

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.



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum..... 5 00
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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. NOV. 1, 1881.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREAR.

Those subscribers to the LUMBERMAN who have been in receipt of the paper since its first issue, and who have not, as yet, contributed to its financial support either have, or will in the course of a few days, receive accounts for the amount of their past and coming year's subscriptions.

We should imagine that it is scarcely necessary for us to remind "business men," like most of the subscribers to the LUMBERMAN, that, although taken separately, these accounts do not amount to very much, yet, when their number exceeds a thousand, the aggregate becomes a very considerable sum to the publishers; and that it is only by the prompt payment of these little accounts that the LUMBERMAN can be conducted with that vigor which we are sure its readers, as well as ourselves, desire.

In view of the early commencement of the second volume of the LUMBERMAN, it is of special importance that our subscribers should end in the amount of their subscriptions with promptitude, as upon their doing so must depend, to a very great extent, the improvements which we will feel justified in making during the ensuing year. In publishing a paper, as well as in most other things, "money" is the sinews of war, and sinews can only be supplied to the LUMBERMAN by each of its subscribers sending in promptly their subscriptions,—that is, if they desire it continued; if they do not, they should at least be equally prompt in sending us what is our due for the past, with a notice to discontinue.

THE wheat exports for India this season are said to have been larger than those of any recent year.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Thomson Smith, the well known lumberman of Toronto, in another column, offering several valuable lumbering properties for sale.

STEPHEN C. HALL intends putting about 25,000,000 feet of logs into Houghton Lake this season. He will run from eight to ten camps and has now two in operation, and will open up others as soon as practicable.

ONE company on the Menominee River, Mich., owns 500,000,000 feet of pine, estimated to be worth \$1,000,000. The same firm has \$15,000 invested in teams and general outfit, and employs from 300 to 500 men.

THE St. John, N. B., Sun says the preparations for lumbering are not so extensive as last year, for, although the prospects for good prices are fair, the higher prices for provisions will affect production in some degree.

MAHOGANY for trimming parlour frames is being used to some extent by eastern manufacturers, who are putting out some fine goods in this style, and the movement meets with considerable popular favor and patronage.

A CORRESPONDENT at Pakenham informs us that a large number of men have gone to the Ottawa, and that in all probability the make of square timber this season will exceed that of last year by about twenty-five per cent.

THE Scottish Arboricultural Society are this year to have their autumnal excursion to the woods of Tynninghame, Binning Wood, and Biel. Lord Haddington has invited the members to luncheon on the occasion of their visit.

THE Timber Trades Journal says that recent importations to the Clyde seem to have added considerably to the stocks at the ports in that river. Of Quebec deals there is now a stock of nearly 6,000 standards, being an increase of over 1,000 standards over the stock when the account was made up at June 30th. Of Quebec spruce deals there is now a stock amounting to upwards of 1,000 standards in the hands of importers and consumers.

THE Timber Trades Journal says the carrying trade will now and for the rest of the season be chiefly done by steamers, as no sailing vessels will go out now with any expectation of getting back again before the winter sets in. Foreign ships not unfrequently charter out there to load and lay up, discharging crews and battening down hatches until the ice breaks up in the spring, but this kind of business is limited to cargoes of hewn timber, which do not take any harm while the frost prevails, and when the thaw sets in the vessel soon gets out of port and completes the voyage.

THE manufacture of thread from wood for crochet and sewing purposes has, it is said, recently been commenced in the middle of Sweden. It is wound in balls by machinery, either by hand or steam, which with the labelling, takes one minute and twelve seconds, and the balls are packed up in cardboard boxes, generally ten in a box. Plenty of orders from all parts of Sweden have come in, but as the works are not in proper order there has hardly been time to complete them all. The production gives fair promise of success, and it is expected to be very important for home consumption.

Kindling Wood.

In New York there are 41 different establishments devoted to the kindling wood trade alone. The largest of these concerns is C. W. Alcott & Co., who have a capital of \$300,000 invested in their business, and employ in the busy season from 600 to 700 hands. They cut and prepare most of their wood in the forests of Virginia, employing in that department a force of from 500 to 600 men. Last year they handled 25,000 cords of wood. They are interested in seven vessels, and charter others in order to keep up with the demand. Two steam engines of 60 horse power each, drive the machinery that is used for sawing and splitting.

LINDSAY LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

A correspondent of the Globe says the shipments of sawn lumber from Lindsay to Port Hope by the Midland this season include 12,000,000 running measure from the mill of Mr. M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; 12,000,000 feet cut by Mr. R. C. Smith, Fenelon Falls; and the shipments of Messrs. Green & Ellis, of Fenelon Falls, when completed will be between three and four million feet. The increase in the lumber shipments by the Midland are estimated at fully one-third more than those of last season, and in square timber about the same. Owing to low water, moreover, on some of the tributary waters to the back lakes, a quantity of lumber that would otherwise have sought this outlet has gone via the Georgian Bay. Large quantities of telegraph poles for the now opposition line are also being made. Agents have been through this section buying up all the telegraph poles obtainable, to supply the demand. In shingles the output is also far in excess of late years, and large consignments have been made by J. P. Davis and W. Bick, Bobcaygeon, and John Thurston, Lindsay. The sawn lumber sent over the Midland to Port Hope goes to Albany and Oswego. The Western Ontario market is largely supplied from the lumber forwarded from the Georgian Bay and its tributaries by way of this point. It is brought down the Midland as far as Lindsay, where it is transferred to the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway, and thence west by the Grand Trunk. The amount of freight business by this outlet also shows a very large increase during the season, the quantity forwarded averaging ten car loads a day. The principal drawback is that the Midland Railway finds it difficult to obtain cars enough to supply the demand. The leading firms engaged in forwarding lumber and lumber stuffs by this route are the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, who ship from Waukegan; the British Canadian Lumber and Timber Company, from Midland; R. Power, from Victoria Harbour; Peter Christie, from Victoria Bay, and A. Tait, from Orillia. A large amount in the aggregate is sent from the smaller mills at way stations. The prospects for next season are extremely encouraging, and it is likely the present year's exceptionally large output will be exceeded. Hardly a day has elapsed since the commencement of work in the bush in the latter part of August to the present time without a carload of lumbermen passing north over the Victoria railway to the shanties. Preparations are being made on all hands for an unusually heavy winter's work.

The Destroyer of the Spruce Trees.

Maine's lumbermen—and, therefore, a large part of the rest of her citizens—are much disturbed by the destructive insects which are killing the spruce trees not only in that State, but in the adjacent British Provinces. The pine has lost its pre-eminence, and the spruce was getting in a position to be the representative tree, but the *Urocerus albicornis*, if the thing has been properly identified, the *Augusta Journal* says, is killing off the spruce faster than the lumbermen could have done it, and greatly to their detriment. The white-horned *Urocerus*, for that is what his name means, is about an inch long and with wings which spread to two inches. They are as likely to destroy the pines into which they bore as the spruces, so far as the entomologists know. These insects are very prolific, and not at all uncommon. In England it has often been noticed and recorded, but there it was injurious only to ornamental trees, not to those on which so much depends in a business way, and in whose preservation so many people are interested, as the spruce forests of the Northeast. The prospect seems to be that things will go from bad to worse. Unless some smaller insect comes to the front and destroys the eggs of the *Urocerus*, it is hard to see what is going to save our spruce trees.—*Scientific American*.

THE Mississippi River Convention held at St. Louis yesterday at St. Louis and passed a number of resolutions in favor of Congress appropriating large sums for the improvement of the great natural highway.

IMPROVING THE OTTAWA.

A proposition having been submitted to the Minister of Public Works for damming the Ottawa on the upper waters with the purpose of securing a more uniform level at all seasons of the year, we have enquired concerning the feasibility of the project and learn from a lumberman acquainted with the river some interesting facts. The proposed site of the dam is below Lake Temiscamingue. This lake is 70 miles long from its head to the head of the Long Sault Rapids at its foot. These rapids are six miles long and about a quarter of a mile wide at the head, and about 250 wide at the foot in low water. The banks here are flat and sandy on the south side and pretty much the same on the north bank. It would, therefore, be difficult to construct a dam at this place and make it substantial. The mountain rapids, seventeen miles below the Long Sault, are about 300 feet wide. The banks on both sides are good and high, and the water is not deep. This would be an advantageous place to construct a dam with back water to drown out the Long Sault. The Arables rapids, situated three miles below Mountain rapids, are from 300 to 400 yards long, the average width being 125 yards, with good banks at the head. A properly constructed dam at the Mountain Rapids would make the river navigable to the head of Lake Temiscamingue, and a good land road can be found from there to Mattawa railway station, say ten miles. The land at the head of the lake is good for farming and well adapted for settlement. It is said that the Minister of Public Works intends to send two engineers to examine these points and report on the project of the dam. Certainly the experience of the past season would indicate the necessity of an improvement of the kind proposed, and we shall await further investigations with interest.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

American Furniture Woods in London.

Probably but few even know the locality of Dod street, Limehouse, much less imagine the amount of business that is carried on within the few quiet looking buildings which compose its thoroughfare. We were recently invited to inspect the London depot of Mr. Hermann's extensive timber business, and must express our entire satisfaction at the splendid stock of goods held by this firm. Mr. Hermann has long been known as a manufacturer of furniture upon American principles, and in the recent exhibition at Islington he exhibited some first class suites in solid ash and black walnut. A vast array of these specimens is to be found at the works in Dod street, and the quantity of stored up timber, to which we would particularly refer is alone worth a visit to see. It is unnecessary to estimate the exact number of feet stowed away in the two buildings, the factory and timber yard; suffice it to say that on every floor and in every corner, piles of oak, walnut, ash, &c., both in the log and in plank, lie ready for use, besides a variety of manufactured goods, such as table and chair legs, which are imported in this state on account of the saving in freight which is thereby effected.

Mr. Hermann also carries on the business of a timber dealer, and is in a position to supply American woods at very low prices, the main reason for his ability to do so being the fact that he imports his own woods direct from the lumber mills. The Dod street depot, we are informed, is insignificant compared to the large factories and saw mills of the firm at New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, and other places. Business generally at these works seemed brisk, and it does not appear that the talked of scarcity of black walnut is likely to have any immediate effect here, as there is a good stock on hand for present use and plenty more available on the other side of the Atlantic.—*Timber Trades Journal*.

"Don't Know Half Their Value."

They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had half a bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough.—L. Rochester, N. Y.—*American Rural Home*.