

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. JUNE 1, 1882.

THERE was a sale of 1,000,000 feet of lumber made in Bay City, Mich., lately, to eastern parties at \$25 per M straight measure.

IN the United States there are 1,912 establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements. They use \$3,791,916 worth of timber a year.

THE extensive Peterborough lumbering firm of Irwin & Boyd has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. G. Boyd retiring and Mr. J. M. Irwin continuing the business.

RATHBUN & SONS' mill and lumber yard, Deseronto, is now lighted by electricity. One light, 75 feet high, is a splendid beacon for mariners navigating the Bay of Quinte.

ALEX. MOLAREN, of Osceola, has ordered a complete outfit of machinery, from Morrison Bros., of Toronto, for his new stove and heading factory now in course of erection at that place.

A TELEGRAM from Sprinlake, Mich., dated May 26th, says Sisson & Tilley's mill yard was burned yesterday. It contained seven million feet of lumber, valued at \$100,000, belonging to Rathbun & Co., of Chicago. This firm lost nine million feet here last fall.

THE *Monteur du Commerce* gives a long description of the manufacture of hats, bonnets and other articles from woven wood, as carried on at Ehrenberg, in Austria, where it has acquired large proportions. It strongly advocates the introduction of this industry in Canada.

Two ash knots, weighing 1,150 and 1,490 pounds, were recently shipped to New York. They are steamed, which softens them and develops their color, and then used in exceptionally fine veneering. Persons who are experts in judging what knots are of value, make considerable by going about looking for them. These two were from Caledonia, N.Y.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman*, of Chicago, appears in a new dress and generally improved appearance. The headings are especially well designed. As if to show that there is no limit to its enterprise, the *Northwestern Lumberman* has just published a special Chicago number, which is replete with information for the trade. When we state that it extends to 85 pages, and that some of the full page advertisements are printed in three colours, it may be imagined that this is a feat in journalism.

CAPT. McDONALD, superintendent of the Northern Pacific docks, writes that Duluth will be a second Saginaw in the lumber trade. There are now eight mills in construction, which will cut about one hundred million feet a year. He prophesies that this cut will be doubled next year.

IN 1864 an Indiana man bought a black walnut tree for \$1, and in a few years sold it for \$65 to a man who let it go to a Cincinnati lumber dealer for \$700. A New Yorker took it off the Cincinnati's hands for \$2,200, and shaved it into \$27,000 worth of veneering, for which he took the cash.

THE value of shingles exported from Brockville, Kingston and Prescott last year was \$23,840, against \$10,440 in 1880 and \$3,152 in 1879. The value of the different kinds of lumber exported from the same ports in the same period was as follows: In 1879, \$262,517, in 1880, \$474,436, and in 1881, \$722,236.

THE Eau Claire, Wis., Lumber Company, it is stated, has contracted to furnish to Close Brothers & Co. lumber for the building of 100 houses, an equal number of barns, and an equal number of granaries, all to be put up in Iowa, where the company is establishing a colony on a large tract of land owned by it in that state.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—"It is true that a portion of the immigration wave is tending toward Manitoba and other parts of the Canadian dominion, but as that section is forced to draw mainly upon the lumber resources of the Northwest, the result largely affects commerce and industry through the North and West."

A COMPANY is talked of at East Saginaw, Mich., with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of erecting and operating a manufactory of patent panels, to be made of Michigan bass-wood. The same parties run a factory of the same kind at Dehance, Ohio, and it is proposed to remove to East Saginaw. The panels are used for carriages, cutters and cars, etc.

THE extract works at Trout Run, Lycoming county, Pa., consume 5,000 to 6,000 cords of hemlock bark annually, and produce nearly 5,000 barrels of extract. Much of this extract is shipped to Europe for tanning leather. Large orders are now being filled for Liverpool and Glasgow. The company now pay \$6 a cord for bark, an advance of \$1 a cord over last year's price.

S. BABCOCK & Co. are putting in a large Curran & Wolff dry kiln at Manistee, Mich., for the purpose of drying siding. It will be the first dry kiln in the place, and will hold 110,000 feet, and turn out from 20,000 to 40,000 feet a day. This undertaking leads to the question, Why cannot all boards and strips be dried at the place of manufacture? The fuel is on the spot in the form of refuse, and is often sacrificed in the fire that is unquenchable, to no purpose.

BLACK walnut can now be manufactured very cheaply. One part of walnut peel extract is mixed with six parts of water, and the wood is coated with the solution. When the material is about half dry a solution of bichromate of potash with water is rubbed on it, and then your walnut is ready. Furniture dealers have been known to make excellent walnut out of very poor pine, but the difference was slightly perceptible, however, this method is said to defy detection.

THE *Timber Trades Journal*, of May 13th, says:—"Caution seems still to govern the import timber trade of London, if the arrivals of wood laden vessels are any index of the spirit of the trade, as only 36 vessels were reported since our last number up to the 10th inst. inclusive, 16 were steamers, mostly from Northern Europe, two only were from America, with general cargoes, and only part of timber, chiefly in the shape of staves, hoops and joinery, with some furniture woods. Altogether the import trade seems rather subsiding in this market for the moment."

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says that Duluth is fast gaining prominence as one of the leading lumber manufacturing towns, and several new mills are going up. Something like 110,000,000 feet of logs will be cut into lumber at that point the present season. At several shore towns east of Duluth there are mills in course of erection or contemplated, and at no distant day the amount of lumber cut in the Lake Superior district will be no minor factor of the entire lumber business of the northwest.

THE Canton, N.Y., University is among the most vigorously interested educational institute giving attention to the subject of tree-planting. Lately 100 trees were planted on the grounds of the institution, and within the 12 years of its existence, about 1,000 trees have been set out, a fair proportion of which are yet living. In fact the ladies of the University were so zealous and enterprising in their laudable cause that they stole a march on their sleepy masculine co-workers and planted their proportion of the trees before the male members had finished digging out their eyes.

ROBERT HENRY, a prominent lumberman, formerly of the township of King, and latterly of Mulmur and Manitoulin Island, lost his life through the burning of the steamer *Manitoulin*, near Manitowaning, on Thursday, 18th inst. Deceased, who was in the forty-first year of his age, was cut down in the prime of his manhood and earnest usefulness, and his death has added another to the many victims of oft-recurring steamboat disasters. He was a pioneer in the settlement of the island, where he had extensive lumbering and milling interests. Mr. Henry's body has been recovered, and will be brought to his late residence, No. 99 Bloor street, Toronto. Should it arrive, as is expected, to-day, the funeral will take place from the above address on Tuesday, 23rd inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD.

Dr. Joseph Jones, of New Orleans, has, after an extended series of experiments, inaugurated eighteen years ago, in 1864, succeeded in developing a method of preserving wood from decay for great periods of time, and even for centuries. The first series of experiments related to the preservation of animal structures, and in the museum of the medical department of the University of Louisiana are preserved in the open air the most delicate and destructible animal tissues, and entire animals, apparently as fresh as at the moment of death.

The second series of experiments related to the arrest of decomposition in diseased and gangrenous ulcers, cancers, and gunshot wounds, and the results were none the less striking and satisfactory.

The third series of experiments related to the preservation of wood from decay and the destructive action of marine animals.

The process, as finally developed and perfected by Prof. Jones, consists in saturating wood with certain bituminous, resinous, and antiseptic substances and compounds. The sap and moisture of the wood are transformed into steam, and the albuminous constituents coagulated by heat, and the wood thus treated is immediately plunged into a boiling solution, the most important ingredients of which are asphalt or solid bitumen and carbolic acid. The combination may be varied according to the age and density of the wood. As the preservative liquid and wood cools the vapor is condensed and the solution of asphalt is driven into the pores and also penetrates the wood by imbibition. The solvent of the asphalt rapidly evaporates from the surface of the wood after it is removed from the preservative fluid, leaving a smooth, polished surface, impervious to moisture and water. The antiseptic substances are thus locked up within the fibres of the wood. Thus, if it be desired to subject a railroad bridge to this process, the individual portions, after they have been completed, are first heated in order to drive out all the moisture, and then plunged into the solution of asphalt; and after remaining from two to twelve hours, are removed, and each individual part is protected by a complete coating of asphalt, impervious to

water, and itself one of the most powerful of wood preservers. When the bridge is erected every portion of it presents a coated surface, and the whole structure presents the appearance of having been carefully painted by hand with durable black varnish.

The saving of expense alone in this mode of painting an entire bridge simply by plunging its component parts into a preservative fluid, it is claimed, will more than equal the expense of the materials used. Wood may be subjected to the hot solution of asphalt without preliminary heating.

A drying room for the wood and a tank heated by steam for the preservative liquid are the only forms of apparatus needed. Solid bitumen or asphalt is found in most countries of the globe; but it is to the West Indies that the United States must look for inexhaustible supplies.—*New Orleans Democrat*.

ECONOMIZING OUR FORESTS.

At the meeting of the Royal Canadian Society, in the scientific section, a paper was read by Mr. Wm. Saunders, of London, Ont., on "The Importance of Economizing and Preserving our Forests," in which he referred to the importance of forests in providing shelter from storms, regulating the temperature, equalizing violent alternations of heat and cold, and on the manner in which the humidity of the atmosphere is equalized and conserved. Reference was also made to the importance of forests in influencing the rainfall and purifying the soil and atmosphere. He alluded also to the forest policy of Germany as showing the possibility of a country, by proper forest regulations and sufficient forest area, growing a sufficient supply of timber for the use of the people. He also called attention to the needless waste of timber from the carelessness of the lumberer and the wanton destruction of vast quantities by forest fires. In conclusion, he suggested that more stringent rules were needed to remedy these evils, urging also that more attention should be given to the replanting of the denuded districts.

The President called the attention of the meeting to the importance of the subjects, and remarks in connection with the paper were made by Professor Macoun and Dr. Lawson.

It was afterwards moved by Principal Dawson, seconded by Dr. Lawson, that at the general session to-morrow the attention of the society be directed to the subject of the preservation and planting of forests by public and private means as an important object to be promoted in connection with this society and with the International Forestry Association.

LUMBERING ON THE PENOBSCOT.

THE *Portland Commercial* says the Penobscot lumbermen are anxious for rain. At some points driving has been abandoned on account of low water. The first Mattawamkeag drives of 15,000,000 feet will be in the boom, it is thought, in a few days. Mr. J. W. Palmer's cut, made in the vicinity of the "Gulf," amounts to about 10,000,000 feet, but the two drives, forward and rear, contain over 13,000,000 feet, the extra three millions being other operators' logs, which Mr. Palmer has undertaken to drive. There are on Pleasant river four large dams, and Mr. Palmer has so utilized the water from their ponds that the forward drive of 7,000,000 feet of his own and other logs will reach the Penobscot on Thursday. The rear drive consists of about 6,000,000 feet, and the logs are now being sluiced through the Gulf, with a good prospect of getting them through the main river, and almost a surety of getting 2,000,000 feet of them to market. There is a crew of fifty men on the forward drive, while 150 red shirters are trying to get the rear through.

IMPROVEMENTS AT DESERONTO.

THE *Kingston Whig* has the following from Deseronto, formerly Mill Point:—"The Bay of Quinte R. R. Co. are extending their line at Deseronto eastward to Unger's Island, along the bay shore. We understand the company intend to start some new industries at the terminus. The company entered into an agreement with the G. T. R. Co. to furnish 200 carloads of freight the first year, but this contract