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LUMBERING ON THE MIRAMICHI.

A description of the operations in progress or in contemplation at the lumber mills of the Miramichi is given by a travelling correspondent out of the Saint John Sun, writing from Newcastle, N. B. It is therein stated that a considerable quantity of lumber is being held at Miramichi ports for higher prices. And the quantity shipped to Europe this season will not, it is believed, exceed seventy million feet. That this is a limited export compared with recent seasons will be seen when we give the quantities shipped to Europe in the previous four years:—

1882 shipments.	117,000,000 feet.
1883 do	149,000,000 "
1884 do	108,000,000 "
1885 do	87,000,000 "
1886 (probable) shipments.	70,000,000 "

A corresponding decrease is shown in the number of feet rafted at the South West boom during those years, viz.: 77,740,000 feet in 1882; 71,194,000 feet in 1883; 37,049,000 feet in 1884; 37,282,000 feet in 1885, and 30,806,000 feet in 1886.

Charters have ranged from 40 to 45 shillings per standard this year. No steamers have been engaged this season. Snowball's deals have been shipped up to date in four sailing vessels. Most of the deals forwarded have been to ports in France and on the Mediterranean. Nearly all those cut by Richards & Hickson at Newcastle, are piled up on their wharf, and Barclay, of Nelson, has only shipped two cargoes this summer, your correspondent was informed. Scarcely any move has been made by operators as to next winter's work, and those spoken to seemed to be greatly discouraged over the continued depression in the European market, and the prospect of no decrease in the government stampage tax. No doubt Northumberland operators, for reasons which have been pretty fully ventilated in the press, are more seriously affected by high stampage than their confreres in the south and west. A few cargoes of laths have been shipped to New England this season by the N. B. Trading Co.

Information obtained as to what is being done, or is likely to be done, at individual mills on the river is thus given. We condense the report: J. B. Snowball's two gang steam mill at Chatham, the capacity of which is 175,000 feet per day, is expected to cut twenty million feet this season, which is equal to about 114 days running at full speed. His water mill at Madbank will cut two millions. The double-gang mill at Black Brook, of the New Brunswick Trading Co., on the other hand, expects to cut only eight million feet, which represents but sixty-four days' exertion of its capacity of 125,000 feet daily. D. & J. Richey's mill at Newcastle, equal to over 100,000 feet per day, is expected to cut ten to twelve millions. E. Hutchinson's single gang mill at Douglastown,

daily capacity about 50,000, will saw from five to six million. George McLeod's single gang mill at Rosebank, capacity from 35,000 to 40,000, will turn out between five and six million. About six million will be disposed of by the Richards & Hickson single gang mill at Newcastle. Charles Sargent, at Nelson, has a single gang mill and will take care of about six million feet. This mill is sawing for George McLeod. George Burnett & Son's single gang mill has about eight million feet to saw. John Pitt's mill, not running heretofore, started this week and will cut two or three millions for Wm. Richards. Double gang mill, capacity 80,000. At Blackville is the water mill (single gang), owned by Scott Fairley, will cut about three million this season. Sinclair's steam rotary mill at the Northwest bridge will cut about two million feet.

Now as to the mills which are shut down. The Loggie mill at Chatham, (rotary), now owned by the N. B. Trading Company; Alex. Morrison's double gang mill at Chatham, and the Park mill at Nelson, owned by D. J. Richey, have been idle all summer. And R. P. Whitney's single gang water mill on the North-west is not running this season.

According to these figures the total output of the Miramichi mills this year will be about 80 million feet.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

A Bay City, Mich., correspondent asks for information respecting the lumber supply tributary to Winnipeg, Man., and concerning Port Arthur, Ont., as a manufacturing and shipping point. The home forest supply of Manitoba is mainly found on the shores of Lake Winnipeg. Spruce is the principal lumber producing timber. There is a fine growth of spruce on Fisher river, and other streams that run into the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg. In fact the principal forests of spruce are on the east shore of that lake. The growth is described as rather small, but smooth, straight, and free from coarse knots. Little pine abounds on Lake Winnipeg, but there is plenty of tamarack and poplar. Much of the country along the lake shores, especially on the west side, are low and marshy, a region which is the special habitat of tamarack and poplar. The mill business of the Lake Winnipeg district is centralized at Selkirk, a town at the southern end of the lake, at the mouth of the Red river of the north. It is the lake port of the city of Winnipeg. The Northwest Lumber Company has a mill of large capacity at that point, and handles the greater portion of the logs and lumber that come from the shores of Lake Winnipeg. Distribution of sawed product is, of course, throughout Manitoba and the other northwestern districts. Selkirk has rail communication with the city of Winnipeg, and

hence with the railway systems of Manitoba and the northwest territories. It is admirably situated for a large lumber trade, and can command all that Lake Winnipeg can afford. The body of water is remarkably quiet, and log rafting is much less dangerous than on the great lakes of the border. But the forest supply being limited mostly to spruce, it is not likely that the Winnipeg lumber business will ever assume vast proportions. Still, knowledge of the forest resources of the district is yet astonishingly limited, even among Canadians, and hereafter there may be developments that shall cause a lumber point to grow up at the southern end of the lake that will rank with the larger centers in the great lake region or the lower provinces. The growth of Manitoba lumber production will be gauged by the growth of population in the tributary country. Without question the Canadian northwest is destined to be a field that will one day require a vast yearly distribution of lumber. When Canadian progress reaches the stage indicated, the timber resources of Lake Winnipeg will be powerfully drawn upon.

If our Bay City correspondent contemplates lumber operations on the north shore of Lake Superior, as his letter indicates, he must expect to meet not only competition from Lake Winnipeg lumbermen, but from the Lake of the Woods region, and, to some extent, from the American side. There will also be competition from the Bow-river district, in Alberta, near the Rocky mountains, and eventually from Saskatchewan river. But the resources of these last named localities are limited, and will undoubtedly be no more than sufficient for the immediate territory. If our correspondent has a quantity of pine on the north shore of Lake Superior there can be little or no risk in manufacturing and distributing it westward from Port Arthur. Logs can be rafted from shore points to Port Arthur, and the sawed product shipped thence over the Canadian Pacific to Manitoba and beyond. Such a scheme looks perfectly feasible. Mr. Geo. A. Priest, and Mr. Alonzo W. Spoor, both of Port Arthur, are gentlemen well informed in regard to Port Arthur lumber interests, and would, no doubt, answer any inquiries that might be addressed to them. The *Lumberman* would also be pleased to have their views on the matters here but hinted at.—*North-western Lumberman*.

The "Lumber Exchange" agitation in New York is becoming a lively question among lumbermen and the lumber press. The opinion is expressed on one hand that such an institution is not required, while some of the largest dealers think it would prove of immense advantage to the trade in general. What the outcome will be time will have to prove.

CANADIAN TIMBER.

It has been estimated by Mr. Ward, an accredited authority on the subject, that Ontario furnishes 4,474,000 pieces equal to 3,000,000 standard pine logs of 200 feet each, producing 520,000,000 feet of lumber; 6,790,000 cubic feet of white and red pine, or 81,000,000 feet b. m.; dimension timber, 23,000,000 feet b. m.; hardwood, cedar &c., equal to 5,000,000 feet—making in the aggregate 635,500,000 feet b. m.; paying to the provincial government for timber dues \$501,000, and ground rents \$46,000, with 28,000 sq. miles under license 48,500 square miles, producing 2,400,000 square pine logs, equal to 386,000,000 feet b. m., and 1,308,000 spruce logs, producing 106,000,000 feet b. m.; white and red pine timber, 3,110,000 cubic feet, equal to 37,320,000 feet b. m.; hardwood 51,000 cubic feet, or 611,000 feet b. m.; railroad ties 143,000 pieces 32 feet each, making 4,576,000 feet b. m.; tamarac, 175,000 feet b. m.; hemlock 34,000 feet; cordwood equal to 5,000,000 feet making in all 549,976,000 feet giving a gross revenue of \$668,596. Nova Scotia has very prolific forests, but the axe and fire have proved singularly destructive. The rough products of the forest at nearly 200,000. The province of New Brunswick has large "limits" spreading over portions of the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Madawaska, Northumberland, Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury, Kent, Westmoreland and Queen's. It is stated on the authority of Mr. Ward, that the "cut on government lands in New Brunswick is equal to 160,000,000 feet of all classes, principally spruce; the pine in this province, once so famed, is almost exhausted. There being a large extent of private lands in this province it is safe to estimate that there is not less than 500,000,000 feet of lumber and timber produced, considerably more than three-fourths of which is exported, balance being for home use. The extent of territory is 17,500,000 acres, 10,000,000 of which is granted and located, leaving seven and one-half millions still vacant, and giving to the province \$152,000 for timber dues, ground rent, and so forth."

MAKE YOURSELF USEFUL.

A man who regards work as a hardship, an oppression, who look upon the time given to his employer as a species of limited slavery, can never do anything well. He must take an interest in this work if he would excel. The true rule for a young man is to make himself as useful as possible to his employer. He should never feel satisfied with himself as long as anything in his power to promote his employer's interest is left undone. In this way his labor is rendered profitable. Promotion comes unsought and before it is expected. Here lies the secret of success.—*Ex.*