



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. FEB. 15, 1883.

A large amount of Wisconsin pine land is changing hands. Speculators are disposing of it, and operators are securing the same for practical operations.

REPORTS from the Wisconsin pineries are to the effect that the anticipated cut of logs will be secured unless a general break-up should occur, and the same may be said to be true of Michigan.

THE Prince Arthur's Landing Herald says: Messrs Manning, McDonald, McLaren & Co., have a force of 1,200 men at work this winter getting out timber and ties for the Syndicate, to be used on the prairie section.

By a provision of the new constitution of the state of Louisiana, wood-working factories, saw and planing mills, and many other varieties of manufacturing establishments, are exempted from taxation for a period of ten years, provided that not less than five hands be employed in any one factory.

MR. WM. LITTLE, of New York, has published a pamphlet on the United States "Tariff on Lumber, and the Tariff Commissions," being a review of the evidence of the Saginaw Board of Trade. He claims that the state of trade in Michigan and in Canada is very inaccurately and unfairly compared.

THE Timber Trades Journal says:—The timber trees blown down by the very destructive gale in October last on the estates of the Marquess of Shigo at Westport, County Mayo, have been purchased by Mr. Robert Howson, of St. Asaph, North Wales. The fall is an immense one and will take twelve months to remove.

THE loss sustained by the Canada Lumber Company by the recent fire at their premises, at L'Assomption, is about \$25,000. Of this amount \$20,000 is covered by insurance in the Commercial Union and Fire Insurance Association of London, England. The former company has paid the amount of its risk, but suit has been entered against the Fire Association, which is still pending.

THE Newmarket Eras says:—For the first time since commencing operations in Newmarket, the Messrs. Cano have got all the logs teamed in that they had cut. Another gang of men are at work now, however, chopping more trees down, and the firm intends to team them in as long as the snow lasts.—Great skidways of logs now cover the flats and there will be lots of work at the mill this spring.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says:—Louis Sands, of Manistee, Mich., has purchased the Cypress Hill limit, 600 miles west of Winnipeg, Man., embracing 150,000,000 feet of pine, at a consideration of \$200,000. He will build a small portable mill thereon, beginning the work about April 1. The Canada Pacific will pass within 12 miles of the limit. It is safe to say there is money in the purchase.

FRENCH cabinetmakers are constantly on the alert to secure the beams and timbers from buildings in course of demolition. In pulling down a house in Paris recently, in addition to the large sum realized from this source, a hoard of 300,000 francs was discovered in the walls, while works of art were hidden behind the wainscot. All the woodwork of the house was bought by cabinetmakers and decorators.

THE Georgian Bay Lumber Company are having a fine new tug boat built at Port Severn to do their work on the river above the mill. The vessel will be 65 feet long by 14 feet wide. Mr. James Storey, of Collingwood, is contractor. The company are also erecting a fine large boarding house, two storeys high, 30x70 feet, with wing 24x24. It is expected it will be completed by the time the mill starts, in the spring.

MR. T. H. SHEPARD, who has charge of the lumber camps of the Rainy Lake Lumber Company, arrived in Winnipeg, lately. He states that by the spring over 20,000,000 feet of logs will be cut in the woods there. Two hundred and forty men engaged in the woods and the company has thirty-five teams in the bush. The saw mill at Rainy Lake is being enlarged, so that an extra number of men will be engaged next summer.

THE Wilson Hoop Company's factory, at West Bay City, Mich., is now turning out 120,000 barrel hoops and 25,000 short hoops per week, and the company expects to have on hand next spring 3,000,000 hoops. Elm timber is used, largely hauled in by farmers in the surrounding country. This timber growing profusely along the river, was once considered nearly worthless, but hoop-making has furnished a use for it. A considerable quantity of elm also comes in by rail.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Lumber World writing from Johnsonville, S. C., incidentally mentions a curious instance of the influence of animals in controlling or preventing forest growths. It appears that the fondness of hogs for the juicy roots of young pines leads them to seek them assiduously, so that where hogs are allowed to roam in that region one can hardly find a young long-leaved pine in a thousand acres of pine forest. There being no young trees to take the place of the old ones used up by the lumbermen and turpentine gatherers, that species of pine timber is rapidly being exterminated.

THE Minneapolis Lumberman has this to say of a gentleman who formerly operated chiefly in this city: W. C. Yawkey, of Detroit, Mich., a lumberman who is worth over half a million, has been attending the St. Cloud land sale, and has invested quite liberally in pine lands. He also, in partnership with Judge Evans, purchased lands on the Wisconsin, on which there is about 95,000,000 feet of standing pine, and none of which requires over a three-mile haul. It is believed that the gentleman cleared \$100,000 in the operation. Mr. Yawkey has sold a vast amount of his Michigan lands during the past year, and the Lumberman would not be surprised if both he and Judge Evans decided in the not distant future to locate in Minneapolis.

THE Ottawa Free Press of February 9th says:—We are informed that the British and Canadian Lumbering Co., headquarters in Toronto, have purchased the extensive saw mill near this city, known as Skead's mill. The sum is said to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The transfer is likely to be of great benefit to this city, as the company purchasing is a powerful concern and will, we are assured, run the mill to its full capacity. Shipment of lumber will likely be made by railroad.

THE Prince Arthur's Landing Herald says: We understand that L. Belanger has the contract for taking out the timber and erecting Marks' new mill, the dimensions of which will be 100x40 feet. The steam hammer is busily engaged putting down the piles for the foundation. It would not be at all surprising to us, judging from the way things are shaping at present, if a transfer of the Canadian Pacific Railway between here and Rat Portage would be made from the Government to the Syndicate at an early date.

A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

DEAR SIR,—Your valuable paper is doing a good work by encouraging all thinkers and lovers of our country to look into our future welfare regarding our demand and supply for lumber, and by many able remarks about tariffs, and the protection of forests, all of which should be our first duty to think of—who have the faculty to think at all. I may be pardoned for mentioning one or two facts which, perhaps, have not come under the notice of the public, and it is time they did. Lately our streams and the river St. John are threatened to have a regular slaughter carried on in our short lumber trade, shingles, and clapboards, by Americans. They have built and are building mills to manufacture our cedar and clapboard stuff, which if allowed to be carried on they will, before six years, cut and carry away all our stock of short lumber, and manufacture it on the American side to save the duty, and build up American mill owners and capitalists, instead of our own, and damage our future short lumber prospect, which is now our only dependence in the lumber line to help us build up our country with mills and manufactories. I find no fault with the tariff, but I blame the Government for not enforcing it. We have laid down in the tariff one dollar per cord on shingle bales and one dollar per M. on spruce and pine logs, export duty, but our Finance Minister will not enforce it. So here we are giving a premium of one dollar per M. on logs, and one dollar per cord on shingles right to Brother Jonathan to come over the lines and slaughter our lumber to help build up his country, and damage our own. On one stream there will be three million cedar got out to stock one mill on the American side, besides the clapboard lumber, and I may venture to say that much more is being got out in other parts for the same purpose, to save American duty. No doubt over fifty million shingles will be manufactured out of the Province limits this year, besides the host that was cut before and went scot free, we may put at three million feet of cedar cut on one stream at the least, nine million cords, and at one dollar per cord we are losing nine thousand dollars of a revenue robbed from our streams besides the clapboard lumber. The above will show to any man of sense the necessity of entering a complaint and having the slaughter of our forests looked into by the proper parties paid for doing their duty.

Respectfully yours,

A PROTECTIONIST.

Little Falls, Madawaska.

THE ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS.

The need of saving the woodlands of the Adirondack wilderness, out of which flow the Hudson River and other streams of great commercial, manufacturing and sanitary value to the State, has long been recognized by observing and thoughtful citizens. The outer and more accessible portions of the original forest region have long been stripped of their timber, and vast areas of little use for agriculture have thus been made treeless and barren. So long as the forests of Maine and Michigan and other wooded regions in the North and West were able to

supply timber at a less cost for transportation to market, the remaining Adirondack forests were practically protected from the inroads of lumber men. That protection they are rapidly losing, and quite recently vast tracts of heavily wooded lands in that region have passed into the hands of timber cutters.

There is no question that the general clearing of the Adirondack region of its protecting forests would produce effects of the most disastrous character to the valleys of the streams flowing therefrom, effects like those which, during the past few months, have brought death and desolation to so many European river valleys. The rainfall of the Adirondack region is great, the drainage slopes steep, and without the controlling and restraining influence of the existing swamps and forests about their sources, the rivers which drain this northern wilderness would show only great and sudden alterations flooded and empty channels, destructive at once to the agriculture of their valleys, to the manufacturing interests which cluster along their banks, and to the commerce of the Hudson, the channel of which has already been seriously obstructed by the detritus washed in from unprotected hill slopes and other spaces stripped of their original forests.

It is gratifying to note that the State Legislature, or rather the Senate, has taken ground against the further invasion of the Adirondack forests, at least for that part of the region under State control; and it is much to be hoped that the Assembly will do as well. Senator Frederick Lansing's bill, forbidding the sale of 660,000 acres owned by the State in the Adirondack region, was passed by a vote of 24 to 5, January 23. It is a good indication of increasing public appreciation of the need of preserving the wooded character of that part of the State. The timber there, if cut at all, should be cut only under rigid control, and with the most careful provisions for immediate rewooding of the cleared ground.

STEALING A MARCH ON THE DRIVE.

Since December 14, 1882, the C. N. Nelson Lumber Company, of Stillwater, Minn., has been doing an extensive log-shipping business over the St. Paul & Duluth railway, from Mission Creek station to Stillwater and Lakeland, for the purpose of getting logs to start its mills with in the spring before the drives come down. It is a novel move in the logging industry of the upper country, and it is thought that, if the plan works satisfactory, lumbermen in the St. Croix valley will not depend so much on the streams for log conveyance hereafter. Really, there is no reason why logs cannot be run to mill by rail in Minnesota and Wisconsin as well as in Michigan, where vast numbers of logs are conveyed on the Flint & Pere Marquette, the Mackinaw division of the Central, and other railroads. The C. N. Nelson Lumber Company will ship to Stillwater about 4,000,000 feet by rail, continuing the movement till April 1. The cost of rail shipment is about \$1 a thousand more than by water, or \$4,000 for the 4,000,000 feet. But the company no doubt expects to make up this additional cost by getting in ahead of rivals on the spring cut. It intends to have a quantity of lumber dry and ready for sale while the other fellows are driving the streams.—Northwestern Lumberman.

A FORESTRY BILL.

A bill known as the "Dakota Forestry Bill," has been introduced into Congress. It provides for the granting of 400 sections of unappropriated lands in Dakota to the coming state, to be immediately selected by the Secretary of the Interior, appraised and sold at their appraised value on ten years' annual payments, no deeds or patents to be given to the purchasers until after they have planted at least twelve acres of forest trees on each quarter section, and kept them in a good growing condition for at least eight years, the trees to be planted at such place or places on the quarter section as shall be designated at the time of the purchase by a Forestry Commission, for which the bill provides. The money derived from the sale of the lands is to form a fund, to be invested in Government bonds or other good securities, the interest on which is to be used for the establishment and maintenance of a school of forestry