



# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MAY 16, 1882.

MR. E. B. EDDY expects to cut 67,000,000 feet of lumber this season.

ON May 13th Queen Victoria will visit Epping Forest, and with elaborate ceremonies "dedicate it to the use of the people forever."

WY NEVILL, JR. has recently completed plans for a dozen houses in Winnipeg, and is now engaged upon a number more. The residences are built at Deseronto and taken west.

It is very common now for enlightened farmers in the west and northwest to plant dense rows of trees and hedges of evergreen along the northern line of their orchards and grounds.

THE steamer *Hiram Eaton* and four barges laden with lumber from Perley & Patten's docks were lying in the canal basin at Ottawa, on May 6th, awaiting Government permits to proceed to Kingston.

MESSRS. R. & G. STRICKLAND's three drives of square timber and logs on the Black River have reached Longford. The timber will be shipped to Port Hope by the Northern and Midland Railways.

A RAFT of five drams of square timber belonging to Mr. Murphy, of Quebec, was warped out of the head of the emigrant wharf at Hamilton, on May 4th, to await the tug *McArthur*, which will tow the raft to Quebec.

THE "heathen Chinese" is trying to turn the tables on his employers in California. A large number of Celestials have formed a company, bought 2,900 acres of good timber land, and are starting a large lumber manufacturing business, hiring the Americans to superintend matters.

THE new tug, building at the yard of Rand & Burger, at Manitowoc, will be named the *George Fankratz*, after one of her owners. She is to be supplied with the machinery formerly in the tug *Margaret*, is intended to tow scows loaded with logs from Sturgeon Bay and Green Bay ports to the owners' mills at Manitowoc.

MAKING maple sugar is a "live industry" in the Eastern Townships. The season, which is about closed, has been a moderately good one for the running of sap. One "sugar-bush" proprietor at Abbotsford, got 2,160 pounds of sugar out of the product of his maple trees.

THE *Monetary Times* says that the Montreal lumber trade with South America will, it is expected, be more than usually active this season. Already close upon a dozen vessels have been chartered to carry deals to the River Plate at prices ranging from \$14 to \$15.50 per thousand.

THE maple sugar crop, throughout the Province of Quebec, has fallen considerably short of the average yield. The general lightness of the snow fall, together with lack of sunny days, is supposed to account for the shortage. Besides, last season was marked by an unusual run of sap, and two such seasons rarely follow each other.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—Owing to the scarcity of men near Montreal, lumber operators are offering from \$35 to \$40 a month for hands on the drive. On a recent Saturday 700 French Canadians arrived at Montreal from Michigan, where they had been working in the woods, for the purpose of going on the drives. In Michigan they received \$30 a month, and when the operators threatened to cut down their wages, the Kanucks sighed again for the baked beans of the Wolverine pineries.

THE new manager of the Muskoka Boom Company, Mr. G. W. Taylor, has regulated matters so that passengers, mails and freight can be delivered at Bracebridge promptly and so that farmers and others from points on the lakes can arrive and depart from Bracebridge the same day, and have five hours in the village in which to transact business. The difficulties of former log driving seasons have, it is hoped, been pretty well obviated by an arrangement mutually come to by the navigation and lumber interests.

At the Simcoe Assizes held at Barrie this week, a case was tried which is of interest to farmers. The case was that of Bruce vs. Burns. The defendant in this action set a fire to burn some brush on his farm last summer during the very hot weather, the result being that the fire spread to the house of the plaintiff, who lost everything. Witnesses were called who testified that before setting the fire the defendant had said that it would serve the plaintiff right if he got burned out. The defendant not putting in an appearance, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,200.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

THE *Montreal Post*, in commenting on the annual report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Quebec, writes as follows:—

Perhaps the most interesting of all is that relating to woods and forests. The total amount received for sales of Crown timber limits is \$543,518.76. A large sum truly, and which is the chief source of revenue of the department. It is worthy of remark that up to last year the average revenue received from this source was less than \$390,000. The following extract from the report is explanatory of the increase, but the Commissioner is too modest to state that the great increase may be chiefly credited to himself, one of the most able and hard-working men in broad Canada:—

"The main cause of increase in revenue is due, not only to the present prosperous state of the Province, but also to the more strict attention on the part of the department, and the adoption of more efficacious measures for the protection of our woods and forests, and the collection of the revenues derived therefrom, as well as those arising from the sale of lands. Competent bushrangers have been appointed in every part of the Province where they were most needed; and I am happy to state that their services have been very useful from all points of view."

It is to be regretted that the preservation of timber lands is not kept more distinctly in view. When they shall have disappeared we will all

cry out and ask where they are gone, but now is the time to take action. They are always, when properly managed, a large source of revenue, but rich limits such as ours should, as the years roll on, be made to yield vast returns. The Hon. Mr. Flynn throws out valuable suggestions in this respect, which we hope will have effect.

## THE NORTHWEST MARKET.

THE lumber manufacturers of Minnesota and a portion of Wisconsin may, this season, call themselves in high luck. They will enjoy opportunities for a profitable disposal of the products of their mills that they have never enjoyed before, and may never again. High prices as the Michigan mill men are getting, they have reason to envy their Minnesota and Wisconsin brethren. The latter have struck a veritable bonanza. If they do not make more money this summer and the coming fall than they have ever made before in the same length of time, it is because providence will, in some way, sit down on them. In years to come the grandchildren of these men will relate the present year's business experience of their ancestors, and stamp it as phenomenal. They will be justified in so stamping it. It will rank as phenomenal in the history of the lumber trade.

In the great Northwest that is now settling up there is a sharper and larger demand for lumber than was probably ever known before. On an average, 1,200 immigrants reach Winnipeg daily, who go on beyond that point to settle farms and build homes. How to supply this great and growing territory with lumber fast enough is the question. These emigrants are not experts. They hardly know a cull from a finishing board; and fortunately they have money to pay their way. Under such circumstances they are willing to pay a good round price for enough boards to shelter them from the weather. The manufacturers referred to above stand in a position to supply this lumber, and they would be less than human if they did so at prices smaller than they can get simply by the asking. Lumber is shipped from Minneapolis, and called common, that would be placed with culls if it went to down-river markets. The same is true of lumber that is shipped from St. Paul and Duluth.

Quite a portion of the lumber that has reached Winnipeg of late has been forwarded to Portage la Prairie and Brandon. It is claimed that in these two towns there are building contracts amounting to \$6,000,000. It is claimed also that in Winnipeg building operations are upon the tapis that will cost as much more. The heads of the inhabitants of this new country are high in the air just now, and it would be safe to cut down the figures somewhat; but after making a liberal reduction, it is plain that it will take an immense amount of lumber to carry out the plans.

How long this big boom will last is past telling. There is not the slightest probability that it will decline this season. In fact the rush gives promise of becoming greater than it is now. Every mile that the Canadian Pacific road is pushed lessens the chances of the American lumberman. Upon the completion of this road the Canadians will have a finger in the pie. They are aching to do it, and look with green eyes on the board cutters across the line, who are reaping such a reward for their labor, and are pretty sure to reap it for some time to come. The American lumbermen in the territory tributary to Manitoba are not a bit anxious for the completion of the road. One of them remarked the other day, "I wish the blamed enterprise would collapse."—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

## FOREST CULTURE.

THE national forestry convention which met in Cincinnati last week was the commencement of a general movement toward the reproduction of the woodland growth which is so rapidly disappearing from this continent. While in France, England, Germany and other European countries one of the principal bureaux of the Government is that having charge of the forests and rivers, the whole matter is neglected by us except as it relates to the lumber trade. In those countries the annual reports of the forestry bureaux are looked forward to as having an important bearing not only upon the sanitary con-

dition and agricultural resources of the country, but upon the revenue as well.

The combined effect of accidental fires, clearings, and the wasteful consumption of forests in the production of lumber, railroad ties, tanbark, fuel and for other purposes, with a total neglect of the means of reproduction, have depleted the forests to a greater extent than is generally recognized. The late convention was suggested by the United States census statistics, which show that, should the destruction of the forests of the United States go on for the next quarter of a century at the same rate as during the last ten years, trees of a spontaneous growth will begin to disappear. To guard against this calamity by devising plans of forest culture, suggesting necessary protective legislation and bringing the matter to the forcible realization of the people, was the general purpose of the convention. During the three days of its sessions papers were read by persons who have made forest culture a study upon the economic, aesthetic, scientific and hygienic aspects of tree-planting.

Ohio is going right at this important work in a practical way. "Arbor Day" is to be established, and a day on which all over the state everybody will plant trees by the roadside, in the public parks and private property. Roadside planting associations are to be organized in all parts of the State, their purpose being to promote the planting of trees along the highways and in groves where suitable sites may be secured. The "arbor day" festival promises to become a feature of the Buckeye state which cannot be too soon adopted by every State in the Union and every Province in the Dominion. —*Ottawa Free Press*.

## THE AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS.

THE National Forestry Congress held its first meeting in Cincinnati on the 25th of April, and continued in session five days, during which a large number of interesting papers were read and discussed. Canada was represented by four delegates, who were very cordially received, and invited to take part in the deliberations.

In order that Canadians might be induced to participate more freely in the doings of this Congress, it was resolved that the name be changed to the American Forestry Congress, and that the next meeting be held in Montreal on the 21st and 22nd days of August next. Governor Foster, of Ohio, the Hon. G. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, ex-Governors Anderson and Cox, the Hon. Cassius M. Clay and other distinguished gentlemen attended the Congress and took an active part in the deliberations. The Hon. Geo. B. Loring was elected President for the ensuing year and among the Vice-Presidents chosen were Prof. Wm. Saunders, of London, for Ontario and the North-West, and Mr. James Little, of Montreal, for Quebec and the Maritime provinces. The Hon. Commissioner Loring on taking the chair stated that forestry was one of the most important questions in the United States at present, and the Government was in hearty sympathy with the movement. After referring to the example of forest culture set by England and some of the other European nations, the "aesthetics" of tree planting were gone into, one of his points being that trees should not be set in regular order like belles and beaux standing waiting for a quadrille; he also stated that it was easier and better to make a park by planting new trees than by taking up superfluous old ones. The effect of trees upon the powers of association and emotions of man were well described, and the heroic and historic stories connected with trees were told in a most interesting style. He also showed that the cultivation of trees had now become a most profitable branch of agriculture.

Among the papers read and discussed before this congress were the following written by Canadian authors: "The Pine Woods of Canada," by James Little, of Montreal; "Distribution of Canadian Trees," by A. T. Drummond, of Montreal; "Why Should We Plant Trees?" by Dr. A. Eby, of Sebringville, Ont.; "Forest Insects," by Prof. Wm. Saunders, of London. The four following papers were prepared by Prof. Wm. Brown, of Guelph:—"Forests and Rainfall in Ontario," "Lessons from Australia and Scotland," "Suggestions