



As illustrating the old saying that there are two sides to every question, Mr. William McGregor, M. P., of Windsor, states that from Michigan and Maine more men go to Canada to work in the lumber woods than there are persons who go from all Canada to the United States. Annually 300,000,000 feet of logs are rafted to the United States, he says, mainly from the Georgian Bay district to the mills in Michigan, and the same logs who work in the mills in summer go into the Canadian woods in winter and cut the logs. Large numbers also go from Maine to New Brunswick.

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HON. J. B. SNOWBALL, of Chatham, N. B., it will be remembered, took an active interest in the framing of the French treaty, and as an extensive shipper of spruce deals to France, had hoped that the reduced duty would increase the demand for spruce deals in the French markets. As yet no appreciable increase in the volume of trade has occurred, although Mr. Snowball anticipates an improvement during 1897. The greatest advantage to deal shippers, he says, is in the fact that the treaty opens up a market for a class of deals which are unsaleable in other markets. For instance, the Irish market calls for a twelve foot length, the Spanish market for a fourteen foot length, and the French market for a sixteen foot length. In this way the shipper is enabled to sort out a cargo of deals according to the market for which they are intended.

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"ELI" does not wish to be understood as having anything but the kindest feelings for the saw mill man, and if at any time he has dropped a word which has aroused the anger of any one of them, he humbly apologizes, and begs now to shake hands with them and be friends. In his efforts to present to them some of their shortcomings, he has not been prompted by a fault-finding disposition, but rather by a desire to improve the position of the mill man. Let me impress upon all manufacturers the danger of misrepresentation. This warning was suggested to me by a chat which I had the other day with a wholesale dealer, who was relating some of his experiences in the trade. This dealer desired a car load each of elm and maple for a customer, and was advised by a mill man that he had exactly the quality and quantity of stock he desired. Upon arriving at the mill the dealer discovered that he had only one-half car of each, and he naturally felt somewhat annoyed at the situation. Not saying a word, however, he went to another mill and purchased sufficient stock to complete his two cars, for which he was obliged to pay a higher price, and charged his expenses as well as the difference in cost to mill man No. 1, who had misrepresented his stock. I asked the wholesaler how he accounted for this action, to which he replied that the mill man no doubt expected that he would accept some other stock for the balance of the car, and thus succeed in selling

his lumber. The lesson received will undoubtedly have its effect. To the wholesale dealer the hardwood manufacturer must look for his trade, and it should be the aim of every mill man to cultivate friendly relations.

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MR. D. E. SPRAGUE, of Winnipeg, returned a fortnight ago from a visit to his lumber camps, situated on Rosseau river, about 120 miles south-east of the city. Mr. Sprague drove the entire distance, going out when the thermometer was more than 30 degrees below zero. His method of protection from the cold is somewhat unique and interesting. In front of his sleigh is a small house built of canvas, in which there is ample room for Mr. Sprague and the driver to move about. An oil stove serves the double purpose of keeping the interior quite warm and supplying a range for Mr. Sprague to do his cooking on. A large couch makes a very comfortable bed, and under it is kept a full supply of provisions. The lines from the horses pass through a slit in the canvas, and the road is seen through a window in front of the peregrinating home. A head light throws its beams between the horses heads on to the trail, and there is no danger of straying from the beaten path on the darkest night. The interior is so warm, even in the coldest weather, that it is not necessary to wear a cap, much less an overcoat. The rear of the sleigh is occupied with forage for the horses. A trip to the lumber camps and return is a drive of four days' duration, and in Mr. Sprague's turn-out it rivals in comfort a jaunt in a palace car.

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MR. THOMAS SOUTHWORTH, Clerk of Forestry for Ontario, returned last month from a trip to the Rathbun Company's limits in Hastings county, where he spent a few days enjoying the comforts of a lumberman's life. That he was royally entertained may be judged from the good natured manner in which he refers to his visit. Mr. Southworth is an enthusiastic admirer of the method of lumbering pursued by the Rathbun Company. Speaking along this line he said: "It is simply astonishing to observe the manner in which the company utilize the forest products. Trees which other lumbermen would cut down and leave on the ground, owing to defects, are cut up by the Rathbun Company and converted into different manufactures. This means that the government not only receives a much larger revenue from crown dues, but also that the utilization of this timber provides employment for a vast number of men, which is an important consideration at this time. Of course, the immediate profits under this method of lumbering would not be as great as though only the best timber was taken off, but would be spread over a greater number of years. Another advantage is in the direction of reforestation, as young trees cannot but flourish much better where the ground is well cleared up."

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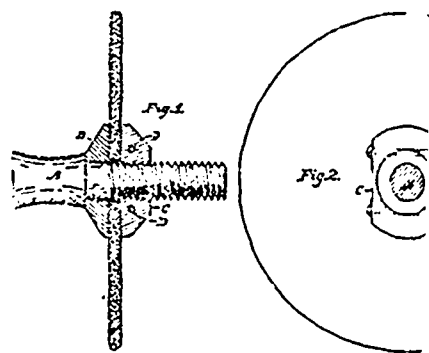
MANY readers of this journal will remember the Dollar family, who were at one time prominently connected with the lumber business in Canada and removed to California a few years ago. The death of Mr. John M. Dollar, shortly afterwards, was referred to in this journal. Messrs. Robert and James Dollar are now located at San Francisco, where they are known as the

Dollar Lumber Company, and manufacture wood and pine lumber, etc., with mill equipment. They have not forgotten their Canadian friends, even after residing for a number of years in Uncle Sam's country, but still interest the news from their old locality. Mr. James Dollar is going to the LUMBERMAN to look for your paper regularly, as I like to see what is going on among those I knew. The business is very dull here at present, but we look for a change for the better shortly. (The Dollar Lumber Company) are making arrangements to take out a cargo of sugar from Liverpool, that is, a cargo of board timber. We have our man now up on the mountain to get up timber for that purpose, and he reports that it will be done in a very reasonable time. How would that answer you Canadian? We will have to haul it 30 miles to the river, where it will be loaded on the vessel." Mr. Dollar seems quite satisfied with the business success with which he has entered in his new field. He refers with regret to the loss by fire of a portion of the parliamentary buildings at Ottawa.

A MAKE-SHIFT SAW GRINDER

THERE is no excuse for any mill man turning lathe to go without means for grinding saws, says a writer in the LUMBERMAN. The sketch herewith shows a simple arrangement, and one that will serve the purpose in the absence of a more expensive piece of equipment. Fig. 1 shows the arrangement plainly that an explanation is hardly needed, but in order to make it clearer I offer the following:

A, Fig. 1, is a screw taken from a lathe and cut off about six inches long. A collar about three inches in diameter is cut out through centre large enough



screw, and glue fast to shoulder of lathe, as shown at B, Fig. 1. When dry, turn up true on face, also turning for hole in wheel to fit on screw nut, use a part of hand-screw jack to thread hole to fit screw. Cut off length, as shown at C, Fig. 1. Turn through each end, as shown at D, Fig. 2; these will keep the nut from splitting. By placing your emery wheel on the lathe, you can gum your saws as with any ordinary emery grinder. For a wooden pin to fit in rest socket; then you can turn your saw in any direction.

The Goderich Lumber Co., in its subscription to THE LUMBERMAN for 1897, writes: "We are much pleased with it. To hand, it is the first paper we look