



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., AUG. 15, 1884.

AMONGST the recent arrivals from Quebec in the above docks we note the *Loyal* with 750 standards for Messrs Bryant, Powis, & Bryant. This vessel is the next biggest of the sailing fleet to the Komandor Svend Foyn; her contribution to the market consists of pine and spruce deals, besides cases of splints and broom handles, the entire cargo going over-side.—*Timber Trades Journal*.

THE present time affords grand opportunities for improving and extending large existing works besides commencing new ones, values of building commodities all around being so greatly reduced, and money plentiful in the market. This, in addition to the remarkably cheap freights, will probably bring the estimates made, when things were better, well within the mark. Those even who drew the line very fine when submitting tenders should be able to carry out their undertakings comfortably.—*Timber Trades Journal*.

THE *Montreal Times* says. A vessel was to be launched from G. S. Turner's ship-yard a Harvey Bank, N. B., last week for St. John parties. She 210 ft. keel, 40 ft. beam, 24 ft. hold, measures 1,765 tons and classes 12 years in French Lloyd's. The material used in the vessel is chiefly spruce, the rails, waterways and stringers being pitch pine, the keel and floors of birch, and the bits of oak. It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Turner will shortly commence the construction of a ship of 2,000 tons for parties in Albert County.

A CLEAN and excellent coating for wood is asbestos paint, or, better still, the thicker asbestos concrete. These substances act like true paint, adhere tightly to the wood, give good protection against high temperatures, and do not readily rub or chip off. It has but one objection, that is, its solubility in water; but for interior theater purposes this is no material objection. Great care must be taken in purchasing this article, and it should always be tested before being used, as much of the so-called "asbestos paint" which is sold is entirely worthless.—C. John Hezamer, in "The Spectator".

FOREST CONSERVATION.

THE almost universal complaints heard on every side, from the Malay Archipelago to the Western States of America, of the general apathy in regard to the vital question of forest conservancy should urge Canada to more vigorous efforts in this direction. Her forest wealth may be considered almost limitless, and a good start in the right direction might, in not very many years, be provocative of untold direct benefit, by enabling her, with greater facility, to cull such timber for the world's market as in quality and quantity should far more than rival that of countries who fail as yet to recognize the supreme importance of so legislating for the preservation of their forests, and of so enforcing these regulations as that, not only shall their present value be enhanced, but bountiful crops be ensured for the future.

Much has been done; much remains to do. The general public has been stirred by speeches, blue-books, pamphlets, lectures and newspaper articles, to give this subject their earnest consideration. But, from the general public, consideration is perhaps the most that may be expected. Forest conservancy is outside the sphere of any but those who have to do directly with the production and exportation of raw material. It is to our lumbermen, therefore, to whose advantage, indeed, more than to that of any other class, such enhanced value of forest lands and forest productions will redound, that we should look for the urging on of that interest which, we are glad to notice, has already begun in Canada.

But let us not waste time. Already Germany is outstripping us—at all events theoretically—by her forest schools. Russia, too, and Austria, are not far behind. Not a few in the United States are powerfully agitating this subject; to say nothing of France, India, Norway, Sweden, etc. Nevertheless there is nothing to fear in the lead they have gained. It is at present chiefly merely experimental. Germany has but lately undertaken experiments which will require 50 years for their thorough investigation and proof. Forestry is as yet an infant science. We cannot yet have lost very much ground, and we may, at all events, console ourselves with the thought that the theoretical knowledge gained by European nations may, by us, be practically applied. The differences of growth, variety and climate, must, of course, be taken into consideration, but with already obtained data as a basis, there should be no difficulty in progressing rapidly in the most beneficial direction possible.

SCIENTIFIC FORESTRY.

THE growing attention that is being paid to the scientific conservation and reproduction of forests is shown by the frequency of the publications upon the subject that are now constantly issuing from the press. We have just received from the Rev. John Crombie Wood, one of the most fertile and instructive writers on this subject, a copy of his new work "Forestry in Norway," published by Oliver & Boyd, of Edinburgh. The holding of the International Forestry Exhibition in the Scotch capital is certainly being productive of good results.

This volume is the more interesting to us in Canada because the situation in Norway somewhat similar to that of our Dominion. It has been commonly supposed that the forests of both Canada and Norway were practically inexhaustible, at all events within any period that could concern the present generation. It appears evidently however that this has been taken for granted too readily. We learn from Mr. Brown that not only the farmers, but even the lumbermen, of Norway are now lamenting the wholesale destruction of the forests. In some old forest districts the climate has been deteriorated, and timber has to be imported instead of being exported as formerly.

But the most instructive portions of this work are the concluding chapters, which show that the Government has become awake to the extent of this evil. Forests are being taken under Government control, experimental plantations are being systematically made, and a complete staff of forest officials has been established. Still more instructive for us in Canada

is the fact that the Agricultural School at Aars has been utilized for the teaching and study of forest science.

When will we in Canada learn by the example in this matter of the leading nations of Europe?

FENELON FALLS.

From our Own Correspondent.

A FINE RAFT.—Mr. J. M. Irwin's raft of square timber is now (August 1st) passing over the Midland Railway. It is loaded on the cars at Fenelon Falls and several trains pass here daily on their way to Belleville, where the timber is dumped into the Bay of Quinte and rafted and taken to Quebec. This is the largest raft that ever came down the Gull river waters in one block. The timber was cut in the township of Eyre, and landed on Saw Log creek. This creek was made navigable for square timber last fall and winter at considerable expense by Mr. Irwin, one of the features being a slide of over 1,400 feet long. This is the largest slide on any of the waters north of this, even if it is not the longest in Canada. Some idea of the roughness of the creek may be imagined when we mention the fact that one lumberman, who owned limits six miles up this creek, and who one winter landed several thousand logs upon a marsh about four miles up this creek, decided that the creek could not be made navigable and left the logs in the creek, and the winter following reskidded the logs out of the creek and hauled them some three miles to another lake. No difficulty, however, was found this spring in driving the out their large drive of timber, and Mr. Irwin also anticipates that he will have no trouble in driving out the large quantities of timber and saw logs which are yet to be cut and brought down this creek. We understand Mr. Irwin has already had one very good offer made for his raft. The timber is mostly waney, very large, and of a very fine quality, and if any lumber sells well this should. In conclusion we may remark that the creek improvements, timber making and driving was done under the superintendence of our townsman Mr. Geo. S. Thompson, who for many years past has superintended the woods department of Mr. Irwin's business.

THE LUMBER TRADE OUTLOOK.

Confidence in regard to the outlook for heavy business in the lumber trade during the fall months continues unimpaired, notwithstanding the great number of failures reported. The confidence is inspired by reports from every section of the country through the local papers in regard to extraordinary building operations. Such a condition of things must eventuate in a lively demand for lumber previous to the close of navigation. The depleted stocks in the eastern distributing centres and retail yards all unmistakably sustain the opinion expressed above. There is nothing really discouraging in the lumber outlook, as regards a spirited demand.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, July 29, 1884, is specially reported to the CANADA LUMBERMAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C. —
302,595.—Auger-bit—H. L. Shaler, Deep River, Conn.
302,931.—Boring tool.—L. S. Faught, Philadelphia, Pa.
302,649.—Chucks, reversible jaw for lathe—J. W. Carleton, New Britain, Conn.
302,644.—Lathe, concentric—H. C. Albee, Detroit, Mich.
302,794.—Lubricating apparatus—J. L. Booth, Meriden, Conn.
302,771.—Lumber elevator—J. Pauly, La Crosse, Wis.
302,874.—Planing machine—H. C. Tunis, Baltimore, Md.
302,766.—Saw sharpening machine—T. O'Connor, San Francisco, Cal.
302,766.—Saw tooth—P. V. Conover, Waldo, Tex.
302,741 to 302,744.—M. Kunz, Oberhausen,

Germany, compositions for filling, grinding and polishing wood.

PATENTS ISSUED JULY 5.

303,091.—Gear out of connection, device for throwing—J. Sinnamou, Oswego, N. Y.
302,230.—Hammer for driving and holding tacks, etc.—J. W. Niebel, Biffin, Ohio.
302,911.—Planing machine—R. B. Jones, Chicago, Ill.
302,941.—Plugs or dowel pins, device for cutting—P. Robarge, Aurora, N. Y.
303,187.—Rule and square combined—G. D. Umland, Osceola Mills, Wis.
303,138.—Saw bow—C. Emsminger, Albany, N. Y.
302,891.—Saw set—J. Charlton, Newark, N. J.
303,127.—Saw set—C. Croissant, Albany, N. Y.
302,902.—Saw set—H. Flater, Findlay, Ohio.
302,895.—Wood bundling machine—L. H. Converse, St. Louis, Mo.

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Stavos, &c, measured and culled to July 25:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Waney White Pine..	730,077	1,340,767	979,509
White Pine.....	2,657,094	1,213,101	903,680
Red Pine.....	392,890	123,650	50,311
Oak.....	613,000	871,427	462,275
Elm.....	441,930	242,609	507,131
Ash.....	160,081	140,335	341,631
Basswood.....	256	1,337	262
Butternut.....	1,060	835	1,083
Tamarac.....	1,427	2,705	10,937
Birch & Maple.....	262,273	130,494	185,053
Masts & Bowsprits..	33 pcs	— pcs	— pcs
Spars.....	— pcs	— pcs	32 pcs
Std. Stavos.....	237,321.5	341,011.1	10,022.2
W. I. Stavos.....	604,10.0	332,61.1	69,81.23
Brl. Stavos.....	10,03.4	77,00.21	0,02.13

JAMES PATTON,

Superior of Cullers.

Quebec, July 25.

RAFTS ARRIVED.

The Quebec *Chronicle* has the following list of rafts arrived:

JULY 28.—D. D. Calvin & Co., oak and pine, sundry covea.

Burton Bros., pine Sillery (Sharples).
David Moore, white pine, Cap Rouge.

" white and red pine, Cap Rouge.

JULY 29.—J. & B. Griers, white and red pine, Dalhousie cove.

JULY 31.—A. & P. White, white and red pine, St. Lawrence Docks.

THE PROPORTION OF FAILURES TO TRADERS.

In 1870 in the U. S. there were 3,551 failures out of 426,000 traders, or 1 in 120, with liabilities of \$88,242,000. In 1871, 2,915 failures (1 in 163), \$85,252,000 liabilities. In 1872, 4,069 failures (1 in 130), \$121,036,000 liabilities. In 1873, 5,183 failures (1 in 108), \$228,499,000 liabilities. In 1874, 5,830 failures (1 in 103), \$155,239,000 liabilities. In 1875, 7,740 failures (1 in 83), \$201,060,000 liabilities. In 1876, 9,092 failures (1 in 76), \$191,117,000 liabilities. In 1877, 8,872 (1 in 64), \$190,669,000 liabilities. In 1878, 10,478 (1 in 66), \$234,383,132 liabilities. In 1879, 6,658 (1 in 105), \$98,149,053 liabilities. In 1880, 4,735 (1 in 163), \$65,762,000 liabilities. In 1881, 5,582 (1 in 140), \$81,155,932 liabilities. In 1882, 6,738 (1 in 122), \$102,000,000 liabilities. In 1883, 9,184 (1 in 94), \$173,000,000 liabilities. The number of traders has yearly increased from 426,000 in 1870 to 863,993 in 1883, except in 1877 there was a diminution of about 16,000 from year previous.

BRITISH LABOUR MARKET.

The British labour market, as reported by the London *Labour News* of July 9, continued very unsettled. Wages disputes and strikes were cropping out in all directions. Large numbers of miners were on strike in East Worcestershire and South Staffordshire, and "several thousands" of employees of Davluis Collieries have struck. The textile industries are variously situated, some being better supplied with orders than others. The weavers at Burnley were still on strike, and the Preston cotton-mill weavers left off work for alleged non-fulfilment of agreement to advance wages in July.