



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER
INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. APRIL 16, 1883.

HOP poles have taken a tumble in the American market, due to an overstocked market.

A CHURCH is being built in Bavaria entirely of papier mache. It will be large enough to seat 1,000 people.

VENEERING is said to have originated with the art of cabinetmaking, and was used by the Egyptians 2,300 years ago.

ACCORDING to the Grand Rapids Times, the Muskegon lumbermen will fall short 150,000,000 feet of their anticipated cut of logs.

SOME two hundred thousand feet of timber was purchased in Quebec on March 30th for the Grand Trunk Railway from R. R. Dubell & Co.

THE Selkirk correspondent of the Winnipeg Commercial says:—The lumber left here last fall by the boats for transshipment to Winnipeg, is being moved by the C. P. R. at the rate of 20 cars per day.

OAK barrel hoops are got out on Puget Sound extensively and shipped to San Francisco, Cal., where there is a good market for them, at \$22. Hazel hoops bring \$5, \$6 and \$7, according to size and quality.

NEW ORLEANS is destined to become one of the most important lumber markets of the United States. The vast forests of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi will furnish the supply, to be in time distributed throughout the world.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—Under the new tree-planting law in Canada, it is expected that hundreds of thousands of trees will be planted in the Dominion this spring. It is an excellent law, which it is thought will work admirably.

Pork has become one of the products of logging camps. When one of J. C. Brown's camps, Ogemaw county, Mich., broke up, lately, six or eight fat hogs were shipped to Saginaw. When the pigs throw like that on what is thrown away by the camp cook, the men must have lived pretty high.

THE Southern Lumberman says:—Surrounded, as we are in many places, by a virgin growth of timber, it is almost impossible to convince our people that tree planting is a necessity. Looking at our immense forests of to-day, standing in all their primeval beauty, it is difficult to realize that in a few years the best timber trees will have been felled; but it is a certainty, so sure as night follows day.

THE Grand Haven Lumber Company, of Grand Haven, Mich., can boast of the largest log that has been cut this year in the State of Michigan. The log was pine, and was cut about the middle of last month on the company's job at the head of Flat River. It measured 58 inches at the top and tapered 2,916 feet. The log is 16 feet long, perfectly sound, and measuring over six feet across the butt.

WE bespeak the especial attention of our readers for the large advertisement in this issue of the Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford. As will be seen they have a great variety of the most approved saws for mills, and supply all kinds of saw mill furnishings of the most improved kinds. The reputation of this firm is too high for it to be necessary for us to dwell upon it, and their customers need have no fear of disappointment.

THE Belleville Intelligencer says that in Gil-mour & Co.'s limits, near Beaver Creek, the snow is seven feet deep on the level. The shantymen are "winding up" their work on that stream. The cut on that limit will be about 80,000 pieces. Exclusive of teamsters and jobbers 110 men and 80 teams have been employed all winter in the four shanties located in that section. The cut is expected to reach Trenton by the 15th of June.

THE Duluth, Minn., Tribune says that the men who are coming in from the woods this spring are pursuing a course rather different from that of former years. Instead of spending the greater part of their earnings in the saloons and in gambling, they are nearly all leaving town for the big farms of Dakota, or to take up claims, or to engage in other work further west. The sale of Northern Pacific tickets at the Duluth station has averaged \$300 per day for several days past.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—Maine has been noted for its lumbering ever since the state was known. An eastern man working in the pineries, is alluded to even at the present day, as "a State of Mainer," no matter what state he hails from. Maine is evidently not denuded of its timber, or is securing the benefit of a reforestation. The Maine Journal says that something like 110,000,000 feet of logs had been cut and will be floated down the Kenebec River the ensuing summer.

THE Muskegon correspondent of the Northwestern Lumberman says:—On the headwaters of this stream there is plenty of snow and good hauling, while nearer the mouth of the river there is still plenty of snow in the woods, but as there are more clearings, consequently the roads more exposed, the hauling is poor. Quite a number of camps have broken up, having completed their jobs. I hardly think our jobbers or operators have got in within 50,000,000 or 75,000,000 feet of last fall estimates, but, with the old logs left over, there will be all the booming company and mills can handle.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says:—The project is to construct a railroad from Duluth to Winnipeg, and to have it pass through the Red Lake, Minnesota, pine timber region, and the Ramey Lake mineral district. The Duluth & Winnipeg Railway Company is an organization already chartered for this purpose, and it is said that work on the line has already been begun. The Grand Forks boomers want a road to Duluth also and propose to connect with the Winnipeg line at Red Lake. A better railroad scheme could not be conceived. If Duluth could secure these two roads, besides the Vermillion Lake line, her "zenith" aspirations might yet be realized in part.

THE hurricane of 1863 blew over numberless coconut trees in the Bahama Islands. Instead of dying, each prostrate tree sent up an upright shoot from the tip. Now these branches are from twenty to forty feet in height and yield abundantly.

THE London Timber Trades Journal says:—Perhaps spruce sellers have found affairs as bad as most. A month ago they exhibited some little amount of firmness, and if deliveries had continued active an advance might have been established. But the demand fell away, and the heavy stocks of spruce deals, which at the commencement of the year we indicated were held at the inland wharves and railway depots, have evidently told with no inconsiderable effect. It is perhaps difficult to fix the exact market value of St. John spruce deals to-day. If a really good buyer were to place himself in form for a good line, he would doubtless find sellers extremely accommodating.

SUCCESSION OF FOREST GROWTHS.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says that Robert Douglas, the great western nurseryman, gives, in a brief letter to the Gardener's Monthly, some interesting facts concerning the succession of forest growths—the result of years of observation. Where the forests are cut down and the fires are kept out, they in the main reproduce the same species. But if a settlement is formed and cattle allowed to run in the cut down woods, the seedlings are destroyed as they appear. In a burned forest everything is changed, all vegetation is swept away. Even the soil is changed, and its surface, if thin, is destroyed.

After a forest fire, the first tree that makes its appearance is the aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), a tree which naturally grows on moist lands, where its roots have the best chance to escape from the general destruction. According to Mr. Douglas, this tree predominates in burned forests in Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota, the Black Hills, Minnesota, Manitoba, Wisconsin and northern Michigan. In Wisconsin and the Black Hills it is mixed with the white birch, and occasionally, as in northeastern Wisconsin, the white birch is the chief tree. Both the trees and seeds of conifers are usually destroyed by fire, except sometimes *Pinus banksiana* in northern Wisconsin, and *Pinus contorta* at high altitudes in the Rocky Mountains. The cones of these two pines are very hard, and that fact may account for their preservation. Next to the aspen and white birch, those trees and shrubs spring up over burned districts which bear seeds that are either blown to great distances, remain long in a dormant state in the ground, or are carried by birds. Where the burned forests consisted of oaks and pines adjoining, or partly intermingled, the oaks will be found after a fire crowding upon the pine lands. This is due in part to the fact that oaks renew themselves from the stumps, which pines do not, and that acorns are often buried by squirrels in spots favorable to their speedy growth.

Mr. Douglas raises a warning voice against the wanton destruction caused by forest fires, and thinks the time has come when some method should be adopted to prevent their frequency and extent. "Individuals like myself," he adds, "can only implore, but are powerless to prevent, such wanton recklessness; but the public press should arouse the people, the state governments or the national legislature to see that some plan is adopted to check this terrible waste."

EXHAUSTING THE TURPENTINE FORESTS

Wilmington, N.C., March 30.—Those who ought to know say that it will not be very long before the turpentine orchards will consist only of dead pine trees. This is exactly in the line of the predictions of Ingalls in the Senate and S. S. Cox in the House when the Tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Ingalls predicted that, at the present rate of consumption, it will require only seven years to exhaust the pine supply. In Wilmington the owners of turpentine stills say that within five years, as production is now averaging, the stills will indeed become very still. Already there is a marked falling off in the production. The fearful craft that ply the Cape Fear River still bring down to port hundreds of barrels of rosin daily, but not

so many as they did two years ago. Young trees that no turpentine gatherer would have thought of boxing for turpentine a few years ago are now drained for their valuable juice. It will not be long before a very serious scarcity will occur, unless something is done to protect the young growth.

A new danger to the pines arises from a very recent discovery of the possibilities of rosin. No longer will it be made the butt of jokes respecting its use for fiddles and lager beer barrels, for it has been proved that it can be made to yield a very rich lubricating oil. It is cheaper than linsed, and combined with that oil, it is said, it makes the best lubricator in the market. Experiments are being constantly made, and now it is refined into three grades, the third yielding a drab-colored oil that is beginning to win high favor in the market. The lowest grade is sold to a Philadelphia firm that, by a secret process, converts it into the best axle grease. This development of the value of rosin is comparatively recent and is meeting with such success that it stimulates the production of turpentine and rosin to the great danger of a speedy exhaustion of the supply. There is a chance for a fortune in connection with this production of rosin oil. The man who can discover a process of deodorizing it may, if he can keep his process secret or patent the machinery, retire from business in a short time with all he wants to live on. The attempt has been made. A New York chemist set up his pots and kettles about a year ago in one of the yards adjoining a large still in this city, and fussed for a week with chemicals, making vile smells and viler smoke, but he failed and retired disgusted. If the oil can be deodorized it can be brought into common household use.

The immense tracts of land where once stood turpentine orchards, now exhausted, are not allowed to go to waste hereabouts. It has been found that this land produces a better rice than that of the South Carolina lowlands, and at the present rate of production it will not be long before North Carolina becomes the great rice-producing State of the Union. Something, however, will have to be done by the Legislature of the State, as was done in Maine, to save the forests, or before long its surface will be denuded of pines.

WHITE PINE AS A FOREST TREE.

BY JACOB W. MANNING, READING, MASS.

Our native white pine (*pinus strobus*), which was introduced into England by Lord Weymouth in 1792, and is there called the Weymouth Pine, extends to the 50th degree north latitude, west to Lake Winnipeg, south from Minnesota to the New England coast and along the Alleghenies to Northern Georgia.

It is one of the most profitable of all the pine family as fuel or as a timber tree. A piece as long as a stove for a pail, that can be cut from between the knots measuring a year's growth, is valuable, as well as the longest clear board plank or framing timber. It is always reliable, does not warp or crack as spruce or hemlock, and is light and durable as a building material.

Many open lands and forests abound in trees that will transplant safely, if six to twenty-four-inch trees, and even larger, are taken up with a ball of earth, which should be retained when the trees are planted, thus allowing the roots to be undisturbed; and I find after ample experience, if the holes are opened in the fall and allowed to remain open over winter, especially in hard land that is not to be cultivated, the frost will mellow the earth and put it in much better condition for the growth of trees when planted the next spring.

On rough land, where stumps and rocks abound, the distance apart would be regulated by the lay of the land; they should be planted from three to seven feet apart. It is best to keep all cattle from a young forest.

This work could be done as the ordinary farm work with the usual force of men.

Thus many broken lots of land now treeless and so rocky and worn out that they would not afford a paying crop of rye or even buckwheat, and when used as a pasture would not pay the interest of \$500 per acre for any number of years, could be made to increase in value year after year, with a small outlay at first and little