



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. JUNE 15, 1882.

THERE were recently delivered in San Francisco a collection of Japanese Maples, numbering 51 species.

THE Thunder Bay Sentinel, of June 2nd, says the first shipment of lumber for Winnipeg is being landed on the Lake Superior Co.'s wharf by W. H. Carpenter.

THE lumber regions of Lake Superior give employment and support to about 50,000 persons in the winter months, the force, of course, being materially less during the balance of the year.

THERE are said to be some 30 schooners engaged in the lumber trade of Lake Charles, Texas. The four mills operated by Moore, Perkins & Co. cut 3,000,000 feet during the month of April.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Mr. Tolhurst moved "that the application of the vestry of Paddington for permission to borrow £12,000 for road paving works be granted."

THE hardwood mills of Evansville, Indiana, number 11, 6 of them with a capacity of 10,000, 000 feet yearly, and five with a capacity of 5,000,000 feet, making an annual total of 15,000,000 feet.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says that on the Mississippi the feeling is buoyant under the stimulus of the Manitoba and Dakota boom. It is reported from the St. Paul district that the mills are all far behind their orders, and the railroads are overtaxed to carry the lumber to its destination.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—The next forestry congress having been appointed to be held in Montreal, a Canadian writer to the Quebec Chronicle, who was a delegate to the late forestry congress in Cincinnati, says:—"It is to be hoped that the citizens of Montreal will treat the American delegates to the congress as kindly as the Canadian delegates were treated in Cincinnati, and that the Quebec Government will take such action in regard to the meeting as the importance of the subject demands."

MR. STINCHFIELD put into the flat river and has driven out 35,000,000 feet of logs. The logs were put in on a five and one half mile haul, and the work consumed twenty-seven weeks' time. This is a good business, considering the length of the haul.

A SHIP is on its way from Boston to Seattle, W.T., to load with spars and choice lumber for the return voyage. The Seattle Lumber Company will furnish part of the cargo, consisting of 100,000 feet of plank, at \$20 a thousand, and 50,000 feet of clear cedar, at \$25 a thousand.

THE Timber Trades Journal says the Irish ports show much irregularity. Dublin has nearly doubled its importation, and Belfast has largely increased, but Cork and the southern ports seem to have fallen off, some of them more than half in comparison of their importation up to date of last year.

A NEW pulpit, almost completed, for St. Mary's Cathedral, Aberdeen, will cost about £300. The whole of the structure is of old English oak, the pillar shafts in the pulpit being made of oak which originally formed part of the oakwood in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, and therefore now upwards of 700 years old.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says that a log jam of 60,000,000 logs is reported at Grand Father's Bull on the Wisconsin river, and is likely to hang there. The place is 15 miles from Merrill, where the river is crooked and narrow. Drives on the Chippewa are not very encouraging; many of them are hung up—water all run out.

THE American Forestry Association will hold a meeting on Tuesday, June 20th, at Rochester, N.Y., for the discussion of forestal topics, for reorganizing by the election of officers, and for other business. All who are interested in forestry are invited to attend. The annual meeting of the American Nurserymen's Association will take place on the following day in the same city.

THE Chicago Northwestern Lumberman says. Mr. Robert Dollar, of Bracebridge, Ont., called on the Lumberman when in the city on Monday last. Mr. Dollar is one of the most extensive operators in Canada, and hereafter will conduct business on a large scale on the upper peninsula of Michigan, as well. He will soon make his home at Marquette, Mich., and look after the American end of the affairs of his company.

THE Dubuque Herald insinuates that in the Duluth land district of Minnesota 40,000 acres of land, worth at least \$40 per acre, have been fraudulently pre-empted for the purpose of obtaining the valuable timber. The land has been entered for \$1.25 an acre, and it is claimed the parties entering the same have no intention of improving it for farms. The investigation begun by Governor Marshall, of that State, will be carried on by the land department, and after all the facts are gathered, a recommendation will be made. From this large area of land there has undoubtedly been a large quantity of timber taken, and it would be an excellent thing if damages could be obtained for the amount already removed.—Lumberman's Gazette.

PUGET SOUND LUMBERING.

A Puget Sound paper in alluding to the camp of Geo. W. Foster, on the Deschutes river, says that their annual product will reach nearly seven million feet, and they give constant employment to about fifty men. Teamsters receive from \$80 to \$90 per month; choppers, \$65 to \$70, and boys \$1 per day—board and lodging in all cases included. Prices paid for logs vary with the season and quality. The demand now being brisk, rates have advanced from 20 to 25 per cent. over the prices of last year. Good logs now readily command from \$5 to \$6 per M., while those of special length bring a cash value much in excess of the rates estimated by board measure. One dollar per lineal foot is sometimes paid for logs of unusual length, and a corresponding rate for those which will square given dimensions in excess of the usual scale. As much as \$150 has been paid for a single stick

measuring an equal number of feet in length, and in furnishing such choice logs Mr. Foster seems to have enjoyed unusual facilities. Frequently orders for special logs are received by him from all parts of the Sound. The supply in the district now occupied by Mr. Foster is practically unlimited. He owns several thousand acres, and has bought enough timber on adjoining tracts to keep him busy the next ten years, without materially extending his line of railroad. In a few weeks the rails will be changed to a new location, crossing the Deschutes at the camp, and penetrating a fine timber district several miles in extent. The trestle and bridge is now nearly completed, and it is to be built with as much regard to stability as if on an established route of travel. In fact, the track is laid with the same care for solidity as on the main line, even if it be on a branch which is to be used only a few weeks. The land covered by this timber is said to be of an excellent agricultural quality, and when it has served its present use will be valuable for farming purposes.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The condition of the lumber trade from all points of the compass shows greatly increased activity, notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the labor question throughout the country. This may possibly be the natural result of this very unsettled condition of things. Capital in times of strife will naturally turn to safe investment even though it may not be so remunerative as in other branches of trade or industry. Real estate is generally looked upon as a certain investment, and the investment of capital therein naturally demands improvements to make it remunerative; hence the erection of new buildings and the remodeling of those already in existence results. Be this as it may, whatever may be the cause, the almost unanimous report reaches us that the lumber trade is picking up. Unless there shall be a complete financial revulsion, because of the contest which has been inaugurated between labor and capital, the demand for lumber must continue in order to supply the imperative call for it in the erection of homes for the new settlers which are so rapidly peopling the prairies of the great west. Any country which is increasing in population to the enormous extent that is the United States, and especially the western portion thereof, must have lumber to supply homes for its new comers. Therefore, unless a season of complete financial prostration should result from the causes heretofore named, there must be continued activity in the lumber business.—Lumberman's Gazette.

PARRY SOUND.

The North Star, of June 2nd, says:—The cut of lumber at the Parry Sound Lumber Company's mills for the month of May was as follows. At the water mill, 2,050,000 feet, and at the steam mill the cut was 710,000 feet, making the total amount cut by the two mills for the month 2,760,000 feet.

Workmen are busily engaged in laying the stone foundation for the Parry Sound Lumber Company's new stable on Seguin street.

One day this week a number of the employees of the Parry Sound Lumber Company presented Mr. F. R. Hogg, a late employee of the Company, with a gold watch chain and locket. On one side was engraved the monogram letters, "F. R. H." and on the other the words, "Presented to F. R. Hogg, by his friends in the P. S. L. Company's employ." Mr. Hogg wishes us to return his thanks to those kind friends who have made him the recipient of such a handsome present.

MONTREAL NOTES.

The Gazette, of June 10th, says:—Local business has not been quite as lively during the past week or ten days for the reason that stocks have been run down considerably, leaving limited supplies to work upon. The usual summer trade is still on, but there is not the rush formerly noticed. The business of the month of May was exceptionally good, some dealers having made the heaviest sales of the season in that period. Although stocks have lately been run down, there is a good prospect of replenishing them, as owing to the late copious rains, the log

crop is almost sure to be all secured. The American demand for hard woods continues for ports on Lake Champlain, sales of ash having transpired at \$20 to \$25 per M. feet, and cherry has changed hands at \$60 per M. ft. f.o.c. at Point St. Charles. We also notice a shipment of cherry to Portland, Me., and have sales of pine deals to report for Whitehall, the goods being shipped from Ottawa direct, the price being on the basis of \$12 here. There is an active enquiry for first and second sidings for the American market and owing to stocks having been pretty well cleared, prices are very dear. As regards shipping culls and deals, there are no lots offering on this market of any consequence, most of the supply having been bought up. The mills are busy filling orders. In this market prices are steady.

A MAMMOTH CIRCULAR SAW.

Messrs. Drabble & Sanderson, steel refiners, Ebenezer Works, Sheffield, despatched lately a circular saw of unusual size, for cross-cutting large timber, which they have recently completed. It is 7 ft. 3 in. in diameter, and will be one of the largest in use in this country. There have been big saws turned out before at the Ebenezer Works, but none of them exceeded 6 ft. in diameter. But the mammoth saw just sent to its destination in Lancashire is a remarkable specimen of Sheffield manufacture, not merely on account of its dimensions, but, perhaps, even more so for the beauty of material and workmanship. There is not a spock or the minutest flaw to be detected anywhere on the plate. In fact, no finer piece of steel could be seen, and what is more to the point, it stood the severest tests which Messrs. Drabble & Sanderson put it to. The thickness of the plate is five gauge, or a quarter of an inch, and the makers reckon upon the substance of the plate itself holding it steady when revolving, so that a guide will not be required on the saw bench. It will run on a spindle. There are sixty teeth to the saw, the space between each being 4½ in. Every part of this magnificent piece of steel machinery is beautifully finished, and whoever happens to see it cannot but be impressed by the perfection to which the Sheffield steel manufacture has been carried.—Timber Trades Journal.

U. S. TIMBER LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has reversed the decision of his predecessors relative to the cutting of timber on public lands. The department has hitherto construed the words "for domestic purposes" to mean cutting timber by individuals for their own use and not for sale. Secretary Teller holds this to defeat the very intent of the act, which was to provide a way by which needed timber for mines, mills and pioneer towns can be legally obtained. Any such use within the State territory, whether by the individual cutting the timber or by the mill or millman to whom it has been sold, is consumption "for domestic purposes," protected by the act, timber cut, however, must be of the size required by the department. The decision affects a large number of suits now pending.

RURAL BEAUTY.

Strange to say, one thing a person from the city misses in the country is trees. There are ragged bits of bush on the backs of farms and consumptive groves on stony places from which wood is ruthlessly cut whenever wanted. Some of the newer houses have saplings about them, and the more tasteful old homesteads are shaded by ancestral trees, but the ordinary farm house has little about it to make it cheerful. A row of lilacs may be planted in a garden between the currant bushes and the onions, but spirea and fox-gloves are shorn every year from the sides of neighboring rocks which they would so gratefully clothe, or at least the impression is conveyed that if this is not done it is only because no one has time to do it. The more rural cemeteries are square patches of ground with close rows of expensive marble slabs and obelisks unsoftened by a shrub or tree, where, for the tenth part of the cost of a stone, trim cedars and dark firs might be made to speak of love and eternal life, and divide between mound and mound. The people think that it would be profitable, in view of another generation, to