



M GARLAND, the manufacturer, at Bay City, of saw mill specialties, is reported in a recent interview to have said: "Saginaw Bay is not a thing of the past by any means. We are good for years and years yet. Millions of feet of pine is being rafted from Canada and the Lake Superior region and is being sawed at Saginaw and Bay City. You would be surprised to know how cheaply the logs can be rafted down. The cost will not exceed fifty cents a thousand, except occasionally when the rafts are broken in a gale. This very seldom happens, as the logs are locked in the rafts for keeps. Logs can be rafted cheaper from the north than they can be put in on sleighs or by rail."

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It is seldom that wood, which was grown more than four thousand years before the Christian era, is used in the construction of a present-day residence, and yet this happened recently in Edinburgh, where a mantel-piece was fashioned from wood said to be six thousand years old, says an English journal. An oak tree was found in a sand pit at Musselburgh, 13 feet below the surface. Professor Geikie, of the geology chair of the University of Edinburgh, after personally examining the strata in which this oak was found, said the tree, which was five feet nine inches in diameter, must be at least six thousand years old, and describes it as a relic of neolithic man. It was in a fine state of preservation, due to the sand, and was easily workable.

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Mr. J. R. Booth, who has known Ottawa for sixty years, and has a thorough acquaintance with its lumber conditions, has said: "The square lumber trade is fast diminishing. There used to be seven large mills paying out nearly three millions, but the trade has now got down until there are only two concerns. Many will live to see the lumber business as it is now, completely done, and now is the time to take advantage of the opportunity to secure something in its place. There is no reason why this city should not be the foremost city in the Dominion, and the great advantages being derived from electricity allow of manufacturing establishments being built all over the city, their power derived from the great water power. The Edison Electric Company declined to locate at Almonte because there was only one line of railroad, and Peterborough, from its better facilities, secured the industry, and the concern now employs nearly nine hundred hands." Mr. Booth's hope for Ottawa is in the extension of its railway facilities. It is a strong statement to make that Ottawa's days as a lumber centre are numbered, and, coming from Mr. Booth, with his vast lumber interests on the Chaudiere, it is significant.

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A visitor at the LUMBERMAN office within the past week was Mr. T. Charlton, of the firm of J. & T. Charlton, Tonawanda, N. Y., and Little Current, Ont. Mr. John Charlton, M. P., is the resident partner in Canada. "We have not been handling very much Canadian lumber lately," said Mr. Charlton. "Southern lumber is coming rapidly to the front in the eastern States and in direct competition with Canadian lumber. In some respects I think it is better than Canadian lumber. Do you know there is a difference of about \$2.50 a thousand in lumber sold in Michigan and the same class of lumber in Canada? The higher price is obtained in the States. Of course the one dollar duty makes so much advance, but the extra price comes from the existence of a better market creating a competition among buyers. In fact there is no lumber market in Canada, that would tend to bring buyers together. Prices generally are advancing. I do not anticipate any change in the United States lumber tariff before December, 1893. The new Congress does not meet until then, unless a special session is called for in the spring of the

year and this is not likely. Besides the Democrats are still three short of a majority in the Senate, and the sanction of the Upper House must be obtained to tariff legislation."

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Mr. R. H. Alexander, manager of the Hastings mill, Vancouver, B. C., is of the opinion that the increase in the lumber tariff of Australia was chiefly for revenue purposes, as Victoria was in a very impoverished condition at the present time, and the Government had decided to put the tariff on lumber, as that had to be imported. It had been said, that it was a retaliatory measure to the McKinley Bill, which put a tax on Australian wool entering the United States. That, he thought, might perhaps have something to do with it, but, in his mind, that point had been brought up by the Government to appeal to the popular sentiment, and to assist in passing the measure. The Melbourne lumber men were also reported to have brought up the proposed changes in order that they might dispose of their large stocks at improved rates, but this, Mr. Alexander thought, was not the cause. If the changes, as now proposed, are passed it will mean a large increase in the price of lumber, and the market will be closed until the present stocks are disposed of. They will then, however, have to purchase from here again, and if a preferential tariff could be secured for Canada it would be of great advantage to the lumbermen of this Province.

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In last month's LUMBERMAN there were given the opinions of so experienced a lumberman as W. J. Hendry, late manager for Mr. Peter McLaren, touching some important trade matters. Let me tell you what he has to say on other phases of lumber affairs. "The disposal of dry pine, that is the pine killed by forest fires," said Mr. Hendry, "is becoming a live question. With band saws and automatic canters, the logs can be sawed much after the fashion of apple or potato paring. By judicious assortment this kind of product can be profitably marketed, the principal defect being worm-holes, but the bark being loosened by the action of the fire, will reduce this risk from worm-holes considerably, as the worms feed on the stringy pulp attached to the inside lining of the bark, and are there protected from their feathered enemies. The La Platte market in South America would take immense quantities of this lumber, its lightness in weight being particularly adapted to the pack-horse transportation of the Argentine confederation. For this timber the government could fairly throw off the crown dues, as the clearing of much arable land would give ampler returns for this concession." "Have you had any experience with fir timber?" Mr. Hendry was asked. "Yes, there is the Douglas fir of the western slope of the Rockies, sometimes called Kauri pine, which must hereafter attract greater attention in the markets. It attains a great girth; is non-resinous and non-fibrous, in fact it is of bulbous growth. It is free from all the defects of eastern pine and spruce, but lacks their strength. In the sixties a firm in Vancouver presented a flag pole to her Majesty the Queen, 147 feet long, 14 inches calliper at the butt and 10 inches at the top, of Kauri pine, but when it was being placed in position at Kew Gardens it broke. The chief market for this kind of lumber would be the islands of the Pacific, China, Japan, the Philippine islands, Australia, New Zealand, the western peninsula of India, Mauritius, Ceylon and the Cape." "What could such lumber be used for?" "It is bound to replace sandal wood for tea boxes, and being capable of taking a nice polish, should become fashionable for cottage furniture. Oak is about done, and this Douglas fir will become the leading stave wood for barrel manufacture. It is easy and economical to work and does not contain tannates, like oak, which render packed meats, butter, lard, etc., rancid. In fact pork or beef kept in oak barrels for a lengthened period actually becomes tanned through the action of the tannates contained in the oak staves. The probabilities of the stave trade are simply immense and British Columbia has a mint of wealth in her Kauri pine forests."

The Latour limits, situated on the Upper Ottawa county and Lake Temiscamingue, the property of the Merchant's Bank, have been sold to James Russell, of Renfrew, for \$16,200.

A NEW SAW.

A NEW saw, says a writer in Hardwood, requires different treatment from that given an old one. Many new saws are ruined in a short time through ignorance of this fact. If the sawmakers' instructions are carried out, generally, there will be but little trouble. Often only such items as guard against changing pin holes, teeth, etc., are observed, while the others are neglected or overlooked.

First, it is necessary to know that if the old saw is running fairly well, it does not by any means indicate that the mandrel and lead are in the right condition for a new saw. It is thought because a saw is new it will overcome much evil by being nicely fitted, with the maker's guarantee on it. Let me say to mill men that no new saw should be subjected to any abuse, or any chances taken.

If the old saw is properly kept up, and the mandrel in line, the new one, if right, will run without any re adjustment. But how few mills can be found in this condition. Several things are likely to happen to a new saw. Old ones are generally run with too little lead. This may be necessary from their condition, as previously stated. Now, the new saw will not admit this, and will soon be permanently dished, or otherwise injured, with a lot of blue spots on it.

The old saw, lacking this heat to compensate for its lost tension, would not blister, and being partly dished, no immediate change is brought out. The new saw is moved into the log by the guide, and the next filing it is filed into the log. The guide then has to be moved partly back, which is liable to leave the centre nearer the log than the rim. This will cause the saw to heat at the centre, though it runs into the cut at the top. I saw four new saws ruined in two days just this way.

Saw collars do not always keep in the right shape, and should be watched closely. The loose one is not so much affected, while the fast one often has its outer edge more or less cramped over by saws becoming hot and dishing. This may be hardly perceptible, but it has a tendency to allow the saw to incline out of the log.

The eye of all saws should be reamed a little on each side, also the lug pin holes. It requires very close observation to detect any fullness around the stem or pin, but it may often be there, nevertheless. There are few new saws properly filed when sent out from the factory, the log saws especially should be filed right, and instructions given not to change the filing. Then, if the saw does not run right, look for the trouble elsewhere.

Be certain that your mandrel is level, with just a trifle lead, with but little end motion, and no side motion in the journals. Also notice that your saw is perfectly flat when tightened on the mandrel. It is not safe to trust to the eye, but use a straightedge.

It does not always happen that a new saw is properly adjusted to speed, which is found out best by actual test. Should the saw be too open for the speed, it is best to have the saw lean a little to the log, that is, slightly concaved; it will not be so liable to dish, but will incline a little into the log, which is all right.

An ounce of prevention making a pound of cure can be no better applied than to a new saw, and this subject is one that should engross the most earnest attention of the owner, superintendent or foreman every time one is brought into the mill, and saw salesmen should be better posted in the matter and be instructed to always call attention to it whenever they are not positively sure the saw is going into the hands of properly educated parties. The observance of these few simple hints may result in avoiding much loss and annoyance.

ANOTHER PROFITABLE DEAL.

THE McArthur Bros., of Toronto, who have been among the most successful lumbermen in Canada, are now operating in Wisconsin. It will be remembered that recently they sold a body of Canadian timber for \$550,000 to Hurst & Fisher, of Michigan, a property that cost them, fifteen years previous, \$75,000. Report tells of a profitable sale they have just made of the Ophir gold mine, near Belleville. Two years ago they paid \$7,500 for it, and they have now sold it to the International Development Co. for \$100,000. Sound common sense and shrewd business for aught, we opine, have played successfully with this prosperous concern.