



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. JULY 15, 1882.

HILLIARD & DICKSON's raft, one of those recently wrecked in St. Croix Bay, has been all saved, and the last piece of timber has arrived.

FRESNO County, Cal., has an apricot tree measuring 60 inches around the trunk three feet from the ground, which has about a ton of fruit.

THE new mill of the Ontonagon, Mich., Lumber Company is making a good early record. During a recent week it turned out 519,949 feet of lumber.

MR. WILSON, recently from St. Thomas, is erecting a large saw mill on lot 30, 8th con., of the township of Dawn, about three miles from Oil Springs. Mr. Wilson will go into business pretty extensively, and will find a market for the major portion of his production in Germany.

A LOGGING railroad has been opened on Hood's canal, at Fr near Olympia, W. T., by McLeary Bros., which has cost \$10,000, and the locomotives \$5,000 additional. The road taps a 4,000-acre tract of fine timber, from which 30,000 to 50,000 feet can be cut daily for 10 years, according to the estimates.

A RAFT ran aground on Hog Island, near the foot of the Cedar Rapids on Saturday, July 8th, and a portion of it broke to pieces, some of the raftsmen being precipitated into the river, and with difficulty rescued from drowning by their comrades. Mr. Jackson, the well known pilot, left Montreal on the train with a party of twenty Caughnawaga Indians to assist in getting it off.

THE Montreal Gazette says an unusually large amount of timber has arrived at Lachine this season, so much so that the booms were completely filled; and what timber remained outside of them was in great danger of being wrecked. This fact being represented to Mr. Conway, the efficient canal superintendent, he immediately provided the extra room required at a small cost to the Government, who will get large returns from the boom dues on the extra room. The thanks of the trade are due to Mr. Conway for his action in the matter.

THE Buffalo Lumber World says:—While the white pine districts of Michigan and the Northwest are being rapidly stripped of their timber, and many are confident that the child is already born who shall see those regions denuded of the last stick of pine, there are in the South millions of acres of yellow pine, which is esteemed by many quite as good as the white for most purposes, on which the woodman's axe has never yet been heard.

A QUEBEC correspondent says on July 7th:—The timber market has been dull up to the present time. The half of Mr. Peter McLaren's last year's lot of lumber, about 165,000 feet of white pine of about 57½ feet average, has been sold at 34c. per foot; also a dram containing about 35,000 feet of white pine, of 50 feet average, at 26c. per foot. A lot of red pine of about 38 feet average has been sold at 14 and 16c. per foot according to age.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says the season has now come when our people should beware of forest fires. Let those clearing land see to it that their fires cover no ground other than that intended. By these forest fires an incalculable injury may be done. First, the country will be lost in smoke and ashes; second, a great loss of valuable timber will be sustained; third, fences, farms, and maybe towns will be destroyed; fourth, the country through which the fires rage is temporarily blockaded, and fifth, its beauty is permanently lessened by the burning.

THE Hamilton correspondent of the Globe says:—Mr. F. W. Fearman, of this city, a short time ago sent a bag of soft maple seed to a friend in Manitoba, which has been received and planted. From this seed in a short time it is expected a small grove will spring up, which will not only be useful for wood in the Prairie Province, but will be ornamental and a protection against the wind. Mr. Fearman advised the planting of the seed in rows one inch deep in the soil. The tree from which the seed was taken is about twenty years old, and if cut down would make over a cord of good firewood.

THE township health officers in Edwards township, Ogemaw county, Mich., propose to hoist two dams in that township, and have given notice to that effect. As about 100,000,000 feet of logs depend upon these dams for water to carry them into boom limits, the owners of the same are naturally considerably exercised regarding the matter. The action of the township officers is said to be on the ground of health, but it is asserted that no one resides within a mile and a half of the dams. The log owners interested have taken legal advice to get an injunction to restrain the hoisting of the flood-gates.

THE Timber Trades Journal, of London, England, says:—The improving value of timber lands in Canada appears to be attracting the attention of capitalists in this country, and especially in Scotland. Two of the Scotch Canadian companies, viz., "The Quebec Timber Company," and the "British Canadian Lumber and Timber Company," are at present requiring increased capital, the former company for the purpose of purchasing about 315 square miles of valuable pine limits in the Ottawa district; and the latter are offering 5 percent. debentures, secured on their valuable timber limits, stated to be worth £300,000.

THE Ottawa Herald, of July 8th, says:—By actual measurement this morning the Ottawa River is 5 feet 4 inches higher than ever before at this date, within the memory of the oldest raftsmen on those waters. Other years at this season the numerous sand bars between this and Greenville were impassable for boats, but up to the present pilots have experienced no trouble from these obstructions. The same unusual height of water is experienced on the Upper Ottawa, and its principal tributaries, so that in view of the large quantities of timber that have already been floated down, it is confidently expected that the drive this year will be complete. The only drawback may be the possible overstocking of the market at Quebec, which will have the effect of reducing prices.

THE Timber Trades Journal says it has frequently been discussed whether Quebec pine or best redwood boards are the more suitable for mould-making. The matter is not one which is capable of being decided "off-hand." On the score of quality alone, we are of opinion that pine must rank first. Pine mouldings are capable of receiving a higher finish, and take coatings of paint better than do redwood mouldings. Redwood mouldings must, on the other hand, be awarded the preference on the score of economy. The wood costs less than does pine, and the redwood being longer in its lengths, the waste necessitated by the use of the short lengths of pine is avoided.

FOREST FIRES.

OWING to the frequent showers and the cool weather with which we have been favoured thus far this season, our forests have suffered little or no damage by fire as yet, although we fear that unless more than the usual precautions are observed during the next two or three months, we shall yet have to record a considerable depletion of our timber reserves, by the fire fiend. With a little extra care, and at a moderate expense, however, we cannot help thinking that if "trees had votes" much might, and would be done to render the year 1882 a red letter one in this respect. The expense of putting forth some extra exertion to protect our forests during the few weeks of the dangerous season which now remain, certainly could not be great, and ought to be easily undertaken by those already in the employ of the Woodland Forest Departments of our Local Governments. That the people of Canada are destined to pay, at no distant day, for their carelessness in this respect, cannot be disputed by any one who has their eyes open to what is transpiring around them. The rapidity with which our home demand is developing, and the constantly increasing difficulty with which it can be supplied at what one is inclined to look upon as a reasonable figure, should make every one realize that it is of importance to them that our timber resources should be husbanded with the greatest care, and that a judicious expenditure of the public funds for such a purpose would be money well spent in more ways than one. Were it not that we are aware that the continual dropping of water will wear a hole in the hardest stone, we should feel disposed, in sheer despair of anything to this end being done, to remain silent on the subject, but hoping that our little droppings, combined with that which falls from other sources, may yet have some effect and lead to some practical action on the part of those to whom these important interests are entrusted, we once more utter a word in behalf of the protection of our forest wealth, and of the important interests dependent thereon, from the annual depredations which it suffers by fire.

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowspits, Spars, Staves, &c., measured and culled to date:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Waney White Pine.....	720,528	469,262	484,464
White Pine.....	916,547	1,317,080	1,137,028
Red Pine.....	245,764	250,343	176,391
Oak.....	616,504	574,404	542,929
Elm.....	445,430	587,009	260,769
Ash.....	102,605	209,882	103,467
Basswood.....		3,009	120
Butternut.....	285	297	1,442
Tamarac.....	9,316	4,331	727
Birch and Maple.....	521,837	117,381	188,764
Masts.....			32 pcs
Spars.....			
Std. Staves.....	0.6.0.2.6	69.6.25	126.8.0.20
W. I. Staves.....	123.9.1.16	116.2.2.20	225.4.0.19
Brl. Staves.....			1.7.3.29

ALEXANDER FRASER,
Deputy Supervisor.

Quebec, 7th July, 1882.

Sawdust Utilized.

THE Chicago Northwestern Lumberman says: "Sawdust from Leathom & Smith's mill Sturgeon bay, Wis., supplies fuel to the steam barge Smith for her trips between that port and Chicago. The dust is taken from the circular to the bin, which is located at the edge of the wharf, and run into the hold of the craft by means of a spout, thus saving handling, etc. If this new venture proves successful, as there is no doubt, a great saving in time and expense is expected.

THE FRENCH TRADE.

BORDEAUX, June 12th.—The weather continues unsettled, to the great detriment of the wine harvest, but in some parts of the interior, and also in Spain, complaints are heard of the drought. Cargoes continue to come in gradually. Some arrivals of Dram flooring, and the Norwegian goods generally, have not met with satisfaction, the wood being considered to have too many knots, spoiling its appearance. It remains to be ascertained whether the brack for the French is the same as for the English market, which I have no doubt it is. There is another steamer chartered for wood to the Mediterranean, from St. John to Barcelona. The French steamer Panama, with wood goods from that place, has now arrived at St. Nazaire.

The Gironde of June 10th says:—We are expecting the arrivals of spruce shortly in the market. Several vessels are already en route, and a lot loading at St. John and Miramichi. These arrivals are indeed welcome, as there are scarcely any stocks of whitewood at our place. The news received from various Swedish and Finnish ports announces that several steamers and sailing vessels are on the way to our port, and others loading.

BUNDLING LATHS.

The Timber Trades Journal says:—Objections have been raised to the practice of binding bundles of foreign-made plasterer's laths by means of wire; string, or better still, unwoven rope, is considered to be far preferable by those who have experience of the trade. The wire is admitted to be temporarily stronger than either string or the unwoven rope, but the action of the weather, it is said, quickly corrodes the metal wire, and when this has once occurred the bundles nearly always burst. It will be readily enough understood that laths, immediately on their arrival on this side, are required to endure some rough handling, and without question it is most necessary that the bundles in nine cases out of ten become valueless. The laths get stowed about, broken, uncared for, and lost, for the importer is rarely able, unless he be actually present, to prevail upon his men to break off at their work for the purpose of rebinding them. Most importers of laths will doubtless give evidence of this being the case.

CANADIAN FORESTRY.

Considering the immense importance of her timber resources to Canada, it is a matter of surprise that our forest literature is extremely meagre. We are glad to see in a pamphlet on our table, entitled "The Geographical Distribution of the Forest Trees of Canada," by Dr. Robert Bell, of the Dominion Geographical Survey, the first attempt to give a comprehensive and systematic account of the occurrence of the different species of trees in Canada. This work is extracted from Dr. Bell's report of the survey for 1880, and its publication in pamphlet form at a cheap figure will doubtless have the desired effect of creating a greater interest in Canadian forestry than has hitherto existed. The pamphlet is accompanied with a large and accurate map, on which are represented by different lines the northern limits of thirty of the most valuable species of trees which occur in this country. The pamphlet will be welcomed by all interested in the timber resources of Canada.—Toronto World.

BLACK WALNUT.

The following letter appears in the Timber Trades Journal, of London, England:—

SIR,—Some few weeks since there was an article on the American black walnut, stating that it could only be propagated by seed; could any correspondent mention where seeds can be purchased in this country (the local nurserymen know nothing of them), as the writer is desirous of planting a few as an experiment?

W. D.

It is almost impossible for vessels entering Port Hope harbor to discharge a cargo, owing to the large quantity of timber that is daily arriving by the Midland Railway from Lindsay, there being an average of about 16,000 feet per day.