



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 four 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.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Offices of Messrs. SAMUEL DEAN & CO., 154 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., DEC. 1, 1883.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE have for the last few days been sending out subscription and other accounts. There is a very large sum on our books in these small amounts, which, though of trifling importance, taken singly, make altogether a very considerable aggregate. We would therefore invite those who are in our debt for these small sums, which they can pay individually without inconvenience, to remit the amount to us promptly, and thus collectively give us the benefit of a very satisfactory account at our bankers'.

It may be seen how large the total of these comparatively insignificant amounts must be, from the fact that we have sent out about 1,500 of these amounts during the last fortnight.

Another reason why we desire a prompt settlement, is that in pursuance of the arrangement by which our business is to be conducted after the end of this year by the Peterborough Review Printing and Publishing Company (Limited), it is necessary that the books of our firm should be closed as soon as possible.

We feel confident that under these circumstances our request will meet with ready and speedy compliance.

TOKER & CO.

THERE is said to be a machine in Glenn Falls, N. Y., which successfully makes pulp for paper out of sawdust.

CHARLES BARTLETT, of Hanover, and Mr. J. R. Hall, of Andover, Me., will put 2,000 cords of poplar into the east branch of Ellis river this winter.

THE Kingston Whig says:—The raft caught in the Rideau Canal ice is W. McRorie's and the timber is needed to fill his penitentiary contract. He will be a heavy loser and fervently pray for a thaw.

A LARGE timber-laden vessel has been lost on the Cape Breton coast, but no trace of the crew can be obtained, nor can the ships name or dimensions be made out.

JOHN H. MONTEITH of New York city, recently cut up a log of Mexican mahogany, which made 25,000 feet of veneers, and two other logs averaged the same.

THE superintendent of a large planing mill at New Haven, Conn., writes us that they have more orders for planed yellow pine lumber than they can fill in six months.—*The Wood-Worker*.

McDONALD & SHIELDS' new mill at Vermilion Bay has been closed down for the season. Gangs of men will be put into the woods, and about six million feet of lumber will be taken out this winter.

CHAS. E. FRANCIS, of Cincinnati, O., writes that his gravity cross-cut saw is becoming very popular. He lately sent one to a Minnesota firm, and received an order for two more from the same parties last week.

THE Napaneo Beaver has this item from Queensborough:—The Rathbun Co. have now some four shanties located on the waters of Black Creek. The Gilmour Co. have stopped business in this district. It makes things dull.

THE *Wood-Worker* says:—For years past millions of feet of oak staves have been cut in Arkansas and shipped to Europe by way of New Orleans. The French and Germans think that in all the world there is nothing equal to Arkansas oak for making wine casks. It is stated that all other wine making nations use the same wood.

A Washington despatch says that the attention of the Government has been invited to the International Forestry Exhibition to be held at Edinburgh in the summer of 1884. The exhibition will be open to contributors from all countries and is designed to include everything connected with or illustrative of the forest products of the world.

THE Indiana Lumber Co., whose saw and planing mill at Nashville, Tenn., was totally destroyed by fire last month, has taken steps toward the immediate erection of an extensive mill. The new saw mill will contain both circular and band saws. It is proposed to make the new establishment one of the most complete in that vicinity.

TEXAS, Arkansas and Louisiana are said to contain 190,000,000,000 feet of standing pine. If this is so, a timber famine is not probable in this generation at least, when we remember that several other southern states are well timbered. In comparison with these states the stock of timber in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the three great lumber producing states sink into something approaching insignificance.

ENGINEERS at Mayence have met with remains of the bridge erected over the Rhine at that point by Charlemagne near the close of the eighth century. It rested on 28 buttresses, and was destroyed by lightning, burning down to the level of the water. The engineers have removed over 50 piles of from 15 to 18 feet in length, and the timbers are well preserved, though nearly 1,100 years old. In fact, the timber is still fit for use in building. The same is true of the iron which was riveted to the posts.

Two St. John gentlemen, Capt. Calhoun and Mr. Wm. Hanson, have purchased a tract of timber land in the vicinity of Spruce Lake, St. John county, New Brunswick. They intend to set up a steam saw mill on the lot between the outlet of Ludgate and Spruce Lakes, and cut dimension timber for the American market. There is, says the *St. Croix Courier*, an abundance of spruce and cedar on the property surrounding these lakes, and good facilities are afforded by the Grand Southern Railway for getting it to market.

THOUGH considerable yellow pine is shipped from South Mississippi to Boston and other eastern ports, yet the largest part goes direct to foreign ports, Europe, England, Africa, Central and South America and Mexico.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says:—The shipments of spruce at St. John, N. B., seem to be dwindling away. Sellers are of opinion that it would be a sound speculation to buy what remains there at the present market price. They believe the time is not remote when there will be an active demand for these goods. Nor is that opinion singular. It is whispered in other quarters that the price of spruce must go up and that soon.

A SUPERINTENDENT writes:—"The best workmen I have ever known are those who give a little attention to their machinery after stopping time, just as a good groom takes the best care of his horse when it is the hardest worked, seeing that it is cared for before he gets his own supper. The result in the one case is that the horse is always fresh and ready for hard work, while the machine is always turning off a good quantity and a good quality of work."

THE Laminato Wood Company of Chicago, is about to introduce some specialties that are of interest to dealers in that line. They will consist of the French scoop for grocers, druggists, and millers; the Chapman elevator bucket, for flour and grain; and the Caldwell pulley, for all mechanical purposes. These goods are made of layers of veneers peculiarly built up according to several patents lately issued, so as to make light, strong, cheap and durable goods.

A PROPOS of the recent cotton failures, the *Timber Trades Journal* says:—"Though there is no great affinity between the cotton and the timber trades, we do not hear unconcernedly of large failures in the former, because in point of fact important suspensions in any trade unfavorably affect every other, as they tend to destroy commercial credit and render the necessary accommodation which trade requires more difficult to obtain, and have a generally depressing influence."

#### GRAVENHURST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nov. 24.—The weather set in very severe here about two weeks ago, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, in consequence of which the saw mills have all shut down. The weather has, however, moderated since and the snow has all disappeared. The following is a list of the saw mills in Gravenhurst and the immediate neighborhood, and the quantity of lumber and shingles cut by each during the season just closed:—

Name.	Lumber.	Shingles.
G. W. Taylor & Co.....	5,000,000	
Chas. Mickle.....	5,000,000	2,500,000
Woodstock Lumber Co.....	5,000,000	
H. DeBlauque.....	1,500,000	9,000,000
J. Cockburn.....	5,000,000	3,500,000
Thompson & Baker.....	3,000,000	
Croce & Patton.....	2,000,000	3,000,000
J. Davidson.....	1,000,000	
Tasker.....	2,500,000	1,000,000
T. H. Carr & Co.....	2,000,000	
J. H. Hull.....	1,000,000	7,000,000
Hazard.....		1,500,000
T. Tait.....		4,000,000
King.....		1,000,000
P. Bartholomew.....		7,000,000
Eatto.....		3,000,000
Sundry small mills.....		2,500,000
Total.....	33,000,000	45,000,000

Besides the above there are a number of small mills up the lakes which send their lumber to this point in scows to be shipped hence by rail. The amount cut by these mills will be about 4,000,000 feet of lumber and 15,000,000 shingles, making the total amount shipped, or to be shipped, from this point 37,000,000 feet of lumber and 60,000,000 shingles. Of the above amounts nearly all the shingles have been shipped, and about one-fourth of the lumber, leaving about 27,000,000 feet of lumber to be shipped. Should this move off very slowly during the winter (as there seems every prospect of) there will be a great rush to ship in the spring, and a repetition of the old cry "no cars," the rolling stock of the Northern &

North Western Railway being totally inadequate to meet the extra demands made upon it at that season of the year. Looking back, the past season may be said to have been rather an unfavorable one for mill men. In the first place owing to the severity of the winter and the high rate of wages then prevailing, stocks cut at \$1 per M more than on any previous season. Wages have also continued high during the past summer, thus adding materially to the cost of manufacture, while those mill men who have sold their stocks *en bloc* have had to accept prices ranging from \$1 to \$2 per M less than last season. Over production seems to have been the main cause of this, and it will be well for the lumbermen, if, taking a lesson from the past, they confine their operations during the coming winter, and each one take out one-half, or even less, of what they have been accustomed to take out, for, unless the production is largely curtailed, the prospects are that prices will rule even lower next year. The pine in this section of the country is generally of poor quality only a small percentage of it being suitable for the American market, thus throwing the great bulk of it on our local markets, and as our markets are naturally limited over production immediately makes itself felt by causing a glut, and down come prices. There is, however, a class of lumber the demand for which always seems to exceed the supply; I refer to bill stuff, and it seems to me that mill men would be wise in turning their attention more to the manufacture of this kind of stuff, as they can always command a ready sale for it at good prices, with the advantage that it can be immediately turned into cash, without having to carry it for eight or ten months after it is manufactured as has generally to be done under the present system.

#### WHITE CEDAR BARK.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

SIR,—We have a little industry here, just started—that of making paper from the bark of conebearing trees—principally the white cedar bark. Can you give me, or put me in the way of getting, any statistics as to the amount of cedar sawed in the different States and in Canada? As we rely on the bark that is a waste at the mill, incidental to the sawing or getting out of the cedar lumber, we might get some idea of the amount of bark if we knew the amount of wood used or manufactured. Our process is patented in Canada, and we are showing a very fair business here, with bark brought from Maine by vessels. A mill in Canada ought to do very well.

Yours truly,

JOHN M. ALLEN.

343 Purchase street, New Bedford, Mass.

#### OUR WOODS AND FORESTS.

Now that by gracious permission of the Toronto *Globe* the subject of forestry is open for discussion, we beg to call attention to one important branch of this question, not, however, for the first time. In spite of the great inroads that have been made upon the forests of Ontario, and in spite of the large expanse of woodland that has been alienated from the Crown, there still remains a vast extent of land more or less valuable for its timber. In fact this class of property is a very large asset in the capital of the Province.

It cannot be said that this public property has been well managed in the past, or that it is being well managed now. It is not a party question, for with the exception of the point of treating the proceeds of sales as income instead of capital, the same want of good management has existed under both political parties. The property has not been utilized to the best advantage or to the greatest profit possible.

It seems to us, as we have already suggested, that there should be, if not a separate department, at least a distinct sub-department or bureau of Woods and Forests for Ontario. One of its first duties should be to subdivide, in consultation with the Crown Lands Department officials, the public domain yet remaining unappropriated. After the necessary surveys and examinations are made the Crown Lands should be divided into areas open for agricultural settlements and areas to be reserved for forest. Of course this division need not be