

THE E. LONG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Business of the above company was established year 1865, by Mr. Robert Brammer, as a and machine shop. Mr. Brammer made a study of shingle machines, he being the inventor celebrated "Clipper," as well as holding patents several other machines. In the year 1895 Messrs. & Thompson entered into partnership and the business of the late Mr. Brammer. New were erected, including moulding shops, room, pattern rooms, etc., and the entire was equipped with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of saw and shingle mill and general mill supplies. This firm carried business for five years, when Mr. Thompson

E. Long Mfg. Co. was organized in 1890, Mr. being appointed general manager. This com- purchased the foundry and machine shops owned & Sons, and moved the plant into one

the past two years, owing to the increase of it has been found necessary to enlarge the and the company recently added a number of machines, including lathes, drill presses, shapers, complete plant for the manufacture of wood-



MR. E. LONG.

machinery. With this increase of new ma- and their already thoroughly equipped plant, company are now in a position to manufacture all saw and pulp mill machinery, engines, boilers, the company are now installing an induction manufactured by the Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto, to be used in operating their machinery, the power being generated at Ragged

of their leading features is the manufacture celebrated "Clipper" shingle machine, which by new improvements. This machine has been market for a number of years, and is widely and known, being used from coast to coast. machine is automatic in set and feed, cuts all butt ends from either end of bolt, or will cut a

tip or butt alternately, also runs long and short stroke. The seven trip dogs for shortening the stroke each quicken the speed of the carriage, so that at the stroke for narrow shingles the carriage will make as high as ninety cuts per minute, the average cut per minute is about sixty, speed of saw, 1300 to 1600. Seven sets of ratchet wheels are sent with each machine, so that the shingles can be kept to a uniform thickness with a thick or thin saw.

The average cutting capacity of this machine, with the usual run of bolts, is from 35,000 to 45,000 per day of ten hours. With good timber 60,000 has been cut in nine hours.

LUMBERING ON DOMINION LANDS.

The last annual report of the Department of Interior furnishes particulars regarding lumbering operations on lands controlled by the Dominion Government during the year ended June 30th, 1901. The total revenue on account of timber dues amounted to \$209,399.32, or an increase of \$83,053.50 over the previous year. Three hundred and seventy-one licenses to cut timber over a total area of 4,479.20 square miles were issued, as compared with 306 licenses, and an area of 3,610.37 square miles, during the year 1899-1900.

The total revenue received from timber in Manitoba, the North-West Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, up to July 1, 1901, was \$2,060,998.94. The total revenue from timber within the railway belt in British Columbia up to the same date was \$418,521.36, and in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, \$1,434,105.97.

The output of manufactured timber in Manitoba during the past season was 23,532,300 feet B.M., as compared with 23,692,680 during the previous year, or a decrease of 160,380 feet B.M. It is estimated, however, that the total quantities of lumber disposed of in Manitoba during the year amounted to 150,532,300 feet B.M. Although about one-sixth of the above quantity was imported, in the log, from the United States, it may be observed, the report states, that as regards manufactured lumber our importation from the States is decreasing year by year, it having fallen off to 11,000,000 feet this year from 24,000,000 during the year ending June 30th, 1900. The same remark applies to shingles, there having been but 2,340,000 imported during the year 1900-1 as compared with 10,235,000 during the previous year.

The output of manufactured lumber in the North-west Territories was 16,129,189 feet B.

M., showing an increase of 2,618,902 over the preceding year; in the railway belt in British Columbia the output was 32,877,216 feet, or an increase of over 3,000,000 as compared with the year 1899-1900, and for the Yukon Territory it was 6,233,917 feet B.M. The total output of manufactured lumber by mills operating under licenses of the department was 78,772,622 feet B.M., as compared with 66,886,970 for the preceding year.

The number of timber berths licensed, or authorized to be licensed, in Manitoba and the Territories is 209, and on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, 177. Ninety-seven berths have been granted in the Yukon Territory, covering a total area of 225.11 square miles.

The report of Mr. E. H. Stephenson, Crown Timber Agent at Winnipeg, contains the following statement showing approximately the quantities of lumber disposed of during the year in Manitoba:

	Feet, B.M.
Rat Portage Lumber Co., Rat Portage, Ont.	55,000,00
Beaver Mills, Rainy River, Ont.	6,000,00
Keewatin Mills, Keewatin, Ont.	12,000,00
Savanne Mills, Savanne, Ont.	5,000,00
Port Arthur Mills, Port Arthur, Ont.	4,000,00
Fort William Mills, Fort William, Ont.	8,000,00
Imported from British Columbia	16,000,00
Manufactured under government license in Manitoba	23,532,300
Cut under Dominion government permits for sale	4,000,000
Taken under settlers' free permits (approximately)	6,000,000
Manufactured lumber imported from the United States	11,000,000
	150,532,300

Mr. Stephenson states that the American shingle is evidently being forced out of the market by the British Columbia product. The prices for the various classes of manufactured lumber, lath and shingles are pretty much the same as for the preceding year, ranging from \$14 to \$20 for spruce, and from \$19 to \$36 per thousand feet for high grade stocks of pine, fir and cedar, &c.; laths, \$4 to \$4.50, and British Columbia shingles, \$2.75 to \$3.75 per M.

The completion of the Lac du Bonnet branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has led to increased lumbering operations in the country tributary to the Winnipeg river and has made accessible to market an extensive area of timber lands. Last winter 5,000,000 feet of logs were taken out by Mr. J. D. McArthur, as well as 175,000 railway ties. It is roughly estimated that between two and three hundred million feet of merchantable timber, lying along the Winnipeg and English rivers, can be manufactured at Lac du Bonnet. Much of the timber is poplar and spruce.

The number of mills operating within the different agencies is as follows: Winnipeg agency, 33 mills; New Westminster, 24 mills; Calgary, 7 mills; Edmonton, 5 mills; Prince Albert, 3 mills.

Purchasing Agents:

Corner 22nd and Centre Avenue,

GENTLEMEN:

CHICAGO, October 12th, 1901.

Preparatory to increasing our manufacturing interests at Vicksburg, Miss., we have decided to close out and wind up a number of our scattered yards in Mississippi and Arkansas. The stock consists of several million feet of all kinds of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, well seasoned and in good condition for immediate use. We propose to put a price on the above named material that will move it, and make a grade that will be an inducement to the purchaser.

Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO.