

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

AND MILLERS', MANUFACTURERS',
AND MINERS' GAZETTE

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY AT TORONTO, ONT.

A. BEGG, - Proprietor and Editor.

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ADVERTISING RATES

\$1 50 per line per year; 85 cts. per line for six months; 50 cts. per line for three months.
Small Advertisements 10 cts. per line first insertion; 5 cts. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business Cards, Forms of Agreement, Bill Heads, &c., promptly supplied to order, at the LUMBERMAN Office.

Communications, orders and remittances should be addressed to A. BEGG, LUMBERMAN Office, 33 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER 15, 1880.

FOREST TREE CULTURE.

The Dominion Government has made wise provision for the planting in the prairies of the North-West Territories. The Deputy Minister of Interior, Col. Dennis, formerly Surveyor General, has devoted considerable attention to the subject, and has incorporated a code of regulations in the Dominion Lands' Act of 1879 of which the following is a synopsis:—Any person, male or female, being a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and having attained the age of eighteen years, shall be entitled to be entered for one legal subdivision, not in any case, however, exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, of unsurveyed Dominion lands as a claim for forest tree planting. On application for such entry the applicant shall pay an office fee of ten dollars for a subdivision of 160 acres; five dollars, if the subdivision be 80 acres; or \$2.50 if 40 acres, which entitles the party to enter into possession of the land. The patent may issue on the expiration of eight years; but the land cannot be assigned during that time unless by the permission of the Department of the Interior. At the expiration of eight years, or at any time within five years after the expiration of the said term, the person who obtained the entry, or legal representation, shall receive a patent for the land so entered on proof to the satisfaction of the Local Agent:—1st.—That five acres of the land so entered, in case the same consists of a legal subdivision of one hundred and sixty acres, shall be broken or ploughed the first year after entry, and an equal quantity during the second year after entry; 2. That the five acres of the land entered which have been broken or ploughed during the first year, shall be cultivated to crop during the second year, and the five acres broken or ploughed during the second year shall be cultivated to crop during the third year; 3.—That the five acres broken or ploughed during the first year, and cultivated to crop during the second year as above provided, shall be planted in trees, tree-seeds or cuttings during the third year, and the five acres broken or ploughed during the second year, and cultivated to crop during the third year as above provided, shall be planted in trees, tree-seeds or cuttings during the fourth year: Provided that in cases where the land entered consists of a legal subdivision less than one hundred and sixty acres, then the respective areas requiring to be broken or ploughed, cultivated to crop and planted, under this sub-section and the two sub-sections next preceding, shall be proportionately less in extent: Provided also, that the Minister of the Interior, in his discretion, and on his being satisfied that any trees, tree-seeds, or cuttings, may have been destroyed from any cause not within the control of the person holding the tree-claim, may grant an extension of time for carrying out the provisions of the three

sub-sections next preceding: Provided also, that at the expiration of the said term of eight years, or at any time within five years thereafter, the person obtaining such tree-claim, in proving to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that he or she has planted not less than two thousand seven hundred trees on each acre of the portion broken or ploughed and cultivated to crop as herein provided, and that at the time of applying for a patent for the tree-claim, there are then growing thereon at least six hundred and seventy-five living and thrifty trees each acre, the claimant shall receive a patent for the legal subdivision entered. If at any time the claimant fails to do the work aforesaid, or planting or otherwise required by this Act, or any part thereof, or fails to cultivate, protect and keep in good condition, such timber, then and upon such event, the land entered shall be liable to forfeiture in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior, and may be dealt with in the same manner as homesteads which may have been cancelled for non-compliance with the law as set forth in sub-section sixteen of section thirty-three of this Act. Provided that no person who may have obtained pre-emption entry of a quarter-section of land in addition to his homestead entry under the provisions of sub-section one, of section thirty-four of this Act, shall have the right to enter a third quarter-section as a tree-planting claim; but such person, if resident upon his homestead, may have the option of changing the pre-emption entry of the quarter-section, or of a less quantity of such quarter-section, for one under the foregoing provisions, and on fulfilling the preliminary conditions as to affidavit and fee, may receive a certificate for such quarter-section, or for such quantity thereof as may have been embraced in the application; and thereupon the land included in such change of entry shall become subject to all respects to the provisions of this Act relating to tree planting. Any person who may have been entered for a tree planting claim under the foregoing provisions, and whose right may not have been forfeited for non-compliance with the conditions thereof, shall have the same rights of possession, and to eject trespassers from the land entered by him, as are given to persons on homesteads and sub-section seventeen of section thirty-four of this Act, and the title to land entered for a tree planting claim shall remain in the Government until the issue of a patent therefor, and such land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of the patent.

DOES ADVERTISING IN A CLASS PAPER PAY?

The question, "does advertising in a class paper pay?" is frequently asked by merchants, and sometimes it is difficult to convince them that, as a rule, it does. Our contemporary, the North Western Lumberman, answers the question so clearly that we transcribe his remarks in extenso. He says it is a mistaken notion on the part of some, otherwise well informed and enterprising merchants, that advertising does not pay in class journals. Grocers, dry goods merchants, hardware dealers, jewelers, dealers in hats and caps or boots and shoes, in wall paper or books and stationery, and in various other branches of commerce and manufacture are apt to say on being approached by a representative of a class journal, "Oh, that may do very well for men dealing in the goods, recognized as having a connection with that branch of business, but it would not pay me." The fallacy of this line of argument is daily exposed in the experience of the editor of the Lumberman, to whom it is a matter of almost daily experience to have the question asked of him, "Where can I buy a certain line of goods to the best advantage?" A jeweler might think a lumber journal a strange vehicle for communicating a knowledge of his business to a profitable line of customers, but would have changed his views on hearing the enquiry which was made of us a few days ago by a lumberman, "Where can I get a good gold watch? I've had a rather satisfactory season's business, and I am tired of my inferior quality prospects, and I want to see you to see how you would recommend us to purchase from." There is no class of

men who when prosperous, will more readily and freely patronize a jeweler, than the members of the fraternity of lumbermen.

Carpets are not lumber, and it might appear fruitless to expect benefits to a carpet business from advertising in a lumber journal, but one of the leading carpet houses in this city, trying the experiment two years ago, will yet be found among our regular advertisers, and the house of Judson & Co., now well known to the lumbermen of the West, among the firms whom they delight to patronize.

Tobacco is a staple in lumber camps and stores supplying goods to loggers and mill hands, and the Durham, which has been constantly kept before the minds of the lumbermen through persistent advertising in these columns, is the favorite brand among the 50,000 shanty men of the Northwest.

We might mention a dozen similar experiences, all tending to prove that no class of merchants can afford to overlook the benefits to be derived from advertising in a lumber journal. There are 70,000 men engaged in various departments of the lumber business between Buffalo and the Mississippi river. This is a vast army, each individual man of which must needs wear clothes, boots or shoes and head covering; they must consume the food which every well conducted grocery is prepared to supply, and no inconsiderable number of the patrons of this journal would gladly open acquaintance with wholesale grocers now unknown to them, who will supply their own extensive retail establishments with the many thousands of dollars' worth of stock which enters into the trade with their employees and the general public. No store-keeping lumberman confines his stock to any one branch of trade. His purchases include groceries, dry goods, clothing, crockery, hardware, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, hats and caps, paints and oils, confectionery and tobacco. Whatever his employees or their families require, his shelves are expected to supply. No better class of customers, no better paying patrons, no more reliable and trustworthy men can be found in trade than are the lumbermen, and none whom it will better pay to seek custom from. This journal is a weekly visitor to many thousands of this class, men whose custom might well be sought by dealers in all the commodities which enter into the daily consumption and comfort of man, whether in the line of eating, drinking, wearing or ornament. A recent editorial notice in this journal of an extensive iron manufacturing establishment in West Virginia elicited no less than 70 responses within three weeks, from lumbermen who were desirous of obtaining iron goods. In the woods, sleighs and wagons are used, and no better vehicle through which the builders of these can make known the peculiar advantages of their individual manufacture is open to their choice than is presented in this journal.

There is no class of men more liberal in personal adornment or in the furnishing of their dwellings than the manufacturers and dealers in lumber. When blessed with a prosperous season like the past, it is not in vain that their families suggest the pleasure it would give them to re-furnish the old home, to create or replenish a library, to re-furnish the parlours and sleeping apartments, to add a heating or improved kitchen range to the department of comfort or convenience, or to array themselves in the beautiful fabrics of the haberdasher or the milliner.

It would be impossible to enumerate the various class of dealers who desire and would be profited by such trade as this journal is well calculated to assist them in obtaining. We would then ask the serious attention of all who deal in goods of any kind, to the proposition that an advertisement in the Lumberman is worthy of their test. It is an acknowledged authority among all who have to do with logs, lumber and timber. It circulates in the city and in the country; among the loggers in the woods and the men in the saw-mills. It is found upon the desk of a majority of the lumber dealers of the North, the West and the South, while no considerable section of the country can be found where its presence is not welcomed each week. An advertisement in its columns will, one week with another, attract the attention of at least 30,000, vast numbers of whom, while they may not at the moment be in need of the goods advertised, will not fail to have an impression fastened upon the mind, which in due time will bear legitimate fruit to the advantage of the advertiser.

The latest discovery of gold has been made right in Halifax city, in the vicinity of Cornwallis street.

To Correspondents.

STADACONA.—Our Quebec correspondent, says the lull in the trade continues. Prices are without change. No further sales will likely be made until after receipt of English statements and circulars at the end of the year. The new regulations of the local government respecting the cutting of timber are very obnoxious to the trade. The feeling represented by the Ottawa lumbermen in their calling a meeting on the 10th inst., is pretty strongly impressed also by the representations of the trade in Quebec city. Messrs. J. Bell Forsyth & Co's annual timber circular, which is regarded as an authority is eagerly looked for. It is expected to make its appearance a few days before Christmas.

CHATHAM, ONT.—The cost of production of steam is estimated at about five pounds of coal per hour, for each horse power. Some improved out-off engines have been run on two and a half to three per hour. Mr. Doty, of Toronto, has manufactured an improved gas engine, which runs two horse power, without boiler, engineer or fuel, with 400 feet of gas, or about 40 cents per day.

ELVRIDA.—Mr. R. Quance has an engine built by Messrs. Killey & Co., Hamilton, which runs a 3 run grist mill, with saw dust as fuel. Mr. Quance expects to have saw dust enough left after cutting up the logs in the neighbourhood to run his grist mill for eight years longer.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The cost is about \$1—equal 1,000 feet of gas. No patent in Canada. But consult the Brush Electric Light Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Foolhardiness.

One of the conductors says that this fall stands forth in unprecedented prominence in the history of the Canada Central for the number of men who have returned from the shanties in a wind broken, wrecked condition of health. Scarcely a train comes which does not bring one or more of these ruined fellows. The source of the destruction lies entirely within the men themselves. After the day's work they gather in the shanty and discuss the day's doings. Some gang boasts loudly of manufacturing eighty logs per day, some seventy, some sixty, but the most fifty—a fair day's work. The fifty lots determine to equal the sixties, and seventies the eighties; and so, day after day, "the fight goes bravely on," until the weaker go to the wall, and are forced to leave. When really ill, shantymen are kindly tended, but when self-apprived the foremen have no mercy or medicine for them, and they are obliged to reach Mattawa or Pembroke as best they can on foot. It is a known fact that some have arrived in Pembroke poverty-struck both as to pocket and as to health, and have been compelled to walk on the railway to Ottawa, begging as they marched.—Central Canadian.

Lumbermen's Supplies.

To supply the different mills at the Chaudiere on the Ottawa, which get out an average of 150,000 logs each season, the following supplies are estimated as required during the winter:—825 bbls. pork, 900 bbls. flour, 625 bush. beans, 37,000 bush. oats, 300 tons hay, 3,650 gals. syrup, 7,600 lbs. tea, 1,875 lbs. soap, 1,000 lbs. grindstones, 6,000 lbs. tobacco, 75 boxes axes, 1 doz. each, 60 cross-cut saws, 225 sleighs, 3,750 lbs. rope, 1,500 beam chains, 7 feet each, 45 boats, 900 pairs blankets, 15 cookeries, 375 cant dogs, costing, at a moderate estimate, about \$54,367 00.

This service requires in the woods, 450 men getting out the logs, 300 men piling and forwarding, and 300 men teaming, making 300 teams. The average number of men employed by each establishment throughout the year is 637, receiving for pay \$306,000. From this it will be seen that the lumber merchants of the Chaudiere alone employ about 4,000 men, paying annually \$1,836,000, which is all spent in and around the neighbourhood to the benefit of the trade of the country generally.