



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY THE
Peterborough Review Printing and Publishing
Company (Limited), Peterborough, Ont.

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..... 60
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.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to THE PETERBOROUGH REVIEW PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED), 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 Office of Messrs. SAMUEL DRAKE & Co., 154 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., MAY 15, 1886.

NEW BRUNSWICK FORESTS.

The New Brunswick Government has published an interesting work, written by Mr. Charles H. Lugin, A. B., Secretary of the New Brunswick Board of Agriculture, on the resources, progress and advantages of that Province. The following is the chapter on the forest:—

Next to agriculture the chief industry of New Brunswick is the manufacture and export of lumber. No country in the world is probably more densely wooded than New Brunswick, the area of land in a wilderness state not covered with forests being so small as to be merely nominal. Every acre of improved land in the Province, except the dyked lands, was at one time covered with a dense growth of trees, and there are yet millions of acres upon which the forest is unbroken. According to the census of 1881 the following amount of lumber was produced in New Brunswick in that year:

White pine.....	130,762 cub. ft.
Red pine.....	31,954 "
Oak.....	3,316 "
Tamarac.....	250,389 "
Birch and maple.....	249,411 "
Elm.....	2,400 "
Other timber.....	2,371,061 "
Pine logs.....	657,400 num.
Other logs.....	5,001,069 "
Masts and spars.....	54,406 "
Staves.....	965 m.
Lathwood.....	3,434 cords.
Tanbark.....	55,335 "
Firewood.....	781,729 "

The following statistics are from the same census and show the extent of the manufacture of lumber for home consumption and export:—

Number of Saw Mills.....	478
" of employees.....	7,176
Wages paid.....	\$1,243,623
Value of raw materials.....	4,355,735
" of articles produced.....	6,532,826

The total cut of lumber, not including timber, in New Brunswick in 1883 was 225,000,000 superficial feet.

The most valuable of the New Brunswick forest tree is,

THE WHITE PINE,

so-called, from the whiteness of its wood when

freshly cut. It is soft, light, free from knots and easily wrought. Its principal use is for the interior finish of houses, but it is adapted for many purposes.

RED PINE

is also found in the Province, and is almost as much esteemed as the white pine.

There is an extensive young growth of pine, and under a judicious system of forestry, the consumption would probably be exceeded by the annual growth.

BLACK SPRUCE

furnishes most of the deals for export. Thirty years ago it was estimated to constitute one-third of the forest, but this would not be considered an over-estimate. The annual cut has been very great; but the supply is yet large and will probably never be exhausted, or so reduced as to render the manufacture and export of spruce anything other than an important industry. The black spruce attains a height of from sixty to eighty feet and a diameter from eighteen to thirty inches. Its chief properties are strength, lightness and elasticity. It is largely used for building purposes. For export it is sawn into deals, which are 3 inches thick, 7, 9 and 11 inches wide and of various lengths. Other dimensions are also exported. Black spruce makes valuable "piles."

"Spruce logging," as it is called is a great industry in New Brunswick. It is prosecuted chiefly in the winter season when the snow affords loads by which the logs can be hauled to the banks of the streams. When the spring freshets come the logs are floated or "driven," as the expression is, to the booms when they are put together into rafts and are taken thence to the mills to be sawed. This industry gives employment to a great many men and horses, and it furnishes a market for large quantities of farm produce.

WHITE PINE

is a smaller tree than the black spruce and its wood is not so highly esteemed. The supply is large, and it is cut and fused indiscriminately with black spruce.

BALSAM FIR.

This is a common tree. It is quite resinous, producing what is known in the arts as "Canada balsam," which exudes through the bark. It is lighter in weight than either of the spruces and is used to some extent in building.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE

is larger in size than the black spruce. It is a firm, coarse-grained wood, lasting remarkably well under water or when kept thoroughly dry. Being very tenacious of nails it is much used for boarding in buildings. In the shape of logs it is much esteemed in wharf building and in mining. The hemlock is a widely diffused wood and is found in great quantities in several counties of the Province. Its bark is valuable for tanning purposes. In addition to the bark exported and that used in the country, there is annual export of extract of the bark to the value of about \$200,000. The natural grain of hemlock, when varnished, is very pretty, and the wood is becoming fashionable for the interior finish of dwellings. Hemlock makes excellent packing boxes.

TAMARAC.

Hackmatac or larch is one of the commonest trees. It grows tall and straight to a height of eighty feet or more. The butts of the tree and one of the principal roots form a "knee," and are in great request in shipbuilding, forming an important article of export. Tamarac timber was much used in shipbuilding, but what is known as bay spruce has now largely taken its place, most of the large tamarac having been cut. There is yet much of smaller growth in the country, and, as it is a rapidly growing wood, it might be planted with advantage.

CEDAR.

Cedar is one of the most widely distributed and valuable of New Brunswick woods. It grows in wet ground and river valleys; sometimes a swamp of 50 to 100 acres in extent will consist of cedar trees standing so close together that their foliage is scarcely penetrable by the sunlight. It grows to a height of 40 feet and large specimens are two feet or more in diameter, but the majority of trees do not exceed a diameter of twenty inches, if measured a few feet from the ground. The wood of the cedar is light, soft, fine-grained and easily

wrought. It has a pleasing, aromatic odor, which it does not lose if kept dry, and hence is much esteemed as a material for closets. It is practically indestructible by the weather, and will stand a succession of moisture and dryness for many years. Made into shingles it will last upon the roof of buildings for upwards of thirty years, and its durability, when used as fencing, is even greater. Its lightness causes it to be esteemed by boat-builders. It is well adapted for household utensils as it becomes whiter and smoother by use. On nearly every farm sufficient cedar will be found to provide all requisite fencing, and this is a very important consideration to the settler. The principal use to which cedar is put, except for fencing, is for railway ties or sleepers, bridge piers, telegraph poles and shingles. The export of this wood is large and is chiefly to the United States. Shingles are of two kinds, shaved and sawed, the former are made by hand the latter by machinery.

Cedar makes a handsome hedge and is of rapid growth. This is not the true cedar; it is the Thuja Occidentalis of Linnaeus, and is also called the arbor vitae.

BIRCH.

Black and yellow birch may be considered together as they are exported indiscriminately under the name of birch. The grain of black birch is very fine, close and pretty; it takes a bright polish, and is used to some extent in furniture and interior finish of houses. It is practically indestructible under water, and therefore is admirably adapted for piles and wharves. These birches grow upon the best of soils and the supply in the province is yet very great, although, in many districts, the larger trees, suitable for heavy timber, have been cut. The birch makes excellent fuel.

White birch and paper or canoe birch, though sometimes confounded are really different varieties. Owing to the vast supply of superior wood these birches are not much used except for the manufacture of show cases, spools, bobbins, brush backs, etc. It is from the bark of the paper birch that Indians make their canoes.

BEECH.

Two varieties of beech grow in New Brunswick, the red and the white. The red beech is a valuable wood. It is imperishable when kept perfectly dry or constantly wet. Being a hard wood and susceptible of a high polish it makes excellent tool handles, shoe lasts, mallets and the like. For agricultural implements or any purpose where strength and durability are required red beech is admirably adapted. It makes excellent flooring and is annually becoming more popular for this purpose. Red beech forms a considerable part of large forests and is becoming an important article of export. This tree produces very palatable nuts every second year.

MAPLE.

One of the most useful, beautiful and common trees in New Brunswick is the maple. There are several varieties of maple, but in general they may be described as lofty, well-shaped trees, with beautiful foliage; they are of quick growth and as they bear transplanting very well are greatly esteemed as shade trees, especially as they do not injure the grass growing beneath them. Their presence in the forest indicates the best quality of soil.

Rock maple is the king of the deciduous trees of North American forests; sometimes it grows nearly one hundred feet in height with corresponding proportions. In summer when clothed in green it is beautiful to look upon, and in autumn when its leaves change to blood-red, golden-yellow, brown and many other colours its appearance is magnificent. The wood of the rock elm is white when freshly cut, but becomes slightly reddish with exposure. The grain is fine, close, silky and very pretty, especially in the accidental, though common varieties, known as curled maple or bird's eye maple. Maple is adapted to all the purposes that beech is, but the more beautifully grained wood is much sought after by cabinet makers and others desiring a light wood of attractive appearance for finishing purposes. The bird's eye maple makes excellent violin backs. The ordinary maple is now sawn in various dimensions for builders' uses, and its popularity is on the increase. As a fuel rock maple is

superior to all other woods; it makes the best charcoal and its ashes are rich in alkali.

The rock maple is also known as the sugar maple, because of the richness of its sap in the saccharine principle. Maple sugar is a regular article of commerce, the quantity produced in New Brunswick annually being about half a million pounds. It is made from the sap of the maple which begins to flow in the month of March. Syrup made from the sap is preferred to the finest grade of West India molasses.

(To be continued in our next issue.)

A MICHIGAN MAN'S VIEW.

Congressman Fisher, of the Tenth Michigan district, who is a lumberman, gives his views on the Morrison bill in the *Lumberman's Gazette* as follows:—

"I am not a protectionist," said Mr. Fisher recently in an interview, "nor am I a free trader; I am in favor of levying just enough import tax to meet the wants of the Government economically administered, and of making every article of luxury pay its fair share of that tax. I am willing to see the duty on wool, lumber and salt reduced if the rates of duty on sugar and iron and the rest of the necessities of life are brought down in the same proportion, since nothing but the necessities of life enter into the manufacture of lumber and salt. But it is rank injustice to put lumber and salt on the free list and leave the duty on articles of daily use the same."

"Why just look at it!" continued Mr. Fisher. "There can be no such thing as free lumber. For 1,000 feet of lumber, worth \$12 at the wharf, consists of only \$3 to \$4 worth of timber on the stump, and \$8 or 9 worth of labor, sugar, iron, horses, and working tools, and machinery of all sorts. And the wages of labor must be high, because the laborer has to pay a heavy duty on his sugar, woollen clothing, and a hundred other things that make up the necessities of life. So when you put lumber on the free list, you should put everything else on the free list that goes into the manufacture of lumber, or that the laborer requires. The Democratic party is pledged to reform the tariff laws and to reduce duties, and I believe in doing it. But the proposed free list strikes at every important industry of the state of Michigan and would ruin their most valuable interests."

"However, I do not believe that free listing lumber and salt," continued Mr. Fisher, "would result as many think in making them cheaper and in allowing us to cut down the forests of Canada and bring the logs over to Michigan to manufacture. As soon as we attempt anything of that sort up will go the Canadian export duty on logs to \$3 or \$4 a thousand. They will not let us rob them any more than we would let them rob us."

Mr. Fisher thinks there is no need of letting in foreign lumber in order to save the Michigan forests. He says that the day when the cutting away of the trees in that state will cause a dearth of timber and the resulting evils of floods and change of climate is "away in the future" so far that it need not yet be considered. "The climate is good enough for me yet in Michigan," said Mr. Fisher. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. I believe in this generation taking care of itself and letting future generations do the same. There is no need of worrying ourselves over this matter. And besides," said Mr. Fisher, "when you once begin cutting timber as we are doing in Michigan, you can't stop. It would be ruinous to the owners of the timber tracts to hold the land without receiving enough from the products of the forest to pay taxes and interest. And it would be no less ruinous to the forests to stop cutting now, for it is a fact well known among Michigan lumbermen that, owing to some peculiarity of the soil or the climate of that state, when you cut over into a corner of a tract of wood and it seems to cause to death of all the neighboring trees, and this destruction extends farther and farther into the forest. Then there is the risk of fire. If one man cuts into his timber, leaving the dry limbs on the ground, it causes forest fires."

Subscribe for the CANADA LUMBERMAN.