



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 00
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 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 DEACON & Co., 164 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., AUG. 1, 1884.

AN immense number of lumber trains passed down from Pembroke early this month, containing on an average about 19 cars.

Mr. E. B. Eddy is running the Skead mills, near Ottawa, to their utmost capacity. Saws are cutting 300,000 feet of lumber daily.

Mr. JOHN ROCHESTER, ex M. P. of Ottawa, who retires from the lumber business, has disposed of his stock by auction. The prices realised were from \$8.50 to \$20 per 1,000 feet.

A PINT of linseed (not linseed oil) used weekly, in connection with a thorough washing with hose, has been found to be one of the best substances to prevent scale in steam boilers. The linseed softens the scale so much that it comes away like sludge. Brown slippery elm bark also gives good results.

THE imports of hewn and sawn timber into the United Kingdom for May, 1883 and 1884, and for the five months ending May of the same year show some increase. The totals were: May, 1884, 437,125 loads; May 1883, 326,402 loads; decrease for month, 110,723 loads. For the five months ending May, 1884, the imports were 1,363,427 loads for the same months of the year previous 1,111,601 loads, a decrease of 251,826 loads, equaling 150,000,000 superficial feet.

T. E. Spoorwood, the timber merchant, has in his boom the largest stock of timber ever brought to this point, and, perhaps, the largest ever cut in the south. It is a piece of pitch pine, navy timber, 72 feet long and 36 inches square at the ends. It contains 637 cubic feet, equal to 7,881 superficial feet. Its value is roughly estimated at \$500. This stick was cut by N. J. Stallworth, of Bell's landing in Monroe county. Such an example of Alabama's timber wealth should not be exported until it can be exhibited at the New Orleans exposition. Mr. Spoorwood has in his boom another large stick also. It contains 400 cubic feet or 4,800 superficial feet. The sticks together would make a fine exhibit.—*Mobile Register*.

It is reported that Martin Russell's limits on the Bonnechero have been sold to Messrs. Pattee and Perley for the sum of \$60,000.

THE World's Fair, to begin at New Orleans next December, and continue six months, is a huge enterprise, but will fulfill a great mission. The exhibits will be more varied than those of the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876.

Of Black locust, Mr. G. L. Record, of Vicksburg, writes to the *Aberdeen Examiner*: I have been using it for 46 years and find it the hardest timber, lignum vitæ excepted, with which I am acquainted. It will take a higher polish and receive a clearer surface than any other, and is not susceptible to indentation by blows. The use to which I have chiefly put this wood is for capstan drums, and have run five inch lines on them with heavy strains, and they have become as bright as mirrors but showed no sign of wear or abrasion. There is a singularity about this tree: It flowers very early in the spring, loading the air with its fragrance, and the seeds are scattered broadcast by the winds over all the old fields, ravines, gullies, marshes, etc., take root and in a few years the places where the seeds fall are covered with a thick and rapid growth of timber. It commands a high price for posts, etc., in consequence of its durability, which exceeds that of cedar."

WHY the product of so many of the shingle mills of the Northwest should be a disgrace to the name of shingle is difficult to understand from a business standpoint. A correspondent says: "Shingles are getting so poor in quality that they are not worth talking about." If only a few shingle manufacturers made as poor shingles as are dumped on the Chicago market their trade would be ruined. It would be easy for a man who did not know to the contrary to think there was a combination, or association, the avowed purpose of which was to turn out the poorest shingles possible. The manufacturers ought to know, and probably do, that both the retail and wholesale dealers are heartily sick of handling grades of shingles that are overcastingly complained about by the builders. In a majority of cases no man when he buys a bunch of shingles knows what he is getting. There is usually a worm in the core. The white pine shingle makers should understand that they are pursuing a course that will hurt them later on. There are other wood than white pine that at no distant day will figure in the shingle industry, and the time is ripe for their more general introduction. Let the quality of the shingles made from these woods be assured, and there would be a severe letting alone of much of the trash that is now sold as shingles to the western trade.

FORESTAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

We have received from Mr. Adolph Leue, Secretary of the Ohio State Forestry Association, two pamphlets containing papers read by him at meetings of that Association, one as to Forestal Experiment Stations in Ohio and the other as to the steps taken in the same matter in Germany.

What they are doing in the United States and in Germany affords us an example which we may well follow in Canada. Our forests are no more inexhaustible than those of the rest of the world, and it is far harder to reproduce forests than to conserve them. That our system of dealing with our forest lands is capable of improvement is admitted by all who have any knowledge of the subject, and these experimental stations might well be adopted as affording information that would be of great value in framing a more judicious system.

A bill is now pending in the Legislature of Ohio, founded upon the plan proposed by the Forestry Association of the State, and we will lay it before our readers when it comes to hand.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

AMONG other indications of the increasing interest taken in the subject of the conservation and reproduction of forests is the action that is being taken by the Forestry Association and the Legislature of the State of Ohio, in regard to the establishment of Forestal Experiment

Stations. That this is not an unnecessary step is proved by the fact that Germany, the foremost country in the science of forestry, is also adopting these small experimental stations, not being yet satisfied that it has as full a knowledge of the subject as is desirable.

In Canada the necessity for some such step is at least equally urgent, but we have to begin still further back. We should institute such schools of forestry as they have in Germany, France and other countries so that we may obtain a supply of skilled foresters and forestry officials. We should set aside tracts better adapted for forests than for agriculture, and should preserve them in perpetuity for that purpose, not destroying all this wealth at one blow, leaving, perhaps, but worthless land, and future generations in want of timber.

Forestal Experiment Stations will undoubtedly be useful in combination with these steps, but we have to begin much further back.

This is a matter which concerns the whole community and more especially the farmers, for stripping the country of forests means damage to their crops, as well as their having to suffer their share of the wasteful diminution of our resources in the near future.—*Peterborough Review*.

RAFTS ARRIVED.

The Quebec Chronicle has the following list of rafts arrived:

July 21.—D. D. Calvin & Co., elm, Sharples (Sillery).

B. Caldwell & Sons, white and red pine, St. Lawrence Docks.

Bolduc, Collet & Talbot, spruce deals, St. Anne de Beaupre.

Smith, Wade & Co., bright pine deals, Paradise Mills.

McLaughlin Bros., sawn lumber, Cap Rouge.

July 23.—Wm. Mohr, white pine, &c., St. Lawrence Docks.

July 24.—Noel & Waldie, white and red pine, St. Michael's cove.

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c, measured and culled to July 25:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Waney White Pine..	739,077	1,310,757	979,609
White Pine.....	2,537,094	1,213,101	903,680
Red Pine.....	302,896	123,556	50,311
Oak.....	643,000	871,427	452,276
Elm.....	441,936	242,609	507,131
Ash.....	160,031	140,335	341,531
Basswood.....	256	1,337	262
Butternut.....	1,000	635	1,089
Tamarac.....	1,427	2,765	10,937
Birch & Maple.....	262,273	130,494	185,063
Masts & Bowsprits..	33pes	—pes	—pes
Spars.....	—pes	—pes	32 pes
Std. Staves.....	237.3.215	341.0.1.1	16.6.2.22
W. I. Staves.....	604.1.0.0	332.0.1.1	69.8.1.23
Br. Staves.....	10.6.3.4	77.0.0.21	0.6.2.15

Quebec, July 25.
JAMES PATTON,
Supervisor of Cullers.

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, July 15, 1884, is specially reported to the CANADA LUMBERMAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C. —

301,984.—Boring machine, wood—H. D. Hoiser, Walsontown, Pa.

302,012.—Clutch—W. Mathews, St. Jose, Cal.

301,986.—Cutting tooth, insertible.—J. Moon, Newark, N. J.

301,994.—Lath tool rest.—R. H. Hurlbut, Sudbury, Mass.

302,038.—Mortise machine—J. D. Thurston, South Union, Mo.

302,006.—Planing machine, box—W. D. Lee, Rillsburg, Pa.

302,100.—Saw, buck—M. Case, Kasong, N. Y.

302,041.—Saw guard—J. Sill, Picture Rocks, Pa.

301,996.—Saw gummer—H. Ihnen, Allegheny City, Pa.

302,183.—Saw handle, crosscut.—T. Adams, jr., Planchard, Mich.

302,205.—Saw tooth grinding machine—A. Krieger, Columbus, Ohio.

301,959.—Sawing machine, circular—F. W. Chapman, Corning, N. Y.

302,181.—Sawing machine, circular—S. C. Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y.

302,121.—Shingle edging machine—J. A. Franzel, Wausau, Wis.

302,192.—Shingle machine, hand—J. R. M. Crawford, Boonville, Miss.

PATENTS ISSUED JULY 22.

302,456.—Chuck, compound latho—B. D. Whitney & H. W. Howe, Winchendon, Mass.

302,317.—Saw tooth—J. J. Bowen, San Francisco, Cal.

302,375.—Saw tooth, insertible—G. H. Bamford, Trenton, N. J.

302,308.—Screw driver—J. S. Works, Abbot, Me.

302,467.—Stump extractor—G. Chamberlain, Olean, N. Y.

302,363.—Tenoning and cross-graining machine—J. R. Thomas, Springfield, Ohio.

302,629.—Tool, combination—S. H. Beazley, Grapeland, Tex.

302,496.—Tool holder—M. C. Johnson, Hartford, Conn.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Brief mention is made in our casualty list of the death by accident of Captain Short and a man named Randolph at Sauble Point. Henry Gamble, who operates in the vicinity of Grand Marais, was at Saginaw, Mich., July 1, and gave a representative of the *Courier* the following particulars: "Hook & Randolph have been engaged in putting in a quantity of board pine timber on the Sauble banks, a high bluff on the shore of Lake Superior, and had a force of men at work putting the timber into the lake where it was made up into rafts to be towed below. The bank at this point is 400 feet above the water, and a chute was constructed down which the huge pieces of timber slid into the lake, and a crew of men and a tug then made them up into rafts. On the day of the accident a piece of timber which was crooked was sent down the chute at a terrible rate of speed, and on striking the water it took an unusual course, owing to the crook, it is supposed, shooting seaward and striking a portion of the raft, on which a number of men were at work, struck one of the men, carrying away his head, as complete a severance from his body as though cut with a knife. Going on, it encountered the yawl of the tug, in which was the Captain and two men, struck the former, crushing and killing him instantly, and then, as if satisfied with its bloody sacrifice, stopped in its mad career. The body of the Captain was terribly mangled."

TREATMENT OF TREE WOUNDS.

Valuable trees that have been wounded or mutilated are often sacrificed for lack of the discreet surgery which would repair the injury they have suffered; and Professor C. A. Sargent, of the Bussey institution, has done good service to farmers, fruit-raisers, and landscape gardeners, by translating from the French the following practical hints, which we give with slight abridgement:

Bark once injured or loosened can never attach itself again to the trunk; and whenever wounds, abrasures, or sections of loose bark exist on the trunk of a tree, the damaged part should be cut away cleanly, as far as the injury extends. Careful persons have been known to nail to a tree a piece of loosened bark, in hope of inducing it to grow again, or at least of retaining on the young wood its natural covering. Unfortunately the result produced by this operation is exactly opposite to that intended. The decaying wood and bark attract thousands of insects, which find here safe shelter, and abundant food, and, increasingly rapidly, hasten the death of the tree. In such cases instead of refastening the loosened bark on the tree, it should be entirely cut away, care being taken to give the cut a regular outline, especially on the lower side; for if a portion of the bark, even if adhering to the wood, is left without direct communication with the leaves, it must die and decay. A coating of coal-tar should be applied to such wounds.—*Prairie Farmer*.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND.—At all seasons, when the system is foul and the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive Burdock Blood Bitters are required.