

We have it on reliable authority that the Ontario Government will soon have a sale of timber limits. Surveyors are now at work and we expect the official announcement will soon be made.

THE *Canada Gazette* of July 20th, officially proclaims the reduction of the export duty on pine logs from \$3 to \$2 per thousand feet board measure, the same to be deemed to have gone into effect upon the first day of July.

THE Bank Nationale, through the Ottawa branch, has for years been carrying some very shaky lumber accounts without sufficient security. The bank is now attempting to realize upon certain limits held by it, although at the present there appears to be no active demand for timber lands. It is intimated that it will withdraw from Ottawa.

We received a copy of a very handy little "Ready Reckoner," from the *Timberman*, 161 Randolph Street, Chicago, neatly and strongly bound, fits into the vest pocket, and accurately measures from one piece to 1,000 and from 10 to 32 feet in length, all joist sizes, and from one piece to 500, and from 10 to 40 feet in length, in timber. Sent to any address for 25 cents, post free.

IN the last issue of THE LUMBERMAN there appeared an article touching on the trade of the maritime provinces from the pen of Mr. L. A. Morrison, of Toronto. Through an oversight we omitted the name of the *Mechanical and Milling News*, in the columns of which journal the article was first published. To do our contemporary justice we make the *amendé honorable*.

SOME of the Canadian papers are taking up the question of a national currency for Canada. We see no just reason why Canada cannot have a currency that will circulate at its face value all over the Dominion, and be just as good in the States as the United States money is in Canada, but we would prefer to have it based on a more honest footing than the National banking system of the United States.

The value of wire rope depends largely upon the character of the material used in the core, as this promotes flexibility. Good hemp core should always be sought. Iron pulleys, with smooth groove, cushioned with leather or rubber, give greatest durability. Pulleys thus arranged and well balanced will greatly add to the life of the rope, and with the best hemp core should give three to five years' service.

MR. Upton a Kentucky lumberman, gives a new rule that he goes by in scaling logs to be cut on a circular mill, and which he says is more nearly correct than any other for thick saws. His rule is: Multiply the diameter by its radius by inches, and the product by the length in feet, and divide by twelve. The result will be the number of feet, board measure, that can be got from the average log. Example: A log 30 inches in diameter and 16 feet long— $30 \times 15 \times 16 \div 12 = 600$  feet. Doyle's rule gives 676 feet.

THE statement which has been going the rounds that there is more or less fraud perpetrated upon the St. John and St. Croix rivers under the special provision made whereby Maine logs are floated to St. John and the lumber re-admitted duty free is denied by the *St. John Globe*. It says stories of this kind are not true. The United States revenue authorities have made many efforts to discover whether any reported frauds have any evidence and that they have been unable to discover them.

A contemporary commenting on the offer of reciprocity in logs and lumber made by the Dominion government to the United States government, through the Imperial authorities, says it is a most barefaced sham, and vauntingly asks: "Are our ministers so ignorant that they do not know that President Harrison and his

cabinet are utterly powerless to accept their offer and cannot influence the action of congress?" What's the matter with the president's message? What on earth is there to prevent President Harrison in his forthcoming message to congress recommending reciprocity in logs and lumber? Nothing that we know of save that the republicans are in favor of free logs and a tariff on Canadian lumber.

THE Southern Yellow Pine Association held a meeting on July 13th, in the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, Ala. The attendance was larger than at any previous meeting, the association having increased steadily of late, and now includes every important mill in Alabama but two. The secretary reported that he had collected statistics from 14 mills, about half of the total number embraced in the association. Their daily capacity was 655,000 feet, and the total annual cut 165,000,000 feet. Planing mill capacity, daily, 480,000 feet; dry house capacity, daily, 380,000 feet. During the discussion on prices it was stated that the history of the past year showed that the mills were running for fun, in an endeavor to get ahead of their neighbors. The next meeting of the association will be held Oct., 10th.

EXCHANGE ECHOES.

Manitoulin Expositor.

As a matter of fact there is more of cedar burnt and split into rails on the Manitoulin every year than would pave the city of Toronto. Let the contractors send their agents up here, and if they want half a million cords to fit the Toronto specifications they can have it. It would certainly be more patriotic to keep our own cedar for our own use instead of exporting it to the States. There is a chance here of extending a valuable industry and greatly benefiting the island. We have cedar to sell. Toronto wants it. Could not some of our merchants who handle cedar strike up a deal? The competition between Toronto and Chicago is sure to raise the price. Farmers would have a profitable employment during the winter and benefit would accrue to everyone on the island. *The Shipping World*. London.

The new unsinkable triple safety ship, the inventor and patentee of which is Mr. Edwin Rollason of Coventry, is a novel and marvellous invention, and in speed, stability and strength will compare favorably with most ships afloat. Four screw propellers are placed in line along the centre keel, and these are so arranged as to give the ship double speed and propulsion. Passages are provided under her bottom, from bow to stern, to carry off the swell of the waves, and thus increase her speed, as well as stopping the usual rolling and tossing. The ship has been constructed as to enable her to withstand collision without danger of sinking; and in case of fire, any part can be insulated and flooded without fear. Her working machinery—engines, shafts, screw propellers, and rudders—being fixed in duplicate and triplicate stoppage, while increasing her speed, will greatly reduced the consumption of coal.

Straightening Band Saws.

If band saws contain lumps or twists, put them on the wheels, and at the tension they are to run. Use a light oval-faced hand hammer for thin, narrow saws, a heavier hammer for wider and thicker ones, and a short straight-edge, say 6 in. long, for narrow saws, and a longer one for wide saws. The tongue of a carpenter's or machinist's try-square, if straight, will answer. Go over the saw with the straight-edge, and mark the lumps and high places on both sides of the saw. Now hold the oval face (end) of a carpenter's or millwright's mallet against the side of the saw, exactly on the opposite side from the marked places, which should be marked with chalk. You will find that a few light blows against the saw, opposite the smooth face of the mallet, will knock out the lumps. Work on both marked sides as you go along, watching carefully with your straight-edge as you proceed, and you will at once see that the lumps and high places begin to disappear. If your saw has been sprung edgewise by gumming or cutting out the teeth with a fly press, take most of the weight off the saw, so as only to have barely tension enough to hold the saw straight on its sides. Use a long straight-edge, say 18 or 20 in. long, and be sure that it is straight. If the saw is found to be hollowing, by hold-

ing the face of a heavy hand hammer against one side of the saw, and, with a lighter hand hammer, hammer the blade against the large hand hammer, commencing at the edge of the saw near the back, working towards the roots of the teeth, thus stretching the saw at the back. Striking light blows on a thin narrow saw, and heavier ones on a wide thick saw, will soon bring them straight on the back. The principle of this operation is that you stretch the steel at the back of the saw. A band saw will work badly if the cutting edge becomes stretched, so that it is hollow-backed. It will work much better if the back is stretched a little longer than the cutting-edge, so that it will be a trifle rounding on the back, but not too much. Then when the saw is strained up, the cutting-edge will be a little tighter than the back. Unless you want to stretch the saw, use wood, and not iron or steel to hammer against.

Thomson vs. Hurdman Bros.

In the law suit of Thomson vs. Hurdman Bros., of which mention was made in our last issue, regarding the mill property occupied by the latter in the city of Hull, the first issue raised between the parties was decided on the 28th June, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Malhiot in favor of Hurdman Bros. The issue was raised on motion of plaintiffs to reject a plea of the defendants, setting up that the payment of the balance of the price of said mill property, \$134,000, could not be exacted as they were disturbed in their possession of the same, and demanding that the action of the plaintiffs be stayed until plaintiff had proved his title. The Mercier Administration claimed some time ago that this property was still vested in the Crown, and it was recently sold by that administration to Mr. George Hurdman. The judgment rendered in Aylmer on the 28th recognizes the legality of this plea of the defendants, and dismissed the motion of plaintiff with costs. The object of this plea, which was produced by Mr. Aylmer on behalf of the defendants, was to raise for the determination of the courts the question whether the immense water power at the Chaudiere Falls, formed before its transfer to W. G. Hurdman, part of the provincial domain, or whether it became by Confederation vested in the Dominion Government, or whether it had been previously acquired by the late Philomen Wright, and through him and his heirs by Mr. Thomson, the plaintiff. Should it be finally decided that this property belonged to Mr. Thomson when he sold it to Hurdman the defendants must pay the amount sued for, otherwise they contend no obligation devolved on them to do so. The progress of this case is watched with much interest as the question involves a very large amount, and indirectly effects the property on which other mills are erected.

Our Exports and Imports.

The following statement shows the quantity of lumber imported into the United States from Canada, and duty paid during the past nine years, the quantity of pine logs exported to the United States, and export duty paid, and the total duty on all lumber imported into Canada from the United States, during the period indicated.

	LUMBER EXPORTED TO UNITED STATES.		PINE LOGS EXPORTED TO UNITED STATES.		DUTY PAID ON LUMBER IMPORTED FROM UNITED STATES.
	QUANTITY, FEET.	DUTY PAID IN UNITED STATES.	QUANTITY, FEET.	EXPORT DUTY.	
1880	563,963,000	\$ 1,127,926	2,075,000	\$ 2,075	\$ 13,635
1881	562,827,000	1,125,654	2,640,000	2,540	42,913
1882	602,521,000	1,205,042	1,313,000	1,313	74,584
1883	537,517,000	1,075,034	2,263,000	2,263	123,092
1884	557,266,000	1,114,532	974,000	974	49,561
1885	562,542,000	1,125,084	350,000	350	17,522
1886	541,777,000	1,083,554	2,369,000	2,369	16,540
1887	505,304,000	1,010,608	6,350,000	13,107	19,123
1888	553,939,000	1,107,878	468,000	468	18,163
Total	4,990,956,000	\$ 9,931,912	19,932,000	\$ 27,357	\$ 711,736

Gordon's lumber yard at Pilot Mound, Man., was burned July, 20th.

The saw mill owned by Isaac Rogerson, Blythe, Ont., was burned on July 14th. Cause of fire unknown. Loss between \$4,000 and \$5,000; \$2,000.