

## SAWDUST.

Many a lumberman can mend his ways by simply making better roadways before wet weather sets in.

So much green lumber is used and houses are built so fast in Birmingham, Ala., that when the builder asks the owner to settle up for a house, the owner tells him to wait and let the house settle down.

It is announced that a German chemist has succeeded in making a first-class article of brandy out of sawdust, whereupon an exchange is moved to enquire: "What chance will the prohibition movement now have when a man can take a hand saw and go out and get drunk on a fence rail?" May be it will relieve the poor, over-worked wives from the arduous labor of sawing their own stovewood. — *Southern Lumberman*. It will on the other hand prove another incentive to increase the denudation of our forests. Shoot the chemist by all means and preserve our forests at all hazards.

Old Sawyer has a son whose conduct is not the best in the world, and he was telling to a crowd many of the boy's bad habits and ended by saying that he was drunk all the time and was the worst boy in the neighborhood. An old farmer whose sympathy was aroused, said: "That is so, Mr. Sawyer, your son is a bad one, awful bad." Old Sawyer looked astonished and then answered out: "He is just as good as your boys, confound your old meddlesome picture."

To try to run a saw mill or a lumber business without a lumber paper is like presenting the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. Neither is satisfactory. People did run saw mills before there was any lumber papers published, and they also beat their hominy in a mortar before mills were built, but, as an East Tennessee woman once remarked to us, "It is a mighty poor way of living." It will not do in this day and time. A lumber paper is now as indispensable to a mill man or lumber dealer as a file or rule. There are a great many lumber papers published now—some think too many, but we have never seen one yet that was not worth five times its subscription to any one engaged in the lumber or timber business. Therefore we say to every one in the lumber trade: take one or more of the papers devoted to your interest. If you can't take but one, and can find a better one than ours, or one more earnestly devoted to the lumber trade, take it, and we will think no less of you. But take one or two anyhow, no matter how small your business is. In a multitude of councils there is wisdom, and the managing editor of a lumber paper has daily, weekly and monthly communication with the best, most enterprising and successful men in the trade, and can collect, arrange and diffuse their ideas, their experience, their suggestions and all the facts and conditions of the trade in such a manner as cannot fail to prove profitable to all others engaged in the same business. You can not succeed in the lumber business or in any other business now without the aid of a paper devoted to that interest. You must "keep up with the procession" or make up your mind to get left.—*Ex.*

## The American Lumber Tax.

Taxed lumber is a feature in the United States tariff that is not over-popular with our American cousins. They recognize two facts: (1) that the duty on lumber makes them pay more for everything made of wood, and (2) that by restricting importations they are causing their own wood to be fast cleared of the "forest primeval." The Chicago *Herald* says that on this point that "protected lumber exhibits as both its direct and ultimate results a fair example of the benefits of legislation for a privileged class. Canadian forests are here tortured in competition," says the *Herald*, "and, denuding our own lands of our trees, we are so changing the climate that drought and floods more frequently occur. Tempests unknown in lands where timber belts break the winds annu-

ally cause increasing devastation. Americans are doing what the great geographer, Malte-Brun, says occurred in France, drying up the sources of our fertility and handing down to the next generation a degenerated evil. To hurry this wasting process the aid of the law is invoked." The American tax on lumber is from \$1 to \$2.50 per thousand. The average tax is \$2 per thousand on the quality of lumber used in building a cottage. Its greater market price is \$14 per thousand. The duty constitutes one-eighth part of its selling price. The way in which the builder of a cottage has to foot it up for these protective taxes is thus put by the *Herald*:

"The lumber in a \$500 cottage is one half the cost, the labor three-tenths, and other multifarious protected material cost the remainder. In the price of the lumber there is more than 12½ per cent. on \$250. Call it that—\$31.25; in the glass, nails, screws, locks, hinges, etc., summing up \$100, there is certainly a charge of 33½ per cent., as the average duties are 47 per cent. This dwelling is thus protected from being built by about \$65, added to its natural cost. Thirteen per cent. of its cost is simple inflation. There is no revenue from it whatever. The duty is gauged at precisely the advance that will keep Canadian lumber out. The cheap hardware in the same category."

'Tis ever thus when legislators, instead of turning their attention to reducing the burdens of a people, employ their powers in adding to the cost of life's necessities. Our Chicago contemporary must see that the points it has brought out are strong ones in favor of commercial union, and especially strong from an American point of view. The influx of Canadian lumber would lower the prices to the American consumer, and at the same time afford a new market for Canadian lumber.

## To Utilize Sawdust.

Along the shores of Georgian bay are hundreds of sawmills. The sawdust is not only worthless, but it is a nuisance, the getting rid of which costs money. If thrown into the water it kills or drives away the fish, hence furnaces are built in which it is burned. The millers would be very glad to put this sawdust on board vessels. It would be better and cheaper for them to do that than to convey it to the furnaces and burn it. It could be brought to Hamilton, converted into fuel gas and sent through mains for domestic use just as illuminating gas is now sent; the pyroligneous acid and other chemical products could be saved; and the remaining charcoal could be used as fuel direct. There would be no trouble in the burning of it. The green sawdust direct from the saw is used in the mills and no other fuel is required with it except to start the fire in the morning. Wood gas is largely used for illuminating purposes in Switzerland, Germany and Russia, and wood was used instead of coal in the Philadelphia gas works, some years ago, when it was affirmed to be cheaper than coal and to produce gas of greater illuminating power. Difficulties have been encountered with the gas in consequence of the fact that greater pressure is needed than in using coal gas, and that there is greater tendency with it to smoke. These objections could not be felt in using it as fuel.—*Hamilton Spectator*.



## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Goderich Works," will be received at this office until Friday the 14th day of October, for the construction of works at Goderich, Ont., in accordance with a plan and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of the Town Clerk, Goderich. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted bank cheque payable to order of Minister of Public Works and equal to 10 per cent. of amount of tender must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOREIL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 14th September, 1887.

## HENRY PORTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

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THE RATHBUN COMPANY,  
DESERONTO, ONTARIO.

## WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Announcements in this department will be inserted at the uniform rate of ten cents per line, each insertion, payable in advance. For three or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. Eight words should be counted as one line.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE IN TOWN OF Mitchell—planing mill, lumber yard and established building business. Buildings nearly new. Modern machinery; growing town and good country; power furnished to cabinet factory; annual rent \$500; long lease; good bargain will be given as the proprietor has determined to retire from the business. THOS MCLAY, Mitchell, Ont.

PLANING MILL FOR SALE—GOOD TOWN on railway, in Eastern Ontario; no opposition. FENNEL & WEBBER, 41 Toronto Arcade, Toronto.

TIMBER LIMIT FOR SALE IN ONTARIO—Write to J. KALSTON, 31 John St., Hamilton.

STEAM SAWMILL FOR SALE—CARRIAGE Steamfitted, capacity 60,000 feet day and night; situated on the Ottawa river, east of Pembroke 4 miles; fitted up with improved machinery; run ten months; siding from C. P. R. into yard; about ten acres of land in connection; seven dwelling houses; boarding house and blacksmith shop; limit well timbered, white and red pine, tamarack, cedar, hardwood, etc.; area of limit 25 square miles. Apply to JAS. B. DICKSON, Pembroke, Ontario.

SECOND-HAND TIGHT BARREL STAVE and Heading outfit, for sale cheap. Address Box 110, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

FOR SALE—A STEARNS NO. 2 CIRCULAR Mill, friction feet, with five head blocks, carriage and track for long timber; two 60-inch Hoe patent and one solid saw, all in first-class condition. HENRY HOWARD & Co., Port Huron, Mich., U. S.

FOR SALE A SPLENDID WATER POWER—may be used for any manufacturing business; at present used as saw and shingle mill; one mile from station. Address CHAS GRASLEY, Belfountain, Ont.

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE—Berth No. 2, in the Township of Joly—containing 24½ square miles, more or less.

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