

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interest of the lumber trade and of allied industries throughout the Dominion being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion of them by others.

Special pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world so as to afford to the trade in Canada information upon which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market but, also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way effecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN with its special class of readers is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for three successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

THE managers of land and improvement companies, boards of trade, and citizens generally, should give all possible encouragement to new enterprises offering employment to the working class. Every new saw mill, furniture factory, planing mill, machine shop, or new enterprise of whatever description, giving employment to labor, is an advantage to any community where such establishments are needed, and should be encouraged by every legitimate means.

PULP manufacturers are deeply interested in an electrical method of reducing wood in the manufacture of pulp. By this new process it is claimed that the fibre is manufactured so cheaply that the entire pulp business will be revolutionized, and the digesters now in use will be driven out of use. Keiner, in Germany, has been experimenting for several years with electricity in this direction, and is said to have succeeded in perfecting the process. A patent has been applied for in the United States.

"I NOTICE one thing," says an observant manufacturer, "and that is hardwood logs, especially oak, that have been placed in the water immediately after cutting and allowed to thoroughly soak, make brighter lumber, with less tendency to sap stain, than that from logs that are left on the ground for several months. I find, also, that in green logs, if sawed immediately after cutting, and the lumber is thoroughly steamed preparatory to placing it in the dry kiln, the same results will be obtained, greatly enhancing the value of the lumber for fine finishing purposes."

AUTHORITY has been granted by the Newfoundland legislature for the granting of lands from five to fifty miles in extent for a period of 99 years, the timber on which may be used for manufacturing wood pulp. Large areas of stunted timber, principally spruce and fir, are to be found in Newfoundland which is admirably adapted to the making of pulp. A company has been formed at St. John, some of whom are English capitalists, and it is expected that they will go into the business on a large scale.

FORESTS of evergreen trees are conveniently situated in Manitoba, where magnificent spruce woods are separated from an existing main line of railway by only twenty or thirty miles of level prairie, with the extensive and rapidly filling country to the north, and to which settlement the railway could soon be extended, where, north of the mountains, fresh forests of spruce would be reached and other resources developed. Experienced and wealthy Ottawa lumbermen have had men engaged for months every summer ranging those rich forests of spruce, securing timber limits.

THE Dundas *Standard*, an ably conducted weekly, has the following good words to say of this journal:—"THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, formerly published at Peterborough, has removed to the centre of trade in this province, Toronto. This excellent journal, devoted to the lumber trade and allied industries, is the only representative of the business in Canada, and it is not too much to say that it is a credit not only to the section of trade it represents but to the journalism of this country as well. Mr. Arthur G. Mortimer, the editor and publisher, is the right man in the right place, and any interested should send their \$ in at once. They will get their value."

A MEETING of the creditors of S. & J. Armstrong, McKellar, Muskoka, was held at the Walker House on July 3rd. The firm commenced business in 1870, as general dealers and lumbering merchants. In 1881 they claimed to be worth over \$20,000, but a couple of years later they affected a compromise with their creditors for 50 cents on the dollar. In August last they asked for an extension of time, which was granted. It is said their liabilities are now about \$20,000, and in a circular which they have issued they state they will not be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar. William Beattie, of Parry Sound, is the largest creditor, being interested to the extent of over \$4,000 and the others are mostly in Toronto. An offer of 50 cents on the dollar was made and after looking carefully into the matter the creditors decided to accept. It is therefore likely the firm will continue business under this arrangement.

IN a paper read before the recent inter-national conference of state boards of health, held at Nashville, Tenn., Dr. P. H. Bryce, of Toronto, speaking of the protective and climatic influence of forests, states that it is a matter of not only national solicitude and state concern, but also of individual interest, that the strongest possible pressure by means of the press and personal influence be brought to bear on legislatures, national and local, with a view of initiating some broad and comprehensive scheme for nationalizing all the territory of the great watersheds, and for the appointment of forest officers, both state and federal, with extended executive powers, who shall survey the whole areas, lay out reservations where needed to protect valleys and their towns and cities, and to extend the work already initiated of a general tree planting and cultivation. Dr. Bryce gives his reasons at length for believing that cyclones, water spouts, hailstorms, etc.,

which are increasing in frequency and destructiveness, result directly from the clearing away of the forests, and should their destruction continue he thinks the permanency of spring and deep water courses will soon be affected.

BENEATH the foundations of Savoy palace, London, oak, elm, beech and chestnut piles and planks were found in a state of perfect preservation, after having been there for 650 years. While taking down the old wall of Tunbridge castle, Kent, there was found in the middle of a thick stone wall a timber curve, which had been enclosed for 700 years. Some timber of an old bridge was discovered while digging for the foundation of a house at Ditton park, Windsor, which ancient records incline us to believe were placed there prior to the year 1296. The durability of timber out of ground is even greater still. The roof of the basilica of St. Paul, at Rome, was framed in the year 818; and now after more than a thousand years, it is still sound, and the original cypress wood doors of the same building, after being in use more than 600 years, were, when replaced by others of brass, perfectly free from rot or decay, the wood retaining its original odor. The timber dome of St. Mark, Venice, is still good, though more than 850 years old. The roof of the Jacobin convent at Paris, which is of fir, was executed more than 450 years ago.

"The report that Canada proposes to remove the export duty from logs in return for the reduction of the duty on Canadian lumber to \$1 dollar per thousand is viewed with much distrust by lumbermen in the Saginaw Valley. It is a doubtful story. The Canadian parliament has never yet conceded anything that the Canucks could evade or avoid. Such action, however, would be greeted with satisfaction as well as surprise says a Michigan man."

The above extract is taken from the *Lumber Trade Journal*, of Chicago, a first-class paper in its line, but like its contemporaries, a little too much inclined to throw mud at anything Canadian. The statement that "the Canadian parliament has never conceded anything that Canucks could evade or avoid" is simply rot. Whenever it has been necessary for the two countries to discuss commercial relations on any subject the Canadian government has invariably shown a disposition to do its share towards bringing about the desired results. In fact, as a rule, it has gone more than half way and made concessions which were not in accordance with the sentiment of our people. So far as the question of the export duty on logs is concerned, such duty was found necessary to counteract the effect of the import duty on our lumber, and had not the import duty been in force, no duty on our logs would have been thought of. Once let the American government abolish the duty on our manufactured lumber and there is no question but what the export duty on logs will soon be a thing of the past. Fair and honest dealing is all we want, and we have no hesitation in saying that any action on the part of Congress to bring about a freer exchange of lumber products will be heartily seconded by the Dominion parliament. We have shown no disposition towards hoggishness in this country, which is more than we can say of our neighbors across the border.

THE alarming number of fires which are continually occurring in the saw and planing mills of this country, and the fabulous amount of property which goes up in smoke should be a warning to mill owners not to neglect keeping a full line of insurance on their property. The words "no insurance" or "insurance very small" are too often to be found in reports of such occurrences. Fire insurance has saved many an unfortunate lumberman from utter bankruptcy, and has enabled the parties to continue business successfully. The most successful lumberman keep well insured at all times, and