



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. NOV. 1, 1882.

Mr. O. Latour, has sold in Quebec his entire output of timber, averaging about 60 feet in length, for a sum in the neighborhood of \$90,000.

BESIDES pine lumber, shingle and lath shipped from Manistee, Mich., this season, 195,000 feet of elm lumber, 1,925,000 feet of timber and 2,148 sawdust bales have been shipped.

ABOUT a fortnight ago 10 car loads of portable houses were shipped from Ottawa to the Northwest for the use of the mounted police. Ten more carloads are now ready for shipment.

THE Wisconsin lumbermen are making preparations for a big winter's work, and standing pine is changing hands at high prices. A few days since 2,500,000 feet changed hands at Neillville, the consideration being \$12,200. The haul is for miles. Good No. 1 logs are worth \$9.50, and No. 2 \$7.50.

THE Canadian Manufacturer says:—It does not seem to be a bad thing for Canada to hear from Ottawa that, owing to the good wages paid to lumber hands this season in Canada, the usual number have not gone to the Western States and Michigan: lumbermen there, in consequence, are very short-handed.

THE Northwestern Lumber Company at Eau Claire, Wis., will add a sash, door and blind factory to the planing-mill now being built. Plans for the machinery are now being made by Benjamin, Fisher & Mallory, of this city, and the planing-mill will be ready for operations by next March, the sash and door department to be completed later.

A NEW BRUNSWICK correspondent complains that so much of the lumber trade in that Province is exported in the rudest form of sawed stuff, whereas it might just as well be manufactured into forms for which the price obtained would be very much more. A little enterprise and the necessary machinery would do it; and we should be glad to hear of planers and moulders being more extensively used on lumber for export.

THE Kingston *Whig* says:—Messrs. Rathbun & Sons, of Deseronto, having already 300 men engaged in cutting timber. Some are located in Dunganon and Faraday townships, others in Tudor and Grimsthorpe. There are two shanties on the Napanee river, and another force will be sent to the Salmon river in a few days. Jobbers are also beginning operations.

AT Edmonton, situated at the head of navigation, on the North Saskatchewan, Northwest Territory, there are two steam saw and planing mills, and a mill on Sturgeon river, in the vicinity. There is no pine in the section, but spruce grows to a large size, and plenty can be had from the Beaver Hills. There are two steam saw-mills at Prince Albert, another important place on the river, that promises to be the largest town in this section.

THE latest advices from the Black river, Wis., as to the effect that there is a good store of water in the stream and all its tributaries, and that the logs are driven out cleaner than they have been for the last 16 years. The amount that will reach the boom is estimated at from 20,000,000 to 35,000,000 feet. The boom at La Crosse will be opened and all the logs rafted out if the weather will permit. It is now expected that the mills that have shut down will start up again this season.

THE New Brunswick Land & Lumber Company recently held a meeting at Woodstock, N. B., and elected the following directors for the current year: Lord Elphinstone, Hon. Isaac Burpee, Hon. D. A. Smith, Hon. Sir John Macneill, George Stephen, Samuel Thorne, J. K. Tod, O. H. Northcott and R. E. Burpee. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Lord Elphinstone was elected president, Hon. Isaac Burpee, vice-president, and W. T. Whitehead, secretary-treasurer.

THE Ottawa *Citizen*, says:—Mr. C. Logan, who, in connection with J. D. O'Doherty, has been carrying on the manufacture of portable houses, had an interview on Saturday with Mr. Darley Bentley, Consul-Governor in Canada for Brazil, who was in Ottawa with a view to seeing what could be done in the way of establishing a trade between Canada and that place in these articles. Messrs. Logan & O'Doherty have for weeks past been at work for the Government on portable barracks and stables for the North-west mounted police, sufficient to accommodate 300 men and horses. They have lately been shipping them off at the rate of ten car loads per week, and will continue at that rate until the whole order is filled.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says:—Concerning spruce deals it would appear that the conditions which caused the recent advances in value remain in full force. It is quite possible that the limit of the advance has not yet been reached. High freight and insurance rates, together with the difficulty in securing ship-room even at the stiff rates ruling, the comparative scarcity of stock at the west coast ports, and the fact that the stocks inland are being rapidly reduced, are all existing features which point to the likelihood of prices being still higher. If the present conditions affecting spruce deals remain in force but a short time longer, we shall, in all probability, see a decided change in the market occur. The course of trade at Liverpool during the next three or four weeks will be watched with much anxiety by all the large inland buyers of spruce, and our correspondents weekly report will doubtless be perused with no small degree of interest.

THE MURRAY CANAL.

WE beg to call attention to a letter from a correspondent on a very important subject, namely, the practicability of the new Murray Canal for drama of timber. The short cut which the canal will afford, and the means of escape thereby presented from the dangers of rounding the coast in that neighborhood, will make it a public boon. But a great portion of this benefit will be needlessly sacrificed if bridges are permitted to be thrown across it of such a design as to prevent the passage of drama

of timber. The work has not yet progressed too far for the required changes to be effected, and we feel convinced that an appeal to the Minister of Railways and Canals will be sufficient to secure the necessary relief. It should be remembered, however, that those interested would do well to make their voices heard before it is too late. It is far easier to prevent damage from being done than to remedy it after the mischief has become an accomplished fact.

MURRAY CANAL.

To the Editor of the *Canada Lumberman*.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have just recently ascertained that the Murray Canal, if constructed on the designs and specifications which are at present under contract, will not afford any facility for the passage of timber in lake drama. As this is a very large and important industry it only requires the attention of the Minister of Railways & Canals to be called to the subject, to have such alterations made in the designs of the five bridges which cross this canal, as will permit all the advantages of the canal being accessible to timber operators, whose rafts are to pass through Lake Ontario. For the information of those operators whose attention has not been called to the very great importance of this subject, it may be well to mention that four common road bridges and one railway bridge will cross the canal; and the present designs of the spans of these bridges would not permit of a drama of timber passing through them, the net width of the opening being 54 feet and with the timber guard booms, which is also part of the designs only 48 feet. The channel of the canal is enlarged at the bridges referred to, and it is thus apparent that a drama of timber 250 feet long, (which is the usual length) could not pass through, if of a greater width than about 35 feet. This precludes the possibility of the canal being used for timber purposes. A petition is being drawn out to be presented to the Minister of Railways & Canals asking his favorable consideration for such a change in the designs as will accommodate the timber trade, and it is to be hoped that the different operators will give their assistance in seeing that this matter receives that attention which it deserves.

Yours truly,
BOARD PINE.

NATIVE FORESTS.

WHILE there is much said and written in regard to forest tree cultivation, we find very little attention paid to the preservation of native forests. In the timber sections we have been too busy trying to get rid of the timber to think of any method of preservation. Yet in some sections that were formerly timbered there is now felt to be a scarcity of timber, particularly of that kind which is useful in manufactures. The only remedy mentioned is the planting of forest trees for this purpose, but this is a work that we are hardly prepared for in this state, and it is probable that only necessity will compel artificial planting. The time seems too long to wait for an investment of this kind to begin to pay, and there are very few who will undertake the work. At least very little as yet has been done in this line. At the Agricultural college an experimental arboretum of four acres has been growing a few years; and a farmer in Monroe county has this year set 1,500 black-walnut trees with a view to grow them for timber.

Would it not be well to study more closely the possibility of improving the timber lands that still remain. The woods still standing contain a vast amount of material which is susceptible of development in far less time than would be required for the planting and growth of new forests, the neglect of which furnishes a striking proof of the general ignorance of forest culture. The timber is ruthlessly cut from many places that are nearly useless for cultivation after, and would be worth far more for growing timber than for any other purpose, more beautiful to the eye and more profitable. In many instances the native woods have been so much neglected or so much injured as to be past redemption, yet there are still large areas of forests and smaller groves and wood-lots now yielding no revenue which might be developed into timber forests of very

great value and at the same time yield an annual crop of firewood in the process.

Cut out the dead and least valued timber or firewood, preserve the small growing trees that are of the best varieties for timber. It will be necessary for the best care of the forest to keep stock from running in it, as they will totally destroy all small growth. In almost every tract of woodland may be found more or less of trees of the best varieties for timber mingled with a great variety that are worthless or only fit for fuel. In many cases they have been neglected and cannot be improved, but in most cases intelligent work in thinning and pruning will be followed by profitable result.—*Detroit Post*.

SWEDEN.

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* says:—The vanguard of the autumn fleet has now arrived, and commenced loading at the ports in the north of Sweden under most favorable atmospheric conditions. The dearth of sailing tonnage under 150 standards still continues, and business for the year's shipment may therefore be considered as closed.

The statistics of shipments from Sweden up to the end of August having now been published, we can form a pretty shrewd idea as to whether any prognostications earlier in the season of an unprecedented heavy export this year are likely to be realized or not. The figures for the first eight months of this year and last year are as follows, viz:—

	1882	1881.
Sawn and planed wood... Square and partially square timber.....	475,810	330,685 stds.
	11,257,313	7,040,325 c. ft

These totals bear out all I have written this season, not only respecting the probable export, but also the extent of the production. One would imagine that all saw mill owners were running a race as to which one would have his wood cleared out first, so suicidal is the present enormous production for prices. Notwithstanding an all-round consumption larger than ever before, and an export commensurate with this consumption, we are staggering under heavy stocks at the close of the shipping season.

Forests and Streams.

A French writer tells of two exactly similar pieces of land, one cleared and the other wooded, where the wooded piece yielded ten times as much water as the open, and besides that the open piece had a very irregular flow, while the woodland yielded an even regular supply. Still another fact is given, this time relating to America. A stream, which for years and years without failing, had supplied several mills with power, finally gave out. It not only failed to fill the ponds but it actually dried up. An investigation showed that the woods through which its course flowed had been cut down. Subsequently these woods were allowed to grow up again, and for the past ten years in spite of droughts and other troubles, the stream has flowed without any interruption.

Sales of English Timber.

On the 6th of Oct. Messrs. Shoular, Sons & Walker sold by auction a quantity of trees, poles, and arms, comprising oak, elm, ash, chestnut, spruce, etc., the property of his Grace the Duke of Rutland. The small better quality elm made from 8d. to 10d. per foot; the best timber from 1s. to 1s. 4d.; oak, middle size and quality, 1s. to 1s. 8d.; one large tree containing 120 feet, fetched £27 10s.; Spanish chestnut, of middle size, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; larch, 1s.; poplar, 6d. to 1s.; spruce fir, 6d. to 8d.; elm and other grains fetched 4d. to 6d. per foot. An evident demand for large oak of first quality was noticeable. A large and respectable company attended.

NEVER NEGLECT IT.—If you suffer from a cough, never neglect it; it is no trifling matter, and might lead to a speedily fatal disease of the lungs. Haysard's Pectoral Balsam will allay all irritation of the mucous membrane by its soothing, healing power; it cures bronchitis, asthma and all throat and lung complaints.

BEST OF ALL.—Our rigorous and changeable climate and our mode of life induces frequent colds that often lead to severe coughs, bronchitis and other lung troubles that are liable to end in consumption. The best and most pleasant remedy for these difficulties is Haysard's Pectoral Balsam, to be obtained of any druggist.