



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. OCT. 16, 1882.

It is thought that half a dozen men have grabbed all the timber land on the north shore of Devil's lake, Dakota, and that the military survey for a reservation, lately ordered, is in their interest.

FIVE Menominee river companies have decided to cut a wagon road along the Michigamme at once, the intention being to cut some 30,000,000 feet of logs on that stream this winter, and camps are now being located.

A stock company has been organized at Muskogon by C. C. Ballinghurst, J. B. Champaigne, E. L. Davis and others, to engage in manufacturing shingles. The stock is \$30,000, and expect to make 400,000 shingles per day.

A spur track is being built from the Eau Claire Lumber Company's new mill, above Thorpe, Wis., to the Wisconsin & Minnesota railroad. Hardwood lumber will comprise a portion of the produce of this mill.

THE Chippewa Logging Company, Eau Claire, Wis., has bought from William Griffin, of Troy, N. Y., about 42,000,000 feet of pine standing upon land on the Little Elk and on the west fork of the Chippewa. The price was \$120,000.

THE Albany correspondent of the *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—Spruce and hemlock, from the Champlain canal have been received in good quantities, and the market has now a large stock all kinds, which will be kept up from continuous arrivals from the mills now well supplied with water.

THE Ottawa *Free Press* says:—Although Mr. Poupore has been appointed to the Crown timber agency at this city by the Dominion Government, he cannot act for Ontario or Quebec till the governments of those provinces formally enable him to do so. The Quebec Ministry will, of course, be agreeable, Mr. Chapleau having some time ago accepted the nomination of Mr. Poupore. Ontario remains to be heard from, but we are told that no difficulty is anticipated from that quarter.

AN Ontario merchant who has been on a visit to the Northwest, in a description of the neighborhood of Edmonton says:—"There is no pine, but the Norway spruce grows to a large size and makes good lumber. I saw sticks two feet in diameter, and any quantity can be had from the Beaver Hills for building purposes of from one to two feet in thickness."

MESSRS. Campbell, Campbell & McKenzie, of Lachute, P. Q., are putting up a new steam saw mill to cut 8,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. The foundations are built, and the timber for the building has arrived on the spot. The paper mills of Mr. I. C. Wilson, at the same place, are very busy, as are also the woolen mills, rope factory, and other industries of this thriving town.

AN Anoka, Minn., mill sawed a stick of timber 68 feet long 20 inches in diameter at the base, and 13 inches at the top, ordered for the electric mast at St. Paul. After being loaded safely on the cars, it rolled back, and 20 feet of the small end was broken off, demonstrating that there is many a slip. The entire pole is now spliced and planted at St. Paul, and is said to be over 100 feet in height.

NEARLY a century ago, when earthenware was coming into use, Robert Bloomfield wrote:—

"Trenchers for me, said I,
That look so clean upon the ledge,
And never mind a fall,
And never turn a sharp knife's edge—
But fashion rules us all."

The absolute wooden trencher is now being revived in the United States. A factory in North Carolina is said to be turning out 10,000 wooden plates a day.

THE *Winnipeg Sun* has a despatch dated Rat Portage, Oct. 2, which says:—An agent of a Minnesota lumbering firm arrived here on Saturday night from Fort Francis. He reports the discovery of fifty million feet of magnificent pine timber on the Little Fork River. It is probable the limits have already been secured at St. Paul, and that operations will commence this winter. This will prove a great advantage to Fort Francis, and must increase its trade immensely.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* of Bay City, Mich., says:—The fall demand for lumber having set in, exhibits a very gratifying condition of trade throughout the country. Prices are still maintained, with no apparent tendency towards a decline, and in fact, no good reasons for a decline can be given. It may be set down as an established fact that the boom in lumber will be continued unless a financial disaster should overtake the country generally, of which there is no probability.

J. B. BASSETT & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., have adopted a new method of handling lumber, doing away with a slow process that has all along been in vogue at the Minneapolis mills. Lumber has been hauled from the mills on wagons a distance of from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a quarter, where it was piled, and when dried, hauled a considerable distance to the planing-mill. Bassett & Co., now drop their lumber upon ordinary platform cars, and these are switched over the Manitoba line to the company's new yards, and side-tracked to the piling grounds. It is farther, but the expense is less.

THE following items are from the *St. John, N. B., Sun* of Sept. 30:—A new safe from Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, Ont., was placed in the Maritime Bank, yesterday afternoon.—Messrs. R. Roberts & Co., which partnership includes Mr. R. Roberts and the firm of Gunter & Co., of Indiantown, are building a shingle mill at Marble Cove for the purpose of saving cedar shingles. It is expected to be ready in about a month, and two machines will be put up to start with. The boiler is being manufactured by Messrs. D. McLachlan & Sons. Messrs. Gunter & Co. have been engaged in the cedar shingle business for some years, but they now find the trade going away from them, as the cedar from Aroostook is being carried away to the United States.

THE single cork oak tree at Tallahassee, Fla., was dismantled by a recent storm. It was 30 feet high and in a thrifty state. Some 25 years ago thousands of cork oak acorns were sent out by the patent office to California, for experimental purposes. Very few of them, though planted more from curiosity than otherwise, produced plants. There is one cork oak tree growing vigorously at Sonora City, one or two in Napa valley, and they are not infrequent in the southern section of the state. Those that are growing have attained considerable size and show a fine quality of bark.

It would appear that American walnut was in demand a long time ago, albeit it is to-day regarded as one of the woods of modern fashion. A correspondent writes us:—"Many years ago I was sent by my employers to Titusville, Penn., to buy black walnut, which was required for the making of some extensive counter tops. The title of the firm from which I bought was 'Hatch & Patch,' lumber dealers. I have always remembered the title by reason of its singularity." In those days the value of American walnut was at a low ebb. Modern taste in respect to woods has added enormously to its former value, and the time may not be far away when we may find American walnut ranking in value with mahogany.

THE *St. John Sun* says:—We hear of some extensive lumber purchases by Mr. Gibson in the last few days. It is said he has bought all of Mr. Murray's logs and deals—some 25,000,000 feet—and has taken all of Mr. Hamilton's season's cut, probably 3 to 4 millions more. These with his home supply and some 10 to 12 millions which he will buy from outports, will give Mr. Gibson probably 80 to 85 million feet for shipment this fall. A large tonnage will be required, of which sufficient for 20 to 25 million feet has already been secured. Deals are holding their price well in England, and freights, no doubt, will fall. It is altogether likely that both those who are selling at home now and the shippers to England will do well on what will go forward this fall.

LEGISLATION ON FORESTRY.

At the recent Forestry Congress at Montreal the following paper was read by Mr. P. J. U. Beaudry, of Beauharnois:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—Although I could not easily resist the temptation to comply with the invitation so gracefully wired me yesterday by the worthy vice-president of this Congress, I feel that I must beg from you a great amount of indulgence.

Accustomed to the quiet of my little study I am more familiar with the leaves of law books than with those of the forest kings. I feel as if I were treading an almost foreign ground where, besides, I must speak an almost foreign language. One thing only I can say: Have hopes, because I am of the opinion of he who said that any lecture should not last more than twenty minutes, and that with a strong recommendation to mercy.

The destruction of our forest trees has for some time past been a matter of regret to the artist and to the lover of the picturesque. It was sad, indeed, to see the bush growing steadily smaller every year, leaving the eye to wander over a barren plain, and this in a country where in Evangeline's time

"Stood the forest primeval,"

that bush where, in younger day, one had perhaps broken his best pen-knife in trying to commit to the bark of a friendly tree the name of a sweet companion.

But this is not the worst. Tender memories and the love for a beautiful landscape do not occupy much of the time of a mind whose sheltering locks are turning gray, and then the mind will turn to wider speculations and from the thinning of a favorite bush will drift to the wanton destruction of our far away forests, so important an element in the national prosperity, a destruction brought on either through fires started by guilty negligence or by wilful stubbornness, either by the indiscriminate hacking down of all trees within the conceded limits of Crown lands.

Now I am happy to say that, thanks to the unremitting efforts of a few patriotic minds,

another spirit prevades our legislation. If the movement be only continued for some years and gone into thoroughly, the fears of many will be removed.

In 1875 an act was passed authorizing the Crown to reserve some parts of the Crown lands which may be placed under regulated cutting.

The last session has given us two important statutes on the subject. We have one relating to the saving of pine timber on lands conceded by the Crown and one offering a premium for the planting of forest trees.

Should not the legislature go a step further? Why not also impose regulations upon the cutting on all timber limits sold by the Crown? Surely in a matter of such importance, the salary of a few keepers would not be of great weight.

One article in your programme points to the utility of roadside planting—an idea which for years I have done my best to promote, but an idea, which in many parts of Lower Canada, seems to be little understood. I remember about our little town a row of trees which used to line the property of a Scotch gentleman well known there; after his death the property went from hands to hands until it came to a very respectable, but not over bright farmer who cut down all these noble trees because, forsooth, they prevented his wife from watching the people go by.

Now, I know well that we live under a constitution claiming to leave the subject as untrammelled as possible, and I do not suppose that our wise men would care to pass a statute compelling every land owner to line his property with trees, but perhaps the honorable gentleman who, yesterday, presided at the Congress, and who has given the subject of Forestry so much of his valuable attention, perhaps he might find it possible to put in our municipal code some means of encouraging roadside planting. And I am sure that party politics would be laid aside if one could bring our people to make of the lonely country roads fine avenues of shade trees, beneficent alike to the sweltering wayfarer and to the poor dumb animals that I have often seen seeking, through very instinct, the thin shades of the rail fence when under the scorching sun in the pasture fields.

There is also the subject of bush fires, where legislation might improve existing matters. A penalty of fifty dollars and costs or three months seems to be rather inadequate if you bear in mind that some times such accidents as lighting a little fire in the bush have caused whole townships to be swept over by the fiery wave, which even threatened some of our cities.

Here would you allow me to leave legislation aside for a moment.

With regard to clearing lands for agriculture, I once, long ago, read of a scientific way of destroying stumps, which is perhaps worth studying and trying. I read that if a hole were bored in the heart of the stump—pretty deep—into which would be poured some sulphuric acid, carefully avoiding to burn the head of the opening, if then the whole were tightly covered with a flat headed piece of iron, the result would be that the stump within the ground would rot away in a short time leaving a rich manure to be turned over by the plough.

This theory is not new—is it true? I leave it to the experience of wiser men. But certainly if it be practicable it would put an end to dangers of bush fires from the clearing of lands.

I am done Mr. President; I have only to add my humble share of thanks to the Congress for having honored our Canada with this year's session and to hope that it will not be labor lost.

May we one day see our people, awakened to a clear idea of their interest, protect their forests—cultivate their bushes by cutting away the underbrush and giving air, light and strength to the trees—shade roads and, not last nor least to an artist's eye, make a green garden of our beautiful country.

MONTREAL NOTES.

The *Montreal Gazette* of October 6th, says:—A fair local demand is experienced for hard and soft lumber, more especially for the former, which is wanted for the American market. The stock of ash is somewhat small compared with