

MICHIGAN LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

MICHIGAN lumbermen who have had their faces turned towards Washington for the past six months, in the hope of keeping the lumber duty down to one dollar, are now anxiously watching the movements of the Canadian governments. There is fear evinced that the export of logs may be prohibited either by a duty or by some measure adopted by the Ontario legislature. A Bay City lumberman, now operating in Canada, says that he feels sure that Canada will put an export duty on logs, although he does not wish to be quoted. Other owners of standing timber say they will not operate in the woods this winter as they had intended to, but will wait until a more opportune time. They say their stumpage will not decrease in value, but on the contrary will increase, as the pine in the United States is depleted. One limit holder says he can afford to hold his pine ten or fifteen years, and feel certain that the import duty will then have been removed by the United States.

The anticipation that the lumber business would revive in Michigan as soon as the Dingley bill became law has not yet received any assurance. This is probably due to the heavy stock of Canadian lumber shipped in previous to the passing of the bill.

From a number of operators it is learned that they will take things easy during the coming winter. The cut of logs in Michigan and the Georgian Bay district will not be heavy, as there is no desire to add to the present accumulated stock of lumber.

The Central Lumber Co., of Saginaw, received a raft of logs lately which contained 5,000,000 feet.

Col. A. T. Bliss' Carrollton mill is closed down for the present. It will probably resume later in the season.

SAGINAW, Mich., August 21, 1897.

OTTAWA LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

OPPOSED TO RETALIATION.

MOST of the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley feel very strongly with regard to the action taken at the meeting in Toronto in respect to restricting the exports of saw logs. They argue that it will incur the same penalty as an export duty. The views of Messrs. Edwards and Crannell have already appeared in the daily press, and are said to be backed up by Mr. J. R. Booth and other large lumbermen. The end desired is to secure free lumber, and this will be accomplished much sooner, they think, by Canada taking no retaliatory action. It is expected to be brought about in this manner: The price of lumber in the United States has already advanced about 50 cents per thousand feet, and indications point to a further rise. This the consumer of lumber will attribute to the import duty, and a general demand will be made to have the duty repealed. There are some, however, who believe that this result will not occur.

WAGES OF WOODSMEN.

The outlook for workmen dependent upon the lumber industry is anything but bright. J. R. Booth will operate in the woods this winter on much the same scale as last year, but all the other firms will likely curtail operations. The following is a comparative statement of last year's and this season's wages per month:

	1896	1897
Head log cutters.....	\$20	\$17
Second log cutters.....	\$19	\$16
Teamsters.....	\$20	\$16
General hands.....	\$15 to \$18	\$12 to \$15
Road cutters.....	\$14 to \$16	\$10 to \$12

Besides the reduction in wages, only about half as many hands will be employed as last year.

PRESENTATION TO EX-CONSUL.

Hon. John B. Riley, ex-Consul for the United States at Ottawa, took his departure early in August for his home in Plattsburg. As an indication of friendship, prominent citizens assembled at the Rossin House on the evening of the 6th inst., and presented Mr. and Mrs. Riley with a magnificent cabinet of sterling silver table-ware. As a special present Mr. Riley received a gold-headed cane, and Mrs. Riley a superb three-stoned diamond ring. None regret the removal of Mr. Riley from Ottawa more than the lumbermen, who appreciate the courtesy with which he discharged the duties of his office.

McLACHLIN BROS.' SALE.

There were a number of lumbermen present at the Russell House on the 10th inst., when the extensive limits of McLachlin Bros. were offered for sale. Among them were noticed Messrs. Alex. Barnett, Braeside; John Gillies, Braeside; Alex. Fraser, Ottawa; William Mohr, Fitzroy; Andrew McCormick, Ottawa; Thomas Carpenter, Arnprior; Jas. Carswell, Renfrew; R. A. Graham, Pembroke; Joseph Gaudette, Arnprior; Joseph McKinnon, Whitney; Charles McDougall and Alex. McDougall, Arnprior; Patrick McGuire, Brudenell, and others. The first parcel offered was 573 1/2 square miles on the North Kippewa and Lake Expause, which reached \$425, but was withdrawn. No satisfactory bid for the other parcels were received, and consequently the sale was cancelled. The owners will again operate the limits this winter.

BITS OF LUMBER.

Fire in J. R. Booth's Opemicon limits recently resulted in slight damage.

The Ottawa Lumber Company are making great improvements in their mill at Calumet, including electric lights.

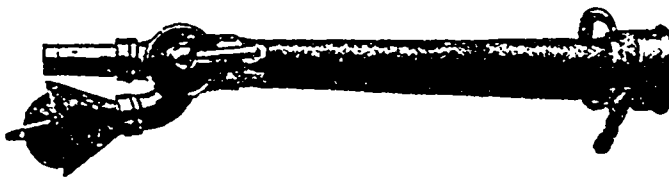
The proposal of the Ontario government that only Canadian workmen be employed in the lumber woods caused no anxiety among the lumbermen of the Ottawa valley. The men who work in the woods in this district are almost solely Canadians, and if the law should be passed, it would cause no change of arrangements by the lumbermen.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20, 1897.

THE BALL NOZZLE.

WITH the exception of a practical and powerful spray which will drive smoke, cover a large area quickly, and quench the flame, the present equipment of fire departments would seem well nigh perfect. The ball nozzle furnishes such a spray, and so becomes, perhaps, the most important part of fire fighting apparatus.

The ball nozzle permits the flow of the same quantity of water from the hose as a straight nozzle without producing back pressure on the hose. A single man with one hand can manage it when it takes two or more men to manage a straight stream. It enables firemen to enter buildings in the face of flame and smoke, and to go with impunity to any part of a burning structure, fighting the fire at close range, covering the area quickly and effectively. In many cases the heavy straight stream does as much damage as the fire. The ball nozzle obviates this. Firemen arriving with the ball nozzle before the structure commences to fall can enter the building, pursue the course of the fire and



BALL FIRE NOZZLE.

master it, rescuing the people and saving property, and there are few cases when our gallant firemen are not on hand promptly and before fires have reached their most destructive stage.

The value of the ball nozzle for wetting property adjoining the burning building must be apparent to all. It is safe to say that it will accomplish as much as a half-dozen straight streams, and do so without material damage to buildings.

The ball nozzle is just as effective for chemical apparatus, probably more so, as it enables fire-

men to cover area quickly with less exhaust of fluid.

When hotels and large buildings are equipped with the ball nozzle those inside can get out those outside can enter burning structures. There being no back pressure, the ball nozzle may be easily managed by a woman or child of ordinary strength.

This apparatus is now in use by the government of Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, Canadian Pacific Railway, Intercolonial Rail-



Montreal Street Railway, Bank of Montreal, Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., E. B. Edwards Co., and other large corporations. The Ball Nozzle Co., Limited, of Toronto, are the sole Canadian manufacturers.

A SIMPLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

HAND grenades, the simplest form of fire extinguishers, can be made at home cheaply and easily. And it is well to have at hand a simple contrivance for extinguishing a small fire at its start.

Take 20 lbs. of common salt and 10 pounds of sal ammoniac (nitrate of ammonia, to be had of any druggist), and dissolve in seven gallons of water. Procure quart bottles of thin glass, such as are ordinarily used by druggists, and fill with this, corking tightly and sealing to prevent evaporation.

In case of fire throw so as to break in or near the flame. If the fire is in such a place as to prevent the bottle from breaking, as in wool or cotton, knock off the neck and scatter the contents. The breaking of the bottle liberates a certain amount of gas, and the heat of the fire generates more, thus working its own destruction. - Scientific American.

Mrs. McLachlin, mother of Messrs. H. F. and Charles McLachlin, lumbermen, of Arnprior, Ont., died at that place on the 10th of August.