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CALCASIEU, La., is placing yellow pine lumber in the yards at Laredo, Texas, and selling it profitably at \$32 per thousand.

The Wisconsin Central road recently put into use a new style platform car, arranged particularly for carrying lumber and long timber. Its capacity is 30 tons, and it has three trucks—one under the contra.

THERE is an unusual demand for "second growth" pine in Addison county, Vt., the dealers buying all that is to be had. The bulk of it is for the Massachusetts trade, and much of it is being sawed "through and through" at the local mill, being then shipped for use in box making.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., has one of the largest wooden pump factories in the world. Fifteen hundred pumps can be bored in a single day. There are four engines and three circular saws. A box factory is attached. The company handled 9,000,000 feet of lumber last year, worth \$207,000, and has now on hand several million feet of nice lumber. The works employ 215 hands and are lighted by electricity.

VALUE OF HARDWOOD.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* of Bay City, Mich., says:—On more than one occasion we have alluded to the value of hardwood timber lands in this state, and maintained that no true estimate had yet been put on them. In order to give our readers some conception of what these lands are really worth, it may be stated as an admitted fact that hardwood lands are always estimated at a much higher value than pine lands for agricultural purposes; but this does not comprise the extent of their value. The timber is rapidly coming into demand and favor, and should be protected and saved from destruction further than the absolute necessities of each particular case demands, as in a few years the timber will be of inestimable value, or at least to the extent of many times the worth of land on which it is standing.

HEAVY OPERATIONS.

The *Chicago Northwestern Lumberman* says: The Roscommon Lumber Company, of which S. B. Barker, of this city, is president, and C. B. Field, of Grand Haven, Mich., general manager, organized last season, has taken hold of logging this winter with much vigor. The company owns 375,000,000 feet of standing pine, tributary to Houghton lake, Roscommon county, Mich., and has built 12 miles of logging railroad from the lake into the heart of this great belt of timber, which is regarded as one of the finest bodies of standing pine in Michigan, as is evident from the fact that last fall the company sold 12,000,000 feet of it for \$12 a thousand for all over 12 inches, and \$7.50 for

all under that size. The company is now putting in 150,000 feet of logs per day over its railroad. The track of the road is iron, with small T rails, and is well ballasted with good ties. The gauge is three and a half feet. The track is expended out into the lake by means of piles and stringers. The cars will be run winter and summer, and the track extended further and further into the woods as it shall become necessary to reach the pine. The company has no mill, and consequently the logs will be put on the market.

AMERICAN FLOORING.

The *London Timber Trades Journal* says:—Among the fresh introductions of the new year if we had to report a cargo or two of cheap pine flooring ready prepared as shipped from one or other of the American ports, there might be cause for the Norwegian flooring trade to feel alarmed, for there is really no reason why pine flooring should not be extensively used here. In the States white pine is preferred to what they term yellow (pitch pine), and, when painted over, the floors become watertight, and will wear for years. There is less shrinkage about yellow pine than ordinary deal, as long as it is kept dry, which the paint insures, and it will stand as long as any other kind of wood. Irrespective of pine, however, the American plan of covering their floors with a coating of paint is one that should recommend itself to all householders here, on the score of being much cleaner and more wholesome than the present system. Water spilt on the carpet penetrates through the upper rooms and discolours the ceilings of those underneath, but if the boards were well painted when first laid down this would not happen. When a house has to be scrubbed down the soap and dust rubbed into the floors of the ordinary English house must contrast unfavorably with that of a house that has undergone a similar cleansing in New York or other cities of the States, where painted floors are almost universal.

LONG LEAVED YELLOW PINE.

(*Pinus Australis*.)

This term is but imperfectly understood, and is just now greatly misused in the sale of southern lumber in the northern market. It is not strange that shippers of lumber should take advantage of the reputation of Georgia, Alabama and Florida pines, and attempt to sell everything in the shape of Southern pine lumber as long leaved. But this is so criminally unjust to those states that we feel compelled to refer our readers to the United States census of 1880 (10th census), showing the facts upon this subject. We do this with no desire to make invidious comparisons, but simply to set our timber interests right before the world.

Georgia, by her greater enterprise, has al-

ready proven the excellency of her lumber, and gained a world-wide reputation.

Alabama, however, has standing to-day over 2,000,000,000 feet more of the same long leaved pine than Georgia, in addition to which she has over 2,000,000,000 feet of short leaved pines (*Pinus mitis*). Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina have all long leaved pine. Arkansas, which is set down as having more pine than any of the southern states, except Texas, has all short leaved pine (*Pinus mitis*), with a considerable mixture of Loblolly (*Pinus Taeda*), but she has no long leaved pines. This being the true state of facts, it is highly unjust for dealers and manufacturers at St. Louis and other Mississippi river points to force their inferior pines upon the northern market on the reputation of the genuine long yellow leaved pine. We only ask each dealer to note what we say and investigate for themselves, and we also wish land explorers who contemplate timber investments or for milling to give these facts the weight to which they are entitled, and you cannot fail to see that our lumber should be classed far above the "short leaved."—*Gulf Stream*.

POWER OF NAILS AND SCREWS.

The following resume has been made of experiments upon the adhesive power of nails and screws. Haupt, in his "Military Bridges" gives a table of the holding power of wrought-iron rod nails, 77 to the pound, and about three inches long. The nails were driven through a one-inch board into a block, and the board was then dragged in a direction perpendicular to the length of the nails. Taking a pine plank nailed to a pine block with eight nails to the square foot, the average breaking weight per nail was found to be 380 pounds. Similar experiments with oak showed the breaking weight to be 415 pounds. With 12 nails to the foot square the holding power was 542½ pounds with six nails in pine 463½ pounds. The highest result obtained was 12 nails to the square foot in pine, the breaking weight being in this case 612 pounds per nail. The average strength decreases with the increase of surface. Tredgold gives the force in pounds required to extract three-penny brads from dry Christiana deal at right angles to the grain of the wood as 78 pounds. The force required to draw a wrought-iron six-penny nail was 187 pounds, the length forced into the wood being one inch. The relative adhesion when driven transversely and longitudinally, is, in deal, about two to one. To extract a common six-penny nail from a depth of one inch in dry boech, across grain, required 167 pounds, in dry Christiana deal, across grain, 187 pounds, and with grain 87 pounds. In elm the force required was 327 pounds across grain, and 257 with grain. In oak the figure given was 307 pounds across grain. From further experiments it would ap-

pear that the holding power of spike nails in fir is from 460 to 730 pounds per inch in length, while the adhesive power of screws two inches long, .22 inch in diameter at the exterior of the threads, 12 to the inch, driven into one-half inch board, was 790 pounds in hardwood and about one-half that amount in soft wood.—*The Woodworker*.

FOREST PROTECTION.

Recently two daily papers, published in New York, had editorials on the same day that read very much alike. They both started to discuss the question of duty on lumber, and ended by saying that it is a great necessity just now that our forests should be protected. It is easy to admit that a discussion of the tariff question would naturally lead to a mention of forest protection, but the conclusions of these editorials were so similar that it was not difficult to imagine that one brain suggested both. There is a great deal said nowadays about the protection of our forests, and many are of the opinion that it is the talk of philanthropists who have the good of the people at heart. That, looking down the dim future, these philanthropists see a want of trees, and will endeavor to supply that want by complying with the old adage, "a stitch in time saves nine." The *Lumberman* has known for some time that certain gentlemen were trying to create public opinion by getting as many of their communications as possible inserted in the newspapers, these communications vividly portraying the wicked way in which our forests are destroyed by axe and fire, and suggesting that such slaughter should be stopped. The *Lumberman* has also known for some time that pure philanthropy is not the only foundation this concerted move rests upon. These gentlemen, to use a term known in politics, are laying traps. They are not looking so much after the welfare of coming generations as they are after office. They hope that congress will make a big appropriation for the protection of forests, and that they will handle and absorb the appropriation as a remuneration for services in doing what little they may in the way of preventing forest fires, and the unnecessary destruction of small trees. Whatever reason there may be in the arguments of these gentlemen, their plans may meet with some opposition from the fact that the most lovable side of a man's nature is not that side that years aloud for the creating of an office, and then avows that it would suit him mighty well to fill the office, and goes to work by paying the newspapers to bring about that end. That forest protection in certain directions is needed admits of no question, and when, if ever, we have laws for that purpose, the many instances of them should be placed in competent hands. The bungling of late in connection with forestry ought to answer for some time.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.