



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER
INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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The CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Office of
Messrs. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 164 Leadenhall Street,
London, England, who also receive advertisements and
subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., MAR. 15, 1934.

It is said that between Oso and Verona larger
quantities of ties and timber are being taken
out than in any previous year. Rathbun & Co.
expect to buy 35,000 ties this spring.

The cut of lumber on the St. Croix this season
is not expected to exceed 40,000,000 feet
where the average cut for several past seasons
has been near 60,000,000. Lumbermen's wages
across the border are very low.

A GRAVENHURST correspondent says that Mr.
T. Tait has been making extensive improve-
ments in his shingle mill. A new cylinder has
been put in the engine giving it much more
power, a second shingle machine has been set up
and the mill generally thoroughly repaired.
Mr. Tait has contracted to supply seven millions
of shingles during the present year.

ARTIFICIAL cork is among the recent German
inventions. The method of production consists
in mixing powdered cork with starch and
water, and kneading the mass while boiling hot
until it is thoroughly mixed. This substance is
then poured into moulds for forming the articles,
and afterwards dried at a very high tempera-
ture. The material is described as quite light,
and possessing non-conducting properties.

The International Tub and Awning Co., of
Ottawa, whose advertisement appears in this
issue, have lately begun to make an ingenious
and useful article in the shape of a canvass
canoe, which can, without trouble, be folded
into small compass. They are cheap and
serviceable and likely to be much used during
the coming season by sportsmen, tourists, lum-
berman and others. This company last year
carried off five medals and twenty-six first
prizes at the exhibitions held at Toronto, Hal-
fax, and St. John, N. B. These were awarded
for the excellence and completeness of their
camping outfits, tents, flags, ends, tables and
general supplies for camps. They have just
issued an attractive illustrated catalogue which
is well worth sending for and may be had free.

PARTIES in Pictou, N. S., with a capital of
\$18,000, have received at Ottawa letters patent
to manufacture, operate, and sell, a rope-serving
machine. The Alma lumber and shipbuilding
company of New Brunswick have deposited the
plans of their proposed works.

A QUEBEC correspondent says that it is
rumoured that an English company is on the
eve of purchasing the whole of Mr. Lamont-
agne's timber limits at Escoumains. These
limits comprise the intermediate region between
the Bergeronnes and Sault au Mouton Rivers.
They are said to be worth about \$150,000.

POSSIBILITIES OF LAND CULTURE.

A remarkable illustration of what may be
done with ten acres of land only has been fur-
nished by a fruit planter named Dillon, of
Woodland, Cal. Six years ago he planted five
acres with Muscatel grapes, since which he has
added two more acres. He has also planted
one acre with prunes, nectarines and peaches.
From the five acres first mentioned his gross
returns last year were \$1,200. Last year he
planted three-fourths of an acre in boots,
which yielded 35 tons. By the aid of these
and a little bran or sorts he kept a span of
horses and two cows seven months, besides
which he sold \$30 worth of bees. One of the
cows yields from ten pounds to eleven pounds of
butter per week, besides the milk which the
planter's small family uses. By the side of his
fencing Dillon further planted twenty walnut
trees, which have borne fruit for two years.
From the wood cut from these trees this year
in the trimmings he made a little over three
cords of stove wood. Gum trees planted six
years ago, and some of them twelve inches in
diameter, will make when cut in wood from one-
fourth and one-half a cord of wood per tree. In
the condition in which he now has his fruits and
vines, this enterprising grower on a small scale
states that he can make a living for himself and
family and lay by from \$800 to \$1,000 annually.
His family consists of his wife and one child.
It is evident that Mr. Dillon of Woodland, Cal.,
does not allow anything within his reach to lie
idle or unutilized.

AUTOMATIC DAM.

It has long been a question as to how a dam
for rivers, so as to secure slack water for navi-
gation, can be constructed. A dam was built
across the Ohio river, below Pittsburgh, with
that object, called the Davis Island dam. Other dams similar to that one
have been constructed by the government. The
Davis Island dam was of French invention.

Since the dam referred to has been constructed,
Mr. John Du Bois, of Du Bois, Pa., has
been building dams on an entirely different plan.
Comparing his invention with the Davis Island
construction Mr. Du Bois says:

"While this is put up and let down by me-
chanical power, mine is put up and let down by
the water itself. All the labor that is required
to put it up or down is the closing of one set of
wicket-gates and the opening of another, which
will not take a man over five minutes. A dam
120 feet in length was put down and up seven
and one half feet under nine feet of water in
presence of Col. Merrill, Col. Craighill and
Capt. Pratt, and many others at different times
in less than ten minutes. The dam is perfectly
automatic. It will commence going down when
the water gets up to the right set for it, and con-
tinues to do so as long as the water continues to
rise until it is clear down. It will continue
rising as soon as the water falls below the height
set for it, and continues to fall until it is up.
When properly built it will remain firm on a
mud, sand or gravel foundation, provided care
is taken to prevent it from undermining by the
reaction of the water below the dam. The
automatic arrangement and operation of the
dam prevents a heavy body of water passing
over it at any great elevation, and consequently
there is but little danger of reaction below the
dam. Another advantage is gained by this
device. When the streams are too low to navi-
gate on natural water, only the difference be-
tween natural and navigable water has to be
locked. Locks of large dimensions can be oper-
ated very rapidly, as only the water under the

lock gate or the dam constituting the gate is re-
quired to be drawn out through the wicket-gates,
allowing the water in the lock to pass over the
dam as it is going down. Water let in a lock
in this manner causes less commotion than
letting it through wicket-gates under a high
head. A lock may have any number of dams
across it, so that a single craft can be passed
without loss of water, or a whole tow can be
passed, saving much time and loss of water.

All the dams can be let down and form a chute.
The rapidity with which a dam can be put up
or down depends on the size of the wicket-gates
used. Whenever the natural water is sufficient-
ly high for navigation the dam will be down,
leaving the river entirely unobstructed for the
passage of craft, and migrating fish thus ascend
the rivers during the spring flood to deposit their
eggs for the next annual crop of fish. Shad are
the most numerous and profitable, but the dams
on the Sasquehanna have entirely prevented
their ascent. Much thought and money has
been expended to provide a way to pass them
over, but it is a failure as yet. When a number
of dams are erected for slackwatering a stream
they can be put down so they will create an
artificial flood for descending navigation. They
can be used in that way to break up and carry
away the ice when forming."

Mr. Du Bois wants the government to furnish
him means to build such a dam in the Alleghany
river, the government to furnish him the money
as the work progresses. The French govern-
ment has offered to send an engineer to inspect
a dam of the kind whenever Mr. Du Bois shall
put one in that shall work satisfactorily in a
large river. If it answers the purpose, the
French government will pay for it liberally.—
Northwestern Lumberman.

AUSTRALIA.

We take the following from the Monthly
circular of Messrs. Lord & Hughes, timber
brokers, of Melbourne, dated 16th of January,
1884:—

Our last advice was on 19th ultimo, since
which the season's holidays prevented all busi-
ness at auction, until 8th inst., when the usual
sales commenced, since which large offerings
of the principal descriptions of timber have
been made, with considerable sales.

Oregon is lower, sales being made at £6 7s.
6d. to £8 15s., at which prices three cargoes were
disposed of at the one sale. Baltic deals main-
tained their price, but flooring is lower.
American shelving, ceiling and clear pine, ex
Empire, were all cleared off, fully sustaining
last prices. Kauri pine is in excessive supply,
and lower rates have had to be accepted. The
cargo of Canadian spruce, ex Augusta, was
offered on the 11th inst., but nearly all was
passed in, the bidding not being up to impor-
ters' views.

Deliveries from the yards continue heavy,
and the trade all seem to be doing a good busi-
ness.

The arrivals have been—Drumlanrig and
Kamjford, from Drammen, Helene, Elecktra,
and Einar Thambarskelver, from Frederikstad,
Juno and Erato, from Christiansia, with flooring;
Sidney, from Gelle, Andrea Wilhelmina, from
Skelleftea, and Java, from Soderham, with
deals; Mesper from Port Gamble, with Oregon,
laths, and pickets; Geraldine, from Saguenay,
with spruce deals flooring and pickets; Empiro,
from Boston with clear pine, white pine shel-
ving, T. & G. ceiling, spruce deals, laths,
plaster and slates; Sobron, Drumlanrig,
Firth of Clyde, A. d. borough, Crown of Scot-
land, Bothwell Castle, Port Jackson, and West-
meath, from Great Britain, Melbourne, from
Marseilles, and Adreas, from Hamburg, with
flooring, slates, lead, galvanised iron and cement;
Palace, Peerless, and Jules Marie, from
Kaipara, with Kauri pine; Lady Franklin,
from Ballina, Konoowarra, and Nemesis, from
Sydney, with cedar.

RED DEALS.—Imports: 863 standards, 2,836
pieces from the Baltic. The arrivals have been
Sidney, from Gelle; Andrea Wilhelmina, from
Skelleftea; Java from Soderham; and Lina
Thambarskelver, from Frederikstad. The
only sale by auction since our last report took
place on the 11th inst., when the balance of
cargo, ex Leto, was offered, but only a portion

sold—MARMA brand, 8x3, realising 5½d. to
5¾d., and MB 5½d. to 5 1-16d.

SPRUCE DEALS.—Imports: 23,551 pieces.
The arrivals have been—Geraldine, from
Saguenay; and Empiro, from Boston. On the
11th inst., the cargo ex Augusta, was offered
at auction, but only about 1,200 pieces were
sold, 11x3 realising 3½d. per foot of 8x3. The
small parcel, ex Empiro, was also sold on same
date.

OREGON TIMBER.—Imports: 750,423 feet
super. The only arrival since our last has been
Hesper, from Port Gamble. On the 8th inst.,
the cargoes ex Thos. R. Foster, Melrose, and
L. B. Gilchrist,—amounting in all to upwards
of 2,500,000 feet—were offered at auction,
resulting in the clearance of the whole at prices
ranging from £8 15s. to £9 7s. 6½d.—average,
about £8 10s.

LUMBER.—Imports: Clear pine, 120,257 feet
super; white pine shelling, 231,623 feet super.
These lines arrived in the Empiro from Boston,
and were sold by auction on 11th inst., Michi-
gan clear pine, 1½ in. to 3 in., realising £17 2s.
6d. to £17; 1½ in., £17 2s. 6d. to £15; white
pine shelling (Peabody brand), £13 7s. 6d. to
£13 5s.; other brands, £13 5s. to £12 2s. 6d.;
T. and G. Ceiling, £10 12s. 6d. to £10 10s.

PITCH PINE.—Imports: Nil. Auction sales.
—Nil.

REDWOOD.—Imports: Nil. Auction sales.
—Nil.

FLOORING AND WEATHERBOARDS.—Imports:
10,013,040 feet lineal, from United Kingdom
and Norway; 360,075 feet lineal from Canada.
The arrivals have been Drumlanrig, Helene,
Elecktra, Drumlanrig, Firth of Clyde, and
Aldborough, from Great Britain. Sales by
auction have been confined to portions of car-
goes ex Eduard and Bertha, from the Baltic,
and portions ex Augusta, from Canada, and
Firth of Clyde, from London; the following
being prices realised:—Red, 6x1½ 10s. 6d. to
10s. 3d.; 6x¾, 9s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.; 6x¾, 6s. to 5s.
9d.; 6x¾, 4s. 9d.; 4 out weatherboards, 6s. 6d.
White, 6x1½, 9s. to 8s. 6d.; 6x¾, 7s. 9d. to 7s.
6d.; 6x¾, 5s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; 6x¾, 4s. 6d.; 4-out
weatherboards, 6s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.

KAURI PINE.—Imports: 635,723 feet super.
The arrivals have been Palace, Peerless, and
Jules Marie, from Kaipara. The cargo, ex
Jules Marie, and portions ex Palace were sold
by auction on the 8th inst., hewn logs realising
12s. 9d. to 10s. 3d.; fitches, 14s. to 12s. 9d. All
the flooring, ex Palace was sold, 6x1½ real-
ising 10s. to 9s. 9d.; 6x1, 8s. 3d.; 4x1½, 10s.;
4x1½, 9s. 3d.; 4x1½, 9s.; 4x1, 6s. 6d.

CEDEAR.—Imports: 262,032 feet super. The
arrivals have been—Lady Franklin, from
Ballina; Nemesis and Konoowarra, from Syd-
ney. The cargo, ex Lady Franklin, was offered
at auction on 11th inst., when the boards only
were sold; 4½s. being the best offer for logs,
they were withdrawn.

RED AND WHITE PINE (Colonial).—Imports:
Nil. Auction sales.—Nil.

DOORS.—Imports: Nil. Auction sales.—Nil.

LATHS AND PICKETS.—Imports: Laths, 4-
634 bundles; Pickets, 2,409 bundles. Sales by
auction have been made of Oregon Laths, 4½-
feet, at 37s. to 35s. 9d.; spruce, 4½-feet, 35s. 3d.,
showing a decline on last month's quotations.

SLATES.—Imports: 37,800 pieces. This line
arrived in Empiro, from Boston. There have been
no sales by auction during the month. Auction
sales.—Nil.

PLASTER.—Imports: 300 barrels. No business
has been done by auction since my last report.
Auction sales.—Nil.

CEMENT.—Imports: 5,150 barrels. We have
no sales by auction to report this month.
Shipments to arrive are very light. Private
sales have been made during the month of par-
cels on arrival at up to 16s. 6d. for principal
brands, and there are no stocks now in first
hands. Auction sales.—Nil.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Imports: 830 tons. The
only sale of auction since our last has been a
line of Rabbit brand, 20-gauge, damaged—all
faults—at £17 10s. Sales privately have been
very light, and but little business has been doing.
Orb has had sales at up to £70 10s.; other
brands, £19 10s. to £20.

PALINGS.—Auction sales.—11th January—Ex
Corinna, 30,000 5-feet palings, at 6s. 3d. per
100.