

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interest of the lumber trade and of allied industries throughout the Dominion being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion of them by others.

Special pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world so as to afford to the trade in Canada information upon which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market but, also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way effecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN with its special class of readers is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to WANTED and FOR SALE advertisements which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of ten cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for three successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

MR. DACK has introduced a bill into the Ontario Legislature, to amend the act to encourage the planting and growing of trees. The bill provides that the Lombardy poplar be added to the list of trees regarding which municipal councils may grant a bonus for each tree planted on any highway. In many sections of the province the Lombardy poplar is largely cultivated. The act as now on the statutes includes the following trees: Ash, basswood, beech, birch, butternut, elm, hickory, maple, oak, pine, sassafras, spruce, walnut or white wood.

LUMBERING and mining have received little attention heretofore in Eastern Kentucky, notwithstanding that it has long been known that a large section of country lying between Salt Creek and the Big Sandy River is rich in hardwood timber, coal, iron ore, &c. Recently New York capitalists have subscribed \$17,000,000, \$6,000,000 in cash having been paid on account, for building two railways through the coal fields and hardwood land of Eastern Kentucky, to connect with the railroad system of South Virginia. On one road 7,000 hands are at work. The capitalists own 5,000,000 acres of mineral and timber lands.

MR. J. B. CHARLESON, superintendent of forest rangers on the upper and lower Ottawa, has laid his first annual report before the Quebec Legislature. The report was made up on the 10th of December last and complains of great opposition to the new system from the lumber manufacturers, great difficulty in obtaining returns from them, and serious losses to the revenue in consequence. As time grows apace we have no doubt but matters will move more smoothly between Mr.

Charleson and the lumbermen. Mr. Charleson thinks that he is quite safe in promising a revenue of \$600,000 from his district this year. He estimates that fewer logs will be made this year, but that a large quantity of square pine will be taken out.

SOME thirty years ago an English Land Company obtained three hundred and fifty thousand acres of wild land, chiefly in the county of Haliburton. The Company ultimately failed, and the land passed into the hands of several gentlemen of Toronto and Peterborough. Messrs. Lockhart & Gordon of Toronto, J. M. Irwin of Peterborough, A. Nevius of Haliburton, and H. O. Leas of Lindsay, are now seeking to be incorporated as a company. The lands are heavily timbered, chiefly pine, which the company intend to operate as the means of conveying the lumber to market are excellent. The County Council of Haliburton, however, are petitioning the assembly not to grant the incorporation, but that the Crown should repossess itself of the lands, and administer them to other crown lands.

THE Commissioner of Crown Lands Bill now before the legislature is a matter of great importance to both lumbermen and settlers in the new districts, as it provides an easy and inexpensive method of settling all disputes in the future which may arise between them. It sets forth that where it is claimed that any incorporated company which has had confined upon it the powers authorized by "The Time Slide's Companies Act," or similar powers, or that any incorporated company, or any mill owner or other person has caused damage to the land of any person by overflowing the same, and it is alleged that such damage exceeds the sum of \$20 and not more than \$500 is claimed, such person may apply to the judge of the district or county court or to the stipendary magistrate to determine the claim upon the provisions of the Act. The Act applies only to the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Raaney River, to the Provincial County of Haliburton, to the Electoral Districts of East Victoria, East Peterborough, North Hastings and North Renfrew, and to such other counties or electoral districts or parts of the same as the Lieutenant-Governor may by proclamation from time to time determine.

THE reason of circular cross-cut saws chattering in work may arise from a variety of causes, such as employing a saw arranged with a considerable amount of set for soft or green wood, and then using it for dry, harder, or curled-grain wood. Running a saw too fast, improper setting of the teeth, packing, &c., may also cause it. Referring to the question of cross-cut saws in particular, these should, in the first place, run something faster than rip-saws, as the action of the saw is essentially a severing or cutting one, and is more difficult than a ripping saw, which partakes more of a splitting action. A speed of about 10,000 ft. per minute at the periphery of the saw may be accepted as a standard speed for general purposes. The teeth should be kept in first-class condition and sharp. In the ordinary fleam tooth used for cross-cutting all the teeth are alike in shape and sharpening, and when in use there is nothing to clear away the sawdust, as in a ripping saw, consequently the teeth become sprung from the resistance of the sawdust in the kerf and produce rough market work and an increased difficulty in forcing the wood through the saw. In working soft wood the difficulties of the crowding of the sawdust in the kerf are, of course, not so pronounced as in hard or curly wood.

THE celebrated case, Scott v. Benedict, which involved the title to 140 square miles of timber limit in Peterborough county, Ont., after many years of costly litigation, was settled by mutual agreement on March 2nd. The settlement gives the limits in question to the Peterborough Syndicate, composed of Messrs. Geo. A. Cox, J. B. McWilliams and T. G. Hazlitt. The lands are situated in the townships of Cavendish, Harvey, Sherbourne, &c. and are valued by experts at over half a million dollars. The limits admit of at least a cut of ten millions a year for twenty years, and to meet the demands of manufacturing this timber in Peterborough new mills will have to be added to the present cutting capacity. Eminent council were engaged on both sides and the agreement entered into finally and for ever settles the case, all parties to the suit signing the judgment based upon the agreement arrived at.

ENGLISHMEN as a rule are somewhat slow in adopting American ideas and the more so when it comes to reducing them to practice. It certainly seems novel to us on this side of the Atlantic to read the following in a London trade journal:—"The Manchester Ship Canal, as a means of consumption, is likely to largely exceed original expectations, for we find that the contractor for that great work, together with Mr. Leader Williams, the chief engineer, are erecting little wood-built villages all along the line from Manchester to the spot where the canal enters the Mersey, a distance of about thirty-four miles, wherever the works are too far distant from a town or village, a wooded village is erected. The first village erected close to the Mersey—holds about six hundred people, old and young included. The houses are strongly built, and as neat as pins, and as dry as tinder, and the rents are about a shilling a week for each room, there are also schools and chapels. Now thirty-four miles of wooded villages, say two miles apart, with churches, chapels, and schools improvised of the same material, as is done in America, and running at the first start into six hundred inhabitants, must absorb an unusual quantity of the supply of timber brought forward, and this alone would justify a considerable increase of importation, both on our west and east coast, to each of which the Manchester Ship Canal is easily accessible. This, at any rate, opens a new door for the trade, and will no doubt help off the Liverpool importation this year with more than customary expedition."

MANITOBA is becoming interested in the question of her public timber supply. The principal source of supply at present is the Lake of the Woods, where mills are already situated with a capacity of about fifty million feet annually. A considerable portion of the logs cut at these mills are taken from the American side, and should the United States government at any time stop the importation of logs from Minnesota to the Canadian mills, such a move would greatly curtail the timber available to the Lake of the Woods, and prove to be a serious blow to the Northwestern Provinces. There is a stretch of wooded country, about 400 miles in length, lying between Lake Superior and Winnipeg, but the growth is small and very little of it is suitable for timber, the amount of good pine being limited. About 10,000,000 feet of lumber is annually cut on Lake Winnipeg, but with a largely increasing population in the prairie region west of Winnipeg the better classes of timber would be soon exhausted. There is some good timber in the northern portion of Manitoba, and the Riding Mountain territory furnishes about 2,000,000 feet of lumber annually from the southern and western slope. There is an abundance of lumber in Alberta, and but little in Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, but