

WANTED,

An efficient and reliable correspondent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, in each of the following cities, viz.:

MONTREAL, QUEBEC,
and HAMILTON.

For further information, address

TOKER & CO.,

CANADA LUMBERMAN OFFICE, PETERBOROUGH, Ont., June 13th, 1881.

Travelling Agent.

MR. A. L. W. BEGG has been appointed agent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and grant receipts therefor and to make contracts for advertisements appearing in its columns.

The Canada Lumberman

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

Terms of Subscription:

One copy, one year, in advance..... \$2 00
One copy, six months, in advance..... 1 00

Advertising Rates:

Per line, for one year..... \$0 90
Per line, for six months..... 50
Per line, for three months..... 30
Per line, for first insertion..... 10
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mo's..... 05
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum..... 8 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for six months..... 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum..... 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mo's..... 3 00
Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least three clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to TOKER & Co., Peterborough, Ont.

Communications intended for insertion in the CANADA LUMBERMAN, must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications to insure insertion (if accepted) in the following number, should be in the hands of the publishers a week before the date of the next issue.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. JULY 15, 1881.

THE Ottawa Free Press, in speaking of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, says:—"It is a splendid industrial publication, devoted mainly to the lumbering business."

LUMBER is very firm at Davenport, and some lots are sold above present list; a few days of dry weather and the advance will become general on all common or low grades.

A MINNESOTA lumberman estimates that Manitoba alone will take 40,000,000 of lumber from that state this season. If that proves to be so, our friends of the saw in the west must be having a good time of it.

EASTERN buyers are reported as operating largely in the west just now, and are securing all the lumber they can in Michigan at an advance of from one to three dollars per thousand as compared with the prices ruling in January 1880.

THE Northwestern Lumberman is our authority for stating that manufacturers and buyers in the west have discovered that the lumber made from maple logs cut in winter and sawn before the 1st of July, is worth \$2 a thousand more than if the sawing be done after the date named.

THE yards throughout St. Louis all report a fine trade, with brilliant prospects for the future. Figures on white pine grades are very firm, with a strong tendency toward advance. Quotations on yellow pine are very low, and still falling. The advance of from 50c. to \$1 per 1,000 feet on white pine in Chicago, and a change will naturally be followed at St. Louis in the next ten or fifteen days, if not sooner.

A STEAM MILL is to be erected at Wood Point, by the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co. The building will be 60x40, the engine 60 horse-power. It is the intention of the Company to saw dimensions and other lumber for the Boston and New York markets, to be shipped with their cargoes of stone.

FROM Manchester, N.H., we are informed that there is a large increase in the lumber trade in that section this year as compared with former years. Local mills are doing a large trade in hemlock and spruce which are still to be had in large quantities in the northern part of that State and in Vermont, while their chief supply of cedar shingles come from Sherbrooke, Quebec, and retail at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per 1,000.

MR. J. R. BARBER, of Georgetown, has paid the membership fee of the Mechanics' Institute of that town for forty of his employees. This is certainly commendable, and we know many employers who would not miss the amount thus expended. Indeed we are quite sure that if more encouragement were given young men there would be less carousing and drinking and more work performed.

WE have been aware for some time that negotiations were pending for the sale of the entire lumbering property of Messrs. McDougall & Co., Harwood, to Mr. R. C. Smith, of Fenelon Falls, and we are now in a position to state that the sale has been completed, and that Mr. Smith is now in full possession. We also understand that Mr. Smith has some idea of transferring the machinery now in the mill at Harwood to the French River, where he owns extensive limits.

A LARGE lumber business is being carried on by parties in Bridgewater, Nova Scotia. Messrs. E. D. Davison & Son's two mills will cut during the season 15,000,000 feet of lumber; Dufus & Co.'s mill at Summerside will cut 6,000,000; C. H. Chase expects to cut 2,500,000; Alex. Nelson will cut 1,000,000 ft.; Jas. A. Curll expects also to cut 1,000,000 feet, a total of 25,500,000 feet lumber, a gain of about eight per cent. This gives employment to 700 men, and supports 3,000 people. This is good for the County of Lunenburg.

OUR readers will have noticed that for some time past the universal cry from Britain has been a dull and drooping timber market. Notwithstanding that every market, except those depending upon the British market, on this side of the Atlantic has been firm with a decidedly upward tendency. Under such a state of affairs it does seem to us somewhat strange that our eastern shippers, and especially those of New Brunswick, do not turn their attention to the "booming" markets in the Eastern States. Even if they netted no more money by shipping to the latter market than they would by shipping across the Atlantic, such shipments would relieve the British market from its present glutted state, and doubtless secure for them better prices for what they did send there.

THE lumber business of McGraw & Co., at Tonawanda, has been transferred to the Export Lumber Company, (limited) of 87 Wall street, New York, having been purchased by that concern. The company is a very extensive firm, and one of the largest buyers in the eastern market, and Tonawandians are jubilant over the acquisition to their business interests. The company possesses a capital of \$150,000, and transacts mostly an export business, as its name indicates. It has leased, for a number of years, from the McGraw estate, the eligible and desirable docks and river front owned by them at Tonawanda, giving it excellent facilities for receiving lumber or forwarding it, either by rail or canal. The concern has bonded yards at Hunter's Point, Long Island, and Hochelaga dock, Montreal, in addition to its New York branches, and its fine property in Tonawanda. The yards at Tonawanda will be stocked up at once with the product of the western mills. Mr. Mackintosh is to be the local manager, and has already entered upon the duties connected with his position, and assumed control of the business.

EXPLORATIONS ON THE UPPER OTTAWA

WE learn from the Toronto Globe that about the 20th of June Mr. Niven, P.I.S., of Hali-burton, was dispatched on an exploratory survey of the country north of Lake Nipissing. He took with him two exploring parties, and expects to occupy about three months in the work. The district to be explored commences about twelve miles north of the lake, and extends northward to Lake Tamagamingue, which lies half way between Lake Nipissing and Lake Timiscamingue, where the Ottawa takes its rise. The Ottawa on the east and Wahnapitacing and the Wahnapitac River on the west are the utmost limits of this exploration, which includes an area of sixty miles in length between these limits, by a breadth north and south of twenty-four miles. An exploration of this kind has not been made in this Province for very many years, the work of filling in the rough outlines of the early explorers having occupied the attention of the Crown Lands Department.

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPLORATION.

The question of timber limits has no doubt something to do with the exploration, but the meagre information regarding the soil and climate of this territory has been such as to lead to a desire to know something definite regarding its capacity as a grain growing district. What little is known indicates that the soil is possibly better than on the Ottawa south of Matawan, and the climate sufficiently warm for the cultivation of wheat. In the instructions given to Mr. Niven the objects of the exploration are set forth as follows:—

1. To run the outlines in a block of certain townships, to act hereafter as a base in their subdivision.
2. To ascertain by exploration as far as practicable the general nature of the soil, timber, minerals, &c., in the field of operations.

MR. NIVEN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Many of the instructions given Mr. Niven, are a minor details, which, however important to the department, have little interest for the public. Other instructions are of a general character, leaving much to the exercise of the common sense of the explorer. It is the intention of the Government to extend through this territory the same system of survey as is in existence on the north shore of Lake Huron, and this information is a guide for the general outlines to be mapped by Mr. Niven. The departing point of the exploring party is the north-east angle of the new township of Field. From this angle a line is to be drawn due north, and at intervals of six miles posts are to be planted, and other indications made to guide future surveyors in laying out townships. Six miles north of the angle referred to a base line is to be drawn to the west, and a similar plan adopted in marking for the north and south boundaries of the townships. By a base line to the east and other lines at right angles to it, the whole district is to be laid out as a base for future sub-divisions.

Mr. Niven is also instructed to explore for six miles on each side of his base lines, and for this purpose he is to select fit men, with a good knowledge of land suitable for agricultural purposes, and of trees suitable for merchantable timber. These men are also to have considerable facility in keeping notes of their explorations, and in the use of the pocket compass. The natural features of the country are to be shown, and Mr. Niven has also to examine the rock formation, collect small specimens of fixed rocks, attaching to each a number and noting in his field-book the exact locality in which each specimen has been found. If the rock is stratified its dip is also to be observed. He is also to ascertain by astronomical observations the latitude of different points, and, if time permit, is to sketch in the position and extent of Lake Tamagamingue.

Reading the Ads.

Our readers will find items of interest in our advertising columns. Among our regular advertisers will be found such a variety of essentials, with the various other matters directly connected therewith, that a careful perusal will in nearly every case develop something in the way of information that must become directly valuable to our readers.

THE FUTURE OF LUMBER.

So much has been written and said concerning the rapidity with which our forests are being felled in lumbering operations that it would not be surprising if corners in the wood market were, ere long, attempted. It has in a number of cases, been "ciphered out" that our timber supplies will be exhausted within thirty years, if the present rate of lumber production is maintained, some writers have even placed the evil day no farther off than twenty years. Were these croakers in a position to verify their predictions, the situation would be, indeed, alarming, but, as the trade has not as yet experienced any lack of material with which to operate, it may be assumed by outsiders, that no grave apprehensions as to the future are entertained by those most vitally interested.

That our production and consumption of lumber is enormous, must be obvious to the most casual thinker; that our present sources of supply must eventually be abandoned is freely admitted, but the Lumber World does not anticipate that its children's children will be compelled to forego the comfort and elegance of a walking stick, or dine off cast iron tables. It should be remembered when "exhaustion of our timber supplies" is spoken of, that pine is generally referred to, but there is yet standing in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota a sufficient supply to meet the demands for a great many years to come. The timbered region of Texas is also immense, while Georgia is, and has been for many years, a great lumber producing state. Even Pennsylvania has thousands upon thousands of acres of timber lands in which the ring of the woodman's axe has never been heard, and away down in Maine large amounts of lumber are being, and for many years to come will continue to be, produced. It is true that the cost of log getting is yearly increasing, owing to the necessity for going farther and farther inland, away from the rivers and streams, and, because the distance logs must be hauled before banking, is yearly becoming greater. This, however, should by no means be accepted as indicating an alarming decrease in our timber supply, but, rather, as evidencing an increase in its value.

Our importations of Canadian lumber, while already of respectable proportions, are small in comparison to what they might, and in the not far distant future, probably will be. Were it not for our protective tariff, it is doubtful if western pine would command much attention in eastern markets, and it requires no prophet to say that if western pine becomes so scarce as to advance in price, beyond the limit at which the Canadian article, paying duty, can be profitably imported, then will Canadian pine usurp and hold the position of prominence, and, as one of our contemporaries puts it, immense as the present accessible sources of lumber in Canada are known to be, recent explorations have shown that the vast solitude to the south and west of Hudson Bay is an almost unbroken forest of white and red pine and their congeners. This region, which the imagination, in default of accurate information, has pictured as the mother of icebergs and the home of polar bears, is now found to be one highly inviting, if not to the farmer, at least to the lumberman. Ice and snow for one-half the year are his hand-maidens. Through their assistance he is enabled to "skid" and "bank" his logs along the streams on which, when the spring thaw comes, they are borne without appreciable cost to the point of manufacture on the coast.—Lumber World.

AN iron steamship of 1,500 tons, named the Campana, has been bought in England and is to be placed on the Lake Superior route from Collingwood to Duluth. She sailed from London on June 27th for Montreal, is of light draft, and generally adapted for lake traffic.

SEVERAL mills owners in the County of Simcoe have been fined for allowing sawdust from their mills to get into the streams, among them are Wm. Train, Thomsonville, and Tackaberry, of Tocometh. The former was fined twice.

B. Youso's saw mill at Apple River, N.B., was burned two weeks ago, with some lumber in proximity. The sheds and camps in the woods, used by the men, were fired at the same time. Incendiarism is believed to have been the cause.