



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., AUG. 15, 1883.

CHAUNCEY CARPENTER, a saw mill owner in Victoria, B. C., has absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of \$40,000. It is believed that he carried \$20,000 away with him.

THE American Lumber Company is building a tug to tow logs up stream, on the Taquamenon river to the company's mill at Dollarville, upper Michigan peninsula.

THE pine forest along the Adriatic at Ravenna, Italy, celebrated by Dante and Byron, and which furnished the shipyards of Rome and Venice, is to be cut down, because an excavation for a railroad has so drained the soil that the trees have died.

BUSH fires have spread over Victoria, B. C., and everywhere flames and smoke reign supreme. The island is similarly affected. The sky is filled with smoke so dense that the sun's rays cannot break through it. There has been no rain for nearly three months.

THE Ottawa Citizen of August 4th says:—The American barge Marquis of Lorne took the unusually large load of 240,000 feet of lumber to-day from McClymont & Co.'s millyard, New Edinburgh, to New York. The barge James G. Blaine took a similar load from the same place to Whitehall, N. Y., at the same time.

THE Winnipeg Commercial of July 31, says: There has been no change in the lumber market since last week. The mills are busily engaged working up last winter's cut of logs, and the amount of lumber turned out will be very large, more than the demand will require. The old table of rates still holds, but cash customers can get a considerable reduction.

THE Chicago Lumber Trades Journal says:—From the reports of our lumber capitalists seeking the Canadian Northwest on speculative tours it is quite presumable that that region of timber lands will experience a boom. Explorations are being made which, from advices, will undoubtedly culminate in very extensive purchases by American buyers; in fact such has been the result in several instances.

SEVERAL cargoes of lumber have lately been shipped from Manistique, Mich., to eastern markets. There is a considerable accumulation of lumber at that point.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the important auction sale of valuable timber limits to be held at Ottawa on August 28th, the particulars of which may be found in our advertising columns.

A SIMPLE device for gauging weather or clap boards has been patented by Mr. J. O. McEwen, of Lochloosa, Fla. The device may be readily set for indicating the inclination and set for the board, and it is readily adjustable for boards of different widths. This implement may be provided with hooks upon which may be hung the various tools used by the workmen, which will thereby be always readily at hand convenient for use.

A PULP mill at Yarmouth, Me., which consumes 10,000 cords of poplar annually, which is equivalent to 1,536,000 feet board measure, is having 1,800 cords furnished by James Irish, of Hartford. The pulp wood was cut on Swift and Ellis rivers, and is peeled before going into the water. The entire lot will be floated down the Androscoggin to Lewiston, where it is taken out at the rate of 50 cords per day, and transported by rail to Yarmouth.

THE Lumber World thinks the forestry associations should turn their attention to cyclones, which appear to have joined the ranks of the "denuders." A cyclone in Michigan, recently, leveled acres of timber, making as clean a sweep that hardly a tree was left standing. An excellent idea of the irresistible power of these storms may be gathered from the report from Wisconsin of the trunk of an oak two feet in diameter torn in two, and a hickory twisted into splinters.

THE Timber Trades Journal of July 21, says:—As far as the Quebec trade is concerned, although a considerable spring fleet is handy to our shores, we do not think the shipments this season will be very large. The market here offers but little encouragement to shippers, and very few cargoes we believe will be shipped on speculation. Spruce is said to be in somewhat better demand at Quebec, but the stocks of lower port are known to be large, and importers here will be in no hurry to advance on their previous offer as long as they think they have the whip hand.

THE Railway Review gives the following statistics as to the annual supply of cross ties required for the railways in the United States: There are about 119,000 miles of railway in operation in that country at the present time, which have an average of 2,816 cross ties per mile of track, making a total of 335,104,000 cross ties now in use. Allowing 160 as the average yield per acre of woodland, the number now in use upon the railways in the United States represents the stumpage of 2,094,400 acres of land, and during the next six years this amount of timber land will be levied upon to renew the existing 335,104,000 cross ties at a cost of \$187,552,000.

MR. FRATUS HIBBAED, of South Barre, N. Y., has recently patented a machine for finishing staves, so that when the barrel or tub is set up and trussed it is ready to receive the head without the use of the usual hand tools for leveling, chamfering, and crozing. Further, the object is to give uniform depth of croze in barrels having staves of varying thickness, instead of making the croze too deep in thin staves and too shallow in thick ones, as is generally the case in hand work. A revolving mandrel carries the tools, and a feed bed with travelling belts carries the staves. The parts are made adjustable and self-adjusting, according to the thickness of stave.

IRREGULAR DEALS.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

DEAR SIR.—We notice a great many deals shown by our circular saw to be $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thicker one end than the other. The thickest

end being where the saw enters the log. Can you or any of your numerous readers give us the reason of it?

Yours truly,
Rivier Ouelle, P. Q. A SUBSCRIBER.

WILL IT PAY TO PRESERVE AND RE-PLANT OUR FORESTS?

NOW that more prominence is being given to the subject of forestry, there is no doubt there will be many asking: Will it pay to preserve and replant our forests?

As this is a practical and pertinent question; is, in fact, the key stone to the solution of what is and what is not the duty of the Provincial Government in the premises, let us briefly state a few of the facts given in Mr. Phipps' recent pamphlet bearing upon this particular point.

In Hanover the Government control 600,000 acres, the maintenance of which costs them about \$650,000 annually, while the annual revenue averages about \$1,500,000, leaving a profit of about \$850,000 per annum, or about \$1.50 per acre per annum.

In Prussia there are 20,000,000 acres under forest. One half of this is private property. The remainder is owned by the state, and commercial and ecclesiastical corporations and yields an income of about \$14,000,000 yearly against an expenditure of \$7,600,000, leaving as net income about 63 cents per acre.

In Saxony there are nearly 400,000 acres worked at an expense of \$500,000 per annum, and yielding a revenue of \$1,750,000, or a net yearly rental of \$3 per acre per annum.

Bavaria has 3,002,000 acres under forest, the returns from which, after paying all expenses (which includes the replanting of 30,000 acres annually), is about \$1.50 per acre per annum.

In Austria they have less than 2,000,000 acres of productive forest, and little attention having been paid to the subject in that country until recently, the net income is only a little over twenty-five cents per acre per annum.

These are the only figures given as to forests which have long been under government supervision, and managed with a view to their maintenance and the obtaining of a permanent revenue therefrom, but they certainly must be admitted as going to support the soundness of the views of those who are urging upon the Provincial authorities the propriety of adopting efficient measures for the maintenance and replanting of those public lands, which from their nature and situation are better adapted for the growth of timber than for tillage.

FORESTRY.

Dr. Nelles, of Victoria University, writes thus to the editor of the Globe:—

SIR,—I have read with very great satisfaction the pamphlet by Mr. R. W. Phipps, "On the Necessity of Preserving and Replanting Forests." It purports to have been prepared "at the instance of the Government of Ontario," and is full of the most valuable information on the important subject on which it treats, and it is high time that both our Legislature and the people at large were aroused to act with more intelligence and energy in reference to this great public interest. The old adage, "What is everybody's business is nobody's," seems to have been once more illustrated in this matter. Let us hope that a wiser policy is likely to prevail in the future, and that not only the Province of Ontario, but the entire Dominion will seek to remedy as speedily as possible the carelessness and mistakes of the past.

Mr. Phipps has evidently put forth a great deal of research, and has confirmed his own extensive experience by collecting from various recent and trustworthy sources a mass of information such as the general public sorely needs, which it could not otherwise have easily obtained. In fact, it is one of those cases in which it is not only necessary to provide the information, but to enforce its application by Governmental authority. In this matter, as in educational and sanitary measures, we encounter not only gross ignorance, but indolence, apathy, and selfishness, which together make up a stubborn *vis inertia* that only an enlightened and public-spirited Legislature can overcome. As we read Mr. Phipps' well written pages we get a vivid and rather melancholy view of the

power of popular stupidity, and feel that there are blunders worse than crimes, or at least equal to crimes in their evil effect. Some persons may consider this strong language to use in speaking about "trees," but the language will not be deemed too strong by those who have carefully weighed the facts and reasonings embodied in this most excellent report. For it is not, as some may imagine, merely a question of firewood and lumber. There are involved as well the important matters of climate, of soil, of comfort, of beauty, and of health, in fact the great agricultural and general interests of the people for centuries to come. Nor let any one foolishly suppose that it is entirely a providential affair which only He who made the forests can control. Those who read the pages of this pamphlet will learn that God has put us in trust with our forests much in the same way as that in which He has given us our cattle, our harvests, and our orchards. We may preserve or destroy, and within limits reproduce, the one as well as the other. And it is not too much to say that the former are almost as indispensable as the latter.

The Hon. S. C. Wood, the late Treasurer Ontario, deserves well of his country for having introduced his timely measure to encourage tree planting. That Act relates, I believe, entirely to ornamental trees, but it is worth considering whether some legislative enactment could not wisely be adopted to encourage the planting of trees in certain districts upon a larger scale. The practice of other countries, as shown by Mr. Phipps, should at least lead to some investigation on the part of our legislators, and the report now published may perhaps be intended as a step in that direction. It is well that so much space is given in the report to this branch of the subject, for, contrary to the popular notion, it does seem possible to rear a harvest of trees, and within such a limited time that he who plants the acorns may himself build a house or a ship with the oaks they produce. But if it be necessary that the father should plant and the children reap, it will only be another example of the great law of life. Numerous extracts from other reports and communications are furnished by Mr. Phipps to show the ease, rapidity, and success with which groves and forests of trees of various kinds have been produced in Canada and elsewhere. I have not space for lengthy quotations here, but will cite one passage, and trust the public journals in noticing this report will make other selections. The following extract is from the pen of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Eastern Nebraska:—

"Twenty years ago cordwood sold in Nebraska City for seven or eight and sometimes ten dollars a cord, and that, too, when her population was not one-fifth of what it is now; and, notwithstanding the demand for fuel is at least ten times greater than in 1857, it is a fact that good merchantable wood can be bought in our streets for from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cord. The reason of this is simply from the fact that the natural groves have been protected from fire, and the artificial groves are turning out an abundance of good wood, such as the necessities of the country demand for fuel. It will agreeably surprise anyone not acquainted with the fact to know the amount of timber one acre of land will produce in the course of ten years. Mr. Richard Justice, who came here (Otoe county) in 1857, and planted about ten acres of cottonwood in 1859, has one or two outhouses built from hewed logs taken from that grove, and the family have all the fuel they need. Hundreds of such cases might be mentioned throughout the eastern portion of the State, did space permit."

On the whole the Government of Ontario is much to be commended for procuring and publishing the information contained in this document, and both the Government and the general public are to be congratulated on having found so competent a man to write and compile what is here published. The accomplished author I have not the pleasure of knowing, but it is seldom one finds in our "blue books" (as they are called) so much practical experience and scientific knowledge combined with literary taste and excellence of style. I have not attempted to give a minute analysis or extended review of the report, but I am deeply convinced of the importance of the subject which it dis-