



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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A. G. Mortimer, Peterborough, Ont.

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All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to A. G. MORTIMER, Peterborough, Ont.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. NOV. 1, 1884

We expect a great rush of subscriptions during the next few weeks, as a result of our low offer for the balance of the year. Send in your quarter.

We desire to secure active agents in every county who are willing to work on liberal pay to take subscriptions for the CANADA LUMBERMAN. Outfits and sample copies free.

The September fire report for the United States and Canada shows that the fire bug, the small boy with matches and the hired girl and her kerosene can are still putting in their deadly work. Only \$6,500,000 worth of property was consumed, but the annual aggregate this year will far exceed that of 1883.

THERE are increasing signs of an improvement in trade in England, and some branches already show a marked advance in prices, notably in wool, and to some extent in metals. Commercial reports from nearly all the large centres of industry are unanimous in stating that a more hopeful feeling generally prevails.

A new and plausible explanation of the destructive fire occurring in pine forests is offered. The pine resin exuding from the trees is often of lens shape, and before it thoroughly hardens frequently of crystalline clearness. It is surmised that while in that condition a resin lens may focus the sun's rays upon some light twig or resinous point and so start a blaze that quickly eats up a forest.

REPORTS from Ottawa are rather discouraging as regards the American demand for lumber. The state of affairs is principally attributed to the recent strikes in New York and other States. It is estimated that the stocks now piled at the Chaudiere, and which will likely not be removed this season, is greater than at any similar period during the past ten years. Owing to the labor trouble referred to industry was paralyzed for several months, the result being that American lumbermen were left with large supplies on hand. When the strikes ended they were unable to make as large sales as were expected, hence the accumulation at Ottawa.

A VALUABLE sale of timber limits took place at the Russell house, Ottawa, on the 19th Oct., there being a large attendance of capitalists. The limits in question are situated on the Georgian Bay as per government map, being berths Nos. 6, 14, 15, 113, 186, 187 and 198, containing 36 square miles each; and those on Lake Nipissing, being berths Nos. 12, 20, 31 and 33, containing 30 square miles each. There were disposed of No. 6 to Mr. J. G. Bryson, at \$11,300, No. 15 to Mr. David Moore, at \$15,100, and No. 187 to A. & T. McArthur for \$25,100.

PROMINENT shingle manufacturers in Aroostook, Me., say that the present arrangement of manufacturing Aroostook lumber in Americanized New Brunswick mills, taken in connection with the rates of freight for shingles from Aroostook to Boston, if continued, will drive every shingle manufacturer in upper Maine out of business. They assert, and give figures to prove, that lumber cut in Aroostook can be run to St. John or in the provinces, manufactured and returned to the States for from 20 to 25 cents cheaper than they can be made there and shipped by rail at present rates.

DURING the past month a meeting of gentlemen was held at Chelms, Eng., for the purpose of testing the various qualities of different colonial timbers exhibited at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The object of the meeting was to bring together the leading civil engineers, timber merchants, builders and other users of wood, to meet experts from the various colonies and to witness the conversion of samples of the woods into railway sleepers, joinery, casks, spokes for wheels, etc. We have not yet learned the result of the investigation.

THE publisher of the CANADA LUMBERMAN desires to obtain a reliable and well informed correspondent in every lumbering centre in the Dominion of Canada, and to that end would ask those disposed to act as such, to communicate the fact at once stating the facilities they possess for obtaining reliable, early and full information as to the lumber trade in their respective districts, and the remuneration which they will expect for their services as such correspondents.

MR. HOOPER, President of the Carpenters and Joiners' Guild, and member of the London Chamber of Commerce, has recently given some attention to an examination of the woods of Canada as shown at the Colonial Exhibition. As the outcome of his inspection, he is now visiting Canada to inquire into the possibility of obtaining direct from the Dominion the various kinds of woods used in carriage building. Mr. Hooper will spend some time in Ontario, where the chief supply may be met with, and will on his return read a paper on the subject before the Guild. Professor Macdonald, we believe, to read a paper giving further details as to the qualities and uses of Canadian woods.

IT is curious to note that in the long list of national emblems there are but two trees, viz., the lime or linden tree for Prussia and the pomegranate of Spain. All other nations are represented by flowers or plants which do not rise to the dignity of trees. King Henry VII chose the hawthorn as his device, because the crown of Richard III was found in a hawthorn bush at Bosworth. - E. The writer of the above, although an American, evidently forgets that in Canada we have a tree which has long been considered an emblem of the country. We call it the maple, and have every reason to be proud of it.

FIRES, lumbering, tanning, wood pulp mills, charcoal, iron smelting, railroad building, all draw on the forest growth, and these are legitimate demands. Fires are the great causes of destruction of forests. In 1880, if the report presented by Prof. C. S. Sargent is reliable, the area burnt over in the United States was 10,250,000 acres, and the value of property destroyed \$25,462,250. In the State of New York, according to the same authority, 149,491 acres were burned over, with a loss of something like \$1,250,000. The largest number of these fires of

any one class were traced to farmers clearing land and allowing brush fires to communicate with the forest. Locomotives are set down among the list of causes, as having set fire to woods 508 times, hunters 628 times, malles 202 times, clearing land 1,152 times.

FOR the balance of the year we will send one copy of the CANADA LUMBERMAN to any one sending us 25 cents. To new subscribers who will send us \$1 we will mail the LUMBERMAN from now until the 1st of January, 1885. Every lumberman, saw-mill owner and wood-worker in the Dominion should accept this very liberal offer. As this is the only journal of the kind in Canada, and as we propose making it a thoroughly representative organ for the lumber and wood-working industries none can afford to do without it. Send us your money, and receive in return a paper which will keep you acquainted with the ins and outs of the trade, and especially a complete market report.

SOME idea of the extent to which mechanical ingenuity and efficiency have advanced may be had from the following statement:—"It is now possible to construct a complete sewing machine in a minute, or sixty in one hour; a reaper every fifteen minutes, or less; three hundred watches in a day, complete in all their appointments. More important than this even is the fact that it is possible to construct a locomotive in a day. From the plans of the draughtsman to the execution of them by the workmen, every wheel, lever, valve and rod may be constructed from the metal to the engine intact. Every rivet may be driven in the boiler, every tube in the tube sheets, and from the smoke stack to the ash-pan a locomotive may be turned out in one working day, completely equipped, ready to do the work of a hundred horses."

ON all the days in the week "Washing Day" is looked upon by the average house wife as the most disagreeable and least to be desired. Inventive genius, however, is coming to the rescue in this as in all other departments of labor, and what a few years ago took a whole day to accomplish can now be done in a couple of hours, and the heavy work of the operation almost entirely dispensed with. A reference to our advertising columns will show the merits of the Improved Washer and Bleacher, manufactured by Mr. C. W. Dennis, Toronto, Ont. This simple device has proved a surprise wherever introduced, and although weighing but four pounds, is so constructed as to do any kind of washing without injury to the finest fabric, and in a marvellously short time. The inventor has selected the LUMBERMAN as the medium to more fully introduce his machine to the public of Canada, and as far as our knowledge of this washer goes, we can recommend the same to the wives of our readers as the best article of the kind yet introduced.

CHURCHILL & SIM. (London, Eng.) in their October circular, show that the slight improvement which began to make itself felt in August has been maintained through September, foreign wood in particular having met with better demand at gradually advancing prices. There is an important reduction in the stock of foreign deals, and a large increase in that of colonial pine. The supply from Canada to the end of September has been—Pine deals, &c., 1,549,000 pieces against 1,161,000 pieces in 1885; spruce, 1,051,000 pieces against 1,188,000 pieces in 1885; and from New Brunswick, &c.:—Spruce deals, &c., 344,000 pieces against 281,000 pieces in 1885; birch timber 2,000 pieces against 3,000 pieces in 1885. Spruce deals have been slightly reduced in stock. Pine has been sent in more liberally, and the stock compares unfavorably with that of last year. The variations in value have been unimportant. Timber generally remains unaltered. London is fairly supplied with all classes of Canadian timber; but the general demand is not satisfactory. Business during the month has been entirely by private sale.

THE "Toronto Permanent Exhibition of Manufactures" is something quite new for Canada, and when in operation will doubtless prove not only an interesting place to visit, but also a profitable place in which to do business. The scheme has been set on foot by Messrs.

Nicholls & Howland of the Queen City, and a special building is now being erected which will be ready for occupation by January next. Some of the advantages likely to accrue to manufacturers are in brief as follows:—The exhibition will be free to all and open throughout the year. It will afford the advantages of a Toronto branch establishment at a very moderate cost. Competent salesmen will be in charge for the purpose of explaining the merits of each exhibit to interested visitors. Machinery will be shown in motion, and the whole establishment will, to all appearances, be a hive of industry.

"BEAUTIFUL HOMES and How to Build Them" is the title of a little book just issued by W. B. Judson, publisher of the *Northwestern Lumberman*, Chicago. It contains a series of practical building plans, comprising something like 19 separate designs for modern frame and brick dwellings, a church and a public school. They were drawn by a prominent Chicago architect and are printed in five colours, making a strikingly handsome and attractive little book. The designs cover a very broad range of architecture, giving nearly all the prevailing modern styles, a remarkable feature of them being the fact that the publisher guarantees to furnish scale drawings, with full details ready to build, of any of the plans to purchasers of "Beautiful Homes" at a further cost not exceeding \$3. The price of the little book is only 50 cents, and besides the plans themselves it contains much valuable technical information for both practical builders and people who desire to build homes.

FOR the kindly greetings extended the LUMBERMAN during the past month, by our Canadian and American exchanges, we beg to extend our thanks. Kind words do much good, and every reference to our paper from different parts of the country, has a very desirable effect. It is the intention of the publisher to make the LUMBERMAN, both in point of technical interest and typographical appearance, second to no other trade publication in the Dominion. One step has been taken towards this end in adding an attractive cover to the present issue. Next month we propose introducing a fine toned paper throughout; and so improvements will go on until the desired excellence has been attained. We solicit the co-operation of every reader to further this end. If you do not feel equal to writing us something of interest occasionally, you can do a good work by handing a copy of the paper to a friend, and securing his subscription to the same. Stir up, and let us have a grand rush of new subscribers for the coming year.

EVERY mechanic and business man should know the journals especially intended to advocate his respective branch of industry or trade. Aside from the numerous books on the kindred arts, there are many journals published that might and ought to be of great service to the wise craftsman who read them, for there is hardly a single issue of one of them that does not contain a greater or less number of items which would afford a better knowledge of some part of the business to which they have given their time and attention, and through which they gain their livelihoods. Even the advertisements—especially if they be of new material, new machinery, or new processes—contain information well worthy the attention of every one who would better himself, or the craft of which he is a member. Every paragraph which gives an insight into other people's modes of doing business, or which calls attention to new inventions and discoveries, or new uses of old facilities is worthy of study and preservation. The assertion that one "cannot learn from books," is disproved by even a careless examination of any of the numerous trade journals published in America, and the mechanic, master or workman, who would keep himself abreast of the world's progress in his own branch, must give them careful attention. We hope that every lumberman and wood-worker who receives it, will not only read and preserve the successive issues of the LUMBERMAN, but also those of all other similar journals he may be so fortunate as to obtain. They will, in years to come, be even more valuable than now, and, like new friends and new wine, improve with age.