etc., occur. The yellow or Douglas fir, a stately tree often 250 feet in height, exceeds in value and quantity all the others combined, the cedar ranking second. Then comes the pine, 120 to 160 feet in height; the silver-fir, 150 feet; white cedar (cypress), 100 feet; and black spruce, 150 feet. Cedars are known of 63 feet girth and 120 feet height.

The best timber flourish somewhat back from the mixed forest of the shore, where the foot-hills begin. In such localities the tall and vertically tapering firs, unsurpassed in all the world for size, length, toughness and durability, are peculiarly fitted for naval construction, equalling the Eastern white oak. Hence this wood is used exclusively for ship-building on the Pacific Coast, and is exported for the same purpose to an increasing extent. This is true not of hull material only, for the largest and finest masts and yards carried by the ships of England, France, Germany, China, South America, and to a growing degree in the Eastern United States come out of these forests. At Port Gamble the visitor is shown the base of the tree that nourished the spars of the Great Eastern; and he is told of the flag-staff, 185 ft in length, and straight as a plummet, which would have been sent to the Boston Peace Jubilee had not a crooked road prevented getting it out in time.

Spars and ship timbers, however, form only a fraction of the business of the mills. The principal demand is for building material of all kinds; and to supply this a vast capital is invested in securing the right to the forest, in cutting the trees, transporting the logs, and sawing the bright, fragrant planks and scantling.

The cutting and hauling out of the logs are usually committed to contractors, who receive about \$6 a thousand feet for logs delivered in navigable waters, the mills always buying logs in preference to encroaching on their own property. A contractor's method is to hire six or eight men, and provide several yoke of oxen. He builds a rude camp in the place chosen for chopping, and beards his crew who are paid from three to five dollars a day, and will produce perhaps \$0,000 feet of logs daily. These are hauled out of the woods by the ox teams, or by windlasses, or (in few localities) by short railways, and are slid into the water of river or sound, where they are made up into rafts, and towed by powerful tug-boats to the mill. The general length of the logs is twenty-four and thirty-two feet; but sometimes logs of one hundred feet are prepared for special purposes.

As fast as needed, the logs in a boom at the mill are seized by the iron grappling-dogs of an endless chain, and drawn up an incline into the mill, where cross-cut, rotary, circular, and gang saws, planing and lith machines, convert it into every variety of lumber. The slabs are utilized somewhat in making fence pickets for that sort of small palisade called in Louisiana *pien*; the sawdust and refuse, beyond what the engine furnaces can make away with, are burned, or stacked solidly at the water's edge, and underneath wharves as "filling."

The lumber that enters into the commerce of Puget Sound is mainly the product of eight mills, exclusive of those at Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, which saw enough to load 50 vessels a year, their cargoes aggregating over thirty millions of feet. Since the great depression in the lumber business a few years ago a powerful combination has closed many mills by subsidies. Of the largest, however, Port Discovery, Quialuddy, Port Madison, Port Blakeley, Seabeck, and Tacoma are all in operation. At Port Ludlow we found nearly ready for work a mill larger than any of the foregoing, or, for that matter, of any on the Pacific coast, since by the time this article meets the reader's eye

it will be able to turn out 250,000 feet of lumber daily.

All these mills are on tide-water, and own fleets of steam and sailing vessels for the carriage of their surplus product, while also supplying the cargoes of vessels sent hither. The largest of them will employ 160 or more men in and about the mill, and perhaps 250 in the logging camps, their combined patronage giving a livelihood to several thousand persons, and sustaining half a dozen villages, which otherwise would not exist, where trade thrives, agricultural centres, schools and churches arise, and the roots of a civilized community are planted.

In the case of ports Discovery, Ludlow, Gamble, Seabeck, Madison, and Blakeley, the villages are literally owned by the mill companies. The land was bought before the saws were set up, and houses built for the families of the force, with offices, shops, hotel, etc. These houses are rented, or else are furnished free, and less wages paid. The supply stores, too, are managed by the mill owners, who thus control everything in the settlement.—*Earnest Ingersoll, in Harper's Magazine.*

BUYING UP BLACK WALNUT.

Unusual quantities of black walnut lumber says a recent Buffalo, N. Y., telegram, have been piling up from points in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa for some weeks past. The shipments have attracted attention among lumber dealers, and it is learned that a company of English capitalists, with whom a wealthy combination in Indianapolis is co-operating, have been for a year and more quietly getting possession of all the black walnut timber it has been possible to buy, and are now shipping it to England. The writer's informant, who was a buyer for those parties, says that the traveller on the railroads through the walnut belts will see at nearly every important station portable steam saw mills at work early and late ripping up black walnut logs into planks of a convenient size for shipment.

The company has had buyers out all through the States mentioned gathering up walnut trees wherever they could be found. In many cases the farmers have disposed of their trees at prices far below their value, and it has only been recently that they have become aware of the scheme that is to take out of the country the most of the remaining black walnut timber in it. The consequence is that all the walnut the company now buy costs them double the price they were paying a few months ago.

"If the original forests of Ohio and Indiana were now standing," says the gentleman referred to, "their valuation would be many times more than it is to-day under improvement. In making their farms the settlers in these States destroyed millions and millions of dollars' worth of black walnut, and the destruction ceased not more than 20 years ago. In searching for timber I visited more than one farm where miles of fence were laid with walnut rails and the fences are not old ones at that. This was in Bartholomew county, Ind., which, with Jennings county, contains about all the walnut forests that are left in that State. One old farmer told me that he worked almost incessantly for eight years to clear away the walnut trees on his farm, and that he burned up more than 80 acres of the finest kind of timber. His farm, after 30 years of cultivation, could not be sold for more than \$8,000. If it had its walnut trees back it would be worth more than \$100,000. This farmer was an old settler in the State, and only one among hundreds of others who, for more than 50 years, girdled and cut and burned the great forests they found occupying the land. The English company will send to England probably \$5,000,000 worth of walnut that they have purchased from the farmer at almost nominal prices."

The second volume of the census of Canada, for 1881, has just been issued. The number of lumbermen in the Dominion at that date was 9,930 against 8,094 in 1871.

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