



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., DEC. 1, 1885.

FULL three million feet of logs will be got out of the Cypress Hills this winter.

Mr. J. M. Irwin's Nassau Mills, near Peterborough, have closed down for the season. Mr. Irwin has about 300 men in the woods.

Messrs. R. & G. Strickland have shut down their saw mill, at Lakefield, Ont., having finished their season's cut of lumber.

Boston reports more lumber selling this month than October, with less arriving from the West, giving the hope of an advance in values.

It is stated that there are less shagbarks in sight along the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad now than at any time within the past five years.

Quite a large amount of lumber is being received at Tonawanda from Canada by rail now. This is a recent innovation, and promises to add materially to business the coming winter.

It is expected that the Gibson tannery, in New Brunswick, will be reopened next year, when the hemlock lands on the Nashua will have been rendered accessible by the Miramichi Valley railway.

Forty-five square miles of timber leases were sold on Nov. 18th, at the New Brunswick Crown Lands office, one berth of six square miles on New Canada brought \$35 per mile, \$17 above the upset price. There have been about 1,000 timber leases already made out.

The little saw mill closed on Saturday night. It has had a full average run, and did it without serious accident to man or mill. On Friday, Mr. Gidley, the superintendent, asked the boys to hump her up a little, and see what she could do, and the result was a few hundred feet over 103,000. The highest cut for one day was 113,000 and this record would have been beaten on Friday, had not some wretched pin broke loose, and caused a delay of over an hour. — *Bellevue Independent*.

The Fredericton, N. B., Farmer says: Mr. Temple, M. P., has furnished a mill site at Boie-town, adjacent to the railway, and will erect an extensive saw mill thereon. Boie-town, when the railway is completed, will become a centre of wealth and population. It will be the principal station between Marysville and Chatham, and with its proximity to the lumber lands of the Miramichi must grow rapidly. The soil in that vicinity is said to be of excellent quality, and so Boie-town may be expected to thrive agriculturally as well as otherwise.

As a result of the proposed early construction of the Buctouche and Moncton railway, Mr. Alexander McLean, of Scotch Settlement, will immediately proceed with the erection of a steam rotary mill, 35-horse power, with a capacity for cutting 10,000 to 15,000 feet of lumber per day. There is an abundance of hard and soft wood timber in the Scotch Settlement, and, in fact, at many points along the proposed line, and no doubt that section of country will reap a great benefit. The timber embraces spruce, hemlock, pine, birch, beech, maple and ash, all in large quantities. The latter woods are in great favor with furniture manufacturers, and the supply in this district is so good that a prominent furniture man has intimated that a furniture factory is among the possible industries of the near future. — *Moncton Times*.

FILING SAWS.

One of the most important things in the care of circular saws is filing.

This care is necessary for all saws. No matter of what kind or size or style this remark is applicable to them all. Saw filing is an art and an art that but few attain to in perfection. Saw filers may be graded about like this, good for nothing, very poor, poor, passable, fair to good, good, very good, and perfect. The last named quality is not often found. The greatest number will be found among among the classes passable and fair to good. I think more might attain to the higher grades if instead of hurrying the job through they would stop and see what they are about at every tooth they file. If there is anything in the world you need to give your whole attention to while you are about it, it is filing. No one can tell stories, or smoke, or eat apples, and file a saw well at the same time, for either one or the other will suffer very materially during the operation.

Never by any means let the file rest on the saw during the back stroke. A little pains taken for a short time will overcome the tendency to let the file rub when being drawn towards you. It spoils a file quickly, as well as indulges you in a bad habit which one cannot too quickly overcome. The saw needs to be clamped firmly just below the bottom of the teeth, so there will be no vibration of the plate when filing. The clamp needs to be the right height to fit the file. It is a gross error to have a clamp stationary where there are several persons using it, because each person has a little difference in height, and so each person filing needs to adjust the clamp to suit himself.

Now hold the file firmly and push a good steady stroke, first filing up the front of the tooth square, keeping the file well into the bottom of the tooth to keep the length and preserve the shape, or correct a badly shaped tooth, for it is one of the good qualities of a filer to keep every tooth just alike. Avoid by all means making the saw produce the sounds represented by ky yark, ky youk, ky yick, ky yarouick yick. No screaming should ever be indulged in or allowed by a filer, and any filer that allows himself to produce those horrid unmusical sounds does not know his business.

Set that down in your note book.

Now after you have filed up the front nice, file just enough from the top to give it an edge and no more, and here also let the file go to the bottom of the tooth to keep the form good.

There are a few kinds of sawing, or perhaps I should say different kinds of sawing, usually done on the common saw table, and each kind needs a little different style of filing and setting. The first is heavy sawing, like resawing timber and splitting up heavy coarse plank for stud-ding and general house building purposes.

For such purposes a saw tooth in all cases

should be swaged. This if properly done keeps the outside point of the teeth full and sharp. Swage first and then file and then give it just a trifle of set, and everything else being equal, if a saw does not run well there's trouble some where. For this kind of work a tooth needs to be filed square across both front and back, and with such saws we can file all from one side. In doing this it is necessary that after one tooth is filed, the next one shall take the place of the one that has been filed.

I know it is the common custom to file up about four teeth, and then move the saw along and file four more. In doing this each one of the four teeth have a different bevel on the front side. From the position one stands in during the operation it is impossible that he should be otherwise and so we generally get about as many different bevels as there are teeth in the saw.

This is all wrong and no wonder with such filing that there are so many saws that do poor work.

Another kind of sawing is that of sawing molding stock and sawing stock for matching machines.

In this kind of work it is very seldom we need more than a 12 or 14 inch saw, and a 12 gauge saw with 20 teeth is about the style that is wanted. For this work we should file square across on the fronts, and drop the hand a little on the back of the tooth, so as to give the edge of the tooth a slight bevel and set the saw just enough to clear nicely and no more.

A very nice swage for this kind of saw is a great help to keep the outside points full and sharp. For common rough sawing there is not that positive necessity of keeping a saw in perfect set, but in sawing molding strips the smoother the stuff is sawed the less stock it takes to finish it up with the molding machine.

For this work the saw should be filed from both sides, and set only enough to clear the saw, using a swage [very nicely made] with care to keep the outside points full and sharp.

One more specialty in sawing which calls for nice filing is line sawing. This is largely found in what is generally called carriage sawing. This takes in sawing for all kinds of vehicles, light or heavy, drawn by horses. Everything for this work is marked out from patterns either by pencil or timber scrub, and many of the lines are straight and the circular saw economizes the work very much. I will say here, however, that since the band saw came into so general use the most of such work is done with the band saw.

To be a good line sawyer it need a large practice and a good knowledge of keeping a saw in first class order. As far as I know, most of the sawyers doing this kind of work file square front and back, and file all from one side, using very little set. Line sawing is a specialty, and a good line sawyer either in carriage or car works ought to be prized. One more specialty and I will close the chapter: clock sawing is a specialty by itself and perhaps there is no kind of sawing in the country that demands and receives such close attention as what we know as clock sawing.

In this work the teeth are filed moderately hooking and very fleaming. The points of the teeth are like needles. They are kept perfectly round and in perfect set, the set being so little that the eye hardly detects it. Everything is made from perfectly dry stock, and it is all short work; it is wonderful to see to what perfection sawing can be brought with the advantage of having all clean dry stock, kiln dried to perfection.

There are but few, however, that can so trust their eyes. — *J. F. Langdon in Cabinet Making*.

MORE HEAVY PINE SALES.

This week another big pine deal was closed in Muskegon, this time Torrent & Ducey being the sellers, and O. H. Cook, of Montague, and W. C. Wilson, of Michigan City, being purchasers. The transfer includes about 23,000 acres, estimated to cut 120,000,000 feet of pine, situated in Chippewa county, in the Upper Peninsula. The consideration is \$150,000. Mr. Cook will very shortly go up north and begin the erection of a mill which will be ready for work at the opening of next season. The mill will be located near Life Saving Station No. 12

on the south shore of Lake Superior. The fore going is from the *Muskegon Chronicle*, which also contained the following:—

"This makes the fourth sale," said Mr. Torrent, "that we have made from this upper peninsula land this season, in all amounting to over \$200,000. Torrent & Ducey have also recently sold one-third of their 31,000 acre tract in Franklin County, New York, the price paid being \$83,000. In all we have sold something like \$433,000 worth of standing pine this season."

"You have been making some heavy purchases also?"

"Yes, we have been buying more or less all the year. I presume the firms here that I am interested in have bought something like \$550,000 worth of pine this year. The J. H. Moores and the Manistee tracts were the heaviest, but we have been picking up a number of smaller lots."

"How does the price of stumpage this year compare with last year's?" we asked.

"Well, in the lower peninsula I should say it is a good round dollar a thousand higher than last year. In the upper peninsula it has advanced but not so much."

"Torrent & Ducey bought this upper peninsula land some years ago," we remarked.

"Yes," said Mr. Torrent, "I think we bought that in '81. We did not get it direct from the Government. It had been bought up several years before. I think we paid about \$4 an acre for it. Cook & Wilson have made a good bargain. It will overrun the estimate on stumpage. If we wanted to manufacture the lumber up there we wouldn't have thought of selling—not at least at the price we got. That northern pine is not quite so good as the timber up this river, but it is very good, some of it is excellent." — *Lumberman's Gazette*.

GLASGOW.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Nov. 14th says:—The cargoes at present being landed here, included in the last week's import list, consist chiefly of lower port spruce deals, which appear mostly sound and clean. Some of them no doubt will go into use for goods, packing cases, being a quality of goods suiting admirably for the purpose. There have been during the week no further arrivals of steamers per steam liners from Quebec and Montreal, and the import may be considered as almost closed for the season. The week's import at Greenock have been two cargoes of pitch pine and one of greenheart.

The sale at Yorkhill, on 5th inst., was attended by rather a small company of buyers. The catalogue comprised a large assortment of pine and spruce deals, and, compared with quantity offered the proportion sold was small. Still a good many lots were disposed of, and there was bidding for other lots, but being under broker's limits, the goods were withdrawn.

We have to note that there is no mahogany here in first hands at present.

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Mast, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c measured and culled to date:—

| | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Waney White Pine | 3,751,742 | 2,198,647 | 2,870,753 |
| White Pine | 7,405,523 | 3,707,150 | 2,820,646 |
| Red Pine | 408,111 | 327,785 | 73,766 |
| Oak | 1,010,322 | 772,260 | 1,660,968 |
| Elm | 300,531 | 657,919 | 1,018,932 |
| Ash | 262,448 | 451,094 | 287,605 |
| Basswood | 2,244 | 4,544 | 5 |
| Butternut | 1,118 | 2,134 | 3,265 |
| Tamarac | 37,730 | 19,259 | 3,022 |
| Birch & Maple | 158,903 | 202,446 | 381,085 |
| Spars | — pcs | 41 pcs | 17 pcs |
| Std. Staves | 680,433.26 | 93,011.12 | 144,211.10 |
| W. I. Staves | 663,333.21 | 200,810.19 | 185,933.25 |
| Brl. Staves | 115,710.15 | 9,711.0 | 200,210.24 |

JAMES PATTON,
Superintendent of Cullers.

LIGHT FROM WATER POWER.

The beautiful falls of Montmorency, one of the chief points of interest to the tourist visiting Quebec, are to be utilized for a novel purpose, that of generating electricity for lighting Quebec. The water is led from the river above the falls, through a sluiceway, to the edge of a