

# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

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## THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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ARTHUR G. MORTIMER,

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interest of the lumber trade and of allied industries throughout the Dominion being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion of them by others.

Special pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world so as to afford to the trade in Canada information upon which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market but, also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way effecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN with its special class of readers is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 25 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for three successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

### TO VISITING LUMBERMEN.

LUMBERMEN visiting Toronto are invited to use the office of the LUMBERMAN as their own. We shall take pleasure in supplying them with every convenience for receiving and answering their correspondence, and hold ourselves at their service in any other way that they may desire.

THE E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company, limited, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act empowering said company to reduce the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars and otherwise to amend its act of incorporation.

A TRACK cutter for logging roads was patented in Nov., 1890 by Mr. E. R. Week, of Stevens Point, Wis. The device is intended to true up the bed of the logging road, and consists of two bob sleds carrying a frame, having their runners arranged to give a long sled base; a pair of adjustable cutters are supported by the frame between the sleds, in line with, but separate from the runners.

At the preliminary trial of the prisoners arrested for robbing the stores of the Muskoka Mill & Lumber Co. last Nov., no evidence was produced sufficient to connect the Perraults with the burglar Geo. Perrault was sentenced to four months in jail with hard labor for carrying a revolver, and disorderly conduct in Nov. last. "Jim" Landrigan, who from the evidence undoubtedly committed the crime, was sent up for trial, bail being refused.

IT is argued that oak will continue as the fashionable wood for furniture and house finish because there is nothing to take its place. There is a good deal in that. But there are other and better reasons why it will continue in favor. Its endurance, richness and beauty will always keep it in high favor for certain uses. It would certainly have been just as popular years ago as it is now, had we known as well how to bring out its beauty and richness.

A SHAFT coupling was patented in Canada last fall by Mr. David Doorman, of Altoona, Penn. It is a device whereby a pair of shafts may be readily tightened, loosened, coupled or uncoupled, and consists of a collar having key seats or recesses therein and an opening through it to receive the ends of the shafts to be coupled; wedged shaped keys adapted to fit in the recesses in the ends of the shafts and the collar secured by nuts securely couple the two ends together.

STATEMENTS prepared by Government Statistician Johnson go to show that while Canada only sent \$1,100,000 worth of lumber and other products of the forest last year to the West Indies and South Central America the United States sent \$7,000,000. There is a big market for lumber to the south of us, outside of the United States, and to that market it would be well if our lumbermen would direct their attention as well as to the West Indies.

THE experiment of transporting lumber on barges instead of by raft, is to be tried on a large scale on the Mississippi river next season by Capt. Sam Vansant, a well known raftsmen of Winona, Minn. It is claimed that it can be moved cheaper in this way than by the time honored method of rafting, as much will be saved in handling, aside from the advantage of having the lumber kept dry while on the way. It is computed that 2,500,000 feet can be transported in a tow of eight barges and that the saving on this quantity over the old method would be \$800.

THE *Australasian and South American*, a trade paper devoted to the interests of our foreign trade, thinks that the governments of the United States and Canada should unite in some course of action with regard to the Leary rafts. As it is, it says, these immense floating islands of timber creep along the coast in the track of vessels going in all directions over the same track. The greatest danger is incurred, according to the same authority, in the liability of the sections of the raft to drift derelict about the coast, after abandonment in a storm; or, in the shape of scattered logs, dispersed over a wide area, they may prove a constant menace to shipping.

APPLICATION will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate a company to be called "The Pembroke Lumber Company," with power to carry on the business of manufacturers of timber, saw logs and sawed lumber, and the buying, selling, mortgaging, or pledging the same and dealing therein, and to become parties to promissory notes, drafts and bills of exchange, and to borrow money, and to carry on the business of wharfingers and warehousemen, and to acquire and hold lands and Crown timber limits for the purpose of said business in Canada; and to buy and sell, mortgage or pledge the same, and to do all other acts incident to said business in Canada or elsewhere.

A MAHOGANY tree lately cut in Honduras made three logs, which were sold in Europe and brought \$11,000. The mahogany tree ranges from one to seven feet in diameter, is often sixty feet to the first branches and frequently exceeds ninety feet in height. The Honduras mahogany comes to market in logs from two to four feet square and twelve to fourteen feet long, planks sometimes being obtained that are seven feet wide. The weight of a cubic foot of mahogany varies from thirty-five to fifty-three pounds. As compared with oak, which is called 100 per cent., the strength of mahogany is 67 and 96, its stiffness is from 73 to 93, and its toughness from 61 to 99 per cent. The government engineer of Honduras estimates the total value of the trees, such as are regarded fit to be cut, at \$200,000,000 while the smaller trees, not ready to cut, are also worth a large amount.

SUB-CLAUSE c. of Section 2 of the Timber Regulations approved by the Order-in-Council of the 17th day of September, 1889, establishing regulations affecting Timber on Dominion Lands, chapter 98 of the consolidated Orders-in-Council of Canada, has been amended and now reads: Licensees shall have the option of either paying the royalty of five per cent. therein specified, on the value of the lumber in the log, or at the period at which the lumber, when manufactured is sold; and that if the dues are paid at the former period, the royalty shall be on the average price received for lumber during the three months next previous to the date upon which the dues are paid. Section 20 of the Regulations in question, which provides for a drawback or rebate of the dues paid upon timber which has been exported beyond the limits of Canada, has been repealed.

SAMPLES consisting of various kinds of maple, alder, cottonwood, cedar, spruce and fir were sent by the Brunette Sawmill Co., New Westminster, B. C., to Mr. J. W. McRae, of the firm of Murphy & McRae, forwarders. This is the firm who recently shipped 17 car loads of fir to Toronto, the freight on which was \$4,000. They are cutting the timber for the new vessel being built for the Hudson Bay Co.—one stick is 82 feet long and another is 5x18—and filling an order for 150,000 feet dimension stuff for a cannery. The invention in the shape of endless chains alternated with stationary timbers sloping to the lower part of the mill, for the safe transfer of trimmed lumber is working very satisfactorily. The lumber is pushed on to a system of hooks attached to the chains after coming from the saws, and is gently and continuously deposited to where it is transferred to the waiting trucks by the men in attendance. The Brunette Mills were the first in the province to take advantage of this way of carefully handling the lighter class of lumber from the upper floors of the mill to the ground.

MR J. W. TODD, of the firm of Watson & Todd, lumber merchants, of Liverpool, Eng., was in Ottawa towards the end of last month and on being questioned by a reporter from the *Ottawa Journal* as to the British prospects said: "The probability is, that the English market will improve as the new year advances, and this is a pretty reliable prediction if only from the fact that it cannot possibly grow worse." Speaking of the past year's trade, Mr. Todd said it was a very calamitous year, being one of almost constant disappointment and loss. The importations had been excessive and were followed by hampered financial stress, and the market became to a certain extent de-