



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND WOOD WORKING
INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

A. G. MORTIMER, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to A. G. MORTIMER, Peterborough, Ont.

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The CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Offices of Messrs. Samuel Deacon & Co., 154 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

Our Readers who write to Advertisers in this Journal, will oblige both the advertiser and Publisher by mentioning the "Canada Lumberman."

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., DECEMBER, 1886

A LARGE amount of interesting editorial and news items has been laid over until next issue, owing to a too great demand on our space.

THE area of timber lands under license on the Ottawa, in the province of Quebec, is 9,752 square miles; in Ontario, 7,153 miles.

AN International Exhibition of a peculiarly interesting character—that of Railway Appliances and Industries—is to be held in Paris from May to October, 1887.

THE death is reported of William Sharples, head of the lumber exporting house of Sharples & Co., Quebec, which occurred Nov. 10. He was a very prominent and highly esteemed member of the trade in that city.

W. G. PERLEY, lumberman, Ottawa, is in the field as a candidate for election to the House of Commons. Mr. Perley runs as an avowed supporter of the conservative party. C. H. Mackintosh may be thrown aside.

THERE seems to be a big trade doing between the "Flowery Land" and British Columbia, as we learn by latest from Vancouver that the *ss. Beaufield* was loading with 1,020,000 ft. of lumber, value \$11,800, for Peru, and the barque *Nanaimo* was taking 45,000 ft. to Tientsin, China.

THE Export Lumber company of Montreal and New York report the total shipments of lumber from the river St. Lawrence to the river Plate during the season of 1886 as 29,088,201 feet, of which 21,782,601 feet was pine and 7,305,600 feet spruce. The total shipment in 1885 was 31,314,543 feet and in 1884, 36,938,548.

THE quantity of square timber, dimension timber, saw logs, and c-dars which passed through the Government works on the Madawaska River during the summer of 1886, is as follows:—Square timber, 20,011 pieces; dimension and boom timber, 20,326 pieces; saw logs, 761,805; c-dars, 9,738. Total number, 811,880.

WE have received Vol. 1, No. 2, of the *Kansas City Architect and Builder*, a neat 16-page monthly. It is carefully edited, and the engraving and general typographical make-up are first-class in every particular. Publications of this nature are plentiful across the line, but the new aspirant looks healthy enough to live to a good old age.

MAKERS of wood-working machinery, both in Canada and the United States, have done an unusually large trade during the past year. The extensive improvements which are from time to time being introduced in this class of machinery has extended the field of usefulness, and almost entirely done away with manual labor in wood establishments.

It is evident that throughout the United States and Canada, hemlock is gradually gaining ground, and the prejudice which has existed in the past regarding this wood is a slowly but surely disappearing. The already rapid decrease in the volume of white pine will of itself have the effect of bringing hemlock in more general use for dimension and mill stuff.

"THE FOREST AND FARM LANDS OF NEW BRUNSWICK" was the title of a paper read at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition recently by Mr. W. F. Best, analytical chemist, of St. John, N. B. A number of limelight views of scenery, &c., specially prepared to illustrate the paper, were exhibited, together with samples of forest and farm products.

MESSRS. McCool, Doran & Co. have received at Quebec a raft of square white pine timber, containing about 100,000 ft. square and 60,000 waney, with an average for the latter of about 54 ft. 18½ in. girth. This has been taken, we are informed, from Lake Esperance, on the Ottawa River, about 45 miles further up than any yet taken from the Ottawa district.

AMONG the many new advertisements constantly appearing in this paper, we have pleasure this month in calling attention to that of Messrs. Northey & Co., Toronto, manufacturers of steam pumps. Many of our readers are already familiar with this firm, but since their last announcement in the LUMBERMAN, extensive improvements have been made in their celebrated pumps, which entitle them to rank second to none in the market.

ONCE more we would make a strong appeal to our readers who are in want of machinery, and who write to our advertisers, to be always particular to mention the LUMBERMAN in every case. The favor we ask incurs no extra work on the part of the correspondent, but always helps the paper. Will our friends kindly bear this in mind, and we shall endeavor to reciprocate the favor by supplying the LUMBERMAN in the most entertaining shape possible.

A FEW days ago we took a jaunt over the Northern and North-western Railway from Toronto, and were particularly struck with the new and elegant coaches which have recently been introduced on the main line. With the opening up of the Calendar branch of the C. P. R. the Northern railway is likely to become a first class line. Manager Barker and the officials of the Northern deserve credit for the extensive improvement now being made.

FOR the first time the LUMBERMAN takes pleasure in introducing to its readers the well known firm of Coven & Co., of Galt, Ont., manufacturers of all kinds of wood-working machinery. From our personal knowledge of this firm's manufacture, we have no hesitation in saying that their machinery stands second to none manufactured either in Canada or the United States. All interested in this class of machinery should send for catalogue, and read the announcement in this issue.

THE tests of Colonial woods recently made in England, an abbreviated report of which appears on another page of the LUMBERMAN, certainly did much to bring the superior qualities of some of the timbers of Canada before the notice of those in the old land interested in their employment. Among the Canadian specimens submitted to this practical test were the Douglas fir, and swamp or black ash, butternut, white fir, and iron wood, all suitable for various forms of joiners' work.

THE English Commissioners of Forests are planting extensively on the Crown property in the Isle of Man. About four millions of trees have been planted on mountain land during the last three years, and the work has proved so successful that it has been decided to extend the number of trees annually. The planting is done almost entirely by native labor, under the superintendence of a competent forester. What a grand area there is in the great Northwest of Canada to carry out a similar project.

MICHIGAN and Canadian lumbermen will be interested in the fact that plans are being made for the deepening of the channel of Niagara river from Buffalo to Tonawanda to 18 feet. There is barely 14 feet at present and the channel is so circuitous that the passage of vessels heavily laden is attended with much difficulty and danger. Though it has often been desirable to load boats bound for Tonawanda more deeply than is the present custom, the narrowness and shallowness of the course has deterred owners and shippers.

MR. A. W. WRIGHT, commercial agent for Canada at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, who has just returned to Canada, during the course of his remarks to an Ottawa reporter said:—"There is also a fine demand for Canadian timber, not, however, the timber which grows in the forest and which is the only kind manufactured here but the second growth which grows in the clearing. I found out that if this second growth timber which is now considered by lumbermen as useless, on account of its small size, was manufactured and sent to England it would meet with ready and good sale. There is also a fine market for Canadian hard woods, but they must be carefully manufactured and selected in order to meet with ready sale."

An order in Council has been passed amending the present regulations relating to railway lands in British Columbia along the route of the Vancouver Island Railway. The amended section reads: "No timber shall be granted for a larger area than 2,000 acres of land for each 25,000 feet board measure of lumber that the mill operated in connection therewith is capable of cutting in twelve hours, nor shall the license be granted for a longer period than five years. The license shall not be transferable and may be surrendered at any time."

THE secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange, of Chicago, has been granted a 30 days leave of absence, and in company with another well known lumberman, started via Canadian Pacific railway, a few days ago, for Victoria, British Columbia. The party is now visiting the newly discovered anthracite coal mines at Bauff, in the Rocky Mountains, and propose spending a week camping in the forests of the Pacific slope. We shall endeavor to obtain from Mr. Hotchkiss his views concerning the great timber resources of the Pacific province of the Dominion on his return.

At last, after months of discussion, the question of a lumber exchange for New York, has assumed practical shape. Consignors of hardwood lumber to that city have been considerably inconvenienced in the past by the faulty inspection methods which have afflicted that center of trade, and it is conceded that the present organization will do away with that difficulty as well as many others. The new institution already appears to be in good working shape, with abundance of officers and committeemen. The reports give promise of something new and possibly definite in regard to the transaction there.

THE current issue of *The Office*, published monthly in New York, a copy of which has been sent us, contains much that is of interest to business men and accountants. In the first place, as an enterprise it is unique. It is the only paper appealing to office men and devoted to the advocacy of better methods in office work. Of the contents of the November number we were particularly pleased with the articles entitled: "Wanted—a book-keeper;" "Too Clander—old and new styles;" and "A system of cost records for foundry work." The cost of this publication is only \$1 per annum, and it should succeed.

VERY little, if any change has taken place in the English lumber market since our last issue. The same dull and depressing influences which have been at work for many months past still exist, the demand remaining restricted and the imports in excess of the requirements. One or two important failures have been chronicled, the principal one being a large timber and contractor at Chelsea, with liabilities of about £220,000. Each recurrence of such events further weakens the already unequal condition of the trade, and it is generally thought that the next few months will be an anxious time in more quarters than one.

THE sixth volume of the LUMBERMAN is brought to a close this month, and a new volume will commence with the January number. Improvements will further be made in several important mechanical details, and the best possible attention will be exercised in the editorial conduct of the paper. The editor feels that in some degree he has now learned the wants of his constituency of readers, and that he is therefore better prepared for the future than in the past to serve them acceptably. The policy of the paper will be the same as in the past, namely, serviceable and instructive to all engaged in the branches of trade which the LUMBERMAN claims to represent.

IT is of service to observe what sort of wood is exported to foreign markets by our American neighbors. We find, for example, that the shipments of wood from the port of New York from October 13th to 30th last, included cedar to Belgium; cedar, oak and walnut to France; cedar mahogany, pearwood, walnut and white-wood to Germany; white-wood to Holland; pine lumber and shingles to Italy, Porto Rico and the British West Indies; hemlock, maple, cedar, persimmon wood, oak, mahogany, walnut and pine to Great Britain; pine (315,000 feet), besides ash, oak, poplar and walnut to the Argentine Republic; pine (222,000 feet) and planks to New South Wales.

A PACIFIC cable company, which proposes to make telegraphic connection between England and Australia, via Canada, is about to appeal to the public with a prospectus asking a capital of £2,000,000 etc. An Imperial and Colonial guarantee of £100,000 is said to be looked for: Canada being set down for £12,000, Australia for £38,000 and the Imperial government for £50,000. Hawaii has promised £4,000 a year, and it is admitted that this is the only promise so far obtained. It is very doubtful whether the £100,000 subsidy will be got. A six-penny Atlantic rate; five cents across Canada, four shillings a word from Canada to Australia, are said to form part of the scheme. There is and indisposition on the part of the British public to believe that all this will be accomplished; and the details may very likely be modified before the prospectus, of which a draft has been made, is finally decided upon.

WE have pleasure in again calling attention to the advertisement of the William Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterborough, which appears on second page of cover. We shall refer to this firm at further length next issue.