

Hotel Cadillac yesterday afternoon. "It is true a duty of a couple of dollars per thousand is required, but the pine lands can be bought so much cheaper over there than on this side that the amount thus expended is in reality a very trivial matter. In the neighborhood of Georgian Bay, the standing pine is simply magnificent. I bought a tract thirty-six square miles up there a few years ago, and it has turned out to be the very best investment of the sort that I ever made. The tract was looked over for me by an expert and I took it at his valuation. I have forgotten the exact price paid, but think it was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$7,000. I am satisfied that I could now readily obtain \$200,000 for my bargain. Pretty fair interest on the investment, eh?"

THE manufacture of sulphite fibre has grown in six years from nothing to one thousand tons per day, and its use is doubling every year. A mill with a daily capacity of fifty tons costs five hundred thousand dollars. All pine woods make excellent fibre of great strength. Spruce is usually preferred by mill men in handling throughout the process of manufacturing. A company has recently been formed under the laws of New York and New Jersey, which has purchased all the rights of the International Sulphite Fiber & Paper Company, which includes the exclusive right to manufacture the sulphite fibre by the Mitcherlich process in the United States and Canada, and sufficient mills will be erected to supply the great and increasing demand for this product.

AT the present time there is quite a boom in the sale of timber lands in the Southern States, particularly in Louisiana and Mississippi. Brokers are busily engaged in buying up timber lands along the lines of the various railways in behalf of foreign and American investors. Several railways have projected through Louisiana which has stirred up investors to offer strong prices for pine timber. The land commission of the Texas, New Orleans and Tennessee Railway recently sold along that line in the Vazoo Delta between the state line of Tennessee and Mississippi in the vicinity of Vicksburg, a distance of 175 miles, 126,450 acres at a net price of \$779,648. This was almost entirely timber and which was to be turned into farms as soon as the timber was sold off.

WOOD pulp, says the *Timberman*, has been a great boon to newspapers, its invention being one of the principal causes by which it is made possible for the great metropolitan daily newspapers, containing matter enough to fill a respectable volume, to be sold for so small a sum as two cents, and it also has proved a great boon to many mill owners by utilizing a vast amount of material that would otherwise go to waste. A cord of wood will make about 1,650 pounds of ground pulp, 1,000 pounds of sulphite fiber, or 800 pounds of soda pulp. Ground pulp is worth from \$22 to \$28 per ton. Domestic sulphite fibre sells at \$67.50 to \$70 per ton and the best imported at \$67.50 to \$100. The attention of mill owners who find the margin between the price of stumpage and the manufactured product so small is respectfully directed to these figures.

THE Quebec government announces a large sale of Crown timber limits, in Quebec city, on the 9th of January. The list comprises over 3,000 square miles. Mr. J. B. Charleson, superintendent of forest and fire rangers on the Upper and Lower Ottawa, recently returned with his party of men from exploring the tracts of pine land near the height of land at the source of the Ottawa. The trip was taken in order to prepare an official report to the House regarding the value and quantity of the timber reserves to be disposed of. The territory traversed was about 500 square miles, well wooded and watered. The pine is of a better quality than that of the Kippewa district. It all would come to the market by the Quize river. The territory is not yet surveyed, but plans will be made from the report of Charleson's explorations and the land divided roughly into blocks of about 25 square miles each. The

number of square miles to sold in the upper Ottawa agency is 1293. For list of other agencies see advertisement in another page.

ON another page will be found a letter from one of our old and esteemed subscribers, Mr. Joseph S. Wallis, of Port Carling, Ont., touching upon the much-discussed saw dust grievance. Like many others he has "got into the mess," but claims that he has not violated the law in any way. He wants to know if the Hon. Minister of Fisheries is discriminating against the grits and allowing the tories to go Scott-free. Now as our correspondent expresses the wish that we give an opinion on the matter, we can say without prejudice to either political party, that so far as our knowledge goes, the fines which have been incurred through allowing saw dust to pass into the streams, have been paid by grit and tory alike. In order to satisfy the demands of our correspondent we have canvassed the matter sufficiently to justify the assertion that no discrimination has been practiced, at least in the various cases where fines have been incurred, either in this or other provinces of the Dominion.

FOR sometime past the Reading Railroad Company have been engaged at their coal plant at Mahoev City, Pa., in making by a new process, fuel from coal dust. Heretofore about one-seventh of the product of the coal mines has been lost in dust. The dust is now being utilized by making it into bricks that will burn like hard coal, except that there are no clinkers, as the bricks burn to ashes. The new process consists of the coal dust being evenly distributed with one-tenth of pitch, then pressed by great machines into large cakes, steam being used to moisten the mass. So hard does it become that it possesses the same power of resistance as coal. A pressure of thirty-five tons is brought to bear on each brick. There are two presses in operation, which, when run to their full capacity, will turn out about eight hundred tons of bricks in twenty-four hours. Sawdust could be utilized in a similar way, and it is a matter of surprise that some method has not been devised long ago, by which the enormous amount of saw dust made every year at the great lumber centres could be converted into a cheap and profitable fuel.

WITH the current issue the CANADA LUMBERMAN enters upon its eleventh year, and has the honor of celebrating its birthday on our universal natal day—the anniversary of the birth of the world's new era. THE LUMBERMAN having lived through a decade, during which our native industries have been carefully fostered and largely augmented, we do not hesitate to foreshadow even greater progress during the ten years still allotted to this century. The lumber and wood-working interests, to which this journal exclusively caters, has not remained behind in the general stride of progress. On the contrary, it has developed in every quarter of our broad Dominion; carried its operations into parts but a few years ago unknown, except to the red man or the trapper; built public highways; erected towns and villages; employed more labor and controlled more capital in its operations than any other industry of our country. Abounding as our various provinces are with almost unlimited forests, it is not surprising that it has taken years to discover our wonderful timber resources; but hardy lumbermen have traversed these broad domains, staked out their "claims," and are justly entitled to the appellation of "Kings of the Forest." At this particular time, when all are supposed to ignore petty grievances, both political, social or commercial, and join in an expression of good-will to all men, we heartily congratulate our lumber friends on the progress they have made to their mutual profit and to the profit of the whole Dominion, coupled with the wish that the year 1890 may prove a happy and prosperous one to one and all. In the journalistic field we have endeavored to keep abreast of the times, and as our interests and the interests of the lumbermen are one, we have, in a small way at least, shared in the successes and achievements of the trade. Every additional volume of THE LUMBERMAN is intended to surpass in

point of merit and usefulness that of its predecessor, and these improvements will be noticeable in proportion to the patronage from year to year extended it.

HARDWOOD for fuel is not so plentiful in Ontario as many suppose, the average estimate as to the quantity within our reach being much too high. One of the leading papers of Ontario, apparently well informed on such subjects, in a recent article says: "What about cordwood? That is a very important matter and every year it increases in importance, as the sources of our cordwood become fewer and more remote. There is not so much cordwood in Canada as is commonly supposed. Of the thousands of miles of railway operated by the Grand Trunk Company, the Midland is the only division that runs through a cordwood country, and only a portion of that division can supply fuel in considerable quantities. The city of Montreal is even now suffering from a dearth of cordwood. Maple in Montreal is selling at \$8.00 a cord, birch at \$7.50, and beech at \$7. A large dealer has publicly declared that there is no cordwood to be bought throughout the country. Toronto has for its chief sources the Victoria branch of the Midland, the district around Penetang and the new extensions of the Northern Railway. Two or three years will make a great reduction in these sources of supply and then there will be the same condition of affairs in Toronto that now exists in Montreal. There are several facts connected with the cordwood trade which deserves notice. The wood itself is of no value. It realizes nothing, the man who cuts it giving the wood gratis. When the wood reaches Toronto it sells for \$5.00 a cord, the \$3 being consumed in freight and profit to the dealer. The wood difficulty is becoming serious.

#### SPLINTERS.

APPLICATION will be made at the next session of Parliament for an act to incorporate The Rainy River Boom Company, with power to construct maintain and operate one or more booms, and also steam boats and steam tugs for the purpose of towing logs and timber on the Rainy River, commencing at the point where Rainy River enters into the Lake of the Woods, thence to the foot of Long Sault Rapids on said river, opposite to Itaska county in Minnesota.

THE Toronto Hardwood Lumber Co., whose advertisement appears for the first time in the current issue, is a new firm recently started up in the city of Toronto, having at its back both capital and large experience. They have taken up the Hardwood business as a specialty, and with a thorough knowledge of the wants of the trade are confident of making their new enterprise a success. THE LUMBERMAN extends to the new firm its best wishes for success.

WE acknowledge receipt of the 15th annual catalogue of new and second-hand machinery, published by Mr. H. W. Petrie, of Brantford, Ont. It contains fifty large pages of descriptive matter regarding every conceivable class of machinery kept in stock, and should be in the hands of every man who contemplates the purchase of machinery no matter of what description. We have been informed that these catalogues will be forwarded to any address on application, and we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Petrie can be relied on both for bargains and honorable treatment.

WE would direct the special attention of users of saws to the announcement on the first page of this issue of the Measures & Burns Saw Co., which has recently been established in Toronto. The new company has opened its works at the corner of Dundas street and Sheridan Ave., in the west end of the city, and are manufacturing circular, gang, slabber, shingle, drag, cross-cut and band saws from the best English and American steel. The different members of the company are thoroughly experienced men, and start out under the most favorable auspices. We bespeak for them a goodly share of the general trade of lumbermen and others.