

Traveling Agent.

MR. A. L. W. BEGG has been appointed agent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and grant receipts therefor and to make contracts for advertisements appearing in its columns.



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

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Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum 8 00
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Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mo's 3 00
Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least three clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to TOKER & Co., Peterborough, Ont.

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. MAR. 1, 1882.

HENLOCK bark brings \$6 a cord at Malone, N.Y., and some teams carry \$15 worth at a load. One man thus realizes \$30 a day for bark.

We would call the attention of manufacturers of broom handles, clothes pins, &c., to the advertisement of Messrs. W. H. Samus & Co., of Liverpool, Eng., which will be found in another column.

THE Northern Pacific management is making arrangements for planting trees along its track over the prairies this spring. Yellow cotton wood and other trees adapted to the soil and climate will be selected. The cottonwood will come, they assert, in play for ties. The idea is a good one and might be improved anywhere. Poplar wood is valuable for paper making. Why should not farmers and others, who have the opportunity, plant it as a crop? It would pay well.

We have received from the publishers, the Lumberman Publishing Company, of Chicago "The Standard Moulding Book," an illustrated catalogue of mouldings, brackets, architraves, balusters, paw ends, stair railings, door and window frames, &c., &c., arranged by Mr. W. B. Judson, editor of the *Northwestern Lumberman*. It contains a great number of clear and well executed drawings, with a price list appended, and will undoubtedly be valuable to the trade, to builders, architects, and others.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says we have received a circular from Messrs. Holland, McCannell & Co., from which we learn that the importation of doors from America to London last year was no less than 125,848, while Sweden, which is so much nearer to us, and where labour is cheaper, sent only 37,672 to London. Allowing forty doors to an average house, the quantity above mentioned (125,848) would supply the wants in that department of 3,146 houses, while those from Sweden would supply only 939 houses. It would appear from this comparison that American doors, either from material or workmanship, find more favor among householders than those from Sweden.

A WHOLE cargo of petroleum was lately shipped from New York in paper casks. These casks are made by a company at Hartford, at Cleveland and at Toledo. They are painted blue, and have iron hoops, and they are \$1.35 apiece.

A CORRESPONDENT from Lancaster, Ont., writes us as a matter of information for the LUMBERMAN from the "Eastern District," that not more than from 40 to 50 per cent of last season's cut of basswood and ash will be got out for market this season.

MESSRS. THOMSON & BAKER are now constructing three of Goldie's Patent Solid Shaved Shingle Machines, at the foundry of Copp Bros. & Barry, Hamilton, Ont. These machines cut a perfectly solid and smooth shingle, and each one turns out a car load per day, 80 to 90 M. The patentee, Mr. Wm. Goldie, of W. Bay City, Mich., is superintending the work. Shingles need not be scarce where these are running.

EXTENSIVE repairs are being made in the Chaudiere booms, on the Ottawa, Canada, by the construction of new piers. A novel feature in the construction of one of these piers is that instead of being built of the usually heavy timber, stout planks are fastened together to give the required thickness, and the pieces thus made are used in the ordinary manner. Should this "built" timber prove of equal strength and durability with the ordinary logs used in such works, there seems no doubt but that good heavy plank will supersede in many cases the unwieldy masses of solid timber now used in the construction of dams and piers.

Highly Pleased.

Messrs. J. & R. Miller, of Mount Elgin, while remitting their subscription, say:—

"We are highly pleased with the LUMBERMAN and consider that it has much more than paid us. We would recommend it to all engaged in the lumber business."

Complimentary.

The *Detroit Marine News* says:—"We are pleased to put the CANADA LUMBERMAN on our exchange list. The lumber and shipping interests are most intimately connected, and among the representatives of the mighty lumber interests the CANADA LUMBERMAN has high rank."

UTILIZING THE WATER POWER.

About one year ago steps were taken as a preliminary in the organization of what is now known as the St. Louis Water Power Company, and last month the corporation was perfected in accordance with a plan originally devised by Jay Cooke, and including the utilization of the fine water power on the St. Louis River, justly considered one of the best in the northwest. In the distance of nine miles between Thomson and Fond du Lac there is a fall of 600 feet in the river mentioned, and the new company proposes to use this vast power for lumbering and manufacturing purposes—the fee of 5,000 acres of land on the Wisconsin and Minnesota shores of the stream now being vested in the Company. Its capital stock has been placed at \$1,000,000, three-fourths of which has been subscribed, and valuable boom charters in Wisconsin and Minnesota are held—covering all the available boom ground on the St. Louis River.

The Company will at once proceed with the construction of a new boom costing \$12,000, and with a capacity of 40,000,000 feet, which will be increased to 100,000,000 next year.

The officers of the new company are as follows:—

President—James Smith, Jr., St. Paul.
Vice-President—E. L. Craw, Grand Haven, Mich.
Secretary—G. B. Kirkbride, Minneapolis.
Treasurer—L. Mendenhall, Duluth.
General Manager—James Barden, Superior.
Offices will be opened at St. Paul, Duluth, and Superior City, the principal being located at the latter point. The first booming ground will hold over 2,000,000 feet of timber, and two extensive mills will be built by the Company this year.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

FORESTRY AND ARBORICULTURE.

(Continued from page 69.)

to be used in keeping down the weeds—which has to be done during the first two years at least—the drills should be at least four feet apart, but where the hoe or spade only is to be used, the drills may be made much closer together. The smaller seeds should not be as thickly covered as the larger. In starting a nursery, care should be taken to have the soil well cultivated, and free as possible from weeds; it should also be well manured, so as to give the young plants a good start. If the soil is heavy it should be well under-drained, so as to make it as loose and porous as possible.

When the trees have reached their second or third years they should be transplanted to their permanent locations. They should at first be planted three or four feet apart, in drills four feet apart. After a few years' growth the trees will require thinning out; a second and a third thinning out may be required before the trees have room enough for full development. When the seedling is done directly on the soil to be occupied by the trees, much the same course is pursued as when the seedling is done in a nursery, but attention must sooner be paid to the thinning out of the plants. Care must be taken to carefully weed the field or nursery, lest the growth of the young plants become stunted. In very dry seasons the seeds may require sprinkling to get them to sprout, but care should be taken not to drown them—in transplanting, the young trees may also require a little watering. In transplanting, care should be taken that the roots are not long exposed to the sun or cold winds. If possible, a damp, cloudy day should be taken for transplanting, which should be done early in the spring. When trees are to be taken some distance before replanting, care should be taken not to let the roots become dry. Most deciduous trees can be taken up in the fall, and the roots pruned, tied in bundles, and then well covered until the spring, when they will be ready for transshipment so soon as the season is far enough advanced for planting.

While on this subject, I cannot pass without speaking of a branch of arboriculture which, though not strictly forestry, is so closely allied to it that it deserves more than a passing notice—I refer to the planting of trees along the roadsides. By a little trouble both sides of our public roads could be planted with some kind of forest trees, valuable for their timber. By planting them twenty-five feet apart it would require 420 trees for each mile, to plant both sides of the road—equal to several acres of closely planted forest. This would add immensely to the beauty of our country, and would have an important influence on our climate, not to speak of the comfort it would be to travellers on a hot summer day, as also to the cattle grazing in the adjoining fields, or the shelter such trees would afford in a storm.

For this purpose such varieties of trees should be selected as not only grow rapidly, but produce valuable timber when grown up. For this purpose pine, larch, oak, elm, ash, basswood, maple, beech, walnut, chestnut, etc., according to the nature of the soil to be planted and the climate, should be selected. The planting should be done by the owner of the adjoining land, whose property the trees should be. The planting of the trees might be done under the superintendency of the pathmasters, under whose care and inspection they should also be placed. He should not only superintend the planting, but the removal of mature trees, and the replanting of the space occupied by the removed trees. For this purpose it would be necessary for the Legislature to pass an Act relating to this matter. I think it would not be a very difficult task to form a generally acceptable Act on this subject. Much has already been done in some sections in the way of planting trees along the roadsides, but to make it at all general will require an Act making it compulsory, and appointing inspectors or overseers under whose superintendence the work should be done. The immensely favorable influence such general tree-planting along our roads and highways would have on the climate would justify the Legislature in passing an act of the kind, and I hope some one of our many mem-

bers will find time enough to draw out a Bill of so general a benefit.

The Government should have a careful survey made of the extensive territory still in its possession, and set aside all parts not suitable for agricultural settlement as forest lands, and put them in charge of thoroughly competent inspectors, whose duty it would be to preserve as much as possible the existing growing timber and replant such tracts from which the timber has been removed. In that way large tracts that are practically worthless for agricultural purposes would become a source of no small revenue to the Province by the time the next generation will have to grapple with the important question of ways and means. By timely action in this matter large forests of valuable timber might be prepared for future generations, who will not be able to draw their supplies from our natural forests, which will be exhausted long before such new growths would be fit for use. By replanting such otherwise worthless lands with valuable trees, and putting them in charge of thoroughly trained foresters, they would in a few generations become more valuable than agricultural lands, and prove a far greater source of wealth to the country than if allowed to become private property or permitted to remain barren wastes, destitute of valuable timber and unfit for cultivation.

Finally, I would recommend the formation of a society that would devote itself to the spreading of a knowledge of arboriculture and forestry, and the collection of information as to the state of our natural forests, the kind of trees most suitable for the different sections of the Province, and the encouragement of tree planting. Such a society should prove a great benefit to the Province. It should meet at least once a year, either at the time of holding the Provincial Exhibition, or at some other convenient time and place.

A GOOD THING FROM THE STATES.

(Montreal (Canada) Post.)

In this age of quackery it is consoling to discover that there is something solid in existence, and that, though there are vendors who lie most cheerfully about their wares, there are others who tell the truth and allow time to test the merits of what they offer for sale. As year after year rolls over, the frauds and the shams sink away out of sight in the pools and morasses of obscurity, while that which is really good and true stands boldly forth all the grander for its age and solidity. Thus while within the present decade thousands of patent medicines, puffed at one time to inflation, have shrunk before the test of analysis, St. Jacobs Oil has bravely borne the strain, and is to-day renowned all over the world for its famous curative powers. It is truly one of the phenomena of the age we live in. The sale of this article is incredible. It is to be found all over the civilized world, and in a good many places that are not civilized—for, unfortunately, the bones of sorrowing man are racked and ache with pain no matter what region he inhabits—and we believe it is yet destined to be found in every house, and to supersede the many nostrums which still remain abroad to defraud humanity of its money and its health. The firm of A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore, Md., spend half a million dollars yearly in advertising St. Jacobs Oil, and hence we may guess at the full extent of their enormous business. It is truly marvellous, or would be, did we not know the circulation of this inestimable blessing.

SUREWAS AS EVER.—In an extended article in the *Washington (D. C.) Star*, we notice that, among others, Senator James G. Blaine who has suffered in the past with rheumatism now keeps St. Jacobs Oil on hand in case of any future attack.

CHILBLAINS.—These troublesome complaints may be speedily cured by Haggard's Yellow Oil, the great Rheumatic remedy, which, as an external application and an internal remedy has a wider range of usefulness than any similar preparation in the world. All druggists sell it. Price 25c.

A CURE FOR HEADACHE.—What physician has ever discovered a cure for headache? Echo answers none. But Burdock Blood Bitters by their purifying, invigorating, nerve properties afford a cure in nearly every case. The health-giving principles of this remedy are unequalled by any similar preparation in the world.