



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. AUGUST 1, 1882.

MANISTEE has shipped this season 2,970,000 feet of lumber, 303,684,000 shingles, besides 6,593,000 lath, 1,242,000 feet of timber and other products.

The Belleville Ontario says.—The last of the square timber from Crookston, for Mr. Buck, has arrived here. It is his intention to bring down yet this season 30,000 cubic feet from Hastings.

The Lindsay Post of July 21st says:—The camp of the river hands engaged in loading the timber at the wharf has broken up. Another large lot of timber, the property of one of the banks, is expected at the mouth of the river shortly, and will be shipped by rail from Lindsay.

The Timber Trades Journal says:—The introduction of steam-going vessels into the wood-carrying trade has this season been more marked than any preceding year. At one of the leading east coast ports there were a fortnight ago seven full steamer loads of sawn wood in the docks being discharged at the same time.

At Tobyhanna Mills, Pa., over 200 men and boys are kept active in the woods getting out the logs and peeling off the bark from the hemlock. This, by the way, is an important article in commerce. Over 4,000 tons were taken last year from the hemlock logs. Eight thousand tons went to market from this vicinity, and it is estimated that no less than 9,000 tons will be supplied this year.

The Northwestern Lumberman says:—"The woman who took in stairs to wash finds her antelope in the man who goes around the country with a saw mill cutting up logs by the job, the same as farmers thrash grain. The indications are that sometime this will be an important industry. There has been so much advance already that saw-mills are towed on rafts from one town to another. A few days ago the tug Badger came into Winneconne, Wis., with a saw-mill from Omro, and the occasion was celebrated like the Declaration of Independence, with brass bands and booming cannon."

The Emerson International of July 13th says:—Carney & Watson have sold an immense quantity of lumber during the past two weeks to Mononites, who have recently come from near Fargo, Dakota, and settled in the reserve west of Emerson. They are putting up good houses, and paying for their lumber in gold, of which they seem to have a good supply.

The Parry Sound North Star of July 21st says:—The machinery for the manufacture of shingles is now in running order in the Parry Sound Lumber Company's steam mill, and shingles are being turned out at a rapid rate. We understand that the shingle and planing mill of the Midland North Shore Lumber Company is being fitted up and will soon be running.

The Northwestern Lumberman says They do things on the jump in northern towns. At Duluth, Minn., the Ohio Central Barge and Coal Company is building a huge dock, and in order to have the work go through on the rush, the orders for timber have been divided among several mills. It is proposed to finish the first section of 300 feet in 60 days, if the thing is possible. The total water-front length of the dock is 2,000 feet.

The Lindsay Post says.—The \$5,000 cut to shorten the water route between here and Sturgeon Lake is getting along speedily. The advantage to the boats towing timber will be very great. As it now is the water stretch around the bend is the worst on the river and during a breeze of any strength both vessel and timber generally go aground. Then when the winds go down much work with rising barometer and bad language over that region.

The Glasgow report of the Timber Trades Journal says:—With regard to Quebec deals, taking into account the importation since the stocktaking of 31st March, the consumption during the last three months is shown to be about 2,300 St. Petersburg standards, and Lower Port deals, 3,200 standards. The quarter's consumption of pitch pine appears to be over 8,000 logs, showing a considerable falling off compared with the previous quarter. The stock, it will be observed, is ample.

The Timber Trades Journal of July 8 says:—The arrivals of cargoes of wood goods to the port of Bordeaux the last fortnight have been: one steamer from Miramichi, one sailing vessel from Bathurst, one do. from Bridgewater, N.S., two do. from Dantzic, one do. from Skein, one steamer from do., one do. from Soderhamn (Bergvik), one do. from do. (Ljusne), one do. from Sundswall (Ahlafors and Tunadal), one sailing vessel from Drammen, one do. from Skutskar, one steamer from Christiania.

The Muskegon News says:—"The operations of the White River Log and Booming company have been progressing nicely thus far this year. The total amount of logs sorted, rafted and delivered from time of commencing work, March 20, including last week, was 75,000,000. To do this work the company employs about seventy men and thirty boys and one tug, the Peter Dalton. Recently it has required the assistance of another tug to do the delivering. One day the boom rafted 131 rafts of logs, in all making 13,100. This is the largest days work ever performed, 101 being the maximum heretofore."

The Timber Trades Journal says:—Will Manchester ever develop into a timber port? Such an occurrence need not be regarded as being at all an unlikely one. The Manchester Ship Canal scheme has now assumed a definite shape. A provisional promotion committee has been formed, and a sum of money has already been subscribed for preliminary expenses. It is estimated that within a few years of the opening of the navigation 5,000,000 tons of goods will pass through the canal. It is said that of the £34,000,000 estimated value of the Liverpool exports, £43,000,000 are represented by Manchester cotton goods. The effect which the canal is likely to have upon the timber trade of Liverpool is of a serious character.

FORESTRY CONGRESS.

We beg to call the especial attention of our readers to the invitations issued for a meeting of the American Forestry Congress, to be held in Montreal on August 21st and 22nd. It will be remembered that a meeting of the National Forestry Congress was held this year in Cincinnati, but a number of gentlemen from Canada who are interested in forestry having attended, the title of the association was changed to the "American Forestry Association," so as to include the whole continent, and steps were taken to elect officers to represent the various provinces of the Dominion. Mr. William Little, of Montreal, was appointed Vice-President for the Province of Quebec, and it is by him that the invitations for the present meeting are being issued, it having been determined to hold it in Montreal.

To show the standing of the society we may mention that the Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, is the President, the other officers are gentlemen of high position and repute, and the present meeting is under the patronage of his Honor Lieutenant Governor Robitaille.

It is expected that interesting and instructive papers will be read, and that there will be discussion of subjects connected with the objects of the Congress, which are chiefly the conservation and perpetuation of existing forests, the replanting by new plantations those that have been and are being destroyed, and the clothing of our prairie regions with a due proportion of trees.

Though the lumbermen from the very nature of their business are great destroyers of our forests, there is perhaps no class that is more impressed with the necessity for steps being taken to remedy the rapid destruction that is now taking place, or is more anxious to see improvements made in our present regulations in regard to our wild lands. The general public too is being aroused to the necessity of a change in this respect, as is evidenced by the greater attention paid to it by the press of both countries.

We hope that the Congress at Montreal will be well attended, and that its deliberations will be productive of much good.

TREE PLANTING.

The Ottawa Citizen says:—The comfort and beauty of trees in the streets of a city will be fully appreciated by our citizens at the present time, as they go up Daly street and other public thoroughfares, where there is a wealth of foliage to screen one from the hot sun of summer days. No feature of a city is more attractive than a sufficiency of trees, and we hope to see the taste encouraged far and wide in Canada until we can compare favourably in this respect with our American neighbours. Anyone who has visited any charming American city must have come back with pleasant reminiscences of their embowered streets. The subject is deserving of attention, and we are therefore glad to notice that Mr. J. G. Bourinet will contribute a paper on "Tree Planting in Canadian Cities and Towns," to the meeting of the American Forestry Congress, which is to be held at Montreal during the latter part of August. The President is the Hon. G. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington; the Canadian Vice-President is Mr. Jas. Little, of Montreal. At the spring session held at Cincinnati, valuable papers were read by many prominent public men and scientists, among others by the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of the State of New York. The approaching meeting promises to be equally interesting and profitable. The objects of the Congress are deserving of every encouragement. The rapid destruction of the forests in America by commercial enterprise, but more especially by the agency of fire, renders it necessary to look to the future and take material measures to keep up the supply. Anyone who has visited the timber districts of the Ottawa and its tributary rivers will remember the dreary and pitiable spectacle which constantly presents itself of blackened stumps and tall gaunt remains of what once comprised a noble pine forest. It is not the lumberman after all that is playing and havoc with the timber of America, it is his interest to preserve the young trees and keep the

fire bond away from his limit. It is the careless settler, or the fisherman, or the sportsman, who is the dangerous enemy of the woods of this continent. Another subject well worthy of the consideration of the Congress is the necessity of planting forests in our North-West. Already in the prairie lands of the Western States and Territories large plantations have been successfully set out, and the authorities offer valuable inducements to settlers to encourage them in the prosecution of so useful a branch of industry. Tree planting in Manitoba must sooner or later be taken up seriously by the settler. Many of our hardiest and most valuable trees will no doubt succeed on the rich prairie lands of the province.

A BIG CUT.

The Northwestern Lumberman says:—There are no indications that the lumber trade that is assuming such proportions in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota will become less right away. The new Northwest promises to keep right along and induce settlers without number into its territory, and so long as that continues, so long the demand for lumber will keep up. The argument was used by many lumbermen in the fore part of the season, that so much lumber would go to the new country that the markets of the Mississippi valley would remain firm throughout the season. They said, "How can it be otherwise? There will be less lumber to distribute over the country adjacent to those markets." The result has proved that before a man bets his money he should look over the ground thoroughly. Last winter and spring a representative of the Lumberman travelled over great portions of the three great pine-producing states, and he announced that the mills everywhere were being put in a first-class shape—in short, in better shape than they were ever before—and to look out for an immense production of lumber the present season. It was no prediction but a plain statement of facts, and a statement that some have profited by. The stock on hand in the spring was unusually small, yet to-day there is more lumber on hand than was ever known at this time of year before. The mills, with their increased capacity, have been driven for all they were worth, and have turned out lumber almost without end. Should they keep up this gait until the close of the season, with no material increase in the demand for lumber, the country will be well prepared to stand a poor logging season for 1882-83.

The Soft Maple.

In a recent number of your paper is a notice of seed of this species, *Acer dary carpana*, being sent from Hamilton, Ont., to Manitoba, and calculations are based thereon as to a future grove in that far-off land. Well, the tree is hardly enough, but the seed is one of the most impatient; it must not become dry or it will not vegetate, hence the difficulty in transportation. The seeds of this species, like those of the Red Maple, are almost sprouting plants when they part from the mother tree, and need to be planted at once. The close relationship or analogy between the seed and the bud, pointed out by Dr. Harvey, is no where better shown, and it is worthy of observation.—J. A. Warder.

Saw-Dust.

This material is used for bedding in the stables of all our cities, and has quite taken the place of straw, which is reserved for feeding and other purposes in the arts. The refuse from our mills, planing machines and turning shops is eagerly sought and purchased for stable use, nor does there seem to be any prejudice against these materials. The waste of such matter in the streams is very injurious to the fish, and should be forbidden by statute.—J. A. Warder.

Mind to the Trees.

Before the removal of the old town of Cullen, a good many trees were planted in the peoples gardens. This was sometimes resented, but not openly. One day the forester called around to see how they were all thriving. The trees all looked well except the one man's garden. He was asked how his trees were not thriving like the rest. He replied: "I canna understand it, for I have been very kind to them, and taken them in every night."