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MR. PHIPP'S "FORESTRY REPORT."

According to promise we again take up the excellent report referred to in our heading. The preservation of our forests is a subject of such great importance, that we feel convinced our readers will excuse us for devoting considerable space to it. It is a fact which cannot be denied that some of our most noble forests are yearly being culled of the very best timber contained in them by woodmen who are ignorant of their true value, and careless as to the future. Then, too, in hundreds of cases, people allow large herds of cattle to roam about at will through the woodlands. Then, again, a great number of farmers seem anxious that every inch of forest on their farms be cut down with the greatest possible expedition and transformed into saw logs or firewood. But we must return to Mr. Phipps' report, or we will not be able to insert any extracts this week, which is far from our intention. The opening chapter is entitled, "Dangers of Deforesting," from which we take the following extract:—

Throughout much of older Ontario the original forest is rapidly passing away. Many farmers of the last generation, when clearing, were satisfied if they left enough wood for their time; and their sons, in numerous instances, have left none at all. Through large sections, but ten per cent. of woodland remains. What follows in such cases is, too often, that the farmer who has yet a few acres of forest standing, being offered a hundred dollars an acre for the timber, thinks that if the wood were gone he could obtain yearly crops from the land, and buy his fuel—and lets the forest go. Then too generally, cattle, instead of being restricted to one portion of a farmer's bush, are allowed the full range of what forest he has remaining. These destroy the undergrowth, and give the wind a clear sweep through the forest below, so that every heavy gale levels more and more of our standing timber; grass gets in; the older trees decay at the top and rot at the roots, and, of course, the undergrowth being destroyed there are no young trees to replace them. The young trees and undergrowth gone, the sun gets leave to strike on the trunks of the older trees, and on the ground near their roots. Both of these are unnatural and injurious to a forest. Some few farmers here and there, aware of these facts, are preserving their woodlands; but, observing that these are but a minority, noticing the present state of our older townships, and remembering that, twenty years back, there seemed standing forest sufficient to render us secure of timber for centuries, it appears certain that, if we change not our method, another score of years will find our farming country largely destitute of woodland.

Judging by the results in other countries, and the partial experience of our own, it will be found that as fast as deforesting becomes general the little springs and rivulets now possessed by many farms will cease to flow, the reason being that the bed of the forest is naturally adapted to receive large quantities of moisture, to retain it for a considerabl period, and to allow it to pass away at such times as needed to keep the springs in flow, and thereby greatly to assist the fertility of the adjacent fields.

It will also be then found—as is already being found in our front townships—that the winter's cold will be much more keenly felt, owing to the winds having free sweep over the tree-denuded fields, that it will take much more fuel to warm the houses, and much more food to maintain the cattle—that the cultivation of winter wheat and of clover, owing to the inevitable drifting of the snow over the unsheltered fields, will become less profitable, and that all outdoor work done during the winter will be conducted at greater expense and hardship, both to man and beast.

It will also be the case, should the remains of the original forests, which now dot the country be removed, that the rain and melting snow, no more held for long periods in these natural reservoirs, and flowing off rapidly as they fall or melt, must thereby occasion floods, which will, it is to be feared, annually do much greater damage along the line of our river beds than they do at present—and no little is done, even now.

It is also to be remembered that the forests, in a partially forested country, continually supply water to the atmosphere, which as continually descends in showers; and that it is in spring and summer, when these showers are most needed for the advancement of vegetation, the forests, then masses of leaves, are enabled greatly to aid in procuring such rain.

It may be well to give a paragraph stating the cause of this. The nourishment of a tree is taken in at its roots. It is carried upwards in solution, mingled with a large quantity of water, most of which water having performed its function of carrying the nourishment upwards, is thrown off in vapour through the leaves into the air. The forest thus, in Spring and Summer, is continually sending upwards great quantities of vapour, which, as soon as it finds in the atmosphere another body of vapour-charged and differently heated air, will be precipitated in rain. Now, by the great system of heat and moisture which surrounds the earth and maintains its every function, immense masses of damp and heated air are perpetually passing from the Equator to the Poles. The broad extending columns of cold and damp vapour which, invisible to the eye, rise from every forest, when they meet in sufficient quantity with these, as just remarked, change from invisible vapour to that denser vapour we call a cloud, and that again presently into rain. This process is perpetual, and gives what may be described as rain produced by local causes. Writers differ as to the manner in which the presence of woods acts on the atmosphere, but on this one point they all agree: that the air of the forest is more cool and damp than that of the open country, that so also will be that above it, and, of course, whenever a saturated and warmer current passes over, it must produce precipitation, which will fall in rain.

To be continued

THE BEST COMBINATION.—The best combination of blood cleansing, regulating, health giving herbs, roots and barks enter into Burdock Blood Bitters—a purely vegetable remedy that cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

"PATRONIZE HOME."

The following, from the Dundalk *Herald* of last week, we heartily endorse:—Those farmers who are in the habit of going to distant villages to purchase supplies, that could be obtained as well in their own village, should remember the advantages they enjoy by being within easy distance of a thriving village. Not only have they a ready market for all kinds of farm produce, but the prosperity of the village enhances the value of their land. Should a man desire to purchase a farm, the first thing he wants to know is, how far it is from a good market, and the nearer a prosperous village the farm is, the more valuable it is. Support your own town, knowing that in advancing its prosperity, you further your own interests.

NOT BAD.—It is so agreeable that even an infant will take it. For coughs, colds, hoarseness, croup, asthma and bronchitis Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is reliable for young or old.

GOOD ADVICE.—If our readers will accept proffered advice, they will always keep a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand for use in emergencies, such as Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Lameness, Croup, Chilblains, Rheumatism, and all varieties of aches, pains and inflamations, it will ever be found reliable.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple, and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favourable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. H. A. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—Montreal Star, Nov. 17, 1882.

PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped hands, Pimples, Tan, &c.

FLESHERTON *Churches and Societies.*

Cards under this heading are inserted free of charge.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

SERVICE every Sunday at 2:30 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 1 p.m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. REV. A. WILSON, pastor. (Ladies' Aid Society in connection.)

METHODIST CHURCH.

SERVICES every Sunday at 11 a.m. & 6:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m. Young People's Prayer meeting every Monday evening at 7:30. General Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. REV. D. C. MCDOWELL, Chairman of the Owen Sound District, pastor. (Ladies' Aid Society in connection.)

PRINCE ARTHUR LODGE, A. & F. MASONS,

MEET in their Lodge Room, Strain's Block on every Friday on or before the full moon. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.

S. DAMUDE, W.M. W. J. BELLAMY, Sec'y.

DUFFERIN LODGE, I.O.OF.

MEETS every 2nd and 4th Tuesday Evening in each month at 8 o'clock. Lodge Room, in Strain's block, Toronto street. Degree Lodge, 1st meeting in each month. Visiting brethen cordially invited.

JOS. BLACKBURN, N.G. W. H. CAMPAIGNE, R.S.

A. O. U. W.

FLESHERTON Lodge No. 142, meet in their Lodge Room, Strain's block, Toronto street, on the 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, at 7:30 p.m. sharp. Visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. PICKELL, M.W. D. S. MONROE, Rec'r

R. T. O. T.

FOUNTAIN COUNCIL No. 146, Royal Templars of Temperance, meet in their hall, Strain's block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday even'g in each month at 7:30 o'clock. Visitors are cordially invited.

JOS SMITH, S.C. J. G. RUSSELL, R.S.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

FLESHERTON DIVISION, No. 244, meet in their new hall, Dr. Christoe's block, every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

J. E. MOORE, W.P. C. J. SPROULE, R.S.

THE MARKETS.

FLESHERTON.

Flour	$3 75 to	4 00
Fall Wheat	$0 73 to	0 78
Spring Wheat	0 73	0 76
Barley	0 45	0 63
Oats	0 34	0 35
Peas	0 54	0 58
Butter	0 14	0 14
Eggs, fresh	0 18	0 18
Potatoes	0 20	0 00
Pork	5 25	5 50
Hay, per ton	8 00	9 00
Hides	5 50	6 50
Wool	16	20
Sheepskins	0 45	0 60
Geese	06	6
Ducks, per brace	50	50
Chickens, per brace	20	30
Turkeys	11	11

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Canadian Pacific Railway.

ONTARIO DIVISION.

Change of Time.

Taking effect Monday, Nov. 24th, 1884.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce Division.

TORONTO, depart, 7.20 a.m.		4.40 p.m.
do. arrive, 10.45 a.m.		8.35 p.m.

CREDIT VALLEY DIVISION.

TORONTO, depart, 8.10 a.m.		4.10 p.m.
" arrive, 8.45 "		5.35 "

NOTE.—Mixed train leaves Parkdale 1 a.m.

ONTARIO & QUEBEC DIVISION.

4.10 p.m, Depart	Toronto	Arrive	9.55 a.m.
4.20 p.m. "	Parkdale	"	9.45 p.m.

W. WHYTE, GEN'L SUP'T. D. MCNICOLL, GEN'L PASS. AGT.

TRAINS LEAVE FLESHERTON STATION:

Going North,...at 11:36 a.m, 8:55 p.m., & 4:06 p.m.
Going South,...at 6:42 a.m., 4:06 p.m., & 9:00 a.m.