



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 first insertion..... 10
Per line, for each subsequent insertion..... 5
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 6 lines, for 6 mo's 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 four 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 1, 1882.

GOVERNOR NANCE, of Nebraska, has issued a proclamation urging that every person in that State shall plant a tree on Nebraska Arbor Day, the 19th April.

THE export of white pine lumber from the port of New York, from January 1 to April 1, 1882, was 11,277,000 feet against 12,379,000 feet for the same time in 1881.

TEN car loads of lumber left Ludington from Butter, Peters & Co.'s mill in one train. They load it from the trestle works on the cars as fast as it is sawed and it is taken away every day.

THE Montreal Star says the whole navigation of the St. Lawrence is once more kept back by the Cap Rouge barrier, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars to the shipping interest. Is it possible that there is no mechanical or chemical agency by which this small strip of ice could be blown up?

THERE are six million miles of fencing in the United States, the total cost of which has been more than two thousand millions. The census reports show that during the census year there were expended \$78,629,000 alone. Of this amount the largest contribution was from Illinois; the second from Pennsylvania.

THE prices of northern pine lands continue to maintain a stiffness in tone. A short time since A. P. Brewer, John Brewer and W. C. McClure, of Saginaw, Mich., sold a tract of pine land in Wisconsin for \$40,000, which was purchased some 11 years ago by them for \$2,500. In the same connection a sale of last season is mentioned which was made by a Saginaw party who disposed of a tract of pine land for \$15,000, which originally cost him just one-tenth that amount.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says the work of cutting and banking logs is entirely suspended in all the Wisconsin pineries. Extensive preparations have been made for the drive, and wherever circumstances are favorable nearly all the logs will reach the mills. Reports from Black River say that a good drive is going on on that stream. It is reported the South Fork never was in better condition for a clear drive than at present. In fact good water is reported on all the tributaries of that stream,

THE Northern Pacific Railway Company, in order to encourage the planting of forest trees in the prairie districts through which their lines run, are offering premiums to the most successful planters in each township, county, etc. The premiums consist of free passes over the road, to be used at intervals during the year. If the growth of trees on the prairies is stimulated by this means a mutual advantage will be obtained otherwise than in the premiums offered. The object of the Railway Company, of course, is to afford protection to their lines during the winter, and prevent the troublesome snow blockades.

THE Montreal Gazette, of April 17, says:—The demand continues healthy for most kinds of hardwood at full former prices. The new cut is nearly all sold at most of the mills from Quebec up, as well as last year's stock. Shipments during the past week have been made to Plattsburg, N.Y., and enquiries from other parts of the States have been received. There is a demand for cherry and other descriptions of hard wood on Boston account, and dealers look forward to a good season's trade. A considerable amount of building is going on, and the requirements for local purposes alone will be extensive during the coming season.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says:—Big hauls seem to be the rage, and every day or two another "biggest haul of the season" turns up. The biggest claim at the present writing is that made for a camp at St. Ignace, Mich., where John Spence recently hauled with one team of horses, 16 and 20 years old respectively, from the skids to the banking ground, over a road of smooth ice, a distance of two miles, 8,732 feet of logs. There were 13 20-foot logs in the load and one that was 18 feet long. The sleigh bunks used were built, and the logs selected, for the occasion, the attempt being made for the purpose of seeing what the old plugs could do.

RIVERS AND STREAMS BILL.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cameron, of Huron, moved a resolution condemning the disallowance of the Rivers and Streams Bill, which was passed by the Ontario Legislature, was disallowed by the Dominion authorities, and has been re-enacted by the Province. After a long debate the motion was negatived by a large majority, and it is almost certain that the measure will again be disallowed.

MAPLES.

THE Mechanic, a paper published in Burlington Co., N. J., makes the following remarks on the use of maple for cabinet work:—"Almost everyone knows something about maples, but very few, even of experienced cabinet-makers and carpenters, think of these woods as being available for anything but firewood. The white maple is one of the whitest woods growing in America, only exceeded in that respect by one or two. It is, however, on account of its extreme softness and general lack of strength, practically valueless. The sugar maple is one of the most useful trees. While it is very cheap, we cannot consider it a valueless tree, this low price of the timber resulting from the fact that it is not fashionable, and has not been used to any extent for anything save mill work and rough carpentry. Its grain is very fine, and in hardness and general adaptability for fine carving and cabinet work stands next to boxwood. Beech somewhat exceeds it in the fineness of grain, but is not nearly so beautiful. The great strength of maple renders it valuable in all kinds of delicate work, preventing it from being readily broken, and at the same time allowing a slenderness of construction quite inconsistent with any weaker material. Almost all maple has in its structure a certain waviness, which causes it, when polished, to reflect light and to appear almost dappled. Other varieties are the well known bird's-eye maple, which, thirty or forty years ago, was a very popular wood for certain kinds of cabinet work. Many persons suppose that the bird's-eye maple is a separate or peculiar tree, differing from other maples. This is a mistake; most of the rock maples have a tendency to form little hillocks beneath the bark, and each layer of wood during growth is evenly covered over with these projections,

which do not grow larger, but retain their original size. The result of this is that when a slice is taken through one of these little lumps or pits, we find that the grain of the wood is bent up or down in a circle, and, of course, reflects the light differently from that part which is horizontal. In what are called bird's-eye maple trees, these little hillocks or pits in the bark are disposed closely together and regularly throughout the tree. In opening such a tree, when the cut is parallel to the bark, we have a board showing the bird's-eye maple markings. If, however, the cut is made radially it passes through the hillocks vertically, and, as they extend from the heart to the bark of the tree, we have something which produced on the wood the effect of a wave. When a log is sawn so as to show the eyes, it is known as bird's-eye maple, and when cut radially, so as to make the waves most prominent, it is called waved maple, or, in some places, curly maple. The wave pattern will almost always be found in any bird's-eye board by looking at the edge, and vice versa. Maple has one advantage which has been improved very little by cabinet-makers, and that is its susceptibility to staining processes. The supply of this wood is abundant, and, fortunately, it can be obtained in large size. Hitherto its principal value has been for firewood."

GILMOUR'S MILLS, TRENTON, ONT.

ON May the 18th, 1881, Trenton was excited over the destruction of the Gilmour saw mill. The calamity was widespread as the withdrawal of about five thousand dollars weekly wages would affect every branch of business. For some time after our merchants especially were despondent, till work on the new mill was commenced. The number of mechanics employed all the year and throughout the winter has kept trade at its normal level. The capacity of the small mill was immediately increased by two upright gangs and run night and day. The shingle mill was started after New Years and run to its utmost capacity. The small mill has cut over two million feet of lumber this spring as much as the old mill could cut in the same time. The new mill is 172 feet long, 85 wide, 73x36 feet and south wing 120x30, two stories high and covered with painted sheet iron. The engine house is 50x26 feet having twin engines of 1500 horse power; the boiler house is 100x35 feet, having 16 tubular boilers, smoke flues entering two chimneys stacks 120 feet high each. The Gehenna is a cylinder of iron 40 feet diameter at base, half way up it contracts to over half and rises 120 feet. Its inside will be lined with fire brick and it will be consumed the refuse matter of the large mill. The engines were made by Macdougall of Montreal, and the boilers by three Toronto firms. The engine house and boiler house are distinct from the mill and from each other and both are destitute of a particle of wood. The walls are of brick and the roof of iron frame and sheet iron covering. The mill machinery consists of two twin circular slabbers, and one single circular slabber with a top saw for extra large logs. The twins were made by Wm. Hamilton, of Peterborough, and the single by Mr. Stearns, of Erie, Pa., all three have steam feeds. There are three immense gangs for cutting into boards made by Stearns, these are fastened to a foundation beam of oak built under twelve feet of stone work and are entirely separate from the foundation of the mill. They will cut at one time six logs of medium size, three wide and two high. The three circulars and three gangs will cut half a million feet in eleven hours. To edge the boards there are four double edgers made also by Stearns. Four lath machines are put in position to utilize the best part of the edgings, two heading machines to utilize the best of the slabs. The saws are all new and were supplied by Diston, of Philadelphia, and the belting by Hoyt of N. Y. The mill will be lit by six electric lamps and will turn out in the tour of 11 hours 500,000 feet of lumber, 200,000 lath besides headings. The refuse matter as it leaves the saws is carried to the lath room and there assorted by taking out whatever will make lath or headings, the rest is carried on to the Gehenna or large furnace which burns night and day. There are two tables for butting and assorting the lumber, which is loaded by machinery on cars drawn by

two engines over six miles of elevated railway and believed in every part of the yard or to the vessels in the harbor. An average of 500 men will be employed causing a circulation of about \$7,000 weekly. The mill will be tried this next week and will be in full operation by the first of May, some weeks less than a year since the old mill was burned down. The inexperienced is bewildered in the complicity of mechanism and wonders how it all can be brought into harmonious action. Only a short while and the finest steam saw mill on the continent of America will be in operation in Trenton.—Trenton Courier.

DISPUTED TIMBER LOTS.

A correspondent of the Montreal Witness, of April 20th, says:—Further particulars have been learned of the trouble on Du Liovre River which necessitated a force of provincial police to be despatched to the scene, where they are stationed at present. The rumors circulated that Holland Bros' mill, in Portland township, had been destroyed by indignant settlers is incorrect, but not wholly unfounded. The trouble is not with the settlers, but between the Ross Bros. and the Messrs. Holland, mill owners. The difficulty originated in the cancellation, which took place in 1878, of certain lots owned by Holland Bros. The property had been purchased from the Government of Canada (prior to Confederation), paid for in full, and the owners had been in possession of it for 16 years. The sale of this land was, some time ago, cancelled and the purchase money confiscated, and on the endeavor of Ross Bros. to operate on the property the trouble was caused, the men sent by the firm having met with a stern resistance by Holland's agents. Previously on the 6th of April, Ross Bros' managers, with thirty-six armed men, made a descent upon the house of Holland's agent and demolished the structure. The agent immediately proceeded to Aylmer and entered an action against those implicated, and also against Ross Bros. themselves, as accessories before the fact. Constables are now in Portland to execute the warrant, and there will probably be some interesting litigation in Aylmer before the end of the difficulty is reached. In the meantime a squad of Provincial police has been sent to the seat of war to prevent bloodshed.

YOUNG'S POINT, ONT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAW LOGS.—Mr. Geo. Chalmers' drive of saw logs, P. Phalen, jr., foreman, is making very good progress down Jack's Creek; he expects to be in Stoney Lake in about 10 days. Mr. Chalmers' other drive, which started last week from Mud Lake, under the foremanship of Mr. A. Wynn, will not reach here for about two months, as they have a long road to travel; still they will be among the first drives of the season.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. W. McGregor, of this place, has purchased from Widow Young the acre lot next to Kearney's property, and intends fencing and building a house on it this summer, to reside in.

THE LAKES.—The water on the Upper Lakes is now clear of ice. We expect the steamer Cruiser up here some day soon, to commence taking down cordwood, etc., to Lakefield.

LUMBER.—Mr. Chalmers is making a good many sales of lumber to farmers and carpenters from Lakefield and other places, for building purposes. There is evidently a boom in the lumber line.

PILING GROUND.—Mr. McGregor is having his men laying down the slabs from the saw mill on a rough part next the lake, and levelling it up, which will make a good piling ground for lumber, and will look very much better. The place was an eyesore to look at before this improvement.

GOOD HEALTH.—Keep the Stomach, Liver and Bowels in good order by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and perfect health will be the result.

WEAK LUNGS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM STRONG. Breathe with the mouth closed, have access at all times to pure air exercise moderately, eat nourishing but simple food, and take that best of all cough remedies, Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, it speedily cures all throat and lung troubles of adults or children. Price 25 cents per bottle.