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## **The Wisconsin lumberman, devoted to the lumbering interests of the northwest. Volume I. Number 3 December, 1873**

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December, 1873

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THE

# Wisconsin Lumberman,

DEVOTED TO THE

LUMBERING INTERESTS OF THE NORTHWEST.

DECEMBER, 1873.

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MILWAUKEE:

THE WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN PUBLISHING CO.,  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 62 ONEIDA STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, \$2.00; Single Copies, 20 Cents.

# Ox Yokes AND Bows.

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## HEAVY SHAVED HICKORY BOWS

Made specially for use of Lumbermen, and superior to any heretofore offered in the Northwest. Sold by

W. F. WHITNEY,

254 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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### *TO ADVERTISERS.*

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IT is conceded by business men that advertising in class publications ensures greater returns for money invested than advertisements placed before the public in any other way or through other mediums. THE LUMBERMAN is the only journal in the State devoted exclusively to Lumbering interests, and is, even with the first number, widely circulated. It will find its way to the hands of every Lumberman and Manufacturer in the State, and will become one of the best Advertising Mediums in the West.

Examine our rates, and send any desired form of advertisement. Especial care and taste exhibited in display.

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## WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN.

VOL. I.—DECEMBER, 1873.—No. 3.

*MILWAUKEE AS A WHOLE-SALE MARKET.*

Lumbermen of the Wisconsin pineries are usually purchasers at wholesale. Their food supplies, out-fits for logging camps, tools for rafting, cabling, &c., are bought in large quantities. Much of this trade is given directly to Chicago. To those lumbermen who patronize the last-mentioned city almost exclusively, we would mention a few facts.

Milwaukee is nearer your place of business than Chicago, and recent railroad developments enable you to secure favorable freight rates. The recent monetary stringency which resulted in a wild panic throughout the larger commercial centers, had and is having less effect in Milwaukee than in any other eastern or western metropolis. The fact proves conclusively that the business of this city is on a much surer and safer financial foundation than that of rival places. We claim, then, that Milwaukee is a better creditor than Chicago, having shown, during the present troubles greater ability, proportionally, to carry safely and well her debtors. The same reasons which have enabled Milwaukee to deal leniently with her customers, have also been effective in establishing a repu-

tation for financial soundness which to-day places this city among the most desirable purchasers in eastern or foreign markets. The result is that our wholesale dealers are the most preferred buyers, and are enabled to secure favorable terms from the manufacturers or producers with whom they deal. There is, then, no question but that Milwaukee is to-day the best wholesale market of the west. It has less private indebtedness than any western city of equal business. It can make closer and better purchases, and is therefore enabled to give better time and prices to cash or credit buyers. It is well for lumbermen to investigate these truths and purchase where their money and credit can be made most available. It is also well for Milwaukee wholesale houses to understand that no class of manufacturers have better prospects for eventually meeting all liabilities, than the lumbermen of the northwest. Crippled as they now are by the unparalleled stringency of the monetary affairs of the country, they will certainly come out of the panic first and best of all the different classes of creditors. Their very inability to successfully carry on extended business this winter will result most favorably, and ensures profitable

remuneration for what is now considered unsaleable stock on hand.

The recent lease of the Milwaukee & Northern railway by the Wisconsin Central company, insures better facilities for transportation to the eastern, central and northern portions of the State, than have ever before been possible, and we look to that fact alone to largely increase Milwaukee's trade with the people of the pineries. The business men of this city have never before—and may never again—have so favorable an opportunity for establishing satisfactory and lasting commercial relations with northern Wisconsin, and it is to be hoped the present situation will be fully understood and used.

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### BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Engineers differ in their opinions and theories concerning the different causes of steam boiler explosions. The theories held by machinists, engineers and scientists are so materially different that Congress has wisely seen fit to appropriate \$100,000 as a sum to be expended in experiments which shall discover, if possible, the real causes of boiler explosions. With that view a committee was appointed at the last session of Congress to use the amount appropriated in careful and judicious experiments and tests; and the committee have already so far progressed with their labors as to be nearly ready for actual experiments. It is proposed to systematize the tests as follows:

1st. In reference to explosions caused by gradual increase of steam pressure,

There are two principal theories relative to this question; one class of engineers claiming that it is impossible to explode a boiler by gradual increase of steam pressure, as the weakest point in the plate will be first to give way; another class believe, on the contrary, that all explosions are caused directly by a gradual increase of, or over-pressure.

2nd. A test relative to explosions caused by insufficient water in the boiler, and overheating of the boiler plates, causing a great and sudden generation of steam.

On this point, also, practical machinists differ; some holding that true boiler explosions are caused by low water, as it is supposed, in consequence thereof, that the steam and boiler plates become so over-heated that if cold water is pumped in the generation of steam becomes so sudden as to produce a pressure capable of exploding the best boilers. Others hold that explosions from that cause would be impossible, and maintain that if cold water is pumped in it will only lead to leaks that will relieve, instead of increase, the pressure.

3rd. An experiment in regard to boilers wherein deposits of sediment have occurred on the inner surface below the fire line.

It is supposed by some that deposits or incrustations simply weaken that particular spot of the boiler incrustated, while others claim that the sudden clearing off of the deposit exposes overheated surface to an extent sufficient to cause sudden generation of steam, producing the explosion.

4th. In relation to the generation of explosive gases within the boiler.

One class of scientists hold that certain explosive gases may be so engendered, while perhaps better chemists would deny the possibility of a generation of explosive gas from the conditions of low water and over-heated boiler plates.

5th. Experiments relative to electrical action.

There is little doubt but what electric force is generated by steam boilers, but a difference of opinion is maintained as to its effect in causing explosions. One class of engineers holding that a large number of explosions are caused directly by electric action, while others argue that any superabundance of such force is carried away by the natural conductors surrounding boilers.

6th. This test will relate to explosions which are believed by some to occur through the supposed percussive action of the water in case a rupture of the boiler has occurred above the water line. One class believing that such force could not be sufficient to explode the boiler as the percussive force would only be equal to the pressure on the water at the time the rupture of the boiler occurred.

7th. An experiment relative to the effect produced by the water being deprived of its air. It being well known that water may, under certain conditions, be heated far above the natural boiling point before it passes off steam, it is supposed that when such circumstance does occur the expulsion of steam from the water is so sudden as to produce explosion.

Undoubtedly very many explosions are attributable to this cause.

8th. Experiments will be made with reference to explosions supposed to be caused by the spheroidal condition of the water. For instance: where the boiler plate is extremely heated, and there is little water within the boiler, the particles of water may assume a spheroidal shape and be driven from point to point within the boiler until they are instantaneously converted into steam, thereby causing the explosion. Extremely exceptionable cases, if any such there be.

9th. A very important test regarding the theory that the water is repelled from overheated portions of the fire-exposed boiler plates, and in returning again to its original level or position, steam is generated in sufficient quantities to cause an explosion.

The commissioners will also endeavor to determine the best form and construction for safety-valves. Arrangements have been perfected at Sandy Hook for these tests and requirements, and soon, it is to be hoped, the commission will be enabled to make their reports to the satisfactory solution of many vexed questions on boiler explosions.

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A prominent banker and lumberman of Saginaw has given as his opinion that, comparatively, nothing will be done in the matter of logging this winter; but that lumbermen will gradually make collections through the winter and having few expenditures, will be flush with currency next spring.

*THE AMOUNT OF LOGGING TO  
BE DONE THIS WINTER.*

In a recent number of a prominent commercial journal we find a report port which is certainly erroneous. We quote:

From interviews with prominent dealers and the advices of our correspondents we are led to believe that a species of deception and concealment is going on among lumbermen the effects of which, unless it is checked in time, may be found widely disastrous. Under the expectation that there is going to be a scarcity in the spring, operators are preparing to get out large quantities of logs. They profess at the same time to intend getting out only one-half or one-third as many as are actually held in view. "I tell folks about here," said a prominent Fond du Lac lumberman to a visitor, "that I shall cut three millions, but, between you and me, I mean to cut six." The same reports come from several points in Michigan. If this policy is persisted in the parties to it will find that they have overreached themselves and prices in the spring will be lower than ever, instead of, as they should be, high enough to remunerate dealers for the losses of the past unprofitable season."

The conclusion arrived at by our contemporary in the last sentence quoted, is correct; but evidently the preceding statements are calculated to mislead those who are not aware of the real condition of affairs in our northern pineries. There are, doubtless, some few small loggers here and there who, having more money at their command than they have ever before invested in lumbering operations, now propose to take advantage of existing circumstances and apply a larger proportion of their ready means, than usual, in logging. But it is a *fact* that the great majority of manufacturers and lumbermen in the pineries of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota *cannot if they would en-*

*gage extensively in logging this winter, for the simple reason that they haven't the money to do it.* Eight weeks ago, when it was supposed that at least a fair proportion of notes due in October and November would be paid, lumbermen calculated on doing about fifty per cent. of their usual winter's work. It is now a fact that only a small proportion of notes due then have been paid, and their calculations are reduced until we find that most reliable information will only warrant a statement that from eighteen to twenty per cent. of the usual work will be accomplished. The capital of manufacturers is bound up in the piles of lumber at their mills, in rafts on the rivers, in yards at the different markets, in notes of retail dealers who are just now unable to meet the demands against them. It is with difficulty that money sufficient to meet even the daily expenses of the household and of keeping idle teams on hand (as is the case in many instances) is obtained; and we assert without fear of contradiction, that comparatively wealthy men find it necessary to borrow means for their current daily expenses. There is no danger of lumbermen resorting to tricks or stratagems in this crisis. They are simply unable to log extensively just now and find encouragement only in the *fact* that so little will be done this winter that next season shall bring them remunerative prices for the lumber they now have on hand. Lumbermen undoubtedly appreciate the truth that it is better to let their timber remain standing than to cut it at present prices of lumber, and

also that prices can only be advanced by a material reduction in the quantity manufactured the past two seasons; yet if they desired to engage in logging extensively this winter, it would be impossible for them to do so.

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### THE LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN'S advocacy of a "Wisconsin Lumbermen's Association," is meeting with support from different localities in the State, where the need of such an organization is felt and appreciated. The *Shawano Journal* is strongly in favor of an idea of the matter and says, editorially:

"It is a thing the State much needs. The wealth of the northern half, at least depends largely on the lumber produced and sold. Without an Association, lumbermen are required to pander to the will of those who purchase. They work on the independent plan, too often in opposition to each other, and are sometimes much the poorer by reason of it. By a common business, men are generally drawn into a brotherhood. Ideas are circulated which were never thought of before by many whom they would especially benefit, and by a formation of this kind, general information will be easier obtained. The power of the manufacturer will be equalized by that gained by the lumberman. The above are a few of the results to be gained by an Association of Lumbermen. There is no occasion at present for mentioning more. There is not a man in that business who cannot readily see the importance of a union of this kind, and we hope to see the interest beginning to be excited, in this and other vicinities, grow and develop into an organization, fruitful to all concerned."

As suggested in the last number of the WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN, MADISON will, during the session of the legislature, be a most fitting place to call an assemblage of lumbermen from different portions of the State for the purpose of organizing an Association, and we doubt not but a call for such a meeting, made by a few prominent manufacturers, would meet with a hearty response from every lumbering district in the State.

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### THE WOODBURY CLAIM.

Mr. Joseph Woodbury, of Boston, claims to have invented, in 1848, what is known as the yielding pressure bar and rotary cutter, now in practical use in nearly every planing mill in the country. Mr. Woodbury in 1848 petitioned for a patent on his machine or the principle of its construction, but such petition was rejected by the Commissioner of Patents. Again in 1870, after a lapse of twenty-two years, Mr. Woodbury applies for letters patent and is successful in his demand. He now, therefore, claims a royalty of \$10 on every such machine now in use, and 20 cents per thousand feet on all lumber dressed by the planers on which these improvements are used. The claim of Mr. Woodbury amounts, it is said, to upwards of \$20,000,000, and is a matter in which every planing-mill proprietor is directly interested. Gen. Butler and other prominent legal minds, are retained by the claimant, while an association which has been formed to resist this monstrous scheme, has employed Mr. Drew, of Washington, and other



lawyers of ability. It is hoped and reasonably expected, that cause for impeachment of the patent can be shown, as it can certainly be proved that pressure bars of similar construction were in actual use as early as 1844; also that in 1845 the principle of this invention was patented by Messrs. B. Brown and J. S. L. Hunt. Further, that the lapse of 22 years between Mr. Woodbury's first and second applications was a practical abandonment of his claim. At all events, every planing-mill proprietor and manufacturer of lumber is interested in combining to defeat this scheme, and should not hesitate to join the association which has been formed to resist Mr. Woodbury's claim. The case involves claims to such an extent that the very best legal attainments will be brought in requisition, and undoubtedly more thorough and perfect understanding of the patent laws of the country will result from the progress of this suit.

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#### AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

It is well known by every person at all familiar with steam boilers and steam pipes, that serious difficulties frequently arise from the formation of an incrustation upon the inner surface of boilers, pipes or flues, occasioned by the deposit of the sediment or impurities of the water used.

In localities where the water is strongly impregnated with lime a calcareous deposit will adhere to the iron sometimes forming an incrustation, in the course of a few years, an eighth of an inch in thickness. The incrustation is so perfectly a non-

conductor of heat that the boiler plate may even become red hot and yet the water is not heated to the boiling point. Many attempts have been made to prevent or remedy the difficulty, but without success; now, however, a gentleman from Bay City, Michigan, Mr. Daniel Burns, is said to have made a discovery which promises to be of great value in removing these incrustations either in boilers, or pipes used for heating purposes. The preparation discovered by Mr. Burns is called "Theine" and acts upon the sediment deposited in such manner as to remove it without injury to the metal. The substance "Theine" is a vegetable preparation and has been already thoroughly tested in Detroit; according to the *Detroit Tribune*, the preparation accomplished all that it was claimed it would do, and the results of the experiments there tried were entirely satisfactory. If upon further trial Mr. Burn's discovery is proved to be what it is represented, it will soon be in general use in every establishment in the country where steam is used either as a motive or heating power.

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From Peshtigo we learn that the lumber camps to be operated in that locality this winter will be few indeed; that the mills have all shut down, and that general dullness in business matters is evident.

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To the *Eau Claire Free Press* is the WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN indebted for valuable extracts. We invariably find the information published in that journal exceptionably accurate, well expressed, and timely in its suggestions.

## THE LUMBER TRADE OF MILWAUKEE.

In the last issue of the WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN we referred to the lumber trade of Milwaukee in a disparaging but truthful manner, and now have opportunity of again presenting interesting facts for the consideration of business men.

Manufacturers are now shipping lumber from Stevens Point, on the Wisconsin river, direct to Chicago by way of the Wisconsin Central and Chicago & Northwestern railroads, at a cost of \$38.50 per car load of ten tons.

The same lumber can be placed in Milwaukee, by way of the Wisconsin Central and Milwaukee & Northern railroads at \$25.00 per car load of ten tons, or for \$13.50 less per car load than it can be shipped to Chicago. A saving of at least \$1.50 per thousand. Is not the fact a significant one that should meet the attention of Milwaukee dealers? In a recent number of the *Milwaukee Journal of Commerce*, we find an article so complete in its reference to this matter that we present it entire:

The *Stevens Point Journal* of the 8th inst., produces an extended article entitled "Shipping Lumber" whereby it is made to appear that lumber is now shipped from the Wisconsin river pinery to Chicago at favorable profits notwithstanding the direct competition of Oshkosh and Fond du Lac; and that already the manufacturers at Stevens Point are preparing for extended business with Chicago dealers. The article also furnishes a statement of freight rates whereby we learn that the cost of shipping a car load of ten tons from Stevens Point to Chicago is \$38.50. It further states that the rates per car load of ten tons to Milwaukee, is \$30.00. The last statement is seriously erroneous and calculated to work injury to the lumber trade of this city.

Last summer, through the proper judgment and discrimination of the general freight department of the Milwaukee & Northern railway, lumber freights to Milwaukee were fixed at \$25 from Stevens Point. Temporarily, in the early autumn, the rates were raised \$5 per car load.

When the Chicago & Northwestern Air Line was completed that company endeavored to dominate the rates and insisted that the freights from Menasha to Milwaukee by the Milwaukee & Northern should be raised so as to make the rate from Stevens Point \$32 per car. This ruling was resisted by the Milwaukee & Northern and has resulted in their again renewing the last summer rate of \$25 from Stevens Point, making the cost of shipping lumber from Stevens Point to Milwaukee *thirteen dollars and fifty cents less* per car load, than from Stevens Point to Chicago. It should also be understood by shippers from the Green Bay or Wisconsin river pineries that lumber from their localities can be shipped direct to Chicago by the Milwaukee & Northern as cheaply as by any other route.

These are facts which we particularly wish to impress upon the minds of the lumbermen of the Wisconsin river pinery, the *Stevens Point Journal*, and the business men of Milwaukee.

A consideration of these statements will impress our thinking business men with new and favorable ideas concerning the future of the lumber trade of Milwaukee and should lead to immediate and thorough commercial relations between the lumbermen of our northern pineries and our city dealers.

Already the equitable management of the Milwaukee & Northern railway has produced good effect as witnessed in the increase of trade between Milwaukee and the western markets, and the manufacturers of the northwestern pineries are now enabled to reach St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joe at less rates than ever before, through the facilities of shipment offered by that corporation. The consolidation of that road with the Wisconsin Central cannot fail to advance the interests of Milwaukee as a great lumber mart. We call upon the business men of Milwaukee to make good use of the opportunity now placed before them, whereby they may secure a fair proportion of that trade which is annually enriching Chicago to the extent of millions of dollars and constitutes a chief feature of her business prosperity

and wealth. The lumber trade of Milwaukee should increase by thousands of car loads during next season, and at least 3,000 vessels should unload cargoes of lumber at new and extended wharfs. Let our business men realize that the Wisconsin Central railroad already penetrates a wilderness of pine and hardwood timber for a distance of ninety miles beyond the crossing of the Wisconsin, and that the amount of lumber to come down over the line of that road in the future will be enormous; let them make an effort to control (through what is now a Milwaukee road) the lion's share which is their due, of that trade.

To the manufacturers of the Green Bay and Wisconsin river pineries we would say: At least examine the opportunities offered for reaching market by the Milwaukee & Northern railway before making large contracts for the winter's shipments, and don't throw away from \$1.50 to \$2 per M., on your lumber these hard times for you can't afford to do it.

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### THE BOILER TESTS.

An engineer who is interested with thousands of others in the forthcoming boiler tests, writes a singular experience to the *New York Sun* as follows:

*To the Editor of the Sun:*

SIR—Every one "knows his own business best," and a reporter could not be expected to understand or appreciate the value of the experiments which were so funnily reported in the *Sun* the other day. I could not do without the *Sun*, and I enjoy keenly its way of putting things; but I think that a paper which is read by nine out of every ten engineers who ever read a paper, should not burlesque a matter so grave to every engineer and of so much importance to the safety of human life as is an attempt to find out the cause of boiler explosions. I have been an engine driver for fifteen years, and to a certain extent a boiler is a mystery to me, though I have given a great deal of anxious thought and study to the matter. Of course, therefore, I love

to live and don't want to be blown up. Perhaps one incident in my experience will put my meaning plainer than I can in any other way. It was 6 o'clock. I had seventy-five pounds of steam on my boiler. I was in a hurry to get away. I raised the safety valve, and stood impatiently before the steam gauge watching the pressure as it went down. It got down to forty pounds, and I heard a noise I hope I shall never hear again. A hole in the leg of the boiler had blown out, and the wonder is that it did not "rip" and an explosion ensue. Why did that boiler stand seventy-five pounds to the square inch and five minutes afterward blow out at forty? Theories are cheap. "Engineer" (who writes like a politician) calls the matter a "roaring farce." Instead of grumbling at \$50,000 I hope I may bear my share of a \$50,000,000 appropriation if it can help to teach us how to make a boiler safe.

ENGINEER No. 2.

BROOKLYN, NOV. 11.

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### PROTECTION OF TIMBER IN EUROPE.

In Europe, as in this country, apparently inexhaustible supplies of timber for building purposes and for fuel have been recklessly cut away, without any provision having been made for their renewal. In England timber is now jealously guarded, and farmers have commenced to plant trees, in the reasonable expectation that they will prove a valuable inheritance to their sons when the great forests of Norway, the timber from which is now being used for ship building, shall have been used. It is stated, on the authority of the statistics collected by the government, that there are a greater number of acres under Scotch pine now than at any other period in Scotland's history, notwithstanding the immense quantity that has been cut down to be used as lumber. Much of the pine included in the statistics, however, will not be available for many years, the larches are therefore being planted, as they are of rapid growth and yield good timber.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

### EFFECT OF THE PANIC ON MANUFACTURES AND LABOR.

There are indications that the mystery of the situation is clearing away and that correct conclusions may now be drawn. Perhaps no one circumstance more clearly illustrates the real financial condition of the country than that of the great sale inaugurated by H.B. Claffin & Co., of New York. No sooner was it known that prices in the dry goods line had materially fallen, than a great flood of greenbacks poured over the desks of that establishment. Country merchants and retail dealers generally, immediately found money sufficient to purchase at cash sales more goods than was their usual custom at credit prices. Stewart's and other important houses followed the example of reduced prices, and the same results that attended Claffin's announcement, followed. One fact was clearly proved. The small dealers had money. We are led, therefore, to conclude that the present panic is not altogether due to an actual scarcity of money and that there is in reality an abundance for the commercial necessities of the country. It is safe to assert that this is a panic of fear and mistrust, not of actual embarrassment so far as the average business man is concerned. It has assumed more the form of a panic of prices than that of an actual scarcity of money. The failure of Jay Cooke & Co. was the storm signal which every business man heeded. Those who were about venturing upon the commercial sea returned quietly to a safe position. Preparations for fall trade and business which only a day before were progressing, ceased by order of cautiousness. Business men were frightened and the one thought uppermost in their minds was to hold tightly every dollar in their possession. Every dollar that was paid out in cancellation of indebtedness was carefully compared

with the one received as a credit. Manufacturers saw that a decline in prices must result, and mills and manufactories were closed entirely or run at half capacity. Wholesale and retail purchasers feared to buy. Consumers waited and are waiting for the bottom prices. Business stagnation has resulted, thousands of laborers are thrown out of employment, a winter season is upon us, and *fear* of calamity is resulting in calamity itself. The situation is most disastrous at present to the labor of the country, for the simple reason that employment has partially ceased and there can be no hopes of its renewal until the business of the country is settled on the basis of low prices to which we are certainly and very judiciously drifting. In many cases prices have already fallen to a safe foundation and business in these particular lines is slowly improving. Heavy individual losses have occurred and must occur through the complete rottenness of the credit system of the country, but such losses are felt and sustained by those who have been considered the great manufacturing and monetary concerns of the country and not by the average business man. The lesser wholesale and retail dealers have, undoubtedly, money sufficient to meet all liabilities and also to proceed in a careful and legitimate manner with their business. But they are as yet fearful, and uncertain as to when they shall again renew commercial activity, and therefore hold the capital which is usually in service at this season of the year, tightly in their grasp. There is but one course for manufacturers and laborers to pursue—they must wait. Only when prices have so settled as to be at par with the value of reduced cost of production, will commercial activity be again resumed. The value of a greenback dollar has enhanced in proportion as the credit system has been ignored. Wages have suffered an apparent depreciation. The only actual loss is

through the stopping of employment. It may take all winter to regulate prices and dispel the existing fears, but prospects now indicate that by January 1st there will be a permanent renewal of business life on a more certain and perfect commercial basis than we have ever before enjoyed in our history as a nation. Manufacturers are compelled, then, to produce at less cost than at any time since the war began. Laborers must work for less wages than they have before received, and calculate that the reduction is not for a day or a month or a year, but for the whole period of sound business transactions. They will be remunerated by decreased cost of living, or in other words, by the increased value of the national currency, resulting from at least a partial overthrow of the worst credit system which has ever sapped the blood of a nation's business life. There can be no diminution in the consumption of material or products. There must be, however, in the cost of manufacturing. And just as soon as the various prices of the country are thoroughly regulated on the new basis, just so soon will manufacturing progress, labor find employment and commercial activity be resumed.

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An inventive Frenchman has constructed a machine for producing wood carvings, equal in delicacy to the best handiwork. The innumerables used must be expensive; and would necessitate large amounts of carvings exactly similar.

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One firm that we have heard of propose to log as extensively this season as last. We refer to Moiles Bros. of Saginaw, Mich. According to the Saginaw *Enterprise* that firm have operated as follows: 1870, 1,500,000 feet of logs; 1871, 7,100,000 feet; 1872, 7,300,000 feet. This season they contemplate cutting 7,500,000 feet.

### THE MISSISSIPPI MARKETS.

The average grade of lumber is so entirely unsalable at anything like saving prices, that manufacturers who have had lumber in the raft at the different markets on the Mississippi were obliged to adopt what will prove to be the very best course they could have pursued and pile their boards, to their own account, in the different yards. A large amount of lumber which would now, but for the stringency in financial affairs, have met with ready sale, is therefore being stored by the original manufacturers. Every fact of statistics proves that there is no great overstock of lumber at the Mississippi markets but that every board which the original manufacturer is able to hold will remain in his possession until the condition of the money market allows the lumber trade to again resume its natural activity. The length of time which will elapse before that activity is renewed, depends entirely upon the condition of monetary affairs, and not upon the increase of the natural demand, which would now be all that is desired but for the recent panic. Those manufacturers who are enabled to hold their lumber through the present troubles, will find themselves amply repaid for the amount of capital which has seemingly remained dormant. Already the retail dealers are displaying considerable anxiety to control all the lumber possible through credit, and manufacturers are wise in refusing their offers. The small amount to be logged this winter ensures a great advancement in prices next season; and fortunate are they who can hold

their lumber until the spring demand is created. The fact, which is now becoming generally known, that not over 18 per cent. of the usual amount of logging is to be done in the northern pineries this winter, is developing a healthfulness in the lumber trade which will soon be apparent.

### HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The *Michigan Lumberman*, published at Muskegon, one of the most valuable publications of its class, in the course of a thoughtful review of the situation of the lumbering interests of the west, says:

Much of our work has been overdone for the past two years, especially, that relating to the lumber interests of the west, inasmuch as men of all shades, and capital of all grades, rushed with indiscriminate haste into the arena of magnificent ventures in hopes of munificent returns proving magnificent only in real slaughter.

The closing season will not be as disastrous to the bona fide operators as was believed to be threatened, for nature has closed the floating avenues so that the immense overstock cut will be totally innocuous to the trade, while the paucity of lumber in country yards will create a fair demand, for what is yet left in the hands of manufacturers and large dealers, at remunerating prices, providing our financial institutions disentangle themselves fully from their unfortunate muddle with ponderous fancy stocks and intractable stockbrokers, and then as they ought always do, extend necessary aid to the movers of legitimate trade.

Of the lumber product of 1873 there is not a surplus, and all who are able to hold manufactured stock for the next three months will, in our estimation reap a rich harvest.

We have repeatedly said we believed the stringency would have ultimately a decidedly beneficial affect upon the allimate of lumbermen in Michigan and other pine growing states, and the same expressious will doubtless hold good in relation to all other legitimate industries in the west. Even now while we write currency is pouring into all various western localities

where there are accumulations of grain awaiting eastern transportation, and hurriedly too, for it will be but a short period before water shipments for the season must cease altogether. We have no doubt the same rush of currency into the lumber regions of Michigan to pick up all available lumber accessible to means of transportation will take place in less than two months from this date, (let all panic croakers stick a pin here) and even less reluctantly than we have reason to think it is now seeking the western ports. One fact that we have all along through the season noted is, that all our industrial interest have been at least two months late, consequently the business we have ordinarily transacted in the month of September and October have been incontinently deferred to November and December, and however late it may be it must yet be done. We feel impelled to say to all legitimate lumbermen that "you who can pile up and keep your lumber these two months to come without contract will early thereafter become fully satisfied that it was wisdom's counsel that required it.

The *Boston Lumber Trade* must be in error when it states:

"There was received at St. Louis during the year 1872, 15,625 M feet of lumber by river, and 9,855 M by railroad. 62 M laths by railroad and 950 M by river; during the year, 9,098 car loads of lumber were exported, and 6,537 M feet were shipped by river."

There are single firms in the Wisconsin and Minnesota pineries who annually run by river to St. Louis nearly or quite the amount given by the *Lumber Trade* as the total receipt by river. The statement made in the above quotation would imply that 25,480,000 feet was the total receipt of lumber at St. Louis during 1872, yet places the amount of export, by railway alone, ("9,098 car loads") at about 70,000,000. Upon examination of its statement our contemporary will see that the error is self-evident.

### THE RED RIVER RAFT.

There is now a certain prospect that the great raft, which has been an obstruction to the Red river, in Louisiana, ever since the advent of white men in this country, will soon be removed, and that navigation will be opened for steamers from Shreveport, La., to Jefferson, Texas. The history of the raft and the attempts to remove it are exceedingly interesting. In 1805, the obstruction of logs reached one hundred miles. Since that time rafts have formed at various points in the river near Shreveport. One of these was removed by Capt. Shreve in 1830, by the help of a congressional appropriation, and another between 1840 and 1844, under a government contract by Gen. Williamson. In 1854, the raft region extended only twelve miles, and that time Captain Fuller, aided by a congressional appropriation of \$150,000, attempted to remove it. At the end of two years, however, the appropriation had been exhausted and nothing accomplished, and, the work being abandoned, the obstruction began to increase.

The present raft region extends thirty-five miles, from a point forty miles above Shreveport to the Arkansas state line, and contained, before the present work commenced, nearly fifty rafts from one-eighth of a mile to a mile in length, and occupying the entire width of the river, navigation only being accomplished through the bayous around the raft, but, as these were only available at very high water, navigation was insignificant. In 1871 the attention of the engineering department was again directed to this work, and an appropriation of \$10,000 having been made by congress, the work of preliminary surveying was intrusted to Lieutenant Woodruff, who completed it in 1872, and submitted plans and specifications for the removal of the raft, whereupon an appropriation of \$150,000 was made. The plans were accepted, and Lieutenant Woodruff reached the raft region in January last with a snag-boat, two crane-boats and all the necessary machinery for his work. The following description shows the difficulties to be overcome.

Logs, roots and snags of every description had been crowded and jammed into a tangled mass, becoming more compact each year as the pressure from above increased. Annual freshets had brought down mud and deposited it in and over this mass until, in places, the raft itself

had become entirely covered with earth, small islands or "tow-heads," thus being formed. Upon these tow-heads were growing trees, usually willows, three feet and more in circumference.

In addition to the removal of logs by sawing and cutting, blasting powder was used, but it did not prove of any use. Dynamite was then tried, but failed, refusing to explode even with an electrical exploder. At last nitro glycerine was brought into use, and it never failed to do its work thoroughly. All that remains to be done now is the blowing out of some tow-heads and improving certain points in the channel, which will be accomplished in a few weeks. The obstruction of centuries will then have been removed by the skill and perseverance of Lieutenant Woodruff. The saddest part of the record of this great work is that Lieutenant Woodruff has not lived to finish it, having died of yellow fever at Shreveport, October 1.

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### THE OLDEST TIMBER IN THE WORLD.

Probably the oldest timber in the world which has been subjected to the use of man, is that which is found in the ancient temples of Egypt. It is found in connection with stone work which is known to be at least four thousand years old. This wood, and the only wood used in the construction of the temple, is in the form of ties, holding the end of one stone to another in its upper surface. When two blocks were laid in place, then it appears that an excavation about an inch deep was made into each block, into which an hour glass shaped tie was driven. It is therefore very difficult to force any stone from its position. The ties appear to have been the tamarisk, or shittim wood, of which the ark was constructed, a sacred tree in ancient Egypt, and now very rarely found in the valley of the Nile. Those dovetailed ties are just as sound now as on the day of their insertion. Although fuel is extremely scarce in that country, these bits of wood are not large enough to make it an object with Arabs to heave off layer after layer of heavy stone for so small a prize. Had they been of bronze, half the old temples would have been destroyed years ago, so precious would they have been for various purposes.—*Exchange*.

## THE LUMBER INTERESTS OF LA CROSSE.

*From the Milwaukee Journal of Commerce.*

The leading industry of La Crosse is the manufacture of pine lumber. In this branch it is one of the leading markets of the country. The largest mill that your reporter visited is that of the La Crosse Lumber Company. It is as large as any of the western mills, at any rate none that your reporter has visited can compare with it in size and capacity. It is unlike most lumber mills. It does not wear the traditional rough, dirty appearance, and its machinery is less complicated. It is as neat as an old maid's kitchen. Every little piece of machinery occupies its proper place and its walls and ceilings are neatly painted. The mill is 86x156 feet, built upon heavy foundations and substantially constructed. Two rotaries and two gangs do the cutting of the logs, while a lath and shingle mill, together with the edgers, cut and shape them for all purposes. They waste nothing but sawdust, which is burned in the engines, so that they don't even waste that. In company with Mr. F. A. Copeland, the bookkeeper of the establishment, your reporter visited the various parts of the mill, and saw a great log about three feet in diameter hauled up from the river and placed in position to be chewed up by a rotary. Then in a moment one part of it was slowly working through a gang while the remainder slid off on rollers and was sawed into proper chunks for shingles and the outside pieces slid off in another direction and were cut into lath. In less than two minutes from the time it left the water part of it lay in boards on the top of a huge pile, part was being stacked in bundles upon a great pile of lath by the river, and the shingle packers were rapidly binding away some of it in shingles, while the flames beneath the boilers were consuming the balance. The capacity of the mill is about 200,000 feet of lumber, 60,000 shingles and 50,000 lath in ten hours. It cuts 15,000,000 feet of lumber per year. The machinery is operated by two engines of 600 and 100 horse power, respectively.

There are many other mills but they possess no special merit over all our great mills, and therefore it is scarcely worth while describing their workings.

C. L. Colman's mills cut about 9,000,000 per year. John Paul's cut about 7,000,000. The mill belonging to the Packet company cuts 5,000,000. Robert Ross turns out about 5,000,000 feet, and Still & Amber manufacture somewhat over 4,000,000.

The interest of La Crosse in pine is largely in advance of our other cities. There are several parties here who own forty thousand acres and some of them more. Many eastern parties have also considerable money in La Crosse pine lands. Much of the lumber is rafted down the river, not one half of the logs are cut here. They are sold in the raft and cut further down the river. The lumbermen here are confident that the supply of logs will not diminish during their life times, at least.

In a recent number of an exchange we find the following statement:

"In a description of the vegetation of the bottom lands, Mr. Robert Ridgway gives numerous particulars respecting the dimensions and habit of the forest trees of the lower Wabash. These number nearly one hundred species, of which about seventy exceed 40 feet in height, about fifty exceed 70 feet, and nearly thirty are known to reach or exceed the height of 100 feet. The ordinary height reached by the forest mass is about 130 feet; and above this general level occasional trees rise to an altitude of 200 feet, or perhaps more."

We would ask by what method of mathematical calculation it can be shown that of one hundred species of forest trees, seventy (species) exceed 40 feet in height, fifty (species) exceed 70 feet, and nearly thirty (species) reach or exceed the height of 100 feet? Also by what rule of proportion the ordinary height of the forests mass is made to average 130 feet. The statement made by our exchange is so palpable careless that criticism is needed.



## LUTE A. TAYLOR.

From the Mil. Journal of Commerce, Nov. 12.

Lute A. Taylor died suddenly yesterday morning at his home in La Crosse of congestion of the lungs. His profession—the press—will receive the tidings of this break in its foremost rank with a deeper sentiment than that with which it chronicles the death of ordinary men of prominence. Lute Taylor's was probably the best known name of any in his profession in this state. He was professionally known for his strong, clear mind, his earnest convictions, his shrewd, plain sense, his sympathetic scholarship, and for a fraternal, kindly humor that subsidized all his attributes and assauged even the asperities of his polemic writings. The editor is steadily learning, we prefer to believe, that good nature in argument for the conviction of the public, is better than rhetoric or wit, better even than logic or the necessary ammunition of facts. It is to other attributes what the helm is to the hull. Good nature implies faith, faith large and particular, faith in one's convictions, faith in the direction and utility of one's work—faith in affairs, in the capacity of everything human to be reformed and bettered, faith in the destiny of the world to work out through tribulation its own salvation. This was the essential attribute of Lute Taylor's writing, which gave him probably a wider influence outside of party lines than that wielded by any other Wisconsin writer.

Mr. Taylor was personally known to a wide circle. He was incapable of making an enemy, yet his character possessed no neutral traits. Those who knew him counted on his friendship and experienced only active sentiments of regard for him. With a happy faculty of accessibility, he possessed a measure of dignity that warned the most flippant never to presume. Ridiculous frequently in action, he was always admirable in thought. He was as strong in his mental as in his personal characteristics. He had an imperfection of utterance that would have proved a serious disability to another man. It became an element of power to him and seemed equally to lend gravity to his thoughtful observations and to make his drolleries indescribably laughable. In many a good story about Lute Taylor that shall long have currency to illustrate his genial virtues, this peculiarity invariably plays its part. A hundred good fellows in this state to-day who

mourn his death as a personal loss, find it impossible to think of Lute Taylor without a smile.

Nothing, in either his profession or in the social circle which his death has bereaved, can fill his place, unless it be the pleasant memories and the wholesome influence of his character and life.

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CONSOLIDATION OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN R'YS.

The consolidation of the Wisconsin Central and the Milwaukee & Northern railways, by a ninety-nine year lease of the latter to the former, places under one management with headquarters in Milwaukee 450 miles of track through, commercially speaking, the most interesting portion of this great state. There is yet to be completed between this city and Ashland, the future iron depot of the lake region, a gap of about fifty miles. From Ashland south the road is built to a distance of twenty-five miles, with several expensive bridges and ore docks on a large scale. Milwaukee by virtue of this consolidation becomes the point of manufacture and distribution for the vast iron and lumber resources of the state which the policy of our preceding railroads has altogether ignored. The direct benefits of the consolidation of these continuous lines of well-built, well-located roads to the trade of this city and state are obviously very great. Among the ultimate results it is reasonable to count the construction of a third competing line from Milwaukee to Chicago and the realization of through freight bills by the Michigan Central and its eastern connections, making a new great trunk line between Boston and the northwest.

The Wisconsin Central is backed by some of the strongest capitalists and soundest financiers of Boston. It has been opposed in every step of its progress, and by all sorts of methods, by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, whose sole policy has been the extension of lines westward to run wheat through the state, instead of northward to develop the state. The new line is one of such strength and of such antecedents that it bids fair to afford its old rival stout and unrelenting competition.

It is on some accounts to be regretted that the public spirited Milwaukee gentlemen who built the Milwaukee & Northern have lost largely by the failure of the Milwaukee & St. Paul company to perform its contracts.—*Milwaukee Journal of Com.*

### VALUE OF FORESTS.

*From the Iron World and Manufacturer.*

The source of timber supply, and the rapidity with which the valuable timber of the country is being swept away, has latterly been exciting universal attention. The value of trees in the economy of nature cannot be overestimated. The influence upon the rain fall and upon the volume of rivers is well understood. Efforts are now being made for the preservation of trees and their replanting in this country, and very satisfactory results have been realized from the planting of forest trees in the prairie states. It has been recommended, in the report of the department of agriculture, that all settlers on public territory in prairie districts must engage to plant trees as a condition to receiving a title to the lands which they have taken up. We have been of the opinion that the preservation and cultivation of forests a subject worthy of the most careful attention by all land owners, and deserving the attention of the government.

The preservation and cultivation of forests occupied the attention of the First International Forest Culturists, recently held at Vienna. The congress was made up of three or four hundred savants and fruiters gathered from all parts of Europe. After a thorough discussion of the subject, the following resolutions were adopted.

1. We recognize the fact that in order to effectually check the continually increasing devastation of the forest which is being carried on, international agreements are needed, especially in relation to the preservation and proper cultivation, (for the end in view,) of those forests lying at the sources and along the courses of the great rivers, since it is known that through their irrational destruction, the results are great decrease of the volume of water, causing detriment to trade and commerce, filling up the river's bed with sand, caving in of the banks, and inundations of agricultural lands along its course.

2. We further recognize it to be the

mutual duty of all civilized lands to preserve and cultivate all such forests as are of vital importance for the well being—agricultural and otherwise—of land, such as those on sandy coasts, on the sides and crowns as well as on the steep declivities and mountains, on the sea coasts, and other exposed places; and that international principle should be laid down, to which the owners of such protecting or "guardian forests" be subject thus to preserve the land from danger.

3. We recognize further that we have not at present a sufficient knowledge of the evils (disturbances in nature) which are caused by the devastation of the forests, and therefore that the efforts of legislators should be directed to causing exact data to be gathered relating thereto.

In a paper read a short time ago by Professor Hough, of Albany, when before the science congress at Portland, Maine, a strong argument was presented in favor of the legislative intervention in behalf of forest culture and forest conservancy. He recommends, first, the withholding from sale of lands returning to the state for non-payment of taxes, as well as of timber lands, and the establishing of laws by which the state might receive the profit of necessary thinning out. He recommends the exemption of timber lands from taxation for a limited time, and the offering of premiums for lands inclosed for the culture of forest trees; also the offering of premiums to counties, towns, and individuals, for the greatest number of trees successfully planted. He further recommends the requiring of tree planting along the railroads and highways; the imposition of a tree tax, payable in tree planting or in money, to be expended for that purpose; the protection of wayside trees by adequate penalties, and teaching of at least the elements of forest culture in the public schools. The *New York Herald* in discussing this subject says, "the specific lines in which legislation might co-operate in this country for the preservation of timber growing are somewhat different from those followed in Europe. It is easy to see how the congressional and state law makers may work out the problem suggested. A systematic and official inquiry from the various government scientific bureaus, which furnish any data of the climatology, sanitary or meteorological conditions of the country, embodied in a popular form, and disseminated widely among the people, would

instruct both them and their rulers in the necessity of forest laws and in the kind of legislation most judicious. The suggestion to encourage tree planting by exempting in certain sections all newly timbered lands from taxation, is a good one. The further encouragement by restrictive and remunerative enactments would be feasible, but the grand point for legislation to aim at is the elucidation of the problem of forest climatology through its own official investigation. When this has been done by the diffusion of the knowledge gained in the most popular and comprehensible form, the people themselves may of their own enlist, with an enlightened activity in improving their lands by the means suggested. Look in what direction we will, we see the value of forests. The rivers of New England have diminished in volume within the last half century, during which period the forests have been furnishing fuel for her furnaces and factories. The manufacturers have been obliged to resort to steam to keep their wheels moving.

In the far western states we see what forest culture has done to remove droughts and restore fertility. What a change has been wrought in Kansas, Nebraska and Utah! Since the planting and culture of other vegetation have been introduced into Utah, rivers have been filled with water that twenty years ago were for the most part dry ravines, and Salt Lake has risen seven feet above its original level. 'We need further facts,' says a writer 'to ascertain the precise ratio between forests and prairie for the attainment of the highest fertility, but we know enough to warn us against the wanton destruction of our forests. The commercial and manufacturing as well as the agricultural interests of the country demand this.'"

Reports from Oshkosh indicate that there are now 60,000,000 in logs in the Wolf, while there are at least 35,000,000 more hung up on the tributaries. It is claimed that 50,000,000 feet is in pile, at Oshkosh, running largely to uppers. Last season at this time 35,000,000 was the estimated amount in pile. Now is, evidently, the time to send orders to Oshkosh.

## RESISTANCE OF WOODS TO STRAIN.

Professor R. H. Thurston, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, communicates to the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* a description of an apparatus devised by him for determining the tonsonial resistance of materials, and also the result obtained by submitting specimens of different woods to experiment. By mechanism the force producing torison is transmitted through the test piece, and moves a pencil which traces upon paper a curve, the ordinates of which are proportional to the torisonal moment, while its abscissas represent the amount of torison to which the specimen has been subjected, thus indicating its relative stiffness, strength, and resilience of the material experimented upon very perfectly. The test-pieces were seven-eighth of an inch in thickness at the middle or smaller part. Some of the conclusions drawn from these results are as follows: White pine yields quite rapidly as the tonsonial moment increases. The maximum strength of the test-piece was 15½ foot-pounds, and it was twisted completely off at a total angle of torison of 130 deg. The substance is thus shown to have little resilience. Yellow pine has much greater strength, stiffness and resilience. The sap-wood is equally stiff with the heart-wood, but sooner passes its limit of elasticity. Spruce is less stiff than white pine even, but possesses greater strength and resilience, its moment of resistance reaching 18 foot-pounds and twisting through a total angle of torison of 200 deg. Ash seems to be weaker and less tough than is generally supposed. Its most striking peculiarity is its very rapid loss of strength after passing its limit of elasticity. Spanish mahogany is very stiff and strong. It is deficient in toughness and resilience, losing its power of resistance very rapidly after passing the limit of elasticity. White oak has less tonsonial strength than either good mahogany, locust, or hickory, but is remarkable for its wonderful toughness. It passes its limit of elasticity at 15 deg., but loses its resisting power very slowly. The latter remains unimpaired to a torison of 70 deg., but yields completely at 253 deg. Millwrights are evidently correct in holding this wood in high esteem for strength, toughness and power of resisting heavy shocks and strains.—*Marquette Mining Journal*.

## CENSUS STUDIES.

## RISE IN LAND VALUE.

Aside from woodland the unimproved acres in Nebraska farms were 1,213,376, so that the total farm acreage amounted to 2,073,781; the cash value of which in 1870 was \$30,242,186, an average of \$14.58 per acre. Each acre, then, in thousands of homesteads, is worth to-day as much as 160 acres cost—homesteads being familiarly known as "fourteen dollar farms." These farms bought of the United States have not usually cost more than one-tenth of their present value, though a majority of them have been purchased within ten years. The value of land in England has increased during the last fifty years, less than 29 per cent. (28.88 in exact figures); within that time the lands of Nebraska have advanced one thousand per cent.

But more than two-thirds of the land in Nebraska farms (68.8 per cent) is still unimproved. Therefore, land values have not risen one-third as much as they will rise.

## FARM LANDS HOW FAR IMPROVED.

In all the states in the union, except two, more than thirty per cent of the land in farms was unimproved in 1870. These two states were New York and Illinois. The percentage of farm land unimproved in the former was 29.6; in the latter 25.3. Illinois is then the Agricultural Banner state. Her farms are more pervasively cultivated—no corner untouched, because they are like eggs—good throughout; and because she was settled earlier than any other genuine prairie state. But, as Iowa and Nebraska are likewise prairie states, counterparts of Illinois, when they are as old their farms will show as small a percentage of land unimproved. Indeed, railroads will hurry on their development faster than they have accelerated the growth of Illinois.

But as more than one-third of the area of Massachusetts has remained untilled after two centuries and a half of settlement, it is likely so to remain till doomsday. The truth is, the percentage there untilled was greater in 1870 than it was in 1860, while the valuation of farm lands was about seven millions less, \$6,823,164.

## HO! FOR THE NORTH POLE.

Capt. Parry, having sailed north till he reached a field of solid ice, landed on it with sleds and a force of trained dogs.

He drove on due north twenty miles a day for three weeks; but on taking an observation, was thunderstruck at finding that he was, after all, south of the point from which he had started. The reason was, that while he was driving one way the ice-field was drifting another.

So fares it with many an Ohio farmer. Work as hard as he will, his farm is drifting down. On the other hand the Nebraskan is on an ice-field drifting the same way that he is driving. His gains are not merely his crops, but the growth in land value, always the greatest in new countries—a growth no frost, no drouth, no deluge can stop—which keeps on, like interest, while he is asleep, and insures him all that Capt. Parry lacked for reaching the goal of his ambition.

## Chicago Erudition.

From the Whitewater Register.

One of our produce dealers recently received the following letter from a Chicago business man. We publish it for the benefit of those who are suffering for information in regard to the "Bhen" trade, and we give it verbatim that the public generally may have the pleasure of seeing the rare typographical gems it contains. It will be observed that the writer recognizes four different varieties of "Benes," if his spelling of the word is any indication.

Chic Nov 5 1973.

Mr A I D — Dear Sur  
your favor Nov the 1 Is Jes at Hand And I anar it return mal as you requested me to

In gard to Beans the mrket is ather Bare I have took panes to call on delers & inquire in the Been Trad—& find choice quick Sale I inclos you a card of a good Safe hous a firm. Hes menes to vance to you on your beans if you shod lik funes to use I am not able to vance on such, arge lots at Present olt h I cood Sell & remit at once if you shod se fit to send euey thing to me Mr B — & co Ses he Hes a order to dey for 25, Bbl of Benes it ha hed them He Ses good navey Bhen is 260 275. U. Thinkes mit get Posbley more Butter if Sweet & choice is 25 to 31ct Poor & Strong Dul at euey Price Eggs lidl of fue warm daes Back, 28 & 24 if good line if good 20 22 Poultry mrket over Stock & roten chees hero 13 1/4 choice Hope to hare from you way of Shipment.

I inclos my card & if you wesh me to Do euey thing more for you I am olwas on Hand let me no what you will do with the Benes If you wesh to send in fue Bbl—I can find out then what they will Bring cant Sel enything without Sample Dont for git riten me ofen & send along sunthing E G S

[The following was written by the same gitted pen on the back of the busines card of another firm.]

I Have non this firm Som tim & Hed considible deal with them consider perfly good & ones (hon-est) farmes & I inclos you thir card, fere you wood not no me welle enuf to Ship to me & fel Safe—I mit be Perfly Safe & ones but cood not vance much

**TREE CULTURE FOR PROFIT.***From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The culture of forests, of respectable dimensions, in the northwest has been frequently urged as a matter of necessity to supply the place of the immense quantity of growing timber that is consumed annually, for supplying the farmer and house-builder with the materials he needs, not to mention that demanded in the construction of railways and other similar enterprises. Leaving out of the question entirely the effect of forests in the rainfall of the country, the plan is to be urged, and must find its strongest advocate in the fact that timber is year by year becoming more scarce, while the uses to which it is being put are being constantly and rapidly increased. That some means must be devised either to stop the consumption or increase the supply hardly admits of a question.

It may seem strange to urge the raising of forests as a source of profit, as we grow wheat, corn, or pork for revenue; but it is probable that sooner or later this course must be adopted, and that at no distant day. The haste to get rich is the reason why forest culture is so seldom pursued, the farmer supposing that a fabulous number of years must elapse before he can receive the recompense for his labor, during which time he is losing the use of his land, and, of course, the crops it might produce. This objection might be urged with some force against many of the slow growing trees like the oak, elm, and sugar maple; but there are varieties of fruit trees which are not only rapid growers, but the timbers of which are of great value for nearly all domestic purposes. Among these are the European larch, which is hardy, a rapid grower, easily obtained, and valuable for its timber. To show the profit attending the cultivation of this tree, in forests, the following extract from an essay read before the Northern Horticultural society, at its session in Freeport, by W. E. Lukens, is of interest, and may perhaps open the eyes of the western farmer to an industry more remunerative than raising corn at thirty cents per bushel. After saying the larch should be planted four feet apart each way, and be procured at a cost of from \$8 to \$15 per thousand, Mr. Lukens adds:

"Any one who takes the pains will readily see that the expenses of fifty acres of larch for the first ten years, including

interest on land worth \$50 per acre, cost of plants, preparing the ground, planting, and cultivating two or three years, with ten per cent compound interest on each investment, will amount to about \$5,000. At that time three-fourths of the trees should be thinned out, leaving them eight feet apart. These, if worth fifteen cents each, will amount to over \$15,000, or a clear profit of \$10,000. If this sum is kept at compound interest for twenty years it will amount to \$58,564, supposing it to double every eight years. But at twenty years we may cut three-fourths of the balance, or 25,312 trees, worth at that time at least \$2 each, or \$50,624. This at compound interest for ten years will amount to about \$122,500. We then have left 8,437 trees 30 years old, worth at least \$10 per tree, or \$84,370—an aggregate profit of \$265,064 in thirty years from fifty acres of land.

But if you plant corn every year on fifty acres, allow it to produce forty bushels per acre, and sell it at 50 cents per bushel, allow interest on the net profit each year at a compound rate for the same time, or thirty years from the first planting, you will not get it higher than \$60,000 or \$70,000. Thus we find the trees will yield a profit of \$195,064 more than the corn crop at fifty cents a bushel.

It will be seen that in this calculation the trees are put at fifteen cents each, while the probability is that they will be worth nearer seventy-five cents. But if each tree will make three cuts five feet long, a good fence can be made from them by inserting them one foot into the ground, nine inches apart, and nailing another on the top to keep them steady. It would require eight of these poles to make a rod of fence, which at fifteen cents each would only be one dollar and twenty cents a rod. All can see that this is a very low estimate of the value of such poles as they will be at that age."

It is probable that this estimate is as nearly correct as any of a general nature could be. Difference in the price of land or the cost of trees would vary it, but enough is given to show the profits that follow such an enterprise and form the basis of other calculations. It is estimated on all timber lands that the annual growth of the timber will pay the interest on the investment and the taxes upon the property, a fact which has been more than confirmed by the experiences of timber land owners in Maine and other states in which a large portion of the land has

been once cut off. This question of timber culture is one that must shortly be solved, and it is important that our farmers and large land-owners should devote a portion of their broad acres to its solution. The sooner the experiments shall commence the earlier will practical results be obtained.

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### ASSAULT UPON PHILADELPHIA'S LUMBER INTERESTS.

The city government of Philadelphia is notorious beyond anything since the days of Tweed and Tammany for its corruption. Its lumber trade was lately threatened by a piece of legislation that has probably amounted to nothing more than a piece of blackmail. The *Philadelphia Public Record* describes it as follows:

There seems to be a general approval of the disposition made by councils of the lumber yard question. Undoubtedly there is some anxiety among those dwelling in the neighborhood of the yards regarding the dangers of a fire spreading from the latter. But the ordinance reported by the law committee on this subject struck too deeply at vested interests, and was too menacing to a large and valuable business to be passed without some clearer necessity for it. It began by declaring that all lumber stored or kept for sale in any lumber yard in the city of Philadelphia shall be at a distance of fifty feet from any and all dwellings or houses surrounding or contiguous to said lumber yard; and no lumber yard shall be inclosed or surrounded by any wooden structure more than twenty feet in height. It proceeded to say that the police shall at once notify the occupants or owners of yards to comply with the law within ten days after the service of a written or printed notice to that effect, and in case of failure to obey the requirements of said notice the party or parties offending shall be liable, for each and every offence, to a fine of five dollars. It is clear that while this proposed ordinance was meant to secure citizens from the dangers of fires, yet it was very destructive to the property of the owners of the yards. It obliged them to leave a great part of their yards unused, and, in some cases of small yards, it would have forced the sale of the yards and the removal of the business. Besides,

the arbitrary rule of fifty feet was not a discriminating one. In some localities a pile of lumber sixty feet distance from the houses might be dangerous; in others, one that was only thirty feet might be reasonably safe. Much depends in such cases upon the character of the surrounding buildings, on the degree to which the region is built up, on the accessibility of the yard, on the nearness of the steam fire engines, on the appliances for extinguishing fires kept in the yards, and on other matters not subject to the general rule. Upon the whole, therefore, it was probably wiser not to take this particular method of trying to lessen the perils of fire.

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### THE FORTY-FIFTH PARALLEL.

Mr. G. M. Bowen, editor of the educational department of the *Wausau Central Wisconsin* replies to a question of general interest to lumbermen in Wisconsin as follows:

Where is the 45th parallel?

We are authorized, by the best authority in the county—Messrs. Plumer & Nutter to state that the solar compass locates the 45th parallel one mile and forty-nine rods, nearly south of the section corner under the Richard's House in this city. The answer seems to differ from the U. S. survey, as shown on the maps, about eight miles. One of the two things is true; the U. S. engineers did not keep their latitude very accurately, or our answer is wrong.

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THE UNHAPPY FARMER.—In the year 1847, Mr. Greeley visited Chicago, and John Y. Scammon accompanied him in a tour through the surrounding country, where he saw "small and scanty settlements, surrounded by promising fields of wheat and Indian corn." Mr. Greeley says: "Teamsters conveying grain to Chicago we frequently met; yet inns were decidedly scarce, since few teamsters could afford to pay money for food or shelter. I was told that a load of wheat taken sixty miles to Chicago in those days, just about paid for a return load of fence-boards, leaving the farmer who made the exchange, little or nothing wherewith to pay tavern bills." Those were happy times, in which the Illinois farmers were not persecuted by monopolies.

## CLOSE OF NAVIGATION ON THE WOLF.

From the Oshkosh Northwestern.

Thursday, the 14th, witnessed the closing of navigation. The last trip down the Wolf River was made the evening before, by the steamer Tom Wall, and the last trip across the lake was made by the steamer L. P. Sheldon, which arrived Thursday morning about nine o'clock, and even then she had great difficulty in plowing through the floating ice in the river. From the table appended below it will be seen that this has been the shortest season of navigation since 1858, at least. Prior to that time we have not the table, and it may be possible that this is a shorter season than any previous to that year. It will also be noticed that the season closed three days earlier this year than any previous one in our table.

Years.	Opening.	Closing.
1858	April 19	November 23
1859	March 29	November 26
1860	March 28	November 24
1861	April 4	November 23
1862	April 15	November 20
1863	April 4	November 24
1864	April 13	December 3
1865	April 10	December 4
1866	April 23	December 1
1867	April 15	November 26
1868	March 31	December 1
1869	April 12	November 19
1870	April 12	November 31
1871	March 26	November 21
1872	April 20	November 16
1873	April 19	November 13

FLORIDA CEDAR.—The *Tempa* (Fla.) *Guardian* says that but few of its readers, outside of *Tempa*, are aware of the fact that the manufactories of cedar pencils in Germany and other European countries, are indebted to this coast for the supply of the most of their material; yet such is undoubtedly the fact. This cedar is gotten out and hauled to *Tempa* in the shape of nicely hewn logs, some ten feet in length, worth on an average fifty cents per square foot. This timber is then shipped to New York, sawed into small slips, cedar pencil length, thence sent to Europe. In the ante bellum days there was a large mill in active operation, sawing this cedar, but the proprietor, dying, the work was suspended. At this moment the cedar mill is doing nothing, for the reason that the man to whom it is leased awaits suitable machinery from the north. There are a number of boxes packed with sawed cedar lying out in the weather near the mill, some of which are broken open, and contents scattered to rot. The cedar logs as hauled in by the

farmers, are in piles about town, and in heaps along the river. The cedar forests up the river are almost inexhaustible, though in the swampy hammocks causeways have to be built to facilitate the getting out of the cedar.

## A FATAL LUMBER REPORT.

The *Eau Claire Herald* after perpetrating the following report of the lumber prospects, was obliged to "suspend:"

Lumber is flat. There is not a lumber manufacturer 'twixt the mouth and numerous sources of the Chippewa, who have sold a raft at its cost, for six weeks, and probably will not for six months to come. Not a mill would be cutting lumber now, if the logs were up on the banks; several have stopped already, and others are to stop soon.

Why is it thus? Two reasons: Money panic took 'em all right in the wrong time, when fall sales were anticipated; and, a broader reason is that supply has overrun demand. Middle-men at the lumber ports on the Mississippi have had the up-river manufacturers comparatively in their power for a year or more. By combining, they have succeeded in bearing the market clear to no margin rates; and if lumbermen tell unvarnished truths, very few of them have made any money for a year past.

Reports are rife, that nearly all the *Eau Claire* and *Chippewa* lumber firms will curtail their operations in log-getting this winter. How many of them actually will, none may know. If every one would agree to, some would think; now's my chance to go in, and have a good stock when others have but little, and thus I'll have a supply when the demand is good. Others would pitch in because he does—and thus away she'd boom again—logs enough to supply all the mills, and mills enough to swamp all western Illinois and the whole of Iowa and Missouri.

It is a hard thing on a saw-mill to hang it up to dry, for a year. But, if there was not a pine log cut in northwest Wisconsin for a year, 'twould be money in the pockets of lumbermen, as a whole, within two years.

What all the newspapers in christendom may say, about it probably will not cause one pine tree to stand or fall. Lumbermen are supposed to know their business, and will skin the pine lands just as fast as they saw mill dam please. Let 'em skin, and BE skun, if they will!

**SHIPMENTS FROM THE SAGINAW VALLEY.**

From carefully compiled statistics in the *Bay City Tribune*, we gather much information regarding the shipments by lake, during the past season, from the valley of the Saginaw:

**LUMBER.**

Destination.	Total shipments from the river.
Buffalo.....	86,347,578
Tonawanda.....	84,676,227
Cleveland.....	103,088,119
Toledo.....	56,207,846
Erie.....	26,810,007
Ogdensburg.....	18,584,471
Detroit.....	12,517,649
Sandusky.....	10,739,994
Chicago.....	4,146,499
Oswego.....	1,633,000
Dunkirk.....	5,105,000
Ashabula.....	1,500,000
Port Huron.....	240,331
Kingston.....	120,000
Amherstburgh.....	126,517
Fremont.....	659,395
Wyandotte.....	250,000
Fairport.....	1,403,000
Vermillion.....	840,944
Cape Vincent.....	207,600
Clayton.....	130,000
Monroe.....	213,000
Collins Bay.....	110,000
Black River.....	2,346,280
Grand River.....	243,783
Vermilion.....	870,000
Marine City.....	210,000
Perrysburg.....	190,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>418,916,955</b>

It is safe to assert that at least 10,000,000 feet has been shipped on "through clearances." The probabilities are that the shipments from the Valley by rail this season have been 50,000,000 feet more. This would make the total shipments from the Valley proper for the season, 478,970,955 feet.

To Cleveland belongs the honor of receiving the largest amount of lumber shipped from the river; Buffalo stands second, Tonawanda third, and Toledo fourth. Erie, Detroit, Ogdensburg and Sandusky follow after in the order named.

A competent judge estimates that the lumber shipped will average about 11 per cent. uppers, 78 per cent. common, and 11 per cent. culls. We then have the following amounts of the different grades shipped:

	Feet.
Uppers.....	52,683,805
Common.....	373,597,345
Culls.....	55,686,805
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>478,970,955</b>

The market has fluctuated some during the season, but the lumber forwarded was sold probably on an average at \$6, \$12 and \$35. The following table computed on that basis, gives the value on the river of the lumber shipped, as follows:

52,886,805 feet culls at \$3 per M.....	\$ 316,120.88
373,597,345 feet common at \$12 per m.....	4,483,068.14
52,386,805 feet uppers at \$25 per m.....	1,344,038.17

Total value of lumber shipped.....\$6,643,327.14

**LATH.**

Destination.	Total shipments from the river.
Cleveland.....	16,661,000
Buffalo.....	5,994,600
Toledo.....	6,319,000
Sandusky.....	2,422,000
Tonawanda.....	1,234,000
Erie.....	1,931,000
Black River.....	1,018,000
Fairport.....	280,325
Detroit.....	184,600
Fremont.....	248,000
Vermillion.....	100,000
Kingston.....	40,000
Ashtabula.....	170,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26,562,925</b>

At \$1.75 per thousand we have the value of the lath shipped, \$64,086.11.

**SALT.**

Destination.	Total shipments from the river.
Cleveland.....	27,732
Cheboygan.....	1,700
Chicago.....	74,714
Toledo.....	24,086
Milwaukee.....	17,574
Ashtabula.....	1,480
Sandusky.....	1,100
Detroit.....	3,604
Buffalo.....	1,121
Erie.....	50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>150,641</b>

No correct estimate can be given of the amount of salt shipped from the Valley by rail and on "through clearances" but a rough estimate places the amount at 300,000 barrels. This added to the 150,641 barrels reported in the table above makes the total salt shipments 450,641 barrels. At \$1.40 per barrel (average price) we have the value of the salt \$630,897.50.

**SHINGLES.**

Destination.	Total shipments from the river.
Cleveland.....	20,879,000
Buffalo.....	3,925,000
Tonawanda.....	2,930,000
Sandusky.....	6,166,000
Erie.....	1,200,000
Fairport.....	518,000
Kingston.....	40,000
Amherstburgh.....	35,000
Toledo.....	14,000
Ogdensburg.....	65,000
Ashtabula.....	30,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34,862,000</b>



## STAVES.

Destination.	Total shipments from the river.
Kingston.....	2,361,375
Buffalo.....	5,491,523
Clayton.....	30,000
Collins Bay.....	7,000
Tonawanda.....	122,000
Garden Island.....	50,000
Total.....	8,062,898

The staves shipped by lake represent a small per cent. of the amount gotten out in this locality. A great many are forwarded by rail to Toledo, Monroe, Detroit and other points for shipment from there. Staves range in value from \$25 to \$200, but the 7,062,898 shipped were worth probably \$90 per thousand—the value of the amount shipped entire being \$725,660.00.

## HOOPS.

Destination.	Total shipments from the river.
Buffalo.....	8,462,000
Tonawanda.....	3,258,000
Oswego.....	2,104,090
Cleveland.....	460,000
Sandusky.....	58,000
Total.....	13,370,000

On the average, hoops are valued at \$6 per M. The shipments of this commodity therefore represents \$80,270.60.

## TIMBER.

Destination.	Total shipments from the river.
Tonawanda.....	2,530,000
Kingslen.....	1,581,170
Collins Bay.....	122,220
Clayton.....	180,500
Prescott.....	40,000
Garden Island.....	12,000
St. Catherines.....	27,000
Total.....	4,201,920

## RECAPITULATION.

The shipments from the river this season as reported at the Custom Houses foot up as follows:

Lumber.....	418,970,955
Lath.....	36,562,986
Salt.....	150,640
Shingles.....	44,862,000
Staves.....	8,062,898
Hoops.....	13,379,600
Timber.....	4,301,920

## THE VALUES.

The table of values of the commodities named is not of course accurate, but will give an idea of the amount of money represented by the products of the Saginaw Valley:

Lumber.....	\$6,613,337.14
Lath.....	64,086.11
Salt.....	630,867.45
Shingles.....	157,017.00
Staves.....	725,660.00
Hoops.....	80,277.60
Timber.....	840,300.00
Total.....	\$9,141,266.00

## FORESTS AND RAIN-FALL.

The New York Farmers' Club has been discussing the theory as to the influence of forests upon rain-fall, and at a recent meeting S. E. Todd offered the following remarks as the result of his researches on the question :

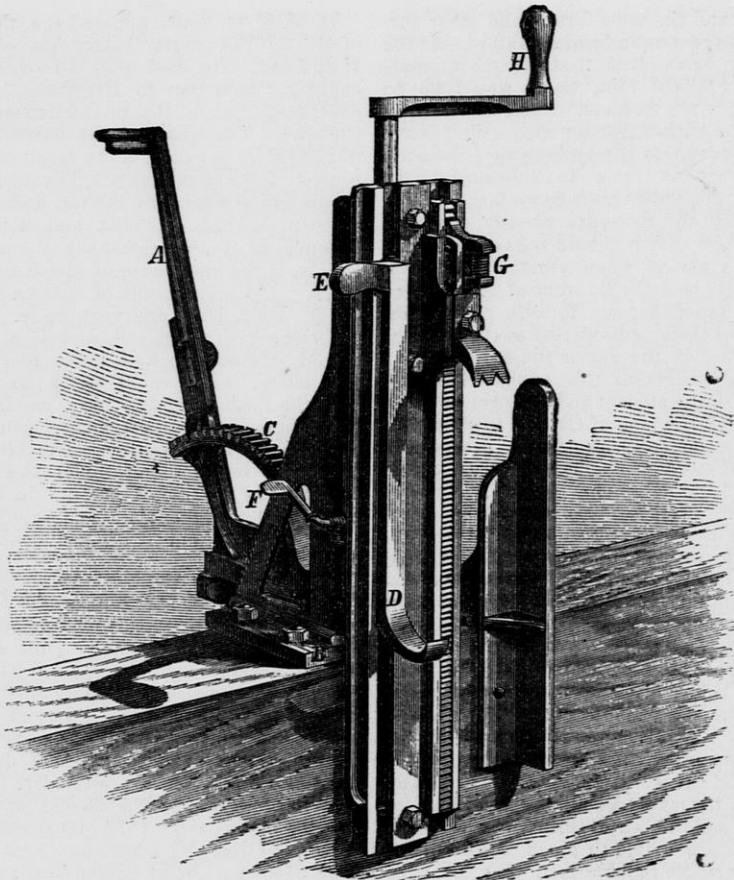
It has been asserted and re-asserted, published and re-published, times without number, that forests promote the fall of rain, and thus prevent droughts, that the absence of forests is one of the prevailing causes of droughts and unfruitful seasons. It is an easy thing to make assertions, but such declarations, if true, should be proved so satisfactorily that no caviller would attempt to refute it. I have an old book in which I read every day, which enjoins us to "prove all things, and to hold fast that which is good." I am a zealous advocate for planting trees, and for protecting the wildwoods from the ruthless slashing of the woodman's ax. I love the stately old oaks, and the rocking pines, and I love to plant trees whose swaying branches may wave over us while we live, and afford a raceful shade to others when we are gone. But I desire the proof that forests promote rain-fall. Simple assertion does not make it a fact. I am a staunch advocate for legislative protection of our forests, not because they promote rain-fall, but because bodies of timber will shield the winter grain of of cultivable fields and our fruit-trees and break the fury of winter winds. We have the most satisfactory assurance that forests do protect growing crops of grain and all kinds of fruit; but where is the proof that forests promote rain-fall? Surely, we cannot look to any of the western states for such proof; for we find the prairies of Illinois for one year inundated with an extensive freshet, and another season the same fields are parched with the drought of a desert. In Kansas, last June, rain fell on a level, sufficient to fill barrels to overflowing, when they were standing in the open ground, where they caught no water except that which rained into the open ends. During some seasons past the drought has prevailed to such an extent there that some crops were almost a failure. The same is true of other localities. But our barometers or rain-gauges, showed that in each of the years—the wet and the dry—the amount of rain-fall did not vary one inch in the aggregate depth. The same spheres rolled

above and the some forests and other surroundings were in local operation. If the theory were true that forests promote regular falls of rain, there would be no droughts nor freshets. Some of the most reliable authorities on this subject have abandoned this theory long ago, because there are no facts to substantiate it. When the clouds pour down floods of water while our fields are already too wet, and when they withhold refreshing showers at a period when vegetation is in a ruinous condition for want of rain, where is the proof that our forests, or the absence of them, will operate as the procuring cause of the wet or the dry weather? Several writers on this subject have referred to the ancient and the present condition of the land of Canaan to show that the destruction of forests has caused the present sterility of the soil in that once fruitful and delightful country. Yet not one single fact has been adduced as proof of the assertion. The curse of the Almighty rests on that once favored land like a mighty incubus, just as His displeasure followed the Jews, His covenant people. There is not the shadow of proof that the forests made Canaan the fruitful land that it is represented to have been in the Bible. Neither is there any proof that the destruction of the groves and forests was the procuring cause of the barrenness that now prevails there. The truth is, the world is rushing recklessly after a theory which philosophy, common sense, and the experience of the wisest writers are unable to prove to be correct by one single reliable fact. Let us have the proof to lay before the proprietors of forests, that they may be induced to spare those trees. Proprietors of extensive forests do not believe that their growing trees have any influence in promoting the fall of rain. They say, "show us the proof of such an assertion and we will let our forests remain." We know that forests do, in many instances, shade pools, ponds, and small streams of water, thus preventing the drying up of the sources of brooks and springs which feed certain rivers; but if forests promoted the fall of rain the annual depth of rain fall would increase as the area of growing trees is enlarged, and the depth would be less, in proportion, as forests are removed. If any reader of the proceedings of this club will communicate one single fact tending to prove the assertion that forests promote the fall of rain it shall have world-wide publicity through the medium of the press.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith opposed the theory of Mr. Todd as to the barrenness of the Holy Land. He had been all over the country, "from Dan to Beersheba," and could testify as to the productiveness of the land. The cause of the barrenness, if it could be so called, is the result of the neglect of the inhabitants. The figs and grapes are as abundant as ever, and there are still all kinds of "milk and honey." The neglect of culture, not the absence of forests, is the only cause of the failure in crops. The instruments of culture used in the Holy land are very rude. The government owns the soil, and if a man should be energetic and make his land productive, as it could easily be with care, the Pasha would be sure to trump some charge against him, and he would be dispoiled of his property. The land is productive both on and under the surface, for the mountains abound in coal, iron, and other minerals. The water power is also great, and if utilized could be made valuable.

#### THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The bank of England was chartered in 1694, and remained the only joint stock bank in London until 1834, when its exclusive privileges in the metropolis were taken away. The bank is governed by a court of directors consisting of a governor, deputy governor, and twenty-four directors, eight being chosen annually. The bank has a capital of \$72,765,000, and for the year ending Oct. 1872, its dividends aggregated nine and a half per cent, its stock (\$500 par) being quoted in the market at \$1200 per share. The bank of England is given great power to regulate the finances of that country by preventing a scarcity of money through draughts that take the stock of precious metals abroad. Between Oct. 1st and Nov. 8th, of the present year, over ten million dollars in coin and bullion have been shipped from England to the United States to meet the movements of exchange. This drain upon the bank of England has led that institution to advance the rate of discount until it has reached nine per cent. This is a very high figure, but it has been reached and even exceeded on former occasions. In 1821 and 1822 it was advanced to ten per cent, whilst in 1857, during a great crisis, the rate reached 10 per cent on the 9th day of November. In the fall of 1863, and again in 1864, eight per cent was reached, while in 1866 the rate was nine per cent.



### IMPROVED FROST LOG DOG.

The engraving shown herewith is a side view of Brown's frost dog, a new and useful device for holding frozen, knotty, or crooked logs while the same are being sawed. The object is to clutch the log instantaneously and hold it firm'y while sawing the first half, or until the log is cut through and through. It is the invention of a practical mechanic and sawyer, who, finding it impossible to hold frozen logs as firmly as desired, with any available means, went to work and, with his jack knife, whittled out the patterns for his device. It has now been in use in circular saw mills in nearly all sections of the country for over three years.

The apparatus is bolted down from three to six feet from the head end of the set beam, where the sawyer has it under

his immediate control, the log is rolled on the set works in the usual way and left or held in the position desired. By means of the handle, A, on the back side, the whole dog is drawn towards the log until it comes to a bearing, working in long slides, B, bolted to the set beam. As the operator lets go this handle, and is held firmly wherever left by the half circle gear, C. The bottom dog, D, is drawn up by the handle, E, at the left until it touches the log and is held up by the little crank, F, which works in a movable nut. By pressing together with the thumb and forefinger, the two catches, G, the other dog is instantly placed in position on the top of the log. These catches work in the notched slide, to which they are attached, and to which is secured an-

other movable nut, so that it is impossible for the dog to slip up or down while the catches are in action. The sawyer now turns the top crank, H, on the shaft of which there is a right and left hand thread; thus embedding both dogs in the log and holding the same immovable until it is entirely sawed, leaving only a thin slab in the clutch of the dogs. If it is desirable to turn the log when partly sawed, the crank is simply revolved back a half turn, loosening both dogs; then the knee is thrown clear back in the slides by the handle at the back of it, letting the logs have a bearing against the knee at the right, as it is turned over with the sawn side against it. The operation, as before described, is repeated, and the dogs will hold up the last board firm and solid. It is claimed that the device is so arranged that it is simply impossible to run the saw on the ends of the dogs, as the latter are always half an inch inside and clear of the blade.

It is stated that the apparatus can be readily attached by the sawyer to any set works in the country having a beam run lengthwise, and it is now in use in at least one hundred and fifty of the principal mills in New England. The operation of dogging a log, as described, is very rapid, and we learn that the whole time it takes for the sawyer to fasten securely a knotty, frozen, hemlock log does not exceed a few seconds.

Patented August 23, 1870, by John S. Brown, of Windham, N. H. For further information address the sole manufacturers, S. C. Forsaith & Co., Manchester, N. H.

### DESTROYING FORESTS.

It is reported from Asia Minor that the destruction of the forests by fire continues to an alarming extent. It is the ancient and fatal practice of the natives to burn down the woods for the purpose of turning the land into pasture for their cattle. In this way a large forest of pines on the mountains of Nymph-Dagh was recently consumed, while in the neighborhood of Bel-Kaive, near Smyrna, a plantation of 3,000 olive trees has been destroyed, owing to the carelessness of the country people. In Candia, also, a large fire has been raging for eleven days among the mountains of Sphakid, and it has nearly decimated one of the most magnificent forests in the island. "It is melancholy to observe," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that as civilization ad-

vances coal mines are becoming exhausted and forests are disappearing. How the world is to get on without fuel remains to be seen, and probably it will have to adopt the practice of eating raw meat in absence of any means of kindling a kitchen fire."—*Exchange*.

### THE FUN OF BANKING.

*From the Johnstown Industrial Bulletin.*

The profits of all business are equalized in the end. During the last few years everybody wanted to get into the banking business, and really ambitious fellows were not content with one bank, but wanted half a dozen. Nothing, it seemed, would make money like money. The business of gathering up the savings of the credulous, and lending them out to the visionary, seemed to be the most profitable occupation ever invented. It needed no capital and no experience. Boys rushed into it, and appeared to be making fortunes that caused gray-haired and plodding industry to feel culpably stupid. Men who could not have borrowed a dollar without security, had only to open an office, and put the word bank in big gilt letters over the door, and no end of people would give them their money.

This sort of thing was very well, and nobody dreamed that it might suddenly come to an end; but it did. Instead of putting in money, the people, who are as timid as they are credulous, have begun to want it out, and almost anything is pleasanter now than the banking business. One bank will make a man miserable, and with half a dozen his case is hopeless. There has been a tremendous shrinkage of such values as bankers hold, which in some cases has reached the vanishing point, and great fortunes and small have been suddenly lost. Gray-haired and plodding industry suffers incidentally, as the innocent always suffer for the guilty, but it is ashamed of its old discontent. It is well satisfied not to own a bank.

About three out of four of the banking establishments of the country have no legitimate mission; they have made money dear, and conferred upon useless things a fictitious value. Honest industry has not been aided, but rather embarrassed by them, and it will be well for them and for the country, if they speedily wind up their affairs and retire from business.

## NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

## FACTS ABOUT ONE OF WISCONSIN'S NEIGHBORS.

*Description of Roscommon County—Its Soil, Natural Features and Advantages for Settlers—A Detailed Statement of Two Surveyors.*

We reproduce from the *Michigan (Muskegon) Lumberman* an informing letter concerning the resources of Roscommon county, Michigan, by Messrs. French & Bennett, surveyors :

ROSCOMMON, August, 1873.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of inquiry regarding lands, and the opportunities of procuring good homes here, we reply that the settlements in Roscommon county are now very new. This county was not opened to settlement until about a year ago, for want of railroad communication, which difficulty has been removed by the construction of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw railroad, now completed through this part of our state. Since its completion St. Helens, Beaver Lake and Roscommon stations have been opened, and settlements commenced in their immediate vicinities, which are now beginning to increase very lively. This growth appears to be healthy and lasting, thereby insuring important results for the future.

The character of lands in Roscommon county are such we usually denominate pine plains. They derive their name from the fact that at some late period of time they have been timbered with thick forests of pine, which have been slowly but gradually removed by fire since their first discovery and occupancy by explorers, trappers, surveyors and Indians. These burnings seemed to have confined themselves principally to the table lands, leaving the low lands timbered with cedar, tamarac, birch aspen, beech, maple, cherry, hemlock and pine, in their principal clothing, while the high lands, cropping out with gravelly and clayey soil, have escaped the destructive force of fires in a great degree, and still remain primeval forests of pine timber, mixed with white and red oak and other dychotrinus varieties. The surface soils of this county are generally light and sandy, but in some sections there are gravelly

and loamy soils, with heavy and continuous underlying strata of argillaceous depositions as blue and brick clays, clay marls and shale, with thin veins of coal, formed in the Jurassic period.

Over these deposits the northern drift has placed lime and conglomerate rock, stone and gravel, and in some places gneiss and granitic boulders transported here from the arctic regions, by fices of ice, and glacier action. This drift has since been constantly denuding down by modified drift action, influenced by the elevation of lands and subsidence of waters, consequently, the valleys are alluvium depositions consisting of decayed and decaying animal and mineral matter, vegetable mold and disintegrated rocks of a former period mixed up with the shell and decaying matter of the present times, forming secondary and tertiary strata of alluvium soils, tintured with new chemical combinations in binary form. Through these bottoms streams of water have cut their way, exposing to view the solid strata, lying underneath, of an older age, and ages. Upon this foundation we are now building our homes, with sufficient pine timber to local sections to supply the rapid growth of a lumbering, in combination with an agricultural district. The table lands of this county afford the finest kind of pasturage, in form of blue joint grasses, wild oats, etc., while upon the bottom lands there is a large number of beaver meadows, producing hundreds of tons of good hay, for stock of all kinds.

The lakes and ponds in this section (of which there is a large variety) are splendid sheets of pure spring water, so clear, indeed, that in some of them a sixpence may be seen at a depth of forty feet. These waters are slightly tintured with the oxides of iron, and sulphurets, and carbonates of lime, magnesium, and other mineral ingredients, and within their waves may be found a vast number of species of fishes, such as pike, pickerel, muscalonge sturgeon, cat-fish, bass, perch, sun-fish, dace, shiners, trout, grayling, white-fish, and other ichtholite varieties, weighing from one ounce to 100 pounds each. The uplands being rolling and tabular in form, are interspersed with many depressions, which receive and hold for a time our spring and summer rains and winter snows and dews, and portions of them filter and penetrate through the surface and light soils, and drain out over the underlying deposits

forming numerous springs in the lower valleys, which meander along the spring bottoms, and ravines, and boil up in the beds of subsiding lakes, ponds, etc. Among these hills, springs, ravines, and lakes, there is a large variety of game, such as bear, wolves, wolverine, lynx, wild-cat, fisher otter, beaver, musk-rat, pine martin, mink, weasel, wood-chuck, badger, raccoon, fox, squirrel, etc., with fowl, such as wild geese, ducks, grouse, spava-hens, pigeons, etc., while the plains and woods over which they roam, are thickly covered with berries, plants, thorn-apples, wild cherries, and other varieties, and in the low land streams, bottoms, etc., there is the cranberry, high and low bush, gooseberry, nanyplum, and many other species with wild roots and herbs in great varieties, mingling their leaves and shrubs, with a vast amount of flowers indigenous to this climate, as roses, beth root, May flowers, lillies, queen of the meadows, and other varieties, mixed with some very delicate flowers, unknown to scientific botanical works.

The price of these lands vary from 88 cents per acre to \$2.50 per acre, but all are subject to entry under the laws providing citizens or soldiers homestead rights. The only difference is that soldiers may enter 160 acres within six miles of the railroad lines, and their term of actual service all be deducted from the five years' settlement which entitles them to a deed, while the citizen can only enter 160 acres outside thereof. And the law also obligates them to reside upon the lands for five consecutive years before they can obtain a patent thereto, which is the consideration and gift of their occupancy to either citizens or soldiers claimant. Now, in Crawford and Roscommon counties there may be hundreds of farms which cannot fail to please the most fastidious taste, such as upland with river fronts, and streams bottoms clothed with timber, adjacent to plains already fitted for the plough, covered with wild fruit for men and good pasturage for stock. These lands will introduce good crops when properly cultured, but there is a wild nature in them, that requires subduing before much can be expected, and to do this summer fallowing must be resorted to. Then the new growths may be introduced with success, such as clover, timothy and other grasses, with cereals of all kinds; not in rank profusion, but me-

dium fair crops according to their culture.

Now, in answer as to how you may procure a good home here; it is our opinion, which is based upon large experience, that the best way to select homes is to visit this section in person, and then procure the services of a surveyor, well posted up in this country, in regard to favorable locations. Then examine the lands and decide for yourself. Next to this a fair, full and explicit statement of what you want, accompanied with a fee of \$2.50 to pay pre-emption fees, and \$10 for selections where a full survey is not required, or \$25 for selections where a full survey is not required, and an additional power of attorney to act for you, will insure a return certificate of a claim for 160 acres, suited to requirements. When actual purchase is desired, a remittance of New York drafts or land warrants and fees will insure attention and dispatch in securing the most favorable selections. We, however, advise you to be cautious in forming opinions regarding this country, and not expect too much, as for instance a garden of Eden, or the very best of lands that exist under the sun. Still, you may expect to find a good home here, where fevers and agues do not prevail, with plenty of wood, water and fair soils for a foundation, awaiting your development, requiring only ordinary exertion and fairly industrious habits to make the best of homes. Snow falls here from two and a half to three feet in the extremes; but seasons are long enough for the growth of all kinds of crops grown between the 54th and 45th parallels of north latitude, and the 70th and 90th parallels of west longitude. Fruits of all kinds, excepting grapes, will do well here in favored localities, and the hardier varieties of grapes may succeed with culture and care. Our markets are of the very best, being for home consumption, with growing facilities for excess, when needed. Building material in abundance may be had along the line of the J., L. & S. railroad, and lumbering manufactories are rapidly increasing throughout the whole country. If you choose to do so, you are at liberty to publish this letter, thereby benefiting others seeking homes, as well as yourself.

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To keep the feet warm—Use hob-nails in your boots.

## CURIOSITIES OF TREE PLANTING.

A proverb of northwest India declares three things make a man to be truly a man—to have a son born to him, to dig a well, and to plant a tree. It is impossible for the untravelled Englishman to realize the misery of a treeless country. Europe has its natural deficiency of trees; hence bridge-building took the place of the old Aryan tree-planting as an act of piety to God, and of duty to the future, in the counsels of early Christian teachers of the European nations. Both in the east and west, trees were no doubt the first temples, and the planting of groves was the primitive form of church building. Abraham, we are told, planted a grove in Beersheba, to commemorate his solemn covenant, but among his descendants it became in time the mark of the pious ruler to “cut down the groves,” as the seats of pagan worship; the mark of careless ruler to leave them untouched; and the mark of an impious ruler to plant and dedicate new groves. It is not hard to find reasons why the groves naturally became the first temple. Men were no doubt impressed by the hoary age of trees compared with the short life of man. A tree was often the centre around which each succeeding generation deposited its traditions—a visible bond uniting the departed with the living, and the living with the unborn. The cool, grateful shade of trees was a natural type of the graciousness the worshippers sought for from the power they worshipped—especially in eastern lands, where shadow is so exceptional. The yearly new birth and death of their foliage was a national symbol of human life. The darkness and density of the grove, we must add, hid the obscenities and cruelties which belonged to the darker developments of heathen worship.

When an Englishman who has been long absent from his fatherland catches again his first glimpse of its roadsides and fields through the carriage, perhaps nothing strikes him so forcibly as the picturesqueness and sparseness of the trees. He has seen trees in level lands stretching for miles like a thin, diaphanous wall in dull uniformity; now he sees them merely dotted here and there upon the landscape, but each tree is more less a picture in itself. Or he has seen in mountain lands every spot of available earth seized upon to supply life to a

cherry tree, a walnut tree, a pear tree he has seen fruit trees everywhere lining the roads and fields instead of hedges, and probably wondered if English lads could pass to and fro every day under the luscious cherries and pears and leave them untasted; now he sees nothing but solitary trees, or scattered groups, which look as though they had planted themselves out of whim or playfulness, just where they pleased, not one of which can bring any money to its proprietor except by its destruction. Give a German or Swiss Rauer the tenancy of an English farm, and he would at once begin to arrange himself an orchard out of the mere unused corners and slices of land he would almost certainly find in its fields and along its boundary lines. I must leave it to adepts to determine whether he would show himself a good or bad agriculturist by his activity.

Tree planting has, in fact, retained in Germany longer than elsewhere something of its occult character, binding together religion, nation and family. In the Vosgesen, the old German farmers were not allowed to marry until they had done something for the future good of the tribe by planting a stated number of walnut trees. When the amiable and liberal Oberlin was pastor of Waldbach, in the Steinthal, he set forward this old custom of tree planting as a Christian duty.

Tree planting is as necessary a part in many German rejoicings as it has been of French rejoicings during each revolution epoch. The trees of liberty, however, were oftener planted to die—actually as well as metaphorically. I have seen trees of this kind stripped of all but a crown of leaves, planted in German Switzerland to mark a local festival. The poor people of the village of Cleversulzbach gathered together, on the 10th of November, 1859, round the grave of Schiller's mother, and marked the birthday of her son by planting a lime-tree “in the soil that covers the heart that loved him best.”—*Chamber's Journal*.

Mr. Ira B. T. Daman, for many years a traveling agent for the tobacco house of Scotten, Lovett & Co., Detroit, has purchased a half interest in the E. D. Clark & Co. saw-mill, Bay Port, Huron Co., Mich., and the firm is now known as Ira B. T. Daman & Co. The new firm intend putting in four million feet of logs this winter. They also have a store of general merchandise at Bay Port.

## OPERATIONS AT GRANTON.

A correspondent of the *East Saginaw Chronicle* writes as follows concerning the lumbering activities of Granton, Mich.:

The great institution of Granton is the lumber manufactory of Messrs. Cross, Wright & Co. This company is made up of Mr. George F. Cross, of East Saginaw; Mr. John Wright, and Mr. A. D. Walker. This establishment is not only the great industry of Granton, but it is one of the great institutions of our lumber locality. Their mill building is 40x160 feet and has a capacity of 30,000 feet per day. Their facilities for sawing long timber are unsurpassed and great attention is paid by them to this branch of their business. Possessing this facility, which most of the river mills lack, they are constantly receiving orders from all parts of the country for bills of long timber for bridge and other purposes. The demand for this sort of timber of course is great, and this company make a sort of specialty of its manufacture. Their blocks are so arranged as to admit of lengthening out when they desire to saw long timber, and the addition is readily removed when short logs are to be sawed. They have sawed timber sixty feet in length.

The company own 10,000 acres of land, upon which the pine is estimated at 100,000,000, and besides this there are large quantities of oak, ash and elm. Owing to the fact that their mill is situated in the center of this tract they are enabled to stock their mill at any season of the year, consequently there need be no let up to their work winter and summer. The length of time, even at this rate, that it would require to work their pine has prompted them to conceive the project of doubling their capacities, and had it not been for the financial difficulties, which are stagnating business at present, the work would have commenced next spring, and it is not impossible even as it is that they may decide to go on with the work.

During the past season they have manufactured 6,500,000 feet of timber. Of this amount they have on hand about 3,000,000. They ship by rail entirely, and their lumber goes to Ohio, different points in this state, and various points east. The prices they have received this year have averaged over \$15 per M. It is the intention of the company to bank about 5,000,000 feet of logs in their boom at the mill this winter. Their boom consists of three ponds formed by damming the

river. This gives them a boomage capacity of about 8,000,000 feet. One of these dams, the lower one, was constructed last summer at an expense of \$3,000.

They have a contract with the railroad company to bank 3,000 cords of wood on the track this winter.

With them it is considered a business policy to pay good wages to good men. They are paying \$26 per month to men in the woods—i. e., good men—and have made no reduction in the mill men's wages.

On the railroad track, a few rods north of Messrs. Cross, Wright & Co.'s mill, is located Mr. O. F. Stanton's mill. Mr. Stanton has been somewhat unfortunate in his mill business, and has not succeeded in getting through with a very large season's work. His well gave out at the mill and he was obliged to lay pipes to Cross, Wright & Co.'s pond for a supply of water for his boiler, thus incurring a great expense and loss of time. His mill is supplied with one circular and two shingle machines, each of which has a capacity of 22,000 per day. He has made about 1,000,000 since last spring, and will continue making all winter. He also intends to run his circular at night during the winter. In his yard at present he has a stock of about 600,000 logs, and will put in enough during the winter to stock his mill. He is now engaged in repairing and closing up his mill for greater warmth during the cold weather.

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Among those who intend to operate in the woods this winter is the firm of Moiles & Bros. of East Saginaw, who have lumbered since the winter of 1870. The amount of logs they have but in since they began, are as follows: 1870—1,500,000 feet of logs; 1871—7,100,000 feet; 1872—7,300,000 feet. Of the cut of last year they are carrying over 4,000,000 now on the Tittabawasse. Their operations this winter are on Fat River, Montcalm county; and they intend to cut 7,500,000, and are now running three camps. They are all energetic young men, and the panic has not affected their determination to keep busy.

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A portable mill and a large lot of lumber on the line of the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis railroad, were recently destroyed by fire. The lumber, and we believe, also the mill, were the property of A. B. Paine, of Saginaw.



## LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The shipments from the port of Bay City during the month of October in the years named were as follows:

	1873	1872.
Lumber.....	26,698,064	33,312,595
Lath.....	6,037,000	8,483,000
Salt.....	28,312	9,000
Shingles.....	1,403,500	1,260,000
Staves.....	1,804,000	296,000
Hoops.....	1,214,200	1,667,000
Timber.....	73,000	80,000

The amount of lumber forwarded from Bay City during the past month was much smaller than during any preceding month of the season.

The shipments of lumber from Bay City by months this season were as following:

Month	Quantity
April.....	873,050
May.....	51,245,825
June.....	48,320,512
July.....	52,779,621
August.....	47,140,419
September.....	38,771,208
October.....	20,698,062
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>268,127,697</b>

## INSPECTED UNDER THE LAW.

Up to the close of business Thursday night 84,145,049 feet of lumber had passed through the office of the Inspector General in Bay City since the opening of navigation.

The following shipments were made from the port of East Saginaw for the month ending Oct. 31st:

Lumber m ft.....	21,385,632
Shingles, m.....	1,998,000
Lath, m.....	4,667,000
Salt.....	6,680

## INSPECTED UNDER LAW.

The total amount in pected under the law at the office of Inspector Hayden, in this city; to Oct. 1st, was 54,790,770, and to November, 64,314,716 feet.

SHIPMENTS FROM WENONA.—The Herald gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, etc, at the Wenona station on the J. L. & S. R. R., by rail from January 1st to Oct. 15th, as follows:

	Cars.
Receipts.....	4,847
Shipments.....	2,611

The following table shows the amount of shipments by vessels from the railroad docks at Wenona:

Square timber, cubic feet.....	831,700
Lumber, feet.....	4,312,400
Staves.....	2,954,000
Shingles.....	2,240,000
Brick.....	275,000
Veneering.....	20,000
Hoods.....	20,000,000
Plaster, tons.....	1,800

In addition to the above shipments the following have been made by H. W. Sage & Co's mill:

Lumber, feet.....	25,000,000
Lath.....	3,612,000
Salt.....	18,402

During the season this mill has sawed 20,000,000 feet of lumber and about 3,000,000 lath, while the salt block has manufactured 20,000 barrels of salt. The amount of lumber sawed is only about one-half of what it would have been had it been possible to have obtained a sufficient quantity of logs to keep the mill running on full time.

LATH SHIPMENTS.—The books at the Custom House show the following shipment of lath from this port for the season to the 1st of November, and the port of destination:

Destination.	No. of Pieces
Cleveland.....	5,935,000
Toledo.....	1,985,000
Sandusky.....	815,000
Buffalo.....	100,000
Tonawanda.....	126,000
Fremont.....	1,650,000
Erie.....	318,000
Black River.....	250,000
Ashtabula.....	170,000
Detroit.....	30,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,059,000</b>

TOLEDO SHIPMENTS.—The following are the receipts and shipments of Toledo, for the week ending Nov. 1, and since the opening of navigation:

	RECEIPTS.		
	Past Week.	Since Opening.	Same time 1872.
Lumber, ft.....	1,946,000	161,693,500	76,405,234
Lath.....	895,000	16,986,550	18,984,653
Shingles.....	300,000	5,408,000	18,982,250
Staves.....	—	191,300	24,000

	SHIPMENTS.	
	Past week.	Since open.
Lumber, ft.....	706,253	14,377,947
Staves, No.....	—	6,124,440
Lath, No.....	—	12,000
Timber, cu ft.....	—	1,440,730

SHINGLES.—The *Chronicle* says the books of the Custom House at Bay City show the following shipments of shingles for the entire season to date:

Destination.	No. Shingles.
Cleveland.....	15,175,500
Buffalo.....	2,994,000
Tonawanda.....	2,485,000
Sandusky.....	2,200,000
Erie.....	900,000
Fairport.....	510,000
Ashtabula.....	40,000
Toledo.....	14,000

It will be seen that over two-thirds of the entire shipments went to Ohio ports—in exact figures, 16,939,500 shingles went to those ports.

The books of the Custom House in this city show the following shipment of shingles from this port for the season to Nov. 1st, and their destination:

Destination.	No. Shingles.
Cleveland.....	13,420,000
Sandusky.....	3,881,000
Buffalo.....	836,000
Tonawanda.....	450,000
Erie.....	130,090
Ogdensburg.....	65,000
Ashtabula.....	60,000
Total.....	18,842,000

The shipments for a corresponding period in 1872, aggregated 18,842,000, of which 17,361,000 went to Ohio ports.

Sixty cords of shingle bolts we also shipped to Cleveland this season.—*Saginaw Valley Enterprise*.

**MAHOGANY**—The best mahogany comes from Honduras, in the shape of squared logs, which are cut into thin boards for veneering after reaching the United States and European markets. The cutting of the trees and squaring of the logs is done by the natives, in parties of thirty or forty. The work begins in August and continues until the last of December. The trees are cut some ten or twelve feet above the ground, stages being erected for the purpose. As the accessible parts of the forest have long ago been culled, the cutting parties have been compelled to penetrate every year farther into the interior. They build cabins for their four or five months sojourn, and live among venomous reptiles and swarming insects as best they may, resting during the intense heat of the day, and often working at night by the light of torches.

**HURRAH FOR THE CENTRAL**.—The *Ashland Press* says: Four hundred men are still at work on the Central this side of Stevens Point, and the intention of the company is to complete 100 miles before discontinuing work. The track is now 93 miles this side the Point. We have the best reasons for our opinion that the Central will complete their road next season. In the present financial breakdown the fact that the Central company continue work with 500 men and pay them promptly, and is in condition to pay all liabilities within a short time, shows them to be on a solid foundation. Hurrah for the Central!

A youthful correspondent wants to know what magazine would give him the highest position the quickest. A powder magazine would hurry him a few:

## PLAYING SEVEN-UP FOR A WIFE.

The epidemic of weddings which has prevailed in Covington for the month past has given rise to an incident that has awakened much commiseration among the gentlemen, and no small fluttering among the ladies. Three young Kentuckians had gathered for a game of whist, and, while awaiting the fourth, fell to talking of the marrying and giving in marriage, each bantering the other to join the loving caravan, and each promptly declining any portion of it for himself.

Finally, it being agreed that they owed one sacrifice to their country, it was determined to play a game of "seven-up," the loser to marry within six months. Solemn pledges were exchanged and the game commenced amid the most profound silence. They were all gentlemen of the keenest sense of honor, and as likely to rob the public treasury as to repudiate a bet fairly lost. It may be conceived, therefore, how earnestly contested was a game upon which hung so heavy a stake.

From the very start luck set in against the most confirmed bachelor of them all—a gentleman thoroughly at home in society, and much admired by the sex, but as deeply opposed to matrimony as Decimus Roach or St. Simeon Stylites. He was no mean player, either, but he played against fate. High, low, Jack and the game avoided him as society does a convict, and as his last opponent went out on a turned Jack, his hand came down on the table with a terrific crash, and a half shout, half groan, "It's just my luck."

This was his only complaint, however. He took his loss as quietly as usual. May be he drank a few more glasses of beer, and sat a little later over the fire-place at night. May be his laugh was a little less cheery, and the haggard look about his eyes more frequent, but he made no moan. Sympathy was proffered him in abundance, but he quietly put it aside. A half a dozen good parties were suggested, but he gave the jesters to understand that he was competent to choose his own wife, and there was a sort of savage look about his eyes that rendered jesting uncomfortable.

Nobody knows, as yet where his choice may fall, and the general impression is, that when the time draws near he will select a half-dozen names and "cut" for it. The first of May is the day set for the wedding, and it will be our mournful duty to write his obituary.—*Cin. Times*.

## EAU CLAIRE ITEMS.

From the Eau Claire Free Press.

A partial estimate of the work done this summer by lumbermen on the west side of the river gives the following results:

D. Shaw & Co. Lumber.....	13,584,000
Lath.....	3,250,000
Pickets.....	90,000
Shingles.....	2,350,000
Estabrook.....	4,000,000
Boyd & Randall.....	3,500,000
Ingram & Kennedy, Lumber.....	25,500,000
Lath.....	8,000,000
Shingles.....	8,090,000
Smith & Buffington, Lumber.....	4,500,000
Shingles.....	2,500,000
Lath.....	2,500,000

The planing mills and cabinet shops in this city have reduced the number and wages of their employes somewhat, on account of the stringency of the times and the comparatively small demand for such work during the winter. Rundle & Free employ seventeen men at present and pay \$2.25 to men who received \$2.75 during the summer and \$2.50 for work which recently commanded \$3.00. They will run the mill all winter.

Ingram & Kennedy have already three or four camps in the woods. Their five mills will need twenty five or thirty millions feet of logs for the ensuing season.

Smith & Buffington's new mill will not be completed before next summer, owing to the hard times. All the material, both lumber and machinery is on hand. About \$18,000 have been invested in it already and the completed work will not stop much short of \$40,000.

A train on the Wisconsin Central road between Amherst and Stevens Point was stopped the other day by a huge black bear who sat on the rails. After eyeing the locomotive for a few minutes, he leisurely trotted off into the woods.

Among the estimates of the chief engineer of the army for river and harbor improvements the coming year, the sum of \$750,000 is asked for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

The *Marquette Mining Journal* says: Never gamble with a Negaunee lumberman for your bill of fare at the Grand Pacific, when on your way to Chicago. You'll be the loser even if you beat him. Ask Hartman.

**SALTED WOOD.**—It is a curious fact, and one of great practical importance in structural science, that in the salt mines of Poland and Hungary the galleries are supported by wooden pillars, which are found to last unimpaired for ages, in consequence of being impregnated with salt, while pillars of brick and stone, used for the same purpose, crumble away in a short time by the decay of their mortar. It is also found that wooden piles, driven into the mud of salt flats and marshes, last for an unlimited time, and are used for the foundation of brick and stone edifices; and the practice of treating timber, by immersing it for some time in sea water, after it has been seasoned, is generally admitted to promote its durability. There are some experiments which appear to show that, after the dry rot has commenced, immersion in salt water effectually checks its progress and preserves the remainder of the timber. If care be taken to renew the coat of paint as often as it decays, wood on the outside of the buildings may be made to last for centuries; paint, however, is no preservative against the internal or dry rot, notwithstanding the opinion so generally prevalent to the contrary.

**MATTERS AT BEEF SLOUGH.**—The cold and stormy weather of the past two weeks has completely closed up rafting business for this season. At the rafting boom the slough is frozen over.

The amount of logs rafted out during the present season of 1873 is 75,500,000 feet; brailed 15,500,000 feet—Total 91,000,000 feet.

It is the intention of the B. S. Co. to improve the present rafting works, extending additional works as far up as the island opposite the Bacon house, this giving capacity sufficient to turn out and raft double the amount of logs heretofore handled, which will enable parties owning logs in the slough to get through and run to market, while the water is at a good stage.

Mr. Charles Hewett, who for a number of years has had charge of the general improvements on Black river, has been engaged by the company to superintend that business on Beef Slough. About twenty-five men are at work at present, and an additional force will soon be put on, when the weather becomes more settled.—*Eau Claire Free Press.*

## LUMBERING IN CALIFORNIA.

THE TOWLE BROTHERS, THE LARGEST OPERATORS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAINS—HOW THEY HAVE GROWN FROM COMMON LOGGERS TO LEADING LUMBERMEN—THEIR CHAIN OF MILLS—THE TRADE OF ALTA.

*From the Sacramento Record.*

ALTA, November 15, 1873.

This thrifty mountain town, situated about two miles east of Dutch Flat, on the Central Pacific railroad, outdoes all other railroad towns on the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas in the extent and magnitude of its lumber trade. In the dozen of folorn looking buildings that make up this town but few people who sweep past on the overland trains would imagine that the annual business of this dilapidated little burg runs up into the millions.

In the door of a building—which bears strong resemblance to a section of snow shed—stands a man clad in a cotton blouse and a pair of blue overalls, the legs of the latter garment being stuffed into a pair of the roughest looking cowhide boots imaginable. This man may be the senior, or perhaps he is the junior member of the firm of Taylor & Pickens, but in either case the man has an honest face, decided business qualifications, and a bank account of a hundred thousand or so.

Alta was at one time the terminus of the railroad, and had four or five times the population that it now has; but though most of its inhabitants left, business still stuck to the town. This continued prosperity is principally due to the energy and industry of the Towle Brothers, who have made Alta the base of their operations in a lumber trade of such magnitude that all other lumber interests between Auburn and Truckee are mere bagatelles in comparison. Fifteen years of tireless and ceaseless

perseverance have raised the Towles from common mill hands, at \$40 per month, to the leading lumbermen on this side of the mountains, their four saw mills, in the course of the season, cutting and sending to market more lumber than all the other mills from Auburn to the summit combined. Al. Towle is the head of the firm, assisted by George and Edward, who are both partners in the business. By prudent industry these brothers saved from their wages as loggers money enough to purchase the mill in which they were employed. With this (Dutch Flat mill) for

## A NUCLEUS

and strong hearts and willing hands to back it up, the firm have made themselves a power in the lumber trade of California. After getting possession of the Dutch Flat mill, their next venture was to build a small mill at Blue Canyon, to supply the new mines in that section. The working of the latter did not prove lucrative, and the mill, which barely paid expenses, was moved over into Canyon creek, on the line of the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake stage road, and is now known as the Kearsarge mill. Undiscouraged by the failure at Blue Canyon, the Towles, in 1868, shipped across the mountains, in the dead of winter, the machinery for a first-class mill. This machinery was hauled across in wagons, the roads at the time being blocked with from six to ten feet of snow. It took their teams an entire week to make the five miles from Summit valley to Donner Lake, where the new mill was erected. Before engaging in this enterprise, Al. Towle had an interview with Charley Crocker. The conversation took up just two minutes of Mr. Crocker's time when, without pen, ink or paper,

## A CONTRACT

was made with the Central Pacific railroad, wherein the latter agreed to purchase all the lumber that the new mill could cut for two years. The

snow sheds were then in process of construction, the daily consumption of lumber for this purpose being enormous. The Towle Brothers ran their mill night and day, the day shift of eleven hours cutting not less than 35,000 feet. But even this rapid work was found to be too slow for Mr. Crocker's army of carpenters, and another mill had to be set up in the same building. The capacity of this double mill was 100,000 feet of lumber in the twenty-four hours.

The receipts of this firm (during these two years) from the railroad company averaged about \$30,000 per month, the lumber selling at twelve to thirteen dollars per thousand, and during the entire time of these heavy transactions between the Towles and Mr. Crocker not a single dispute involving so much as the cost of one foot of lumber ever occurred between them. When the snow sheds were finished the demand for lumber at once fell off, but the energetic firm, whose hands could not remain idle for a single day, brought back across the mountains their best mill, set it up in Canyon creek, about midway between Blue Canyon and Alta, and called it the Alabama. The remaining Truckee mill they sold, this being the only instance, I believe, in which this firm ever sold anything they acquired, excepting, of course, the lumber cut for that purpose. Recently your correspondent had occasion to visit their chain of mills. They are all built on the line of the old stage road, on Canyon creek, and are situated at about an equal distance of four miles apart. Of the upper or

#### KEARSARGE MILL,

Mr. Dave Irwin has been for the last six years the energetic and gentlemanly manager. The capacity of the Kearsarge is small, cutting only 20,000 feet per day. Next in order comes the Alabama, and contrary to the history of our day, as regards capacity and power, it is far ahead of the Kearsarge. The cutting capacity

of its saw (running at the ordinary rate), as timed by Mr. Towle and myself, is at the rate of 100 feet per minute, thus making 6,000 feet per hour and footing up to the enormous rate of 72,000 feet in a shift of twelve hours. This saw will pass through a log 120 feet long in one minute, and could a continuous supply be kept up (in which the time for moving back would not be lost) it would cut through a string of logs 7,200 feet long in a single hour, and with as much apparent ease as a knife goes through butter. The readers of the *Record* can imagine what a terrible drain on the surrounding timber such a mill as this will make in a few years. Notwithstanding the immense amount of material handled at this mill, the arrangements are so admirable and the workmen so thoroughly understand their respective duties, that not the slightest delay or inconvenience ever occurs. As soon as the lumber is cut it is placed on cars and immediately moved over a narrow gauge track

#### TO ALTA.

A stream of water passes under the saw, receives the saw-dust and deposits it a quarter of a mile away. The edging machine used in the Alabama is a model of ingenuity and does its work in the most rapid and satisfactory manner. This edger is an entirely new invention, from the fertile brain of George Towle. The patent is not yet "applied for," and never will be, for George thinks that he can invent another and still better edger in the time he would be likely to lose in securing a patent for the admirable machine he has constructed. After dinner, with the mill hands, Al. and George Towle rode with me to Canyon creek, to visit their mill there, and also their planing establishment, situated at Alta woodshed. Canyon creek mill has been lately reconstructed. New machinery has been put in capable of doubling the former capacity of the

mill. Twenty-five thousand feet per day is the average work of this establishment. The season, however, lasts nearly the entire year, the snow fall at this altitude being very much lighter than at either of the upper mills.

#### THE DUTCH FLAT MILL

is only run in winter, water being the motive power. In their lumber yard at Alta, which at present contains between two and three million feet of sugar pine, common and white pine, spruce, cedar, etc., is their planing mill. The two planing machines in the building turn out ten thousand feet of planed lumber per day. Here are also several box and lath machines. The firm are in possession of from eight to ten thousand acres of first-class timber land, over half of which has been purchased from the railroad company. They entirely ignore the dishonest system of procuring land by means of "dummies," and they claim, with just pride, that every acre of land that ever came into their possession was secured by honest means. Their narrow gauge road, which connects with all the mills, is ten miles long. The grading, ties and iron of this road cost \$25,000 per mile. The working force in these mills consists of one hundred white men and fifty Chinamen. They use in logging one hundred oxen and twenty-five horses. The wages of the different mills range from \$125 to \$40 per month, with board, no white man receiving less than \$50. The lumber sells at from \$50 to \$14 per M, and finds a ready market at various points between Salt Lake City and San Francisco; the shipments to points on the Oregon and Visalia railroads are also very large. While the lumber mills in and about Truckee can justly complain of a dull year, the Towle Bros. are not so troubled, dull years having but little effect on their already well established and permanent trade.

## THE TRADE ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

### THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS AMONG THE LUMBERMEN—THE GREAT SUSQUEHANNA BOOM.

*Correspondence of the New York Times.*

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Nov. 14, 1873.

The city is situated on the north bank of the Susquehanna river, in a valley of great beauty and loveliness. On the south side rises the mountain chain called Bald Eagle, and on the north are the foot hills of the Alleghanics. Williamsport, which is the capital of Lycoming county, was founded in 1796, but up to 1850 the population numbered only 1600. The increase since then has been rapid, and the city now numbers close upon 20,000 inhabitants. Lumber is the staple manufacture, and this business, within the past fifteen years, has made immense progress. The first mill was started by Mayor Ferkins in 1845. It was the only one of any size which manufactured pine lumber for the market, between Lock Haven and Northumberland. Others have since sprung up, and at the present time the saw, planing and shingle mills number close upon fifty, each employing, on the average, between fifty and sixty men.

It has often been predicted that a decline in the lumber business must take place, but the operation of 1872 and those during the present year, show that a greater amount of lumber has been handled than ever.

There are too immense quantities of pine yet in the mountains, and should that become exhausted, there is sufficient hemlock left to run the mills for many years. But, though the amount of lumber handled this year has been so large, yet the amount sold has been considerably less than in 1872.

This year has been exceptionally quiet, and since the commencement of the financial troubles sales have fallen off, and in the yards here are immense piles of every description of manufactured lumber, such as it is rare to see at this season. This is accounted for by the fact that dealers in the principal cities and towns who retail the lumber are now giving orders only for such quantities as have already been sold by them, and

show no disposition to lay in any stock. Prices have, as a consequence, declined slightly. No improvement is looked for before the spring.

Collections are very slow and uncertain, and the banks are very cautious in their operations. The whole of the saw mills, it is expected, will be stopped in a few weeks.

As is usual at this time of year the men employed in the mills will be then sent to the woods to cut timber for the next year's stock. In view of the existing condition of business, and taking into consideration the heavy stocks still on hand, but one-half the usual number will be employed this winter, and then only at a reduction in wages.

The mills have been up to this time, and those now in operation are still running full time with no reduction in wages. The stock of lumber on hand at the close of 1872 was 110,105,619 feet greater than it was the previous year, while the amount of lumber cut and manufactured this year has also largely exceeded that of 1872, and it is thought that by only getting out half the usual quantity during the coming winter, matters will be so arranged that any great fall in prices will be prevented.

The following will show the shipments of lumber from this city since the year 1870, up to the present time :

Years.	Total Feet.
1870.....	250,764,078
1871.....	269,863,392
1872.....	197,080,633
1873.....	217,931,827

The falling off in the shipments of 1872 was, it is said, owing to the prevalence of the horse disease. The great snow storm which occurred the closing week of the year materially affected the business.

#### THE SUSQUEHANNA BOOM.

To a stranger unacquainted with the method in which logs are floated down the river from the pineries above, and the manner in which they are rafted to the different store ponds at the mills, a visit to the great Susquehanna boom would convey some idea of the vastness and extent of the lumber business. This boom is situated in the river just above the city, and is said to be the largest in the United States. It was built by a company in 1850, and previous to its construction the logs coming down from the woods above had to be secured by the aid of small boats, from which the

men engaged fastened the logs together in the form of rafts. This method was attended with great hardships as well as danger, and before the building of the great boom smaller temporary booms had been constructed; but the increase of the lumber business was so great that a company was organized to build one large enough, it was thought, to meet all demands. After four years experience it became manifest that its capacity would have to be enlarged, and accordingly, extensions were made, and have since been continued until it is now a work of vast magnitude and strength, and extends several miles up the river. It has cost upward of a million of dollars, and will hold over three hundred millions of feet of lumber. In the spring time it is packed full of logs, wedged together so solidly that one can safely cross the river on them. The following table shows the number of logs rafted out each year since 1862, and the foot-board measure :

Years.	No. of Logs.	Ft.-Bd. Measure.
1862.....	196,953.....	37,553,651
1863.....	405,175.....	76,475,826
1864.....	511,548.....	96,595,681
1865.....	339,302.....	72,421,468
1866.....	615,373.....	118,841,494
1867.....	833,388.....	173,196,511
1868.....	858,663.....	165,388,389
1869.....	1,080,511.....	223,060,305
1870.....	1,099,777.....	225,180,973
1871.....	853,129.....	166,061,181
1872.....	1,484,103.....	297,185,652
1873—Not yet ascertained, but said to be largely in excess of last year.		

The number of men and boys employed on the boom during the working season averages about 150, and their wages range from 50 cents to \$4.50 per day. In addition to the amounts paid for wages there is a large expenditure needed in other ways. For instance, in 1864 the sum of \$10,256.38 was paid for rope alone. In 1868 it reached \$35,817.25; in 1872, \$35,000; but in addition to this \$7,000 was paid for the wooden pegs used with the rope in rafting the logs, making a total of \$42,000 for these two items alone. At the present time the number of logs at the boom and yet to be rafted, is very small, and these will be all taken out of the river and put in stock ponds and yards during the coming week.

The Union Lumbering Company's mill at Chippewa Falls, shut down on the 12th, having cut 40,000,000 feet of lumber this season.

## LOG CROP OF MINNESOTA.

ABSTRACT FROM THE FORTHCOMING REPORT FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT—FALLING OFF OF THIRTY-THREE PER CENT FROM THE LAST YEAR'S PRODUCT.

From the Minneapolis Tribune, Nov. 25.

We have been furnished by Maj. Geo. A. Camp, surveyor general for the second district, with an abstract of his forthcoming report of the number of logs scaled in his district during the last year, and the estimate of the amount that will be scaled in 1874. The amount of logs scaled and manufactured at this point during the past year, was 161,880, 670 feet. The following figures show this year's business and the estimate for next year:

For 1873.	No. FEET.
Amount of logs scaled for boorage.....	161,880,670
Amount manufactured at Anoka (estimated).....	30,900,000
Amount manufactured at Elk River (estimated).....	1,500,000
Amount manufactured at St. Cloud.....	2,500,000
Amount manufactured at Clear Water.....	500,000
Estimated amount now in booms.....	31,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>226,380,670</b>

So that the total amount of the log crop, old and new, in the second district, for the year 1873, was 226,380,670 feet.

ESTIMATE FOR 1874.

	FEET.
Amount of old logs on hand.....	30,000,000
Estimated amount that will be cut this winter.....	120,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>150,000,000</b>

The amount of the crop for 1873, then, is larger by 76,380,670 feet than the estimated amount for 1874. The reasons for this falling off have been fully explained in these columns heretofore.

MR. DAVID WARD'S great wealth rests in his immense amount of pine lands in Michigan and Wisconsin, amounting to over 150,000 acres, every forty acres of which he has been over himself, making a careful estimate of the number and dimensions of the trees, and noting all the characteristics of soil. His land was nearly all selected from close observation years before most people had an idea of their ultimate value, and the very best taken; location upon streams and facilities for running the timber to market were carefully considered, so that to-day he

owns the finest tracts of really available and valuable soft pine in the United States, and the most of it. His pine lands may be summarized as follows: On the Saginaw, 30,000 acres; on the Manistee and Au Sable, 90,000 acres; on the Chippewa, in Wisconsin, 30,000 acres. Total, 150,000 acres.

## FEELING REGARDING THE FOX RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

From the Berlin Journal.

The prospects are that the Fox River will secure its share of attention, the coming summer. Operations in the vicinity of this city will be entered upon when navigation opens in the spring. The surveyors are at work near Ellis's farm about half way between Berlin and Eureka at the present time, making the necessary arrangements for a lock, and we understand on good authority that another lock will be put in somewhere at a point between Berlin and Princeton. The Eureka lock will raise the water above some two feet, but embankments will be thrown up to prevent the flooding of the marshes along the river, which would involve an immense loss of water. We have it on good authority that the improvement will be pushed with vigor next summer, and the time, we believe, is not far distant when a good stage of water will be secured in the Fox and Wisconsin rivers from the Mississippi river to Green Bay. The people in the valley of the Fox and Wisconsin have waited "lo, these many years" to see the improvement consummated, and it looks a little, aye, a good deal as though their hopes would soon be realized.

Mr. Ira P. Bradford, last week, we learn from the *Superior Times*, started out his men and teams to establish camps on the Brule river, and expects to get out 1,000,000 feet of logs, which he will bank on the lake shore near the mouth of the Brule. Messrs. Peyton & Kimball have started one or two camps on the Nemadji, and will probably establish others. We have not the particulars, but learn Messrs. Torenus, Staples and others will, as last year, have several crews at work on the upper St. Croix, taking their supplies from this place over the road now being put in order by our county.



## REDUCTION OF WAGES NOT AN EVIL.

The *Boston Lumber Trade* advances the following considerations which we commend to the attention of both manufacturers and employes in every department of that labor:

This reduction of wages does not, by any means, necessarily involve the privations which many suppose. The real value of wages is to be gauged by their purchasing power rather than by their actual amount. If then there is at the time, as a result of the reduction of wages, or of the circumstances which, operating generally on the business of the community, have led to that reduction, a corresponding reduction in the price of the commodities and necessities of life, then that reduction of wages may not be of any real detriment to the workman. He may be and usually is better housed, fed, and clothed, and can lay by more money, in a time of low than of high wages. It is claimed by writers on industrial economy that the workingmen of the United States are not, at the present time, and have not been as well off since the inflation of prices and the increase of wages, which begun with the war, as they were before it, and there is much to sustain this position. We are apparently returning to the ante-war standard of prices, as to a very considerable proportion of the commodities of life. Gold is approaching with the prospect of reaching, at no distant day, the specie basis. This will of course materially affect the price of articles imported from other countries, and the reduced rate of wages will diminish the cost of domestic manufactures and productions. The sooner the fact that we are coming back to the circumstances existing twenty years since, and the conditions, imposed by the fact on all classes, are recognized, the better it will be for individuals and the community.

As a result of this shrinkage in values, and in the prices of labor and of the commodities, a reduction of rents may be expected to follow. This process, has, it is said, already commenced in some of our large cities, the landlords having prudently submitted to a reduction of from ten to twenty percent on the representation of tenants, whose wages have been reduced. Whether this reduction will be permanent depends very much on con-

tingencies the issue of which cannot now be foreseen. It is believed, however, that the area of high rents, dear commodities, and large wages will soon be a thing of the past.

As to the effect of a lower standard of wages, should it be permanent in the prices of lumber, as the cost of manufacture is one element of the price, it may be reasonably presumed that it will have its effect. It may, however, be a matter of doubt whether it will be sufficient to offset that steady increase of cost which must result from the rapid diminution of the areas and sources of timber supply. This diminution with the increase of demand incident to the rapid development of population in all parts of the country, and especially at the west will with hardly a doubt keep up and even increase the price of lumber, whatever influence in the contrary direction other causes may exert.

## MICHIGAN LUMBERMEN MAKING READY FOR PROSPERITY.

On most of the main streams and their tributaries there still remain large quantities of logs of the cut of last winter and the winter previous, the amount on the Cass alone, it is said, being equal to the amount rafted out this season. This being the case, with the additional fact that "the times are hard," that money is scarce, that the price of lumber is exceedingly low, and the stocks of sawed lumber now on hand are unusually large, the course of our lumbermen in operating but little is eminently wise, and would be so even if they were financially able to do so. A year of the activity displayed heretofore would have resulted disastrously, while the present state of affairs will have a tendency to "clean out" a set of guerilla dealers, men of no experience, who, acting under the idea that every one that touched lumber was sure to accumulate wealth, launched out and not only have injured legitimate dealers but will bring disaster upon themselves. That it will result beneficially in the end is self-evident. — *East Saginaw Enterprise.*

From every manufacturing town throughout the Eastern and Middle States comes the announcement of a temporary suspension of operations, or, as is more generally the case. The east is "tighter up" than the west.

## LUMBERING IN MAINE.

A correspondence writes to the *New York Herald* from Augusta, Me., that he has conversed with an agent of the heaviest lumbering corporation in the state, the Coburn Land Company, and also with the president of the Kennebec Land and Lumber Company, second in interest, and they represent that there will be the usual amount of logs floated down on rivers when the ice breaks up next spring for the use of the mills. This will apply especially to the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers, but it may have a general application to the others. The number of teams and men to be put into the woods will not be so great as in former years, because the market has been overstocked with logs the past year, and not only are "the woods full of 'em," but the rivers and booms also. There are more than can be taken care of this winter, therefore, there will be less than the average amount of logs cut in the woods; but the logs carried over from last year's overstock, with what will be cut the coming winter, will give the average supply for next season. Labor will be cheap in the woods, and teams can be bought up cheap, the summer's work being closed up and "ready money" being a most desirable commodity. The crews for the woods are mostly made up of the men who have been at work in the saw-mills during the summer and of farmers, who have thus 'two strings to their bow,' enabling them to 'make both ends meet.'

The Coburn Land Company, of which the Spragues, of Rhode Island, are the principal corporators, own a vast tract of land in Somerset county., on which they will operate this winter, with the curtailment I have suggested above. This land is owned on a mortgage to ex-governor Abner Coburn for \$1,000,000, and is therefore entirely safe from attachment from any liabilities of the Spragues. Neither will the business of the company be greatly affected by the Sprague embarrassment. The Kennebec Land and Lumber Company, who have steam saw-mills in Augusta and Gardiner, have extensive tracts of lands at the headwaters of the Kennebec, and at the meeting of the directors, just held, it was decided to continue the usual operations in the woods this winter. Ira D. Sturgis, who is building a large steam mill at Wiscasset, Col. H. A. Dewitt and J. Manchester Haynes, are largely interested in this company,

that has for years done a prosperous business. From a leading lumberman on the Penobscot waters I learn that good courage is manifested there, and that the hard times will not prevent running down in the spring thawings the usual amount. Abner, Toothaker, & Co., the large operators on the Sandy River, will put the usual number of men into the woods. So there will be logs enough for the mills that are situated upon the 5,000 streams in our state, upon the running of which depends, in a large measure, the business prosperity of the state. Nothing but the continued tightness of the money market can cripple this important business. A loosening of the purse-strings, a little courage, an increase of confidence in the business, integrity of individuals and corporations will make the next season a busy and prosperous one in the lumber manufacturing business of Maine.

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 IMPROVEMENT OF THE CHIPPEWA AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.
 

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*From the Chippewa Herald.*

The subject of water in the upper Mississippi river, is becoming quite an important one to the business interests of the country, and it is encouraging to note the attention that is being attracted towards it. Railroads may do away largely with passenger traffic on the Mississippi, but it will always be used for the transportation of freight. Besides, navigable streams exert a healthy influence on the question of railroad freight, and hence all species of legislation tending to injure them, should be put down.

Gen. B. S. Roberts, and old and experienced engineer, has been considering for some time the problem of getting more water into the Mississippi, and has come to the conclusion that the most feasible way is to cut a way from the head waters of the Chippewa river to Lake Superior—a distance of some ten miles—so that the waters of the lake can flow down the river, through Chippewa Falls, and from thence to the Mississippi, at Lade Pepin. What effect this effect this would have on the logging and lumbering interests here, is easy to fore tell.

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Not over one-half the usual number of lumber camps will be in operation on the Peshtigo this winter.

## CRANBERRIES IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

The *Oshkosh Northwestern*, has the following in relation the cultivation of the cranberry in Burnett county of this state.

Since the threatened decline in the lumber interest, capital in this section has been tending in another direction, and many have been putting their money into cranberry lands. Some have invested in the vicinity of Berlin, others near New London, and a large number have secured land in Burnett county. Near the head water of the St. Croix river, in that county, there is a large tract of marsh, watered by small streams which form the St. Croix, and a number of Oshkosh capitalists have purchased some 5,000 acres, nearly all of which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the cranberry, which is indigenous of the soil. All the requisites—muck with sandy subsoil, an abundant supply of water, etc.—are to be had here in just the right proportion. Four companies from this city are now operating these marshes, and at present are engaged in harvesting the crop. The first company owns forty-three "forties," or 1,720 acres, nearly all producing the largest berries. So great, indeed, is the crop that not more than an eight can be gathered, owing to the scarcity of help. It is expected, however, that at least 1,000 barrels will be safely secured. The second company has forty-two "forties" and are busily engaged in picking. The third company has twenty-four "forties," or 960 acres of land. The fourth lot contains 240 acres.

The marsh is situated twenty-four miles from Rush City, Minnesota, and eighteen miles from Pine City, on the St. Paul and Duluth railroad, and eight or ten miles from Grantsburg, Wis. It is an unsettled region of country where help is scarce and very difficult to obtain. So scarce is it, that the berries this year are nearly all picked by means of rakes, which necessitates the loss of at least 25 per cent of the berries. Staves are sent there by way of St. Paul, and coopers are at work on the marsh "knocking together" the barrels. The large camp-meeting tent used by the Methodists in this city last month, has been purchased and is now used in this marsh as a store house for cranberries.

The crop this year throughout the

county is said to be only about one-third as large as usual. This will cause a great scarcity in the markets east and necessitate a rise in prices. Already berries are \$10 and \$12 per barrel, and \$15, it is believed, will be the ruling figures in a few weeks. These prices to the Burnett county pickers, who are having a good yield, will make the investment a profitable one.

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## NEW BARKING MACHINE FOR AMES WOOD PULP MILL.

The *Appleton Post* gives this interesting description of an improvement that has just been applied to the wood pulp mill of Mr. Ames in Appleton, Wis.:

The machine consists of a huge iron cylinder with a file surface which revolves inside of an iron encasement at the rate of 600 times a minute. When it is in operation the blocks of wood are placed cross-wise on an inclined plane, and when they slide downward and come in contact with the cylinder a very rapid revolution is given to them. At this time a lever is adjusted which causes a piston to move down this inclined plane and press the block of wood against the revolving cylinder. This piston rod has a square end, and that surface which comes in contact with the block of wood is of convex shape which gives the block a kind of oscillating motion, and in case its dimensions are not symmetrical, every part of its surface is pressed against the cylinder all the same and the bark stripped clean from its surface. This piston operates in a steam cylinder and of course is elastic in its movements which removes all danger of accidents from breakage. One of these machines will strip the bark from eight cords of wood in ten hours, and its great utility will be recognized when we state that it saves the work of twenty men and saves a waste of material in the proportion of one cord in ten.

The practical workings of this machine are perfect in every respect. No matter what the size or shape of the blocks of wood may be each one comes out with the outer and inner bark stripped clean, leaving a white, clean and pure surface. Take it all in all it is about the greatest labor-saving contrivance we have ever seen.

## THE KILBOURN DAM.

The Wisconsin river is a difficult and dangerous stream for raft navigation even in its natural state. Yet human ingenuity has devised and accomplished a work which very materially adds to those dangers and difficulties. We refer to the nuisance known as the Kilbourn Dam. Owing to the formation of the Wisconsin river at Kilbourn City, it is impossible, and has so been proved, to dam the water at that point without seriously impeding the safe running of rafts. Several times have attempts been made, by permission of the state legislature, to create a water-power by damming the river, and in each instance the work has proved a very serious detriment to all lumbermen of the Upper Wisconsin. Failing to obtain legal redress or authority in the matter it has even been necessary for lumbermen to take the law in their own hands for the purpose of self-protection, and tear out the nuisance which annually cost them more than the entire interests of such a place as Kilbourn were worth. Notwithstanding the fact, in 1866 the state legislature incorporated the "Kilbourn Manufacturing Company" and authorized, by the following legislation, said company to utilize the waters of the Wisconsin for manufacturing power :

[Private and Local Laws of 1866.]

## CHAPTER 424.

AN ACT to aid in the development of the manufacturing interests of the state.

SECTION 1. The Kilbourn Manufacturing Company, whenever organized in pursuance of any law of this state, shall have power, and said com-

pany is hereby authorized, to complete the water-power on sections three, four, nine, and ten, in township thirteen, north of range six east, in the counties of Columbia and Sauk, by raising the dam a sufficient height for that purpose, not exceeding three feet above the usual low water mark in the Wisconsin river, and so forming the same that rafts of lumber can pass safely and conveniently without hindrance or delay.

Approved, April 10, 1866.

The Kilbourn dam was constructed and has been raised to a height which in itself, if the location was favorable, might not have proved a serious obstruction to raft navigation ; the actual fact of experiment, however, has demonstrated that lumber cannot be got over the dam with even a tolerable degree of safety and speed. It is found that eddies are created below the dam which the most careful piloting cannot avoid and the raft striking is either drawn into the eddy and obliged to remain *until windlassed out*, or is badly damaged by the striking of the eddy. The Kilbourn Manufacturing Company endeavored to improve the running by various methods and among others constructed a pier which, it was claimed, would remedy the existing evils. The pier is an additional nuisance, if such a thing be possible, and pilots have only the choice of striking the pier in preference to the eddy. There is little use in arguing the question of the "Kilbourn Dam" from an engineering standpoint, for the facts proving that it is a serious obstruction are all sufficient to demand its immediate removal. The amount of lumber annually passing Kilbourn City is about one hundred and fifty million feet ;

reliable authority estimates that the damage to lumber from the efforts to pass the dam is equal to five per cent. of the whole amount; or the waste and destruction of seven million five hundred thousand feet, out of the annual run of 150,000,000. In money value, the Kilbourn dam nuisance cannot be estimated less than \$85,000 a year. This sum Wisconsin river lumbermen, who are entitled to unobstructed navigation, cannot afford to pay as tribute to any manufacturing power at Kilbourn City. It is also to be remarked that the delay occasioned to every fleet of lumber that passes Kilbourn, is a very important consideration, when the question of the abatement of the nuisance is agitated. The additional expense from such delay also amounts to thousands of dollars annually, and it is a safe estimate to say that \$100,000.00 yearly would not reimburse the lumbermen of the Wisconsin and Yellow rivers for damages sustained. The Kilbourn Manufacturing Company have tried the experiment of completing the water-power in accordance with the law which declares that rafts of lumber may "pass safely and conveniently without hindrance or delay," and have signally failed in such efforts. It is therefore the manifest duty of the legislature of Wisconsin to cause the removal of the serious obstruction to raft navigation, known as the "Kilbourn Dam," even at the expense of remunerating the present owners of that water-power for the loss they may sustain by such removal. The lumbering interests of the Upper Wisconsin and Yellow

rivers are of too much importance to be longer hampered by the nuisance of which we speak. It is a matter of the utmost moment that our legislature should act on the question immediately on the opening of the next session.

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#### *A BANE OF THE LUMBER TRADE.*

We still observe that a number of our exchanges, from a natural and creditable but mistaken spirit of local pride, will have it that a great deal of logging is being done in their vicinity, and that this season's lumber crop will not be far below the usual amount. Such reports are a mistake both in point of fact and in their tendencies. The papers which make these rose-colored reports do not intend to injure the producers of lumber in their own vicinity or to mislead dealers at a distance. Yet they do exactly this. Their well-meant and patriotic exaltation of the resources of Wisconsin—these encouraging reports about "unabated activity," "continued confidence on the part of lumbermen in this region," and all that sort of thing—are diligently copied into the nearest metropolitan papers, from whence they are reproduced through all the sections where lumber is consumed. For Mississippi dealers to learn from newspapers published in the heart of the several Wisconsin pineries that "loggers do not seem to be discouraged and are making arrangements to get in nearly the usual amount" and that "in the light of careful estimates by practical and experienced lumbermen, we affirm that there will be considerable

done on the Black river after all, if 100,000,000 feet are anything,"—is demoralizing to the trade to say the least. Our objection to these vaguely magnifying reports are, first, they are neither precise nor true; second they operate to keep the price of lumber from \$2 to \$4 per M below what it fairly ought to be in view of the amount of logs on hand and the stocks in store and the prospective demand. It postpones the reaction in favor of this interest which is inevitable in the nature of things, and which our lumbermen so much need. Last month we gave estimates of the logging to be done in the Wisconsin pineries, based upon our own visits to each one and information from "the most practical and experienced lumbermen." We have again examined this field with the greatest care and at considerable expense, with the object of presenting all classes of our readers with the exact truth. The results of our investigations will be found elsewhere. We have found no occasion to materially vary our former estimates. We are as proud of the lumber resources of Wisconsin as any of our exchanges, and we have as much faith in the future prosperity of those engaged in this business—otherwise we should not have persevered in starting an expensive publication exclusively devoted to the interests of Wisconsin lumbermen. Yet we are obliged to say that the present dull condition of the market and the causes that have for several successive years operated against the manufacturers of lumber, together with the unparalleled stringency of all money markets, will materially af-

fect this winter's production. Lumber is to be in steadily improving demand and steadily diminishing supply. It may not be expected that the market will soon return to the old figures. With all other values reduced to a gold basis, it is but reasonable to predict a permanent effect of the reaction from speculation upon the price of lumber. It will probably be a long time before labor in this field will return to the old scale of wages. Whatever amount of logs may be put in this winter, will be put in at an average cost of nearly one-third less than that of last year's crop. At the same time, it should be borne in mind by consumers as well as dealers that the supply of western lumber has never borne an excessive ratio to its immense field of distribution, and that there is an immense number of small manufacturers, independent loggers and contractors, who are utterly crippled for this season and will do absolutely nothing. Many of the larger concerns are seriously straightened by the difficulty they experience in realizing on maturing paper, and have, besides, as much capital already tied up in logs as they can prudently spare. Many of these, notwithstanding the great reduction in labor will only do work enough in the woods to keep their best hands from distress. While therefore, we apprehend a permanently lowered market for manufactured lumber, we do not expect prices for this product to remain relatively as low as prices of all other goods.

As for the intimations of our enthusiastic exchanges that the busi-

ness of cutting logs is still going on at anything like the old rate, we warn the trade not to heed them. Bears in this market are certain to be out of their reckoning when the spring trade begins, and to suffer by their credulity.

We would also observe that the "practical and experienced" lumbermen who help the newspapers of their vicinity to such ridiculous and injurious exaggeration ought to be better informed as to the facts as well as more alive to their own interests.

#### THE BEECHER PROSECUTION.

The *Oshkosh Times*, the *Milwaukee News*, and the *Milwaukee Journal of Commerce* seem to be determined between them to get up a popular impression that Mr. Laban S. Beecher has been made the victim of persecution and "a gross outrage" at the hands of the general government, through the influence of an alleged "Wisconsin Pine Land Ring" which he had thwarted. The following statement from the United States District Attorney, Judge Levi Hubbell, which we find in the *Green Bay Gazette*, throws a good deal of light on the subject:

The facts are these: For several years past depredations have been committed upon the Indian reservations in the northern part of this State; and in the winter of 1872 and 1873, not less than 700,000 feet of valuable pine timber was cut and carried away by trespassers, upon one reservation.

This was done in the face of a law of the United States, making the "unlawful cutting" of timber upon any of the United States reservations, an indictable offence.

The evil had become too serious to be passed over, and the local Indian agent

at Green Bay, reported the depredations to the Indian Department at Washington. An investigation was ordered, and the result confirmed the local agent's report.

Upon this showing of facts, the United States Attorney in this district was instructed by the Attorney General, to prosecute all the persons who had committed depredations upon the Stockbridge and Munsie Reservations in 1872 and 1873. This led to the finding of six indictments by the grand jury, at the recent October term of the United States Court; Mr. Beecher's among them.

The indictment against Mr. B. was found upon his own voluntary statements, and the testimony of his agent F. S. John and one Indian. It may have been just or unjust, that is with the grand jury, who, though possibly mistaken, certainly were not prejudiced or corrupt. The facts were substantially as follows: Mr. Beecher owned, or claimed, 80 acres of land adjoining this reservation. He employed Fred S. John to get up a party of "loggers," and cut the pine timber on his 80 acres, at \$4 per thousand feet; and, before going into the woods, John was cautioned by B. "not to cut beyond his lines." But the boundary of Mr. B.'s land were not run out nor marked, nor visible. An occasional section corner stake was all the guide contractor John had to go by. More than this, John testified that Mr. Beecher was three times at his camp, in the winter of 1873, but did not, while there, point out the lines of land, nor make any inquiry, nor give any instructions as to them. The consequence was that John's party cut about 27,000 feet of timber upon the Indian reservation; and hauled the logs to the river, in common with Mr. Beecher's logs.

This cutting was, beyond question, unlawful, and John was properly indicted, as a direct party to the act. Was Mr. Beecher chargeable with such negligence and gross carelessness, as to make him equally liable, with his employee, for the wrongful act? This is the whole of Mr. B.'s case. That he is a respectable man, of much intelligence and great wealth, I admit. But other prominent lumbermen have sent parties into the forests to butcher pine timber, without showing them the "marks and brands" of the lawful owner.

*WAUSAU.*

In accordance with the eternal fitness of things the early pioneers of civilization on the Upper Wisconsin river called the first settlement made at Big Bull Falls, WAUSAU. The signification of the word, in the original Chippewa, is, "far away," and is suggestive to the Indian mind of toilsome journeying by forest trail or tedious labor in their birch canoes. The energy which, nearly thirty years ago, penetrated the wilderness of the Wisconsin to the present site of Wausau, packed supplies through the dense forest or boated them up a rapid river for sixty miles, has resulted in the growth of a city of 3,000 inhabitants, and in the partial development of a locality second in natural resources to no other in the State. Wausau is the county seat of Marathon county, and is situated about forty miles north of the geographical center of Wisconsin. A more easily utilized water-power than is here created by the peculiar formation of Big Bull Falls would be difficult for human ingenuity to plan. At present this power is used only by four mills, whose actual sawing capacity is about 40,000,000 per annum. In order to convey a correct idea of the value and convenience of the water-power at Wausau a plat showing the numerous islands and the shape of the river banks, is actually necessary, yet as we are unable at present to give such representation we must be content with the assertion that Wausau presents to the capitalist who would engage in the manufacture of lumber, rare opportunities for investment. The Boom Company,

who now control the boomage at this point, have admirably planned their work and estimate that with an additional expense of \$30,000, they will be enabled to handle at least 100,000,000 in logs. One of the most valuable pineries of the world is tributary to the facilities for manufacture at Wausau, and personal examination by capitalists of the mill sites will eventually result in the utilizing of the boomage capacity and the water-power. At the present writing the mills are all shut down and the amount of lumber in the pile is about eleven million. The quality is superior and will run largely to uppers—at least 25 per cent. first and second clear. As in other localities throughout the Wisconsin pineries very limited preparations are being made for the winter's logging. Not over 25 per cent. of the usual amount of logs will be cut. To the casual observer who visits Wausau, lumbering affairs seem to so far exceed all other interests that the impression is created that the pine board is the only product of industry. The truth is that Marathon county can to-day give evidence of agricultural worth which would exceed the reputation of the best portions of Southern Wisconsin. Thirty bushels of winter wheat to the acre was about the average of the last crop, and oats, rye, and cultivated grasses do equally well. It is safe to assert that in no portion of our western states are the farmers as prosperous as those who are developing the rich soil of the hard-wood lands of Northern Wisconsin. It is also safe to predict that at no distant day that portion of our state will become



the great winter wheat producing locality of the west. Perhaps of slower development, but equally certain of success, are the mineral resources of Marathon county. In almost every portion of the county where investigations have been made, iron ore of superior quality is found. It may be said that the southern slope of the great iron deposit of the peninsula of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin, extends south at least to latitude 45°. The present appearance of Wausau is attractive in many respects. The location of the city is romantic, the buildings are of a superior class and unusual business energy is observable everywhere. Two hundred and fifty new buildings have been erected the past year or are now in process of construction. Among the most prominent may be mentioned the \$20,000 High School building, the "Forest House," "Winkley's Hotel," and the beautiful residences of John Callon and N. T. Kelley. Mr. Callon's residence, in point of interior finish, would do credit to any city in the land. Three brick-yards manufacture a very fine quality of brick and we were pleased to note that many new buildings were being constructed of them. Public improvements indicate the energy of Wausau's population. There may be mentioned a new bridge across the river, improvement of Big Bull Falls, first class streets and highways leading from the city, and most of all the successful efforts of Wausau in securing the Wisconsin Valley railroad. There is now no question but the line mentioned will reach the city early next season and will afford a direct outlet to the south

and west. It is difficult to estimate the benefits to result to Wausau from the building of the Wisconsin Valley R. R. Perhaps it is sufficient to say that lumber manufacturers will be enabled to place lumber in Omaha, St. Joe or Kansas City at a less cost per M. than they are now enabled to float their rafts to market on the Mississippi. Wausau will undoubtedly remain the terminus of the road for many years and will then become a leading city among the commercial centres of the state. Prospects indicate that when railroad enterprise is again renewed, the line of road contemplated across the state from east to west, by way of Shawano, Wausau, and Chippewa Falls, to the Mississippi, will be built, and add materially to the importance of the subject of our sketch. Wausau, the city "afar off" among the wilderness of pines, has a certain, a glorious future, and its business men are of the sturdy, energetic class who will utilize every advantage. As a matter of interest to our readers who desire the postoffice address of prominent lumbermen, we append the principle firms at Wausau :

J. A. Stewart,	J. C. Clark,
Jas. Single,	John Callon,
Benj. Single,	Robt. Parcher,
Cohn & Curran,	H. Daniels,
Kickbrush & Bro.,	McIndoe & Co.,
Lawrence & Peters,	Rufus Manson,
B. G. Plummer,	Kelly Bros.,
Ed. Zastrow,	M. Stafford,
Capt. J. Leahy,	Hermann Miller,
	James McCrossen.

The business men on Black river are struggling bravely against the adverse current of fortune which has so suddenly been swept upon them by the financial crisis. There are very few, says the *Chippewa Herald*,—in fact we cannot cal

to mind any average business firm in this or surrounding localities, that does not stand upon a firm basis, if real estate and other values are but placed at a respectable figure. Money is the great need, but its scarcity makes it absolutely impossible to turn desirable property to account, which under other circumstances could be made speedily available. We therefore are confident that the storm will not be effectual in overthrowing any of our houses, but all will come out sound to the core.

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#### ERRORS OF STATEMENT.

In the lumber market report of the *Chicago Tribune* for November 18th, statements are made which either indicate an entire lack of knowledge in reference to affairs in the northern pineries, or else bear unmistakable evidence of having been published with a view of creating a false impression which shall tend to keep prices of lumber at the present rates. We quote from the *Tribune* as follows:

"Notwithstanding that reports have been widely circulated to the effect that there would be only about one-half the average quantity of logs put in this coming season, there is very good reason for thinking that the crop will be fully equal to that of past years; and well-informed parties estimate that the supply will be greater."

Such a statement as the above will be read with astonishment by every business man throughout the pineries. They will at once conclude that an effort is being made to further depress the lumber market, for it will be difficult for them to believe that such a statement is the result of ignorance. The motive for the assertion, is however, of no consequence.

It is sufficient that there is not a particle of truth in it. There are localities where the usual amount of logging will, perhaps, be done this winter; there are firms here and there who may possibly engage more extensively in lumbering the present season than ever before; but these cases are entirely exceptionable. It is safe to assert that at least one-third of the individuals and firms who usually log in the Wisconsin pineries will not operate at all this winter. It is safe to say, further, that among those who do log the work contemplated is not above one-third their usual average. It is a safe assertion that the season of 1874 will witness a scarcity of lumber, for there is not enough now on hand at either the mills or in the markets to supply the deficiency which will be caused by the stagnation of operations this winter.

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#### WAGES.

Concerning wages in the woods of Wisconsin this winter, the *Clark Co. Republican* says: Wages have fearfully declined, ranging from \$15 to \$20 for common hands. Choppers who last year received as high as \$42 per month have hired for \$20 this year. The good old times when men were paid from \$30 to \$75 per month, and logs sold at figures to make the business profitable, when it took bushels of money to purchase supplies and pay help, has departed.

The *Eau Claire Free Press* says: A general visit to all the mills of this city by our reporter shows that the wages of woodsmen this winter range from \$20 to \$26 per month and those of teamsters from \$30 to \$35. This is certainly a great reduction since last year when the teamster's wages were as high as \$40 or \$50 and those of the men as high often as \$30 to 35, still the outlook in this section is far better than in Michigan and Northeastern Wisconsin, where the wages are only about \$12 to \$16 per month.

## THE LITERATURE OF LUMBER.

The *Boston Lumber Trade*, the oldest publication in the United States devoted exclusively to the interests of lumbermen—and we need not add the largest, most thorough and the best—gives the following report about the various publications of its class. We may state that the *Lumber Trade* is a weekly quarto published by J. Henry Symonds, No. 68 Devonshire street, Boston, Subscription price \$2 a year:

The other lumber publications in addition to the *Lumber Trade*, are—referring to them in the order of their age—the *Lumberman's Gazette* of Bay City, Mich., a monthly, a little over a year old, we believe about two months the junior of the *Lumber Trade*; *The Michigan Lumberman* of Muskegon, Mich., is a monthly, nine months old; it is the handsomest and cheapest publication of its kind and is edited with considerable ability. The youngest magazine of the kind is the *WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN*, published at Milwaukee; it is a monthly, its second number being dated November; and if we may judge of it by the two numbers at hand, it is by far the most able publication of the kind in the market, being evidently edited by gentlemen thoroughly intimate with the matter of which they treat.

There are also one or two advertising sheets, run in the interest of manufacturers of special mill machinery; we call to mind at this writing the *Mechanic* of Rochester, N. Y., a monthly, and the *Saw Mill* of Cincinnati, also a monthly. During the seventeen months existence of the *Lumber Trade* we have received some dozen prospectuses and specimen numbers of publications, catering to the lumber interests of the country and looking to it for a support; but the above list embrace all that we know of as now being published.

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## PERSONAL.

Few landlords are more favorably known in Wisconsin than CHARLEY SINGLE, of the "Forest House," Wausau. And why shouldn't he be, with the great good nature, intelligence

and hospitality which characterizes him? The "Forest House" in every particular is worthy to rank among the best hotels of the state, and best of all is that genuine geniality which renders "mine host" an entertainer fit for a king.

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## HARD TIMES.

*From the Eau Claire Free Press.*

"Everybody says" that we are going to have awful hard times this winter. Well we may if "everybody" chooses. The cry of hard times is among the symptoms of that inveterate selfishness which prevents human affairs from ever going straight ahead and condemns them to a zig zag through the ages with scarcely a perceptible advance from generation to generation. It is not a bit less weak and foolish in financial affairs than others. The infectious cowardice which since the recent smash up has filled the atmosphere like a cholera miasma, is what keeps money locked up, the locking up of money is what prevents enterprise, the loss of enterprise is what puts men out of employment, and the want of employment is what makes poverty.

The western producer who blames the eastern capitalist for his sufferings has some reason for complaint. but if he goes round whimpering about hard times he is doing his utmost to increase the calamity while by acourageous policy, the reverse of that which he denounces, he will not merely contribute a mite towards the general alleviation of distress but create among his own immediate neighbors an atmosphere of confidence which will very materially effect his own prospects. If we were to attempt settling the old conundrum, what is the chief of virtues we should answer Grit! and if we were called upon for the second we would still say Grit! and if the name of the were asked for we should answer Grit again.

If it is hard to summon courage in the presence of so many depressing influences remember that there are thousands who have a much better right to be blue than we have. In Memphis where nothing has been done all summer for the reason that every other person has died of cholera or yellow fever, there may be some reason to despair. But the Memphians do not despair. In New York where fifteen thousand laborers are already out of work there may be some occasion for grumbling, on the contrary they are daily sending aid to Memphis. By the time "everybody" has done the same, his heart may be sufficiently warmed to be sensible of so obvious a truth that in a country blessed with our great material prosperity hard times are impossible except through general imbecility of which we ought to be ashamed. If "everybody" chooses to be liberal, bold, and enterprising, the only prophet of hard times will be nobody.

THE PLANING-MILL MEN IN  
EARNEST.

MEETING AT THE NEWHALL.  
DEC. 5, 1873.

In pursuance of a published call the prominent gentlemen of Milwaukee, who are interested in wood-working and wood-working machinery, met on the evening of December 5th at the Newhall House parlors for the purpose of effecting an organization to co-operate with the National Association, which has been formed for the purpose of resisting Mr. Woodbury's pretentious claims upon the planing-mill men of the country. What these claims are may be briefly stated as a royalty of ten dollars per annum upon every planing machine using the rotary cutters, solid bed and yielding pressure bar, and twenty cents per M. on all the lumber dressed or worked by such machines. Mr. Woodbury bases his demands upon letters patent granted and perfected recently through an evident misapprehension, or at least misapplication of the patent laws, and has commenced active labor in the interests of his astounding claims. A partial history of the matter is given in preceding pages of this magazine, to which we refer our readers. But to proceed with our record of the meeting at the Newhall.

After briefly stating the objects of the assembling, Mr. J. M. Arnold called the meeting to order and Mr. John Rugee was chosen temporary chairman; T. W. Brockhaus Secretary. Mr. Rugee gave a concise argument showing the necessity of thorough organization to co-operate

with the National Association, and reasoned well for immediate action. It was, therefore, resolved that a permanent organization be effected. In accordance therewith the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the permanent Association:

John Rugee, President; T. W. Brockhaus, Secretary; J. M. Arnold, Treasurer.

Immediately after the permanent organization was effected, liberal subscriptions were paid by the gentlemen interested, and it was evident that the association meant energetic and systematic action in their endeavors towards assisting the National Association. The meeting was business-like in every respect, and it is safe to assert that if equal determination is manifested throughout the country to resist the unjust demands of Mr. Woodbury, his renowned legal advisers will have their pains for their pay. As a matter of information to our general readers, we herewith submit a list of officers of the National Association:

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. L. Proctor, N. Y., Chairman; W. N. Greene, Vt.; N. M. Jewett, Mass.

Secretary and Treasurer National Organization—  
N. M. Jewett (of Jewett & Pitcher), No. 1 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.

COUNSEL RETAINED BY THE ORGANIZATION.

Caleb Cushing, W. M. Everts, Edward Pierrepont, B. R. Curtis, John T. Drew.

Attorneys and Solicitors—Drew & Bliss, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTHWEST.

James Soper (of Soper, Brainard & Co.), Chairman; Geo. H. Park (of Park & Soper); W. A. Dunklee (of Kirkwood & Dunklee); W. A. Fuller (of Palmer, Fuller & Co.), Secretary; Wm. E. Frost, 144 East 16th street, Treasurer.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

In an article, from the *Iron World and Manufacturer*, which we publish in this issue of the WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN, the statement is made that Salt Lake has risen seven feet (during the past twenty years) above its original level, and ascribes the fact to the climatic effect produced by increase of forest by tree planting and culture. While, undoubtedly, a large portion of our western territory is receiving great benefit from a more humid atmosphere engendered by artificial increase of forest, the principal cause of the rise of water in Great Salt Lake is due to the fact that while considerable rivers pour their contents into the great basin of Salt Lake, there is no outlet to carry off the increase of water from the mountains, and the natural result is the increase of the volume of water in the lake.

Chicago this season has received only 899,707,000 feet of lumber against 1,065,751,000 feet to a corresponding date last year; while the shipments from Chicago this year exceed those of last by 143,931,000 feet.

Mr. E. F. Wicks, of Flint, Mich., recently purchased a tract of land comprising 719 acres with 10,000,000 feet stumpage thereon. The land is near the line of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R.

The lumber receipts at the great markets during the season of 1873 have invariably been less than during the season of 1872. As one more instance we find receipts at Albany, N. Y., Erie and Champlain canals, at

321,640,300 for 1872, against 312,922,800 feet during the present season.

The Chicago *Times* furnishes information from lumbering districts as follows:

The lumbering business here is exceedingly dull. A large mill on East River has closed for the season and all hands are discharged. They employed between 150 and 200 hands, and usually put in a stock of from 40,000 to 50,000 logs. They don't contemplate putting in over 10,000 this coming winter. The prospects in the neighborhood of Seymour, Shiocton and Black Creek are good. The mills will run all winter without a reduction in wages. The reduction, if necessary, will be in time. In the neighborhood of Depere the lumber interest is very dull. Most of the mill men contemplate putting in an ordinary stock of logs during the winter, and have made arrangements to pay their men in the spring. A telegram from Grand Haven says: The amount of lumber at Grand Haven and Spring Lake is 29,000,000 feet of logs; to be wintered 47,000,000 feet of logs; to be put in winter of 1874, 40,000,000 feet; stock of lumber on hand, winter of 1873, 10,000,000 feet; shortage for season of 1874, 69,000,000 feet. The financial condition of the lumbermen is good. Their paper during the panic was promptly met. Out of the above amount of lumber and logs, over 50,000,000 will be shipped to southern and western markets, and 10,000,000 to eastern markets, all by rail, leaving 56,000,000 for Chicago and west shore markets. Our lumbermen feel great confidence in the outlook of the lumber trade, as the present stringency in money matters is restraining the logging operations in all parts of the State. One half of the mills are shut down for the season, and but three or four mills will run over ten days longer.

## WISCONSIN ITEMS.

Plenty of snow in the woods for logging.

Oshkosh lumber mills shut down about the middle of last month.

The Knox mill, at Stevens Point will undoubtedly be ready for business with the opening of the river.

Seventy-five cents per cord is about the price that will be paid to wood choppers in the vicinity of Sturgeon Bay this winter.

Last year in Kewaunee county wages of lumbermen ranged from \$26 to \$35, but this year they will be cut down to \$16 and \$20.

There will be from 15 to 18,000,000 feet of logs put into the Court Orreilles this winter. There are already eight camps in on that stream.

The machine shops of the Peshtigo Lumbering Company, with contents valued at \$8,000, were destroyed by fire on the 15th. No insurance.

Charles Marshall, 24 years of age, from Quebec, was crushed to death by a falling tree while working in the Wisconsin river pinery early last month.

The *New York Evening Mail* does not understand how any man with the name of "Gab Bouck" can really be "one of the handsomest men in Wisconsin."

Hon. W. T. Price will have three camps running this winter—two on O'Neill's creek and one on the Black river. Six to nine million are his figures.

The Wisconsin Valley road is pushing along. Trains will connect with the Wisconsin Central road by the time this issue of the WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN reaches its readers.

Starks & Stickles' planing mill at Winneconne, turned out 90,000 feet of lumber one week last month, and have a large contract for Jones, Wellington & Co., and also several cars of siding for McArthur & Trask.

The *Stevens Point Journal* says: No one would think it was "hard times" in the City of Pines. The streets are

crowded daily with farmers bringing in grain, produce, and wood, sales of which are made at good margins.

It is the intention of the Stevens Point Boom Company to enlarge and deepen the slough so that lumber and logs going by the boom, may have better passage than was before possible, from the short time work had to be done in last winter.

George, alias "Pussy" Williams, of *Eau Claire*, last summer bought the Fisher & Brothauer saw mill at Alma and put it into a condition to turn out 25,000 feet of lumber, 20,000 shingles and 10,000 lath per day. Now, he wants to sell out.

The *Times* of Oshkosh, gives an extraordinary account of a maniac from Maine who went to work for Bray & Choate of that city, in the woods north of Shawnee, and getting possession of an axe kept the whole camp at bay for several days and nights.

T. H. Dodge, says the *Wood County Reporter*, foreman for L. S. Beecher, has put in a crew of men, and intends to put in nearly as many logs as were cut last winter. Even his enemies must admit the pluck of this enterprising lumberman from Boston.

Hardly a day passes, but that some one from abroad visits the lumbermen of Stevens Point for the purpose of making inquiries in regard to mill sites, and the lumbering prospects. We shall be very much surprised if another season does not add greatly to their facilities for the manufacture of lumber.

The pinery boys on the Wisconsin are beginning to feel the effect of the stringency in the lumber market pretty severely. Those who have heretofore commanded \$35 per month, are now offered \$26. The wages offered for wood hands, range all the way from \$15 to \$26 or about the price paid in 1861.

The *Appleton Crescent* has this bit of information:

Capitalists have started a factory at Clintonville, Waupaca county, for the purpose of extracting Hemlock bark, for tanning purposes. The profits are immense.

We suppose they might be immense, but what is the bark to be extracted from?—*Waupaca County Republican*.

An old woodman, coming down from Big Bend to Eau Claire on the 25th instant, states that there are fewer camps on Jump, Deer Tail and Flambeau than last winter. More camps on Thorn Apple, Court Orreilles, and Upper Chippewa. More than three times the number of camps above Belle Isle Falls than ever before.

The saw mills of Winneconne are now closed, and the jolly rivermen and the mill men will be absent from our midst to enjoy the luxury of smiting the huge pine, the hemlock, and the noble oak, to supply their fat summer's work in the mill. Many refuse to go in the woods on account of small wages, while some will work for \$15.—*Winneconne Item.*

Parties from Augusta intend putting in logs for the Eau Claire Lumber Company this winter as follows: Simon Randall will put in three camps, and about 4,000,000 feet of logs, besides 3,000,000 for himself. Stirling will put in about three million and Coolidge four, Culbertson will put in about two million for the company.

All the mills of Stevens Point have now suspended operations. We understand that some of them will be likely to start up again before spring, should the side track be completed, so as to enable them to get logs. So far as the manufacture of lumber is concerned, the past summer has been a very successful and satisfactory one. From twenty to twenty-five million feet have been sawed.

The planing mills and cabinet shops in Eau Claire have reduced the number and wages of their employes somewhat, on account of the stringency of the times and the comparatively small demand for such work during the winter. Rundle & Free employ seventeen men at present and pay \$2.25 to men who received \$2.75 during the summer and \$2.50 for work which recently commanded \$3. They will run the mill all winter.

The *Sturgeon Bay Advocate* says that the outlook in its vicinity for laboring men the coming winter is not particularly cheering. Wages in the lumber woods will be from \$17 to \$25 per month. On the west shore of Green Bay the wages are from \$12 to \$18 per month. While wages are thus low, the necessaries of life have advanced slight-

ly in price. Under this state of things it will be difficult for many to make both ends meet.

Of matters of Little Sturgeon Bay the *Door County Advocate* says: We learn that all of the carpenters in the ship-yard have been discharged. It is calculated to run about fifteen men in it during the winter to finish a new vessel. Her dimensions are, length 183 feet, 34 feet beam and 13 feet depth of hold, of 725 tons burthen with a carrying capacity of 45,000 bushels of grain or 600,000 feet of lumber. No other work will be done in the ship-yard this winter. Only enough logs will be cut this winter to keep the company's teams employed.

There are hardships in the lot of the lumbermen as well as that of all mortals. Wm. McDonald, of Algoma, week before last, getting off the cars at the end of the Wisconsin Central, to take to the woods, slipped and gashed his knee with his axe. Proceeding on his way, he caught cold in the injured limb, which swelled to an immense size. His companion, John Gayar, had to carry him on his back several miles. After incredible suffering he reached Oshkosh in a precarious condition, and it is feared that he will partially lose the use of his leg.

Mr. Chas. Nordhoff, in his second paper on "Northern California," in the December number of *Harper's Monthly*, describes Mendocino and Cedar Lake, the latter "a strikingly lovely piece of water, which would be famous if it were not American." Marion county, the great butter region, he says, is never cold in winter nor hot in summer. The account of the great red-wood trees is interesting: an average tree turns out about 15,000 feet of lumber; one man got enough lumber out of one tree to build his house and barn and fence two acres, other single trees respectively filled a schooner with shingles and made a mile of railroad ties.

Up the Eau Claire river there seems to be plenty of hotels to accommodate the traveling public. The first nine miles above the Falls is O. Hopkins'; three miles beyond is the Twelve Mile House, kept by Pinkum; three miles farther Taylors'; seven miles, Shipman's; five miles, Nuff's, known as the Lake House; ten miles, Big Bend, by Williams & Co.; one mile beyond, Smith

Hotel; three miles on, Cameron & Mullin; twelve miles, Johnson's Hotel; three miles, Clark's Hotel, known as Grover's old place; five miles, H. Pinkum's; two miles, Star House; two miles, Murray's; twelve miles, Harenden's; four miles, White's; two miles to Eagle Hotel, at foot of Belle Isle Falls; twelve miles to Chadburn House; twelve miles above is the Park Hotel at Pequam, kept by Thad. Thayer.

The *Chippewa Herald* says: Now that the lumber season has ended in all sections, the result of the season's cut can be fairly estimated. From authentic sources, it is ascertained that the manufacturers on the western shore of Michigan, and along Green Bay, have lost from 50 cents to \$1.50 per thousand on their sales. Chicago dealers that were interested in mills in Michigan for two months before the season closed, could buy cargoes at \$2 less than the cost of stock and sawing. The Mississippi market has fared much better, but we doubt if there is a lumber firm on the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, or Wisconsin Rivers, that feels very much encouraged. Some of the mills on the Chippewa had old contracts which were filled in the early part of the season at fair figures, but the later sales were made at figures on which there was no profit whatever.

LIGNUM VITÆ is a well known hard and heavy wood of America; its weight is 71.8, its specific gravity 1.144. When first cut it is easily worked, and becomes intensely hard on exposure to air. The wood is cross grained, and contains a quantity of resin, which makes it very durable in water. It is used in machinery, whenever much friction is required, and whenever hardness and strength are necessary. The fibrous structure of the wood is very remarkable, the fibres crossing each other very obliquely; it can hardly be split, and can only be divided by the saw; its fracture resembles more that of a mineral than of ordinary wood. Chips will burn readily from the amount of resin they contain.

There are only five camps on Pine River above St. Louis, where in usual times there would be at least twenty.

## MICHIGAN ITEMS.

A. Stevens & Co., Bay City, will cut this winter from five to seven million feet of logs for their mill at Deep River.

Messrs. Hill & Miller, Port Huron, have taken a contract of Stephen Moore, of Detroit, to cut two million feet of logs on the Rifle river.

P. Gamble, of this city, who has a sawmill on the Kawkawlin, twelve miles west of Pinconning, will put in the coming winter five million feet of logs.

The lumber receipts at Albany by the Erie & Champlain Canals to Nov. 1st, from the opening of the season, were 312,922, 800 against 321,640,300 for a corresponding period of last year.

The Ogemaw Lumber Co, located at Ogemaw, on the J. L. & S. R. R. have manufactured 4,000,000 feet of lumber, 2,500,000 shingles, and 500,000 lath this season, and will put in 3,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

John Welch informs a correspondent of the *Chronicle* that he intends to bank about 1,500,000 feet of logs on the Rifle River. He has about 35,000,000 feet of pine standing, and has some idea of building a mill next season to manufacture it.

The *Globe* says last Saturday the sawmill of Wm. Hamilton, at Flint, did a heavy day's sawing. In ten hour's time one 4½ foot circular and one upright cut 50,852 feet of lumber. The upright did not run more than one-half the time. The lumber, except the three uppers, which were sawed into 1½ and 1½ and 2 inch stuff, in about equal proportions, was sawed an inch thick. The logs were sided up to 12 inches and turned down. Mr. Henry Montague was the head sawyer, under whose supervision this remarkable run was made.

The Keystone Lumber Company, at Bank, put in last winter about 25,000,000 feet. Their cut this winter will be very light.

E. C. Litchfield put in on the Cass last winter 16,000,000 feet of logs. This winter they will not cut to exceed a million feet.

D. Blodgett is building a new lumber mill 56 by 160 feet on the bank of the Muskegon where the Hersey puts in. It will have a manufacturing capacity of 10,000,000, will cost \$60,000, and will be



one of the most complete mills on the river. A branch road, now nearly completed, will lead out to the Flint & Pere Marquette Road about two-thirds of a mile distant.

Mr. David Maddern, of Evart, lately commenced the contract of putting in 4,000,000 for L. G. Mason & Co., of Muskegon, on the Muskegon river.

A. H. Brandow, of Evart, has sold 2,000,000 feet of logs to Wilson & Boyce, of Muskegon. E. Warden and Mr. Town of that village, have the job of putting in each 1,000,000 feet of the contract.

It is estimated that there is now \$1,000,000 tied up in logs in the Tittabawassee River and its tributaries, the Chippewa, Pine and Tobacco, and several smaller streams, and a large amount of this has been invested for nearly two years.

Alpena will carry over about 40,000,000 feet of old logs and cut about 40,000,000 feet of new logs the present winter. She will carry over, sold and unsold, but mostly unsold, 25,000,000 feet of lumber.

Fine opening for some ambitious shanty boy. An Indian girl at Bay City, Mich., has fallen heir to \$1,000,000 in Pittsburg.

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RIFLE AND AU GRES BOOMS.—All logs in the Rifle river are now in the boom and ready for delivery to owners. From 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet, however, will doubtless be left over in the boom, the owners not wanting their logs this year. Notice of intention to so leave over logs has been given already by some owners. There is a quantity of long timber also in the river. Yesterday Mr. R. H. Weidman went up to the Rifle, and will at once reduce the force by discharging 37 or 40 men of the 70 now at work. The force which will be left will be ample for all the work to be done this season.

At the Au Gres there are now but fifteen men retained at work, and the logs are all in. Here also there will be both logs and long timber left over from choice of owners, but not in such quantities as in the Rifle. The season's business in these short streams is practically over.—X.

### A LITTLE NONSENCE.

"Now is the winter of our discontent."—SHAKE.

A green grocer—one who trusts lumbermen in these times.

Never kick a man when he's down unless you are sure he can't get up.

To keep warm on a cold day, the women double the Cape and the men double the Horn.

That the coming winter will be one of severe cold is indicated by the thinness of hair on new blacking brushes.

A Nebraska man who went into a neighbor's house and stabbed him thirty-six times, was acquitted on the plea of self-defence,

A Boston club is said to have expelled a member recently, for admitting, for the sake of argument only, that Lake Michigan might be larger than Jamaica pond.

A very superior quality of champagne is now made with petroleum as the chief ingredient. The manufacturers claim that it is the best that has ever benzine.

Ginty, (*Chippewa Herald*) is puzzled over Judge Miller's resignation. He says that "He is the first United States Judge that was ever known to do such a thing."

The *La Crosse Liberal Democrat* says that Fred. Moore, government agent for the removal of the republican party to a reservation in Nebraska, is in that city.

A fourteen-year-old lad of Green Bay has chopped down five bee trees this fall, and gathered four hundred pounds of honey. He must think that it is better to be than not to be!

War with Spain is proposed by a portion of the press of this enlightened country as a remedy for hard times. Thousands might be saved from starvation by killing them off.

An exuberant youth at Pittsfield said to a supposed friend, "Hello, Joe! Oh! excuse me, I thought you were another man!"

Laconic stranger, "I am."

As appropriate to the panic we notice an advertisement in one of our exchanges, thus—"Wanted, by a strong German, a situation in an eating house. He understands the business."

Coleridge, when lecturing as a young man, was once violently hissed. He immediately retorted: "When a cold stream of truth is poured on red-hot prejudices, no wonder that they hiss."

The *Grand Rapids Reporter* observes: We don't know as it is any of our business, but some of the venders of butter ought to go to the barbers and get its hair cut before introducing it to the public.

The *Danbury News* man states that the panic has so far abated as to permit an Essex street man to return to ten-cent cigars, and he hopes in another month, if the brightness continues to increase, to get his boy's boots half-soled.

A Mr. Dahm runs a stove and hardware store up at Eagle Harbor, and the *Marquette Journal* says: "He must have an extenseve trade, for we have heard his name mentioned in connection with all the stoves and stove-pipe we ever saw put together here or elsewhere."

The editor of the *Beloit Free Press* read in an exchange that salted wood lasted longer than wood in its ordinary state. Thinking that this discovery of the scientists applies to fuel he has bought a sack of salt and wants somebody to give him a half cord of wood, so he can try it.

A country paper says that, in reply to a question from the lecture committee of the chief town of the district, as to the subject of a lecture to be given at the institution, the lecturer telegraphed, "A Taste of Naples and Rome." The telegraph made it read, "A Taste of Apples and Rum."

The *La Crosse Liberal Democrat* says: Cord wood is a solemn theme these days. Happy is the man who has eight cords in his wood shed, if the wood shed has got a padlock on it. The slim loads, that look as though they had been having the cholera morbus, are huld at high figures, and owners don't care a continental whether you buy them or not, as the next freezing delegate that comes along will buy. A man wants to be a first class heathen to sell wood these days.

At Fairplay, Colorado, recently, Messrs. Graves and Walker were indulging in a little game of poker. Before the "draw" Graves held a "king full"

and Walker rejoined with three aces, but after that interesting ceremony Walker exhibited four aces and claimed the stakes, whereupon Graves drew a six shooter and reckoned his hand was the best. Walker immediately supplement his four aces with a bowie knife, and the dispute was settled to the perfect satisfaction of the outsiders. There was enough in the "pot" to purchase two handsome coffins, and the price of lumber has advanced in Fairplay.

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### "THE WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN."

#### ITS RECOGNITION BY THE PRESS.

We are pleased to receive this recognition from our lively acquaintance the *Philadelphia Evening Press*:

The second number of the *Wisconsin Lumberman* is received. This magazine abounds in information and statistics pertaining to the great lumber interests of the west. It is valuable as representing a large American industry, which involves millions of American capital. Published by the Wisconsin Lumberman publishing company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Terms, \$2 per annum.

The *Wood County (Wis.) Reporter* addresses the following sagacious remarks to the lumbermen of its region:

The November of the *Wisconsin Lumberman* is full of good things valuable to manufacturing interests. A lumberman's register showing every firm in the north-west engaged directly or indirectly in the lumber business, is a valuable feature of the monthly, and as a directory cannot be too highly appreciated. We commend the *Lumberman* to all lumber manufacturers in Wood county, and not one of them should be without it. Subscribe at once, and encourage by a liberal support the best publication in the interests of the lumbermen ever published in the west.

---

Two little girls were comparing progress in catechism study. "I've got to original sin," said one. "How far have you got?" "Me? Oh! I'm away beyond redemption," said the other.

The lumbermen on the head waters of Muskegon river, who used to get their supplies from Farwell and other points on the F. & P. M. R. R., have cut a road through from the upper end of Houghton Lake, and are now "toteing" from Roscommon intending to transport across the Lake in boats until it freezes over so they can drive across with their teams. The great advantages that their new route afford is a level grade for a road and saving of from 20 to 30 miles in distance in hauling supplies.

The Stevens Point Boom Company held its annual meeting on the 24th November. Mr. E. D. Brown presided. The following officers were elected: President, E. D. Brown; Vice President, John Rennie; Treasurer, H. D. McCulloch; Secretary, D. Lloyd Jones. A new board of directors was chosen as follows: W. Weston, W. H. Gilchrist, G. L. Park, E. D. Brown, N. H. Thompson, J. A. Walker, John Rennie, John Phillips and W. J. Clifford.

Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, in his recent message says: I recommend the passage of a stringent law to prevent and punish the wanton and careless or wilful destruction of timber and grass by fire. At the present rate of destruction, unless something is done to prevent it, our hills will soon be totally denuded of timber. And some of the finest cattle ranges in the territory are each year rendered useless by being burned over.

Two weeks ago lumbermen in Minneapolis refused \$25 a month for winter labor. They are now ready to enlist at the rate of \$16 to \$18.

## LUMBER MARKET.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 1st, 1873.

There has been, during the past two weeks, a material falling off in the amount of lumber received at the great markets. Not only has the practical close of navigation operated to produce that effect, but the mills have shut down and manufacturers are striving to hold their lumber in the pile, rather than sell at present rates. Forced sales only are made and contracts filled. The demand is good considering the financial difficulties, but the price is controlled in a great measure by the buyer. The fact that manufacturers and dealers have been, and are yet, disposing of small lots at reduced and ruinous prices for the sake of a little ready money, has placed quotations at the lowest point. Shipments from the Chicago yards still continue in excess of those of last year as the following table, compiled to November 15th, will indicate.

RECEIPTS.			
	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m.....	18,633	1,052,038	1,157,764
Shingles, m.....	9,840	488,044	506,442
Lath, m.....	1,799	80,898	112,686
SHIPMENTS.			
Lumber, m.....	11,368	562,212	380,482
Shingles, m.....	7,731	382,414	409,414
Lath, m.....	1,201	13,966	46,566

Now that lake and river shipments are virtually ended for the season, there is every prospect that prices at the yards both in western and eastern markets will somewhat advance in value and shippers by rail will be enabled to realize, through the winter, much better prices than they have obtained during the past three months. The truth is now being made known, and is also somewhat appreciated by the retail dealers, that the very limited amount to be logged

this winter insures a scarcity of lumber for the trade of 1874, and will soon operate to the effect of an appreciable advance on present rates.

The market quotations for the month have varied but little as sales made at sacrifice have been as private as possible. We quote Chicago prices as follows :

First clear.....	\$50 00@55 00
Second clear 1 inch to 2 inch.....	47 00 50 00
Third clear 1 inch.....	38 00 40 00
Third clear thick.....	43 00 45 00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough.....	38 00 40 00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together.....	22 00 23 00
Common siding.....	18 00 20 00
Common flooring, dressed, first.....	33 00 35 00
Common flooring, dressed, second.....	26 00 30 00
Wagon box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward.....	36 00 38 00
A stock boards.....	36 00 38 00
B stock boards.....	27 00 30 00
C stock boards.....	14 00 16 00
Common boards.....	12 00 13 00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green.....	12 00 13 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet.....	13 00 20 00
Pickets, square.....	13 00 15 00
Pickets, flat.....	12 00 13 00
Cedar posts, split.....	14 00 18 00
Cedar posts, round.....	17 00 35 00
Lath.....	2 25 2 50
No. 1 sawed shingles.....	1 50 2 00
A or Star.....	3 50 3 75
Shingles on track.....	3 12 1/2
No. 1 sawed.....	1 25 1 50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles. Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches.

HARD WOOD.

Black Walnut—Counters \$100@150; clear \$65@85; common \$35@50; cull \$20@35; flooring \$50. Ash—Clear \$28@40; common \$16@25; cull \$10@15; flooring \$30@40. Oak—Clear \$26@40; common \$16@25; cull \$8@15. Hickory—Clear \$28@50; common \$20@35; cull \$12@18. Maple—Clear \$22@35; common \$16@25; cull \$10@15. Butternut—Clear \$35@60; common \$20@30. Cherry—Clear \$40@60; common \$15@35; cull \$12@18. White wood—Clear, \$30.00@40.00; common, 20.00@25.00; cull, 10.00@15.00. Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, \$1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, 30.00@40.00. Florida red cedar, 35c per ft.; mahogany, 30@40c; do. counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

The St. Louis market denotes no material change in quotations, but the trade is stagnated and dealers are making no offers at present. There, as elsewhere on the Mississippi, manufacturers who have had lumber in the raft have pulled and piled it at the local yards or on grounds rented specially for the purpose.

White pine, Chippewa and Minneapolis, \$13 to \$15. Wisconsin, \$13 to \$27. Shingles 3.75 to 4.00. Yellow pine dry flooring in demand at \$27 to \$28 for first and second rates; \$15 to \$16 for third rates. Dimension, mill-run dull at \$14 to \$16 are about the average quotations for the St. Louis market.

Eastern markets are dull, but considerable hopefulness is expressed as to the future. New York prices for pine are quoted as follows :

Pine, very choice and extra dry, per M feet.....	\$65 00@70 00
Pine, good.....	55 00 60 00
Pine, good box.....	22 00 23 00
Pine, common box.....	26 00 24 00
Pine, common box, %.....	16 00 18 00

In the Boston market choice boards are reported, by private information, as high and scarce. Quotations, however, are given with no variations from prices which ruled one month ago. We quote :

Western Lumber—Michigan pine, Nos. 1 and 2, \$60; No. 3, \$50; No. 4, \$37@38. Black Walnut, Nos. 1 and 2, \$80@87.50; do Culls, \$50. Ash, Nos. 1 and 2, \$40@48; 3d quality do \$30@40. Cherry Nos 1 and 2, \$60@70; 3d quality do, \$35@40; Whitewood, Nos. 1 and 2, \$40@45; do 3, \$33@35; 3d quality, \$25@30; Oak \$45@50; Butternut, Nos. 1 and 2, \$55@65; 3d quality, \$30@35. Michigan pine saps, \$40@45; do Pickings, \$40@42; Michigan shippers, \$25@28. Best Michigan, 6 in. strips, \$55@58.

Canada Pine—Selects Dressed, \$60. Shelving Dressed, \$50@52; second shelving, \$40@42; sheathing 1st quality, \$50@52; do. 2d do. \$36@38; ceiling pressed, \$38@40. Dressed shippers, \$30@32.

Eastern—Pine clear, No. 1 and 2, \$65 r No. 3 \$50; No. 4 \$38@40; No. 5, \$30@35. Common, pine shipping, boards, \$22@25; No. 5, \$22@23; Refuse, \$15@16; Spruce, scantling and plank, \$16@16.50. Boards \$15@17. Hemlock boards, \$12@13; Laths, spr2ce, \$2@2.25; Hemlock, 1.75; Pine, 2.75@3.00.

Southern Pine—Flooring, Nos. 1 and 2, \$32@36; ship stock, \$36@40; dimension factory, \$34@40 according to size; hewn timber, \$20@23; refuse, two-thirds price.

Shingles—spruce, extra, \$2@2.25; No. 1.50@1.75; shaved pine, \$6@8; sawed, 2.50@5.00. Shaved Cedar, \$3@6.50; sawed, extra, 4.50.

The prospects almost guarantee that but little will be done by manufacturers in the Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota pineries towards shipping lumber by rail this winter. They prefer to let logging alone this season and hold what little lumber they may have at their mills. It is safe to assert that the amount of lumber now in the yards at Chicago and the Mississippi markets will not be increased by shipments from the northern pineries. At the very latest writing prices are at least steady and prospects are that a material advance will soon be apparent.

## 3,000 ACRES Valuable Pine Lands,

IN BAYFIELD CO., WIS.,

### FOR SALE.

Plats and estimates of Pine Timber furnished on application.

## Farming Lands.

**Kossuth Co., Iowa.**

W  $\frac{1}{4}$  of S E  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. No. 9, T. 100, R. 29, 80 acres.

**Martin Co., Minn.**

N W  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 9, T. 104, R. 29, 160 acres.

**Shawano Co., Wis.**

N E of N E  $\frac{1}{4}$  W  $\frac{1}{4}$  N E  $\frac{1}{4}$  and S E  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 25, N E  $\frac{1}{4}$  W  $\frac{1}{4}$  of S E  $\frac{1}{4}$  and E  $\frac{1}{2}$  of S W  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 35, T. 27, R. 16, E, 600 acres. Also, a valuable improved farm of 374 acres—100 improved. Good buildings, &c.

**Waupaca Co., Wis.**

N W of N W  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 19, and N E of S E  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 16, T. 24, R. 14, E, 80 acres. Also N  $\frac{1}{4}$  of N E  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 8, T. 26, R. 15, E, 80 acres, improved.

## Village Property.

**Dane Co. Wis.—Village of Mazomanie.**

The middle 36 feet of Lot 1, block 4, with brick building thereon, and the N 38 feet of Lot 2, block 4, with frame building thereon.

**Monroe Co., Wis.—Village of Tomah.**

Lot 1, blk 39, with frame dwelling house thereon.

Any of the above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

I also have mortgages on desirable Real Estate for sale. Apply to the undersigned, No 409, Broadway, Milwaukee.

**JAMES B. TURCK.**

## 500,000 ACRES OF PINE AND FARMING LANDS

### FOR SALE!

The lands of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company are now in market.

They are situated along its railroad, and contain tracts of the best Pine on the Tittabawassee, Rifle, Muskegon, Manistee, Au Sable, and Cheboygan Rivers. The grant having been made before any considerable quantity of pine land had been located in the northern part of the state, it now includes some of the finest and choicest

### WHITE PINE TIMBER,

AND BEST

### NORWAY PINE.

The FARMING LANDS include many thousand acres of first-rate

### BEECH AND MAPLE LANDS.

No better can be found, and they are well watered, and located where they will have the best railroad facilities. No section of the country offers greater inducements to the settler than the above lands.

### Terms For Sale.

One-fourth down, and the remainder in three equal annual installments, with interest annually at 7 per cent. Farming lands will be sold on longer time if desired. For list of lands, further information, or purchase, apply to the undersigned at LANSING MICH.

O. M. BARNES,  
Land Commissioner.

# WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

## NEW SHORT THROUGH LINE

## Time Table

In Effect December 1st, 1873.

Trains arrive at and depart from Depot foot of Chestnut street, Milwaukee.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Green Bay & Stevens Point Express.....	7:00 A. M.	8:00 P. M.
Green Bay & Menasha Express	3:09 A. M.	12:01 P. M.

A train leaves Stevens Point at 8:00 A. M. for end of track, arriving at 4 P. M.

Returning, leaves end of track at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at Stevens Point at 4:00 P. M.

(Daily, Sundays excepted.)

At Plymouth both trains make close connections with the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad, for Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Ripon, Green Lake and Princeton.

At Green Bay with the Green Bay and Minnesota Road, and with the Chicago and Northwestern R. R.

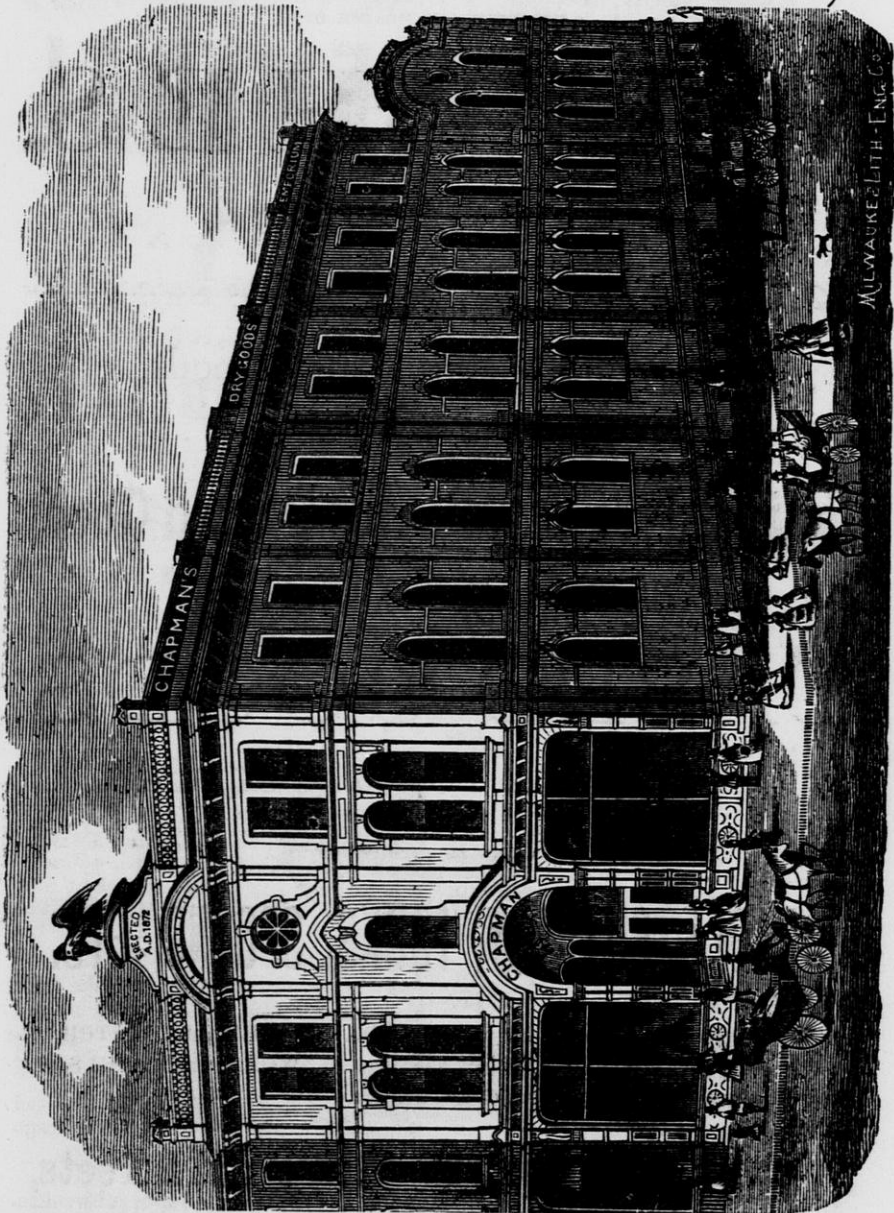
C. HARRIS,

Gen. Sup't, Milwaukee.

HENRY PRATT,

Gen. Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.

# T. A. CHAPMAN & CO.,



*Corner Milwaukee and Wisconsin Sts.*

# JAMES H. HOES

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

# WATCHES,

**JEWELRY, DIAMONDS.**

*PEARLS, CORALS, PRECIOUS STONES,*

Paris and Vienna Fancy Goods,

**ARTISTIC BRONZES,**

**Solid Silver and Electro Plated Goods**

OF ALL KINDS. NEW STYLES OF

# CASED GOODS,

*SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.*

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

# TABLE CUTLERY, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC.

Only Agent in this State for the STARDARD AMERICAN WATCH, the best time-keeper yet produced. Also. the Howard, Waltham, Elgin and Springfield Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases, &c., &c.

**Cor. East Water and Wisconsin Streets,**

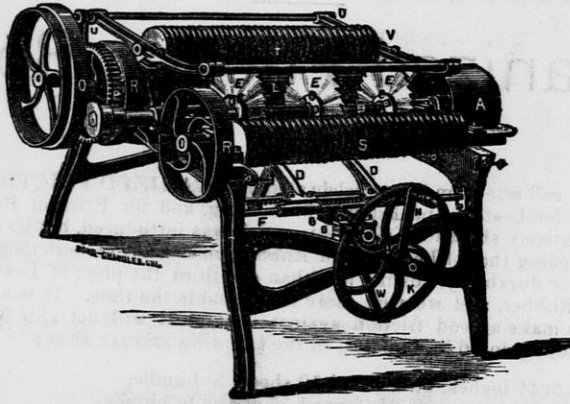
**MILWAUKEE.**

SOLE AGENT FOR WISCONSIN OE

# Caldwell's Pat. Parallel Gang Lumber Edger,

Patented October 13, 1868.

Patented August 19, 1873.



Made with 2, 3, 4 or 5 Saws.  
Do not fail to send for Circulars of this  
Machine.

Also Agent for C. S. & S. BURR'S (Lows and Evert's Patents)

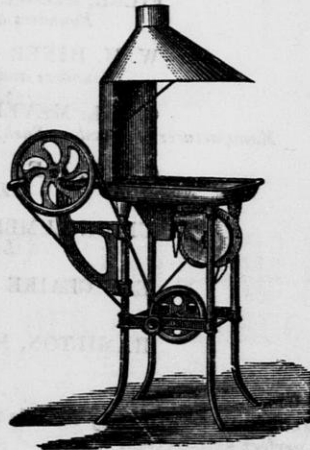
## Shingle and Heading Machinery, ERIE CITY IRON WORKS SAW MILLS, ENGINES AND BOILERS,

AMES' IRON WORKS

Portable and Farm Engine

GREENWOOD'S

HEADING AND STAVE MACHINERY,



Portable Forge.

Iron and Wood-Working Machinery,

AND ALL KINDS OF

KAESTNER'S  
Portable Grist Mills,

Portable Forges, Supplies, Etc., Etc.,

Write or call for Circulars or Information, **O. L. Packard's Machinery Depot,**  
**103 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.**



**IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MACHINISTS.****Vulcanized Friction Board.**

We desire to call attention to our celebrated VULCANIZED FRICTION BOARD, as a substitute for Leather and Rubber, in Packing, and for Friction Pulleys. It is only a comparatively short time since this article was introduced, but its use is already rapidly superseding that of Leather and Rubber, on account of both its greater cheapness and greater durability, costing less than one-third the price of Leather and one-sixth that of Rubber, and wearing more than double the time. It is absolutely the ONLY article to make a good friction against iron, as it will not slip like leather or wood. It is put up in 50 lb. bundles, in the following SPECIAL sizes:

33x44 inches, 5, 6, 8 and 10 sheets to bundle.  
 19x29 " 20, 25, 30 and 35 sheets to bundle.  
 22x26 " 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35 sheets to bundle.

Nos. 5 and 6 are about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick, and are those most used, and will usually be found the most available for all purposes. For mill men and machinists, for pulleys and packing, and to founders for raising patterns, this article is almost indispensable, and in all our experience we have never found parties, who having used it, would return again to the use of wood, rubber or leather.

The following parties have used it largely, and will doubtless recommend it to all who may inquire regarding it:

**FILER, STOWELL & CO.,**  
*Founders and Machinists, Milwaukee.*

**W. H. HINER & CO.,**  
*Founders and Machinists, Fond du Lac.*

**C. J. L. MEYERS,**  
*Manufacturer of Lumber, Sash, Doors, etc., Fond du Lac.*

**C. C. PAIGE,**  
*Eagle Iron Works, Oshkosh.*

**UNION LUMBERING CO.,**  
*Lumbermen, Crippewa Falls.*

**EAU CLAIRE LUMBER CO.,**  
*Lumbermen, Eau Claire.*

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*Lumbermen, Marinette.*

This is the only Board manufactured expressly for this purpose, and will be found the only one that will give perfect satisfaction.

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HAVE IN STOCK,

1,200 Tons American Iron,

50 Tons Sleigh Shoe Steel, Flat and Curved,

70 Tons Chain, All Sizes,

2,500 Boxes Horse Nails, North Western, Ausable,

Globe, National and Brundage.

AND A FULL LINE OF

Horse and Mule Shoes, Perkin's Patent,

Toe Calks,

Heavy Hardware,

Blacksmiths Tools,

Plow Materials.

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**DRUGS, CHEMICALS; PAINTS, OILS AND FINE LIQUORS,****MILWAUKEE,**

OFFER TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE,

5,000 Boxes Window Glass,

500 Brls Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,

300 Brls Tar Pitch,

200 Brls Rosin,

1,000 Brls Extra Carbon and Headlight Oil,

200 Tons White Lead,

200 Carboys Muriatic, Nitric and Sulphuric  
Acids,

500 Cases Niagara Star Bitters,

1,000 Boxes Sun Chimneys,

200 Brls Extra Lubricating and W. V. Oils

500 Pks Ginger, Mustard, Nutmegs, Spices,

1,000 Pks Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum,

A Large Stock of **BRUSHES** of all Descriptions." " **DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES** and **FANCY GOODS***☛ We Make a Specialty of the Lumber Trade. ☚*

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**WHOLESALE**  
**HARDWARE,**  
**MILWAUKEE,**

Will occupy in a few months their

**Mammoth New Store,**

Corner of South Water and Reed Streets, near the Milwaukee  
& St. Paul Passenger Depot,

**ON THE SOUTH SIDE.**

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Meanwhile they offer at the old stand, on East Water Street,  
all kinds of

**SEASONABLE GOODS,**

INCLUDING

**CROSS-CUT SAWS, WOOD SAWS,**  
Champion, Lightning and Perforated Tooth. Lightning, Livingstone's, Braced and Common.

**AXES,**  
Leading Brands.

**HORSE SHOES,**  
Burden's.

**COIL CHAIN,**  
Full Assortment.

Carriage and Tire Bolts, Augurs and Augur Bits, Rafting  
Augurs, Skates and Sleigh Bells, and Stock Re-  
plete with everything in the line of  
Hardware, Metals and  
Tinner's Goods.

# GOODRICH, TERRY & CO.

Have a Large and Well Assorted Stock of

## GROCERIES

Suited to the Lumbering Trade,

Consisting of, in part,

500 KEGS OF SYRUP,

5 and 10 Gallons, convenient for the Woods.

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Full Assortment of Canned Goods,

COMPRISING

PEACHES, TOMATOES, BERRIES AND FRUITS OF VARIOUS KINDS,  
VEGETABLES AND OYSTERS.

*KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA*

Plug and Fine Cut Tobacco

GREEN, OLONG AND JAPAN TEAS

Packed in quantities to suit the demand of the camp.

DRIED FRUITS: Apples, Peaches, Cherries,  
Blackberries, Turkish Prunes, Zante  
Currants, Etc., Etc.,

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Goodrich, Terry & Co.,

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# Mann, Beals & Co.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

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### BOOT AND SHOE PACKS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE

### LUMBERING TRADE.

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Consequently can afford the trade a better assortment at lower prices than any other house.

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THE LUMBERING TRADE A SPECIALTY.

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91 *Huron Street,*

**MILWAUKEE**

## LUMBERMEN'S REGISTER.

The following list is intended to represent every firm in the pineries of the Northwest who are engaged in the manufacture or the buying and selling of lumber, shingles, &c. The list will be published from month to month and names added just as rapidly as we can, through the medium of canvassers, obtain them. We propose making this Register perfect in all its details, but of course several months must necessarily elapse before we can hope to obtain anything like a full and complete list.

The Register will prove of much benefit to lumbermen generally. Names will be classified as nearly as possible in accordance with post-office address. We desire the assistance of lumbermen in correcting and making complete this department. Send us names of all reliable firms in your locality.

Upham Chas M & Bro.....	Angelica	Yerty J & Kripp,.....	Brandon
Laird & Co.....	"	Bowen E.,.....	Brodhead
McCartney D.....	"	Lamson C & Co.,.....	"
Foster N C.....	"	Usher & Hassinger,.....	"
Erickett T.....	"	Blake Francis W.....	Burlington
Hall A & Co.,.....	Ahnapee	Deniston J C.,.....	Cadiz
Young D.,.....	"	Deniston C R.,.....	"
Jewett Lawrence & Co.,.....	Algoma	Martin & Deniston,.....	"
Sawyer F.,.....	"	Staines J M.,.....	"
Lane F.,.....	Alma	Bock.....	Calumet
Pretz Z.,.....	Alma Centre	Edwards J & Co.,.....	Centralia
Reynolds & Tibbetts,.....	Appleton	Garrison & Blinckley,.....	"
Phillips Dr.,.....	Arena	Jackson H W.....	"
Yorker S. J.,.....	"	Lefevre H.,.....	"
Goodrich J & Co.,.....	Augusta	Rumsey H T.,.....	Chippewa Falls
Randall S.,.....	"	Lyon & Co.,.....	Clark's Mills
Parr G.,.....	Avoca	Crosby P.,.....	Clinton
Flower J H.,.....	Bangor	Lampheer H P.,.....	"
St. Louis & Wisconsin River Co.,.....	Barnum	Whecox Bros & Co.,.....	Columbus
Hodgman S & N, Spring c Mackie.....	Beaver Dam	Bond A D.,.....	"
Townsend, Jones & Co, Spring c Second	"	Long & Henderson,	Cooperstown
Gratiot E H.,.....	Belmont	Aldrich V M.,.....	Coral City
Goodhue W T.,.....	Beloit	Wright P.,.....	Cross Plains
Peck S W.,.....	"	Stricher M.,.....	Darien
Talbot H G.,.....	Berlin	Bates, Hoag & Co.,.....	Darlington
Treadway S N.,.....	"	James T & Co.,.....	"
Troan E.,.....	Black Earth	Pratt & Carpenter,.....	"
Ward J S & Bro.,.....	Black River Falls	Woodward T.,.....	"
Edmonds J.,.....	"	Clark H.,.....	Deansville
Elliott A.,.....	"	Gormley P & Co.,.....	Delevan
Given P G.,.....	"	Watson J J & Co.,.....	"
Ice J.,.....	"	Blake Samuel,.....	DePere
Price W T.,.....	"	Kingsley W O.,.....	"
Shepherd A.,.....	"	Marsh G S.,.....	"
Spaulding D J.,.....	"	Ritchie James,.....	"
McCarty J.,.....	Bloomer	Hiles G.,.....	Dexterville
Nelson H & Co.,.....	Boscobel	Nason S L.,.....	"
Weston, Miner & Co.,.....	"	Remington H W.,.....	"
Pierce & Sly,.....	Branch		

Hoard & Earl,	Doylestown	Blair & Wagner, Jackson,	Janesville
Peck M N,	"	Fifield & Bro, River,	"
Knapp, Stout & Co.,	Dunnville	Lovejoy & Blount, W Milwaukee,	"
Rosenberg & Co.,	Dykesville	Rexford J D, Academy,	"
Stockman W H,	Eagle	Rockwood & Sons, High,	"
Eau Claire Lumber Co, yards St. Louis,	"	Schutt U, River,	"
Mo.,	Eau Claire	Clapp J R,	Juneau
Robson John, Lafayette Mills,	"	Taber J B & Co.,	Kunaville
Smith W F,	Elkhorn	Backus N G,	Kenosha
Larson & Olsen,	El Paso	Grant & Son, Market,	"
Webster & Palmer,	Embarrass	Truesdell Gideon, 3 Main,	"
Fifield E,	Evansville	Hitchcock & Mashek,	Kewaunee
Parker A,	"	Murray, Slauson & Co.,	"
Shaw H & Bro.,	Evanswood	Slauson, Grimmer & Co.,	"
Shaw J,	Fall River	Stranky W,	"
Griffith J Q & Son,	Fond du Lac	Hurlburt H H,	Kilbourn City
Meyer Charles J L,	"	Cloespeck M,	Kossuth
Merayman & Co.,	"	Kellnor M,	"
McDonald Alexander,	"	Black River Improvement Co.,	LaCrosse
Sexmith G W,	"	Bright & Withee,	"
Moore, Galloway & Baker,	"	Bussell W C, Main c Second,	"
Parker N & Co.,	"	Gile Abner, Third,	"
Mihills N D & Co.,	"	Hankinson & Son,	"
Hamilton & Finley,	"	Hewett & Woods, Main c Second,	"
Dale J L,	Forrestville	Hixon & Withee, Main c Second,	"
Curtis & Cornish,	Fort Atkinson	McMillan Alexander, Main c Third,	"
Wilcox, Southwell & Co.,	"	McMillan Duncan D, Main c Third,	"
Cook & Foster,	Fort Howard	Mooer R M, Main c Second,	"
Howard Mill Co.,	"	Nevis S L, Main c Second,	"
Lamb, Watson & Co.,	"	Paul John, Front,	"
Schwartz & Kennwitz,	"	Polleys W H, Main c Second,	"
Clapp & Mead,	Fountain City	Root W C, c Second,	"
Matthias F & C,	"	Servis John,	"
Bowman W,	Frankfort	Sill Wm R, Main c Third, c	"
Arpkee J,	Franklin	Vincent & Edwards, Front,	"
Cooley & Race,	Fredonia	Washburne C C, Main c Second,	"
Bergtresser L,	Fremont	Weston RS Main c Second,	"
Schroeder & Co.,	"	Barron John,	Lafayette
Edwards J & Co.,	Frenchtown	Hodgens & Robson,	"
Freeman A W,	Genoa	Holbert Thos & Co.,	"
Wightman E D,	Germantown	Mitchell & Clement,	"
Natchway H,	Gibson	Barney S P,	Lavalle
Clark & Thorp,	Glenbeulah	Sanford J F & Son,	"
Rasfans & Co.,	Glen Haven	Hull Elijah,	Luna
Olds J S,	Glenmont	Leigh J,	Little River Mills
Coulson T,	Grafton	Bailey & Vincent,	Little Sturgeon
Arpen A,	Grand Rapids	Gardner, Davis & Co.,	Little Suamico
Arpen J,	"	Mikel John James,	Little Wolf
Byron F,	"	Furitze W,	Logansville
Clark & Scott,	"	Hankevitz F,	Lomira
Langworthy, Mehan & Co.,	"	Zeider L,	"
Meehan P & J,	"	Vaedsch & Runkle,	Lowell
Neeves Geo & Son,	"	Amby P,	Lyndon
Rablin John,	"	McMillan A,	"
Roe & Butterfield,	"	Bunker & Vroman, Mifflin c Carrol,	Madison
Sampson H,	"	Stein C R, Washington av,	"
Scott Thos B,	"	Walsing & Bailey,	Maiden Rock
Graves J A,	Gravesville	Maiden & Jones, Quay,	Manitowoc
Modlin Henry,	"	Emersen L,	"
Earle & Case, Washington,	Green Bay	Guyles & Pankratz, Quay,	"
Lamb, Watson & Co.,	"	Horn W H, Commercial,	"
McCartney D,	"	Hubbard H F,	"
Sanford & Co.,	"	Reune Chas,	Maple Works
Schwartz & Kennett,	"	Brayton, L J,	Marquette
Shirland & Co.,	"	Green J S,	"
Whitney & Foster,	"	Hamilton, Merriman & Co.,	Marinette
Woodruff J W & Co.,	"	Hilbeck H & Co.,	"
Herling Theo.,	Green Bush	McCarty Wm,	"
Bailey D. R.,	Hammond	Menomonee Mfg Co.,	"
Schmidt Adam,	Harrisville	Spaulding, Houghtaling & Johnson,	"
Cook J,	Hartford	Bartlett L H,	Marshall
Mills J D,	Hartland	Bronson D W, Broadhead,	Mazo Manie
Olmstead Sheldon P,	"	Rein Daniel,	Medina
King P,	Helena	Hewitt Henry, Jr.,	Menasha
McCutcheon A,	"	Pope, Ross & Co.,	"
Roands W P,	High Cliff	Spaulding, Houghtaling & Johnson,	Menekaune
Tripp N D,	Hillsborough	Stephenson T & Co.,	"
Fisher J, Lake,	Horicon	Kuapp, Stout & Co.,	Menomonee
Baily D R,	"	Bainbridge W,	Mifflin
Palmer M P & Co.,	Hudson	Harker & Bainbridge,	"
Andrews F M & Co.,	Jenny	Greene N S & Co.,	Milford
Matthews Thos.,	"	Brown & Evans,	Mills Centre
White C F,	"	Dunham L,	"
Jewett A & Sons,	Jewett's Mills	Lucas & Bro,	"
Sutherland Sol,	Juda	Greenman R J,	Milton



Hutchinson James,.....	Mineral Point	Eighme R P.....	Oshkosh
Pierce J H,.....	"	Hanson W E.....	"
White S,.....	"	Crowell & Son.....	"
Weyhausen A.....	Mishicot	Webb, Albert & Co.....	"
Williams J W.....	Monroe	Myers & Van Every.....	"
Dessert J R.....	Mosinee	Williamson G M & Co.....	"
Goldsbury W.....	"	James & Stille.....	"
Sterling W A.....	Mukwa	Nash, Lines, Libbey & Co.....	"
Garland J.....	Muscoda	Morgan Bros.....	"
Parr & Co.....	"	Fraker J S.....	"
Bull & Bowers.....	Muskego Centre	Spalding & Peck.....	"
Houghton Geo G & Co.....	Milwaukee	Campbell Wm & Sons.....	"
Mayhew Bros.....	"	Libby D L & Co.....	"
Durr & Rugee.....	"	Regan, Cheney & Pratt.....	"
Schmidt & Reichel.....	"	Doe & Miller.....	"
Judd T H & Co.....	"	Ripley & Masd.....	"
Comstock L & Co.....	"	Dorby & Curran.....	"
Chandler Walter S.....	"	McMillan R. & Co.....	"
Seyfried Martin.....	"	Pawyer P & Son.....	"
Brembach Fred.....	"	Raine C N & Co.....	"
Mabbett & Foster.....	"	Reed L B.....	"
Simpson E. B & Co.....	"	Sheldon L P & Son.....	"
Pierce R. W. & Co.....	"	Laabs J & Co.....	"
Kellogg A S.....	Nashota	Buckstaff Bros & Chase.....	"
Bradford & Co.....	Necedah	Foster & Jones.....	"
Burch G B & Co.....	"	Henderson & Wilson.....	Palmyra
Dawes W F & Co.....	"	Wentworth, McGregor & Co.....	Portage City
Shorey P & Co.....	"	Bates & Hoag, Second n Main.....	Racine
Weston W & Co.....	"	Hall & Scott.....	"
Sherry Henry.....	Neenah	Hood S & Co, Main c Second.....	"
Hewitt & Woods.....	Neillsville	Murray, Slanson & Co, Second.....	"
King G W.....	"	Peck S B & Son.....	"
Putnam L G.....	Neosho	Tremble & Doud, State.....	"
Cooper & Jones.....	"	French D C.....	Randolph Station
Lamb W.....	New Franklin	Cushman A G.....	Readstown
Latham & Smith.....	New Franklin	Smith Timothy.....	Reedsburgh
Smart J & E (manufacturers) Bridge.....	New Lisbon	Rudolph C J.....	Richland Centre
Hale & Springsted.....	New London	Richardson Mrs. W.....	Richland City
Bell Marcus.....	New Richmond	Learnmouth J.....	Rio
Crozier & Jacobs.....	"	Barlow J B & Co.....	Ripon
Moore & Bro.....	Northport	Pedrick M.....	"
Wisconsin mfg Co.....	"	Bowman Na.....	Roundhill
Streeter J & A C & Co.....	Oconomowoc	Moore J P & Co.....	Royalton
Vilas G, opp depot.....	"	Judd, Walker & Co.....	Saint Croix
Woodruff Bros, n depot.....	"	Roberts George.....	Sandy Bay
Brungnest W.....	Oconto	Halasz Chas.....	Sauk City
Hall & Server.....	"	Obrecht U.....	"
Leigh John.....	"	Cowles H H.....	Scott
Oconto Lumber Co.....	"	Carrol S.....	Seneca
Johnson & Co.....	Omro	Campbell Y.....	Sharon
Knapp L E.....	Oskosh	Treat J A.....	"
Jenkins J & Co.....	"	Naber & Wiley.....	Shawanaw
Harris M.....	"	Hockner A.....	Sheboygan
Osborn & Christenson.....	"	Schrage Joseph.....	"
Conice Bro & Co.....	"	Weeks A L.....	"
Lane C & W.....	"	Haseltine C P.....	Sherman
Gill & Son.....	"	Kelly W P & Co.....	"
Copeland A L.....	"	Stafford & Gray.....	"
Freeborn John.....	"	Nutwig Ole.....	Siegel
Turner Bros.....	"	Harriman Samuel.....	Somerset
Sturtevant & Son.....	"	Irwin O L, Maple.....	Sparta
Stevenson Chas.....	"	Johnson S E.....	Springfield
Bray Jefferson.....	"	Stafford L R.....	Staffordsville
Danforth Joseph.....	"	Bailey D C.....	Stevens' Point
Danforth E M.....	"	Blake & Mitchell.....	"
Edwards Henry.....	"	Benson P & Bro.....	"
Ellwell Joseph.....	"	Burns, Thompson & Co.....	"
Farrow T H.....	"	Boynton N.....	"
Jewell, Lawrence & Co.....	"	Brown E D.....	"
McNair Jas.....	"	Burr, Emmons & Co.....	"
Barnes W W.....	"	Bean T G & Son.....	"
Doughty & Bro.....	"	Campbell P.....	"
Streeter Geo.....	"	Clark Owen.....	"
Rockwell & McCord.....	"	Cooper B F.....	"
Reynolds Paul.....	"	Cronkhitte, Plummer & Co.....	"
Bray & Chote.....	"	Clements D R.....	"
Lynch John.....	"	Cook Cornelius.....	"
Wall & Fitzgerald.....	"	Curran H & J D.....	"
Rumery & Kellogg.....	"	Clifford Wm J.....	"
Hutchinson Thos.....	"	Gilchrist A B.....	"
Miller L J.....	"	Goodhue Geo J, Jr.....	"
Fuinely & McDonald.....	"	Gamble Ross.....	"
Wetherby David.....	"	Hungerford Seely.....	"
McAllyster J P.....	"	Hutchinson & Bro.....	"

Homestead Seth.....	Stevens Point	Lewellen & Lunn.....	Waterloo
Hubbard.....	"	Squires & Sheldon.....	"
Karner S H.....	"	Coe O K.....	Watertown
Kelly Bros.....	"	Hamlin & Sleeper.....	"
Knox Bros.....	"	Streeter J & A C & Co, W Water.....	"
Meehan Bros.....	"	Hammond Alfred.....	Waukechon
McCulloch H D.....	"	Simple A.....	"
McDill T & Bro.....	"	Simple F.....	"
McMillan & Sons.....	"	Kimball R N, Madison.....	Waukeshas
Moe Louis I.....	"	Richardson Silas.....	"
Lester and Plummer.....	"	Morse O A.....	Waupun
Park G L.....	"	Yewdike A H.....	"
Pike E L.....	"	Andrews & Parcher.....	Wausau
Perry I & J.....	"	Ancutt & Callon.....	"
Quinn Jas.....	"	Allen Henry.....	"
Rennie John.....	"	Bernhard & Simpson.....	"
Robeson J M.....	"	Brown John.....	"
Reading & Van Order.....	"	Clark J C.....	"
Richardson Chas.....	"	Clark T W.....	"
Rouseau & Stevens.....	"	Cohn & Curran.....	"
Sherman S A.....	"	Daniels H.....	"
Scott Bros.....	"	Fitzer Al.....	"
Sheckels Wm.....	"	Gray Robt.....	"
Wadleigh & Walker.....	"	Hermann & Miller.....	"
Woods.....	"	Kickbush & Bro.....	"
Whitney Ebenezer.....	"	Leahy Capt J.....	"
Wade Geo & Co.....	"	Lawrence & Peters.....	"
Warner.....	"	Manson Rufus.....	"
Welch Adam.....	"	McLain Henry.....	"
O C Wheelock.....	"	McGinnis Daniel.....	"
Callahan Chas.....	"	McCrossen Jas.....	"
Redfield John.....	"	McGinnis John.....	"
Isherwood J & H.....	"	Nichols Ed.....	"
Blow Louis.....	"	Plummer B G.....	"
Johnson J O.....	"	Single Ben.....	"
Martin John R.....	"	Stafford M.....	"
Lawson & Co.....	Stoughton	Wenhime & Kickbush.....	"
Severson S H.....	"	Zastrow Ed.....	"
Turner O M.....	"	Shaw Daniel & Co.....	West Eau Claire
Ives W A.....	Sturgeon Bay	Wheaton Lumber and mfg Co.....	"
Davidson D.....	Saumico	Shell Bros.....	West Salem
Klaus & Wright.....	"	Allen N H & Co, Railroad.....	Whitewater
Trumble M E & Co.....	"	Esterly Geo W & Co.....	"
Weed A & Co.....	"	Littlejohn A M.....	"
Mann J H & Co.....	Sun Prairie	Nutt M E & Killips.....	Winneconne
McCaul & Son.....	Tomah	Schultz C.....	Woodland
Hinton T.....	Trap River	Converse H.....	Wycocna
Mann Joseph & Co.....	Two Rivers	Wells & Craig.....	"
Goyt C.....	Ualo	King P & Sons.....	Wyoming
Arntz F.....	Wauceda	McCutchen H.....	"
Smith & Foster.....	Wauzeka	Baker & Blair.....	Yankeetown

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**Wisconsin Lumberman**

IS devoted exclusively to the Lumber interests of the Northwest, and will endeavor to become the champion and advocate of all measures pertaining to the welfare of those interests. Statistics and information will be gathered and examined with great care, that THE WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN may become standard authority with the manufacturers and dealers throughout the Northwest.

At least one member of the editorial corps will be traveling almost constantly through the Pineries of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, seeking information, statistics and opinions from reliable sources. Illustrations of prominent lumbermen and scenes throughout the different pineries will form a prominent and attractive feature of THE WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN, thus rendering it a pleasant and welcome visitor to the family of every Manufacturer, Logger, Landowner or Raftsman in the Northwest.

THE WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN will be increased in size in proportion as its patronage will warrant. It is for the manifest interest of all persons engaged in lumbering to assist in substantial manner our efforts towards furnishing a class publication that shall rank first among its kind.

**THE WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN PUBLISHING CO.,**

*Grand Opera House, 62 Oneida St.,*

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

# Cream City Iron Works.



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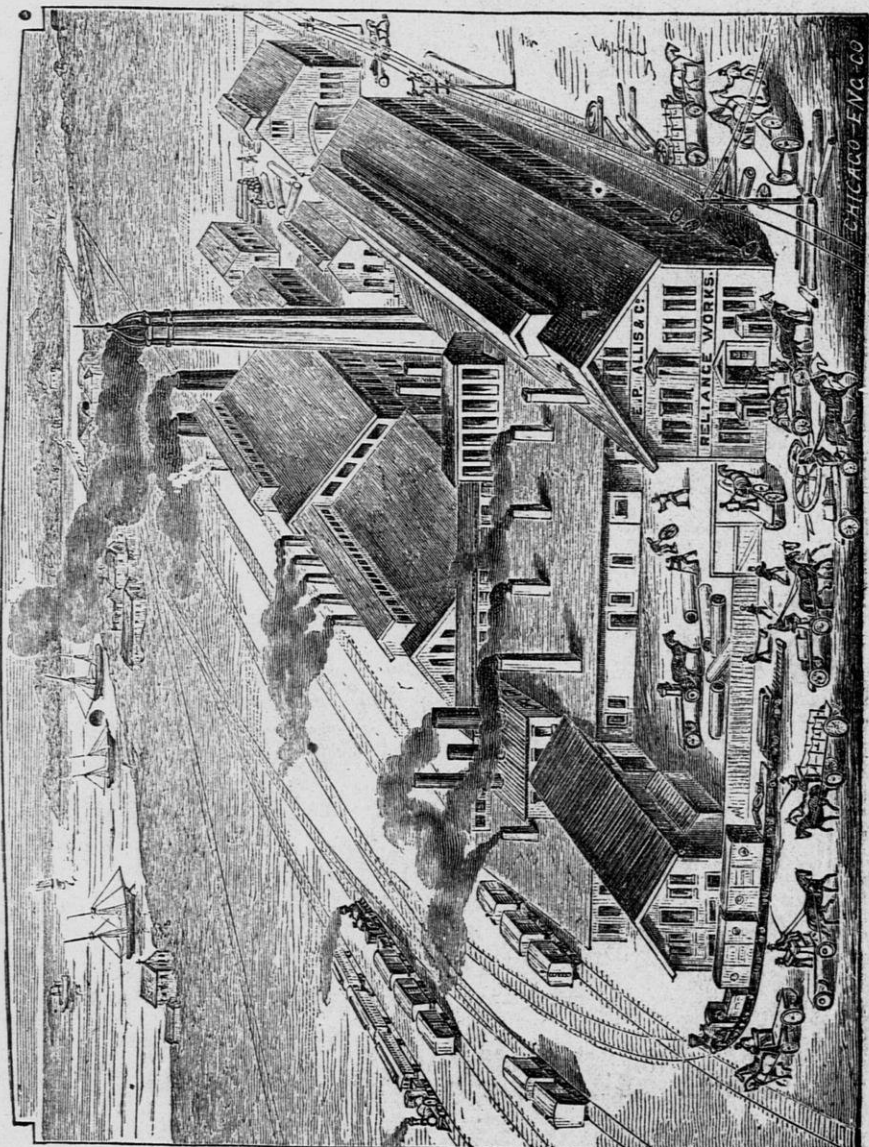
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