

many wreck their hopes. One day he allowed the soap to boil over; much of the contents ran into the drain, which was fully as bad as if the fat went into the fire. I then concluded it was best to dissolve, which I did by selling out. I fell back on my trade again. You can gather from this the advantage of having a trade; it is equal to fortune and often better, as it cannot be dissipated as long as you have health and strength. It need not prevent boys from getting a good education, one that will fit them to mix in any society or to fill any position in business, and giving them great advantages in the event of becoming employers of labor. Mr. Ward then gave some particulars of his lumbering experience, and concluded.—If what I have said will aid or encourage any young man who may be listening to me, to take heart and never be weary of trying, I would say try; there is nothing like trying, even though he be without friends, with only half a dollar to commence with. Remember that—

"Honour or fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honour lies."
At the conclusion, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ward for his interesting and valuable lecture.—*Montreal Gazette.*

INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURES.

One of the features of every exhibition in the Dominion for years past, has been the display of clothing, utensils, and other goods manufactured by the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. T. McIlroy, jr., is the manager; and great is the surprise expressed as the visitor observes the numerous and varied uses to which the enterprising firm has put the plastic juice of the rubber plant. But whilst the ingenious adaptations of rubber to domestic and artistic purposes chiefly attract the eye of the casual visitor, the merchant and scientist most admire the more useful, if plainer, section of the exhibit—the broad machine belting, tubing and fire-hose which have made for the firm its world-wide reputation. The latter class of goods, embracing among other brands the celebrated Maltese Cross fire engine hose, has been tested in every conceivable way, and has invariably come out of the trying ordeal with added laurels. Mr. McIlroy's firm are the happy possessors of the only gold medal ever given in Canada for fire-hose, which was awarded at the great International Firemen's tournament held at London, Ont., in August last. The success met with in Canada has led the company to commence the erection of a new factory at Parkdale, the cost of which, including plant and machinery, will reach \$250,000.—*Toronto News.*

Forestry Commission.

The Boston Herald is of the opinion that the establishment by congress of a commission of forestry would be a wise measure, if it could be made up of men who know something on the subject—of whom the number is so limited that selection would not be difficult—to consider the whole subject of forest conservation and report what should be done. If, as the Herald suggests, we could have at the head of such a commission such a man as Professor Charles A. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, assisted by that intelligent arboriculturist, Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, and others whose studies have been in this direction, we should be sure of a report of great value, and so ably presented that even the average congressman might be stirred to action for the preservation of our forests.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

A Timber Find.

The St. Croix Courier has the following:—Edward Jack, Esq., has been exploring in the wilds of Northumberland county, N. B., lately, and has discovered a river and numerous lakes which do not appear on any of the published maps, and which are bordered by extensive and valuable forests. From all that we can learn, this is likely to prove a better tract of lumber land than any at present known in the province. Mr. Jack is preparing a full report of his explorations, which, in due time, will be submitted to the surveyor-general and made more generally public.



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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Office of Messrs. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 164 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., JAN. 1, 1884.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THOUGH a great number of our subscribers have responded to the notification which we sent to every one of them who was in arrears, to remit to us the amount due for their subscription to THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, yet there are too many instances in which this matter is still neglected. Once more we must remind those who have paid us the compliment of taking our paper, that journalists and printers can no more live upon compliments than any other men. Those who are debtors for such small sums may think them insignificant, as they are individually, but taken together, they represent an amount that is of consequence to us. Our disposal of the business to a joint stock company, also renders necessary the closing of all outstanding accounts. We would, therefore, be glad to see each one remitting promptly the amount due to us.

TOKER & CO.

DENSE forests are increasing in Australia, the climate is growing more moist, and even the great central desert may become habitable.

News from the Eau Claire, Wisconsin lumber district is to the effect that the log cut will not be curtailed as much as has been predicted, and that it will fall very little short of that of last year.

Six additional miles of the Chippewa & Monomonic River Logging Company have been finished this fall, making 12 miles in all completed. The iron for the last six miles was hauled 21 miles by wagon.

THE American Lumberman says:—Walnut lumber is again on the boom, and train after train loaded with it, both rough and dressed, is passing through Louisville, Ky., to the north, east and northwest, some of it being billed to the furniture factories in Maine and Massachusetts.

THERE is something worthy of consideration in the fact that there was an excess of 248,000,000 shingles, and 40,000,000 lath put on the Chicago market this season. The American Lumberman says it demonstrates that there has been a great excess of poor logs cut in the northwest, and that it explains why the better grades of lumber keep climbing up in price.

A RATHER sensational case has developed in Whitney township, Mich. A party at that point has been detected in cutting away the marks from a lot of logs, and of appropriating some lumber that came ashore, which belonged to an insurance company. The transactions are said to have occurred in the months of September and October, 1883. The owners of the property are now investigating the matter, and music will doubtless follow.

SAW-MILLS IN RUSSIA.

The number of saw mill in Russia is very considerable, as the abundance of standing woods and forest and the large home and foreign demand for timber would lead us to expect. The industry is most developed in the vicinity of the export ports, as it is more advantageous to ship the timber sawn than rough. The official estimate of the annual value of the produce of Russian saw mills, given below at 13,000,000 roubles affords no idea of the real extent of this branch of industry. There is quite 30,000,000 roubles worth of timber exported annually from Russian ports, of which only a small portion is shipped in a rough state, whilst the demand for home consumption is probably still larger. The estimate takes account only of the largest and most important saw mills. Besides these are a great number belonging to landed proprietors who own tracts of forest and have small saw mills on their estates, which are not included in the estimate. The largest export of ship and other timbers is from Riga, which is not to be wondered at, as Livonia is one of the chief seats of the timber-sawing industry. In Riga itself are fifteen saw mills of the largest size, worked by steam and giving employment to 1,753 hands. In 1879 they delivered 3,687,500 roubles worth of sawn timber. Besides these are three others, two of them driven by steam, at Dorpat, and others at Pernau and Wolnar. Next in importance to Riga stands St. Petersburg, with nineteen saw mills, sixteen of which use steam of an aggregate of 390 horse-power, and which employ 745 hands, and produced in the last mentioned year 1,141,700 roubles worth of sawn timber. There are other large steam saw mills in the neighborhood, at Ladoga, New Ladoga, Schlusberg, &c., and some smaller ones, driven by water, in the Tsarkoe Zelo district. Of all the Governments into which Russia is divided, that of Lublin contains the largest number of saw mills, 83, but, except those in the Novo-Alexandrovsk district, none are of any size. At Wendau, in Courland, is a very large steam saw mill, employing 131 hands, which in 1879 produced 235,000 roubles worth of sawn timber.

In all, there are included in the official statistics for 1879, 397 saw mills, employing 865 hands, and having an annual production of 13,000,000 roubles of sawn timber. The actual amount delivered in 1879 was 13,000,000 roubles worth. Statistics of earlier decades are wanting; but from the returns of the Finance Ministry it appears that the estimated number of saw mills in Russia (including Finland) in 1869 was 179, which employed 3,556 hands, and produced 3,688,798 roubles worth of sawn timber in the year. It therefore seems that in the course of the ten years 1869-79 the number of saw mills had increased 122 per cent., the number of hands employed in them 142 per cent. and the value of the produce 235 per cent. This rapid increase has been due to the introduction of steam-power.

Besides saw-mills proper, there are manufactures of wooden articles, or of corks, scattered through the country. In St. Petersburg are 102, employing 855 hands. At Piotrkov and in Lublin are numerous factories of the same kind, some of which employ 100 to 130 hands. These are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of parquet for flooring. At Riga are eight, employing 1,250 hands and two steam-engines,

and which produced, in 1879, 1,281,000 roubles worth of corks and roof shingles. At Odessa are two factories devoted to the cutting of corks, the demand for which is increasing with the growing use of beer. At Minak and Olgopol wooden pegs are the articles of manufacture; at Tambov, spokes; at Novogorod, turnery. Many of these factories, which are nearly all of small size, are employed in the manufacture of household furniture and utensils, which are lacquered in particular or bronzed in the Russian style. There are numerous carriage factories and waggon builders' establishments in Russia, but they are all on a small scale. Of the former Ekaterinoslay possesses the largest number, 25; St. Petersburg next, 19. At Archangel, on the White Sea, are two. Of waggon-building factories about the largest are that of Petroff, of Moscow, employing 133 hands, with an annual turnover of 132,000 roubles, and that of Tuhakoff, of St. Petersburg, which employs 192 hands, and has an annual turnover of 130,000 roubles.

Matchwood manufacture is a widespread industry in Russia, but the establishments are all small. With the exception of one at Kiev, none use steam power, and none have a higher average annual production than 7,000 roubles. The wood is said to be excellent of its kind, and there is a considerable export to Austria and Sweden.

In 1869 there were 85 matchwood manufacturing establishments altogether, 2,214 hands, which produced matchwood to the value of 488,421 roubles in the year. In 1879 there were 239 such manufactories, employing 8,249 hands, which in the year produced 1,802,000 roubles worth of goods.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

[A roubles may be roughly said to be worth 75 cents].—Ed.

THE LIVERPOOL TRADE.

James Smith & Co.'s wood circular and prices current, dated Liverpool, 1st December, says the arrivals since our last have been 69 vessels, 59,284 tons, against 79 vessels, 53,470 tons, in the corresponding period last year, and 61 vessels, 49,225 tons in 1881.

The import still continues too large, and only through the reduced values has the consumption been stimulated, stocks therefore are generally heavy, and, with prospects of strikes in this district, there is little hope of any improvement for some time to come; there must also be a much reduced supply before any change for the better can take place. The late failures have done much to shake confidence. Money continues low, and freights are easier.

COLONIAL WOODS.—Yellow pine:—The import has been large, consisting of 452,000 feet; the consumption has been well maintained, but the stock is heavy, viz., 1,006,000 feet against 723,000 feet at this time last year. Square pine of 50 feet average, and of f. a. quality, has been sold at 16d per foot, and of waney board pine the sales have been of 23 inch average at about 2s. 11d. per foot; 20 inch average at 2s. 6d. per foot, and 19 inch average, 2nd quality, at 2s. per foot ex quay. Of maple the last sale was of a parcel from Quebec, nearly 18 inches average, at 2s. 4d. per foot. Pine deals are excessive in stock, especially of the lower qualities, and those offered at auction found no buyers. Prices rule very low; and sales are difficult to make. Quebec pine deals have gone largely into consumption, and the present stock is only an average one. The sales have been of 1st quality (undersized) at £18 per standard; 2nd quality (chiefly undersized) at £14 per standard; 3rd quality (poor specification) at £8 10s. per standard; and 4th quality Ottawa at £8 per standard.

LUMBER SHIPMENTS FROM QUEBEC.

From the Chronicle's yearly review of the wood trade of Quebec, it would appear that a determined effort has been made to limit production this season. It says:—

"Merchants held off more than ever from purchasing, apparently determined to make the lumbermen carry the weight of the stock this winter, and this policy they pursued to the end of the season, so that of the stock wintering over at least two-thirds are still in first hands, an almost unparalleled occurrence. This anomalous condition of things would naturally have