



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER
INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., OCT. 1, 1883.

It has been decided by the United States Courts that hemlock bark is not dutiable under the new tariff.

SPRUCE timber cannot be all extinct in Maine, as over \$130,000 worth of spruce gum was produced in the Pine Tree state last year.

The late log jam in Wolf river, above the Bay boom, is said to have cost the owners \$5,000 in damages for the stoppage of navigation.

LUMBER is fast going out of the piling grounds at the Chaudiere. Not ten per cent of the American barges there last month remain there now.

LARGE gangs of raftsmen are being despatched daily for the lumber shanties. During the past week about 1,000 have left Ottawa and suburbs.

BROWNLEE & Co, of Detroit, have obtained a contract to furnish 5,000 poles to the new postal telegraph line between Detroit and St. Louis, Michigan.

CANAL lumber freights from Buffalo and Tonawanda to Albany last week were \$2.40 a thousand, and to New York \$3—the highest points reached this season.

F. R. HULBERT is getting out 600 cords of poplar on Drummond's island, Lake Huron, for a paper firm at Niagara Falls. He has 4,000,000 feet of pine on the island to cut.

THE Ottawa Citizen says that the shareholders of the Algoma Lumber Co. have met in that city for organization. The company is composed of some of the most energetic lumbermen in the Ottawa Valley.

ADVICES for the week ending Sept. 15, show that the sawn lumber market has taken a decided change for the better. Several prominent New York merchants have been in Ottawa and the purchases are said to have aggregated eight millions of feet, principally comprised of the higher grades. An advance of 25 cents per thousand feet is quoted in these qualities.

EXTENSIVE forest fires are reported as having raged in eastern and northern Maine, in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia. Michigan is getting into condition for a visitation, and special precaution should be exercised.

THE receipts of lumber at San Francisco for July were 36,528,184 feet, of which 13,367,960 feet were redwood, 20,813,493 pine, 1,694,002 spruce, 580,517 cedar, and 72,207 hardwood. The amount of shingles received for the month was 14,362,500, and of lath 4,011,600.

A NEW method of binding shingles has been invented by Win. Newson, of Manistee. It consists in the use of a wire of the same length as the common brand, chisel-pointed at each end, and bent at an angle of about 20 degrees, and notched to prevent drawing out.

A QUEBEC correspondent says:—Messrs. Dobell & Co., of Quebec, have purchased from Messrs. Barnard & Mackay, of Pembroke, a raft from Nipissing, white pine, comprising some 240,000 feet. The price is believed to be about 2 1/2 cents, but the actual cost has not transpired.

THE Brandon Mail of Sept. 18th, says:—Mr. McLaren and Mr. Chistie, lumber dealers of this city, to-day purchased the entire old season's cut of spruce lumber from Shields & Co's saw mill, consisting of over a million feet. The price paid was in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

AN Ottawa despatch says:—Eighty-four men have left for Mackinaw to work for an American lumber company. They were hired for \$16 per month and board. Another gang will leave in a day or two for the Diamond Match Company, at wages averaging from \$18 to \$20 per month.

IN the three rafts to be towed from French Bay by the Collins Bay Rafting Company, there is 480,000 feet of timber, or equal to 30 vessel loads. If the tow scheme succeeds, vessels will suffer. In each raft there is used forty tons of chain, so that they are able to stand tossing about.—Mail.

THE publishers of the Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, are meeting with great success in securing subscribers to their publication. In addition to furnishing an excellent paper at the low price of 50 cents for six months, they propose to distribute \$40,000 in presents to their readers. See their announcement in advertising columns.

WHEN Cobb & Mitchell, of Cadillac, Mich., received a telegraphic order for timber for a temporary bridge on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, they stopped other work, sawed 30,000 feet for the bridge, and loaded the lumber on cars in one hour and 30 minutes. That was sawing "on order" and doing it quickly.

ADOLPH LEITELT, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is president of a new corporation that owns Cockburn island, at the head of Lake Superior. The name of the company is the Cockburn Island Timber Company. About forty men will be employed on the island the coming season, getting out telegraph poles, ties and pulp wood.

BRY & HORN, of Frankfort, Ky., have since last March shipped about 2,500 walnut logs to Berlin, Germany, for manufacture into veneers. The logs contained about 680,000 feet of an average value of \$55, and amounting to about \$37,000. The cost of transportation amounted to \$15,000 on the lot. The rate from Frankfort to New York is \$85 a car.

THE steambarge Oakland, lumber laden and bound from Bay City to Erie, Pa., on September 17 water logged in Lake Erie, during a storm, and foundered. She had on board 350,000 feet of lumber belonging to Carroll Brothers, of Erie. All but four of the crew took to a boat and reached Connaught harbor in safety. The men that preferred to take their chances with the wreck were lost. The Oakland was one of the oldest boats on the lake and was valued at \$10,000.

ALEX. MCKAY, of Ottawa, Ontario, and a party of timber lookers have been into the Lake Winnipeg region, particularly in the Bearing river district. They report plenty of spruce, but were surprised at the small amount of pine found there. Mr. McKay has a 50-mile limit on Bearing river. The stream is rapid and rocky, but can be driven.

THE Commercial Bulletin, of New York, predicts that it will not be long before the lumber business of the South will amount to \$100,000,000 per annum. The growing trade with the North in the yellow pine lumber alone sustains the calculation, and with all the other varieties of timber there that will surely be drawn upon heavily, the Bulletin has, we think, made a safe prediction.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says:—At the state land sale at Madison, Wis., lately, the average price realized was \$3.60 an acre. Lumbermen of the Chippewa Valley formed a pool and bought a large amount of good land in Sawyer county, and it is said that they will clear \$50,000 by the deal. The greater portion of the lands sold in Ashland, Bayfield, Chippewa, Douglas, Lincoln, Price, Sawyer and Taylor counties.

R. A. LABREE, formerly of Gardiner, Mo., put in a saw mill at Jacksonville, Fla., about two years since, and added a box-cutting machine, and finally a new boiler and engine. During 1882 he shipped \$60,000 worth of boxes to parties along the river. It was found difficult to obtain steamboats for this purpose, and after suffering inconvenience for two years Mr. Labree has built a boat of his own, that can carry 10,000 boxes—the daily product of his mill—and run near enough to the shore to discharge the cargo in shallow water without a dock.

THE McKellar correspondent of the Parry Sound North Star says:—Messrs. S. & J. Armstrong are making preparations for an extensive seasons work in the lumber woods this winter. Wm. Little has already started one camp for this firm, and they intend starting four other camps immediately. They have contracted with the Parry Sound Lumber Company to get out and drive eight million feet. They have also a contract to get out and drive two million feet for the Midland and North Shore Lumber Co. This will give employment to a large number of men and horses.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

At the instance of the Government of the Province of Ontario, an exhaustive report upon the necessity of preservation and replanting forest, has just been compiled by Mr. R. W. Phipps, of Toronto. The subject is one in which increasing interest is being shown in the Dominion, and the report in question deals with it very comprehensively. The writer first calls attention to the vast wealth the Province originally possessed in its forests. When the paddles of the Frenchmen first broke the waters of the Toronto bay, he remarks, Ontario, from the Detroit to the Ottawa, was under the roof of the forest, and contained, in the opinion of one of the best qualified judges of the United States, perhaps the most valuable masses of timber which ever existed in a region of its size. Pine, maple, beech, ash, and white oak were possibly most prominent, but hickory, hemlock, ironwood, and the silver birch were scarcely less abundant. The early settlers, however, directly after arrival, began the work of destruction with a ruthless hand. They required the land, and there was no demand for timber. Hence square mile after square mile of forest was destroyed by fire—a process which went on for years, and which has been followed up by the operations of the lumbermen. The result is that the cultivated portions of Ontario will speedily become almost denuded of trees, while the lumbermen are compelled now to go great distances for the superior quality of pine which they used to get much nearer home a few years ago. Apart from any considerations as to the future of the lumber trade which it may suggest, this state of things is obviously of much significance to the agriculturists; and it is chief-

ly this aspect of the matter which is discussed in Mr. Phipps's report. The consequences are, indeed, likely to prove so serious that, in the opinion of the writer, the whole of Ontario is in great danger of heavy loss, unless action be taken in time by the authorities. At the close of a somewhat elaborated enquiry, the report recommends the preservation of the higher lands in forest, and the acquisition and replanting of such lands where they have been already cleared; economy in utilization of the great forest in the north-eastern and north-western portions of the Province; the adoption of adequate measures for protection against forest fires; and lastly, the planting of trees, as "wind-breaks," on highways and the dividing lines of farms. By these means it is thought the climatic influence of the forest may be preserved, and the lumber supply &c. maintained in perpetuity. What action the Ontario Government may take on the strength of the recommendations is not yet known, but their appreciation of the importance of the subject is shown by their authorizing the gratuitous distribution of a large number of copies of the report among the farmers of the Province.—London Times.

FOREST DENUDATION.

The effect of the operations of the lumbermen in the woods upon the rainfall, etc., is often discussed as though the writers believed that in lumbering operations the forests were utterly exterminated, all the trees being felled and the underbrush cut leaving the land a barren Sahara. This, of course, is an absurd view, for it is seldom that more than one-half the trees on the best tracts are worth cutting, and trees are not felled for pastime or because the loggers have nothing else to do. A great cry has been raised against the lumbermen operating in the forests of the Adirondacks, and dire results have been predicted. A tourist, however, exposes the absurdity of the fears, showing that the outcry is void of good sense and knowledge of the real condition there. He says truly that only pine, spruce and cedar are now cut, because the coniferous woods only will float down the streams to the mills, and no logs of less than 27 to 30 inches in circumference are marketable. The result is that the lumbermen takes, on the average, 10 or 15 of the largest and most mature trees from an acre. Is it not better that those mature trees should be utilized by the present generation of men, than that they should fall and decay uselessly, except to generations of trees that may revel in their elements a hundred or a thousand years hence? When this subject was discussed in the New York legislature last winter, a trustworthy expert stated that if he could take the whole assembly over the Adirondack region in a balloon, not one in fifty of the members could tell where the lumbermen had cut all the saleable trees and where he had not. He was right. None but an expert, and one, too, who had viewed the premises before the despoliation could tell; and then only by missing the black tops of the spruces.—Ex.

A LUMBER CENTRE.

We find the following in the Chicago Northwestern Lumberman:—The Lumberman has heretofore called attention to Selkirk, or East Selkirk, Manitoba, as probable to be the most important lumber manufacturing and market centre in the Canadian Northwest. It has based this prophecy on its situation on the Red River of the North, a few miles from its outlet into Lake Winnipeg. Thus it is the gateway through which must pass the untold millions of feet of lumber and timber yet to be derived from the forests that hover along the hundreds of miles of shore inclosing the great northern lake and the lower Saskatchewan, Cedar, and other lakes, and rivers tributary to the major waters. The vast prairie territory to the west and south makes it necessary for this wealth of timber in the Lake Winnipeg region to be manufactured and distributed; it will be an inevitable result of the settlement of the country. We have received a pamphlet from officials of East Selkirk that sets forth some features of the manifest destiny of that point, which include the lumber business. The shipping interests of the place are mentioned as follows: At Colville landing, the port of East Selkirk, the wharves are usually piled up be-