



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

A. G. MORTIMER, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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

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The CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Office of Messrs. SIMON, DEACON & CO., 154 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

Our Readers who write to Advertisers in this Journal, will oblige both the advertiser and Publisher by mentioning the "Canada Lumberman."

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1887.

THE experiment has been tried with success in England of painting the ends of logs and timber with glue to prevent them from checking while they are drying.

THE Southern Lumberman remarks that there is just a little too much of the 'boom' business in the central Southern States at present for healthy business trade.

THE business transacted in the patent branch (Department of Agriculture), Ottawa, during the past twelve months, shows an enormous increase over preceding years. The revenue derived from patents was somewhat over \$74,000.

It has been decided by the authorities at Ottawa, that material and apparatus required in the construction of the St. Clair tunnel will be entitled to come in duty free. These will include hoisting, elevating and pumping machinery. The work is international, and will be of equal advantage to the two countries which it will unite by means of a railway under the waters of Saint Clair River.

A GENTLEMAN whose time is devoted to the handling of Michigan pine, is reported to have said: "The Canada pine does not possess those fine qualities that are found in the Michigan product. A black knot and a fine shake—a hair shake I call it—are characteristics of the Canada stock from the northern shore or Georgian Bay country. However, what comes to this market is mostly select stock, and finds ready sale."

Mr. W. W. Johnson, local manager for Messrs. Dunn, Wyman & Co., has forwarded the annual circular from which the following figures are gleaned: The total failures in the United States for 1886 were 9,334; for Canada in 1886 there were 1,252. In 1885 the failures in the United States were 10,637; in Canada 1,256. The liabilities of the Canadian failures for 1885 were \$8,861,609; for 1886, \$10,336,584. The failures in the United States were, in 1881, 5,582; in 1882, 6,738; in 1883, 9,184; in 1884, 10,968. In Canada in 1881 the failures numbered 635; in 1882, 787; in 1883, 1,334; in 1884, 1,327.

We know of no publication that is worth of greater praise by lovers of the beautiful in art and floriculture than *Vick's Floral Guide*, the 1887 edition of which is just to hand. We have been favored with the *Guide* for some years, but the last production seems to excel all others in general beauty, number and elegance of floral and vegetable illustrations, and the large variety of subjects treated. The work is invaluable not only for its handsome chromo sketches, but also for the valuable practical articles intended both for amateur and practical gardeners. Mr. Vick has won for himself a world-wide reputation as a florist, and his immense business at Rochester, N.Y., is an indication of his success.

ABOUT the most elaborate thing in the way of trade publications that we have yet seen came to hand a few days ago, in the shape of an extra holiday edition of the *North-Western Lumberman*. In looking over its contents we find 79 pages (9x13 inches) of advertisements, 39 pages of lumber and logging railroad statistics, and 2 pages of general matter, making 120 pages in all. Its typographical appearance and general make up is in every way creditable, and its list of contents will doubtless prove of considerable value to the trade.

CANADIANS have heard considerable of late concerning the crop-destroying rabbit of Australia, but this does not appear to be the only animal plague of that country. The decay of the forests is traced by Rev. P. Macpherson, of the Royal Society of New South Wales, to the opossum. After much investigation it was ascertained that a single animal would devour about 200 leaves of the eucalyptus or blue gum tree, in a night; proving that the 18,000 opossums killed annually in one county of Victoria were sufficient to destroy upward of 13,000 trees and lay bare a space of 700 acres, or more than a square mile.

ONE great mistake, says an exchange, which inexperienced advertisers almost invariably make, is to expect too much from an advertisement immediately after its insertion. A new advertiser almost always thinks that large numbers of orders ought to follow the insertion of his advertisement for, say, three or four months. He overlooks the fact that many readers do not at first feel acquainted with him and his wares. They want to see his name in print for a good while before they are willing to forward an order. This is not the case with every one, but it is with a great many. The shrewdest advertisers keep their name and goods prominently before the trade all the time, so that when a man for instance, wants to order any particular article, he will immediately think of them, and referring to the paper for their address, will write for catalogue and prices.

We have been favored by the publishers of *The Office*, New York City, with a copy of "Dutton's Analytical Book-Keeping Chart." This work is unique, and because of its pointed brevity and simple analysis, will be specially valuable to a numerous class, who may be designated as self-made book-keepers, and who have neither the time nor patience to unravel the long and intricate course of instruction given in most of the text books. The work shows the reasons for the laws of book-keeping by discovering the wants and requirements of business. It also shows the relation of every transaction to the required record and the relations of accounts to each other. The chart, which is inserted in the form of a folding plate, is complete in itself without the accompanying text, but the latter serves to increase its usefulness and to explain many points which might possibly be overlooked without such assistance. This little book is neatly bound in cloth with gilt side title, and is of convenient size and shape for the pocket. Price \$1.00, post paid.

WEATHER prognostications are not so common now as they used to be, owing to a scarcity of "prophets." Mr. Vennor, who caused quite a stir in this line for some years, has passed to the silent majority, leaving Professor Wiggins almost alone in the field. To make matters still worse (?) the Dominion Government is reported to have informed the last named "weather indicator" that he must either give up weather prophesying or lose his position as a government employee, and as he has not been heard from of late it is to be presumed that he chose the wiser course. Evidently the government in taking such a step wished to relieve itself of any responsibility which might arise should any difficulty be experienced through the non-fulfillment of the Professor's prophesies. In addition to this the government is wise in selecting for civil servants men only possessing fair common sense. But if Professor Wiggins has been silent others have aspired to the position, and freely stated that the present winter would be a mild one. If the weather since Christmas has not been sufficient to disprove what they imagined to be their weather foresight, then we don't know what a severe winter is. They might, however, verify their assertions by visiting the lumber camps just now, where they would very likely get a "warm" reception.

THE LUMBERMAN made a call a few days ago on the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Peterborough and found the works running to their fullest capacity. Extensive additions were made to these works during the past summer, and the facilities so far increased that to-day this company can boast of being as large, if not the largest, manufacturers of saw mill machinery in Canada. From the high encomiums passed upon the machinery turned out of these works by some of the leading saw mill men of the country, we are safe in saying that no firm has a better reputation among the trade than the one here referred to. In addition to saw mill machinery, this company also manufacture engines and boilers of different kinds, etc. We understand that orders have recently come in from British Columbia, for two boilers, 5 feet in diameter, 14 feet long, and with 53 four inch tubes; for a tubular heater; a smokestack 75 feet in height; and for an engine. This ma-

chinery is for the Royal City Planing Mills, New Westminster. From Fairhead, Toronto an order for an upright boiler and two hoisting engines has been received. A large marine boiler, containing 128 three-inch tubes, is to be put under construction soon for one of the lake vessels. Added to this is a large amount of miscellaneous work, in which is a large contract for the supply of the iron work to be used at the Trent Valley Canal Works at Burleigh and Lovesick.

IN the course of an editorial article on the inertia of British manufacturers, the *Engineer* says—"We have on previous occasions spoken of the loss to Britain which results from inertia amongst our bridge builders. Some of this is due to the out-of-date regulations of our Board of Trade; but so far as the British bridge-building trade becomes wedded to old methods of manufacture and terms of business, that American and Canadian Bridges are now being bought by English civil engineers for railways in course of construction, though not in either of those countries; but we need not say in which. The orders going to those countries because really satisfactory bridges can be obtained to carry a given load, and with a guarantee for ten years, for a sum which is not more than 60 per cent. of the price demanded by English builders. The American and Canadian bridges are well designed, pin structures, in every way satisfying the engineers of the railway; and the builder's price is for the bridges placed upon the piers and finished, the engineers having very little more trouble in the matter than to order them and test them; while for the bridges for the same places, if ordered in England, the engineers would have to provide designs and specifications, follow the structures throughout their whole history to completion, and then pay about 40 per cent. more for them. In railway matters, again, the trans-atlantic constructors will provide rolling stock for prices and terms which afford facilities that probably not more than one English firm gives."

THE Harbor and Ferry Committee of the Belleville City Council, held a meeting on January 20th, for the purpose of discussing the term of a new agreement with the lumbermen with reference to tolls collected on logs passing through the harbor. Mr. David Gilmour, Trenton, Mr. W. R. Aylsworth, representing the Rathbun Company, and Mr. John Bell, Q.C., were present on behalf of the lumbermen. The old contract which was made in 1879 expired last September. Under that agreement the lumbermen furnished all the booms and piers necessary, and assumed all responsibility for the same. The city had to bear the expense of building any new booms required at a cost not to exceed \$1,000, but the corporation having already spent \$668 in that direction the city only had to pay a balance of \$332. There was also a clause which provided that the city should pay ten per cent. of the amount of tolls collected for necessary repairs to the booms, and in the seven years that amounted to \$214. But the city was relieved of all responsibility against breakage of the booms. The present tariff, the lumbermen complain, is excessive, but they propose that if the city will assume all responsibility, they will pay the tolls in the old schedule. If the corporation will not do this the lumbermen will ask a reduction in the tariff. After discussing the question for some time the committee asked Mr. Bell to put the proposition of the lumbermen in writing and submit it to the committee. The committee, however, is opposed to the city assuming any responsibility in the new contract.

THE recent change in the attitude of the *Toronto Mail* has caused such a stir in Conservative ranks that the question of starting a new daily paper in Toronto, as the chief organ of the Macdonald Government, has been mooted for some weeks, and at last the project has assumed tangible shape by the appearance, on Monday, January 24th, of the daily *Standard*, with Mr. Louis P. Kribbs, better known as "Pica," at the helm. The new paper aspires to step into the *Mail's* shoes, and promises to give the Conservative party an undivided support. The proprietors of several other journals, notably the *Hamilton Spectator* and the *Toronto World*, have sought to win the confidence of the party, but to all appearance Mr. Kribbs has got the inside track. THE LUMBERMAN heartily congratulates "Henry Pica, Esq." on his step in advance, not because he is a Conservative, for we have nothing to do with politics, but because he is an old lumberman. Mr. Kribbs spent most of his younger days in and around a saw mill, and it was only through his becoming connected with a country debating club that his natural literary ability showed itself. Finding that practice enabled him to write a tolerably good "essay," he gradually got tired of handling logs, and aspired to literary pursuits. THE LUMBERMAN first met him as the "white-haired" young man of the *Toronto News*, and with many others soon became favorably impressed. After two or three years connection with this journal as city editor, he was offered the position of Ottawa correspondent of the *Mail*, which position he has filled with credit for some months, but during the present crisis he has taken a step higher, and it is to be hoped that his ambition may be handsomely rewarded.

When opening correspondence with advertisers always mention that you saw their advertisement in the "Canada Lumberman."