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INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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The CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Office of Messrs. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 154 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., DEC. 15, 1893.

A NEW shingle mill is to be put into Hargrave's mill, South Bay City, Mich., that will have a capacity of from 100,000 to 125,000 shingles per day.

THE Belleville *Intelligencer* says:—The Rathbun Company have secured the contract for three more station buildings on the Ontario and Quebec Railway, making ten in all.

A MAN in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, while sawing wood, a local report says, found in a hole in one of the sticks, five ten dollar gold pieces and two twenty dollar pieces, besides some small coins.

THE Winnipeg *Commercial* of Nov. 27, says: Business has fallen off considerably during the past week or ten days, and will in all probability continue quiet during the balance of the winter season.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS recently sold through the Chicago branch house a bill of saws for two complete circular mills, to go to Bolivia in South America. The shipment was quite recently made from the Philadelphia house, and it is estimated that it will take the goods something like eight months to reach their destination.

It is stated that Prussia has the most complete system of state forestry in the world. In this branch of state service she has several thousand officials and notwithstanding the cost for maintenance of this large staff, the revenue accruing from the sale of timber not only meets all expenses, but returns annually a large revenue to the state.

FURNITURE in bedrooms should be as light in construction as is consistent with the strength required, and made of light wood. Ash furniture, oak, and satin wood are very suitable. Whenever possible it is much to be desired on the score of health, that furniture should always be made in such a manner as to be easily moved. It might well be raised clear of the floor, so as to avoid anything like dust traps.

In England thin shavings of veneers of different kinds of wood are coming into use for book covers. The woods now mostly in use are our American black walnut, lime, oak, holly, etc., but all woods may be used. After being placed upon the wood the veneers can be either rubbed down with oil or French polished.

President Arthur in his annual address refers to the necessity of protecting the forests situated upon the public domain, and suggests that, as the northern portion between the United States between the Blackfoot and Flathead reservations is unsuitable for settlement, it be withdrawn from sale and converted into forest preserve.

A PROCESS of impregnating wood for its preservation has been patented in Germany. This consists in first treating the wood with a solution of zinc vitriol, and then with a solution of chloride of calcium, so that the preservative coating is formed upon the wood by the chemical action of both substances on one another.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—On the farm of J. E. Baker, of Naples, Me., is a large and dense growth of tall pines. About 40 years ago the spot where they grow was being mowed and yielded a good crop of hay. A few acres of these pines are quite high, but they are too thick to grow very large. Five years ago a tree was cut out of which a 27 foot sill was made which squared seven inches. There were numerous trees as large as that one.

COTTONWOOD, it is said, will make four rails in seven to nine years, and maple the same in from eight to ten years. Cottonwood, soft maple and California redwood are regarded by many as the best trees for forest planting when quickness of growth is desired, and also when shelter belts around orchards, gardens, barns and stock yards are necessary. Many farmers have learned from sad experience that by cutting down their forests indiscriminately they have made the way clear for chilling, biting winds and frosts to nip their growing fruit.

THE Bay City *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—The year 1893 has been exceptionally disastrous in the matter of fires in wood-working establishments. For the first ten months of the year over one hundred million dollars was wiped out out, went up in smoke as it were, and the necessity becomes apparent for every precaution on the part of owners to prevent the continuance of such enormous destruction. One hundred million dollars in ten months is too great a business calamity to be longer endured. The most perfect precautionary measures should be adopted by every wood-working establishment in the country.

A FRENCH journal tells of two exactly similar pieces of land, one cleared and the other wooded, where the wooded piece yielded ten times as much water as the open. The latter had an irregular flow, while the woodland yielded an even, regular supply. Another fact is given relating to America. A stream which for years and years, without failing, had supplied several mills with power, finally gave out. It not only failed to fill the ponds, but actually dried up. An investigation showed that the woods through which it flowed had been cut down. Subsequently these woods were allowed to grow up again, and for the past ten years, in spite of droughts and other troubles, the stream has flowed without interruption.

MANITOBA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Winnipeg *Times* of Dec. 4, says:—A meeting of the Manitoba Forestry and Agricultural Society was held at the Department of the Agricultural offices yesterday afternoon. Present: Mr. Acton Burrows, second vice-president in the chair; C. N. Bell, secretary-treasurer; W. B. Hall, of Headingly, and R. R. Keith, Mr. Wagner, M. P. P., of Osawa, who is making extensive experiments in tree growing, was present as a guest.

Mr. W. B. Hall reported that the special committee had held one meeting and that its members were now engaged in preparing lists of the trees and fruit indigenous to Manitoba.

They had also, through the press, asked for correspondence from persons engaged in tree and fruit growing in the province as to the result of their experiments.

They were also in correspondence with the secretaries of several States, in preparation of a Forestry Manual for this province. They had also decided on a recommendation for the establishment of an annual Arbor Day here.

A letter was read from Mr. A. M. Brown, offering the society the free use of twelve acres of ground for six years for experimental purposes. Action was deferred on Mr. Brown's letter until the next monthly meeting of the directors, and the president of the society Attorney-General Miller was requested to take such steps as he may think necessary to procure a proper ground, adjacent to the government buildings at Fort Osborne for the use of the society. It was decided to send an order to Russia for a selection of fruit and tree seeds, and Messrs. Burrows, Keith and Hall were appointed a sub-committee to select the varieties to be ordered.

The meeting then adjourned.

AUSTRALIA.

The monthly circular of Messrs. Lord & Hughes, Melbourne, dated Oct. 24th, says:—Since our last on the 22nd ultimo, the offerings at auction of most descriptions of timber have been heavy, and the prices realized all that could have been anticipated considering the large quantities known to be on the way.

The cargo of Oregon, ex Matilda, was offered at auction yesterday, and about half of it was sold at £8 15s to £7 2s 6d, averaging about £6 18s 6d, the square timber not being sold.

There is a good demand for American lumber, at advancing prices.

Sales from the Yards have been active the trade doing a large business, which is likely to continue.

The arrivals have been—Adele e Sabina, from Laurvig; Charlotte Lange, from Drammen; Schwanden and Thor from Fredericstad; Governor Wilmot, Greta, General Pictou, Loch Rannoch, North American, Essex, Mirzapore, Sikh, Bowden, Ivanhoe, Carlisle Castle, Norinanton, Lock Etive, and Winifred, from Great Britain; Ghazee and Marsala, from Antwerp and Hamburg, and Salasia, from Marseilles, with white deals, red deals, flooring galvanized iron, and cement; Matilda and Nanaimo, from Burrard Inlet, with Oregon timber, laths and pickets; Alice Reed, from Boston, and Alert, from New York, with clear pine, shelving, ceiling, spruce deals, laths and plaster; Jules Marie, from Kaipara, Killarney, from Monaganui, Grassmere, from Wanganui, and Kentish Lass, from Hokiang, with Kauri pine; Lady Franklyn, Konowarra, Lindus, Cheviot, and Rodondo, from Sydney, with cedar; Wendouree and Leura, from Sydney, with laths; Claud Hamilton, from Adelaide, with slates; John Lewis, from Adelaide, with spruce deals; and Ly-ee-moon, from Sydney, with galvanized iron.

RED DEALS.—Imports: 3,814 pieces. The arrivals have been Governor Wilmot and North American, from London. Sales by auction have been made of parcels ex Frigga, Noel, and Kamfjord, from the Baltic, and ex various ships from Great Britain. FWT, 11x3 realizing 143d to 43d; 9x3 44d to 44d; TWFF, 11x3 34d; 10x3 34d; 9x3 39-16d; WK, 11x4 4 15-16d; 9x4 4 13-16d; 11x3 4 7-16d; 9x3 44d to 4 11-16d; 8x3 4 9-16d; 4 44d; DDD, 7x2 44d; 4 1-16d; Crown Gromoff, 9x3, 44d to 4 9-16d at per foot running of 9x3.

SPRUCE DEALS.—Imports: 14,056 pieces. The arrivals have been Alice Reed, from Boston; John Lewis from Adelaide; Adele e Sabina, from Laurvig; Governor Wilmot and North American, from London. The parcel, consisting of 11x3 and 9x3, ex the Alice Reed, from Boston, was sold by auction on 16th inst., realizing 38d, per running foot 9x3. Sales have also been made at auction of Baltic white deals, ex Captain Peter Dahl. Adele e Sabina and Frigga, from the Baltic, and ex various vessels from Great Britain.

OREGON TIMBER.—Imports: 1,179,982 feet super. The arrivals have been Matilda, and Nanaimo. The cargo ex Matilda was offered

at auction on the 23rd inst., when about half of it was sold at an average of about £8 18s 6d. or £8 19s. The cargo ex Nanaimo has not yet been offered at auction. Sales by auction also comprise parcels ex Chrysolite and Oriental.

LUMBER.—Imports. Clear pine, 151,941 feet super; white pine shelving, 130,977 feet super; T. and G. ceiling, 34,918 feet super. The arrivals have been Alice Reed, from Boston, and Alert, from New York. The shipment ex Alice Reed was sold at auction on 16th inst., prices showing an advance on last month's rates. Michigan clear pine realized £18 12s 6d to £16 17s 6d. White pine shelving (Peabody brand), £13 5s to £13; T. and G. Ceiling, £9 7s 6d to £9.

PITCH PINE.—Imports: Nil.

REDWOOD.—Imports: Nil.

FLOORING AND WEATHERBOARDS.—Imports: 7,038,048 feet lineal. The arrivals have been Adele e Sabina, from Laurvig; Charlotte Lange, from Drammen; Schwanden, and Thor, from Fredericstad; Governor Wilmot, General Pictou, Loch Rannoch, North American, Ivanhoe, Carlisle Castle, Lock Etive, and Winifred, from Great Britain. Sales by auction have been made ex Frigga, Union, Adele e Sabina, Captain Peter Dahl, Thyatira, General Pictou, and Loch Rannoch, when the following prices were realized:—Red 6x1 1/2, 10s 3d to 9s; 6x1, 8s 6d to 8s 3d; 6x 3/4, 8s 2d to 7s 3d; 6x 3/4, 6s to 5s 9d; 6x 3/4, 5s 6d to 5s; 6x 3/4, 5s to 4s 6d; white 6x1 1/2, 9s 3d to 9s; 6x 3/4, 7s 9d to 7s 3d; 6x 3/4, 5s 9d to 5s 6d; 6x 3/4, 5s 3d to 4s 11d; 6x 3/4, 4s 7d to 4s 3d; 4-ont weatherboards, 5s 9d.

KAURI PINE.—Imports: 925,646 feet super. The arrivals have been Killarney, Jules Marie, Grassmere and Kentish Lass. Sales by auction have been made during the month of cargoes ex Robin Hood, Jules Marie, Killarney, Grassmere and Kentish Lass; Hewn logs realizing 13s 3d to 11s; sawn flitches, 10s 6d to 14s 6d.

CEDAR.—Imports: 209,962 feet super. The arrivals have been "Lady Franklyn, Konowarra, Lindus, Cheviot, and Rodondo, from Sydney. Sales have been made by auction during the month ex Lady Franklyn, Lindus, Konowarra, and Rodondo; logs realizing from 58s 6d to 36s 6d per 100 feet super.

RED AND WHITE PINE (Colonial).—Imports: Nil. The cargo ex May was sold by auction on 2nd inst., at extremely low rates. There is no demand for this description of timber.

DOORS.—Imports: Nil.

WOODEN COLUMNS.

A series of experiments have been conducted on the testing machine at the Watertown arsenal by Prof. Lanza, of the department of mechanical instruction of the institute of technology. The object in view was to ascertain the strength of wooden columns of the size and length commonly used in the construction of cotton and woollen mills. The experiments were made at the instance of the Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which Edward Atkinson is president. This testing machine was recognized as an invention of the greatest importance in the bestowal through a committee of experts, of the gold medal the highest award of recent mechanics' fair. Although it has been for some time in operation for scientific and other tests, it gains through this fact a new interest for the public. A part of the columns thus tested was yellow or hard pine, and a part oak. About a dozen thus far have been subjected to the process of compression in the machine, the strain having been brought upon them endwise for the purpose of ascertaining what is called the "crushing strength" of the timber. Outside of these experiments, and a few others at Watertown, none have been made on wooden columns of sufficient size to furnish reliable data for practice. The experiments made elsewhere, and those on which the formula in text-books on mechanics and the hand-books are based, have been upon columns of about two inches on a side and of four or five feet in length. From the results thus reached the strength of columns of dimensions actually used in building has been computed. It is plain that a series of experiments conducted under the direction of experts, and by them authoritatively recorded will consti-