



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., DEC. 15, 1885.

It is said that owing to the dullness of the lumber trade, and the falling off of timber dues, the Ontario Government is threatened with a deficit.

A FIRM at Georgetown, Del., has a contract furnish 5,000,000 wooden pie plates with crimped edges, exactly like the tin plates. The advantages claimed for the wooden article are that they will not allow the pie to burn nor the lower crust to become soggy.

THE eminent botanist, De Candolle, set the age of the elm at 355 years. The ages of some palms have been set down at 600 to 700 years, that of an olive tree at 700, that of a plane tree at 720, of a cedar at 800, of an oak at 1,500, of a yew at 2,880, and of a baobab tree at 5,000.

ESTIMATES put the whole log cut of the coming winter upon the Mississippi and its tributaries at 550,000,00 feet. The estimated force to be employed in the work this winter is about 5,000 men and 2,000 horses and men for hauling, of which number about one-half are now at work.

THE mill owners of Peterborough are engaged in a legal fight with an Anti-Sawdust Association, a society formed for the purpose of prosecuting mill owners who deposit mill refuse in the river. The case has been before the Police Magistrate several times and adjourned, and a rule has been applied for in the High Court to order the Magistrate not to adjudicate on the cases.

THE Montreal Star says:—A lumber merchant from Quebec states that the market there is very much overstocked, last season's pine being still in first hands. The past season has been dull and unsatisfactory, and the future outlook is not by any means good. The merchants in Quebec seem to anticipate an overproduction on the part of western lumbermen.

LUMBERING operations are being briskly carried on in the woods, says the Parry Sound Star, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The different firms doing business in this vil-

age, viz., The Parry Sound Lumber Co., the Midland and North Shore Lumber Co., and Conger Lumber Co. are all getting out very large quantity of logs during the winter, either by their own camps or by letting contracts to jobbers.

BLACK walnut can now be manufactured very cheaply. One part of walnut peel extract is mixed with six parts of water, and the wood is quoted with the solution. When the material is about half dry a solution of bichromate of potash with water is rubbed on it, and then your walnut is ready. In this way excellent walnut can be made from poor pine, and it is said to defy detection except upon very close examination.—Ex.

SAYS the Eastern Townships correspondent of the Montreal Gazette:—The Nantais Mill Company will get out a million feet of logs in Woburn this season. It is rumored that the Cookshire Mills Company will lease next spring the mill of the Berlin Mills Company at the foot of Lake Megantic. At Lake Megantic the lumbermen have commenced to build their shanties, and considerable lumber will be taken out this winter, G. B. Hall & Co. making from three to four million feet, and Shaw & Sons, on the Dead River, five millions.

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC TRADE.

THE annual official report of Mr. J. A. Maguire, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic in Canada, is an interesting document. It shows that the exports of wood goods, from ports on the River St. Lawrence, this season, amounted to 32,000,000 feet B. M., representing in value about five and one half million of dollars. The exports of cordage, canned goods, and other sundries, though not so large as last season, due to the increased value of lobsters and other canned fish, still amounting in value to about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Several ports in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have this season, for the first time, exported considerable quantities of lumber and other goods to Buenos Ayres, and, due to the fact that these ports are open to navigation during the whole year, they promise to prove very damaging rivals to the sea ports of Maine and Massachusetts which, until quite recently, almost monopolized the South-American wood trade during the winter months. British Columbia has also entered the list as an exporter of lumber and canned goods, and owing to the existence in that Province of an immense belt of timbered land from which lumber is produced at a very small cost, this country threatens to offer considerable opposition in the export of wood goods to the ports all along our coast.

Taking Canada's year's business in the aggregate, it is an improvement on that of last year although the shipments from the St. Lawrence ports show a slight falling off. We have still, however, great strides to make in order to occupy the position in the South American lumber trade, which as the wood-growing country *par excellence* we should. As against the total exports of lumber into the Argentine Republic last year amounting to nearly 190,000,000 feet, Canada only shipped, direct from her ports, about 55,000,000 feet. A large quantity, it is true, of wood grown and cut in Canada (and with which she is not credited) is carried over the railways to points of shipment in the United States, whence it is despatched by our enterprising American friends to Buenos Ayres and to other ports in the fast-growing and prosperous country, the Argentine Republic.

#### Anti-Corrosive Paint.

Take equal parts, by weight, of whiting and whitelead, with half the quantity of fine sand, gravel, road-dust, and a sufficient quantity of coloring matter. This mixture is made in water, and can be used as a water colour; but it is more durable to dry it in cakes or powder, after mixing, and to use it as an oil-paint by grinding it again in linseed oil. The preparation of oil recommended for the purpose is, 12 parts by weight of linseed oil, and 3 sulphate lime, well mixed. One gallon of this prepared oil is used to 7 pounds of the powder.

#### VACCINATION AND SHANTIES.

The Steps the Government Took—How the Lumbermen Acted.

When the men began to move towards the woods it was feared that small-pox might find its way into the shanties. The Canada Lumberman sounded a note of warning on the subject, and the Government took the matter up, sending out a circular which was soon followed by the following additional circular:—

"TORONTO, Nov. 16th, 1885

"DEAR SIR,—In addition to the urgency of this matter of vaccination of the men of lumber companies, as pointed out in the circular dated November 6th, and addressed to you, I have been solicited by various lumbermen in the Province, and requested by the Hon. T. B. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands, to push the work as rapidly as possible. Kindly do not fail to give me an exact list of the men employed and the number of them recently vaccinated, at your earliest possible convenience.

"I remain,

"Your obedient Servant,

"P. H. BRYCE,

"Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health."

Mr. James Irwin, of Peterborough, previous to receiving the circular from the Board of Health, had written from Quebec giving instructions to have the men in his employ vaccinated. The following report shows how his orders were carried out:—

"HALIBURTON, ONT., Nov. 30th, 1885.

"To James M. Irwin, Esq., Peterborough, Ont.:

"MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 21st inst., with circular attached, from the Provincial Board of Health, to hand.

"In reply I beg to report that I have taken the following steps in regard to carrying out the instructions contained in your letter to me, dated at Quebec, 23rd September last, which to quote from said letter were as follows:—

"IMPORTANT.—There is no doubt there is every chance of Small-pox breaking out in shanties this winter. Therefore, as soon as possible, you better arrange to have every man at present in shanties vaccinated, and after the date you arrange for this let no man go up to shanties without being vaccinated. "Prevention is better than cure."

"Immediately on the receipt of above named letter I got Dr. Spilsbury, of Halibuton, to vaccinate myself, and watched the operation carefully. I then purchased 100 vaccine points (quills) from Dr. Spilsbury, and 150 points more from Perrins, druggist, Lindsay, and on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of Sept. last, I vaccinated all the men then in the shanties. I found that the majority of the men were quite willing to undergo the operation. Those who were not willing were mostly French Canadians. Some of those I reasoned with and got their consent and the balance I vaccinated by force.

"On my next trip around the shanties some two weeks later I examined every man and found that only about 20 per cent. of Spilsbury's and 80 per cent. of Perrin's points had been successful.

"I then re-vaccinated those who had not been successful, and also any new arrivals. I found that it was next to impossible to get new arrivals vaccinated before they reached the shanties.

"In addition to the above I may say that on my rounds to the shanties every two weeks since I have carried out the same programme. Some of the men I have vaccinated three and some four times before being successful, but all are now O. K.—with the exception of the fifty men you sent up last week. I have no points on hand to do these men, so please send up 100 points.

"In conclusion I may say that in addition to the men in the shanties I have successfully vaccinated all the persons employed and living at your store and boarding house at Halibuton and this place. Also the wives, children, etc., of our foremen, clerks and men living in shanty district.

"The following are the number of men now in each shanty in my district, north of Halibuton, in the townships of Havelock and Eyre, which I have the honor to superintend for you:

Shanty No. 1, Thomas Chittick, Foreman..... 20  
" " 2, Geo. Johnson " "..... 20

" " 3, Thomas Preston " "..... 31  
" " 4, Patrick Maher " "..... 35  
" " 5, Charles Austin " "..... 36  
" " 6, David Mitchell " "..... 27  
" " 7, Moses Brisabols " "..... 30  
Creek Improv't, W. H. Anderson " "..... 5  
Havelock Farm, James Goullas, Bookkeeper. 3

Total..... 228

"Yours Respectfully,

"Geo. S. THOMPSON,

"Superintendent."

This thorough manner of protecting the men and the country from small-pox was acknowledged by the Board in the following letter:—

"TORONTO, Dec. 6th, 1885.

"To J. M. Irwin, Esq., Lumber Merchant, Peterborough:

"DEAR SIR,—I received your letter and report re vaccination of the men in your lumber shanties, and am much pleased at the thorough manner in which the work has been done. This is the way to prevent the encroach of Small-pox.

"I thank you in the name of this Board for your promptitude in this matter.

"I am, Dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"PETER H. BRYCE,

"Secretary."

#### THE BUSINESS FUTURE.

All signs now indicate that a decided change may soon be expected in the movement and volume of trade. Stagnation has become irksome in the centres of finance, and as a consequence, speculators now show a desire to force a change by buying shares and stocks of such classes as will best bear the uncertainty of maintaining an advance. Shares in manufacturing companies will next feel this movement and a moderate response may be looked for within the next few weeks. This will undoubtedly result in more activity in sales, as warehousemen and agents must help the push on prices. Before it reaches the rank of consumers, however, a partial reaction will be felt; wages must rise to a higher level before workers will be inclined or have ability to purchase more than to supply immediate wants.

But we are well assured that the tide has turned, and those who get into the current early will soonest take on headway. Some journals express the opinion that delay in revival of trade must still take place, because of the English elections. This will be the case as regards England, and such European nations as are so anxiously awaiting the result of those elections, but will not hold to any appreciable extent for the United States, and should not for Canada. Our merchants and manufacturers must realize that the childhood of Canadian commerce is already past, and the treatment demanded for the future must be suited to its ripper condition and its wider interests. They must act more boldly in seeking to open foreign markets.

In this course will be found the true and natural cure for the chronic dissatisfaction which no doubt exists in the Maritime Provinces at the larger share of interest and attention necessarily given to the development of the western territory.

Keep our vessels busy in carrying merchandise, as well as grain, and seaport towns can stand the drain of ready money to pay for the productions of the Upper Provinces.—St. John, N. B., Trade Reporter.

#### TO GLUE LEATHER TO IRON.

There is a constant inquiry as to the best plan for fastening leather to iron, and there are many recipes for doing it. But probably the simplest mode, and one that will answer in a majority of cases, is the following: To glue leather to iron, paint the iron with some kind of lead color, say white lead and lamp black. When dry, cover with a cement made as follows: Take the best glue, soak it in cold water till soft, then dissolve it in vinegar with a moderate heat, then add one-third of the bulk of white pine turpentine, thoroughly mix, and by means of the vinegar make it of the proper consistency to be spread with a brush, and apply it while hot; draw the leather on quickly, and press it tightly in place. If a pulley, draw the leather around tightly, lap and clamp.—Ex.