

Chips.

A NEW YORK firm recently purchased fifty thousand feet of bird's eye maple timber in one of the northern Michigan counties.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says that nearly 200,000 hop-poles have crossed the St. Lawrence from Brockville to Norristown, N. Y., this winter.

THE *Emerson International* says that about 2,500,000 feet of timber will be floated down the Red River the coming season by Mr. McKay, of Morris, who has quite a force at work at his camp in Minnesota.

S. L. LANDERS, of Mt. Carmel, Ill., has made provision for his wife and children by planting 100,000 walnuts, which he expects will produce trees 15 inches in diameter in 20 years, and yield an independent fortune.

SNOKE will soon be at a premium. From 2,800,000 cubic feet of smoke given out by say 1,000 cords of wood, it is said that 12,000 pounds of acetate of lime, 200 gallons of alcohol, and 25 pounds of tar may be obtained.

PHILIP RITZ is fencing a 7,000-acre wheat field near Ritzville, W. T. There will be 12 miles of fence in all, requiring 50 car-loads of poles and cedar posts, which are being got out in the timber region of Pen d'Orielle lake.

AN Ottawa correspondent says that advice from the lumbering districts state that the winter has been a very favourable one for lumbering operations. Throughout the winter the snow always fell just in time to prevent the shanty roads getting worn.

THERE is some excitement among the Indians on Walpole Island, the report having been circulated that a recent timber sale was consummated by means of bribery. There were two bidders for the timber, and both claimed that the other party resorted to unlawful acts. Indian Agent Watson is investigating the affair.

THERE comes a muttered threatening of danger to the peace of Oka from Seminary sources. It appears that the Oksas are cutting wood on the lands sold by the Seminary to the settlers, also that the Oksas are in a starving condition, and that their temper is rising. Friends of the Oksas say they have not heard of the threatened trouble.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company has estimated the duration of telegraph poles as follows:—Cedar, 16 years; chestnut, 13; juniper, 13; spruce 7 years. Cedar, chestnut, and spruce are used in the Northern States; juniper and cypress in the Southern States, and red wood in California. Poles cut in the summer will not last as long as those cut in the winter by five years. Soil and climate, of course, making a difference with the life of poles.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* of Bay City, Michigan, says:—Senatorial action in refusing to place lumber on the free list will undoubtedly be instrumental in restoring confidence, settling values, and again opening up the avenues of business between the lumber manufacturing centres and the great eastern and western distributing points. Capitalists and laborers alike have reason to thank the Senate for this timely expression of interest in the manufacturing industries of the country.

It is understood, says the *Manistee, Mich., Democrat*, that several large lumber dealers and capitalists from the East are making effort to purchase all of the uncut pine on the Ontonagon Grant, now owned by Milwaukee capitalists. The negotiating parties are the incorporators of the American Lumber Company, who have already purchased from the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railroad Company the standing pine on its entire land grant, except, Mackinac county and the east part of Chippewa county.

THE making of charcoal is a considerable industry in Michigan along the line of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad. Kilns are built of brick that will hold 40 cords of wood, and are filled twice a month. The product is shipped to Wyandotte, Detroit, Munro and Cleveland. Twenty pounds constitutes a bushel of charcoal, and a cord of wood will produce 40 bushels. Between Munro and Wayne there are 43 kilns; five at Stony Run, two at Otter lake and eight at Sears. The cost of the wood ranges from \$1.30 to \$1.75 per cord.

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FIRING WITH SAWDUST.

An engineer inquires about the prevention of smoke in using light fuels, sawdust, shaving, etc. If he has a return flue or tubular boiler, let him try a five or six inch pipe, one side drilled with 3/4-inch holes, one inch apart, the pipe long enough to reach through the side walls and be flush with the same on either end; put this in just back of the bridge wall, say one foot, and some four or six inches below it, the holes on top. This arrangement will increase the flame and heat, and decrease the smoke. With a knowledge of the size of grate and velocity of draft, the size of the pipe could be got nearly correct. It is best to have it large enough, and if too large it can be partially closed. If a sectional boiler, have the walls of the furnace built double, with a space of four inches as long as the furnace, and as high as the bottom of the boiler. Connect this space with perforated plates. Be careful not to put them in directly opposite, as the object sought is to get a thorough mixture of the flame and air. If the air enters directly opposite, the tendency is to produce a straight flame, while if the air of one side enters back or forward of the opening on the opposite side, eddies are produced, and a more thorough mixing of the air and flame. An opening to the space should also be left from the outside. If a blower is handy, it would be a good idea to connect the air space with that and thus get greater velocity; but if a blower is used, a less number of holes should be used than with natural draft. The air space should be built so it could be cleaned, as one fault of the various patent settings is the stopping of air flues, and no way to clean them; or the cracking of the same and leaving an opening for air where it is not wanted. I know of a case where a party was getting wonderful results from a popular setting, with screenings and bituminous coal or fuel, but a boiler maker being called in to do some repairs on the boiler, the air flues were found to be entirely closed, and no way of cleaning them but to tear the whole arrangement down and build over again.—*Cotton, Wool and Iron.*

The U. S. Tariff.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—Since it has become evident that the pending tariff bill will not place lumber on the free list, manufacturers breathe easier. After the Senate, in committee of the whole, adopted an amendment looking to the removal of duties on rough lumber, the manufacturers felt decidedly out of mental health. They took in the entire situation—big stocks on hand, a heavy log crop, a large number of new mills, and duty-free Canada lumber. The outlook was really gloomy. But now that the squall has blown over, the manufacturers do not disguise their elation. They are now planning the next season's campaign against the bearish jobbers in good earnest. The *Lumberman* is not surprised at the outcome. It all along was of the opinion that the least danger the manufacturers had to fear was from a deluge of free Canada lumber.

MONTREAL NOTES.

The *Gazette* says:—There is still a good inquiry for the leading descriptions of hardwood for the American market, but holders are not anxious sellers, and prices keep very firm. A fair local demand is likewise experienced for both hard and soft woods at last week's prices. Advice from Ottawa state that the prospects for the output of lumber are good, and that an unprecedentedly large crop of logs will be got out. Mr. J. Poupore, Crown timber agent, Ottawa, has issued a statement of revenue accrued in 1882 classified to revenue as now divided to Quebec, Ontario and the Dominion. It is as follows:—

	Quebec.	Ontario.	Dominion
Saw logs.....	\$ 327,378 25	\$189,769 54	None
Ground Rents	41,973 95	14,587 12	None
Booms	10,208 00	3,400 00	None
From Indian land's ground rents.....			\$ 8,109
Timber dues.....	116,208 00	3,400 00	None
Timber dues.....			79,349
Silides and boom dues.....			\$3,000 44
T1 Quebec.....			\$ 363,315 30
T1 Ontario.....			2,043,850 76
T1 Dominion.....			83,854 93

U. S. Census Returns.

Western lumber papers insist that the census estimates of the amount of standing pine in the northwest are anything but correct, and pooh-pooh the idea that there is only a few years' supply on hand. Nevertheless, papers published in the heart of the lumber districts of Michigan daily report that certain specified mills and sections of the country have only from ten to twelve years supply. Mr. R. D. Mallet, of Luddington, Mich., was in the city during the carnival, after a trip through Mississippi. He reports that in the country contributing to Luddington, there is only enough standing pine for ten years cut at the present rate of production. Mr. Mallet is a large operator, and has travelled extensively through the forest regions of this country, and after careful examination, he has come to the conclusion that, so far as the Northwest is concerned, the census returns may be accepted as correct.—*American Lumberman.*

Prevention of Forest Fires.

QUEBEC, Feb. 24.—The following is Mr. Lynch's resolution respecting the means to be adopted for the more effectual prevention of forest fires:—"Resolved that it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Crown Lands to employ between the 1st of April and the 1st of November, in any year, for the more effectual prevention of forest fires, such a number of men as he may deem necessary for that end, and he may, for any portion of the Province of Quebec, appoint an officer for that purpose who shall be known and designated as fire superintendent."

Hemlock Bark.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Feb. 26, in reply to Mr. Bergeron, Sir Leonard Tilley said the Government had under consideration a proposal to bring forward during the present

session some measure regarding hemlock bark, in view of the fact that the United States House of Representatives had recently adopted a bill imposing a duty of 20 per cent. on the bark.

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