



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., JUNE 15, 1885.

Logs to the amount of 50,000,000 feet are to be transported by railroad from Baldwin to Whitehall, Mich.

CAMERON, who runs the Rolling River, Man., saw mill, intends starting one in Menendosa.

THE Shaw tanneries at Waterloo and Warden, Que., will not be started again, for want of bark in the neighborhood of the respective places.

THOMPSON's planing mill, Buffalo, and about one million feet of lumber at Black Rock were burned June 3rd. Loss, \$50,000.

THE average price paid for sawing lumber at Manistee, Mich., is \$1.75 for piece stuff when dumped on the dock, and \$2 when cross-piled.

A FIRE on Rosebud river, Montana, May 28, consumed a large amount of valuable standing timber.

JAMES ABBOTT and James Lee, of Geneva, Van Buren County, Mich., cut and piled 50 1/2 cords of beech and maple wood in six and one-half days, or over four cords each for every day.

ON May 27th, near Blanchard, Mich., Dwight's shingle mill was burned by forest fires, together with several other buildings. Shingles to the amount of 100,000, and logs enough for 3,000,000, were burned.

By late forest fires in Fruitland, Muskegon county, Mich., several thousand cords of wood and a great deal of fence were destroyed, besides much standing timber. Among the losers of wood were Aug. Wixtrom and I. Collins.

A CARGO of 103,000 feet of pine lumber was received by Dole & Fogg yesterday, from St. John, N. B., says the Bangor Whig of 26th May. The importation of pine lumber from a foreign port is something very unusual.

REPLACE SOME OF THE TREES.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

Sir,—Perhaps you will allow me a space in your valuable columns for a few words on a matter undoubtedly very important, I mean the necessity which exists for immediate action concerning the preservation of a proper amount of forest throughout the country. As yet, the remains of the old forest, existing in small or larger portions everywhere, have prevented us from feeling the full extent of the evils which a few years will undoubtedly bring on us, if general action be not soon taken. For only in a very few parts of Ontario is care taken to preserve these portions of forest. In most of them cattle are allowed to wander in such numbers as must ultimately destroy the trees. They eat down the young saplings, let the sun in on the roots of the older trees, let the drying winds blow through, and the complete destruction of the woodland, that deprived of the means of reproduction, is only a question of time.

In those sections where even the last portions of forest have almost vanished, the ill effect is already becoming very apparent. Not to speak of the loss of shelter, the injury done in the matter of rainfall, which it is one function of forests to distribute equally, is very great. An old resident near Lake Erie, writes that the forest in his locality being all gone, they can plainly observe that the moisture, rising from the lake, no longer falls as it once did, in frequent and beneficial summer showers, but is carried over further inland, where it falls in heavy torrents which sometimes by force of weight and volume do as much harm as good. From many such indications it is plain that no further time should be lost in attending to the preservation of our trees. Several ways in which this might be attempted may be mentioned.

1.—Whoever yet possesses some portions of forest in good order should by all means rigidly exclude cattle from any part thereof he can spare to remain as forest.

2.—Rows of evergreens, pines, spruce, cedar, etc., should be planted from two to six feet apart, along the north or exposed sides of every farm. They can be planted in early June or August, and should be planted as soon as they are dug. If the roots dry they die. Choose small trees.

3.—Some fresh plantations of forest trees, acres in extent, along the north, of farms would be far better than the evergreen rows. An excellent way of getting well-rooted young trees, is to go to the forest in June, cut circles around young trees, say nine inches from the tree, and cut large tap roots a foot or more deep, then leave them till fall, by which time many small roots will have formed inside the circles, and the tree be far more certain to grow when transplanted then. They should be planted in numbers, say four feet apart each way, the ground kept lightly stirred for a year or two and after that, if mice and cattle are kept away, they will do without care. Or if you do not object to waiting longer, it is easy to get seed and grow the young trees, which, transplanted twice will then have plenty of roots.

There is another reason, besides climate and shelter, for doing these things. Wood is getting very scarce, and in a few years he who has a good plantation of hickory, oak, elm, cherry, ash or other good wood closely planted, and growing as then they will to high, straight sticks of clear timber, will be regarded as one who is coming into a small fortune—but the work should not be put off.

Yours, &c.,

R. W. PHIPPS.

Toronto, June 9th, 1885.

PROGRESS IN LUMBER PRODUCTION

In no business is so much advancement being made as in the mill business. The roller process flour bears ample testimony to the progress in this direction in flour mills, but it is only one feature of scores which might be mentioned to demonstrate the onward march of the modern flour mill. We believe it a safe assertion that there is no other class of manufacturers more enterprising in this direction than the average saw mill man; at least we can say it with the utmost confidence in regard to those operating on the Saginaw river. If there is any new

invention which promises a single advantage in lumber production, or a saving in the wear and tear of machinery, or any labor saving machine or implement which may be advantageously utilized in a saw mill, it has only to be presented to the average Saginaw river saw mill man, and its merits demonstrated, even theoretically, to receive recognition, and practical application. Hence our statement in the outset, of the advancement in modern milling, especially saw milling is susceptible of being fully sustained.

When one remembers the primitive whip-saw and its tedious and laborious methods, worked by two men, one above and the other beneath the timber to be divided into strips, which was considered a wonderful implement in the distant past, and which is even yet utilized in many ship yards, and take one single step to the modern circular with its capacity of from 50,000 to nearly 100,000 feet of well sawed lumber per day, the transition is wonderful, and seems almost incomprehensible to those not identified with the business. After the whip-saw came the muley, which for many years was considered the acme of lumber producing implements. Its sway for years was undisputed, and its reputation stood triumphant and supreme. But man's increasing necessities, made advancement in lumber production imperative, and time being considered money by the American mill owner, any device which has the merit of labor-saving is eagerly seized and receives the practical application; hence the American saw mill in these modern days is really the pioneer in improvement, so far as machinery is concerned. And so rapid has been the advancement that steam and modern machinery now absolutely take the log from the mill boom, pass the same to the saw, and converts it into lumber, conveying the product to the hands of the pilers, with a single circular saw as the producing medium, at the rate of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet per hour.

The circular saw at present stands at the head of lumber producing machinery, although the band saw is now contesting for supremacy; and in view of the advancement of the past who will dare to assert that the former will not in the future be relegated into banishment, as wanting in the qualifications which serve to meet the demands of the modern saw mill. But the saw alone with its wonderful productive capacity would be useless considered alone, without the endless appliances which necessity and inventive genius has produced as aids in the form of mill dogs, trimmers, slab cutters, endless chain hauls, steam log docks, live rolls, butting saws, steam carriages, lath mills, bolters, stave and lath machines, and an innumerable list of other appliances, which serve to make up the necessary outfit of the saw mill of the present time. Truly the progress in the work of lumber production, and in the advancement in mill machinery has been beyond the comprehension of those not interested in the business, and must be seen to be appreciated; and an examination of a modern saw mill with its productive capacity of from 200,000 to 400,000 per day, when all its ramifications are set in motion, or utilized, is one of the most wonderful sights of the times.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

TYNE.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of May 30th says:—The Whitsuntide holidays occurring this week have again interrupted the usual tide of business, extending as they do over in every case two whole days, and in some places, where trade is quiet and repairs needed, to more. A few vessels have arrived from Baltic and south of Sweden and Norway, and the usual Gothenburg and Christiania traders are also to the fore, but the amount of imputation is not very large, though apparently large enough for the limited demand. The fever of speculation bred by the war scare appears to have quietly passed away, and prices have now fallen to their normal condition; a good deal had been sold for arrival, and many merchants bought cargoes at the flood tide, and will doubtless have to submit to a sacrifice in selling.

There is no improvement to note in the ship-building trade. Some yards have secured a few orders, and some Government orders have been placed on the river, but all combined are not of

sufficient importance to make any tangible improvement. This will cause a weaker demand for American goods during the present season, and, in spite of the higher prices demanded by Quebec shippers, there appears a good deal of difficulty in placing goods for arrival even upon old figures.

GLASGOW.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of May 30th says:—There have been no arrivals of Quebec deals here yet, but imports are daily expected per steamer. The first of the season had come to hand earlier than this last year. The passage of vessels in the Atlantic at present appears from reports to be hindered and made unusually dangerous by enormous masses of ice that are met with, and in most unlikely latitudes. The wood goods which the vessels now due may bring will be welcomed, as old stocks are about exhausted.

The first arrival of birch to Clyde this year has just come in per the Luis A. Martinez, a cargo of Pictou birch now being discharged at Queen's Dock, Glasgow, and which contains wood of varied dimensions, comprising a number of large squares. This will be a matter of great interest to the trade, the market presently being bare of birch timber. It is to be brought to sale, we learn, on an early day.

A small cargo of Namsos staves and battens is the only arrival at Greenock to note during the past week. There have been no auction sales to report. At the last Dean of Guild Court held here there were as many as twenty-six applications for linings for new erections, but the bulk appeared to be made up of alterations and additions. Still the consumption of wood going on is considerable, and this being Whitsuntide a large number of workmen are employed to have property in order for tenants.

RAFTS ARRIVED.

The *Quebec Chronicle* says that the following rafts have been entered at the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec since May 1st:

King Bros., deals, etc., Lyster.
Wm. Simpson, birch, sundry coves.
John McKee, elm, oak, hickory, Hadlow cove.

Allen & Panet, birch, St. Raymond.
Wm. Simpson, birch, sundry coves.
Robt. Dollar, waney white pine, sundry coves.

Fairville & Co., pine and spruce deals, Pierroville Mills.

Strickland, white pine, &c., Dobell's cove.

Dunn & Co., black walnut logs, Hadlow cove.

H. McLean & Co., white pine, etc., Cape Rouge.

D. D. Calvin & Co., oak and pine, sundry coves.

A. Baptist and others, deals, &c., Three Rivers.

Flatt & Bradley, staves, Dobell's cove.

May 21.—P. H. Grandbois, spruce deals, St. Casimir.

Louis St. Laurent, ash, birch, and waney pine, sundry coves.

Wm. Simpson, Birch, sundry coves.

Flatt & Bradley, staves, Point-au-Pizeau.

E. L. Kelsey, "Dobell's (Sillery.)

May 22.—D. D. Calvin & Co., oak and pine, sundry coves.

A. Fraser, white and red pine, St. Lawrence Docks.

May 27.—Burton Bros., elm, oak, &c., Sillery cove.

J. T. Murphy, "Indian cove west.

E. L. Kelsey, staves, Dobell's (Sillery) cove.

R. H. Klock & Co., white pine, etc., New Liverpool.

May 29.—Zophirin Perrault, birch, Price Bros' cove.

D. D. Calvin & Co., ash, sundry coves.

June 1.—James Walsh, birch, Indian Cove East.

June 2.—Flatt & Bradley, elm, Hadlow cove.

June 3.—R. R. Dobell & Co. (McKee Lot), birch, Hadlow cove.

JOSEPH DONALDSON, of Bad Axe, Mich., lost 70,000 feet of logs by forest fires.