

WANTED,

An efficient and reliable correspondent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, in each of the following cities, viz.:

QUEBEC, OTTAWA,
MONTREAL, HAMILTON,
And LONDON.

For further information, address

TOKER & CO.,

CANADA LUMBERMAN OFFICE, PUBLISHERS.
Peterborough, Ont., June 13th, 1881.

Travelling Agent.

MR. A. L. W. BEGG has been appointed agent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and grant receipts therefor and to make contracts for advertisements appearing in its columns.

The Canada Lumberman

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

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Per line, for six months..... 50
Per line, for three months..... 30
Per line, for first insertion..... 10
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Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum..... 8 00
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Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum..... 5 00
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Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least three clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to **TOKER & Co., Peterborough, Ont.**

Communications intended for insertion in the CANADA LUMBERMAN, must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications to insure insertion (if accepted) in the following number, should be in the hands of the publishers a week before the date of the next issue.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. JULY 1, 1881.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers to the sale by tender of the extensive saw-milling property at Parry Harbor, belonging to the Ontario Bank. In addition to the saw-mill, which is very complete, there are extensive and valuable limits attached thereto, which, after all, should be the great *sine-que-non* of such properties.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *John O'Groat Journal*, in notes of a trip to Edinburgh from Wick, dated May 25th, says:—"The scenery at Blair Athole, as witnessed from the railway, is surpassingly grand. There the trees were in bloom, and the scent of the sweet briar was wafted around us like a cloud of incense. We were informed that the value of the growing timber, aged fifty years, on one hill crest, used chiefly for railway sleepers, would be about £30,000, (nearly \$150,000.) One of the most profitable investments is this growth of oak, the bark of which is used largely for tanning purposes."

WE have a post-card asking for information as to where black walnut trees, suitable for transplanting, can be obtained, from someone whose signature we cannot make out. The writer says he desires to plant out a number as an experiment, as he understands that a gentleman in Quebec has already planted out some 400 with satisfactory results. Nursery men having black walnut trees suitable for planting would evidently find it to their advantage to advertise them in THE CANADA LUMBERMAN. We hope, too, that our correspondent will accept this as a reply to his card, as we do not know where he would get what he wants, and cannot address him personally for the reason already stated.

ORDERED HOME.

Perhaps no better evidence of the firmness of the western lumber market could be afforded than that which we have in the recent decision of the Chicago lumber dealers to order home, with the intention of keeping them at home, the gentlemen whom they now have on the road soliciting orders. These travelling salesmen were the outcome of a period of depression, when it was almost a matter of financial life and death to make sales, of many other things as well as lumber, at almost any price, and although the necessity of making such sales has passed away, the travelling salesman has become such a fixture that, however desirable, in the interests of sellers, it will be difficult to get rid of him entirely. It is generally conceded that this following of buyers into their own offices does more to break or keep down prices than anything else that can be done. They must shade prices to do business, because unless the retail dealer can buy, or be made to fancy he is buying cheaper from the travelling man than he otherwise could do, he is likely to withhold his order, until it suits his own convenience to send it to headquarters. Now, if these things be so, it follows that the withdrawal of these gentlemen of the road must not only do away with the evil tendencies which their visits are calculated to produce, but afford the most substantial evidence to consumers that lumber is no longer a drug, and that the holders thereof feel that they can afford to hold on until the consumer requires it at the price which he has put upon it. And this is the true position of every holder of lumber. It is not like butter, cheese or eggs, or like the ribbons and bonnets of the dry goods merchant. It will not, if properly cared for, spoil in a single season like the first, or become unfashionable and therefore worthless like the latter. If the production of a year has exceeded the legitimate demand, the true way to adjust demand and supply is to hold on to what you have got—it will be none the worse of a little more seasoning—and curtail production—the trees that are left standing another year will neither grow rancid or unfashionable.

THE NEW LAND REGULATIONS.

IN another column will be found the new regulations recently issued by the Dominion Government with regard to their lands in the North-West. A perusal of them can scarcely fail to convince the most sceptical that they are eminently favourable to the settlement of that country, but less there should be any doubting ones in this respect, we cannot do better than transfer to our columns the following comparison of the prices charged for wild lands in Minnesota and Dakota, by the most prominent competitors of the Dominion Government and Pacific Railway Syndicate, with those now in force in our own North-West, as we find them set forth in the columns of the *Monetary Times*:-

IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Government lands within the Railway Belt may be acquired as follows: A free homestead of 160 acres on condition of settlement and cultivation for three years; also, a pre-emption of 160 acres adjoining at \$2.50 per acre, by instalments covering ten years.

Government lands may be acquired, beyond the distance of 24 miles from the railway, as follows: A free homestead of 160 acres on the same conditions as above; and also a pre-emption of 160 acres at \$2.00 per acre cash, at the expiration of three years. In addition to the 320 acres thus acquired, a settler's wife may obtain 160 acres as a free grant, on condition of cultivating 10 acres thereof to forest trees, thus making 480 acres to man and wife.

IN DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA

Government lands may be acquired within any Railway Belt as follows: A free homestead of 160 acres, on conditions of permanent improvement and continuous residence for five years; or (not and) a pre-emption of 160 acres, on condition of permanent improvement and continuous residence for one year, an \$2.50 per acre cash. A settler may in addition to either homestead or pre-emption take up a free tree-culture claim, on condition of planting 10 acres thereof with trees.

Government lands outside the railway limits may be acquired on similar terms to the above,

but the price for pre-emption is \$1.35 per acre instead of \$2.50.

N.B.—It should be observed that the United States Government does not permit, as does that of Canada, the same individual to acquire both homestead and pre-emption claims. He must take one or the other—160 acres instead of 320.

IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company asks for its lands, within 24 miles of the road, a uniform price of \$2.50 per acre, payable by instalments, with a rebate of \$1.25 per acre for substantial improvements and cultivation.

IN DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company asks from \$2.50 per acre upward, according to quality and location, and no rebate is promised to the settler who cultivates his farm. As a fact the prices of lands contiguous to the railway, range as high as \$10 and \$15 per acre.

The circulars of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company do not announce the prices of lands, and all the best farms adjacent to the line have now been taken up. In all sales, however, the company promises a "rebate of nearly one-half the purchase money for breaking and cultivating the land." The actual prices of farms are graduated according to quality of the land and distance from a station.

AN ORANGE PEELED.

To the Editor of The Canada Lumberman:

MR. EDITOR,—A month or so ago I sent you a short sketch of all I thought would be interesting to your readers of this part of Canada, therefore, at this time, I can only present you, as it were, with a squeezed orange. The most interesting feature in your paper, to the general reader, is information about woods and forests. In my time we used to hate the timber because it stood between us and Johnniecakes, and moreover for the sweat it caused us to clear the land, but tastes change with time—nothing pleases us better now than the "forest primoval." Forty years ago one in this place could look in no direction without seeing scores of towering hemlocks, many of them "girlocks" to accomplish their cheap destruction. They have all long since disappeared and left no traces of their existence—faded away like the red men under the fostering care (?) of Yankee legislation. In those days the havoc made of elm, maple, brown ash and basswood, for potash, is fearful to contemplate, but it was a case of life and death between the men and the trees. Although many of the inhabitants favored the forest by a "wooden look," they chose to be survivors.

The French mode of clearing low land west of here was by fire, which destroyed all vegetable life, and they have no taste for planting trees. A look across their level settlements reveals nothing but whitewashed houses and cedar rails. The want of wood has long since boro heavy upon the poor.

One of your correspondents speaks of the grievances of small dealers in lumber, owners, perhaps, of an old up-and-down mill. Now, I feel for those martyrs, having suffered a moral crucifixion in common with them. One of my townsmen, on the rack, that is, selling boards to an old farmer, after the torture was suspended, gave it as his deliberate opinion that anyone, after the long agony of dealing in lumber with those close-fisted, selfish specimens of humanity, should, without any further preparation, be entitled to enter into the blissful fields where the good niggers go. With the joiner and carpenter we have no difficulty, they know what they want and know what it is worth, but the potato-digger, in this business, seldom or never deviates into common sense and fair dealing. That anyone else has as good a right to an equivalent for his money as himself, never penetrates his agricultural skull. Our patience has often gave way, and forced the pig-breeder to "unload" and go his way. We have another customer far worse than the tight man, for the tight man, to his honor, be it said, means to pay, but the fellow, who, with malice aforethought, comes for a few boards is the man we mean. He wishes to be trusted a short time, of course. He banters you long on the price, to convince you that the debt will bear heavy on his conscience till settled. A year rolls away, but the slight indebtedness has long slipped from his memory; if reminded of it, he views

the transaction with the complacency of Wilkins Macasaur on a similar occasion. You feel puzzled; the law offers you no redress; the man has no effects outside of exemption; you don't know in what category to place your act; it is too business-like for charity, and yet looks more like charity than business. Finally the unwelcome reflection forces itself upon you, that you have really given alms without the smallest right to claim the credit of it.

E. CHANDLER.

COUNTY MISSISSQUOI, P.Q.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

O. A. Gould, who resides on the Pennoyer farm opposite this city, has established a new line of business that is of considerable importance to the public. Mr. Gould has provided machinery by which he manufactures cedar strips for lining trunks, wardrobes, furniture, clothes-presses or for inside finishing for houses if needed. The machinery consists of a set of knives 6½ foot long, which commences on the outside of a cedar log and cut it in one continuous strip in any thickness required from the thirty-second part of an inch to half an inch in thickness, the strips of wood being delivered in a compact roll ready for use as soon as cut. The importance of this manufacture consists in the fact that cedar wood is a complete protection against all kinds of vermin, such as ants, cockroaches, moths, lice and worms of all kinds. The design is to use this cedar for ceiling in pantries, clothes-presses, store-rooms and all other places where these pests of the household congregate. It can also be used for flooring, if desired. Cedar wood neither shrinks nor swells under the influence of moisture or heat, and can be papered or washed without destroying any of its qualities. The objection to its use in building has been its smallness, making the lumber very narrow and imperfect when it is sawed in the usual manner, but by Mr. Gould's method of paring it off in a thin slice, the strips can be made 50 feet long, and it is so flexible that it will not break, and the imperfections in the grain do not appear to any extent in the sheets. For ceiling, it only requires that the edges be leveled and glued together, and the work can be made perfect.

Mr. Gould thinks it can be used in mattresses, thus making them always free from all danger of infection or vermin. This method of treating cedar wood will be a great benefit, and bring this hitherto almost worthless product of the forests into demand.—*Saginaw Herald*.

THE *Toronto Globe* says:—It is related that John Brower, a New York furniture maker of about sixty-five years back, who was the first to introduce the use of black walnut in his trade, found very great difficulty in inducing the public to use the wood. The current of fashion was then running strongly on mahogany, and it may be added fashion never decreed the use of a more beautiful or enduring wood. In those days there was plenty of black walnut in New York State, and the Erie Canal was much used as a "floatable stream" for the logs. Then Western Pennsylvania and Michigan became the great sources of black walnut; after that, Ohio and Indiana, in which States fabulous quantities of the now precious wood were burnt up in clearing, or split into rails. In Western Ontario also, the same method prevailed of disposing of what was then deemed a cumbersome nuisance. At the present day it is necessary to go beyond the Mississippi for black walnut, and the price of the wood in New York is about \$100 a thousand. No doubt, as black walnut gets scarcer, the furniture makers will endeavor to give damo fashion a twist backward into mahogany, or forward into the adoption of some of our splendid native hardwoods. Circumstances seem to point to the black birch as the supplanter to a great extent of the walnut. There are prodigious quantities of this wood in Ontario and Quebec. In large tracts of the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts it is the prevailing timber, and on the best land it grows to a great size. Farmers who have black birch standing in accessible situations would do well to cease cutting it for the present.

COOKING by electricity will be carried on at the French International Electrical Exhibition.