Locals.

5000 men will be needed to run out the lumber from the Wisconsin and its tributaries.

WESTON & SONS new mill in this city is a model of beauty outside and a wonder of convenience within. The engine house is of stone and fire-proof.

ROBISON's mill at Conant Rapids has of late undergone thorough repairs and received the addition of new machinery. It is one of the most extensive mills in this locality.

The Wausau Boom Company have, during the past year, built 8 new piers. The Boom now has a storage capacity of 10,000,000 ft. of logs. From the *Pilot* we learn that the cost of the piers was $2,000; the contractors were Hugh McIndoe and Walter Alexander.

BURN'S THOMPSON & Co., late of Canada, have leased the Shaurette Mills in this city for a period of five years. The firm have also control of SHERMAN'S Mill on the Bloomer rapids and have been extensively engaged in logging during the past winter among the best pine on Plover river. As a new firm they are taking a prominent position among the Lumbermen hereabouts.

The Wisconsin Central R. R. is completed 55 miles west from this city. Several mills are already located along the line and many firms are engaged in logging and shipping their logs by rail to this city and points east. Thus far the Railroad company have found it impossible to freight all the logs cut owing to the difficulty in obtaining flat-cars.

In the 28 days of February upwards of 500,000 feet in logs were brought down from the line west.

There is every prospect that quite a number of steam saw mills will be built within our city limits during the coming summer. Lumbermen from different localities, who have examined the plan of boomage adopted by our Boom Company, express the unqualified opinion that better facilities for booming logs cannot be afforded than will here exist. With an expenditure of $100,000, it is estimated that almost unlimited capacity will be obtained, and all the necessary dividing booms and pockets furnished. The establishment of large manufacturing interests in Stevens Point is guaranteed; and we may safely offer the prediction of one of our best business men, "Our city will, in five years, attain a population of 10,000.

LOG DECISION.

The Supreme Court has decided as follows in relation to the matter of "cabbaging" logs, and what damage may be obtained therefor.

1. In replevin, where a recovery of the value of the property is sought, this court adopts the rule that the usual measure of recovery is the value before the property was improved by defendant's labor and

skill; and this, even in cases where it was taken knowingly and wilfully, without color of claim or right; except where such taking was accompanied by special circumstances (as of malice or result), which would justify exemplary damages.

2. Where logs are (knowingly and wilfully) cut by one man from another's land, the value of stumpage will be the ordinary measure of recovery.

J. R. LUCE has long been known as the mechanical genius of Stevens Point; last week he furnished us a proof of skill by brazing a casting connected with our job press. Workers in iron and steel well know the difficulty in brazing cast-iron but we can assure them that Mr. LUCE has a process whereby he renders such labor simple and effective. The work performed for us rendered the casting just as good as new and it would require close examination to detect the fact that it had ever been broken.

Mill owners should make a note of his ability in the line of brazing castings.

The logging season for this locality ended about March 5th. The calculations, therefore, of those expecting an unusualy long season were unfulfilled. In fact, taking into consideration that several weeks of the early portion of the logging season were unimproved, owing to the epizootic, we are of the opinion that less logs have been put in the past winter in this pinery than in the season of 71–72. Similar reports reach us from the Chippewa, Black and St. Croix river pineries and it is safe to assert that the logging opperations of the Wisconsin pineries have, during this season, fallen below the average winters work.

Amount of Pine Lands in this U. S. Land District.

From ALMANSON EATON, who for 12 years was Receiver of the U. S. Land Office in this District, we have obtained information which although necessarily approximate in character is based upon valuable experience. The limits of this Land District are—Town 15 to State line; Range 2 to 11 East inclusive. Mr. EATON estimates that there are 2,000,000 acres of pine land within this boundary. 7000 feet per acre is the usual estimate. We have therefore 14,000,000,000 feet stumpage. The estimate seems large, and of course can never be fully utilized as some of the pine is almost inaccessible. The usual stumpage in this pinery ranges from $1,00 to $2,50 per M., according to locality. Estimated at average price of $1,75 per M., and a birds-eye view would discover a pleasant prospect of $21,500,000 in natural wealth. Cutting 200,000,000 per year and 70 years would elapse ere the pine forests would be destroyed. Those familiar with the rapid growth of pine will have reason to think that no person now living will witness the complete annihilation of the pineries of Wisconsin.

Improvements of Big Bull Falls.

From the *Central Wisconsin*, Wausau, we learn that such improvements have been made at the falls as to hereafter render the transit of lumber at that point comparatively safe. Capt. B. F. COOPER of

Stevens Point is the contractor who has performed the requisite labor, at an expense of $35,000,00. Many troublesome rocks have been blasted out, "aproned piers" constructed, and a breakwater, 315 feet in length, erected. The *Central* gives much credit to Capt. COOPER for the very satisfactory manner in which the improvements have been made.

WAUSAU BOOM.

Under the management of the Wausau Boom Company, great improvements have been made in the Wausau booms during the past winter, whereby the capacity thereof is largely increased and the structures made safer and more durable. 10 new piers have been added the past winter and have so enlarged the capacity of the boom as to now afford storage for at least 23,000,000. With this storage capacity in the main booms it is safe to assert that the company can safely handle 35 to 40 millions in logs. Aside from the almost unlimited water power at Wausau there are favorable locations, contiguous to the booms, for Steam Mills. The Officers and stockholders of the Wausau Boom Co., are men of capital and enterprise and their improvements will be continued as the requirement of mills demand.

The building of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad to Wausau, Marathon county, will ensure a long desired out-let by rail for lumber of the Upper Wisconsin and its tributaries. This railroad, according to agreement and present favorable prospects, will be completed to Wausau in 1874. The railroad system of Central and Northern Wisconsin is so rapidly developing, and in such manner, as to guarantee complete success to lumbering ventures in the pineries of the state.

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From the LUMBERMAN'S GAZETTE, (Mich.) we compile the following report of lumbering opperations in Saginaw and Bay counties during the year 1872.

Lumber manufactured	570,813,823
Lath	65,578,450
Shingles	72,207,000
Lumber at mills	125,287,108
Logs in mill-booms, etc.	27,558,296
Logs hung up over the season	370,848,000
Logs proposed to be put in the past winter	413,500,000

The *Gazette* also states that from thirty to forty millions more were sawed in 1872 than 1871, and that but for a strike in July the amount would have been seventy five millions more. Also that "an am-

ple log crop will be got in for the driving season.

The construction of the great boom in the Susquehanna river at Williamsport, Pa., was commenced during the winter of 1849–50. Labor thereon has continued from time to time until now *One Million Dollars* have been expended and the boom has a capacity of three hundred millions of feet in logs. It is said that in the spring, it is packed full of logs so solidly that crossing the river on them is entirely safe. The Officers of the Stevens Point Boom Company have reason to congratulate themselves while comparing the above figures with the work accomplished in proportion to the amount of money by them expened, this winter. With an expense of not over $23,000, 108 acres of river (besides the first receiving boom) have been most substantially enclosed, capable of holding 54,000,000 in logs. By extending the present boom beyond the "Bob Wade Slough" and finishing the contemplated booms below the Upper Shaurette, the Stevens Point Boom Company would be enabled to handle, with perfect safety, 250,000,000 in logs, while the expense of such boom would not exceed (at a high estimate) $150,000.

Owing to the epizootic the sickness of the men and other causes, says the Eau Claire *Free Press*, the log crop this year will be a light one. Eau Claire will not have over one hundred and fifty million, all of which she will use. Chippewa Falls and the mills between that city and our own will need a hundred million, Menominee fifty million, Eau Gally seven or eight million, and the mills above the Falls probably fifteen. Not less than three hundred million certainly will be needed in this valley for home consumption, and we are not likely to get any more.

THE WIS. CENTRAL. R. R.

The building of the Wisconsin Central railroad will prove of almost incalculable value to the lumbering interests of Wisconsin. By reference to the location of the line it will be noticed that the road is to be run between R. 1 and 2 East for a distance of about 100 miles, crossing the almost innumerable tributaries, not only of the Wisconsin but of the Black and Chippewa rivers. Vast bodies of Pine timber are contiguous to the line of this road the construction of which will afford transportation to logs and lumber hitherto entirely inaccessible. And lumbering operations which have been entirely dependent on certain stages of water will now be carried on with a certainty of success by means of the transportation to be afforded by the Wisconsin Central.

It is reported that the lumber sales at Dubuque during the year 1872 ammounted to 52,000,000 feet of lumber, upwards of 17,000,000 of shingles and about 12,000,000 lath.

The Tittabawassee Boom Company (Michigan) in 1864 handled 90,000,000 in logs and in 1872 310,216,000.

The "Jump River Pine" is considered one of the finest bodies of pine timber in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Central railroad will soon pass through that locality.

Graves & Co. at Section 50, have been logging the past winter on the head waters of the Big Eau Pleine and will soon have in operation a steam mill at that point.

LUMBERING.

The present winter has been one of the most favorable for lumbering operations we have had for a long time. Although the weather was somewhat severe at first the men have had an opportunity to work with comfort, and there has been an abundance of snow for making the logging roads good and keeping them so during the winter.

Notwithstanding the fearful rage of the Epizootic, almost every team has done good work, and if there is water in the spring—which from present indications there will be—logs and greenbacks will come in lively. Each town in the county has numerous lumbering firms operating, and all report a successful winter's work. Good judges estimate the amount of logs cut on the Oconto and tributaries at 90, 000,000 feet.—Oconto *Lumberman*.

THE SCARCITY OF PINE.—Last week, we published a portion of the circular issued by the Susquehana (Pa.) lumbermen, in regard to the scarcity of pine in Pennsylvania. Of course, there is no danger of the stock on the Chippewa being exhausted in many years; still it is rapidly rising in value, and with the increasing amount that is yearly cut, "stumpage" will be high in a short time. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* in reviewing this subject says: "It is not necessary to say that the pine forests are giving out. The advance in the price of pine lands attests it. Lumbermen in this State tell you that its yearly becoming more difficult to find first-class timber, and also that prices have quite doubled in the past two or three years. In Michigan the advance is fully 33 per cent. within the last year.—The Maine woods are falling by degrees and pine lands there are advancing in price; first, because the timber in the Androscoggin and Kennebec districts has been largely cut down, and, because of the general reduction of the timber resources of the country. A similar state of things exists in Canada. It is reported that a "lumber township on the head waters of the Connecticut was bought a year ago for $11,000, and sold recently for $49,000" and instances equally striking are reported in Michigan. The future of the lumbering interest already begins to attract the attention of a few land-dealers in this State, who have begun to buy up old stumpage to hold till the second growth becomes valuable."—Chippewa *Herald*.

The Michigan Lumber Market.

In an article on "Michigan Pine," in the Michigan Lumberman for February, appears a statement of the pine crop and market of 1872. The year was emphatically a prosperous one to the mill owner, the lumber dealer, the logger and the real estate manipulator. All have gleaned a rich harvest. The crop was much larger than was anticipated, approximating 3,000,000,000 feet, and to count, estimates the writer, in round numbers of feet all the varied products of the pine trees felled in the Michigan forests and now lying within or exported beyond her borders for the year, such as logs towed below, square timbers, spars, lumber in all shapes, lath, shingles and pine staves, the actual sale would overreach that startling figure. The principal localities supplying this immense amount of lumber are divided into three distinct districts; the Saginaw, the Upper Peninsula and the West Shore. A large portion of the products of the Saginaw district goes East, while Chicago is the principal market of the two others. The result to Michigan in dollars amounts to $42,830,500.

With this No. of the LUMBERMAN we issue a rough but accurate plat of the Boom at Stevens Point. Any locality in

the pineries of Wisconsin that desires a similar illustration of their Boom, Mills &c., can have their wish gratified by sending us a copy of "the situation" accompanied with explainatory notes; we make no charge for such illustration.

"NOTES BY THE WAY."

Stevens Point, Wis., Feb., 1873.

From Chicago to Stevens Point on the Wisconsin River, via Green Bay and Menomonee Mich., with the thermometer ranging from zero to 30 below, with blinding snow storms thrown in for variety and railroad trains all behind time, making connections a thing impossible, is a trip one is not likely to take often for pleasure! The weather through that section of country has, for the last sixty days, been colder and more disagreeable than has ever been experienced before by the "oldest inhabitant." Our route lay over the C. & N. W. R. R. to Menomonee Mich., returning to Menasha, Wis., and from thence via the Wisconsin Central to Stevens Point. At Menomonee we found all the mills were undergoing repairs, for next season's run, but not adding anything to their cutting capacity. The Ford River Lumber Co., at Ford River, Mich., are putting in one of D Cliat, Prescott & Co's. (Marinette, Wis.) 52 inch flat gangs, which, by-the-by, is something new in the line of gang mills, and is a perfect success. Using Prescott's patent changable feed and Prescott's patent oscillating movement, which oscillates from the bottom of the gate, with changeable rake, the feed and rake can be changed from the highest to the lowest desired point instantly, while running in the cut. To be seen is to be appreciated by mill-men, and we predict for Mr. Prescott great success with his invention, he having already introduced it into all the gang mills on the river.

At Stiles, Wis., Mr. A. Eldred, the proprietor of that thriving town, is rebuilding his extensive water mills, putting in two new gangs. He is now building a new steam double circular sawmill at Little Luamice. We found at Oconto extensive repairs being made in all the mills, but the cutting capacity is not being increased. Mr. Farnsworth, President of the Oconto Lumber Co., is absent, spending a short time in Cuba.

Green Bay is acknowledged to be the greatest shingle mart in the U. S., but owing to the low price of shingles and the stringency in the money market, there is no additional capacity being added, while the winter's cut is being greatly reduced from the standard of last winter's operations. At Wrightstown Mr. Chas. Muehler has just rebuilt his mill, on the site of the old one destroyed by fire in Oct. last, putting in one double circular, gang edger, and lath and picket mills.

There is being carried over from last year, on the Green Bay Shore, about an average of one-third of the season's stock. Logging, this winter, is not carried on quite as heavily as last, but there is being put in but little, if any, less than an average stock. In some localities, on the Wolf, Oconto and Menomonee Rivers, the snow is so deep as to retard logging operations somewhat. However, there is no doubt but that there will be plenty of stock got out, which, together with the amount carried over, will be sufficient to supply the mills with a full stock for the coming season.

These general remarks will also hold good for the Fox and Wolf River lumber sections. In Oshkosh there is but one new mill being erected this winter, while general repairs are being made, though nothing is being added except gang edgers and lath machinery. The lumber from the Green Bay and Lake Shore mills goes to Chicago via Lake Michigan, while the

market for those on the Fox River is principally local. At Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, stock is sold from the mill yards, and shipments made by rail to Illinois, Iowa, and the great West; many of the manufacturers owning their own yards in different parts of the county.

The situation on the Wisconsin River is different. There was about 150 millions cut on the river last season, and owing to the unprecedentedly low water, there remains about 75 millions on hand unsold. The log crop was all consumed, no logs being carried over. Careful estimates place the present log crop at from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 feet, a large falling off from last year. The snow in the woods is about right for logging, but the stringency of the money market and the effect of carrying over at least one-half of last year's cutting has seriously retarded present operations. The Wisconsin River lumbermen raft out all their lumber to the Mississippi River, their market being the great West, distributing at all the towns from Prairie du Chien to St. Louis. There are some fifty mills on the Wisconsin River above Kilbourn City, on the line of the La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R., principally water power and double circular mills. The booming privileges on this river are somewhat limited, especially at Stevens Point. The present winter the Stevens Point Boom Co. are building Booms that when completed will hold over 100,000,000 feet. The Grand Rapids Boom will hold 25,000,000, while the Wausau Booms will only hold about 10,000,000 feet.

Owen Clark, of Stevens Point, formerly from Utica, N. Y. is an energetic, driving man, who has amassed a considerable fortune by 21 years experience in the lumber business. His mill, situated in town, is driven by water power, and contains two double circulars, a gang edger, lath, picket mills and plainer, and has an average cutting capacity of 100,000 in 24 hours; employs twenty-five hands, working 11 hours at a tour, the lowest wages paid being $1 per day, and the highest, excepting the filer, $2,50 per day; competent filers being paid $100 per month; rate of insurance paid 5½ per cent. Mr. Clark is at present engaged extensively in logging operations, and as an evidence of his *go-ahead activeness* he has contracted for, and is building the Stevens Point Boom, employing 200 men in the work.

Messrs. W. & J. Wharton have a good water power mill at Appleton, Wis. These gentlemen, in connection with their father, were formerly engaged extensively in lumbering operations in New Brunswick, and are men of great energy and business tact. At an early day they sought the Wisconsin pineries, where, after eighteen years of steady application and honorable dealing, they have acquired a handsome fortune and an enviable reputation. The mill is driven by two center discharge wheels of 100 horse power, and contains a double circular, shingle mill and plainer, with the necessary machinery for manufacturing lath and pickets. Its capacity is 30,000 feet of lumber and 25,000 shingles per day; employment being given to 40 men, who receive, as highest and lowest wages, $3, and $1,25 per day; boys and girls receiving from fifty cents to one dollar, owing to their efficiency. They cut last year 3,000,000 feet of lumber, selling all at their home market at prices ranging from $6 to $35 per M., some seven grades being made. The present winter they are not getting out more than one-half their usual supply of logs, owing to the fact of their having some 3,500,000 feet of logs held over from last season. The capital invested by this firm is $75,000.

J. J. FITZGERRELL.

—*Michigan Lumberman.*