



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. DEC. 15, 1882.

At the shingle mill of Messrs. Gunter & Co., at Marble Cove, N. B., the daily production is about 12,000, which will shortly be increased.

LUMBERING is active in Westmoreland County, New Brunswick, Mr. Abner Jones' surveyor, reports 750,000 feet already in the yards.

A CINCINNATI furniture maker recently received a walnut burl which cut 15,991 feet of veneers, and another firm in the same city cut 13,000 feet out of a French burl.

Messrs. McLachlan Bros.' mills at Arnprior have cut 60 million feet of lumber during the past season. This is the largest cut ever turned out in that section. Fifteen hundred men are at work in the lumber shanties on the Kippewa.

THE Lake Superior News says:—The Duluth Lumber Co., composed of some of the most energetic and solid lumbermen in the North-west, have broken ground for an immense \$18,000 dry kiln which is to be erected as fast as men can do the work. The kiln will have a capacity for drying 50,000 feet of lumber per day.

The lumber mills of Mr. Peter McLaren at Carleton Place are being extended. An additional 30 feet in length is to be built next the larger mill, and a steel shaft from England is to take the place of the present one. The changes made last winter did not give satisfaction, and these will be removed and other and more satisfactory ones made.

THE Lumberman's Gazette of Dec. 6, says:—Three hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-one logs had been sawed up to last Saturday night by the two mills of the Kirby Carpenter Company in Wisconsin. This firm's new mill has averaged 225,000 feet of lumber daily, and the old mill 135,000 feet since starting up in the spring. On Wednesday, the day after the election, the old mill, under the superintendency of Roland Harris, an old-time Democrat, made her biggest cut for the year—96,000 feet of lumber. The effect of the late democratic victory, perhaps.

THE lumber sawing season just closed was perhaps the most unfavorable ever experienced on the St. Croix river. The low head of water in the river during the entire fall was unprecedented. Several manufacturers were left with important orders unfilled. The amount of lumber carried over this winter on the wharves may not exceed one-half the average of late years.—Calais (Me.) Times.

AMONG the local industries of Bath, Me., is the manufacture of ship-mast hoops, out of native oak. Milton, McIntyre & Son have for several years made these articles, that are used by the shipbuilders of Walsborough. A three-mast uses 68 mast hoops, and about thirty hanks, the last being the nautical name for the rings confining the sails to the stays. The hoops sell for one cent and a half per diametric inch.

THE London Timber Trades Journal says:—Next year's importation of American pine joinery work will be watched with no small amount of interest by those engaged in the business. Several innovations are promised us, planned cards and scantlings being among them. It is said that some of the Swedish mills purpose responding, and there can be no doubt that next year will usher in a vigorous competition in the joinery department. Already the Swedish mills have been experimenting in new forms of manufacture.

THE London Timber Trades Journal says:—The shipments of pine deals of well-known brands, such as "Gilmour's," "Eddy's," "Booth's," &c., have come forward as usual good in quality this year. Notably has this been the case with the 3rd quality. Some other shipments have, however, been most unfairly braked, and we have seen parcels of 3rds little, if any, better than the 4ths should be. The opinion is taking firm root amongst consumers of pine deals that the difference in the quality of 3rds and 2nds is not marked to the extent that the serious difference in cost would suggest.

THE Lumberman's Gazette of Bay City, Michigan, says:—The lumber manufacturing and shipping season has practically closed for the season of 1882. All, or nearly all of the mills have shut down, and the shipping season is also over. Among the mills that have shut down during the week are those of John G. Own, Murphy & Dorr, Whitney & Batchelor, and the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co. Murphy & Dorr cut between 19,000,000 and 20,000,000 feet; the Whitney & Batchelor mill about 31,000,000 feet; the Crow Island about 20,000,000 feet, and John G. Owen's about 15,000,000 feet. A commission dealer informs us that he has purchased within the past 15 days about 15,000,000 feet of lumber to hold over, at \$7.25@8.50: \$15 @17, and \$36@38.

THE Moncton Times says:—Peters Bros. next spring intend erecting a large three story wood-onware factory corner Queen and Wesley streets, just above their present factory. They have purchased the lot of land at the corner for that purpose. The frame has been ordered. The old building, or at least part of it, will be used as a storeroom for lumber, etc. The improved building has been rendered necessary by a constantly increasing business. The firm are now receiving large orders from all points north, and as far as Nova Scotia. They are putting together a large number of sashes for Campbellton. There will be no cessation in building operations by this firm this winter, except in the most severe weather. Several buildings are now under way and figures have been given for several others.

PRAIRIE TREE PLANTING.

The importance of tree planting cannot be too strongly urged upon the agriculturists of this country, where the supply of timber is already scarce and rapidly growing beautifully less. Doubtless the length of time that must necessarily be taken to produce profitable results deters many from entering upon this branch of industry, but in localities where timber is especially scarce the next couple of years will

prove that this is a serious mistake. There are several varieties of trees that grow very rapidly in this country and wherever they have been planted and received ordinary care the results have been very gratifying. In the Little Saskatchewan district several farmers have commenced planting on a small scale with good prospects of success, and one gentleman in the county of Minnedosa has a plantation of young soft maples of about three years' growth which have attained a remarkable size for such a short period. The prairie farmer can make no better investment than to purchase a liberal number of young trees and plant them on his property. They need very little care and after a couple of years' growth begin to afford shelter from the sweeping winds, besides improving the appearance of the homestead. Of course it would be some years before they would return any direct profit, but the advantages already pointed out would more than repay the cost of investment. The agricultural societies would be rendering a great service by taking steps to urge this important subject upon the consideration of the farmers.—Winnipeg Times.

MEASURING LUMBER.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

GENTLEMEN,—Will you be kind enough to give me the rule of the trade in selling 1, 1½, 1¾, 2 and 2½ in. lumber of all widths. Do we take the surface and add the fraction, or add the fraction on each board.

Your immediate reply will oblige,

Yours truly,

Clifford, Dec. 1, 1882. F. S. DOBSON.

[There is no 1½ inch lumber reckoned as such, unless cut expressly. As to the other dimensions the fractions would be added to the superficies, but in practice this is done by means of board rules which give the quantities in each piece.—ED. CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

CULLING LUMBER.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

DEAR SIRS,—It would interest some of your many subscribers if you would kindly, either through yourself or some competent correspondent, give us the correct definition of what constitutes a mill cull, as there is a vague impression amongst many mill men that only defects, such as wormy timber, rotten or shaky timber are about the only causes for which lumber should be mill culled. To put the matter plainer, if a piece of lumber is rendered useless for the purpose for which it is intended by bad sawing, is it a mill cull?

By answering this you will oblige many readers.

Truly Yours,

Toronto, Dec. 9, 1882. LUMBERMAN.

[Such a defect in sawing as is mentioned might cause its rejection as a mill cull or its being placed in a low grade. Some of the other defects alluded to, such as worm holes, would not necessarily place it in mill culls unless very bad. No absolute definition of mill culls is generally recognized, and cullers' judgments may differ. We would be glad if any of our subscribers would give their experience on this subject.—ED. CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

LUMBERING STREAMS.

THE Buffalo Lumber World says:—Over in Canada the Supreme Court has just rendered a decision in a case which is of particular interest to lumbermen. It seems that the plaintiff, for the purpose of floating logs and timber into a river near Ottawa, made improvements in certain tributary streams which passed through his property, and obtained from the Court of Chancery an injunction restraining defendant from making use of these streams. The case was appealed to the Court of Appeal of Ontario, which reversed the decision of the Court of Chancery on the ground that streams are a part of the public highway, open to the defendant as well as the plaintiff. Now the Supreme Court unanimously confirms the decision granting the injunction, on the ground that the streams in a state of nature were not navigable or floatable, and having been rendered so by the plaintiff by artificial means, the defendant has no right to their use. That is, the courts have decided

that where a stream passing through private property is navigable in its natural condition, it is open to the public use; but when it is only made navigable by improvements conducted at the expense of the owners of the property, they have the right to its exclusive use. This is good sense as well as good law, and no doubt the courts of the United States would adhere to a similar rule.

MICHIGAN OPERATIONS.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—In conversation with a leading lumberman last week a Gazette representative learned that extensive preparations have been made by mill men this fall for lumbering by rail from their camps in the woods north. Owing to the shortage in the Tittabawassee and other booms it will be impossible, he said, to supply the hundred or so mills of the Saginaw Valley at the commencement of the season, and consequently the M. C. railroad authorities have been actively engaged in putting aside tracks into the camps in the northern woods and making slips into the booms of mills in West Bay City, in order to supply by rail the deficiency left by the boom shortage. Tracks have been laid into nearly all of Mosher & Fisher's camps contiguous to the Mackinaw division of the M. C. railroad. Sage & Co., in the vicinity of Beaver lake are doing the same, and many of the east side mills which manufacture at all extensively are following suit. During the last season the operations in logs and lumber on the Mackinaw division have been enormous, compared with any previous season since the road was built and the trade in that line will be more than double in 1883. Lumbermen anticipate a strong demand for dry lumber during the winter and next spring, and the winter shipments east will, in all probability, far exceed those of any season for years past.

RUSSIAN FORESTRY.

THE Buffalo Lumber World says:—Russia has a very complete system of forestry. There are 702 large Government Forestry stations under the general charge of an equal number of educated Directors, most whom are college graduates who have taken lessons in the Forestry Schools in a post-graduate way. These forests contain over 300,000,000 acres without including an acre of the sparsely covered tracts on the northern tundras. These are divided into 12,502 named forests, which are under the management of the 762 Directors. A part of these Government forests are of native growth, but all of the central and southern provinces have immense plantations of trees best suited to the somewhat varied steppes. In some places the plantations are almost exclusively of Scotch pine, in others of oak, birch, basswood, elm, etc. Mixed planting is not counted best as a general rule. In the steppe sections the planting has been done with the main idea of modifying the climate, and new stations are now being organized in portions where the present rainfall is only six inches per annum, and even drifting sands are being planted with *salix acutifolia*, to be followed, as soon as the surface is covered with pine.

Tree Culture.

H. W. S. Cleveland, in his important pamphlet on "The Culture and Management of our Native Forests," says that we must learn to imitate nature in our methods of cultivation if we would grow new forests successfully. The primary point is to keep the trunks of the tree shaded. Nature does this by massing the plants closely together in the forests, so that they shade each other, or by giving a wide spread of limbs with low heads to trees in the open. It also protects the cambium layer with thick deposits of old bark, and we endanger the health of the tree when we scrape that off. Another important point is to keep the roots well mulched, as nature does with old leaves, thick mould and mosses in the forest; and a third point is to protect the trees well from the southwest wind—the breeze which, with its drying heat, is the most damaging to the vitality of the tree. In illustration of the vitality of this rule Mr. Cleveland points to the greater luxuriance and variety of plant life on the east side of seas and lakes than on the west side.—Lumberman's Gazette.