



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
TOKER & CO. PETERBOROUGH.

Terms of Subscription:
One copy, one year, in advance..... \$2 00
One copy, six months, in advance..... 1 00

Advertising Rates:
Per line, for one year..... 40 00
Per line, for six months..... 30 00
Per line, for three months..... 20 00
Per line, for first insertion..... 10 00
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mo's..... 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum..... 8 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for six months..... 5 00
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 four 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. NOV. 15, 1882.

THE cut of the N. Ludington Company, at Menominee, Mich., will be 30,000,000 feet by the close of the season.

THE head office of the Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing company has been transferred from the Lake of the Woods to Hamilton.

WOOD worms in woodwork can be destroyed with benzine. When used in proper quantities it kills off the insect as well as the larva and eggs.

It is said that at Evansville, Ind., more hardwood lumber is cut than in any locality of the same size in the world. There are fourteen saw mills running which are capable of cutting 100,000,000 feet a year.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says:—Elisha Pike, of Bayfield, Wis., offers to donate a large and well located mill site on Pike's Bay to any one who will erect a first-class mill thereon. This winter 5,000,000 feet of logs will be banked on the bay.

A NEW pulp mill has been built at Great Works, Me., to utilize the poplar growing in that section. The new demand will permit many of the farmers to realize on a wood that has been of little value, either for fuel or lumber, the variety not being desirable for the latter purpose.

CHICAGO, being the great centre of the lumber trade, is naturally well supplied with organs for that special industry. The Lumber Trade Journal of that city is a new aspirant for the patronage of the trade, and should obtain a large share of it as it, seems to be carefully edited and compiled, and its "get-up" is excellent.

It appears that government land, in Dakota especially, is being covered with fictitious timber claims. Land agents file these claims in the names of non-existent persons, and then when a bona fide settler comes along, the agent sells him a relinquishment of his claim, at as great a price as he can obtain. The law should certainly be changed so as to head off these pirates.

AN Ottawa correspondent writing on Nov. 6th, says:—Owing to the high price of pork lumbermen are dealing extensively in beef. Three hundred head of cattle were shipped to-day for the shanties of the British Canadian Lumber Company.

ONE morning recently about 2.30 o'clock Mr. John Kincaid's steam saw and shingle mills, Omece, were discovered to be on fire. Mr. Kincaid's loss is about \$6,500, on which there is only \$1,400 insurance. A number of men are thrown out of employment by this disastrous fire, which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FOR the first time in several years there has been a clean drive in the Eau Claire, Wis., river. All the mills of the Eau Claire Lumber Company are turning out their full average product, but the log supply exceeds what can be sawed by the close of navigation. There are 13,000,000 feet in store. The company will have 10 camps, half of which have been started.

THE Buffalo Lumber World says:—From all quarters come reports that every indication is for a very busy season among the loggers. Many of the prominent lumber firms have decided to largely increase the output of logs during the coming winter and it seems probable that more logs will be banked than ever before. It might be well to remember that there is such a possibility as "getting too much of a good thing."

IN the course of a few years the Northern Pacific railway will run through an avenue of shade trees hundreds of miles in length. This extensive tree planting is being done to protect the road from storms and snowdrifts. In addition to having a large gang of men at this work between Fargo and Bismark, in Dakota, the officers have distributed immense quantities of seedlings and cuttings to the farmers settled on the land grant, and offered prizes for skill in forestry.

WE have received from the office of the Northwestern Lumberman a neat little pamphlet which is a detailed prospectus of that great organ of the trade. Among its contents are some valuable and very clear colored diagrams, eight in number, showing at a glance the estimated quantity of white pine and the long and short leaf yellow pine in the various states, the quantities of lumber and shingles supplied for the last twenty years and the prices for ten years past.

THE Carson river, in Nevada, is almost choked for miles by a heavy cordwood drive. The sticks lie low in water, giving evidence of being thoroughly soaked. The wood comes from the mountains, as far as 60 to 100 miles from Carson. Under ordinary circumstances a good drive costs but 15 cents a cord, but the present one will cost 10 times that. Just as the wood started the water fell, and instead of reaching its destination in June last, the drive was delayed till now, incurring heavy additional expense.

WE have received the American Journal of Forestry, the new organ devoted to the interests of forest tree planting, the formation and care of woodlands and ornamental plantations generally, and to the various economies therein concerned. It is edited by Franklin B. Hough, Ph. D. Chief of the Forestry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and is published by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. It seems admirably fitted to advocate the interests for the benefit of which it is published.

A St. Paul paper says:—The Big Woods of Minnesota are rightly named, for they cover 5,000 square miles, or 3,200,000 acres of surface. The Big Woods contain only hardwood growths, including white and black oak, maple, hickory, basswood, elm, cottonwood, tamarac, and enough other varieties to make an aggregate of over 30 different kinds. This hardwood tract extends in a belt across the middle of the state, and surrounding its northeastern corner is an immense pine region covering 21,000,000 square miles, or 13,440,000 square acres.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—Visitors to the field of lumber operations in Michigan or Wisconsin pineries, on viewing the destruction and wanton waste of timber that is being added to that already in existence to feed the fire fiend in case of an outbreak in a dry season, would hardly believe that forestry congresses are being held throughout the country having in view the prevention of the very thing which is being accomplished so steadily and persistently.

THE Grand Rapids Democrat says that dealers in oak, maple, cherry and other varieties of Michigan timber, who attempted to follow the lead of the pine manufacturers by crowding up prices, overreached themselves. Furniture makers found it impossible to buy the timber mentioned and at the same time compete with those who cut their own timber. The outcome has been that a number of Grand Rapids furniture men are investing heavily in the splendid hardwood lands of northern Michigan. Other manufacturers, who purchased sufficient lumber when it was cheap to carry them through for several years, "will probably be forced to go to the woods for supplies" when stocks are gone.

OUR CROWN LAND POLICY.

THERE is no subject with which the Ontario Government and Legislature has to deal of greater importance to the people than that of our Crown Lands, and there is to-day no subject which requires the earnest and immediate consideration of our public men more than this one. That the Crown Land policy of this province since confederation has not been what it should have been will be generally conceded by every one who has any knowledge of the subject, no matter how much they may differ as to what our policy should be. In this, as in most other things, it is much easier to point out defects than to suggest practical remedies—to pull down than to build up, especially when in the up-building one will be brought face to face at every turn with interests created by our past policy, which no honest and just man dare ignore. But, great as are the difficulties in the way of a remodeling of our Crown Land policy, they will have to be faced at no distant day, and the sooner the better, if we desire to avoid much the same awakening as that which awaits the spendthrift when he, all at once, discovers that he has spent his last shilling. This province, like him, is unquestionably spending, if not its last shilling, its timber patrimony, at a rate which will soon bring it to grief if we do not speedily change our present wasteful policy. Great as will be its loss to the province as a revenue producer, its disappearance must prove a much greater loss to the people by reason of the enhanced price which they will have to pay for every board and stick which they consume and the loss of employment which its decreasing manufacture will entail. About the certainty of these results we apprehend there will be no dispute, we will therefore pass on to the consideration of the principles which seem to us as necessary to the attainment of the object which we assume all claim to have in view.

In the first place let us say that we look upon our crown domain, with all either growing upon or lying beneath it, as the property of the people, to be managed so as to yield the largest possible return to the owners, and in the second place that we are of the opinion that the great defect of our past and present administration in this respect consists in the attempts to promote settlement and protect the timber for the lumberer in the same districts and even upon the same lots—an attempt which we venture to assert has lost to this province more revenue, and to the people of the country more employment, than we have gained, or can gain for years to come, from the settlers which have gone into, or will go into our free grant districts, for the purpose of agriculture. However, there is no use crying over spilt milk; the question is, what should now be done? Speaking generally we should say that it is the duty of the Provincial Government, before another license is granted or another township is opened for settlement, to ascertain whether the townships proposed to be licensed or settled are more valuable for their timber or for settlement. If the former, then they should not be opened for settlement, and the licenses should be sold upon that under-

standing in order that the greatest possible inducement may be held out to the purchaser to husband the timber; if on the other hand it be decided that the township is so well adapted for settlement that its lands will be generally taken up for bona fide agricultural purposes, notwithstanding the inducements now held out to such settlers to go west, then no license to cut timber in such a township should be granted, but the timber which may be therein should pass to the settler with his location ticket subject to certain restrictions and to the payment of a rate of dues which would be equal to the current value of the timber at the stump. So far as the lands, already not opened to settlement, or already not largely surrounded by townships in which settlers have been located are concerned, we can see little difficulty in adopting some such policy as that which we have indicated, but the accomplishment of anything practical and substantial in the same direction in those districts covered by lumbering licenses, and opened for settlement and already partially settled, will be a matter of very great difficulty, although we should hope not an impossibility with the right man in the Crown Lands Office. Vested rights, and both the licensee and settler are in possession of vested rights, must be respected, no matter what the consequence may be. The Province cannot afford to break faith with those with whom it has entered into engagements, and upon the faith of which private individuals have invested their means, perhaps their all, but that is no reason why, even in these districts, an honest effort should not be made to bring about a change which would put an end to the present strife between lumberman and settler, and to that destruction of valuable property which is occasioned more or less by their antagonism.—Peterborough Review.

LUMBERING IN WINNIPEG.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

DEAR SIR,—The idea of pretty extensive lumber manufacturing in the capital city of the Prairie Province, may appear to many as somewhat singular; but such is the fact. The immense lumber market is manifest at one glance, but the material is nowhere to be seen. The logs from the mills at Winnipeg are obtained chiefly in Minnesota; being raw material they pay no duty; they are principally white and red pine with a small quantity of oak. Spruce and tamarac are obtained around Lake Winnipeg and are generally sawn there.

There are three first-class circular mills which have commenced operations this fall and fully as many more second rate mills. All are busy. The Rainy Lake Company have a large two circular mill with engine and machinery principally from Stearns. The edger and trimmers we observed were from Sewrys, of Barrie, Ontario. This is a good mill with large cutting capacity, but we think not the kind of mill that has earned for Stearns & Co. their enviable reputation. Messrs. Jarvis & Berrige's mill has been remodelled this past summer and an excellent gang added. However, their motive power, though apparently ample, is not equal to its demand, so the gang hangs up its music.

The latest, and as respects quantity of machinery the least, is Mr. D. E. Sprague's single circular mill, it is the only thoroughly Canadian mill of the three. It, however, asks no favours of the critical lumberman. One of these made the apt remark that the mill was built by men who knew what was wanted and knew how to make it. It was planned by Mr. Charles Elvidge, of Newmarket, Ontario, the boilers, engine and machinery were built by Mr. Wm. Hamilton, of Peterborough, and placed in position by W. H. Trout of the same town, and is now ably superintended by S. C. Saunders, formerly of the Thompson Smith mills, Bradford, Ontario.

The boilers and engine deserve special mention, the boilers being of steel well set in good brickwork with neat, durable and convenient fronts, and an excellent arrangement of heater, pump, &c. In the engine Mr. Hamilton surpasses his well known good reputation. It is a slide valve engine, 18x24, runs 120 revolutions per minute, got up somewhat in the direct and effective style of the Corliss, has the valve balanced and it can be adjusted to cut off for any required work. Has the Judge governor; has