



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., NOV. 16, 1883.

A machine has been invented, and in successful operation at Glen Falls, N. Y., for making pulp for paper out of sawdust.

The property of the Norwood Lumber Company was sold at auction in Norwood, N. Y., on the 8th, for \$166,500, to A. O. Brainerd.

G. R. CASWELL has shipped over a million feet of spruce lumber from Cowansville, Que., during the past summer, and has 1,000,000 feet more ready to ship.

J. W. PORTER & SONS, of Strong, Me., will this winter get out the material for 50,000 croquet sets, to say nothing about what is required for an indefinite quantity of Indian clubs, ten-pins, chair bottoms, clothes pins, excelsior, etc.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says:—Russia has been for a long time suffering the effects of reckless forest devastation. *Neve Vremya* says that the wanton destruction of timber threatens to turn some of the best wooded provinces into barren waste.

MESSES. Brousseau and Godbout, of Danville, have started a tub and pail factory, in one flat of Long & Bailey's new shop, where they intend to make everything in their line for the general trade. They will employ about eight hands at first, and increase as business requires.

At San Francisco, Cal., there has lately been an increased export demand for lumber. Orders for building stuff from Australia have been good, and hardwood lumber and ship knees have been in rather extensive shipment to China, the Mexican trade being also on the increase.

The logs that escaped from Grand Rapids, during the July disaster, have been brought back at a rate of 175,000 feet per day, by rail. There are 4,000,000 feet of the logs on the Comstock farm, near the river that have been left, because the high water of next spring will float them off, and there are 3,000,000 feet more below the city.

JOHN DuBois, of DuBois, Clearfield county, Pa., is, perhaps, the wealthiest lumberman in the world. His wealth is estimated at \$14,000,000. He employs 500 men in his various lumber mills, and 1,000 in getting his timber from the woods; also 600 more in mining coal. He offers, if a new county is made of fractions of Clearfield, Elk, and Jefferson, and named from him, to build a courthouse and other public buildings at his own expense.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—There will undoubtedly be an enormous amount of lumber wintered over on the Saginaw River. The piles which line the docks for miles in almost unbroken courses at present, and the fact that the shipments will barely equal the output for the remainder of the season, indicates unmistakably that whether sold or unsold, there will be an enormous aggregate of lumber remaining here at the close of navigation.

The *London Timber Trades Journal* of Oct. 20, under the head of that port says:—The Adolphus, from Quebec, besides her cargo of deals has oak, elm, ash, hickory, with staves, &c., which is to order. This is the second voyage of the first-named vessel, and her additions to the pine stocks this season amount to upwards of 2,000 standards. Spruce cargoes are dropping in, and already the list of vessels to London from the lower ports this season exceed those of a twelvemonth ago by ten cargoes.

The *London Timber Trades Journal* says:—It was rather an amusing idea of the people of Kirkwall, in the Orkneys, which Mr. Gladstone visited the other day, that it would be necessary to be careful of their one tree in that town with such a dangerous feller among them, and Mr. Baillie Peace and the other gentlemen who escorted the right hon. gentleman guardedly piloted him along the other side of the way, in passing the tree, that he might not be tempted to inquire for an axe and request permission to cut it down.

The *Rat Portage Progress* says:—We have it from good authority that the claim of the Kewatin Lumber Company to the islands in the Lake of the Woods has been relinquished. The Dominion Government has entered into agreements with the company to grant them certain additional timber limits on Clearwater and Ptarmigan bays in order to secure their release to the islands to facilitate mining operations. Heretofore this has been a great drawback to mining ventures, but according to the new arrangements, parties are perfectly safe in locating and surveying islands.

The clearing away of logs from Grandfather Bull Falls, about 40 miles above Merrill, Wis., has been very thorough. The logs had been accumulating for years, and were hidden away in all manner of crevices and holes, among the rocks for a distance of a mile or more. The contract to remove them was taken at \$1.25 per thousand feet, with the understanding that it must be a clean job, and that a forfeit must be paid for all that was left. Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 feet of logs were taken off and boomed at Merrill, the most of them being owned by the Wausau mill men. Logs have not been so scarce around Grandfather Bull for years.

The *Monetary Times* says:—It is feared that the results of the failure of J. Daigneau & Co., bark dealers, St. Hyacinthe, Que., may be embarrassing to others, as that firm was the heaviest buyer and shipper of hemlock bark in the Eastern Townships, and its operations were extended over a wide territory. Since two years ago the firm tried to "corner" the market, holding at one time 60,000 cords of bark, but, evidently did not calculate upon the large supplies that the Boston people could draw from Maine and New Brunswick. In consequence of this, the "corner" did not work just as wished. Their liabilities will exceed quarter of a million, and the estate will be liquidated under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Farwell, of the Eastern Township Bank, to whom an assignment has been made.

ANOTHER tree for which the usual claim is made that it is the oldest one extant in the United States, is an English elm, growing at Pettacauset, R. I. It is positively known to be 200 years old. At the butt the circumference is 26 feet, and it holds nearly the same measurement to the limbs 30 feet from the ground. The limbs are as large as a man's body, and very long and crooked, holding their full size nearly to the ends. This is accounted for from the fact of a gale once having broken the limbs off, causing them to grow on in a stubbed manner.

An imitation of and substitute for mahogany, useful in fine manufactures, is due to French ingenuity. The first operation is to plane the surface of any species of close-grained wood until it is perfectly smooth, and it is then rubbed with diluted nitrous acid, which prepares it for the materials subsequently to be applied. These consist of one and a half ounces of dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, and one-third of that quantity of carbonate of soda, mixed together and filtered, the liquid in this state being rubbed, or rather, laid upon the wood with a soft brush. This process is repeated with very little alteration, and in a short interval the wood possesses all the appearance of mahogany.—*Warren's Monthly Review*.

**REVELATIONS OF SEPTEMBER.**

The *London Timber Trades Journal*, commenting on the Board of Trade returns, says:—In regard to the timber importation for the month has, according to our anticipations, overrun the imports of last year, up to the same period, but not to so great an excess as some calculators were prepared for. Up to the end of August there still remained some 10,000 loads to come forward to bring the supply up to the level of 1882, but the scale is now turned—something rather considerable—the other way, as the end of September left us with 73,728 loads more in hand than had come at the end of the September previous. Last year the importation of September rather exceeded that of August, but this year the supply in September fell behind that in August by over 90,000 loads; so that the ratio of importation may be said to show considerable abatement, and not likely now to be of a very overpowering character. From Russia, Sweden, and Norway the supply was absolutely smaller this September than the one before, both in hewn and sawn wood, but from British America the quantity sent forward to this country was more than doubled. Canada, in the face of its threatened scarcity, has managed to spare us 100,000 more loads in a single month than came thence last year at the same period, and, whatever price was paid for it, the value of the wood is lower in this country now than it was then. Spruce, the staple of the Lower Ports, is comparatively a drug in Liverpool now, as the demand is stated by our correspondent to be quite inadequate to the quantities injudiciously thrown upon the market—the favorite emporium of the west for all waifs and strays, in the shape of timber laden ships, with no fixed destination, except to call for orders. All the lesser ports may be jammed up with timber, but in Liverpool, as in London, there is always a price to be had if the importer is willing to take it, and its convenience to the Atlantic gives it the same preference from the American timber ports that London has from the Baltic. Thus there has been seldom any deficiency of transatlantic timber in Liverpool since steam has taken up the carrying trade and rendered it to a great extent independent of the winds. Had not our North American colonies contributed so large a quota in excess of their usual figures in September, there would have been a smaller importation last month than in the same month last year.

The alleged shutting down of their saw mills does not appear to have been decided upon a day too soon. When we hear such extreme measures talked about abroad, experienced men in the trade generally look out for unusually heavy supplies, and such is the case from the western ports just now. The import of pitch pine seems to have fallen off in September, as the United States sent us in the month about 47,000 loads less than last year, which is some

offset to the excess from Canada; so that on the whole there was not much to depress the trade generally in the September returns, and there is every possibility that there may be no unreasonable accumulation of stock in this country when the season closes, and if that should really be the case prices are not likely to give way further this year, and everything might be hoped in the way of good trade at the opening of the ports next spring.

But the season of this year is not yet near its close, and last year the fall trade began to collapse about this time as regards the importation, which in October went back in comparison of September more than 100,000 loads; nor is it unlikely that something similar will take place now, though there is not quite the same check to the chartering department that there was then. But it is not from that source altogether that supplies are inflated. It happens more from the want of charters, as seeking ships then load on owner's account, to chance the market, while their owners or agents on this side are looking out for the best port to send them to on their arrival in order to make a tolerable freight. When we see many ships cleared to call for orders, it may be taken that they are loaded on speculation, and these are the cargoes that damage the market. The millowners abroad have also their agents in London and Liverpool, or perhaps a branch house of their own, who are kept well informed of the state of the stocks at the shipping ports, and authorized to charter for market when orders are slack. So that in point of fact there is nothing to regulate the market on this side as long as there are cargoes to ship and ships at a reasonable freight ready to load them.

In summing up for September the trade will probably be well satisfied to find that the importation was not larger, as it is not now likely that the usual fall routine will be materially departed from in the comparative quantities to come forward between this and Christmas. September, as we have shown, was far behind August in its supplies, October will probably be still further behind September, and by the time we have November upon us the arrivals are not unlikely to dwindle to something very inconceivable. So that, after all, the importation may not be in excess of last year, or at any rate not to a larger figure than it had attained to at the end of last month, viz., about 73,000 loads. But with this addition the timber supply from abroad in the present year of grace 1883 would be the largest recorded since 1877. There is small chance, however, of its coming within 500,000 loads of the importation of that extraordinary year when the total amounted to 6,652,321 loads, a greater quantity by 450,000 loads than has been brought into the United Kingdom in any one year since.

**FORESTS AND STREAMS.**

About two months ago we published an article on the effect of the removal of the timber from the headwaters of the Hudson river on the navigation of that stream at Troy, Albany and down as far as Hudson, showing that it caused unusual freshets in the spring with incalculable damage, in consequence of the removal of the timber permitting the free and uninterrupted flow of the rainfall and melted snow into the tributary streams and flooding them, and the combination of the same completely filling the bed of the Hudson until its accumulated force swept everything before it, destroying property and very often sacrificing human lives. While this is so, the subsidence of the overflow leaves the bed of the stream in midsummer nearly dry, because the supply which continued during the summer months, while the forests were standing, to distribute the outflow gradually, was exhausted, and left nothing to feed the main stream except the springs and other natural resources of the rivulets at the headwaters. The result is that the navigation of the Hudson river from Hudson to Troy is seriously endangered; and the immense traffic of that grand old stream, unless the legislature interferes to prevent such a consummation, by forest protection and an organized system of arboriculture, will soon be compelled to seek its destination by rail.

Since the publication of our article on this