



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., OCT. 16, 1883.

ATTENTION!

In view of a proposed change in the business relations of the proprietors of this Journal it has become necessary that they should insist upon an early settlement of all overdue subscriptions and accounts. As the present proprietors have been exceptionally lenient with their patrons in money matters, they trust their present appeal for a prompt settlement of their little bills will not be made in vain to any of them. Individually, it is true, these bills are not large, but when taken collectively they amount to a sum which renders it of importance that they should be converted into bankable funds without delay, even had not such a course been rendered absolutely necessary for the reason already stated.

THE manufacture of barrels, kegs, and all descriptions of wooden ware is about to be commenced at Montreal with a capital of \$100,000.

THE Pope lumber mill, of L'Assomption, Que., an exchange bank asset, is under negotiation at a price said to be over \$80,000. It cost them \$75,000.

EDDY of Hull, claims to have the largest saw mill and the largest match factory in the world. The mills of Messrs. Perley & Pattie and J. R. Booth of the same city, each turn out 2,000,000 feet per week.

PROMINENT lumber merchants in Bangor, Me., are negotiating for the erection of a large steam mill on the shores of Silver lake, in that state. Into this lake the logs of 100,000 acres of heavily timbered land can be driven, and the sawed product can be loaded from the mill into cars for shipment to Bangor.

A KINDLING-WOOD company, called the Eureka Manufacturing Company, is being formed at Muskegon, Mich., with a capital of \$10,000. The object is to build a factory near the mill of the Beldor Manufacturing Company to replace the one burned at North Muskegon.

OWING to the moderate views of log operators this season, it is predicted at Saginaw that the horse market this winter will be quiet in Michigan. Lumbermen have stock enough on hand to begin operations, and light operations from Canada, Ohio and Illinois will likely be the rule.

CALDWELL, the well-known lumberman and mill owner of Carleton Place, has 800,000 logs lying on the Upper Mississippi river and its tributaries. He cannot get them down on account of the decision in the McLaren-Caldwell case and his mill is at present idle for want of stuff to cut.

FIRST-CLASS wood-working machinery is being rapidly introduced into many sections of the southern states. Factories are springing up on every hand. On account of their superb timber growths, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas, are the most favored localities at present. Saw mills, shingle mills, barrel and stave factories are busy and the number is rapidly increasing.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company (limited) held in Fredericton, the following directors were elected:—Lord Elphinstone, Hon. Isaac Burpee, Hon. Donald A. Smith, Sir John McNeill, George Stephen, Samuel Thorne, E. R. Burpee, K. Tod and O. H. Northcote. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Lord Elphinstone was elected President, and W. J. Whitehead, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE statement that shantymen were being offered \$30 a month and board to go to the Michigan lumber regions is incorrect. Eighty-four men have left for Mackinaw to work for an American lumber company. They were hired for \$16 per month and board. Another gang has been hired by the Diamond Match Company at wages averaging from \$18 to \$20 per month. The lumber business on the Ottawa and tributary rivers is being restricted owing to the slack market.

T. W. HASTINGS, of Mosher & Fisher, Bay City, Mich., says that his firm will curtail the log crop the coming winter at least one-half, and will put in but 20,000 feet and no Norway. Whitney & Remick will curtail one-half of their intended in-put. Judd, Clark & Co do not propose to cut a stick, and a number of large concerns propose to take in all the fall they usually carry. At the close of the season it is estimated there will be 300,000,000 feet of logs in the Tittabawassee booms.

THE Albany Argus says.—There has been a good attendance of buyers in Albany, who have purchased freely, although no exceptionally large sales have been reported. The transactions have been in all kinds of pine, which are firmly held, and the tendency of the market is toward an advance, which is rendered necessary by the high rates of lake and canal transportation. In Michigan and Canada the transactions have been only fair. Good and high runs are scarce and in active demand. There is a scarcity of vessels on the lakes and boats on the canal. Many of the latter have been freighted from here to New York and vicinity, but have now gone west again, and expect to make two more trips to Albany this season. Spruce and hemlock continue scarce. Recent rains have not been enough to furnish sufficient water in Northern New York to keep the mills in motion, but enough has been manufactured to keep a fair supply in the market, without any accumulation on the yards. Lath are coming in steadily, and are taken as soon as received. The stock of hardwoods is only fair, but continuous receipts keep an assortment in the yards, for which there is a steady demand. Shingles are in sufficient stock for the requirements of the market.

THE Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest have decided that log cutting should be curtailed, because the forests cannot stand the drain and the present production largely overstocks the market.

THE Hull correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* says:—This season has soon quite a revival in Quebec pine, some of the local firms have operated in it with satisfaction, although they have not touched it for some years.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Woodstock, Ont., on the forenoon of Sept 18th, completely destroying Pocock's planing mills on York street, together with a large quantity of lumber; the loss is about \$10,000. Cain's printing office caught fire in several places.

THE Belleville *Intelligencer* of Oct. 9, says:—Five drams of timber, containing 160,000 feet, were forwarded from here on Saturday last, to Quebec, in tow of the *Donar*. Four drams, containing 125,000 ft. will be sent from here on Saturday, to the same destination.

THE Belleville *Intelligencer* says that Messrs. Gilmour & Co. intend to cut 150,000 pieces on their timber limits this winter, 70,000 of which will be floated down the Moira. They now have about 100,000 pieces in the different streams of Hastings and Peterborough counties.

THE long pending suit brought by Messrs. George and Andrew Holland, to recover possession of certain timber and mineral lands in Portland township, Ottawa County, decided at Aylmer in favor of the plaintiffs. Some years ago the Quebec Government cancelled the title of Messrs. Holland and resold the land to Ross Bros., who are now compelled to pay costs and render an account of all timber taken from the land by them. The decision is an important one, as numbers of titles to land were cancelled at the same time as the one in question.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HEMLOCK.

The following letter appears in the *Montreal Witness*:—

SIR,—I cut the following extract out of one of your late issues: "Canadian hemlock bark is to be admitted free of duty into the United States. We have cleared most of our forests pretty well of hemlock and in a few years more the freedom of so large a market will make tanning a lost art in Canada for lack of bark. Can nothing be done to protect it and to secure a continuance of so important a natural industry?"

A remedy was once proposed by the Conservative Government, about 1872 or 1873, if I remember right, viz., an export duty on hemlock bark. The leading tanners had petitioned for an export duty on the ground that their important industry was threatened with destruction by the wholesale exportation of hemlock bark, and the Government introduced a motion to that effect, but allowed it to drop on account of the opposition of a few members in whose constituencies hemlock was still plentiful and whose constituents found it their interest to export the bark to the states. I remember the incident well, having supported the Government on that question. You remember that, in those days, protection was at a discount; no public man, Liberal or Conservative, dared to call himself a protectionist, and it was alleged that such an export duty would be rank protection. Now, under the National Policy, I suppose the Government will not be ashamed to protect our leather industry, even if, in order to do so, they must have recourse to protection. Absolute protection appears to me as contrary to common sense as absolute free trade, especially for a country like ours. Would it not be better to study our wants, apply either the one or the other of those systems to each separate case, as it will be found more advantageous. Such ought to be the aim of a true National Policy. In the case of hemlock bark, the United States appear to have found it so, when they deviate from their policy of protection to admit hemlock bark free of duty. Hemlock timber will, before long, become valuable, as pine and spruce are getting scarcer. It is well known that, in a

great majority of cases, hemlock is now felled merely for the sake of the bark and the timber allowed to rot on the ground. Everything that encourages the export of hemlock bark tends to encourage that great waste.

H. G. JOLY.

Pointe Platon, Sept. 29, 1883.

ALGERIAN FORESTS.

The forests comprised in the colonized parts of Algeria include at the present time 14,000,000 of trees—viz., 6,019,011 large forest trees and 8,373,569 mulberries, resinous, and ornamental trees. According to the official returns there are 278,325 hectares covered with cork oak, 605,623 with evergreen oak, 42,742 with cedar, while the remainder of the forest area is occupied by the trees known as oak-zeen, Aleppo pine, chuya, wild olive, eucalyptus, pistachio, locust bean, broom, etc. The majority of the cork trees are in the province of Constantine, fringing the coast of La Calle and Bougie. Here also grows the oak-zeen, peculiar to Algeria, which resembles the white oak, but has a leaf like a chestnut. Some of these trees, and especially in the forest of Skira on the Tunis frontier, grow to a colossal size and are excellent for shipbuilding purposes. The chestnut flourishes in the forest of Edough, near Bona, while the plains in the neighborhood of the coast contain elm and ash, and the river valleys willow, elder and poplar. The lower chains of the Atlas range are covered with evergreen oak, mingled with broom and sweet acorn oaks. On the ranges above are the thuya, Aleppo pine and maple, though these latter are limited in their localities, such as the Aures hills and the environs of Bathna, where the summits of the mountains are thickly planted with cedar. Toward the coast of the province of Algeria are the forests of Sahel and Mazafran, near Kolehah, the latter possessing huge ash trees interlaced with the wild vine; but the true forest country does not commence until we reach the Atlas mountains, where at the forests of Ak-Fordoun with very large oak-zeens, the forest of Beni-Menasser, consisting principally of wild olive the forest of Ourensenis, of thuya and Aleppo pine, and the venerable forest of Tenlet-el-Haad where the cedars are from five feet to eighteen feet in circumference and from forty-five feet to 100 feet in height.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER.

Mr. Alexander, of the National Investment Company, who recently returned to Toronto from a trip to the Pacific coast, gave some interesting notes of his experience to a reporter: "The Douglas fir, sometimes called Oregon pine, is the principal timber exported. At the spikedriving on the C. P. R., the Governor of Washington Territory said that all the Oregon pine came from Washington Territory. He should have added British Columbia. The demand for that timber is increasing from year to year. There are dense forests of it around the Sound, and on the shores of British Columbia, but the most of the accessible limits have been secured. At Burrard's Inlet ten large vessels were loading, one mill running night and day. The destination of these cargoes were, London, San Francisco, Melbourne, Port Philip, China, and South American ports. The timber for San Francisco and Australia consisted largely of flooring, planed, tongued and grooved. The forests are not so liable to be burned by bush fires as in the east, except where they have been logging camps, the rainfall during the winter months being sufficient to keep the mosses and ferns damp, the sun's rays being excluded by the density of the forest."

THE UPPERIST JOHN.

The *Frederickton Capital* says: On the Upper St. John, Hon. Mr. Randolph will cut about 10,000,000 feet, a reduction of about 30 per cent. on last year's yield, which he is understood to have sold at very good figures. Robert Connors, Wm. H. Murray's main man, who usually operates to the extent of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet, and who last season only cut 8,000,000, states that he will not realize more than half that amount this year. Last winter between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 feet of spruce were harvested on the Upper St. John