

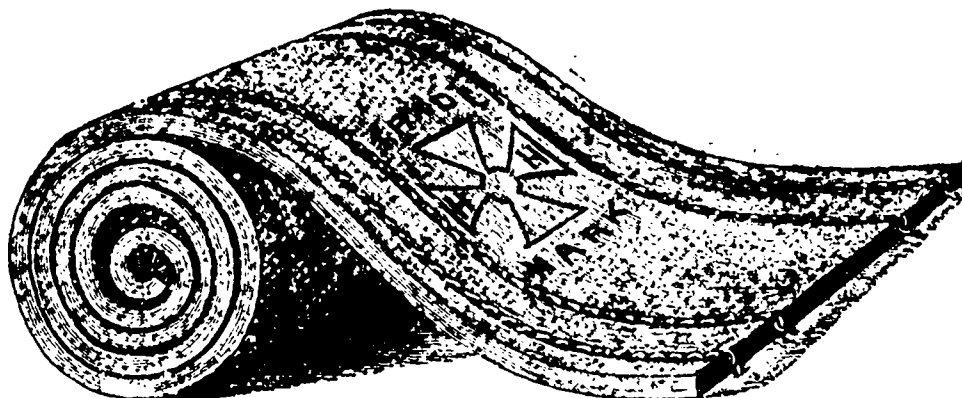
HARRIS, HEENAN & Co.

124 AND 126 QUEEN STREET,

MONTREAL.

Patent Stitched—Steam Power Pressure Stretched—Oak Tanned

TESTIMONIAL
 ISA GOULD & SONS, CRT MILLS,
 Nov. 13th, 1884.
 Harris, Heenan & Co.
 Dear Sirs.—Your Patent Sewed Belt has been in use in our "City Mills" for some time. We are thoroughly convinced of its superiority over any belt, American or Canadian, we have used in an experience of over 25 years. It stretches so little, and gives so little trouble, that compared with stitched belting, the sewed belt saves double its price in time and labor saved. We heartily recommend it to manufacturers as the cheapest and most reliable belt in the market.
 Yours respectfully,
 W. C. MARSHALL.



TESTIMONIAL
 F. BENT & Co., CASAL HERRIS SHOES AND
 NAIL WORKS, MONTREAL, 15th Nov. 1884.
 Messrs. Harris, Heenan & Co., Montreal.
 I have pleasure in recommending the belting manufactured by Messrs. Harris, Heenan & Co. of this city. After thoroughly testing it, I find it greatly superior to any belting that has come under my notice and fully equal to all they claim for it, and certainly without an equal for cross or double belting.
 CHAS. R. ELLACOTT,
 Supt. H. S. & H. N. Dept.

LEATHER BELTING!

*The Best, therefore the Cheapest, Belt in the market.
 Replaces, when used, all others.*

More Pliable and Durable, especially at the spllices.

Single equals medium double.

*Stretches but little, always retains its original width.
 Superior for Cross or Double Belts.*

Runs straight and true, does not start at the laps.

25 per cent Stronger, 33 More Lasting, and 12½ Heavier, than any other Leather Belt

NORTH SHORE LUMBERERS.

"Something must be done," remarked a lumberman prominent in the trade to a *Free Press* reporter lately, "by our legislators if we ever hope to hold our own with those Michigan men, many of whom now hold limits in the Nipissing and Lake Superior sections. Their own forests are thinned out, and they have taken a hold on ours."

"Of course I don't object to their coming to Canada for lumber," continued the gentleman, "for the more capitalists embark in such enterprises all the better for the country, but what I do object to, and strongly object to, is that they are permitted to ship crude lumber to their Michigan mills free of duty, while we, when we export sawn lumber to the United States have to pay a pretty high duty. This is most unfair to us, and we feel that we are handicapped in the race of competition. I am not speaking individually. My sentiments on this question are shared by all the prominent lumbermen on the Ottawa river."

"What are the Canadian lumbermen going to do about it?" queried the reporter.

"Well they are going to bring all the pressure they can upon the Government that a scheme may be devised whereby things will be equalized. It is certainly too bad that strange men should be allowed to use our forests and pay nothing to the treasury of the country for the permission. We have to pay our share of the country's taxation, and we consider we are entitled to a measure of protection to our business."

"What do you think would meet the wants of the trade?"

"An export duty on all logs or other timber taken out of the country in a crude state."

"What duty would be about right?"

"Well, we have discussed the matter among ourselves, and we consider that three dollars per thousand feet would about meet the case."

"Have any Americans taken over logs in the way you state?"

"Yes, and the prospects are that this business will increase. One Michigan lumbering com-

pany on the Whanspitae, called the Emery Lumbering Company, are now getting out seventy or eighty thousand logs for transportation in this manner. This firm have got barges built specially for the purpose of taking these logs over to their mills at Bay City. These barges are five hundred feet long and about fifty wide. They will be loaded with an endless chain similar to those used at saw mills. Each barge is capable of holding from four to five thousand logs. They are constructed with an elevated deck. When they reach the Bay City booms, such is the construction of the barges that their sides can be let down, and the logs thus tumbled into the water very expeditiously. This Emery Company is not the only firm with which we have to contend. I can count four such firms on the Whanspitae river alone."

"Do you think the Government will act in this matter?"

"They must. It will be brought up for discussion at the first opportunity after Parliament assembles, and we won't cease our agitation until we get justice."—*Ottawa Press Press.*

WOOD-WORKING PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the wood-working interests, granted by the United States Patent Office, February 2nd, 1886, is specially reported by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and Foreign patents, 925 F. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

335,335—Dovetailing machine—E. M. Byrkit, Indianapolis Ind.

335,258—Logging motor—W. M. Victor, Marinette, Wis.

335,419—Saw mill dog—W. H. Bennett, Peru, Ind.

335,319—Saw mill, gang—J. C. Slocum, Marinette, Wis.

335,167—Saw mill gang—T. S. Wilkin, Milwaukee, Wis.

A young man named Manson Gould, of Dartford, Ont., has returned home from the woods with both feet badly frozen.

BREAKAGE AND BAND SAWS.

In reply to this query, says the *London Timber Trade Journal* amongst the most frequent causes of breakages in band-saws the following may be named:—

The use of inferior blades; unsuitable guage for the size of the saw pulleys; pulleys of machine being of too small diameter; pulley being out of balance, or too heavy; the use of improper tension arrangements; saw running on a hard and unyielding covering saw pulleys, instead of rubber bands; not slackening saws after use, thus preventing the free contraction of the saw-blade on cooling down after work; the framing of machine column being of too light a section, or too high, thus causing excessive vibration; joint in saw not being of same thickness as the rest of the blade; imperfect guides above and below the table; improper method of receiving the back thrust of saw, consequently case-hardening the back of saw-blade, and cracking same; using band-saws with angular instead of with rounded gullets at root of teeth; top pulley overturning saw; working dull saws; feeding up work too quickly to the saw; allowing sawdust to collect on the face of the saw wheel, thus causing it to become lumpy and uneven; operating the band-saw with too heavy a top wheel; stopping or starting a machine too suddenly, especially whilst using a light blade will almost certainly snap a saw in two. When it is considered that a band-saw will run from 6,000 to 9,000 lineal feet per minute, for days and weeks, and every month straight off, without breakage, and when the incalculable number of times that a saw band over the two pulleys, and then straightens out again, is taken into consideration, it is surprising that band-saws do not break oftener. Their endurance is somewhat marvelous to contemplate. With regard to the second question, spider or velocipede wheels are now being extensively used by some makers, and seem to be a great advantage over the old cast-iron top wheel, and in mills using light saws they are certainly a saving, by preventing the breakage of the saws from the top pulley overrunning saws.

LOGS FOR 1886.

Two weeks ago the *Gazette* expressed the belief that in spite of the improvements in the condition in the woods where logging is going on, by the fall of snow and the steady cold weather it would not be impossible to get a full stock of logs for the Saginaw River mills, so much time having been lost on account of the open weather in December. The same view is now taken by the *Courier* of East Saginaw, which publishes the following rough estimate of the product that is likely to be gathered:

Tittabawassee and tributaries.....	375,000,000
Rifle River.....	70,000,000
Au Gros' main stream.....	40,000,000
Smaller streams.....	30,000,000

Total..... 515,000,000

It may be safely calculated that 175,000,000 feet of railroad logs will come to the river during the year, and as the foregoing figures show we have 34,300,000 feet of logs in the boom of the several streams, and 48,279,512 feet of old logs now in the mill boom of the Saginaw river, the total stock for the supply of the mills should every log come out will foot up about as follows:

To be rafted.....	515,000,000
Railroad logs.....	175,000,000
Old logs.....	82,579,512

Total..... 772,579,512

About 15,000,000 feet of logs will be brought to the Saginaw from Georgian Bay, and probably about 10,000,000 feet will be towed to the river from the upper Peninsula, making a grand total of 797,000,000 feet in round numbers. Under the most favorable circumstances the output will fall short of the capacity of the mills of the Saginaw river 150,000,000 feet.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.—Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to all the secretions.