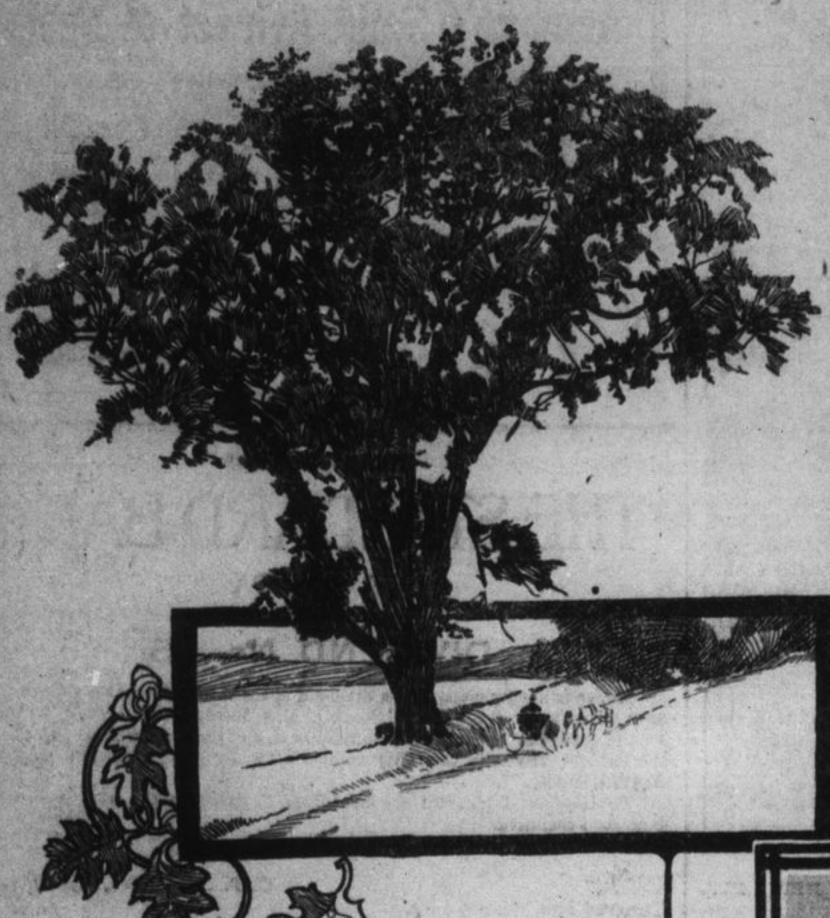
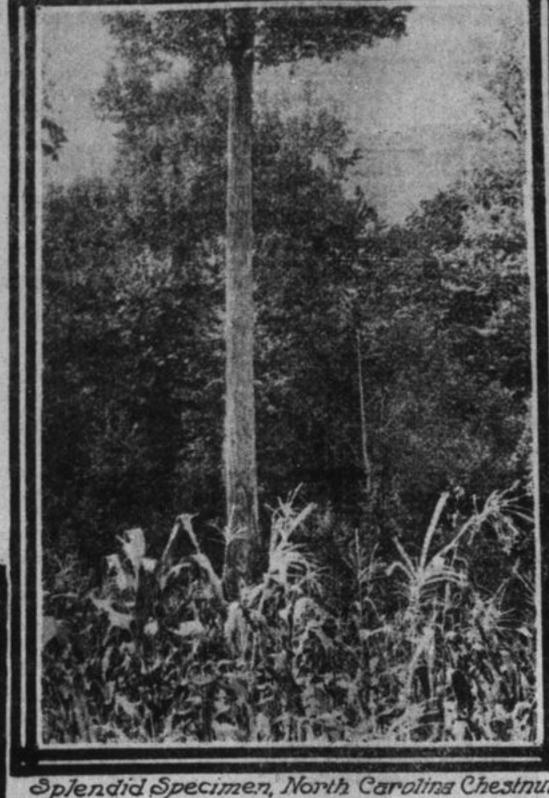
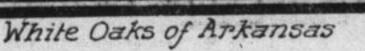
MINES IN FOREST CULTURE The Possibilities of Timber Raising as a Business













A Grove of European Larch.

Continued high and greatly increas-ing prices for all kinds of timber and proves conclusively that not only is the demand enormously inreasing, but that the available sup ply is diminishing much more rapidly, making the cost of building very much than a few years ago, despite the fact that iron and concrete now enter so largely into building con-

Ill effects of this wholesale destruction of forest trees for lumber and apparent in many sections. we do not have to look merely to the present to know what will surely result if general effort is not taken in time to, remedy what will become a national calamity. The Old World furnishes striking and sad examples of the direful effects of de-anding the earth of the beneficial effects of forest growth.

Tunis and Algiers were once filled with teeming thousands, who cultivated a rich and wonderfully productive country, when its forests were plentiful. Since those forests have been removed, those countries have become

a treeless and arid waste. In many parts of Asia Minor, Greece Northern Asia, and even in the Alpine section of Europe, where the timber has been cut off, the entire climate and soil have changed, leaving the country desolate and barren.

much as any other cause, the decay of Spain may be attributed; and the same causes will inevitably produce the same results in every country.

The wonderful fertility of this country, despite the fact that we now have so much timber still standing, will erently on stony, rocky and bleak lo- the preceding fall. If carefully and profits for several years, the larch, in

of California have still immense areas preciated; while the beauty of the trees planted two feet apart in as would produce no other profitable they are now clearing it out, it will buish. It may be seen in the interior trees to the acre. Great care should It has been estimated that a planests, as has been done in past years buildings; carriage and waggon mak- ing the young trees from the seed produce an average net profit, includ-

second growth, nature would soon ties. age of timber. In addition to the value of timber.

the available water supply, not only for the immense and continually creasing demands of large cities and towns, but for the farmer, decends along the sources and headwaters of creeks and streams. Hea'th, even life itself, is vitally concerned.

A number of years may be required yet, when they are once planted, they keep on growing, while the other farm fitof 850 and acre. crops are planted and harvested year

spared profitably as a timber tract, respondingly greater. there are still the fence rows along between different properties and each side of the private lanes, which can grateful shade and adding beauty to the place while yearly growing in

With repard to valve, the black walnut undoubtedly takes the lead, its ing been very high, with every eviin value, Its slow growth, however, es. or where it may not add to the beauty of the surroundings, make some of the other varieties more acceptable. shady place but will grow and thrive better than fall planting, and the Take Hall's Family Pills for constialmost anywhere. It does but indiffer- piece should be thoroughly prepared ation,





Wasteful vs Careful Cutting

soon be reduced, owing to the ruth- cations, where oaks and hickory would properly grown, one-year-old trees are common with other desirable timber

The strength, lightness and elastici- prefer two-year-olds. Washington, Oregon and some parts ty of ash wood is well known and apgrain permits a fine and attractive the rows, thus taking about 5,000 crop.

lands, when timber is removed, are the white ash planted for profit may put into cultivation, increasing the be learned from what a grower in one area of tilled land reducing the acer- of the western states says of his ex-

At twelve years of age they were eight inches in diameter and thirty-five feet to keep down the weeds and grass, pers considerably, especially when it high. The previous thinning paid all expenses of planting and cultivation, ough advanced to care for themselves, spread but a cut of from eight to "Ten feet of the bodies of these trees weregworth, for making bent stuff, etc., forty cents each; and the remaining top ten cents; making a to bring the trees to marketable size. total of \$6,000 as the profit of ten acres in twelve years, or a yearly pro-

> As this was several years ago, and were then, the profits would be cor-

the public roads, the dividing lines If seed cannot be got in the neighbor-White ash produces seed abundantly he set out in trees, soon affording You, it he campot supply the set out in trees, soon affording The seed bed should be a well-mellowed piece of ground, and, while it must be rich, it is not desirable to have fresh and violent manures in it.

The seed may now be sown in either spring or fall. If in the fall, cover the Catarrh is a blood or constitutional hed during the winter with a litter of disease, and in order to cure dence that it will constantly enhance straw a few inches deep to keep out and the fact that it is not always de- is desirable to mix the seed with surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a shoots appear, keep the soil loose and for years and is a regular prescription,

It is sometimes desirable to protect combined with the best blood purifiers. Iv. As it cannot be cultivated with feet in height in ten years. The first the young trees during the hot sum- The perfect combination of the two nnone is better for beauty, growth and mer months with brush to break the gredients is what produces such wonder of rows is necessary, excepting to put to \$100 an acre, if the trees have been proft then the white ash. This tree direct and seorching mys of the sun. ful results in curing Catarrh. Send for the trees about four feet apart each planted fairly close together, say, of healthy growth, the trees should adigenous to America and thrives | Spring planting of the trees, which F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props, Toledo, Way, to afford sufficient room for their four to six feet apart each way.

large enough to plant, though some trees, will return profits in ten, fif-Rows are made four feet apart, and interest, and usually for such ground

able timber were permitted to make a ture factories, buy it in large quanti- in the nursery, the soil being well put lifteen per cent. per annum, after re-

western states as tamarack, is very small posts for wire fencing. its strength and extreme durability. should average, for a period of, say, One of the peculiarities is its weight forty years, twelve to fifteen per cent. and its almost incombustible quality, profit. Rather close planting should the wood is excelled by scarcely any Averaging a period of fifty years, a

the many waste and disused spots on tenth year. the farm, because of its extreme hardiness and rapid growth, while its wood ability is desired.

White tree culture will not turn in

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured cannot reach the seat of the disease. be in their natural state; "firming, must take internal remedies. Hall's

teen or twenty years, with compound

take but few years to finish the for- works of cars, dwellings and fine be exercised in planting, first, in tak- tation of larch of, say, ten acres, will ers use it largely, and agricultural bed, so that as few roots are destroy- ing cost of land, care, fencing, plants, If the tracts cut over for merchant implement makers, as well as furni- ed as possible, and then in planting taxes, labor and interest, of about in the rows, so the roots are well taining the original capital. This again clothe herself, but most of these What can and has been done with spread, the trees being planted but would, of course, extend over a period little deeper, if any, than they were of forty or lifty years, and no returns on the roots and firmly packed down. whatever would be possible until Keep the sun from the roots as much about the twelfth or lifteenth year. as possible, and only take up young | Larch, in ten years of good growth, "A grove of ten acres, thinned to trees from the nursery as fast as they should measure from five to six inches six feet apart, contained 12,000 trees, are required for planting. The piece in diameter at the butt, and in twenshould be cultivated for three years, ty years about twelve inches. It tawhen the trees will usually be far en- has plenty of room for the foliage to The European larch, known in Can- twelve feet long of marketable size ties, fence posts, stakes for trellis from six to ten inches in diameter ada and the New England states as should be secured, the balance being hackmatack, and in the southern and suitable for stakes for vineyards or years. close grained, compact, and noted for | After the tenth year the returns

except when broken or splintered finely. be observed, to cause the trees to other sort, there having been in first-class plantation of this kind Estectal care is necessary in plant-

ing the larch to insure a good growth is in profitable demand wherever dur- the first season. The trees should be set out as early in the spring as possible, for, if planted late, they fre quently fail to "strike," or live. The with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they as "spreading" as they would likely or pressing the soil down when plant-

internally and hering to the roots. If planted on hillsides, in ravines, sirable to plant it in scattered plac- damp sand, and when the young of the best physicians in this country play morely die up and loosen the plow, merely dig up and loosen the ten to fourteen finches in diameter, soil nicely and plant the tree proper and it frequently grows to twenty acting directly on the mucous surfaces. the horse, no particular arrangement year's cutting should realize from \$50

> proper mitrgrowth. When planted in a piece of land is the most rapid grower and the most occasionally be somewhat larger, with

ing about 2,750 trees to the acre. Remember, in all tree planting-

timber as well as fruit-that cattle pagate; they may be grown in the ited States, oak ties amounted to forand animals of all kinds must be nursery or planted where they are in- ty-four per cent.; chestnut to six per kept out or more trees will be injured tended to remain. The nuts should be cent; cedar, eight per cent.; pine. or destroyed in a single week than planted in the fall, so that frost will can be replaced in a season. But lit- act on the shell and enable the sprout tle attention need be given to the to come forth in the early spring. trees after the second year, though If set out where the trees are induring that time keep the ground tended to remain, put the nuts twenty 305,000 cords. That of chestnut was loose and free from weeds; trees that feet apart each way, two or three in not recorded, although nearly 52,000 need it should be straightened. The catalpa is a rapid-growing tree grow. The surplus shoots may be

southern of the northern states, but transplanted when two or three years far north it suffers from extreme cold old. and, instead of becoming a tree, re- Grown in the nursery, transplant the mains a bush or shrub. Its wood is young trees when not older than two there is no danger except the danger white, of very fine and even grain, years, using the same care in removal from forest fire-a watchful care to and it susceptible of a high and beau- and planting as recommended for the prevent the building of fires in or near tiful polish, making it desirable for other sorts. cabinet work and inside finish. It is In from twenty-five to thirty years the minimum. very durable, and for use as railroad the black walnut should cut a log

ber culture. In point of durability, out the plantation,

seed, bears transplanting well and farming. takes root without much trouble In setting out a plantation, put the trees four to six feet apart in 'the rows, with the rows six to eight feet gether, you can, when they are ten or away every other tree or more, trees removed being large enough for use, thus permitting the remaining nut, and apparently no well-directed

ones to grow larger. The catalpa, in a warm climate,

the banks of streams and in damp | woodland, and it being all oak, would do well.

sixty feet.

the timber line of mountains. port about \$6,000,000 worth of wil- lar for some time.

to large size, some having attained butt, and frequently two cuts, it ten the height of from sixty to eighty or twelve feet each, the upper cut befeet. In fifteen years it should give ing naturally smaller twenty feet, if not planted too far

main, or one will have a forest of profit

Even at the tenth year cuttings can of timber-growing as a business, one be made, and from \$20 to \$50 worth | should not confine himself to a conof wood should readily be taken off templation of the building demand. the land per acre yearly, and still not | Manufacturers of furniture, vehicles, destroy the plantation.

walnut, but the common black walnut is the one whose wood is so high- to abandon the use of wood. ly prized by cabinet makers, and for which they have constantly on the railroad ties; it is an enormous one hunt all over the United States quite In 1905-the figures for last year have a little army of buyers. It is of very not been compiled—over 92,000,000 ties slow growth, but its value is much were bought by the steam and electric greater than other native woods, so railways of this country. The steam the planter can afford to wait a little lines alone spent \$36,600,000, in round longer for his golden returns. By utilizing land which would other-

wise lie idle everything is gained and ! nothing lost, for, when once planted and well established, no further care is needed, while in a few years a constantly increasing crop of marketable four feet apart and the trees the same nuts can be secured, which in time will fifty-five cents; as high as seventy-five distance apart in the rows, thus tak- bring in many dollars as a revenue while the trees are growing larger.

a hill, so as to make sure of having | barrels of extract, of 500 pounds each, in the southern states and in the most at least one plant or young tree to

and for grapevine supports lasts many and from six to ten feet in length. from \$2 upward, at certain stages of More money, however, is made by not its preparation for use, it surely pays The variety known as the Catalpa cutting until the trees are at least to plant and wait for its growth to speciosa, producing large white and ten to twelve inches in diameter, unfragrant flowers, is the best for tim- less it is absolutely necessary to thin

This variety is suitable for growing grow upright and of more regular stances where fence posts of the catalon the hillsides, in the ravines and on size; they should be thinned after the pa have been in place for over seveneverything, and that from land which This tree is readily propagated from | would fikely be useless for ordinary Oak wood is very valuable, especial-

ly white oak, the uses of which are so numerous that it would take a volume to enumerate them. Wherever apart. By planting rather closely to- durability and great strength are desired, oak fills the bill. The white oak is disappearing al-

most as rapidly as is the black waleffort is being made to replace it. It should be planted in connection with the quicker growing sorts; which latter, when removed at marketable size, give the white oak needed room. Too much room when young makes shorter and less valuable trunks.

At from twenty-five to thirty years measure, a foot from the ground, from | Chambers, Jordan St., Toronto, Ca Of the entire list of trees, the willow six to eight inches in diameter, and | Also for sale by Henry Wades which can be plowed, have the rows easily propagated. Fir timber pur- trunks from ten to fifteen feet long. Advertise in the Whig:

poses the white, the yellow and the A good white oak plantation should crack willows are the most desirable, be very profitable, second only to the often attaining a height of forty to black walnut. The thinning-out process should be practiced continually The ozier, or basket, willow, some- with this, as well as all other timber times called the golden or yellow, is, sorts, and the profits should easily as its name implies, used for making average, over a period of fifty years, baskets and wicker work generally from \$20 to \$50 an acre, there being This variety is usually planted along | no waste wood, as in an ordinary

places, where scarcely any other tree | Chestnut trees are comparatively rapid growers, easily raised, and are All varieties of the willow are pro- low being set out by the hundreds in pagated readily from cuttings, and many parts of the country, but not the trees is found growing in every for timber purposes. climate, from the torrid to the frigid | That the common American sweet

zone, from the warm, moist plains to | chestnut would pay well to grow for timber purposes is positive, but as Some idea of the importance of the planting the grafted chestnut for the ozier willow "crop" may be gleaned nuts pays so much better and sooner, from the fact that we annually im- the latter process will be more popu-

low from Holland, Belgium, France | On suitable soil the chestmut attains and Great Britain; we produce less an almost incredible age, the celethan one-third of what we use to make | brated chestnut tree near Sancerre, baskets, hampers and other wicker France, being over one thousand years old. In from fifteen to twenty years The white willow (Salix alba), which | well-grown chestnuts will give a cut is the best for timber purposes, grows of six to ten inches in diameter at the

By careful cutting and handling, the stumps will soon start other trees and With this, as with other sorts of thus perpetunte the plantation and intimber trees, one should plant closely | crease the profits. A good plantation and thin out. It reproduces itself of this sort, after the first cutting, from the old roots, care being taken | should readily average at least \$25 or not to permit too many shoots to re- | 830 an acre, for many years, of clear

In figuring upon the probable profits There are several varieties of the vessels—in fact, the creative industries generally-will never, perhaps, be able

Take the one industry of supplying figures, for this single item. Railroad building is going on all the time

After salable-sized timber sticks are cut from the trees, the remaining cuts are generally large enough for railroad ties or for trolley ties. The average cost of ties is from thirty-six to cents has been paid. During 1905, the many millions of ties purchased These trees are not difficult to pro- by the different railroads in the Intwenty-three per cent.' and tamarack, nearly five per cent.

The consumption of oak bark for tanning purposes in 1905 was nearly

A timber grove is one of the most secure of savings banks, right where you can always see it growing into the plantation reducing the risk to With the finest French walnut at \$8

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