



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

Terms of Subscription:
One copy, one year, in advance..... \$2 00
One copy, six months, in advance..... 1 00

Advertising Rates:
Per line, for one year..... \$0 50
Per line, for six months..... 30
Per line, for three months..... 20
Per line, for first insertion..... 10
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mo's. 5
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum..... 8 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for six months..... 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mo's 3 00
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 four 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. AUGUST 15, 1882.

The forest acreage of Pennsylvania is one-fourth of the total in the state.

A STICK of pine 82 feet long was hauled into Manistique, Mich., the other day, to make a mast for the "Fulton."

THE latest parts of *Picturesque Canada*, namely the ninth and tenth, deal chiefly with the lumbering industry. A chapter is especially devoted to this subject, and the various scenes in the forest and on the river are illustrated by beautiful engravings.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—Across the water devices are often adopted which would do credit to an ingenious Yankee. Timber floats are constructed to take the place of docks, in order to avoid the dues imposed, and one at Queensborough, Eng., has been recently brought into service for the receipt of lumber, mainly pitch pine.

The order-in-Council for the collection of tolls on saw logs and timber passing the Carillon dam is rescinded, and the sums collected are ordered to be refunded, as it appears that the dam, instead of facilitating, retards the descent of timber, and was built for the purpose of increasing the supply of water to the Carillon and Grenville canal.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—A white worm about three-fourths of an inch long is destroying the foliage of hackmatack and fir trees in certain sections of Maine. The trees appear all bare and brown, as though scorched by fire. It is thought that this worm is identical with the one that has destroyed so many acres of valuable spruce trees on the coast.

Gen. R. A. Alger, M. S. Smith and J. S. McCaul have formed a corporation known as the Manistique River Improvement Company, with a capital stock of \$20,000, held entirely by themselves. They propose to expend considerable sums in improving the navigation of the Manistique river for the lumber trade in the counties of Schoolcraft, Mackinaw and Chippewa.

The *Parsboro'* correspondent of the *Chignecto*, N. B., *Post* says:—Immense quantities of logs are yet at the mills unsawn—at Halfway Lake steam mill, notably. Over 20,000,000 feet of lumber has been shipped from our shores this season. The lumber business is panning out, so is the timber from our forests. We are going down in the maelstrom of American speculation.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says a large sailing ship load of spruce of 500 to 600 standards has been placed in Liverpool at £7 5s. c. l. f. Since the completion of this contract it is said that spruce has been stiffening in the market. The great amount of spruce that will this year be brought into Liverpool by steamers will prove to be one of the most prominent incidents of the year's trade.

MESSERS. J. & G. K. WENTWORTH, of Vassar, who are conducting heavy lumbering operations on the Chippewa, the *Times* says are still hauling large quantities of logs to the stream over their private railroad. They have put in over 11,000,000 feet thus far this season, and will soon increase their business by the addition of more men to their working force. The Wentworths are an enterprising firm, and conduct operations on a huge scale.

It is estimated by Professor Brewer, of Yale College, that there may be 800 species of wood plants growing native in the United States, of which about 300 attain a height of 30 feet and 250 are tolerably abundant somewhere. Excluding semi-tropical species on the extreme southern border, and some others that are rare, there would still remain about 120 species, of which about 20 grow to 100 feet, 12 to 200 feet, and 5 or 6 to 300 feet or over. Of these 120 about 50 are conifers.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says the cheapness of pitch pine, coupled with its uniformly excellent quality, and the further fact that the logs can be procured with sawn sides, has had a most depressing effect upon Baltic hewn timber, almost driving the latter out of the market by the pressure of the competition which the employment of pitch pine has brought to bear upon it in recent years. Nor is it difficult to see that the competition is likely to decrease rather than to diminish in the future.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—The Roscommon lumber company are building twelve miles of logging railroad and will put 40,000,000 feet of logs into Houghton lake to be run to Muskegon. They are already at work in the woods. R. E. Cade & Son have just started in for an operation in the vicinity of Otsego Lake, proposing to skid 6,000,000 feet of logs before snow flies. T. J. Miller proposes to put in 40,000,000 feet of timber in the upper peninsula for Alger, Smith & Co., and has already started in to make his camps, etc.

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

Our readers should not forget the meeting of the American Forestry Congress at Montreal on August 21st and 22nd, under the patronage of His Honour Lieut. Governor Robitaille. The proceedings are likely to be of great interest, and, we hope, of practical benefit. The invitations are very appropriately printed on wood, but by no means upon a shingle.

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE.

To the Editor of the *Canada Lumberman*:

SIR,—Can you tell me what city would be the best market to sell some bird's-eye maple in, and what kind of lumber it would be best to cut it into? A friend in the north part of Michigan wants to get some out, but has no idea of its worth per M. feet board measure. Any information you can give will much oblige. I am an old lumberman and still feel an interest in the lumbering business of Canada. I think your valuable paper should be in the hands of everyone engaged in the lumber business. I see you hit things about right, and any information you give I believe can be relied on.

I am yours truly,

THOS. LINGHAM.

Bellerive, Aug. 8th, 1882.

NON-COMBUSTIBLE WOODWORK.

Many processes have been discovered for protecting woodwork from burning, mostly by foreign scientists. Usually it has been attempted to gain this end by means of paint. Nickle's process, which has been used a good deal in Strassburg, consists in adding to the lime used for whitewashing an equal weight of chloride of calcium of 14 deg. B., and applying the white wash in the usual manner. Another wash used in Westphalia consists of 2½ parts of salammoniac, 1 part of sulphate of zinc, 2 parts carpenter's glue, 20 parts of zinc white, and 30 parts of water. Patara in Vienna has used with success a mixture of 2 parts of gypsum and one part of sulphate of ammonia in three parts of water. J. P. Martin recommends 15 parts of salammoniac, 5 parts of boracic acid, 50 parts of glue, and 1½ parts of gelatine in 100 parts of water, to which is added enough pulverized lime to bring it to the proper consistency.

Schussel and Thouriet have rendered wood incombustible by impregnating it with this mixture: To 16 parts of a phosphoric acid solution of 16 deg. B., and 2½ parts carbonate of ammonia, are added 6 parts of a solution of salammoniac of 10 deg. B., and 1 part of gum arabic. The dried wood is put into this liquid for at least twenty-four hours, then allowed to dry, and painted with oil paint.

There is no doubt that impregnation protects the wood from fire better than any kind of paint, and will no doubt become very important in the future. Probably the rather costly mixture of Schussel and Thouriet may be replaced by other substances that are of scarcely any value for other uses, such as the still unused portions of the Staassfurt salts, and the enormous quantity of waste chloride of calcium made in some manufactures. Instead of saturating the wood by simply dipping it into the liquid, it would be better to force it in by atmospheric pressure. In a similar manner wood is already impregnated on a large scale to protect it from decay, and the works where railroad ties are prepared should not permit the preparation of fire-proof lumber for building purposes to slip through its hands. The same substances that prevent its burning also protect it from dry rot. It is to be hoped that the use of impregnated fire-proof lumber shall not be limited to theaters and similar buildings, but come into general use.—*Wood Worker*.

A LITTLE GAME.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* of Bay City, Michigan, says:—The "large-sized African in the fence" in connection with the "bear" movement of the Chicago lumber exchange is being divulged, and it is said to have been nothing more nor less than a preconcerted plan among that element to shove off a million or so of lumber at the pretended reduction, and hoping thereby to scare the Michigan manufacturers into a panic in order to stock up at the reduction, when they would stiffen up the Chicago market again and secure the advantage of the situation. But the gauzy transaction didn't materialize worth a cent, and the expected panic among the Michigan mill owners didn't pan out as expected; therefore the few big "bears" interested have complacently pocketed their losses and are wondering how it is that those Michigan fellows are so mulish that they refuse to "tumble to a racket" when it proceeds from Chicago.

TIMBER SUPPLY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT AND MAINE.

Forestry Bulletin No. 16 says that the estimated amount of merchantable timber standing in the state of New Hampshire May 31st 1870, is as follows:

BLACK SPRUCE.	
Counties	Feet.
Carroll.....	60,000,000
Cococh.....	1,000,000,000
Crafton.....	450,000,000
Total.....	1,510,000,000
Cut in year ending May 31, 1882.....	153,175,000

WHITE PINE.

The original white pine forests of New Hampshire are practically exhausted. Considerable areas formerly occupied by white pine, especially in the southern part of the state, have grown up again with this species.

No estimates of the amount of this second growth pine have been made, although it furnished a cut during the census year of 89,400,000 feet, board measure.

It is roughly estimated that the spruce forests of the state contain over 33,750,000 cords of hardwood and 105,000,000 feet of hemlock.

TIMBER SUPPLY OF VERMONT.

Valley of Connecticut river	
No. of Feet.	
Green Mountain range.....	375,000,000
Total.....	755,000,000
Cut in year ending May 31, 1881.....	100,080,000

WHITE PINE.

The original white pine forests of Vermont are practically exhausted, and are only represented by a small amount of second growth, which furnished during the census year a cut of 6,500,000 feet board measure.

THE PINE AND SPRUCE SUPPLY OF MAINE.

	Pine.	Spruce.
St. John river and tributaries.....	75,000,000	1,400,000,000
Penobscot river and tributaries.....	100,000,000	1,600,000,000
Kennebec river and tributaries.....	50,000,000	1,000,000,000
Androscoggin river and tributaries.....	50,000,000	500,000,000
St. Croix, Machias, Narraugus and others.....	200,000,000	500,000,000
Total.....	475,000,000	5,000,000,000
Cut for 1880, ending May 31st.....	138,825,000	301,020,000

Considerable areas in southern Maine are covered with second growth pine, not included in the above estimate, although furnishing a large proportion of the pine sawed in the state. Pine has been cut in every township, and the largest spruce has been removed from that state except from the inaccessible region about the headwaters of the Allagash river.

The system of cutting only the large trees and carefully protecting the remainder prevails in Maine, and allows the forests to be profitably worked at stated periods, varying from 15 to 25 years. Their permanence is thus insured.

A CUSTOMS ORDER.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* says:—The lumbermen in this district are greatly exercised over an order which has recently been passed by the United States Customs authorities respecting Canadian lumber imported into that country. It appears that for years past Canadian boards have been admitted into the United States on their nominal measurement of one inch in thickness, but the greater number of Canadian boards it seems measures one inch and a quarter instead of one inch, as those manufactured across the border, and they were measured for their length and breadth, taking the thickness to be the same as Yankee boards. A short time ago some genius discovered the difference, and brought the matter before the American Customs authorities, who issued the order respecting the measurement which has proved so obnoxious to the United States importers of Canadian lumber. A number of barges from Whitehall, New York, Albany, and other American ports, which arrived here a short time since for loads, have not yet commenced to take in cargo, those in charge of them having received telegraphic instructions not to do so until they receive further orders. The new regulations will seriously affect freight rates between here and the United States. This matter is creating quite an excitement among the lumbermen of this vicinity.

DESPISED WOODS.

For a county of which it was said years ago that all the desirable timber was cut, (that is, oak and heavy sticks), Essex is shipping a remarkable quantity and variety of woods. Mr. T. A. Ouillette continues to send out ash, butternut, basswood and elm, to fill various contracts from Buffalo to Virginia. Railway ties are being shipped from Kingsville to Buffalo; lumber from Leamington to Detroit. The fact is, we are only beginning to learn the uses to which the despised firewoods of twenty years ago may be put; and to dispose of hickory to steamboats for \$2 per cord, or ash at \$1 per cord now-a-days, as was done in 1850 to 1860, a man would be considered as "green" as the wood he sells. We learn from the *Amherstburg Echo* that 25 tons of "bent stuff," made by Heard & Co., for shafts, fellows and other