



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER
INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
TOKER & CO. PETERBOROUGH.

Terms of Subscription:

One copy, one year, in advance \$2 00
One copy, six months, in advance 1 00

Advertising Rates:

Per line, for one year 80 00
Per line, for six months 50 00
Per line, for three months 30 00
Per line, for first insertion 10 00
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mo's 05 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum 8 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for six months 6 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mo's 3 00

Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

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. MARCH 16, 1882.

A good cedar swamp is considered to be worth \$100 per acre anywhere in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin.

The total importation of wood into French ports during last year is valued at 178,672,430 francs, or about £7,146,897.

There is a fine specimen of the yew tree in Stedham Churchyard, Sussex, England, having a circumference of 30 feet at four feet from the ground.

L. J. LUCAS, of Stanton, Mich., has ordered 1,600 black walnut trees from the nursery at Tonia, which he will plant on his farm for a future supply of logs.

The Kirby Carpenter Company at Menominee, Mich., has about 15,000,000 feet of pine that was laid low by the "gentle zephyr" of last summer at the big windfall.

We understand that the Longford Mills Co. have sold their whole cut for the coming season at \$3 a thousand beyond the highest price that they realized for any of their lumber last year.

ADVICES from our timber merchants now in Europe say that most of them have met with fair success in effecting sales, and a good number of contracts are being entered into for the coming season.

ON a recent Saturday 64 teams hauled 124 loads of lumber from Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Long Lake mills to Traverso City, Mich., a distance of seven miles, the total measurement of the lumber being 291,000 feet.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says that a sale of 1,000,000 feet of lumber was made in Saginaw recently at \$8.50 for shipping culls, \$17 for common, and \$38 for uppers. This stock could have been obtained a month ago at \$8 and \$16.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says that hereafter the loggers will venerate Vennor. They read his predictions, with trembled lest he should turn out to be a monstrous liar. That alleged prophet has in part redeemed himself, and if he were now to make a trip through the logging districts the boys would take off their hats to him and cheerfully set before him all the beans and molasses he could swallow.

THE saw mill of Mr. Kelly at Somerset, P.Q., is in full operation. A large number of men are employed in the vicinity cutting ties for the Grand Trunk Railway, and Mr. Kelly is also having a quantity of cedar cut for shipment to Europe.

SIR JOHN LUNBOCK gave notice in the British House of Commons to move, on the 7th of March, for a select committee to enquire into the state of forests and woodlands, and whether any, and if so what, steps can be taken to render them more productive.

A QUEBEC correspondent says that timber freights have opened at a slight advance over last spring's quotation, but it is thought that the spring fleet will be small, owing to the detention of a large number of Quebec traders, at southern ports, awaiting cargoes.

AT Kendall, near Port Hope, Messrs. W. Jackson & Son, of the Kendall lumber, shingle and lath mills, run two shingle mills, and a lumber and lath mill. They make from three to four million of shingles, and from six to seven hundred thousands of lumber and lath.

A JOINT stock company is in course of organization in Quebec for the dressing and manufacture of lumber into wooden goods, and for trading in lumber of all descriptions. The capital is \$80,000, and Messrs. A. Thompson, P. P. Hall, J. Price, G. B. Hall and J. H. Hamilton, Jr., are the first directors.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says the following circumstance seems like a curiosity, happening in a locality as far north as Emmett county, Mich., in February. On the 16th of that month, in McFann's camp, one team hauled snow on the road, while another hauled 263 logs to Bear river, three-fourths of a mile.

A PARTY of explorers in this city are fitting out for an expedition through the Saskatchewan Valley and through the timber limits toward the Rocky Mountains during the early summer. They are engaged by a large land speculating company just organized in the city, who will expend about half a million dollars in the purchase of lands.

A STEAMER running on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers has on board a bark crusher and compressing machine, with which it is proposed to crush and compress bark bought at the various stoppages into one-fifth its normal space, the bales, however, holding the original weight. If successful, these machines will reduce the freight on tan-bark, and render possible its exportation to Europe.

THE Secretary of the Chicago Lumbermen's Exchange reported to the annual meeting, on March 6th, that the past year has been one of the most successful ever experienced in the North-West. The receipts of lumber were nearly 2,000,000,000 feet; shingles, 866,000,000; lath, 104,000,000, while coarse forest grades by lake aggregate 2,846,000 posts, 4,200,000 ties and a large quantity of miscellaneous stuff.

OUR WOODS AND FORESTS.

Though we are glad to see that in the Ontario Legislature, as in the press, there are manifestations of a growing interest being felt in the question of the preservation of our fast vanishing forest wealth, yet it is to be regretted that no practical steps have been taken so far this session to preserve and foster it, and especially that nothing has been done towards establishing a department, or at least a separate and independent bureau of "Woods and Forests." The Government has taken no action in the matter, the Opposition does not suggest it, and even the independent members are one and all silent. It seems as if it were the general consent that as long as the revenue is swelled by contributions from our forests, nothing more need be desired, and as if the larger such contributions can be made so much the more satisfactory. Not a word of warning even is said as to the fact that most of the receipts from our woodlands are really a converting into revenue what is in fact a part of our capital, as in the case of the large

payments received, or still to be received, from the recent sale of timber limits. A more complete illustration of the fabled slaughter of the goose that laid the golden eggs could not be conceived, and the consequences must be as disastrous.

The session is probably now too far advanced for any important legislative or even administrative change in this matter. It is not too late, however, to bring the subject before the House, so as to educate alike the members and their constituents with a view to more active proceedings next session. There are many lumbermen among the members who are well able to take up the matter intelligently, and there are several independent members who could handle it without being hampered by any idea of party advantage or disadvantage. Will not one of these gentlemen take up this question and cause it to be so ventilated that a more scientific and economical system may be adopted before it is too late?

BREACHES OF CONTRACT.

In another column will be found a copy of a petition which is now in course of signature for presentation to the Minister of Justice in the hope that as soon as his attention is called to the inadequate protection afforded by the law, as it now stands, to the employers of certain classes of labour, the deficiency will be supplied.

So far as the proposed amendment is concerned, its wisdom will be questioned by few, if any, of our readers, and the only wonder is that so reasonable a request has not long ago been made and engrafted in the statute relating to such contracts.

In asking for this amendment the petitioners ask for nothing more than is already the law with regard to breaches of contracts for service on the part of those employed by gas, water, and railway companies. Indeed the proposed amendment does not go as far as the law now goes in the cases mentioned, because it only asks that those who wilfully break such contracts after having obtained advances on account of services to be performed, shall be subject to the same penalties as is now imposed upon the employees named for a breach of contract without reference to whether their wages be or be not in arrear.

It is well known that nearly everyone engaged in the lumber trade has to make advances in various ways to the men taken into the woods on account of the services which they are expected to perform, and it is equally well known that as the law now stands the men to whom, or on whose behalf such advances are made, can with impunity leave the person making such advances "in the lurch," and without giving a single hour's service in return, because the only remedy provided at present for the breach of such a contract is an action for damages—a mode of procedure which would invariably only add to the loss, as no damages can be recovered in such cases. That such a state of affairs has not long ago been remedied is not only surprising but speaks volumes for the general honesty of those to whom such advances are made. There are always, however, black sheep in every flock, and it is certainly not asking too much that when such contracts are wilfully broken the reasonable penalty of a fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, shall be provided. Such a provision will be quite as much in the interest of the honest employee as the employer, inasmuch as it will enable the latter to deal more liberally with the former, by reason of its affording him a reasonable security that his advances will be repaid.

Of course it will be noted that the proposed amendment only applies to those to whom advances are made, and that it will in no way alter the law with respect to those who earn their money before they ask for it. The cases sought to be provided for are practically cases of obtaining money under false pretences, and as such should be subject to the same punishment.

No doubt when the matter is laid before the Minister of Justice he will see the reasonableness as well as justice of the request contained in the petition, and take the necessary steps for securing the desired amendment during the present session of the Dominion Parliament.

PERPETUATING FORESTS.

In the United States, as in Canada, attention is being drawn to the advisability of not opening for settlement lands which are unfit for agriculture, but rather preserving and restoring their natural forests. The *Utica Morning Herald* says:—

"The Adirondack wilderness is unconquerable—why should further effort be made to subdue it? Here is this beautiful region, located in the very heart of our civilization. Is it not here for a good purpose? And if so, should we not make the most of it? Our forests are disappearing; why not preserve the one forest which experience has proved is valuable for no purpose except as a forest? Other nations have learned the utility of forests, and spend their money lavishly in reproducing them. Why not we? As the forests disappear, the waters of these beautiful lakes shrink in volume. We need these waters, if we are to preserve our canal system. They are needed to preserve the humidity of our atmosphere which makes for our comfort and health. Already vast areas of naked rock, arid sand and gravel alone remain to receive the bounty of the clouds, unable to retain it. Why should not the state replant them? It would be more profitable than the building of gaudy new capitols, into which we pour our taxes without stint. At any rate, why should not the state at least take measures to preserve what is left of the Adirondack wilderness?"

The \$100,000 Suit.

The case of McLaren vs. the Canada Central Railway Co. was advanced another stage on Thursday. The defendants moved last term to set aside the verdict for \$100,000, recovered by the plaintiff at the last Toronto Assizes, and to enter judgment for them on a number of grounds. The action was to recover damages for the destruction of the plaintiff's lumber yard caused by fire issuing from the smoke-stack of one of the defendant company's engines. The court affirmed the verdict with cost, and discharged the defendants' order nisi.

Transplanting Evergreens.

The best season for transplanting evergreens is from April to June. Spruces are very easy to transplant, and if the roots are kept from drying and are protected from the air, and well spread and surrounded with the fresh soil, they can be moved without any loss whatever.

NOTHING ON EARTH SO GOOD.—Certainly a strong opinion, said one of our reporters, to whom the following was detailed by Mr. Henry Kaschop, with Mr. Geo. E. Miller, 418 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. "I suffered so badly with rheumatism in my leg last winter that I was unable to attend to my work, being completely helpless. I heard of St. Jacobs Oil and bought a bottle, after using which I felt greatly relieved. With the use of the second bottle I was completely cured. In my estimation there is nothing on earth so good for rheumatism."

Cacethes Scribendi. Those troubled in this respect may find relief in using Esterbrook's Steel Pens. They are sold everywhere. Wholesale dealers, leading Toronto stationers.

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CASTINGS of every description in Brass and Iron.

ALL SORTS OF MACHINERY for Saw and Grist Mills.

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