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CUTLER, GILBERT & PEARSON'S saw mill made last Saturday the largest cut on record in these parts for a single circular, 66,300 feet of inch boards in eleven hours.—*Superior News*.

The *Lake Superior News* says J. S. Taylor & Sons got in another raft of logs, 175,000 feet, from Stewart river, on Monday morning. They hope to bring in another raft to-morrow or on Saturday, and they will still have left at Stewart river over a million and a quarter feet of logs.

FOURTEEN years ago a gentleman of Monroe, Michigan, placed two gateposts of white oak in front of his residence. When they were set he bored into the top of each with a 1½ inch auger, 3 inches deep, filled the hole with common salt, tightly plugged it, and coppered the posts. Having occasion recently to change the location of the posts, he found them as sound from top to bottom as the day they were planted.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

THE editor of the Bay City, Mich., *Tribune* has been shown a piece of oak taken from the old gunboat *St. Lawrence*, sunk off the beach near Mortonwood, Ont., for the past sixty years. The oak is as black almost as ebony, but as sound as the day it was used in the construction of the boat. When the vessel was condemned she was sold to a gentleman named Drummond, who stripped her of her fastenings, iron, etc., and then let her go to the bottom.

THE *Lake Superior News* says Messrs. Peck & Maxim, the former from Michigan City, and the latter from Ludington, have purchased a mill site on the east side of Rice's Point, between the Blast Furnace and Cutler, Gilbert & Pearson's mill. The property comprises 575 feet of water front, and runs back 1,233 feet. The firm name is W. G. Peck & Co., and they propose to put up one of the finest mills in this section, a double circular, capacity 90,000 feet per day, a planing mill, and a shingle mill, all provided with the latest modern improvements. They will commence building as soon as possible, and will have it in operation by the opening of navigation in the spring.

A DEVASTATING tornado lately swept through a section of the Menominee, Mich., lumber district. The *Peshigo Eagle* says it was a mile wide, and besides filling up the road from Quinnesoc to Felch mountain, it filled Pine creek full of trees for a mile so that the water ran over and around the banks. On the Pike river, in that town, its course was a mile wide, and wherever it passed the lumber lies flat. The extent of the damage is not yet fully known, but from present information it is thought to cover hundreds of acres of timber. Men have been sent up to ascertain the full extent of the damage. The fallen timber will all have to be put into the river the coming winter, otherwise it will be spoiled by the worms.

ENGLISH WOOD TRADE.

James Smith & Co.'s wood circular, dated Liverpool, 3rd of October, says.—Business during the month has been in many respects satisfactory, and, although there has been no great advance in prices, still they are generally firmer and in some cases are higher than at the opening of last month. The harvest has proved to be better than at one time anticipated, and trade prospects in this country are altogether more encouraging. From Quebec it is reported that mills have stopped, owing to the low state of the rivers, the stocks are light and prices rising; the demand from the United States is also very good. Freighters are firm, with the probability of an advance. Yellow pine.—The arrivals during the month have been rather less than in the same month of the previous year, and the consumption has fallen off, no doubt owing to the great advance in the price of this article. The rivers in Canada being so low makes it impossible to add to the stocks, and it is reported that many mills have had to stop running, and that prices are advancing. A small parcel of waney board pine was offered at auction a few days ago, but was withdrawn unsold. By private cargo of Bay of Islands square pine was sold at 19d. per foot. Red pine is in very little request, and the stock remains heavy. For ash there has been a better demand, but there is an ample stock; this also applies to elm. Oak.—There is a large stock, and although the demand is fairly good, still the consumption is not equal to that of this time last year; prime wood is enquired for. From January 26th to September 30th, 374 vessels had arrived.

Robert Coltart & Co.'s wood circular, dated Liverpool, October 4th, says:—The improved tendency noticed in our last circular has been maintained during the past month, and prices have remained very steady, while for some articles an advance has been obtained. The import has been very light as compared with the corresponding month of last year, but the consumption also shows some reduction during the same period; present stocks, though ample, are not now so much in excess of the demand as they were for several months past. Of square pine the import has been light, and sales have been difficult to make at the advanced prices demanded by shippers; the consumption has been on a fair scale, and the present stock is moderate. Waney board pine has arrived more freely, and gone well into consumption. For red pine the demand continues dull. Ash, of prime quality, is enquired for. Elm has been in fair demand during the month. The consumption of oak has been on a limited scale, and the stock is increasing.

For wagon scantling the demand is dull, and prices are unremunerative. The import of birch has been moderate, but still sufficient for the demand, which continues dull. The stock of N.B. and N.S. spruce deals is now much re-

duced, being 15,211 standards, against 25,821 standards at the same time last year, the consumption has been on a fair scale, and if the present moderate rate of import is continued, a more satisfactory business may be hoped for. The stock of Quebec pine deals consists of 10,248 standards, against 5,177 standards at the same time last year, and the demand continues dull, prices are low, and do not realize the cost of import. In Quebec merchantable pipe and puncheon staves there are no sales to report.

PAPER MAKING IN NORWAY.

If pine trees might have preference among all the strange destinies of transformation to which they are born, one could easily fancy their choosing to be wrought into paper. It takes but five minutes to do this in one of the Honofos mills by that brace of confederate prestidigitators, steam and water. The roar, and fizz, and clink with which they do it sound weird enough in the heart of the fir forest, where the mill stands, and the change is swifter than the eye can well follow. The logs are sawed in lengths of fourteen inches, split into quarters, smoothed, piled into a huge iron wheel, revolving in water, grinds them into pulp, and tosses the pulp into troughs and pipes. Here it is sifted and strained, then, carried up into a huge revolving hopper, it is ground still finer, and poured out and rolled in layers on huge iron rollers covered with woollen cloth. Off these rollers it comes in solid sheets, is folded, and put into presses to drip and dry, like newspapers. Just five minutes from the time the logs go into the iron wheel at the upper end of the mill they come out at the lower end in thick sheets. These are shipped to England, to be there mixed with linen and made into thinner paper.

Seven thousand dollars a year the pine forest makes in this way for its owner; but to do it wheels run and men work night and day all the year round, except from six o'clock to six o'clock on Sundays.

The overseer, who seemed an enthusiast, said that his one ambition in life was to have such a mill of his own. "But I shall not get one," he said, sadly, "I am paid but forty dollars a month, and it takes that to support my family. Norway is a hard country for a man to rise in. He must go to America for that."

The mill stands on the edge of, almost over, a grand waterfall, the spray of which fills the air, and makes still stronger the aromatic odor of bruised pine. On every side stretch away forests of trees awaiting their turn to die into new life. The spot is full of wild and poetic significance. Allied to secrets, from first to last, is the tree that goes from the realms of the upper air, solitude of night and stars, birds, and the winds of morning, to become voiceless messenger, faithful hoarder, of the purpose,

power, passion, worship of men. From papyrus to pine, a long lineage of honor. The Mohammedan is right when he reverently treasures the smallest fragment of paper, because it may have borne or bears the name of God.

Pickled Railroad Ties.

If as many railroads are built in this country in the next five years to come as have been built during the last half decade, it will be difficult to get timber for ties. Oak and cedar are the varieties of wood used, all other available kinds of timber lacking durability or firmness. The Lake Shore Company has purchased a tract of timber land near Wickliffe, paying about \$120 an acre for it. It is the only timber land between Cleveland and Buffalo, and the supply will soon be exhausted. The N. Y., C. & S. L. road was obliged to use beech, maple, and other varieties of hard lumber. The majority of the ties used on the new line, however, are cedar from northern Michigan. Shortly, when the oak and cedar are exhausted, it will be necessary to use hardwood timber, put through a pickling process such as is used in preserving the wood blocks of pavements. The process is a patent belonging to a company of gentlemen, most of whom are Clevelanders. It is easy to see that they have a profitable invention. Ties made of beech and maple and other varieties of by no means durable wood, put through the pickling process, have been laid on the road at Defiance, and although they have been in place five years, they show no indications of decay. The pickling is done by placing the ties in a large boiler, costing from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and soaking them in a solution of creosote and other ingredients, which are known only to the inventors. In England blocks of stone are used as ties, but the concussion of such a solid foundation is hard on the rolling stock and rails of the road.

The Cedars of Lebanon.

The once famous and extensive cedar forest of Lebanon, according to a writer in the *Vienna Politische Correspondenz*, has dwindled down to the dimensions of a mere thicket, numbering about four hundred trees. To save it from complete destruction, and preserve it at least in its present extent, Rustem Pasha, the Governor-General of the Lebanon, has issued a special ordinance, containing a series of stringent regulations calculated to check, if not quite put a stop to, the vandalism and carelessness of most travellers. It is expressly forbidden to put up tents or other kinds of shelter in the district of the trees, or to light fires or cook any provisions in their vicinity. No one is allowed to break off a bough or even a twig from the trees. It is forbidden to bring any beasts of burden within the district. Should oxen, sheep, goats or other pasturage cattle be found within the prescribed limits, they will be irremediably confiscated.—*Scientific American*.