

The Daily Herald.

VOL. VIII.

FREDERICTON, N. B., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1903.

NO. 283

LUMBERING AND FORESTRY IN SWEDEN.

Interesting Observations by a Canadian Writer.

(Alex. McLaurin in the Canadian Lumberman.)

I visited Sweden during the month of February, 1903; my idea in going over there was to see how they manufactured the lumber, how the mills were built, what kind of machinery was used and how they managed their forests.

The timber lands extend from the north of Sweden to within a few miles of Stockholm, the capital of the country.

There are only two kinds of timber there, viz., white wood, which resembles our white spruce in Ontario and red wood, which is something like our red pine, but a little closer in the grain. There is an abundant supply of these two woods, but of small size; the average runs from 6 to 9 inches at the top end, 20 to 28 feet long for winter sawing. The large logs will average 8 to 11 inches diameter. These are sawed in summer; there, is comparatively no 12 or 13 13 inches diameter timber.

Every farmer grows timber and markets a few trees every winter, just the same as a farmer in Canada would market his oats and hay. Wood is a regular commodity of trade amongst the farmers; every farmer preserves a portion of his farm which is adapted only to the raising of timber for this purpose, and a Swedish farmer will never attempt to clear or cultivate land which is stoney, reserving it for forest culture. The hills are all covered with timber. I only saw one hill which was denuded of forest, and that was caused by a fire. Fires are of rare occurrence. I saw no land of any consequence which had been run over and destroyed by fire. I was informed that there had only been one fire during the past year in the whole of Sweden. It was an insignificant little fire and was put out very quickly. Inasmuch as under the system of fire protection in Sweden, fire rangers may enforce the attendance of the militia, and all able bodied citizens may be compelled by the fire ranger to assist in the extinction of forest fires, the consequence is that a fire has no chance of extending very far under this system. There is a heavy fine upon any person refusing to assist at a forest fire. There was one thing which struck me very forcibly going up the country—that the railway ran through miles of forest, and I did not see a particle of land destroyed by fire along the tracks for a distance of 400 miles which I travelled on that railway, which runs up into the north of Sweden. I asked one of the largest lumbermen how they managed to keep the forest so close to the railway track from catching fire. The railway company is obliged to keep watchmen along the track during the dry season, in fact, they were living along the track this winter when I was there. Their houses were situated about a mile apart along the railway track. These men are railway employees, and their duty is to take all precautions against fire. The railways in Sweden are owned by the government, and in consequence these men are also government employees.

I travelled through the woods across country in a sleigh, through wood roads nearly all the way for about 30 miles, for the purpose of seeing the condition in which the forests were. I took particular notice of the forest floor in various parts, and where, on the private lots owned by the farmers, they cut their own firewood. The forest floor was cleaned up completely and no debris left. I saw a few tree tops in the bush, where they were manufacturing small square timber, chiefly four inches square, for the German market. I asked them what they were doing with such stuff as that. They told me it was for the German market. Everywhere I went the forest floor was clean, there was no underbrush such as we have in our country. It is about the closest cutting that I have ever seen; nowhere in Canada have I seen any such close cutting. The tops of some of the trees, which were too rough, were cut off and piled in with the slabs and edgings for charcoal. Every available piece of wood, which is not otherwise merchantable, is worked up into charcoal, so that the whole tree is utilized into merchantable stuff.

The government forest lands, for the

most part situated at the headwaters of the rivers, are divided into sections. The sections are simply blazed out. When the government decides to sell any of the timber or trees of a certain size, that is to say, merchantable trees, they are marked by the government ranger. The sale of the sections is made by auction, the lumbermen purchase the trees only that are marked. The government in offering the trees at auction gives an approximate estimate of the quantity of timber on each section, they give you the exact number of trees and an approximate average of the size, and what they will produce when cut down—this for the information of the purchaser. The government, however, is not bound by this estimate, only so far as the number of trees is concerned—the approximate estimate is given as a guide to the purchasers. The purchasers, of course, examine the sections which are to be sold, the government giving ample notice of the sales of these sections, and the purchasers examine for themselves the limits; in many cases where the purchaser has confidence in the skill of the explorer, they place explicit reliance upon the government report. They seem to rely on the honesty of each other. I never saw a people who placed such confidence in one another as do the Swedish people. This convinces me that their dealings are distinguished by great honesty.

There is no effort to cheat the government, and there is nothing done on the part of the government to lessen the confidence of the purchasers in the honesty and fidelity of the system. The fact is, the government, the farmers and the lumbermen work hand in hand, inasmuch as the timber revenue forms a very important item in the budget of the country. The government seems to realize that it is their duty to facilitate in every way the production of the article and its sale in such a way that the lumbermen can make a profit out of the business and all parties are satisfied.

I visited one of the largest lumbering concerns in Sweden. They were engaged in the manufacture of lumber since the year 1643; they have conducted the lumbering business through their ancestors in the same place, on the same river, since the year 1643. I saw the original deed granting a limit of 500 miles to the firm who established the business in 1643; of course the establishment has changed hands a number of times since the original grant, but the limits are operated still, and are valuable at the present day. The reason for this state of things is easily explained by the fact that the proper system of forest preservation has existed from the first, on these limits, and that this system is still in force at the present day.

The cut of the establishment is about eighty millions a year. I saw many thousands of logs within 10 miles of the mill, put out on the ice of the river this winter. The average was from 4 to 9 inches.

I investigated the question of the expense of getting timber out of the woods, and found that the cost of this department of lumbering differed very slightly from our own. The cost of manufacturing at the mills is much lower than ours. This is due, largely, first to cheaper labor, and secondly, the rate of insurance on mill properties and lumber yards. These two items reduced the cost of manufacture about one-half what it costs here.

From what I have seen in regard to Sweden, I think that the system there will result in a permanent supply of timber.

Timber does not grow as fast in Sweden as it does with us. It is estimated in Sweden that between 15 to 20 years are required to get a re-cut of 11 or 12 inches on the stump. From observation and experience I am of the opinion that from the sapling to the 12 inch spruce tree it will be about 30 years. The average growth pine from the sapling in propitious ground would be about two feet high for each year. A 12 inch pine would be at least 40 feet high.

I noticed in the northern part of Sweden farm after farm consisting of only four acres, or thereabout, of good land under cultivation. The balance of the farm was entirely in forest trees. These farmers supplement their agricultural products by the profits which they make out of forest culture, in fact, one might say that the greater part of a Swedish farm in this section of the country is

wood or timber farm, and the natives pay as much attention to the culture of the forest as our people do to their farms. If this practice had been followed by the colonies in the Province of Quebec, where similar circumstances exist, they would have a large forest on the farm, instead of a desolate, burnt up and valueless piece of ground with hills completely denuded of soil.

A lazy liver may be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. A stick is all right for the back of a lazy man. But it would be a savage as well as a stupid thing to beat a weary man or a starving man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging liver it is a great mistake to lash it with drastic drugs. In ninety nine cases out of a hundred a torpid or sluggish liver is but a symptom of an ill nourished body, whose organs are weary with overwork. Let your liver alone. Start with the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in proper working order, and see how quickly your liver will become active and energetic. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver trouble" by its wonderful control of the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood making glands, cleanses the system from poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the defection of other organs.

FOWLER'S JEWELLRY STORE.

A Place to Have a Look at Christmas
Jewelry and Optical Goods.

It is many years since Mr. J. D. Fowler, the popular jeweller first started business in Fredericton, and some time since he has by square dealing, and quick sales with small profits made a success of his business. The jewelry business of Mr. Fowler has grown until it is now one of the leading houses in its line in the city.

J. D. Fowler's jewelry store is situated opposite the post office on Queen street, and is the nearest jewelry store to the highway bridge.

Mr. Fowler carries a complete line of watches, including the famous Waltham and Elgin and other reliable makes. His clocks include English, brass, chime, alarm, and a number of other up-to-date time pieces, from a child's clock to a grandfather's. One novelty in the clock line, carried by Mr. Fowler is the Tick-tack clock. It is made in Germany by Junghans, the famous clock makers, and comes in pieces with directions so it can be put together by the children.

A full line of silver plate from leading houses in Canada is to be found here; the latest in a manicure set is in silver-ware and it can be seen at Fowler's. When you are looking through the stock take a glance at the China and wedge wood ware and see what you can find for Christmas in that department.

Mr. Fowler is sole agent here for the H. and A. Saunders gold filled chains and lockets, everyone of which are guaranteed.

The optical department has a graduate optician in charge and here you will find gold filled and rimless "specs," glasses, opera glasses, etc. Something new and convenient is the anti-sweat pencils. It will keep your glasses clean and bright when coming in out of the cold.

Money has no value in itself; its value lies entirely in the way in which it is spent—the more wisely, therefore, that is done the greater will be its worth.

Let a wise man blow off the impurities of his self, as a smith blows off the impurities of silver, one by one, little by little and from time to time.

FOOLS USE WASHES AND SNUFFS

Thinking perhaps they will cure Catarrh—but no one ever heard of a genuine cure following such senseless treatments. There is just one prompt and thorough cure for catarrh and it is fragrant healing Catarrhzone which goes right to the root of the trouble. It destroys the germs, heals the inflamed membranes and cures any case no matter how obstinate or long standing. "I experimented for years with catarrh remedies but found Catarrhzone the most rational and satisfactory," writes W. J. MacEachern of Waterville. "It cured me for all time." For a sure cure use only Catarrhzone. Complete outfit, \$1.00; trial size 25c.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

PNEUMONIA IS FILLING THE HOSPITALS.

Every day we hear of someone being taken with pneumonia. The only preventive is to get strong and keep your body healthy. Take Ferrozone which makes the rich red kind of blood that nourishes and stimulates the entire system. "I was all run down and an apt subject for pneumonia," writes A. B. Charters of Burlington, "when I tried Ferrozone. I didn't believe it was possible for Ferrozone to build me up so quickly. In a few days my appetite improved, color came into my cheeks and I felt stronger. I gained eight pounds and regained my old time vigor through using Ferrozone." Try Ferrozone, it assures health. Price 50c.

Charlotte County Politics.

(St. Andrew's Beacon.)

In this county there is a possibility of a change in the Conservative candidate. Though Mr. Ganong has not publicly expressed his intention of retiring from the field, it is understood he is seriously thinking of doing so. The pressure of a business, which continues to increase under liberal rule, and the frequent at-

tacks of a painful malady from which he unfortunately suffers, coupled with the hopelessness of the situation from a party standpoint, are understood to be the moving causes in his case. Mr. Ganong had the misfortune to unloose his political bark at a time when the conservative ship was in a state of helpless abandon: hence he has had little opportunity to exhibit his talents as a legislator or a political leader. Should he retire, it is not at all likely that the Conservative party would permit an election in this county by default, yet it is difficult to see what advantage such a contest would bring to either the constituency or the Conservative party. Mr. Armstrong's friends are pressing him to again allow himself to be placed in nomination as the liberal standard bearer. They feel that his labors on behalf of the maritime and other interests of the county and his knowledge of the wants of the people, gained from living among them, entitle him to consideration. Should this wish be general in the party, he would doubtless be inclined to accept another nomination, with good chances of success. The name of another possible candidate on the Liberal side is being mentioned, but as he has denied to some of his closest friends that he has any political aspirations, it is not likely that he will enter the field.



Miss Whittaker, a prominent club woman of Savannah, Ga., tells how she was entirely cured of ovarian troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a Uterine Tonic and Regulator. I suffered for four years with irregularities and Uterine troubles. No one but those who have experienced this dreadful agony can form any idea of the physical and mental misery those endure who are thus afflicted. Your Vegetable Compound cured me within three months. I was fully restored to health and strength, and now my periods are regular and painless. What a blessing it is to be able to obtain such a remedy when so many doctors fail to help you. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is better than any doctor or medicine I ever had. Very truly yours, Miss EASY WHITTAKER, 604 39th St., W. Savannah, Ga."

No physician in the world has had such a training or such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ills as Mrs. Pinkham. In her office at Lynn, Mass., she is able to do more for the ailing women of America than the family physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own trouble who will not take the pains to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free.

A letter from another woman showing what was accomplished in her case by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I am so grateful to you for the help Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me that I deem it but a small return to write you an expression of my experience.

"Many years suffering with weakness, inflammation, and a broken down system, made me more anxious to die than live, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound soon restored my lost strength. Taking the medicine only two weeks produced a radical change, and two months restored me to perfect health. I am now a changed woman, and my friends wonder at the change, it is so marvellous. Sincerely yours, Miss MATTIE HENRY, 429 Green St., Danville, Va."

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women prove beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.