

ness when seasoned and free from taper. *Seconds*—Not less than 7in. wide and clear. At 8in. wide one small sound knot may be allowed, but no other defect. As width increases defects in proportion are admissible but not to decrease the piece below the above standard nor render five-sixths of it continuous, unavailable for good work. A short split, parallel to the edges, and not exceeding one-twelfth of the length on one end is a defect, but admissible. When sap, knots, splits and bad manufacture combine to render the waste greater than one-sixth of the piece such a piece must be rejected. Sap must be bright, knots small and sound; and the lumber entirely free from heart.

BUTTERNUT, WALNUT, CHESTNUT.—Standard lengths are 12, 14 and 16 ft. Standard thickness 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4 and 5 inches. Balusters and newals same as in birches. Counter tops are from 12 to 18 feet long, and from 20 inches and upwards in width, strictly clear. *First*—Must not be less than 8 inches in width free and clear from all defects. At 12in. wide may have one and one-half inch of sap on one side, face clear. No defects are allowable that will decrease the piece below the standard waste is not to be allowed in this quality. *Seconds*—Not less than 7in. at which width it must be clear. At 9in. wide 2 defects may be allowed and as width increases defects in proportion. Waste not to exceed one-sixth of the piece.

CHERRY.—Standard lengths are 12, 14 and 16 ft. Standard thicknesses are 1, 1½, 2, 1½, 3, 4 and 5 inches. *First*—Not to be under 8in. wide clear and free from all imperfections. According as the width increases defects are in proportion, but in no case must there be any less in the piece. Sap when allowed must be bright. *Seconds*—Not less than 7in. and must be free of all defects. At 8in. one defect will be allowed; at 10in. wide two defects and so on as the width increases; but in no case must the loss exceed one-sixth of the piece. All pieces under 12ft. long and 7in. wide must be entirely free of knots, sap, gum specks and splits. Gum specks are excluded from firsts.

ELM, SOFT.—Standard lengths are 12, 14 and 16 ft. Standard thicknesses are 1in. and 2in. *First*—Not to be less than 10in. wide at which and up to 13in. must be perfectly clear and free of all defects. Whatever defects are allowed in wide pieces must not cause any waste, must be cut plump thickness and well manufactured. *Seconds*—Not to be less than 8in. wide, and at such must be clear. At 10in. wide one defect will be allowed. Defects are not allowed in such numbers nor of such kinds as will cause any greater loss than one-sixth of the piece.

ROCK ELM.—*First*—Shall be free from rot, decayed knots and open annular rings; must be cut plump thickness and well manufactured. Each piece as a whole must be free from all imperfections that would prevent it from being used in the best kind of work. Heart pieces not admitted. *Seconds*—Include all lumber which can be used without a greater waste than one-quarter. The three-quarters must be three continuous quarters.

HICKORY.—*First*—Shall be not less than 7 in. wide and free of all defects. *Second*—To be not less than 6 in. wide, and may have a few sound knots. Not less than two-thirds of the piece must be available for good work.

OAK.—*First*—Must be 8 in. and over in width, clear and free of all defects. All pieces to be evenly sawn, square butted, and square edged. What knots are admitted to be small and sound and not to exceed in size the standard, and so few as not to cause waste to the best kind of work. Pieces having worm holes are absolutely excluded. *Seconds*—Must be 7 in. wide and clear. From 8 to 10 in. will allow from 2 to 5 knots, small sound knots, of standard dimension, or a little bright sap. Two-thirds of each piece must be available for ordinary work. The standard lengths of oak are 12, 14 and 16 ft., thicknesses are 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches.

QUARTERED LUMBER.—To find ready sale this lumber must be of good width and plump thickness when dry, not to be under 5 in. in width.

SPLINTERS.

THE LUMBERMAN wishes its readers A Merry Christmas.

The mills are fast closing down for the season. The year's output on the whole has been large.

The value of timber limits under license in Ontario is estimated at \$18,500,000 and in Quebec at \$23,000,000.

The consumption of timber is said to have increased one half since 1850 and represents an annual expenditure of \$1,305,000,000 throughout the world.

HON. CHARLES TUPPER, minister of marine and fisheries, has taken the initiative step in issuing an order against the deposit of sawdust in several rivers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

MR. RUFUS STEPHENSON, of Chatham, has again interviewed the Minister of Finance in regard to the imposition of an export duty on hemlock logs, which are produced chiefly in Kent, Essex and Lambton counties, Ontario. Mr. Foster promised to give the matter his consideration.

HENRY F. ALBERTS is another acquisition to the little army of bootlers who are forming a colony in Canada. He hails from Buffalo where he was extensively engaged in the lumber business. He leaves behind him a large amount of debts and spurious paper. He was a forger to a large amount.

DURING 1887, at a \$2 export duty, about 3,000,000 feet of pine logs were exported from Canada to the United States. The present year there has been considerable rattling of Dominion logs to American mills, and it is said that previous to the recent increase in the export duty, Michigan men had expected to raft fully 200,000,000 feet of logs from the Georgian Bay region next season.

Mr. Cassels, register of the Supreme court, recently dismissed a motion to quash the appeal in the Manitoba case of Shields vs. Leacock, involving the affairs of the Northwest Lumber Co., Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., renewed application on behalf of the respondent before Judge Fournier in chambers, but judgement was reserved. Hon. John Haggard, Postmaster-General, is a party to the litigation.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of the Messrs. Northey & Co., on page 19 of the present issue. This firm is well known throughout the Dominion as manufacturers of Steam Pumps, and they have achieved a reputation for turning out the best article of the kind in Canada. From our personal knowledge of this company we can recommend their manufacture with confidence to the lumber trade.

THE Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co. of Peterboro', have now completed the extensive additions to their works, mention of which was made in a former issue of this journal. But few manufacturing establishments in Canada have made such headway during the past few years as the one referred to, and their success can be attributed to the very fine class of saw mill machinery they are constantly shipping to every part of the Dominion.

If the immense quantity of sawdust which is now deposited into the rivers and streams of this country was converted into gas, either by the use of the Luntum or Swedish process or by the Siemens regenerative furnace, we could have the best fuel possible for roasting ores and other such purposes. Under such a process sawdust can be converted into gas and used for all the purposes for which the natural gas is utilized, while the cost would be reduced to a minimum.

As will be seen by advertisement in another column the Ontario Government will put up at auction on the 11th inst. timber berth No. 2 in the township of Ballantyne, the purchaser who bid this limit in at the sale of limits in December last having failed to comply with the conditions of sale. Particulars as to locality and description, area, etc., and terms and conditions of sale will be made known on application, personally or by letter to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto.

THE day previous to the Presidential election Mr. A. M. Dodge, wholesale lumber dealer of Tonawanda, N. Y., and President of the well known Georgian Bay Lumber Co. of Canada, issued the following printed circular, which he caused to be placed in the hands of each of his employees:

Each man in our employ is requested by us to vote at the coming election as his conscience and intelligence dictate, and in this all will be sustained by us. If any foreman or inspectors in our employ attempt to use their authority otherwise than in performance of the work for which they are employed, a report of such conduct at our office will be appreciated. Our employees are paid by us for work performed, and not for their votes.

THE latest annual report of the Forestry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture again directs attention to the conservation of the timber wealth of the country. It points out the need of a more careful and more rational utilization of the material at hand, and of a greater regard for the production of a future crop. The natural wood crop of the country is apparently being used up faster than it replaces itself. The report enforces the conclusion regarding the forests that concerted and systematic action on the part of both the government and the people is necessary to prevent the waste of the forest wealth.

Michigan lumbermen are still investing their bootle in Canadian pine, with the expectation of being able to tow their logs across the boundary. We fear that the late move on the part of the Dominion Government in raising the export duty on logs will have a rather depressing effect on such operations. The latest investment reported has been made by the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co. who have concluded the purchase of three timber berths on Spanish River in the Georgian Bay region, from which it is expected two hundred million feet of lumber will be cut. If they desire to make their investment a success they had better bring their mill to the timber.

OUR readers will notice in this issue the new advertisement of the Sherwood Harness Co. And in this connection we beg leave to copy the following letter recently received by the said company:

Grand Traverse Co., Mich., Oct. 16, 1888
SHERWOOD HARNESS CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Gents:—I cannot say too much in praise of your Steel Logging Harness. The six sets bought of you last fall as an experiment have been in constant use in the woods and about our mills. The great ease and comfort to the team is but one of the many advantages that you can justly claim for your meritorious Harness. On no account would I use the old style again. We are now fitting up our teams for the woods and wish you to send us eight sets more. Ship same as before, and oblige.
Yours truly, M. L. S.

It is said that Canadian freights have reached almost prohibitory limits. The Ashdene is stated to have been fixed Quebec to London, Leithe to Newcastle, at 85s. deals, with option of 60 or more standards timber at 95s. The West Cumberland is also reported to have been chartered for a range of ports in the U.K., for a lump sum of £2,200, the shipper paying stevedore charges. This, on a steamer of about 500 standards, works out about 90s. per standard. The Craigallion, 1,200 tons register recently discharging in London from Quebec, has been chartered at 70s. She is to proceed to St. John, N. B., in ballast and load for range of good English ports.

In going through our correspondence some days ago we opened a letter from Messrs. Stanlake Bros., of Hillsdale, Ont., which contained a bank note of a denomination large enough to pay their subscription up to the year 1894. We fully appreciate the liberality of our Hillsdale friends, and trust that their example may have the effect of at least calling to the remembrance of several hundred delinquents that it would be an act of generosity on their part to pay up the old score and as far ahead as they deemed expedient. To all such we would say, drop your check into the post office and watch how quick you will get your receipt back.

EXCHANGE ECHOES.

Lumber World.

Reports from various lumber centres situated in nearly every section of the United States indicate an encouraging condition of trade. Here and there dullness is reported, but on the whole trade is fair, collections good and the outlook encouraging. The political excitement has retarded business somewhat, but the damage from that cause has been far less than was anticipated so long as the Mills bill was in existence. With the removal of that unwise and uncalled for bill from the arena, the various industries threatened by it began to improve, and the result is that the winter opens with cheerful prospects.

Chicago Timberman

Timber cutting on Drummond Island, Spanish River and other points on Georgian Bay waters will assume large proportions this winter. The output next season will approximate closely 150,000,000 feet, all of which will be brought to Michigan mills. The fact is, that irrespective of any tariff action, the work of importing Canadian timber to supply the Michigan mills will continue to grow year by year. The real opposition to this means of supply comes from interested holders of the Michigan pine, who are seeking to "bull" the market by holding on to the timber in their possession for a rise. These men naturally look upon any effort to obtain supply elsewhere as extremely unpatriotic, and when questioned they are pretty sure to be found in favor of protection. It all depends upon whose ox is gored. If the man owns pine lands he is against the removal of the tariff, first, last and all the time. If he owns a mill he wants logs and thus becomes a tariff reformer. It is really wonderful how these interests affects politics in Michigan. Nevertheless Canadian saw logs are going into Yankee lumber fast.

Toronto Empire

Captain Peters, of Windsor, is in the city from Algoma on business connected with some of the large lumber firms who are operating along the north shore. The Empire had a short talk with Captain Peters on the prospect for the lumbering trade in that section of the country this winter. Everything up there is booming at the present time. Everybody appears to be busy and there is work for all who want it. Large quantities of supplies are going in for the lumbermen and the prospects were never better. While there was not a very great deal of lumber cut along the north shore last season a large quantity was shipped. Part of this was old stock, however, and the result is a clearing out of all that was cut, and the lumber to be shipped this year will have to be fresh cut. There is a brisk demand for board pine, and large stocks will be needed at Quebec to be shipped to the Old Country. The cut this year will probably be much larger than for some years past. The cut of cedar posts for paving will also be rather more than an average one. These posts mostly go to Chicago. The lumbermen along the north shore, Captain Peters says, feel most hopeful of the coming winter's work. All that he has spoken of, say they intend to cut more this winter than for some years past, and they are now actively engaged in their operations.