



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER  
INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., JULY 15, 1884.

#### OBITUARY.

By the death of the Hon. James Skend, of Ottawa, one of the most prominent men in the lumber business has been removed. For years he held a leading position in the trade in the Ottawa Valley, the very headquarters of Canadian lumbering. His loss will be generally regretted.

Mr. Skend during his active career was President of the Dominion Board of Trade, President of the Ottawa Agricultural Society, President of the Upper Ottawa Steamboat Company, a Director of the Ottawa Association of Lumber Manufacturers, a Director of the Madawaska River Improvement Company, and of the Caughnawaga Ship Canal Company; was Vice-President of the Canada Central Railway Company, and of the Montreal and Ottawa City Junction Railway (now Canada Atlantic), also President of the Ottawa Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co., President of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, and President of St. George's Society. For many years he was a member of the Municipal Council, and on many occasions was urged to accept the position of Mayor. He was one of the judges on timber at the U. S. Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, and held many other offices of a similar character. In 1874 he was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Liberal Conservative Association that met in Toronto. He was up to within three years ago President of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ottawa, and in 1876 was presented with a handsome gold cross of St. George for active services in promoting the society's affairs.

#### CANADIAN FORESTS.

Among other gratifying proofs of the more general interest that is being awakened in regard to our forests and the industries connected therewith, is the publication of a work on "Canadian Forests, Forest Trees, Timber and Forest Products," by H. B. Small, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. There have been previous publications in some of our Provinces on these subjects, but Mr. Small's is the first that embraces the whole Dominion,

and treats these matters from a Canadian rather than a local point of view. The information thus collected and given to the public in a readable form, will be found both valuable and interesting, while it is thoroughly trustworthy, resulting from personal observation, for which the author has had exceptional advantages, and from the official records of the Dominion and its several Provinces. The importance of our forests to the community may be seen from the fact that of the industries more especially connected with timber the factories number 17,677, the hands employed being 95,741, and the annual value of the products \$95,029,823. The Canadian exports of forest products and manufactures of wood were valued in 1883 at \$26,761,892. After the general account of the forests of Canada and their products, the author gives separate descriptions in detail of the timber districts of the Dominion and of each Province, with lists and descriptions of the trees in each, and of the uses to which their timber is put. The minor, though in many cases important products of the woods, also receive due notice, as do "Forest Enemies" from the insect to the ravaging conflagration. In conclusion there is a short but graphic account of the manner in which lumbering is carried on.

While describing the forest wealth of Canada, Mr. Small does not fail to call attention to its rapid diminution, to the want of economy in utilizing it, and to the necessity for adopting means for its conservation and reproduction. This is a question that is forcing itself upon the consideration of all thoughtful minds, and this is true of the lumbermen no less than of others.

The publishers, Messrs. Dawson Bros., of Montreal, have done their part in producing a work, which should be widely circulated and attentively perused.

#### MODERN FOREST ECONOMY.

The approaching International Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh, among its other benefits, has already called forth from the pen of the Rev. John Croumbie Brown, L. L. D., a most useful work entitled "An Introduction to the Study of Modern Forest Economy." This work is really much more than a mere introduction, for the author who has already published many instructive volumes on the subject of forestry, gives us in this book a fund of information in regard to it. One of his chief objects is to show the urgent necessity for the establishment of a National School of Forestry in Great Britain, where scientific and practical instruction can be given for training up forestry officials. He gives a forcible illustration of the want of such institutions from the experience of the Government of India. That Government, which with those of the Australian and South African colonies, sets an example to the Mother country and to Canada, some time ago adopted a system of forest conservancy with a distinct branch of the service to administer it. Neither trained foresters or the means of training; them could be found. Those who were selected for the service positively had to be sent to Germany and France to study the science in the schools of Forestry in those countries. It certainly is not creditable to the British Empire that such a state of things should exist.

One part of Mr. Brown's work describes the extensive destruction of forests in Europe and other parts of the world, with the disastrous consequences that have followed. In connection with this he shows how replanting has been extensively adopted as a means of putting an end to droughts on the one hand and to floods and inundations on the other, as well as for the fixing of shifting sands, and not alone is this the case in France and Germany, the leading nations in the science of forestry, but even among people supposed to be so backward as the Spaniards and Hungarians.

The most important part of the work, and the most instructive for this country, is the excellent description of modern forest economy as developed and practiced in many European countries with Germany and France at their head. From this we may learn how constant and regular crops can be obtained from forest as from agricultural land, without the forests being destroy-

ed to get a return once for all at the cost of the sacrifice of this valuable property.

As our author describes the system it is: "All being so arranged as to secure simultaneously, and without prejudice to one or other of them, an improved condition of the forest, a sustained supply of products, and a natural reproduction of the forests by self-sown seed."

What has been and is now being done in those countries can also be done in Canada, and we should learn the lesson before it is too late.

#### RAFTS ARRIVED.

The Quebec Chronicle has the following list of rafts arrived:

June 23.—Flatt & Bradley, deals, boards, etc., Wolfe's cove.

Collins Bay Co., oak, elm, ash, etc., Sillery and Indian Cove West.

Cook & Gibbons, ash, waney white pine, etc., St. Michael's cove.

A. Fraser & Co., (2), white pine, Olin's booms.

D. D. D. Calvin & Co., oak, pine, etc., sundry booms.

June 24.—D. Moore, white and red pine, Cap Rouge.

McLaughlin Bros., red pine, Cap Rouge.

#### LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, June 24, 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.:

300,996.—Bark peeling machine—F. Merzger, Prussia, Germany.

300,829.—Bark stripping machine—F. F. Angermair, Wurtemberg, Germany.

300,780.—Bench dog.—C. O. Johnson, Springfield, Vt.

301,058.—Bit brace—W. A. Ives, New Haven, Conn.

300,771.—Bit stock.—J. S. Fray, Bridgeport, Conn.

300,958.—Fence picket machine—T. Coyle, Apponaug, R. I.

300,820.—Log rolling machine—G. Wiborn, Manistee, Mich.

300,805.—Saw—G. P. Scott, Sadalia, Mo.

300,907.—Saw handle—R. H. & W. D. Shumway, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

300,976.—Saw table gage—H. L. Hopkins, Caro, Mich.

300,814.—Saw tooth, adjustable—G. W. Stinebring, Shreve, O.

300,784.—Saw tube—M. F. Lucas, Newton, Mass.

300,786.—Stump extractor—R. M. McMeen, Mount Vernon, Ill.

300,844.—Wood polishing machine—J. Casey, New York, N. Y.

#### PATENTS ISSUED JULY 1.

301,339.—Bit brace—W. R. Clarkson, Buffalo, N. Y.

301,466.—Chuck, lathe—C. Hopkins & O. E. Van Norman, Waltham, Mass.

301,438.—Clutch, friction—J. H. Elward, St. Paul, Minn.

301,185.—Lathes, back-rest for—J. Tyler & J. W. Bailey, Claremont, N. H.

301,241.—Pavement, wood—W. M. Johnson, Dallas, Tex.

301,225.—Saw cleaner, gin—B. R. Edlon, Middle Settlement, Ark.

301,216.—Saw, drag—E. F. Crawford, Honey Bend, Ill.

301,234.—Saw, drag—W. M. McFarlin & C. Plum, Ono, Cal.

301,091.—Saw mill carriages, steam brake for—W. A. Campbell, Frankfort, Mich.

#### PATENTS ISSUED JULY 8.

301,842.—Clutch, friction—D. C. Walter, Piqua, Kan.

301,635.—Gear-wheel, sectional—I. W. Doeg, New Market, N. H.

301,632.—Lathe-dog—S. N. Silver, Auburn, Me.

301,841.—Saw—F. A. Troeno Becker, Saint Quentin, Aisne, France.

301,787.—Saw-drag—P. N. Applegate, Gosport Ind.

301,715.—Saw mill dog—W. Gowen, Wausau, Wis.

301,472.—Saw mill head block—H. R. Barnhurst, Erie, Pa.

301,823.—Saw mill set works—A. A. Osborn, San Francisco, Cal.

301,630.—Saw awaging machine—D. Donaldson, Rock Island, Ill.

301,481.—Veneer cutting machine—J. H. Costello, New York, N. Y.

301,343.—Saw awago—J. Dinning, Silver Cliff, Colo.

301,431.—Saw tooth, insertible—J. H. Brown, South Trenton, N. Y.

301,093.—Sawing machine, band—F. H. Clement, Rochester, N. Y.

301,123.—Shingle sawing machine—D. F. Hunt, Antrim, N. H.

301,236.—Stump extractor—J. Seitz, Dundee, Mich.

301,233.—Wood-working machinery, device for conveying and precipitating dust arising from—D. D. Drummond, Chicago, Ill.

#### THE LUMBER TRADE OF GHENT, BELGIUM.

From the Government consular report for April, the following is gleaned concerning the importance of Ghent, Belgium, as a lumber port and distributing point: "Ghent is one of the most important places in this part of Belgium in the lumber trade. Its topographical situation is well adapted to this commerce. The constant building of proper docks, the sheds which encircle these docks, built exclusively for this purpose, and the railway tracks which connect most of the lumber yards, are all exceptionally favorable to the traffic of a commodity which requires a great deal of room and special handling, more so than in the United States, as the people hereabouts are slow to adopt any labor-saving machines for handling such bulky merchandise. In 1883 the importation of timber gave an impetus to the port of Ghent. During the year 200 vessels laden with timber, registering 62,67 tons, and 38 vessels laden with logs, registering 9,893 tons, entered this port. The lumber merchants were deceived in their hope that the year 1883 would be a profitable one for their business; they contracted for large importations from Swedish and Russian ports, relying on a large demand for the projected public improvements; but unfortunately these have been temporarily deferred, and their heavy stock remains largely unsold. Naturally the supply exceeded the demand, a decline in the price took place, which brings a considerable loss to those who handle lumber."

#### A Smart Mill.

On Monday, May 15, the mill of the Arthurs Coal & Lumber Company at Swainsmont, Pa., was tested as to its capacity. The mill is a single circular, 60-inch saw, 4-inch feed, with gang edger, both built by the Stearns Manufacturing Company. The engine was built by the Westinghouse Machine Company of Pittsburgh, and is 14x14. Hemlock logs were used exclusively during the day, ranging from 13 to 34 inches in diameter, taken promiscuously from the pond. During the day S. E. Gill, the treasurer of the company, while endeavoring to put out a fire on the tramway at the alab fire, made a misstep and fell a distance of 20 feet and was severely injured about the face and head. By this accident a delay of half an hour was occasioned. When the tally was made up it was ascertained that the product of the day's sawing by actual count at the tail of the mill was 91,740 feet. The product was in the usual proportions of 4x4, 4x8 and 4x12 stuff as demanded by the Philadelphia market. This is certainly lively work for a single mill working 10½ hours.—Northwestern Lumberman.

The Monetary Times of July 4th says:—The longest raft ever known to have floated on St. Clair river passed down in tow of the tug Mr. King Bird last week. It contained 3,250,000 feet, and on Saturday afternoon, within two hours, twenty-four barges passed Amherstburg downward bound, having in the aggregate 3,600,000 feet of lumber.

GREAT NEGLIGENCE.—There is great neglect with most people to maintain a regular action of the bowels, which causes much disease. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation.