

WOOD PULP.

WRITING of the production of wood pulp in the United States, a contemporary says: "When the manufacture of pulp in this country was in its infancy the material was obtained principally from New York State, but as supplies became reduced and more difficult to reach, manufacturers have sought other fields. Within the past few years the spruce forests of Maine have been drawn upon liberally, and during the past season a syndicate of manufacturers has made large purchases of timber lands in Canada along the United States border for the purpose of cutting the wood and reducing it to pulp. The extensive character of this business has a material influence upon the cost of timber and lumber for commercial purposes, especially as pulp manufacturers have commenced to discover that the best logs serve their purposes more readily than poor stuff. Considerable foreign stock is still imported, but the domestic production, it is thought, will soon satisfy all demands. Norway is one of the most important pulp producing countries, and a recent communication gives some idea of the output. The exports of what is called "mechanical wood pulp" were 115,000 in 1886, but last year they were 210,000 tons. Restriction of production was attempted last year, and concurrently there was a decrease of 20,000 tons in the exports, and the trade is now growing in other parts. In addition to the mechanical wood pulp there is also a considerable export of chemical wood pulp from Norway, which is stated as about 28,500 tons for the year."

SHIP BUILDING IN ENGLAND.

LOYD'S returns show that there are 354 vessels of 621,668 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the year ending March 31st, 1893, as compared with 493 vessels of 843,078 tons at the close of the corresponding quarter in 1892, thus showing that the work has diminished by over 220,000 tons, or 26 per cent. Of the vessels now being built there are 236 steel steamers, 20 iron steamers and 7 wooden and composite steamers, the total steam tonnage being 535,291; while as regards sailing vessels there are 51 being constructed of steel, 2 of iron and 38 of wood and composite, the gross tonnage being 86,377. The returns show that only Belfast and Hartlepool have held their own, all the other rivers suffered alike from the recent depression. The number of vessels being built abroad affords no room for the suspicion that shipbuilding is leaving Great Britain, the principal figures being: Trieste, 2 vessels of 4,900 tons; Antwerp, 1 vessel of 2,600 tons; Copenhagen, 7 vessels of 8,141 tons; Nantes and St. Nazaire, 9 vessels of 15,240 tons; Bremerhaven, etc., 8 vessels of 10,091 tons; Danzig, 2 vessels of 7,500 tons; Hamburg, etc., 16 vessels of 29,458 tons; Rostock, etc., 8 vessels of 7,725 tons; Amsterdam, 2 vessels of 3,650 tons; Kinderdijk, 2 vessels of 3,540 tons; and Philadelphia, etc., 9 vessels of 14,010 tons.

HOW TO SAW LOGS.

By J. H. MEEK.

THERE is nothing especially difficult about setting a log right, and any practical sawyer ought to be able to do it, but it is unfortunately not to be said of all of them that they are. In ripping flitches it is not uncommon to see the saw pinched and stopped, the driving belt slips, and the result is often a sprung saw and perhaps a badly injured belt. I remember several years ago that a lot of 100,000 feet of 14x6 in. kiln-dried flooring stock that was sent to market, 50,000 feet was refused by the buyer on the ground that the pieces were only from 5 1/4 to 5 3/4 inches wide at one end while running six inches plump at the other. Investigation showed the cause of this to be a sawyer who did not know his

business. He would run his log on to the saw, get stuck, back out and start again. He applied water, and kept up this see-saw motion until the cant ceased to pinch and the saw would run through. Each time the saw entered it took another quarter-inch from the six-inch flitch on one end, while when it got fairly started it cut full six inches wide. The stock was the spruce found in the Southern lowlands, which is very springy.

All logs should be set on the carriage so that the saw will run parallel with the straightest way of the log when ripping flitches or deals for an edger. Such a deal goes to the edger, and again we have trouble. The edger shakes, the saws stop, the belts smoke, and sometimes the fire flies. When at last the stuff has been forced through, we have something resembling wheel felloes. The rule stated is imperative, and if sawyers were obliged more than they are, to watch it closely, the result would be time and money saved to the owner of the mill.

ACTED WISELY.

MONETARY TIMES: An attempt was made in the Ontario Legislature to pass a bill to require the holders of timber licenses in the Province to manufacture the lumber in Canada instead of exporting the logs. Ontario, it may be, has the power to make such a regulation; but this is doubtful, as it would be in the nature of a restriction on trade. If such a policy were a wise one, which would be difficult to prove, the regulation would properly fall to the Ottawa authorities. But the Ottawa authorities, whatever their shortcomings, are too wise to impose such a restriction, with the full knowledge that the effect would be to cause an increase in the American duty on Canadian lumber. The Local Legislature, in throwing out the bill to require the owners of timber limits to manufacture the lumber here, did the best thing possible. To have passed it would have been voluntarily to diminish the selling value of our standing timber, a sacrifice for which no adequate compensation would have been received.

PREVENTING FIRES.

IT is pleasant to record the growth of the idea of fire-prevention in wood-working plants in many sections of the country. Ten years ago it was rare to find a planing mill or other combustible plant in which there was any provision made for extinguishing fire. To-day it is the exception to find one of these plants without some provision for fighting the "fire-fiend." Large plants are being equipped with tanks and automatic sprinklers. Smaller plants show up with tanks and barrels, force-pumps and pails, and there seems to be a growing idea that a wood-working plant, while necessarily combustible, is worth at least an effort to save. It may be a rather too enthusiastic view to assert that the effect of the spread of this idea has already resulted in an appreciable decrease in fires, but it is certain that many fires have been prevented by simple means lately. Last month, in one day, I visited three wood-working plants, in which the simple old pail of water and sand had prevented serious fires. Each one of the three plants was saved by the operatives, who had been trained in the use of the ready buckets. That was to me an object-lesson on the immense value of the ounce of prevention, and every mill owner and insurance man could profit by making this a study.—Lumber World.

A GOOD ISSUE.

The June Arena is a mammoth number and one of the best issues of this growingly popular monthly. It contains one hundred and sixty-four pages, of which one hundred and forty-four are in the body of the magazine, and twenty pages of carefully written book reviews by well-known critics.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type. Advertisements must be received not later than the 27th of each month to insure insertion in the following issue.

WE WANT ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS. Will pay cash. ROBERT THOMSON & CO., 103 Bay Street, Toronto.

FOR HEMLOCK, DIMENSION LUMBER, hardwood flooring, cedar shingles, piles, sawdust, etc., write J. E. MURPHY, lumberman, Hepworth station, Ont.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FILER IN A sawmill. Have had nine years' experience with gang and round saws. Address "H," 3 Mainland St., Halifax, N.S.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN—SITUATION as book-keeper, cashier or correspondent; rapid worker; energetic, and thoroughly reliable and experienced; competent to take charge of manufacturer's office. Address: "Accountant," care CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

LUMBERMEN

EXPERIENCED SHIPPER OPEN FOR EN- gagement middle of May. Good bookkeeper and correspondent. Competent to take charge of mill. References furnished. Address: "Inspector," care CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

RAILS FOR TRAMWAYS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND STEEL AND iron rails for tramways and logging lines, from 12 lbs. per yard and upwards; estimates given for complete outfit.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
49 Front St. West, Toronto.

TO EASTERN STATES LUMBERMEN.

AN EXTENSIVE HANDLER OF PULP wood, fir, spruce, canoe birch and poplar, is desirous of finding a market for same in the Eastern States—New York or Boston preferred. Is prepared to ship any size required per schooner from Quebec. Parties handling same should communicate with I.C.L., care CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED FOR CASH.

ASH AND SOFT ELM DIMENSION STOCK cut to exact sizes. Apply for specification, prices, etc., to P.O. Box 2144, NEW YORK.

WANTED FOR CASH

Ash and Soft Elm

MOSTLY ONE-INCH, SOME ONE-AND-A- quarter and one-and-a-half inch, strictly firsts and seconds; also commons. Furthermore, Ash and Oak squares from one-and-a-half to four inches thick. Red Birch Lumber, 1 and 1 1/2, all thickness; also Red Birch Squares 5 x 5 and 6 x 6, ten feet and over long. Address all particulars as to dryness, quality, quantity on hand and price, to P.O. Box 2144, New York, N.Y.

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

CANADA

PINE TIMBER LIMITS

IN ORDER TO WIND UP THE AFFAIRS OF "The Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Company," the following Timber Berths will be sold by public auction in the City of Toronto, during the early part of August next.

Berths Nos. 44, 45, 60 and 61, each containing 36 square miles, more or less, tributary to the Wabigoon River.

Berths (south halves of 41 and 49), each containing 18 square miles, more or less, situated on Lake Wabigoon.

These Limits are in the District of Nipissing, on the North Shore of the Georgian Bay. The waters of Lake and River Wabigoon empty south into the French River, thence into the Georgian Bay. The licensees give the right to cut all kinds of timber. The ground rent is \$3.00 per square mile, and the Crown dues are \$1.00 per thousand feet in m. for pine saw logs.

Notice will be given later on of the time of sale, and the terms and conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

THE GEORGIAN BAY CONSOLIDATED LUMBER CO.,
21 King Street West,

Toronto, April 2nd, 1893.

Toronto, Canada.

SAW AND SHINGLE MILL FOR SALE

At Proton Station on the G.P.R.
Containing 3 1/2 Acres of Land

Mill Capacity from 10,000 to 15,000 feet per day

THE PROPERTY IS SITUATED IN ONE of the best hardwood districts in the country.

Two small houses, stable, etc., on the property. Mill is running, and can be seen at any time.

Terms easy.

For full particulars apply

235 QUEEN STREET EAST,
Toronto.

IMPORTANT SALE

— OF A —

LARGE AND VALUABLE

TRACT OF TIMBER AND MINERAL LAND

THE TIMBER AND MINERAL PROPERTY of the Scottish Carolina Timber & Land Company, Limited, in liquidation, situate in Haywood and Madison counties, western North Carolina, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Court-House door, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on

Wednesday, June 14th, 1893

This splendid tract of land is estimated to contain about forty thousand acres, a large part of which is heavily timbered with poplar, white-pine, cherry, walnut, hickory, maple, birch, box-wood, hemlock and other woods. After the timber is removed from the lands, the property will still be valuable for agricultural and grazing purposes, and for the rich deposits of iron-ore and other minerals upon it.

This property having come into the hands of mortgagees, must be sold, and offers a rare chance to investors or practical lumbermen. For further description or particulars, apply to

LEON JOUROLMON, Attorney,
Knoxville, Tennessee.

VALUABLE

Timber Lands — AND — Saw Mills FOR SALE AT PARRY SOUND

THE MILL IS SITUATED ON THE WATERS of Parry Sound, and has good shipping facilities. The largest vessels or steamers on the lakes can load at the lumber docks. The mill will cut about twenty thousand feet of lumber and twenty-five thousand shingles in ten hours.

There are about seven thousand five hundred acres of timber pine, hemlock, birch, ash, oak, spruce, bass-wood, etc.

The timber is free of dues.

Parry Sound is the terminus of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway, now in process of construction.

Price: Twenty-five thousand dollars.

Terms as may be agreed upon.

WM. BEATTY,
Parry Sound.

Lumbermen

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