

Travelling Agent.

MR. A. L. W. BEGG has been appointed agent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and grant receipts therefor and to make contracts for advertisements appearing in its columns.

The Canada Lumberman

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

Terms of Subscription:

One copy, one year, in advance \$2 00
One copy, six months in advance 1 00

Advertising Rates:

Per line, for one year \$0 50
Per line, for six months 30
Per line, for three months 15
Per line, for one insertion 10
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 31st 05
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum 8 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for six months 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for three months 3 00
Cards not occupying more than 8 lines (for 6 mo) 3 00

Special rates will be made for page, half page, and column advertisements.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least three clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to TOKER & Co., Peterborough, Ont.

Communications intended for insertion in the CANADA LUMBERMAN, must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications to insure insertion (if accepted) in the following number, should be in the hands of the publishers a week before the date of the next issue.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MAY 2, 1881.

THE Quebec Chronicle learns that owing to a lack of water in the various small streams of the lumbering districts, several hundred thousand logs in the Province of Quebec are likely to remain in the woods owing to the impossibility of driving them.

MAPLE flooring is meeting with a steadily increasing demand in the Chicago market. Does this not suggest that Canadians might, with advantage, turn some of their attention to this wood, of which there are large supplies in many districts.

THE Three Rivers Concorde asserts that in Quebec pine saw logs, 12 to 15 inches in diameter, which formerly paid dues at the rate of 10 cents, now pay 12 cents; that those of 17 inches and over now pay 25 cents as against 15 cents formerly; and spruce logs which were rated at 5 cents now pay 6 cents. This is certainly a very substantial increase.

AN accident occurred at Ottawa on the 15th of April, which, had it not been for the timely arrival of medical aid, would have resulted in the death of Mr. Peter McLaren, a wealthy lumberman of Perth, Ont. Mr. McLaren had been confined to his room at the Russel House through illness. That morning his medical adviser ordered a new prescription, to be used internally. At the same time he was using an external application of belladonna and iodine. Through some accident Mr. McLaren took a heavy dose of the latter, but fortunately discovered his mistake in time to save his life.

AN Ottawa dispatch informs us that the drive prospects at present are uncertain. On the main streams no trouble will be found in getting down the logs, and from all accounts there is plenty of water in Indian river and its tributaries. On the north side of the Ottawa Valley there is no cause to fear but that all will go well, and any trouble that may arise will be on the south side, and along the creeks that flow from that direction. If, however, the rain, which may be naturally looked for at this season comes, the only trouble which the lumbermen fear this season will be taken off his mind.

MR. J. J. DONOHUE, of Surrency, Georgia, furnishes us the following report of the cut of one of the American Saw Company's 56-inch Trenton Tooth Saws:—

14 Pieces pitch pine, 3 x 8.....	883 feet
170 " " 12 x 12.....	71,880 "
71 " " 8 x 12.....	13,008 "
87 " " 2 Inch plank.....	3,820 "
37 " " 13 ".....	1,122 "
Merchantable.....	90,773 feet
Skards.....	20,000 "
	110,773 feet

Worked eleven hours. Sawed 230 logs.

While Messrs. Bentley, Moyer & Southwick, of Rochester, N.Y., say that they have sawed about 1,000,000 feet of the hardest white swamp oak and any quantity of pine with their inserted tooth saw, and that it did its work equal to the best gang sawing.

THE Timber Trades Journal of the 6th April, under the head of Liverpool, says:—"Another week has passed without bringing forth any signs of a return to a more active condition of business than has prevailed for some time past. The winter has at last departed sufficiently to admit of building operations proceeding, but this has not yet affected our trade in any noticeable degree, for orders come in slowly, and when they do come are competed for eagerly on all sides. All rumors from Canada that have reached this side point to a maintenance of the prices that were paid early in the present year, but we cannot find many buyers in this district willing to operate at the rates demanded by shippers. The outlook for the coming season is far from bright, for the present state of trade in the country is not brisk, and there is now on hand a stock equal to the probable demand for the next five or six months. In the face of this, it is most difficult to understand why such high prices should be demanded abroad, and still more difficult to comprehend why they should be paid, seeing that, so far as this port is concerned, the tendency of the market has been downward, not only for one or two articles, but for nearly every class of wood goods imported.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

The English Journal of Forestry has called attention, as we learn from an extract which will be found elsewhere in this issue, to the marked advance in forest conservancy in the colony of South Australia. It seems that the government has instituted a system of forest reserves, and that an important addition was made last year to the area thus reserved by the Forest Board. By natural regeneration and by the formation of new plantations they are thus wisely and with prudent foresight, providing against the extirpation of their forests and the arrival of a period when they must depend upon importations from abroad for their supply of timber.

South Australia is a comparatively new colony. Men who are not of advanced age can remember its formation and settlement. New Zealand, which is also one of the younger dependencies of the British empire, has very sensibly under wise administrators adopted a similar system. Is it creditable to Canada, being as it is one of the oldest settlements and the most important in wealth and population of the colonial members of the British empire, to lag behind these minor and younger communities, and show less common prudence or foresight on such a vital point? It may be said that we were so richly endowed with forests that it did not seem necessary to take such precautions. Even if such an excuse were valid as regards the past, it is utterly without weight now. At present it is generally conceded that our forests are far from inexhaustible, that indeed the period of their duration, at the present rate of consumption, is limited to a generation at the furthest, so we would do well without delay to follow the example thus offered to us.

MR. HENRY ATKINSON, of Etchemin, opposite Quebec, has been successful in forming an English joint stock company, which takes over the lumber business formerly conducted by the firm of H. Atkinson & Co., including all their mill property and lands, as well as the lands belonging to the Bank Nationale.

FOREST LANDS.

We were glad to receive from Mr. Jack, a New Brunswick lumberman, the letter which we publish in another column, endorsing what we have urged as to the necessity of discriminating between the lands which are fit for settlement, and those which should be preserved as forests. It greatly strengthens our argument to find that not only in Ontario and Quebec, but also in New Brunswick, and we may fairly presume in other provinces of the Dominion of Canada, people are waking to a sense of the importance of this subject of forest preservation, and to the folly of opening indiscriminately for settlement districts which are not adapted for agriculture, and where the settler, without doing any good for himself, brings additional risk of the speedy destruction of our fast diminishing sylvan wealth.

The present wasteful and unphilosophical system of administration of our forests, will never, we are convinced, be remedied till there is a separate department for the supervision of woods and forests. We find many who individually will assent to this, and we call upon them to unite their efforts, which though separately impotent would collectively be most powerful, and to urge the adoption of a more sensible and prudent management of this very important portion of the capital of the country.

THE LOG CROP.

The Northwestern Lumberman of the 16th April contains an article on "The Log Crop" and one on "Last Year's Work of the Mills," from which we gather the following figures bearing upon the present position and future prospects of lumber for the current season.

With regard to the log crop, the Lumberman claims that the following figures are nearer correct than "any statement that has ever been made up" for the districts to which it refers. The item of "new logs" includes the estimated amount banked to April 15th, and that of "old logs" those left over from other years, either in mill booms, store booms, or in the streams:—

District.	New Logs.	Old Logs.	Total.
Miss. Valley.....	1,073,000,000	568,500,000	2,241,500,000
Lake Superior.....	147,500,000	5,000,000	152,500,000
Lake Michigan.....	1,044,000,000	287,500,000	1,331,500,000
E. Michigan.....	1,582,300,000	217,250,000	1,799,550,000
Wolf River.....	115,000,000	20,000,000	135,000,000
Total.....	5,181,700,000	1,098,250,000	6,279,950,000

The foregoing figures do not, of course, include the logs that will be put into streams and taken out by the railroad mills during the summer. Under average circumstances these are estimated to foot up 150,000,000 feet, while another 1,000,000,000 feet may be added for stocks to be supplied by mills not included in the above estimate, bringing the total log stock of the Northwestern States up to 7,455,000,000 feet for the season. Of last year's stock however, about 1,250,000,000 feet must have been carried over, and it is not unreasonable to assume that, for various reasons, at least as much will remain uncut at the close of the present season, leaving about 6,250,000,000 feet as the probable production of the saw mills in the north-west for the present year.

Turning now to the Lumberman's elaborate statistics with regard to the lumber product of the same territory for the last eight years, we find it was in:—

Year.	Lumber.	Shingles.
1873.....	3,934,780,000	2,277,433,550
1874.....	3,751,306,000	2,473,216,555
1875.....	3,968,553,000	2,515,838,240
1876.....	3,879,040,000	2,900,530,725
1877.....	3,595,734,400	2,098,856,755
1878.....	3,629,472,700	2,501,490,750
1879.....	4,890,013,000	2,859,112,760
1880.....	5,631,295,000	2,072,912,100

These figures show a large increase in the supply during the last two years, but that it has not been more than the demands of consumers required is proved by the fact that the stock on hand on the 1st January of the four years named stood as follows:—

Year.	Lumber.
1878.....	2,018,344,901
1879.....	2,121,323,518
1880.....	2,313,823,437
1881.....	2,536,954,909

Doubtless if these figures were brought down to the present it would be found that owing to the lateness of the season the available stock is quite as low now as it was this time last year.

NEW BRUNSWICK TIMBER LANDS.

FREDERICTON, N.B., April 15, 1881.
GENTLEMEN,—I enclose you the statistics which you have asked me for.

Allow me to congratulate you on the very valuable character of the information given to the public by THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Your remarks on fires resulting from settlers locating on lands unfit for settlement are very applicable to New Brunswick. It is time that our mill-owners should receive a little of that attention which has been so lavishly and often unwisely spent upon the settler, and that the public should learn to discriminate between lands which ought and those which ought not to be settled, in which matter great ignorance prevails.

Yours truly,

EDWARD JACK.

Messrs. Toker & Co., Peterborough.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following are the receipts from Woods and Forests and Crown Lands since Confederation:—

Year.	Woods and Forests.	Crown Lands.
1867.....	\$ 21,407 60	\$ 12,832 29
1868.....	20,665 00	15,632 81
1869.....	18,461 50	16,970 57
1870.....	21,043 85	12,995 51
1871.....	27,045 07	20,615 51
1872.....	45,776 11	29,577 51
1873.....	41,178 25	17,447 36
1874.....	25,118 52	9,745 81
1875.....	23,602 60	0,005 53
1876.....	60,014 82	0,130 06
1877.....	91,569 08	6,288 36
1878.....	105,922 10	3,017 45
1879.....	69,683 01	3,810 23
1880.....	125,630 39	17,782 15
Total.....	8759,181 91	\$180,449 76

ST. JOHN, N.B.

EARLY NAVIGATION. Navigation has opened earlier than was expected at the time of our last writing. The ice is out of the river so as to enable the steamers to commence running on the 11th inst., which is the earliest for many years past, the usual time being from 20th April to 1st of May.

LOW WATER.—The weather continues very cold and dry, and in consequence, the water is unusually low in the river for the season, and the anxiety as regards the prospects for stream driving are not diminished.

LOGS MOVING.—A few rafts of logs of last year's production, and frozen in last fall, are now coming forward, and some of the mills are commencing to saw, but it will be some weeks yet before logs in any quantity will be available.

WEATHER.—In this section during the past winter, and the spring thus far, the weather has been in marked contrast with that of very many places both on this continent and in Europe. We have had no violent storms, no severe frosts, no heavy thaws, no floods—but a steady course of fine weather of medium temperature, varied with light falls of snow. During the month of March we had but one snow storm, and that on the last day of the month, when a few inches fell, which all disappeared in two days after.

SHIPMENTS. Shipments of deals and other sawn lumber for fortnight ending this date, say

For Europe 5,962,000 Sup. ft.
" United States 1,450,000 "

" West Indies 263,000 "

FREIGHT RATES.—Freights are without material change; we quote, Liverpool and London 57/6; Bristol Channel 60; Dublin 58/9; Boston \$2.25; New York and Philadelphia \$3.

St. John, N.B., April 21st, 1881.

New York Exports.

The Real Estate Record gives the following as the exports of lumber from the port of New York:—

	This Week.	Since Jan. 1.
	feet.	feet.
West Indies.....	979,000	13,581,284
South America.....	530,723	7,191,139
East Indies, Africa, etc.....	112,462	1,714,609
Europe, Continent.....	509,150	5,509,150
Europe, United Kingdom.....	93,500	1,400,555
Total.....	1,725,176	24,400,337

THE Hamilton & Northwestern Railway is doing a lively business in timber this spring. Timber trains arrive in Hamilton every day and it is being shipped by vessel as fast as possible.