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## The Canada Lumberman

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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Communications intended for insertion in the CANADA LUMBERMAN, must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications to insure insertion (if accepted) in the following number, should be in the hands of the publishers a week before the date of the next issue.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. OCT. 15, 1881.

HUGH SUTHERLAND & Bro. have bought out Towless' lumber limits on Rainy Lake, comprising 100 square miles, his mill at Fort Francis, his lumber on hand and logs, his farm, and his buildings. It is their intention to dispose of their retail business and go into the manufacturing and wholesale business exclusively. They will enlarge the present mill at Fort Francis to a capacity of 20,000,000 feet per annum. There are 300,000,000 feet on the limits. The saw yard will be at Rat Portage and the head offices at Winnipeg.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says the introduction of steamers into the timber trade has had one good effect which must not be ignored—we mean the increased speed with which cargoes of wood goods are discharged. Some of the recorded feats in this line would have been thought impossible a few years ago. One of the latest instances that have come under our notice is the screw steamer *Nelle*, belonging to Messrs. Pyman & Co., which arrived at West Hartlepool from Soderhamn, on the 16th inst., with 210 standards of deals and boards for Messrs. Harrison & Singleton. The vessel was berthed in the Hart Dock at 9 a.m., the cargo was all discharged by eleven o'clock the following morning and the vessel proceeded to sea the same night with a cargo of coals.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says Sweden derides American competition in the wood trade, as the difference of expense in getting to market here under our free trade system is glaringly against our colonies. This may be seen at a glance, requiring no elaborate argument to prove it. 60s. was quoted in our last impression as the freight of deals, from Quebec to London, which is below the average, and only a lower port rate. 45s. in the same paper is stated as the freight from Sundswall to London, which is above the average. So that we may assume the minimum difference to the advantage of Sweden is 15s. per standard. This is just the same as if, being equidistant, Canada goods were subject to a duty of 15s. per standard, equal to about 10 per cent. on the f. o. b. price of high-class deals, and 15 to 20 per cent. on inferior qualities. This is a barrier which, like a Lupinike gate, there is no evading. Under a system of duties Canada was put formerly on a more level footing, but free trade leaves our colonies to shift for themselves against the natural advantages of other countries.

SPAKING of the forests of Russia, *L'Echo Forester* says:—On the estate of Lenine, belonging to Prince Wittgenstein, there are 60,883 hectares of woodland covered with trees of the greatest commercial value. The oak appears to be the favorite, and there are no less than half a million monarchs of the forest upon the estate, valued at over four and a half million francs. There are also 450,000 pines, valued at ten francs each, or 4,500,000 francs. The entire value of the wood on the property is estimated at over a million pounds sterling.

THE Port Blakely, Wash. T., Mill Co. are enjoying a large lumber order from Shanghai, the filling of which will require five vessels, the aggregate cargoes amounting to 3,000,000 feet or more. Three vessels are there now for loads, namely, the *Earl of Elgin*, the *Hollander*, and the *Marsha*, all barques, and two more are expected soon to arrive. The lumber goes in large pieces—square timber—which are again cut on arrival at the other end of the broad Pacific into dimensions to suit; not that they can be better or more cheaply cut there, but that by some custom regulation a light tariff is imposed on the importation of manufactured timber. This order is, perhaps, the heaviest one that ever came to a Puget Sound mill from China.

THE *Montreal Gazette*, in an article on forest fires, writes as follows:—We want more bush than we have. We want not only protection for what is left, but a system by which tree planting may be regularly prosecuted wherever it is needed. We want, in fact, what almost every State in Europe has long found the necessity of, a complete scheme of forest management, including schools of forestry, where young men may be trained for that purpose. These should be established at once. There is no lack of experience on the subject to our hands. Why should we wait until some sudden wave of destruction sweeps all before it, and leaves us nothing but helpless regret? With a regular system of educated forest officers and police, adapted both for preservation and creation, we could in a few years do much to atone for past neglect; otherwise, we may some day be reduced to the position of Madeira, which received its name from its magnificent and varied wealth of forest, but which has long been dependent on foreign supplies for even the materials of native construction.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Buffalo Lumber World* says the Saco is the most wonderful river with its tributaries for growing pine lumber of any place in all New England. Although cutting pine has been going on for one hundred years, yet it appears to be inexhaustible. It comes up everywhere, and it appears that it makes no difference what kind of growth is cut off, it comes up to pine, and mostly white pine. About forty millions of all kinds of pine, spruce and hemlock are floated down the Saco every year, yet the supply appears to be abundant. Only about sixty miles of this river is capable of log driving, as above that the stream is too rapid and rough to admit of it. It is calculated that the town of Frysburg has now eighty million of pine timber, and it grows at the rate of five millions a year, or 16 per cent. There are no square edged pine shipping boards sawed on Saco river now. The small and roughest logs are sawn into 8 in. box-board rough edged, and sell for from eight to ten dollars per thousand. The largest and best are put into sugar box shooks for the West Indies market. The price for the last two years has been very low, about 50 cents apiece. It takes three thousand feet to make one hundred boxes. The other logs are sawn into 1 1/2 in. boards for heading, and of these there are a large amount made on this river. They sell for 18 to 25 cents per pair, according to size. It takes one thousand feet to make sixty pair on an average. A large part of heading lumber is sawn from hard pine, as it grows in abundance on the plains. Hemlock boards now sell for \$12, spruce \$14 to \$16 per thousand. There are not so many mills now as formerly, but what they are make up in speed and despatch what the lack in number.

"NEXT DAY it's the nicest thing I ever used for the teeth and breath," says everyone having tried "Tea-berry," the new toilet gem. Get a 6 cent sample.

## WESTERN LUMBER TRADE.

At the monthly meeting of the Chicago lumber dealers to fix the October price list, the directors recommended that no changes should be made except in shingles, in which item of the list they recommended a decline of five cents per thousand on clear, and twenty cents per thousand on extra A and standard A. This recommendation was at once adopted by the meeting, but on a motion for reconsidering this action a few further changes in the list were thought judicious, and on motion an advance of \$1 was ordered on the items of first and second clear, two-inch; A and B selects, two-inch; one and one-fourth inch third clear, and one and one-fourth inch A and B selects. With these changes the former list was re-affirmed as the October list, and will so stand unless circumstances shall dictate the necessity of an amended list during the coming month.

The *Lumberman* says that the accumulation of stocks at Chicago is not at all in proportion to the increase in the volume of trade, and this fact was officially recognized by the following resolution, which was recommended by the board of directors, and passed at the above meeting:—

Resolved,—That in the light of the experience of the season of 1880, and thus far during the season of 1881, the past, present, and prospective increase in the consumptive demand for lumber throughout the West imperatively requires of the Chicago lumber dealers the holding of a stock in their yards on January next amounting to not less than 650,000,000 feet, in order that the requirements of their customers, both as to quantity and shipping condition, may be fairly met; and we, as a board of directors, would point to the fact that but two months of navigation remain, during which time an increase of 75,000,000 feet must be obtained during each month in order to meet what we firmly believe to be the requirements of a healthy winter and spring business, and that, in our opinion, the present prospect and rate of increase do not warrant the belief that the necessary quantity is likely to be realized by a large difference.

The secretary presented an estimate, based upon his daily reports of the present stocks on hand, placing that of lumber at 511,964,279 feet, and of shingles at 200,600,000, on September 25, an increase, as compared with the yard reports of October 1, 1880, of 47,916,234 feet of lumber, and 66,355,000 shingles.

## C. P. B. LAND DEPARTMENT.

Early in May the Company, having taken into consideration the organization of a land department to deal with the vast acreage to be awarded as the line progresses, decided to establish the head office in Winnipeg, and appointed Mr. J. H. McTavish, Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Co. here, as Land Commissioner. Mr. C. F. Kindred, formerly chief clerk of the Northern Pacific Land Department in St. Paul, was subsequently appointed Assistant Commissioner, and the organization of the department has been rapidly completed by Mr. McTavish, who secured the premises formerly occupied by the Bank of Montreal here for offices. Land examiners have been in the field for some time past, and the office staff have been busily engaged recording and classifying the applications that have been made to purchase lands. Over 1,500 applications have already been received, the amount of land represented by them amounting to about 750,000 acres. On Monday, the 26th, the Department will commence to deal with these applications, and will on and after that date be prepared to sell land. In all cases in which persons have settled on railroad lands in good faith and made reasonable improvements, their claims will be respected, and they will be allowed to purchase the land on the Company's advertised terms.

The Company has decided to sell only to actual settlers or to persons who agree to cultivate and otherwise improve, and the pernicious evil of speculators buying large tracts and locking them up will be thus avoided. The price of lands will be \$2.50 per acre, one-sixth in cash and the balance in five equal annual instalments. The form of contract which has been prepared provides that until the final payments are com-

pleted, all improvements placed on the premises shall remain; that the purchaser will regularly pay all taxes, and that he will cut no wood or timber upon the land except for fuel and fencing and the erection of buildings thereon. It is provided that the purchaser shall, within four years after the date of the agreement, bring under cultivation, and sow and reap a crop on three-fourths of the land, but if he shall erect buildings thereon, satisfactory to the Company, and shall reside thereon continuously for three years at least of the four years, then at least one-half of the land shall be by him so cultivated and cropped within four years. It is further provided that the purchaser will be allowed a credit of \$1.25 per acre for each acre cultivated and cropped during the four years, or if he erect buildings and reside on the land continuously, then the period during which breaking may be made and allowed for will be extended. On the completion of the payments and the performance of the terms of the agreement, the Company will give a deed conveying the land in fee simple, reserving, however, a strip or strips 200 feet wide to be used by the Company for right of way or other railway purposes, wherever the line of the C. P. R. or any branch thereof is or shall be hereafter located over the land. If the purchaser fails to carry out the terms of his agreement, all his rights, etc., in the land will cease, and it will revert to the Company, but the Company may, in its discretion, revalue the land and make a new sale of it to the purchaser at the revaluation.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

## A Large Walnut Tree.

Malachi White, of Middleton, has sold to Watson & Buckman, lumber dealers, of Newtown, Pa., the large walnut tree which has stood in the door-yard for at least 150 years past, and from which the farm derived the name of "Walnut Green." From the best information that can now be obtained, it is supposed the tree was planted by John Woolston, the owner of the farm, about the year 1728. The tree was twenty feet in circumference, nineteen feet to the limbs, and as straight as an arrow. Some of the limbs are about three feet in diameter and thirty feet long, making good sized saw logs. The tree was a great bearer, and it is said that as many as sixty bushels of walnuts have grown on it in a single year. The cutting and hauling of such a tree is no inconsiderable task, and it had to be chopped for a considerable distance before the eight-foot cross-cut saw could be worked to advantage. After cutting the tree down the log was cut off nineteen feet long, and loaded on a log carriage and taken to Newton, where it will remain about a year, or until the sap becomes colored, before it will be sawed.



## Department of Crown Lands,

TORONTO, 6TH OCTOBER, 1881.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, UNDER AN ORDER IN COUNCIL,

## TIMBER BERTHS

In the undermentioned Townships in the

## MUSKOKA and PARRY SOUND DISTRICTS,

Will be offered for Sale by Public Auction at the Department of Crown Lands at twelve o'clock noon,

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of December next,

viz.:—Townships of Mowat, Blair, McConkey, Hardy, Patterson, Mills, Sinclair, Bethune, Proudfoot, Gurd, Macfar, Strong, Joly, Laurier, Pringle, Lount, Nipisling and Hlinsworth.

The area to be disposed of in the above Townships as Timber Berths is upwards of 1,400 square miles, and to suit all classes of purchasers each Township will, as nearly as practicable, be divided into four berths.

Shoals containing conditions and terms of Sale, with information as to Area and Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth, will be furnished on application personally or by letter, to the woods and forests branch of the Department, or to the Crown Timber Offices at Ottawa, Belleville and Quebec, and the Office of T. E. Johnston, Esq., Parry Sound.

T. B. PARDEE,  
COMMISSIONER