



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND WOOD WORKING INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

A. G. Mortimer, Peterborough, Ont.

Terms of Subscription:

One copy, one year, in advance..... \$1 00
One copy, six months, in advance..... 0 50

Advertising Rates:

Per line, for one year..... \$0 75
Per line, for six months..... 40
Per line, for three months..... 25
Per line, for first insertion..... 10
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mo's..... 04
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum..... 8 00
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Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to A. G. MORTIMER, Peterborough, Ont.

Communications intended for insertion in the CANADA LUMBERMAN, must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications to insure insertion (if accepted) in the following number, should be in the hands of the publishers a week before the date of the next issue.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least six clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Office of Messrs. Nairn, Deacon & Co., 164 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. OCTOBER 1, 1886.

If you want a situation, or want to find a first class foreman, advertise your wants in the CANADA LUMBERMAN. Only one cent a word.

We expect a great rush of subscriptions during the next few weeks, as a result of our low offer for the balance of the year. Send in your quarter.

We desire to secure active agents in every county who are willing to work on liberal pay to take subscriptions for the CANADA LUMBERMAN. Outfits and sample copies free.

THE auction method for selling lumber, recently adopted in New York, does not appear to have gained popular favor. Sales of this nature have been almost entirely discontinued.

THE editor of the *American Builder* grows funny, and says:—The most afflicted part of the house is the window. It is always full of pains, and who has not seen more than one window blind?

THE railroads of the continent require nearly \$15,000,000 worth of timber per year for ties alone—equal to the annual product of a strip of woodland 400 feet in width alongside every mile of track.

MANUFACTURING interests in the Dominion show a steady and rapid increase. Lately compiled statistics prove that the total number of factories has risen from 843 in 1873 to 2,135 in 1886. The amount of capital invested in these undertakings has increased from \$37,819,731 to \$67,293,473, and the value of the products from \$89,903,262 to \$102,870,166 during the same period.

FROM the next issue the LUMBERMAN will be enlarged and materially improved in every way. Neither the typographical appearance or the arrangement of matter in this issue is up to what we intend making it in the future. Hurry is something which should never be permitted in a printing office, but unfortunately such has been necessary in turning out the present number.

WHAT is stated to be the widest leather belting ever made in Canada, is now in process of construction by the widely known leather belting manufacturers, Messrs. Robin & Sadler, of Toronto and Montreal. It is for the R. yal Electric Co., of Montreal, and it is to be used at their lighting station in that city to transfer the power to dynamos. The belt is 111 feet long, 38 inches wide, and double thickness.

DESIRING to make the CANADA LUMBERMAN a medium for the diffusion of information relating to the lumber and wood-working industries, we cordially invite communications on all relevant topics. Not only do we desire to secure all the news from month to month from all sources within the scope of this paper, but we also invite free use of our correspondence page for the discussion and ventilation of any subject likely to be of interest to the lumbering and wood-working fraternity.

COLONEL JEFFERS of East Saginaw, has bought from certain persons in Canada 500 000 acres, or twenty townships, of standing white pine. The land is situated on the Georgian Bay and upon the Serpent, Spanish and Mississaugo Rivers. Colonel Jeffers, writes:—I have been engaged for most of my life in the business of buying pine, and think that nothing outside of the Saginaw Valley was ever seen like this whole Georgian Bay country for good pine. It is far superior to the Wisconsin or Lake Superior pine.

TO JANUARY, 1887.

FOR the balance of the year we will send one copy of the CANADA LUMBERMAN to any one sending us 25 cents. To new subscribers who will send us \$1 we will mail the LUMBERMAN from now until the 1st of January, 1888. Every lumberman, saw mill owner, and wood worker in the Dominion should accept this very liberal offer. As this is the only journal of the kind in Canada, and as we propose making it a thoroughly representative organ for the lumber and wood-working industries none can afford to do without it. Send us your money, and receive in return a paper which will keep you acquainted with the ins and outs of the trade, and especially a complete market report.

EXCHANGE ECHOES.

Contemporary Opinions on the Various Matters of Interest to the Trade, Northwestern Lumberman.

We are told by the manufacturers of machinery that their business has picked up wonderfully of late. The dullness that prevailed in the shops in the early summer months has disappeared, and in its place has come activity. One gentleman says that his shops are overrun with orders, and that the outlook is very promising. Another gentleman visited a section of country not particularly noted in lumber circles, and brought back \$40,000 worth of orders; and there will be more to follow. There is without question, a growing feeling of confidence among lumber dealers and manufacturers.

Monetary Times.

Circular advertising is getting to be a terrible nuisance to many firms. About half of their mail is made up of envelopes containing circulars. The experienced eye can now detect these as soon as seen, and they go into the waste basket unnoticed. Business men now a days cannot spare the time to wade through long-winded circulars. If you have anything to sell say so by means of a judiciously worded and attractively displayed advertisement in a live newspaper. It is cheaper and is more likely to command attention than the most elaborate circular.

Southern Lumberman.

MORE people go crazy on the subject of sawdust than in regard to anything else of the same utility, and more cranky suggestions have been made for its use for more varied purposes than any other refuse and waste incident to the wood-working trades. A German gentleman,

named Fredrick William Wendenburg, of Bagnitz, Prussia, has made application to the government of Canada for a patent for a process of manufacturing cattle feed from sawdust or wood meal and other materials, and also to have patented the use, application and employment of the same in Canada. We suppose cows kept on this food will be expected to yield a fine article of pyroigneous acid and wood alcohol milk and make large yields of oleomargarine butter. When the fool killer comes and does his whole duty we will hear less mention of sawdust.

Southern Lumberman.

NONE of the various log rule tables give any satisfactory method of measuring a hollow log. A very interesting discussion on this subject occurred the other day on a proposed trade for a large lot of standing poplar timber in Giles county, Tennessee. All the terms of the trade were agreed upon except in regard to the timber that should prove to be hollow. The seller proposed to deduct the square of the hollow from the amount of lumber the log would make if sound, and the buyer proposed to deduct one-half the diameter of the hollow from the diameter of the log. For instance, he proposed to count a 24-inch log that had a four inch hollow in it as a 22-inch log. No agreement was arrived at, and our opinion was asked. We would be glad to hear from lumbermen, and learn what the custom is in measuring hollow logs in every locality. Write to us on the subject.

Northwestern Lumberman.

The Duluth lumbermen have a scheme for getting around the difficulty of running logs down the wild St. Louis river. The proposition is to establish the Union Boom works near the mouth of Cloquet river, and secure rail connection between that point and the mills at Duluth, by which to bring logs down from above the rapids. This looks like a feasible undertaking, and one that could be carried out if sufficient capital and energy are employed. It is evident that much of the lumber from the Duluth district can be profitably marketed in the lake cities and at the east. The tendency of a large portion of the mill output at Duluth is already eastward. It certainly seems as if it would pay the owners of stumpage on the St. Louis to provide a means for bringing logs to the mills at Duluth, from whence a choice of markets in all directions can be had.

Southern Lumberman.

The Canadian government wants reciprocity, in other words, free trade, in lumber with the United States, and has placed an export duty of \$3 per thousand on pine logs and \$2 on spruce logs in retaliation for an import duty levied on Canadian lumber by the United States. Some Michigan lumbermen have made heavy purchases of Canadian timber lands, and from these conditions several question more or less affecting various lumber interests have arisen among our northern contemporaries. Difference of opinion prevails. Whether free trade will have a tendency to protect American forests; whether it will lower the price of American lumber or merely advance the price of Canadian stumpage, are some of the questions discussed. It is a matter that does not affect the lumbermen of the South, and free trade or a high tariff on Canadian lumber are matters of no consequence to them. If we may be allowed to make a purely disinterested suggestion, we should say, that, without having made the question a study, it would be entirely safe to leave the subject severely alone and let it remain just where it is for a few years. Where one is in doubt what course to pursue, it is always safer to do—nothing.

Northwestern Lumberman.

The news from Washington the past week that Canada proposes to make the export duty on pine saw logs prohibitory has picked up the ears of Canadian pine owners on this shore and they are a little uneasy. W. F. Whitney has just purchased 120,000,000 feet on a tributary of French river, and calculates to put in 8,000,000 feet of logs to be brought here; an Oscoda party proposed to operate quite extensively in long timber in the Georgian Bay region and raft the same to Oscoda to be sawed; the Emery

Lumber Company expects to put in 15,000,000 feet this winter to be brought over next season, and two or three Alpena parties proposed to operate extensively and raft the stock to Alpena. If the export duty is made prohibitory it will at once be seen that it will materially affect the calculations of these parties, and it will compel them to either suspend operations or build mills in Canada, as well as certainly intended supply of mills on this side. The Emery Lumber Company wants its stock to supply its mills at East Tawas and Squam, but its timber lies along the line of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and it will possibly be forced to build a mill and manufacture there, and then there is a duty of \$2 a thousand of lumber imported into the United States. The Canadian people are determined to derive the benefit arising from the manufacture of a commodity, and the desire is natural.

American Builder.

The planing mill men and other wood workers of Cleveland, have been very greatly interested during the past ten days or two weeks, over one of the simplest and yet most wonderful machines ever set up. It is the Cyclone Dust Collector that has been steadily at work in Smeed & Co's. box factory. It is as all who see it admit, a final and complete solution of that problem that has been the great source of trouble, viz., how to send the wind in one direction and the shavings and dust in the other, after the fan has blown them to the shavings room or other place of deposit. The Cyclone Collector does it to a charm. The steam is blown into it, and while the shavings and dust are so quietly dropped that the fireman can feed from the room with the door open all day long, the blast is carried away through an opening in the top, and nothing else goes with it. It is difficult to make one believe that the machine will do what it does, yet the hundreds who have visited it are limited to a man in witness to the fact that it does it, and that too, all day long without a halt or a break. Several others have been ordered, and will be set to work in Cleveland as soon as they can be manufactured.

AN ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE.

The *Mary Graham*, a barque hailing from Quebec, laden with timber, has had an adventurous voyage. She has brought with her the *Ocean*, a Norwegian boat, which left Norway in May, with two men on board, with the idea of crossing the Atlantic. The *Mary Graham* picked her up 270 miles from land off the bank of Newfoundland, after being six days at sea. She measures 5 ft. 6 in. in breadth and about 15 ft. in length. Three days after the rescue the *Mary Graham* was running before a hurricane and shipped a tremendous sea, which carried away all her boats, smashed in the front of her cabin, and cleared out its contents, spoiling the provisions but a few tinned things. The captain was killed, and the second officer, with one man, was washed overboard. Most of the crew were severely injured, one man having his leg broken and another his arms. The deck of timber was washed overboard.

THE BIG TIMBER RAFT.

The work of repairing the broken cradle of the big timber raft, at Jogging, N. S., is being vigorously pushed, and from fifty to seventy men are engaged in the work. It is expected that a successful launch will be made in a few days. As before described in these columns, the raft is 410 feet long, 50 feet wide, 35 feet high, and contains 2,250,000 feet of lumber. The earth has been cleared away from beneath the huge structure sufficiently to admit new land-ways and supporting timbers. Narrow trenches are dug across in which the bed-timbers are placed that support the shores and barge-timbers. Afterwards, the intermediate section of shore and the launchways and crushed timbers are removed, the pressure upon them being relieved by the means of hydraulic jacks. Should the raft be safely launched and towed to its destination at New York, it will doubtless be the first display of spruce timber ever seen in an American metropolitan market.