



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., MAY 15, 1884.

LETTERS-PATENT have been issued at Ottawa, incorporating the Pigeon River Driving Association and Improvement Company, with a capital of \$40,000.

Messrs. Serony & Fraser are building a saw mill on a beautiful Island in Lake Nipissing. It will be a very fine structure, fitted up with every modern improvement.—*Almonte Gazette*.

THE new bowl factory at Big Rapids is running two sets of hands, night and day, and averaging with one lath 42 dozen assorted sized bowls. Machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of handles, potato mashers, rolling-pins, etc., is being added.

DEAN BROS. steam pump-works Indianapolis, Ind., have furnished the Rust Owens Lumber Co., at Drummond, Wis., a system of water works, including pumping machinery, pipe and hydrants, having a capacity of one million gallons in twenty-four hours.

A COMPANY of English capitalists have taken hold of the business of the Northwest Lumbering Company, and the name of the concern is changed to the Northwest Timber Co., to suit English ideas it may be supposed. There will be no change in management, and Messrs. T. H. Carman and J. H. Bell will still be found in charge.

THE basket willow is in many sections a very profitable side crop, requiring little labor and often occupying land that would otherwise be of little value. The unpeeled willow sells readily at \$20 to \$25 per ton, while from three to six tons are grown per acre. The peeled willow is worth at the factory \$100 per ton. A machine has lately been invented for peeling willow by horse or steam power, and this great disparity in price will not long exist. This machine will give a great impetus to the manufacture of willow ware. About \$5,000,000 worth of willow has been imported into this country per year. As we can grow it profitably this importation should cease.

A PARTY from Hull or Ottawa are engaged in raising oak at the foot of Calumet. So far, they have succeeded in bringing up from the bottom of the river one hundred and twenty pieces of choice timber, principally oak and birch. Parts of rafts have sunk here from time to time, and in one place it is said the timber lies in the bottom of the river in a tier of about ten feet deep.

It has been decided to rebuild the Hudson Bay Company's steam mills recently destroyed by fire at Prince Albert, N. W. T. A gang of men already in the woods at Edmonton getting out the necessary timber; new machinery will be ordered at once, and it is the intention to have the mill, which will combine all modern all modern improvements, in running order by the 1st of September.

A METHOD for rendering buildings fire-proof was tested in Chicago recently. The inventor claims for his design to confine the fire to the floor upon which it originated by covering the ceiling with thin sheet-iron, and placing between it and the joists three or four inches of ashes and above and around the space more ashes on which the floor is laid. The test proved all that inventor claimed for it, the joists not being damaged, although the heat was very great.

Two hours after Messrs. Caldwell had received the announcement of the decision in their case, they had telegraphed to engage men to go up the river and bring down the logs that had been stopped by the strong arm of the law. The mill at Carleton Place will soon be a scene of busy life. Perhaps no more striking illustration of the power of law could be given than the logs referred to lying along the banks of the river, held there by the invisible hand of the law. It is said that Mr. Caldwell has entered an action for \$200,000 damages. We hope a friendly settlement will be arrived at.—*Almonte Gazette*.

THE *Pembroke Observer* gives the particulars of what is certainly an extensive undertaking. The well-known lumberman, Mr. J. R. Booth, has commenced a rather extensive undertaking at Nipissing lake. As our readers are aware, Lake Nipissing enters into Georgian bay by means of the French river. Mr. Booth's limits are on Lake Nipissing, and the above fact would compel him, were things left as they are, to either take his timber to market by way of the Georgian bay, or ship it by the Canadian Pacific railway by way of Pembroke. After some consideration of the subject, Mr. Booth decided to do neither. Five miles from Lake Nipissing is Lake Nosbonsing, which connects with the Ottawa river by means of the Mattawa river. Mr. Booth determined to build a railway over these five miles, and thus get connection with the Nosbonsing lake. This extensive task he has undertaken, and when the railway is completed he will employ the steamers which run on Lake Nipissing to tow his timber across the lake, and will then load it on the cars and convey it to Nosbonsing lake, where it will be thrown into the water and floated down by the Mattawa river to Mattawa village, and from thence by the Ottawa river past Pembroke and on to market. The railway will be furnished with rails, locomotives and cars of the best description, and barges are now being built to convey them across lake Nipissing. The railway will cost about \$100,000, and is certainly a big undertaking for one man, but he believes it will pay in the end. Mr. Booth is also building a steamer and barge to be used in towing purposes on Lake Nosbonsing.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE LUMBER TRADE.

The Bay City *Lumberman's Gazette* has the following to say on this topic:—As has been previously noted the outlook for a good trade in lumber is quite favorable and unless the hot breath of politics shall exercise a withering effect upon them, there is no reason why the hopes excited by the opening activity of the season may not be realized. From every quarter comes word that building improvements in the large cities will be on an elaborate scale, necessitating a liberal consumption of stock.

It may not seem quite consistent that the depression in manufacturing industries should have a curtailing influence upon the growth of cities, but nevertheless they continue to grow and the demand for additional accommodation is imperative. Bay City is but a type of other cities and here the activity is undiminished. All the large western cities and many of the eastern are feeling the expansive impulse, and unless the midsummer political craze shall prove unusually violent, the consumption of lumber is likely to continue throughout the season of building operations. The great metropolis is adding superb to superb and the market report of the *Record and Guide* says an increased consumption of lumber has certainly become an established fact and there is a tendency to further growth. There is no doubt that in New York City and dependent points a considerable amount of stock of all kinds will be wanted. At Albany the shipments of lumber have opened active and heavy. A good attendance of buyers have been in the market, who report a lively trade at their homes. The feature at Minneapolis was an advance of \$1.00 in prices, caused by the steadiness of the demand and the bad outlook for the drives. At Chicago the yard trade is reported fair and the prospect good. The growing conviction that the tariff cannot be materially changed, if at all, this year, will tend to revive general business, and the conditions for a good trade in lumber will probably increase as the season advances.

QUEBEC CROWN LANDS REPORT.

The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1883, presented to the Legislature of that Province last week, contains a large amount of interesting information. During the year 1882-83 202,838 acres of Crown lands were sold for \$98,761.07, and the sum of \$101,730.80 was received on account of these and previous sales. The amount collected on account of lands sold for agricultural purposes was \$72,016.33, for lands sold as mining locations, \$27,012.15, and for lands sold at special prices on account of fishing rights pertaining to them, \$2,702.32. 8,233 acres contained in one hundred lots on certain colonization roads were located as free grants. The receipts from timber dues, premiums, ground rents, interest, etc., on account of Woods and Forests amounted to \$624,748.34, which, together with the foregoing and certain other fees and deposits form the total revenue of the Department of Crown Lands amounting to \$856,872.45 for the period from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883—an increase of \$38,589.34 over the preceding fiscal year. Of the \$634,743 derived from Woods and Forests, the Upper Ottawa territory contributed more than half, namely, \$454,143—the remainder being collected in fourteen agencies. The total area under a license in the Province during 1882-3 was 43,589 square miles, of which 18,570 miles were in the Upper Ottawa territory. The total number of pine saw logs cut in the Province was 2,611,936 pieces, of which 2,043,228 pieces were cut in the Ottawa district. Of 3,656,687 cubic feet of white pine timber the Upper Ottawa furnished 3,626,844 feet, and of 381,448 cubic feet of square red pine timber 376,967 feet came from the Ottawa; with the exception of boom timber the bulk of all other kinds of wood yielding revenue was cut in the fourteen agencies outside of the Ottawa country.

The Commissioner draws attention to the fact that the revenue from Woods and Forests exceeds that of the Ontario Department, from the same source, during the corresponding period by \$222,425.20, although the comparison is hardly a fair one, inasmuch as the duty on square pine cut in the Province of Quebec is three-quarters of cent per cubic foot higher than the Ontario rate, and on saw logs about six cents greater.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

BUYING BLACK WALNUT.

Unusual quantities of black walnut lumber have been passing east from points in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa for some weeks past says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. The shipments have attracted much attention among lumber dealers, and it is learned that a company of English

capitalists, with whom a wealthy combination in Indianapolis is co-operating, has been for a year or more quietly getting possession of all the black walnut timber it has been possible to buy, and is now shipping it to England. The traveller on the railroad through the walnut belt sees at nearly every important station portable steam saw mills at work early and late ripping up black walnut logs into planks of convenient size for shipment.

The company has had buyers all through the states mentioned gathering up walnut trees wherever they could be found. In many cases the farmers have disposed of their trees at prices far below their value; it has only been recently that they have become aware of the scheme that is to take out of this country the most of the remaining black walnut timber in it. The consequence is that all the walnut the company now buys costs them double the price they were paying a few months ago.

"If the original forests of Ohio and Indiana were now standing," said a gentleman of observation, "their valuation would be many times more than it is to-day under improvement. In making their farms the settlers in these states destroyed millions and millions of dollars' worth of black walnut, and the destruction ceased not more than twenty years ago. In searching for timber, I visited more than one farm where miles of fence were laid with walnut rails, and the fences are not old ones at that. This was in Bartholomew county, Indiana, which, with Jennings county, contains about all the walnut forests that are left in that state. One old farmer told me that he worked almost incessantly for ten years to clear away the walnut trees on his farm, and that he burned up more than 80 acres of the finest kind of timber. His farm, after 30 years of cultivation, could not be sold for more than \$8,000. If it had its walnut trees back it would be worth \$100,000. This farmer was an old settler in the state, and only one among hundreds of others who for more than 60 years girdled and cut and burned the great forests they found occupying the land. The English company will send to England probably \$5,000,000 worth of walnut that they have purchased at almost nominal prices."—*Canadian Manufacturer*.

THUNDER BAY.

The Algoma Lumber Company are closing their business at Fort William and have sold their entire stock of lumber—estimated at half a million—to Mr. Thomas Marks. That gentleman in keeping with the enterprising spirit that he has always shown, has decided to build a planing mill of large capacity. The site for the new structure is in the V. at the south side of the approach to No. 3 Dock. The building will be 125 feet long by 60 feet in width. It will give employment to over 30 men, and will supply dressed lumber of all descriptions for the local and western markets.

The half million of lumber above referred to is chiefly dry finishing and upper grades, and will be manufactured into flooring and ceiling. It will be brought here from Fort William at once. The mill will be under the able superintendence of Mr. G. A. Priest, who favors us with these particulars. He says that the fuel which will be made through the operations of the mill, will be largely in excess of what would be required for their own power, and it has consequently been decided to provide steam power sufficient to run additional machinery which may be required by other factories which may in time be located there. The announcement of such progressive steps in this portion of the town will be greeted with satisfaction by property holders there.—*Sentinel*.

Moving Large Trees.

A Sarnia architect, Mr. Blaker, has done a notable thing in tree moving. He transplanted a handsome maple, which was one foot in diameter and 30-feet high, from one part of the town to another, hauling it by means of a capstan. It used to be thought a preposterous idea to move trees of such dimensions, but it is now found to be the easiest, quickest and cheap-made of establishing shade trees in parks and boulevards. The large trees which were transplanted in Victoria Park three years ago are thriving well.—*London Free Press*.