



PUBLISHED  
SEMI-MONTHLY.

The only Newspaper devoted to the Lumber and Timber Industries published in Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION  
\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

NO. 22.

THE *Ottawa Free Press*, of August 29th, says that quite a quantity of lumber is being shipped to the United States by McClymont & Co. per St. Lawrence & Ottawa railway. Twelve cars laden with sawn lumber left from the siding near the engine house across the Rideau to-day. More will follow during the week.

The *Mississippi Lumberman* says that a sale of 1,000 acres of pine land on the St. Louis river for \$12,500 occurred last week. The purchase was made by Mr. Fowler, of Saginaw, Mich. The price is the highest ever paid for timber in that region, but if any body understands the value of pine trees it is Mr. Fowler, who for years has been an extensive operator on the Hudson shore.

The boom in timber lands extends to Pennsylvania. A journal of that State says:—Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, recently sold the timber right on a tract of land in White township, Cambria county, for the snug sum of \$45,000. The same tract, timber and all, was bought, it is stated, a number of years ago by that gentleman, from a gentleman of Ebensburg, now deceased, for the sum of \$1,000.

A QUEBRO despatch of last week described arrangements as completed by Messrs. Allan, Grant & Co., of Ottawa, to ship to that city a large number of cars of square timber. A switch will run on the Custom House wharf to accommodate the first cargo, which when arrived will be thrown into the pond alongside the wharf, enclosed by a boom, and then rafted and towed to the cove of Messrs. Cook Bros. & Co.

STAVEYS of public lands now being made in the San Fernando and Catalina mountains have disclosed the fact that there are large tracts of table lands in those mountains, embracing several hundred thousand acres of the very best white and yellow pine, from twenty inches to three feet in diameter. There are groves with an average height of seventy to one hundred feet. The Texas Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads will traverse this region, and make it valuable as a source of supply for southern Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua.

The report of the Government cinchona plantations in Southern India indicates the astonishing progress made since slips of this valuable tree were first planted in that district twenty years ago. The number of trees now planted out is more than four and a half millions. At present the greater part of the bark produced appears to be consumed in supplying the medical depots at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; but upward of 3,000 pounds was last year sold to the public, and the annual yield is rapidly increasing with the growth of the trees. The actual profit last year on the capital of the plantation is stated to have been eight per cent.

THE Nova Scotia Glass Co., New Glasgow, have just placed an order for 10,000 boxes to pack the goods of their manufacture. This means the cutting up of some 250,000 feet of lumber. The company are pushing their works forward, and they confidently anticipate being able to make glass Monday week. The crucibles have just been set.

MR. S. P. BENJAMIN, of White Rock Mills, Kings Co., N. S., has started at that place a barrel and box factory for making boxes and barrels for the putting up of apples and plums, etc. He has put in improved machinery, and is able to turn out 240 barrels a day, besides boxes. Next year Mr. Benjamin intends putting in machinery that will turn out at least 60,000 barrels, saying nothing of boxes, which he can furnish to an unlimited extent.

A HARRISBURG, Penn., paper says:—The maple and hemlock forests of Pennsylvania have never had the benefit of the right kind of enterprise to render them as important and productive as their real value ought to produce for them. The maple wealth of Pennsylvania is as valuable as that of her black walnut, if properly handled, because the wood is hard and can be utilized to as beautiful effects in building and furniture as that of walnut or ash. This wood grows to enormous abundance in this State, and will sooner or later become one of the most profitable sources of industry for those who know how to put it on the market.

THE *Timber Trades Journal*, of August 13th, says:—There was a goodly array of shipping reported the last week, both in London and Liverpool, laden or partly laden with timber goods, and those who have been apprehensive of short supplies, will be much cheered by the increasing importation. It is remarkable too that just half of the arrivals at Liverpool were by steamships, and for the first time in London, in a busy import month, more than half were steamers—of 60 timber vessels reported 31 were steamships, one more than half. In Liverpool, of 33 arrivals 16, or barely half, were steamers. Heretofore we have seldom known more than a third of the arrivals steamships.

#### Celebrities.

It is worthy of note that amongst some of the men who have risen from the ranks of industry are the late Rev. Dr. Morley Punshon, a timber merchant's clerk, Bon Johnson, a bricklayer, Carlyle, the son of a stonemason, Socrates, a statury, and Robert Burns, a farm carpenter and laboring rustic.

THE GREATEST POPULARITY OF DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY is where it has been long set known. Time cannot detract from its merits. It is the oldest reliable remedy for all bowel complaints incident to the summer season.

#### WHAT BURNS THE MILLS.

With the opening of the season the saw-mill proprietor enters not only upon a period of active labor in the production of lumber, but upon a season fraught with the gravest apprehensions. If he could be about the mill through the night as well as through the day, and were he endowed with powers that did not need to seek recuperation in sleep, he could rest somewhat easy in his mind as he contemplated the risk attaching to his property, in the contemplation of the fact that his own eternal vigilance would prove the price of his safety from the danger of fire.

Careless engineers and faithless watchmen are about the most dangerous things to be found about a mill. The former allows the sawdust to accumulate about the furnace doors or hearth, and if the truth were to be known about many a saw-mill fire, it would be found to have its inception in this scattered sawdust, which ignited while the engineer had "just stepped out of the fire-room for a minute." His call outside proves a most dangerous minute for the proprietor, though the resultant destruction could have been averted if the hearth had been swept before he stepped out. Probably two-thirds of the fires which destroy saw-mills in the day-time arise from this cause. It is no uncommon thing to see the engineer of a saw-mill bank up his hearth doors with sawdust when he shuts down at noon and goes to his dinner. Such an engineer is a most excellent subject for discharge from a man's employ, for if the mill does not take fire the first time he does it, the old adage about taking the pitcher to the well once too often is pretty sure to be verified before the season is over.

Night fires are more usually the result of a too implicit confidence in the watchman than many suppose. We would not assert that all watchmen are unfaithful, but experience has proved the value of a proprietor's call at the mill at unseasonable hours of the night. If you find a wide plank or two laying across the top of your boilers, or suspiciously near the arch, you may be pretty sure that a quiet visit to that locality in the small hours of the night, will find them occupied by a lodger whom you have paid to walk around and see that no marauders are threatening your property, and no incipient blaze is endangering its safety. It is a good thing to have an energetic man in your employ, but when you find your watchman always ready to fill an extra place during the day, and apparently able to do without sleep for an indefinite length of time, you can be almost positively sure that what sleep he dispenses with in the day time is taken at your risk during the night. It is well known to be suspicious of the faithfulness of the man who can watch all night and every night, and grow fat on it, while working half or three-quarters of the time during the day. It is at least a good plan to visit him when he least

expects you, for by such visits you can often reduce the amount of your apprehension, if not the actual premium of your insurance.

The spark catcher on your smoke stack may be all safe enough, for practical purposes—but when you find a little patch of fire here and there through the mill yard, on a hot day, it will pay handsomely to call in the boiler-maker, or set your engineer at work to make the meshes smaller, or to put up a new wire screen in place of the damaged one, which will warn you some day with a hotter blaze than is healthy or profitable. Your fire-pump may be a first-class one; but when you go into a mill and see a row of empty water buckets in the rack on the saw floor, you can rest assured that if a fire ever starts on those premises, the fire pump will be of very little service. Empty buckets are a pretty sure sign of lazy engineers and mill foremen, and disabled pump. Unfortunately, when a fire starts on saw-mill premises, it is usually in too much of a hurry to get through the contract it has taken in hand to allow a machinist to be sent for to put the pumps in order, or to repair the hose which has been hanging on a peg in the wall until it is ready to drop to pieces from decay. The truism that a "stitch in time saves nine," has often been correctly rendered, "a full bucket of water saves the mill." With the record of saw-mill fires daily increasing, it well becomes all who are interested in this class of property to give the subject of its safety from fire a little of the care that is taken to obtain a full stock of logs, or an extraordinary cut by the saws.—*Monetary Times*.

#### Hints Concerning Saws.

A saw just large enough to cut through a board will require less power than a saw larger, the number of teeth, speed and thickness being equal in each. The more teeth the more power, provided the thickness, speed and feed are equal. There is, however, a limit, or a point where a few teeth will not answer the place of a large number. The thinner the saw the more teeth will be required to carry on equal amount of feed to each revolution of the saw, but always at the expense of power. When the bench saws are used, and the sawing is done by a gauge, the lumber is often inclined to clatter and raise up the back of the saw when pushed hard. The reason is that the back half of the saw, having an upward motion, has a tendency to lift and raise the piece being sawn, especially when it springs and pinches on the saw, or crowds between the saw and the gauge; while the cut at the front of the saw has the opposite tendency of holding that part of the piece down. The hook or pitch of the saw-tooth should be on a line from one-quarter to one-fifth for a softer timber. For very fine-toothed saws designed for heavy work, such as shingles, &c., even from soft wood, one-quarter pitch is best.—*Lumber World*.