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A Mr. BEACH is arranging to build paper and pulp mills at Eau Claire, Wis., the cost of which will be from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

It is reported that a regular army of pine hunters are ransacking the north shore of Lake Superior and extending their limit as far west as the prairies in search of any odd groves of timber which Uncle Sam may have left.

EVERY Virginian over ten years of age is asked by the State Commissioner of Agriculture to celebrate the Yorktown centennial by planting a walnut or other tree, either in the yard, field, forest, or roadside. A sensible idea.—Boston Post.

JOHN MCGREGOR, of Midland, has closed a contract with C. H. Plummer, of Saginaw, for 320 acres of pine timber land on the Au Gres river, the consideration being \$12,500. It is calculated that the tract will produce 5,000,000 feet of pine.

IN Sonoma county, Cal., a railway track crosses a deep ravine upon the upright trunks of the trees, which have been sawed off upon a horizontal line. In the centre of the ravine a firm support is furnished by two huge redwood trees, which have been cut off seventy-five feet above the ground.

AT Parishville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., are the largest butter-tub factories in the Empire State. About 4,000,000 feet of lumber are worked up into tubs each year, the industry furnishing constant employment to one hundred and fifty men. The tubs are made mostly of spruce, brought down the St. Regis river from the Adirondack region during the spring freshets.

THE Quebec correspondent of the Montreal *Moniteur du Commerce* says that the transportation of square timber from the Upper Ottawa by the Q. M. O. & O. railway has succeeded perfectly. From the 20th to the 31st of August there arrived at Quebec by this route 116 cars containing about 1400 pieces. We congratulate the management of the company upon this result.

THE Menominee *Herald* says:—The Kirby-Carpenter company will have cut 65,000,000 feet of lumber by the close of navigation. The Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick company will show a scale of 50,000,000 feet of lumber, while the other mills on this side of the beautiful river will have increased their last year's cut. It is safe to place the cut of the Menominee mills at 165,000,000 feet.

The works of Lyford & Tebbetts, at Locks, Mill, Me., turns out from 300 to 400 gross of spools a day. The material used is white birch, which is brought to the factory in large quantities

by the farmers of the vicinity, and stacked and dried in the yard. Considerable birch is also brought from along the line of the Grand Trunk railway. The machine takes the sticks in the rough, and the spools roll out at the other end. The amount of birch manufactured into spools in this State is very large, the product finding sale largely in Connecticut at from seven to forty cents a gross, according to size.

THE *Timber Trades Journal*, of August 27th, says:—We were congratulating the trade last week on the return of the chartering market to its usual routine, in the employment of a preponderance of sailing tonnage, but this week again turns the scale heavily the other way. Of seventy-one ships arrived (timber laden) forty-five are steamers, and some of these bring 400 to 600 standards. If it is important that the deficiency of the spring supply should be made up all at once, this may be matter for satisfaction to the trade, but the market is less liable to be disturbed when the importation is more evenly distributed in sailing vessels.

A HARRISBURG paper calls attention to the maple and hemlock forests of Pennsylvania, and remarks that there has never been the right kind of enterprise to render these woods as important and useful as they merit. It is claimed that the maple wealth of the Keystone State is as great as that of black walnut once was, if properly handled, because the wood is hard and can be utilized to produce a beautiful effect in building and furniture. There is an enormous supply of maple in Pennsylvania, and it is predicted that sooner or later it will become one of the most profitable sources of industry in the State.

THE tolls of the Sturgeon Bay, Wis., ship canal this season will amount to \$30,000, and it is stated that the company never expected more than \$15,000 for any season. This favorable showing is made despite the fact that many masters go through the canal light, and return with their loads of lumber and other cargoes round by the bay and lake, fearing to pass through the canal on account of the low stage of water, which now has an average depth of only twelve feet. The work of deepening is going on, and it is anticipated that by October 15 the depth will be fourteen feet. The docking of the sides will soon be completed. When the work is fully accomplished and the greatest intended depth of water secured, the use of the canal will greatly augment, and the receipts for tolls must far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the projection.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—The following report of the area of vacant lands in the upper peninsula, made to the State commissioner of Michigan, will be of interest to log and lumber operators. The number of acres is set down

as follows: Chippewa county, 292,600; Mackinac, 78,000; Schoolcraft, 137,500; Delta, 135,340; Marquette, 233,600; Menominee, 45,800; Baraga, 62,000; Houghton, 69,000; Keweenaw, 4,000; Ontonagon, 363,000; Isle Royale, 14,640—a total of 1,415,480 acres. The land in Chippewa, Mackinac, Schoolcraft, Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, Ontonagon and Isle Royale counties is all subject to private entry at \$1.25 per acre, as are also 100,940 acres in Delta, 195,000 in Marquette, and 27,300 in Menominee counties. The balance of land in these counties: 34,400 acres in Delta, 28,600 acres in Marquette, and 18,500 acres in Menominee counties are subject to pre-emption and homestead entries only. The past year has witnessed an unprecedented demand for upper peninsula government lands, and should the sales continue at the same rate during the coming twelve months, the amount of Uncle Samuel's possessions in that part of the State will be lessened almost one-half.

Indian Foresters.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—It is stated by the early settlers of southern Michigan that when they came the forests were so free of underbrush and saplings that a wagon could be driven through the woods in any direction, which had the appearance of well kept groves. The reason given by the settlers for this condition of the forests was, that the annual fires which were promoted by the Indians, kept down the undergrowth and prevented the accumulation of debris. Whatever was the cause, it is certain that a change has taken place in the southern Michigan forests since the advent of the white settlers. The trees are denser and the saplings so thick that it would be unpleasant riding a horse through them, to say nothing of driving a team with a wagon attached. The moral of this matter would seem to be that if the Indians could keep the forests in such a condition that a fire running through them would do good and not evil, the smarter white man ought to be able to do as much. But a white man is not an Indian, and his time is taken up with something besides taking care of the woods. The forests supplied the wants of the Indians, and they had nothing else to do but give them such care as was necessary to promote their own safety and existence.

Southern Forests.

THE *New Orleans Democrat*, in the course of an article on southern timber and its superior quality for manufacturing purposes, says:—They have been cutting timber in the counties and parishes along Mississippi sound for a century or so, yet the latest forestry report shows that in these counties from 75 to 98 per cent. of the area is wooded land. The greater portion of the State is forest, the timber being of the greatest variety pine, ash, oak and cypress; while Mississippi, Florida and Arkansas are

equally good fields for saw mills and lumber yards. New Orleans, indeed, is the centre of the largest section of the wooded lands in the Union, and will in time wrest from Chicago its claim to be the lumber capital of the country, and from Cincinnati the manufacture of furniture boxes, etc. In the many estimates of the wealth of the south this is something that has never been included. There will be a department especially devoted to southern woods at the Atlanta exhibition. Here, certainly, Louisiana ought to carry off the honor of making the best display.

Pine Land Sales.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says that Cook & Dowling, of Montague, Mich., have recently sold about 20,000,000 feet of stumpage, on the line of the Chicago & West Michigan railroad, near East Golden, to W. H. Bigelow & Co., of Muskegon. The logs will all be taken to Mackinac to be sawed, and Messrs. Bigelow & Co. will begin cutting the timber at once. Mr. G. A. Wagar, a well known Michigan lumberman, has just bought 400 acres of what is known as "canal" land, in town 18-15, in connection with which transaction there appears to be something of a joke on a Chicago operator. The Canal Company's lands have been in the market for some years, but Mr. C. Mears, of this city, was supposed to own the only feasible outlet for the timber, in consequence of which it is asserted that he expected to absorb the land at his own figures, or thereabouts. Certain other gentlemen, with a propensity for gathering up timber land, have concluded that lumber is in sufficient demand to warrant bringing out the logs from this region by rail, and have quietly brought the most of it up.

Wanton Destruction.

THE wanton destruction of timber goes on practically unchecked in the California Sierras. To say nothing of the mroads made upon Government lands by usurpation, for lumber traffic, vast quantities of valuable timber are annually destroyed by cattle men and careless and wanton campers. The former make a practice of setting fire to great pine trees for the purpose of thinning out the forests, thereby creating better cattle ranges, and the latter are quite as destructive without any special motive. The California *Commercial Herald* says:—For months past great fires have been burning in the forests by San I Truckee, and scores of fires are now nightly seen throughout that region. The destruction caused by these fires is very great, and will be seriously felt in future years as the supply of lumber in the more accessible places becomes materially reduced.

MOTHERS do not drug your children with poisonous opiate, in the form of Soothing Syrup, when one bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will allay all irritation of the stomach and bowels incident to teething. It is pleasant, mild, and harmless, and is a positive specific for every form of summer complaint. All druggers supply it at 37 cents per bottle.