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# CANADA LUMBERMAN

WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XIII.  
NUMBER 7.

TORONTO, ONT., JULY, 1892

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR  
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Yours truly, H. G. TORREY.

NOTE.—Mr. Torrey is U.S. Assayer, and has been in U.S. Mint ser vice at New York for 30 years.

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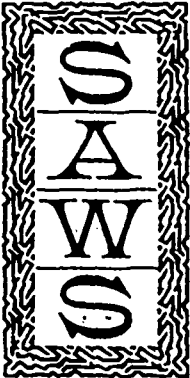
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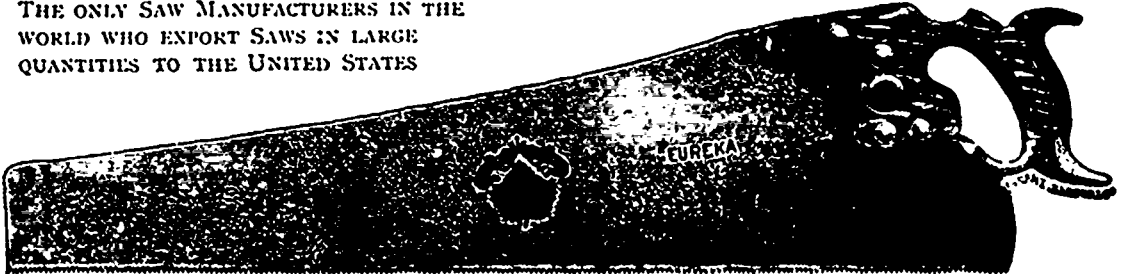
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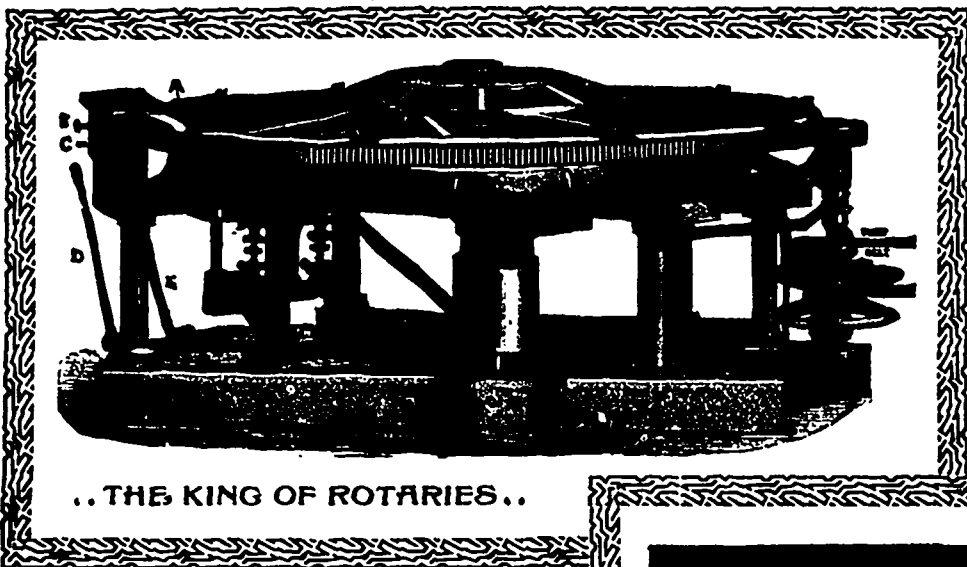
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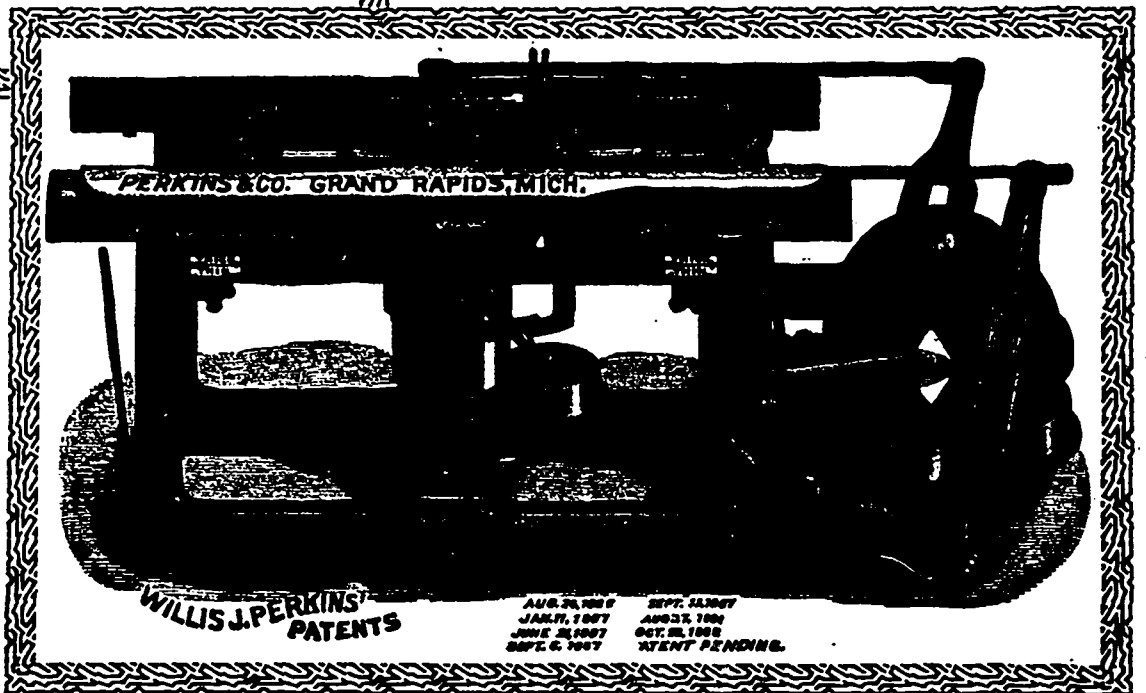
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## The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XIII.  
NUMBER 7.

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## BY THE WAY.

A DESPATCH from Saginaw, Mich., to the Detroit Free Press says: "Logs are coming in from Canada, several rafts having arrived. It is estimated that about 170,000,000 feet will come across the lake to Tawas and the Saginaw River this season. The Emery Lumber Co. will bring over 40,000,000 and the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co. 20,000,000; J. W. Howry & Sons 22,000,000, and Sibley & Bearinger 21,000,000 feet." We suppose that on the whole these figures come somewhat near what will show at the end of the season to be the actual facts. Mr. R. H. Roys, of the Saginaw Sash & Lumber Co., has said that his company and the Emery Lumber Co. together will raft 60,000,000 feet across, and this about agrees with one statement given above. In the Michigan letter of the LUMBERMAN last month McKean & Glover, of Bay City, who are interested in Canadian timber, placed the total at 130,000,000. Somewhere from 125,000,000 to 175,000,000 will likely turn out to be the correct export of Canadian logs for the year. It would help to a better understanding of the lumber situation if along with these export figures in logs there could also be furnished an estimate of the trade in sawn lumber between Canada and the States. Those without a knowledge of the whole situation must be expected to express regret that so large a quantity of the product of our forests is removed to a foreign country there to be manufactured by American workmen into lumber. They are not supposed to know possibly that the legislation, which permits of a trade deemed by some an injury to the country, at the same time creates an enlarged market for sawn lumber of a kind and quality hitherto a drug to the Canadian lumberman. The manufacture of the increased quantity of lumber needed to supply this demand has given an impetus to milling that would not otherwise exist. The rule is one that works two ways in this case.

The Ontario Government has recently brought out in pamphlet form, with illustrations, a comprehensive description of the soil, climate, products, agricultural capabilities and timber and mineral resources of the Rainy River district. The work embraces fifty-two pages, and is edited and compiled by Mr. Frank Yeighl, of the Crown Lands Department, who has done his work in creditable manner. The Rainy River territory abounds in valuable timber, embracing pine, poplar, birch, basswood, oak, elm and soft maple, balm of Gilead, spruce, cedar and tamarac. On the banks of the Seine and other rivers flowing into Rainy Lake there is a very-large growth of red and white pine. Seven large sawmills are located at Rat Portage, Norman and Keewatin, having a united capacity of 100,000,000 feet board measure a year. Besides these there are four other sawmills on Rainy River and Rainy Lake. It is estimated that there are two million dollars invested in these eleven mills, their combined annual product reaching four million dollars, and employment is furnished during the season to over two thousand men.

The Quebec Legislature is moving on the lines of the Lumberman's Lien Act of the Ontario Government, passed two sessions ago. Mr. Panneton has introduced a bill which provides that: "Every person engaging himself either by agreement in writing or otherwise to cut and manufacture timber, or to draw it out of the forest, or to float, raft or bring it down rivers and streams, has, for securing his wages or salary, in preference to all other creditors, a first privilege upon all other timber belonging to the person for whom he worked, and if he worked for a contractor, sub-contractor or foreman, upon all the timber belonging to the person in whose service

such contractor, sub-contractor or foreman were." The introduction of the measure provoked a long and lively debate, taking the thoughts of our lower province lawmakers for a time from the troubles of the State to the worries and difficulties that beset some of the lowliest of their people. Similar objections to those urged against the Ontario Bill were raised against Mr. Panneton's proposals. Mr. Cooke contended that it would prove prejudicial to the lumber industry, one of the most important in the province. The rights of the workmen were championed by Mr. Fitzpatrick, who made the point that the lumbermen were the only class of workmen who were not now protected by the law by a lien on the product of their labor. Legislation which may disturb important commercial interests needs to be touched with care, but it cannot be said that the experience in this province has as yet shown any of the ill effects on trade that were anticipated. Quebec will likely adopt the measure.

One of the most extensive lumber and sawmill transfers that has taken place in Canada for many years was completed at Ottawa a week ago. The contracting parties were the executors of the late James Maclaren and the firm of W. C. Edwards & Co. The latter purchased all the property owned by the late James Maclaren, at New Edinburgh, including the sawmill site, the island, the several piling grounds, the right of water power of the Rideau Falls and everything else pertaining to that property, with immediate possession. In addition to this the firm of W. C. Edwards & Co. purchased the whole of the Maclaren timber limits on the Gatineau, Lievre, Du Moines and Temiscamingue, comprising nearly 300 square miles of timber limits. On both the vendors' and the purchaser's sides the price is retained as an inviolable secret. It is understood that Messrs. Edwards & Co. will rebuild and run the New Edinburgh mills, using for this purpose the timber from the newly-acquired limits. The success that had always attended the lumber operations of the late James Maclaren is familiar to every LUMBERMAN reader. W. C. Edwards & Co. are successful lumbermen of Rockland, Que., who will doubtless carry on to yet greater successes the newly-acquired property.

## LUMBER IN THE NEWER PROVINCES.

THE annual report of the Department of the Interior, recently laid before parliament, contains much information of interest concerning the lumber industry in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia. The total revenue from the Winnipeg office on account of timber, mineral and grazing lands amounted to \$34,855, being a decrease of \$3,200 as compared with the previous year. The price of lumber within the Winnipeg agency varies from \$9 to \$19 a thousand, board measure, according to the quality and kind of the lumber. There are twenty-two mills in operation within the agency cutting under government license. The revenue received from the British Columbia crown timber agency during the last year was \$45,994, an increase of \$509. Of the amount collected the sum of \$19,275 has been received for bonuses of berths put up to public competition. The total area acquired was about 205 square miles, averaging a bonus of \$94 a square mile. The total quantity of lumber manufactured for the year amounted to 30,597,439 feet, as compared with 13,546,943 feet for last year, and sold at the rate of \$9 to \$19 a thousand. There are fourteen mills within the agency cutting timber under license from the Dominion Government.

The total amount of dues collected with the Calgary agency during the year amounted to \$11,906, being an increase of \$3,693. The price of lumber at Calgary was from \$12 to \$18, at Cochrane, \$16, at Fort MacLeod,

\$17 to \$40, and at Cypress Hill, \$10. Ten sawmills were operating within this agency last year under government license, and several portable mills under permit. The total amount of dues collected within the Edmonton agency was \$6,567, being an increase of \$1,592, as compared with the previous year. The price of lumber at Edmonton during the year was \$10 to \$20 a thousand feet. The agent reports three sawmills in operation within his agency. The total amount of dues collected within the Prince Albert agency was \$6,124, being a decrease of \$1,237, as compared with the previous year. Lumber sold at Prince Albert from \$20 to \$42 a thousand. There is only one sawmill in this agency cutting timber under license, namely, the one at Prince Albert erected by Moore & MacDowall in 1876. There are, however, several sawmills at Prince Albert and Battlefield cutting timber under permit. Sawmill returns received at the head office give the following quantities of building material as having been manufactured and sold during the year within the five agencies:—

	Manufactured	Sold
Sawn lumber.....	52,530,530	50,749,240
Shingles.....	4,797,000	3,948,216
Lath.....	967,350	1,200,200

Ninety-two licenses to cut timber over a total area of 2,435,66 square miles were issued during this year. The area licensed in the province of Manitoba, the three provincial territorial districts, and on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia are as follows:—Manitoba, 569 miles, Alberta, 1,435, Assiniboia, 59, Saskatchewan, 197, British Columbia, 172.

## SUBSTITUTES FOR LUMBER.

THERE is not nearly so much talked and written now about the various substitutes—paper, straw, sawdust, bark, etc.—for lumber as there were a few years ago. An enthusiastic inventor of some paper or straw composition once could get the ear of a newspaper reporter, get his ideas dressed up in choice language and embellished by the reporter's active, but untrained, imagination, and the article would go the rounds of the press, sometimes being copied into the trade press, and be accepted by a great many as an invention that would supercede lumber. Only a few years ago the most extravagant claims were made in regard to straw lumber. It could be sawed, planed, or worked any way just as lumber is. As a matter of fact it was manufactured and put on the market and sold. A few floors were laid of it but they proved utterly worthless in a short while. Wetting caused unsightly blisters which soon developed into uneven places and holes. Another genius proposed to make buggies of paper that would be lighter, stronger, cheaper, and in every way superior to those made of wood. But the paper buggy has not materialized yet, and if it ever does it will soon go to join the straw floor.

Many of these wild ideas about paper as a substitute for wood, and even iron, grew out of the success of what is called a paper car wheel, ignoring the fact that there is very little paper used in a paper car wheel, and what there is, acts only in a supplementary manner to support the iron and steel parts and afford a slight degree of elasticity. The so-called paper roofing furnishes only the ground or body for other water-proof materials.

For the uses to which lumber is usually applied no substitute except iron is likely to come into use to an extent to perceptibly affect the lumber trade. Lumber will still be used in increasing quantities and will probably never be lower in price than at present.

Owing to pressure of other matter the usual "Character Sketch" and portrait is omitted from this month's LUMBERMAN.

## A SERMON IN A SAWMILL.

BY REV. D. R. MILLER.

WAAAL, Squire, I see yer runnin' of yer sawmill right along, Rippin' off yer slabs an' scannin' to the same old pleasin' song; An' the crick still keeps a rushin' on the noisy water-wheel, An' goes dancin' down the tail-race to a new Virginny reel, Yer a-pilin' up yer lumber, an' yer sawdust, too, I see, But the buzzin' of the sawmill is the ruin of the tree, An' I'm goin' to preach a sermon while yer greasin' up the cogs, For ter keep the saw a-runnin' thro' yer old sawlogs.

I have heerd yer say, frien' Will'am, that this cruel liquor trade Is a necessary business, an' it never can be stayed; But I'm here ter tell yer, Will'am, that no matter what yer think, The vile business cannot flourish 'ceptin' someone buys the drink, An' as sartin' as you've got ter have some logs to run yer mill, Jes' so sartin' must these liquor men have boys ter fill the till, An' we bring the human timber, an' they saw it up, yer see, Until by and by we're minus both the timber and the tree!

O, ther' is a sort o' hummin' which I know yer loves to hear, When the slabs are fallin' that way an' the lath's a-pilin' here, When the lumber's movin' out and an' the cash's a-comin' in, An' when everything's a-prosperin' an' times is good ag'in, Ah! but when the dives be hummin' an' the wheels of sin go round, There's a splendid lot of fellows that I know are being ground, You're a-slashin' down the forest, but they're slashin' down our joys, An' the rushin' of the business is the ruin of the boys.

O, that buzzin' saw o' ruin keeps a thrummin' right along, It's a-tearin' thro' the helpless an' it's tearin' thro' the strong, An' the sawdust that is fallin' is the tears an' blood an' woe, Droppin', droppin' in the waters that's a-surgin' down below, But the mill-wheels still keep thrummin', an' the slabs are flyin' free, An' the dust of blood has fallen till it's sprinkled you an' me, An' our boys are droppin' deathward like yer forests on the hills, But we still keep up the timber for the runnin' o' the mills.

You can saw yer logs, frien' Will'am, so that when the work is done They are worth far more in money than afore the work begun, But for every gash these liquor fellows make upon our boys, There's a blood-red gash o' ruin thro' our own domestic joys, An' we're all a-stainin' back of 'em, an' helpin' 'em along, An' a-savin' liquor lallots to perpetuate the wrong, For I tell yer it's the voter that manipulates the saw, When he regulates the business with his tax or license law.

Yes, the party wins by voters, an' the winners make the law, An' the law is the machinery that agitates the saw, An' this peerless Christian nation, with a heart as hard as steel, Takes the dealers' cash and turns the rushin' water on the wheel, Then all the mills go buzzin', and the tears begin ter flow, An' the homes begin ter crumble, an' the land is full of woe; But I tell yer all the sufferin' an' sorrow that we feel, Is because the Christian voter stands himself beside the wheel.

## HOW TO BURN SAWDUST ON COMMON GRATES.

THERE are many sawmills that haul off their sawdust and haul back wood to steam their boilers with, thereby doubling the cost of their steam, when if they were to burn their sawdust for fuel they would save the expense of hauling it off and render the cost of their steam only that of putting the dust into their furnaces. Generally all this expense is incurred simply for the reason they have no sawdust grates. If these mills will daily put a small quantity of sand in their dust it will form a substance resembling pottery on their grates that will answer admirably for sawdust grates. This substance will be full of perforations, thus allowing the air to circulate through it, just as it does through grates, and when cold it is very brittle. Every morning it should be broken up, and a portion of it removed from the grates, leaving only enough on them to barely cover them over, and with heavy steaming it sometimes becomes so thick that it is necessary to remove a portion of it at noon. In burning sawdust mix no slabs or other large fuel with it. Burnt alone it is the best fuel that a pine lumber sawmill produces. To burn sawdust in small furnaces a blower in the smoke-stack is indispensable.

## CORK FORESTS.

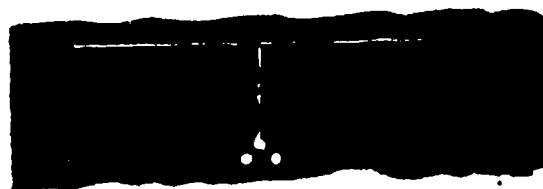
CORK-GROWING in Spain and Portugal is an extremely precarious business, and it demands considerable capital. Only the other day a man in New York City was seeking a partner with \$100,000 to put into a cork forest in Spain, with a lease of 150 years. The bark is cut only once in ten years, but as the forests are very large the grower manages to obtain an annual crop. Crude cork comes over to America in great bales weighing from 175 to 225 pounds each. The heat to which it is subjected in order to flatten out its curves also drives out most of the insects, such as one would naturally expect to find in bark. As cork is too light to form a cargo of itself, the cork-carrying vessels also bring oil, olives, wine and heavy merchandise of various sorts.

T. W. Kerr, Ladner's, B.C.: Well pleased with LUMBERMAN. A very valuable and useful paper. Eli page is good.

## BAND SAW PRACTICE.

BY J. H. MINER.

WHEN a saw fractures in the centre there may be something wrong besides the filer's work. If a saw is adjusted so that the edges will not crack, and is run too open in the centre, it will, in the course of time, crack from unusual vibration. The centre of the saw forms a convex from over the wheels to an extent that will produce a greater bend in the centre than on the edges. The general result of a saw too open is a fractured edge. Saws that are not kept true will crack in the centre by the friction of such parts against the metal lining of the guide. In nearly all cases of fracture in the centre it will be found that the surface is hardened, and often so hardened that a file will hardly take it. A saw seldom cracks from the side. The crack is most prominent on the outside. Saws that are watched closely and have the surface dressed or ground off with a piece of soft emery, can prevent this. A test with the file will reveal whether such spots are removed. The dressing can be done while the saw is in motion on the mill. To arrest a crack filers differ. Some use a chisel and mark the saw parallel on both sides. Whether or not this is reliable I do not know. I have found out from experience that a crack punched as per the accompanying cut will not extend, and I think this is what is wanted:—



If the crack has extended no deeper than in the illustration, it will wear out. I have run cracks one and one-half for months. Great care must be taken to punch the saw well on both sides. The advantage of this equalateral triangle punching is that the divergence is not confined to one point, but to an angle which prevents the crack extending. Saws often crack in the braze. This is from two causes, viz.: A bad braze or distorted tension. There are many intricate parts about a well stuck braze that causes it to mysteriously crack. The greatest trouble with the saw fracturing in the centre is from bad hammering, and getting a saw full of lumps, which undergo an undue strain over the wheels, similar to the accumulation of gum spots on the wheels. A true saw rightly tensioned runs without tremor in itself. The mill may cause a vibration which it ought not to have, but it does not affect the saw as lumps do. It is not understood that a saw is cracked when it seems lumpy. Often a saw is found perfectly straight and flat as far as the full spots can be divided, but the straight edge shows many full places which the filer does not consider, simply for the reason that he does not believe this work will always better the case.

## STEAM FOR THE SAWMILL.

STEAM in most sawmill plants, whether they be large or small, is an important question. On account of the nature of the fuel, which is, and always will be, green sawdust, its generation is of no small matter. The question first to be considered is sufficient boiler capacity, which in the average mill cutting lumber, lath and shingles, can be figured as follows: With two flue boilers, twenty-two square feet of heating surface for every thousand feet of lumber cut in a day of eleven hours. With tubular boilers it requires more, or thirty-four feet for the same amount of work. These figures are based on using the ordinary slide valve engines with steam feed edgers, trimmers, shingle mill, etc. The smokestack area should be one-third greater than the total combined flue area of all the boilers, and ninety to one hundred feet high. Any higher than that is useless, for it will not increase the draft to any perceptible extent. Where there is sufficient amount of sawdust when fed with conveyors to supply all the boilers the grates should be five feet long and placed twenty inches from the bottom of the boiler. It is immaterial whether they are set level or inclining. Ten inches back of the grates start the bridge wall, build it up to within ten inches of the boiler inclining at an angle of

forty-five degrees. Do not leave a large combustion chamber back of the bridge wall. You are not burning coal but sawdust, so fill it up to twelve inches or so from the bottom of the boiler. Have the return large and free, with doors to remove the ashes as they accumulate, for steam can never be made where the return space is filled with ashes to within a few inches of the boiler, as is often seen obstructing the free passage of air.

Feed the sawdust a little forward of the centre of the grates, for the draft has a tendency to draw it back. See that the fires are regulated properly with the feed slides in the conveyor, so that the proper amount is fed through, as it burns away on the grates below. Never allow the fires to get too high or too low. Drill peek holes one inch in diameter through the front, and by looking through you can look in, if the fire shows a nice bright color it is properly supplied and the heat will be intense almost to the point of melting the iron. But if darkish smoking or throwing many sparks, you can be sure the foreman has been negligent in feeding too slow or too fast, which will depress the steam as nothing else will. In the smaller mills, where slabs entirely are used for fuel, the grates should not be over three feet long, with the bridge wall built up two feet back of the grates. This will give a large fire room, the air passing up through the grates at the front thence back through the fuel, giving as quick a combustion for slabs as it is possible to make.

Never use eight foot grates, for it is an utter impossibility to keep them covered with fuel and you will never have steam with cold air passing through the grates. The most successful as well as economical way, barring first cost, for complete plants having sawmill, planing mill, kilns, etc., is to have one main boiler house placed near the sawmill. For there they must get their largest supply of fuel. There conduct the steam through pipes to the planing mill, etc., which can be very cheaply done by conveying the pipe overhead on posts placed twenty or twenty-five feet apart as follows: Drive two piles eight or ten inches apart, flatten the insides to fit the post, which is placed between them and two strong bolts passed through. Nail a cross piece on the post where you want the pipe and properly brace.

The box is made by spiking together two by twelve breaking joints. When the pipe is laid, and raised two inches from the bottom of the box, fill up and pack well around the pipe a mixture made of slacked lime and sawdust (made into a mortar as you would for plastering), which is a good non-conductor free from the danger of fire and at a very low cost. A pipe thus treated condenses but very little steam.

Blow the shavings through metallic pipe from the planing mill to the shaving vault in front of the boilers. By having the boilers arranged in batteries having one battery of just sufficient capacity to run the planing mill at such times as the sawmill may not be running, the expense for steam will be at the minimum.

Use a cyclone dust extractor set on the roof directly over the sawdust conveyor and spout down into it, and make a connecting branch to the main shaving pipe. At the connection have a valve or switch connected with ropes running down to the fire room. Then the shavings can be at will either run into the shaving vaults to be used for raising steam running kilns nights, etc., or switched off through cyclone and mixed with the sawdust feeding to the boilers, as the condition of steam requires. And it will astonish you how quick the boilers will respond with more steam when a little shavings are mixed with the sawdust feeding in.

Arched ovens such as are used in tanneries for burning spent tan bark built on in front of the boilers are cleaner with less danger of fire, and will give better results than the usual way of feeding with spouts between the boilers. As the brickwork soon gets red hot instantly igniting the sawdust as it strikes the grates, combustion is consequently more positive and complete.

## BALES OF SAWDUST.

A CURIOUS and profitable business has grown up in the Maine woods about the sawmills in the utilizing of the immense quantities of sawdust by compression. Thousands of tons of sawdust are pressed into compact blocks and bales, and in this form is finding a ready market for kindling and fuel in eastern cities.

**VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.**

**Spools and Shoe Pegs.**

Large quantities of birch timber are consumed annually in the manufacture of spools and shoe pegs. Both articles rank among the smallest of our small wares, but, like the common pin, they find a large consumption everywhere. The larger quantities of these articles are manufactured in Maine and to some extent in the province of New Brunswick, for it is in these parts that birch is principally found. The white birch logs are sawn into strips four feet long, and from one to two inches long and of the same thickness. These strips are sent to the spool factories where they are quickly worked into spools by most ingenious labor-saving machinery. The strips of white birch are fed into one machine, and they are not touched, in fact they are hardly seen again, until the spools, all finished for market except polishing, drop out by the bushel from another machine several rods away from where the strips started in. The spools get their gloss by being rapidly revolved in barrels by machinery, the polishing resulting from the contact of the spools in the barrel. Maple is used largely in the manufacture of shoe-pegs, although white birch is used at some factories. Shoe-pegs are sold by the bushel, and are worth all the way from three shillings to one dollar a bushel, according to quality. More than \$150,000 was received by Maine shoe-peg factories last year for goods.

**Present-Day Progress.**

With the progress that is made in mechanical arts, and none the less so in every department of life, it is not surprising to find improvements in methods of transportation equally far forward. In fact, when we cast our memories back to the days of the stage coach in our own country, or travel in imagination to suffering Russia, where only the most primitive methods of locomotion are known— one actual cause of the present terrible distress and then study the railway and canal systems of this continent to-day, we are inclined to think that nowhere else has progress been more advanced than in the one line of transportation. Coming to an item of detail affecting the lumbering industries, we are just now witnessing an important change of methods in this respect. Only a few years ago, within the memory of most lumbermen, the man who would suggest railroading logs from the pineries to the mills would have been looked upon as verging on insanity. To-day the business in Michigan is so enormous that the capacity of the Michigan Central railroad has been overtaxed to such an extent that the company has been obliged to hire locomotives from other roads to meet the demands made on it on the Mackinac division, and consequently an order for twenty locomotives given a short time since, has been changed to thirty. The man who haunts the corner grocery and out of the volubility of his own emptiness talks as if he knew everything, is apt to find himself sadly left as he gets out into the light. Verily, it doth not yet appear what we shall know.

**Machines Well Placed.**

A machine may not be able to speak, but a writer in *The Tradesman* is of the opinion, evidently, that it has a choice of company, and knows the good from the bad. "Almost any machine," he says, "will behave better in a good place than if hidden in a slush-hole under piles of dirt and rubbish. The feed cones of a certain wood-working machine were located in a little 'dog-hole' underneath the engine-room floor, and a man to get at them had to 'walk in on his back, and crawl out on his belly.' The cones gave all manner of trouble. When it seemed as if nothing else could possibly happen then the belt would let go or turn inside out against the guide forks, or the lacing would give out, or a cone get loose, just for variety. It kept the mechanic busy about all the time looking after these cones. Finally, new arrangements were made, and a little room built expressly for these cones. The room had a nice skylight and a bricked-up pit wherein the cones were in full view. A railing was built around the pit, a nice staircase led thereto, and these same old cones and same old belt ran six whole months without breaking or giving the least trouble. I might get up a moral that clutches and speed

cones work the best when they are placed in good wholesome locations, but the 'live' millwright has found that out long ago, and he doesn't build low, cramped-up wheel rooms and mills any more—if he can prevail on the owner to let the millwright have his own way, the better way. He tries to make plenty of room for twice as much machinery as he ever expects to put into the mill, and thus he keeps all the friction clutches 'good natured' and the workmen ditto."

**More Strange Finds.**

We talk of the nine lives of a cat, and some wonderful stories are told of feline endurance. A few days ago the *Toronto press* told of a cat that had been discovered in the drain box of a sewer, where it had been embedded beneath several feet of earth for not less than three weeks without food or air. When set free, however, it did not take pussy long to recover her usual vivacity and playfulness. The following stories from *London Tid-Bits* tell of two specimens of the toad and frog species whose ability to exist on less than Dr. Tanner's diet leaves the family cat a long way behind in the race. What is printed by our English contemporary supplements nicely the stories printed in the *LUMBERMAN* at different times telling of the curiosities found inside of trees: "In some strangely shaped fossil trees accidentally dug out of a stone quarry were found treasured up the petrified-looking bodies of reptiles, birds, bats and such small deer—which had thus been honored by preservation in massive mausoleums. When cutting open the trunk of an elm a live toad was found lying concealed about three feet from the root. It skipped away very alertly, yet, we are told, no tree was more sound, nor could any aperture be discovered through which the little captive could have penetrated. It is supposed that the spawn from which it originated must have accidentally been treasured up in the tree from the first moment of its vegetation. In like manner, while some men were squaring the trunk of an oak they had just felled, they suddenly started back in astonishment on seeing a hideous frog, about the size of a large pullet's egg, encrusted in the tree four inches in from the bark and fifteen feet from the root. Though mangled by the axe, the creature still moved, but it appeared old, thin and decrepit. As in other cases, a careful examination revealed no entrance to its prison house."

**The Lumber Scalper.**

Scalping and scamping are not unknown in different trades. We do not know but that it is a trick of all trades to scamp in work so that the loss in profits, that is often a result of present-day competition, may in a measure be leveled up. Perhaps the term "scamping" is more properly applicable to these methods than "scalping," though both transactions are none the less dishonest. They lack even the extenuating element that led to the suggestion in early English days to remove a penny's worth of silver from the current English shilling and still call it a shilling. The suggestion then was made in ignorance of the true principles of political economy, which requires that value be represented by value, and a more thorough knowledge of the science made the blunder clear. It will hardly be claimed, however, that the contractor who makes his profits out of spurious material and incompetent workmanship, when the opposite is called for in his specifications, does so out of the simplicity of his heart, believing all the time that logically and morally he is doing the correct thing. A lumber contemporary has taken the term "scalping" and applied it specifically to certain transactions in lumber. Appeal is made to the *Century dictionary* for an official interpretation of "scalping," and is given thus:—"Scalper, n.—One who scalps, or takes a scalp; one who sells at less than official or recognized rates; specifically, a dealer in railway and other tickets who shares his profits with his customer, or who purchases unused tickets and coupons at cheap rates, and sells them at a slight advance, but for less than the official price." The *Timberman*, the journal referred to, then goes on to say:—"There are some things in the *Century* definitions that are suggestive of the lumber scalper—he not infrequently takes the scalp of his consignor, and he has to sell at less than the recognized rate—but it is assumed that the scalper first buys, and

then sells at a slight advance. That is not the way with the lumber member of the genus. He never buys. If he would the objection to him would be largely removed, for the little dealer who has happened to buy cheap and is content to sell at a slight advance, even if under the market, is merely a nuisance to be endured with as much equanimity as possible. The lumber scalper first sells something he hasn't got and often doesn't know where to get—and then tries to buy at a low enough price so there will be margin enough to pay his postage, boarding house and laundry bills—assuming that he ever pays them. He has no investment, no office, no money (and needs none, takes no risk—the seller does that), and is merely a demoralizing element in a reputable business without any decent prompt to himself or to any one else, for the man he sells to usually is cheated on grades and measure, and the man he buys from can whistle for his pay if anything goes wrong—or the scalper goes wrong, which he does in numerous instances. Poverty is no crime, but it should not seek credit under the pretence of wealth. The lumber scalper is the clerk or inspector who tries of earning an honest living and turns confidence man. He may think he has honest intentions, but he is on the wrong basis. If the *Timberman* were to make a dictionary it would define "scalper" in the lumber sense, about as follows: Scalper, n.—One who sells to a sucker lumber he doesn't own, and then finds another sucker to trust him with the goods."

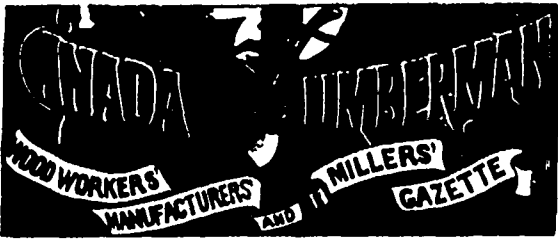
**BITS OF EXPERIENCE.**

HAVING occasion to grind a saw to-day, says a writer in the *Sawmill Gazette*, the thought came: "What a difference from the way I filed the first saw I ever tried to sharpen." I nearly wrote "put in order," but that would not fit, for it was in anything but order when I presented it for inspection. When the writer was fifteen years old he was employed by a carpenter to assist in rebuilding an old house, with the understanding that if he proved "docile," or in other words, showed any hopes of becoming a good workman, he should have steady work and be advanced as his ability would warrant. But for quite a while he evidently had a much greater capacity for finding iron in the old material being worked over than anything else, and it was a very poor day when the saw did not require filing at least twice, while the time put in over the grindstone crank, to have the hand-axe and chisels ground, makes his back ache to even think of.

The old gentleman, Mr. S., had not forgotten that he was once a boy himself, and was very patient. But one day he concluded that possibly it would lessen the number of nails found by the saw if the one using it had to keep it in order, more especially as it was but a few minutes after filing when the saw was brought up with the points all gone, having had a full stroke, and very likely with a "rider," across a ten-penny nail. So, going to his chest, he procured the saw-set, a flat file and a three-cornered file; but instead of proceeding to file the saw he gave them to me and said: "You are pretty good at dulling, now let's see how you are at sharpening." "I don't know how to file a saw." "Well, I guess you do not; but you will never be able to tell until you try, and you can't learn any younger than you are now," and turned to his own work, leaving me with the tools, which I concluded to use.

I set the saw first, and if the blade had been as hard in temper as many I have seen since, possibly I would have had to re-tooth it; as it was the teeth were reduced in thickness as well as turned pretty well out on the sides of the saw. After setting, the thought came that the flat file was to be used to joint, so it was used vigorously, though with no thought as to whether a saw would work best with a full or hollow front; my recollection is that one was rather on the hollow, if not "holler," which it certainly did when I got at it with the other file, which was pressed well down and pushed and pulled (when the handle did not come off) several times across each notch in the saw, the side filed first getting the most, so when the saw was turned but little was required to bring the teeth to a point.

Thomas Gibson, Wrocteter, Ont.:—We think a great deal of *CANADA LUMBERMAN*, and from a sawmiller's standpoint see nothing to excel it.



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J. S. ROBERTSON, EDITOR.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests 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 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 on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an 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 affecting 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 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four 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.

BANK OPINION.

It is doubtful if in any other way the financial situation throughout the country is more clearly and correctly focused than by means of the reports and addresses of our leading bankers, which usually come along about this time of the year.

Sir Donald A. Smith, president, and Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager, of the Bank of Montreal, each delivered instructive addresses at the annual meeting of this bank, held on June 6. The occasion was the 74th annual meeting of the leading monetary institution of the Dominion. Illustrative not alone of the growth of the business of the bank, but also of the commerce of the country, for the two in this case go hand in hand, the president drew a contrast between the transactions of the bank in its early years, and those of to-day. In 1817 its capital was \$350,000, and as there was no other bank in the country at that time this represented the entire banking capital of Canada, where at present the capital of the banks doing business in Montreal alone is upwards of \$50,000,000. The capital of the Bank of Montreal is now \$12,000,000, with a rest of fifty per cent., or \$6,000,000.

The growth of the commerce of the Dominion during these years, and more particularly the past twenty-five years, is shown in a comparison of the imports and exports of this period, some interesting figures on this line being furnished by Sir Donald. In 1868 the total value of our foreign trade was \$131,027,532. It has not always maintained an easy level, fluctuating more or less at times. The trade returns, however, for the fiscal year, ending April 30, show an extraordinary development as contrasted with the preceding year, the figures of the export trade being, 1891, \$77,452,314, and 1892, \$88,435,793, and this notwithstanding the McKinley Bill. So with the shipping. The month of May just closed shows an inward tonnage in the port of Montreal of 174,000 tons, against 132,615 tons in '91 and 157,000 tons in '90, or 17,000 tons more than in May, '90, which

was the largest previous record. Throughout the entire address President Smith takes a hopeful view of the business situation, believing there are great things ahead for this Dominion.

Hardly running in parallel lines with this view is the opinion expressed by General Manager Clouston, but his remarks are none the less wholesome, even though in contrast with those of the president, decidedly pessimistic. Better times were expected when it was known beyond peradventure that the country had been favored with an exceptionally fine harvest, but Mr. Clouston says "we have experienced as dull, if not a duller, year than those preceding." The explanation of these hard times is attributed to the fact that farmers used what money was realized from the sale of grain for the payment of obligations due the loan associations, implement manufacturers and others. The residue of grain they have held in hopes of higher prices. "If, however," he says, "as it is supposed, there is still a considerable amount of grain in the farmers' hands, we are undoubtedly on a better and more assured basis, and with anything like a good harvest we may reasonably hope for some improvement in the future." Albeit, conditions would have been improved if the farmers had sold their grain earlier in the season instead of holding for higher prices, which have not been, or seem likely to be, realized, whilst the grain is suffering, in the opinion of those competent to judge, a depreciation of fully twenty per cent. from storage and attendant causes.

The deposits of the bank have increased largely during the year. In fact there has been, and is now, no lack of money in the country, but as Mr. Clouston remarks: "Cheap money is not an unmixed good, and is often a sign, as in the present case, of general distrust, and a widespread and far-reaching inactivity in business." The weak side of business in Canada to-day is the hesitancy exhibited, by those who have the money, to invest it in commercial undertakings. The general manager of the Bank of Toronto touched on the same matter in his annual address when he said: "The most conspicuous feature in the financial situation throughout the world has been the continual accumulation of unemployed money, which has been accompanied by a state of heaviness in general business, and an absence of new outlets for capital." And in this country, the Toronto manager goes on to say, this feature has "markedly characterized the business situation."

The one important article of confidence is what is most required to give healthfulness and tone to the commercial situation.

THE QUESTION OF MARKET CENTRES.

It is contended that if the yard system in lumber is made to supplement the commission man, or buying direct from the mills, that in a short time an undesirable monopoly would be created. Is this so? Doubtless it is a possibility, for concentration of trade in a few hands not unfrequently leads to a combination for the purpose of advancing prices. Almost every branch of trade has experienced the ill effects of these combinations. The grocer has a sugar combine to fight, and the dry goods man a monopoly in cottons or woollens.

The nature of the lumber trade is such that combines on parallel lines to those of other trades is rather problematical. A grocer sells teas, sugars, spices and a score or more of articles the output of distinct and different manufacturers. So with the dealer in dry-goods, and other merchants trading in general commodities. A combine in some particular and leading line of the catalogue is not unworkable.

With the lumberman it is hardly the same. He sells only the one line of goods; there will be different kinds and classes of lumber, but not in anyone of these would a combine be practicable in the sense that it is possible with sugar or cottons. It might be expected, as the trade would resolve itself into fewer hands, that a greater uniformity of price would be the rule and that these prices would be firmer than when everyone is paddling his own canoe. This could not be deemed an unmixed evil. Carried to unreasonable lengths its baneful effects would be as condemnable as those of any other combine. But a union of business men, not to unduly increase prices, but to prevent what is too often ruinous cutting, is a condition to be sought for in every business.

In buying direct from the mills or through the commission man the dealer is but following in some respects the trend of business in other lines. As we pointed out last month, the practice is surrounded with certain risks and drawbacks; yet it is carrying out the principle which in other departments of commerce makes each man a direct importer and saves him money by cutting out the profit of the middleman. The millmen in a good measure encourage this method of business, as they, rightly or wrongly, argue that the profit charged by the wholesaler is a profit which it is better for them to retain and divide up with the dealer who buys direct.

There is this, too, about the custom, that the small millman, who must sell his cut, finds that he is more likely to do business direct than through a jobber. And we have enough millmen to make competition among them about as lively as one would want to see it anywhere.

Perhaps this is turning sound business methods topsy-turvy, and is a violation of every principle of political economy. With the keenness of business to-day the closest regard is not given to the principles of Adam Smith, Bastiat, Walker, Mill, Carey, Perry, or any school of economists, past or present.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. GEORGE HILLIARD, ex-M.P., a well-known lumberman, died at his residence in Peterboro on 23rd June. The deceased was a son of Christopher Hilliard, an officer of the British army, who served under the Duke of Wellington, and was all through the Peninsular war. He was born in Dundas county in 1827 and came to Peterboro in 1847. In 1862 he entered the lumber trade, purchasing a sawmill, which is now within the corporation of the town of Peterboro. He has also been engaged in flour milling and was interested in a woolen mill. He was a Conservative in politics, and in 1878 was elected for the House of Commons, and re-elected in 1882. He declined a third nomination. He was a prominent member of the church. His death is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

THE loggers of British Columbia have for some time been agitating for the appointment of a Government scaler. They had hoped that action would have been taken so that the difficulties, that they allege meet them in their work, would have been escaped this season. But nothing has been done. The complaint, as given by a Vancouver paper, is this: "A man gets a boom of logs ready at some given point. He scales them there as accurately as it is possible to scale them, making due allowance for bark, shaken timber and general waste, according to the accepted rule on the coast. When he comes down here and tells the millmen that he has so many feet to dispose of, if they agree to take the quantity he has for disposal they hire to him the requisite number of boom-chains at a certain figure, according to the regular rates. They also agree to send a steamboat up to the place where the boom is lying to bring it down. After the logs arrive they have, of course, to be scaled by the millscaler, whose estimate of the number of feet in the boom almost invariably turns out to be a good deal lower than that which was made by the owner of the boom. There is no appeal from his estimate, however, and the luckless boom owner is caught, as the phrase goes, in the crack of the door, and must either accept the price of his logs according to the said estimate or let them be where they are, besides paying for the use of the chains and for the towage. In the case of a poor man who has perhaps nothing but his boom to depend on, the result is inevitable. He has to take the price fixed by the millman, in order to pay the charges incurred. He has no recourse in law or otherwise, being entirely in the power of the party of the other part." This is the logger's side of the story, and relief he contends would be found in the government scaler, who could act impartially and fair to both parties. Our Vancouver contemporary adds that most of the millowners are strongly in favor of the appointment of the Government scaler and say that the sooner it is done the better for all parties. As the business is worked now, the millman who wishes to do an honest business is handicapped in the competition with those who practically steal their logs.



"I was just stopping to see your *modus operandi*," explained the visitor in the sawmill. "We ain't got any," apologized the sawyer. "I've been tryin' to git the boss to interduce some of the new-fangled inventions, but he says the old-fashioned way is good enough for him." Happily, however, the census of millowners who are content with the "old-fashioned way" is distressingly small.

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It cannot be charged that the LUMBERMAN is much given to talking shop. I am sure no advantage is taken in this page to "toot one's horn," and as little in any other part of the paper. Nor am I going to make a break now. But the following talk by a level-headed business man is just good enough to find a place here, and also to be gummied up in some conspicuous place on the desk of every business man. "The employer who conducts his business on the theory that it doesn't pay, and he can't afford to advertise," says this writer, "sets up his judgment in opposition to all the best business men in the world. With a few years' experience in conducting a small business on a few thousand dollars of capital, he assumes to know more than thousands of business men whose hourly transactions aggregate more than his do in a year, and who have made their millions by pursuing a course that he says does not pay. Such talk in the year 1892 may well be considered ridiculous, and it requires more than the average patience to discuss the position of whether advertising pays or not. His complacent self-conceit in assuming that he knows more than the whole business world is laughable, and reminds us of the man who proved the world doesn't revolve by placing a pumpkin on a stump and watching it all night, basing his calculations on the result. If advertising doesn't pay, why is it that the most successful business men believe in it?"

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In his annual address to the shareholders of the Merchants Bank, Mr. George Hague, the veteran manager, usually directs a part of his remarks to lumber affairs. With agencies widely scattered throughout the Dominion, and through them brought into intimate contact, no doubt, with many prominent lumbermen, his resume of the lumber situation must always command deserving consideration. In his address of a fortnight since Mr. Hague said: "Last year and the year before were years of heavy losses in the lumber trade—no new thing, by the way. Important failures took place both in Canada and England. (In one of these we were interested, but our securities brought us out with only a small loss). The reason of these failures was the common one of parties, on the strength of a good year's trade, plunging into enormous operations far beyond their means to carry through. Production has now been curtailed and most of the goods we are chopping this year will be sold to advantage. Sawn lumber has had an average year, and with the exception of the Toronto building trade, the general demand is good. This line of business requires not only a heavy capital to carry it on successfully, but also an extraordinary degree of vigilance. Multitudes of operations are carried on over widely extended tracts of country, and anything like an easy-going style of conducting business will infallibly lead to ruin. Bankers know this to their cost. Painful as it is to think of labor and money thrown away, it is always too true that it would have been better for the banks and many of their customers if millions of trees that have been cut down and sawn up had been left standing in the woods."

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If I were writing for a religious newspaper I might refer to June as a month of church courts, for nearly all our religious denominations, and we have not a few of them, hold their annual conferences, synods, assemblies and gatherings, under whatever name one will call them,

at this time of the year. But it is straight business that is talked in this page; and if the churches have been having their innings the business community, as represented in the annual bank meetings, have also been taking a turn at the bat. I have given you in another paragraph on this page some utterances of the manager of the Merchants Bank on the lumber situation. In that case a Montreal banker speaks. I am going to give here the words of Mr. B. E. Walker, manager of the Bank of Commerce, the leading bank in this province. Mr. Walker is a thorough-going business man and he has always manifested an interest in the natural wealth of Canada that gives extra importance to anything he may say touching our agricultural, mineral, or forest resources. Of lumber he says: "We have little that is not favorable to report of the lumber and timber trade. In the Ottawa district the pine timber manufactured was less than three million cubic feet, and adding thereto the stocks held over from previous years on account of the bad state of the trade, referred to in my remarks a year ago, the entire stock held for sale amounted to about five million cubic feet, a quantity considerably less than the yearly product of the seasons 1888-89 and 1889-90. For this there appears to be a satisfactory demand at good prices, so that it may be said that the timber trade has quite recovered its tone, a remarkable and gratifying change in a comparatively short time. In the Parry Sound and North Shore districts very little timber has been made, but there is an increase in the manufacture of deals, the trade in which has also improved considerably. Notwithstanding a slight increase in wages, and more than usual expense in driving owing to the late breaking up of the ice and low water, the bulk of the cut of logs will reach the mills in the Ottawa district, and at a reasonable cost. The cut, with the smaller amount than usual held over, makes a stock exceeding last year about ten per cent., but keeps well below the excessive production of 1887-88. The cut of logs elsewhere also somewhat exceeds that of 1890-91. There has been an excellent market with some advance in prices in the United States, and a partial revival of the trade with South America, apparently indicating a return very soon to the demand which existed before the financial troubles of the last few years. The home consumption is still unsatisfactory because of the decline in building operations. The consumption of pulp wood is increasing very rapidly, and in view of our well nigh inexhaustible supplies of spruce this is a trade which will soon, if it does not already, occupy a place of great importance among the industries of this province."

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A fortnight ago I spent an interesting half-hour in the office of the Ontario Lumber Co., in the Yonge St. Arcade, chatting with Mr. H. H. Cook. Mr. Cook knows the lumber situation from A to Z. It matters little at what point the interviewer may attack him, his intimate knowledge of conditions, local and general, present and past, renders his response ready and complete. "I consider," said he, "that for some years we have been selling lumber in Canada at altogether too close prices. For my part our company has preferred to hold its lumber rather than part with it at prices offering. Who is most to blame for these conditions perhaps it is difficult to say, and yet there are some greater sinners in this respect than others. The commission men are responsible for their share of the evil. I am liberal in my views of commercial affairs, as you may know, and would not desire to put a bridle on any man's methods of doing business, so long as these are conducted honestly and above board. But when commission men are ready, for the sake of making a few dollars at the time, to sell lumber at a mere trifle above cost, it becomes so demoralizing to legitimate business that I am disposed to kick vigorously. This is what commission men are doing. They have no yard, they have no mill, they have almost nothing at venture in their transactions. They are out to sell lumber for the money that is in it for the day, be that amount ever so small, and beyond that they have no interest in the trade. The millmen, too, are responsible for some part of the decline in prices. I can name good-sized concerns who are among the biggest sinners we have anywhere. They'll be sorry some day. Not by any means have we a tremendous pull on the American lumber market, as

some lumbermen would have us believe. Every year the yellow pine of the south is coming more directly into competition with Canadian pine. This is more particularly the case as the stocks of Michigan pine have become lessened. There can be no doubt that Michigan is fast losing her grip as a pine State. With negro labor they have a great advantage in the south over lumbermen at any other lumber centre. It is not possible for any other class of workmen to compete against them. Why, even the Chinese have no show. And it is not as mere laborers, doing only logging and the rougher work of lumbering, where the negro is used. They are taken into the mill and educated into the work of sawyers and general mill mechanics. And in these positions a very slight increase in wages is given them above what they were getting when engaged in the most primary work of the lumberman. So we must look upon the lumberman of the south as no insignificant competitor with the Canadian lumberman." A mention of tariff matters brought from Mr. Cook the straight reply that as a lumberman he was undoubtedly in favor of free trade. "How a Canadian lumberman can hold any other view I cannot understand. We have seldom had a better advertisement of Canadian lumber interests than that furnished in the attack made on the Bryan free lumber bill by the Northwestern Lumberman. I wrote the editor thanking him for the agitation. Scores of Americans who knew little or nothing of our great lumber resources, to-day realize what immense wealth we possess in the product of the forest. And many of these are now doing business in Canadian lumber."

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"The Redwood district of California," said an Ottawa gentleman who had made a tour of the lumber districts of that country, "is confined to the counties of Humboldt, Mendocino and Sonoma, only isolated clumps of trees being found outside of this tract. I visited Casper, where the timber handled is chiefly redwood. The streams flowing through the redwoods are small and can only be used for log-driving purposes when there is an abundance of rain during the winter season. As this frequently fails, most of the lumbermen have constructed short tramways from their limits to the mills and bring in the logs by rail instead of by water. A visit to a redwood camp is both novel and interesting to Canadians. We mount one of the trucks of a logging train, which consists of a locomotive and ten trucks, and off we go over a well constructed railway ten miles in length. The train rattles along at a speed that seems somewhat reckless to the uninitiated. Jughandle creek is crossed on a bridge 145 feet high and shortly after Mitchel creek runs beneath us, 100 feet below the level of the rails. The height of these bridges does not add to our sense of security, but we soon leave bridges behind and dashing through cuttings twenty to thirty feet in depth and around curves innumerable, we descend with a gradient of seventy feet to the mile to the level of the creek. There the railway terminates and a gang of fifty loggers are at work among the mighty redwoods. Felling the tree is an important part of the work and good fellers command the highest wages. Two men work on each tree, using saws twelve feet in length. It takes half a day to fell a good sized tree, say from six to eight feet through. The fellers are followed by other sets of men, who cut the tree into suitable lengths, usually from ten to twenty feet. Another gang does the barking. The bark is from three to five inches thick and sometimes even more than that. When barked the logs are rolled upon the skidways by means of jack-screws and then comes the work of hauling to the roll-ways. This is accomplished by a donkey engine with 900 feet of wire rope. We now proceed to the coast, a run of about an hour. Here watch the unloading of the logs and see them go thundering down the chute which conveys them to the mill pond, 100 feet or more to the level of the track. The lumber on leaving the mill is loaded on cars which are hauled to the cliff above by means of a stationary engine. It is then hauled on tramways to the piling ground by mules, which are used to a considerable extent throughout California instead of horses. The lumber is shipped chiefly to San Francisco and Los Angeles. The vessels are loaded by means of a chute lowered from the cliff by means of spars and tackle."



## MICHIGAN LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

CANADIAN logs are commencing to arrive on this side of the border. We may mention as already here a raft of 3,000,000 feet for the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Co., another for the Emery Lumber Co., and a third for Sibley & Bearinger. The two latter were billed for Tawas. John Welch, of Bay City, has contracted to cut 17,000,000 feet of Georgian Bay logs, brought over by the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Co. Hallenbeck & Gilbert have purchased an interest in these logs, and Mr. Gilbert will look after the sawing of them.

## BITS OF LUMBER.

The manufacture of spools from birch is developing into quite an industry at Alpena, Mich.

Saginaw lumbermen are after the scalp of the U.S. Senate because of an effort to take \$30,000 from the recommendation of the House Committee to appropriate \$100,000 for the improvements of the Saginaw River.

Dewitt C. Spaulding, the well-known lumberman of Grand Rapids, Mich., has recently sold his tract of hardwood timber lands in Cherry Grove township, near Cadillac, to William Gerber and Edward T. Merrill, of Reed City.

In a recent list of millionaires of this country the New York Tribune included twenty names, nearly all lumbermen, from Saginaw. Our lumbermen, out of their extreme modesty, coupled with a characteristic regard for hard facts, say that not more than three in the list could rightly qualify as millionaires.

D. A. Blodgett's pine, which amounts to upwards of 300,000,000 feet, said to be the largest continuous tract of pine now standing in Michigan, is to be cut at the Cummer sawmills in Cadillac. It will require at least eight years to cut this timber, and the monthly pay roll of the men employed therein will be about \$17,000.

No complaint can be made in this section of want of rain. It rained twenty-one days in May, and we have had our full share of the watery element this month. Logs are coming forward in good shape. Both the Tittabawassee Boom Co. and the Muskegon Boom Co. have experienced trouble from the rapidity with which the logs have been reaching them, and high water causing several serious jams of logs.

SAGINAW, Mich., June 22, 1892.

PICA.

## OTTAWA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

THE lumber season is now fully opened, and not for some years has the outlook of the Ottawa valley been more cheering. The fears of a month ago that large numbers of logs would be hung up because of the dry weather have in a large measure been removed by recent heavy rains. A number of shantymen who came down from the vicinity of the Madawaska and Kippewa river limits ten days ago are authority for the statement that with the exception of a few "drives" which were placed on some small creeks early in the season, all the logs would be brought to the Chaudiere without any great difficulty.

Mr. J. R. Booth has, counting his logs of last and this year's cut, not less than 1,000,000 pieces now in the water. These are on the Ottawa, Black, Amable du Font, Nesbings, Kippewa, Temiscamingue and several lesser streams and lakes. Such of these as will not be driven out from the lesser streams into the Ottawa will be boomed up in deep lakes so that the worm cannot touch or injure the timber, for if the logs are left on the shore in the sun or weeds they will become worm eaten and much injured. Ten band saws are now in operation in Booth's big mill.

## A VALUABLE RAFT.

One of the largest rafts that ever floated out of Ottawa is that owned by Mr. Robert Booth. This mass of timber contains 230 cribs; it was made on the Pettewawa river and is the cut of '89-'90 and '90-'91. The average size is 60 feet. This timber was hung up at the Pettewawa last year and the year before, because prices were so low that the owner thought it was a profitless undertaking to put it upon the congested lumber market at Quebec. Things look brighter this year and the whole mass of timber goes to the market having been sold at a good price before it left the boom. This immense raft is in charge of an Indian pilot and nearly all the crew are Indians from Caughnawaga. Mr. Booth met with some trouble on the way down having 80 of his cribs smashed on Lake Duchene by the heavy winds. The raft is being towed by two tugs and is expected to reach Quebec the end of this month. Four more rafts are now on the way down from the Upper Ottawa. One is owned by Barnet and Mackey, another by A. Barnet, of Renfrew, and the other two by Alex. Fraser, of Westmeath. This latter timber was got out on the Couleage river and like Mr. Booth's timber is of last year's cut. All this timber has been sold at good prices, and is on its way down to be delivered at Quebec, where a large part of it will be shipped for England.

## AFTER A MILLMAN.

The case of Brennan and others against Thomas A. Hodgson, of the Elgin St. planing mill, having been decided against the mill, the defendant has given instructions to his solicitor to appeal against the decision of Judge McMahon. The plainiffs asked for an injunction against the running of the mill on the ground of a nuisance caused by noise, smoke, vibrations, etc., and the decision is that as such charges have been sustained, the injunction is granted with costs against Hodgson. Mr. Hodgson not unnaturally feels somewhat raw over the decision. He has been in business in the one section of the city for seven years, and believes that his mill has been an important factor in building up that part of the city. Now because a certain number of persons allege that the hum of the machinery has become wearisome to them that it is very unfair to him, and a general injury to the locality, to ask that the mill be removed. He says that he will fight them to the bitter end.

## INDIFFERENT LENGTHS.

A pulley wheel claimed to be the largest yet cast in Ottawa was shipped the early part of the month to Gillies Bros. sawmill at Braeside. The face of the wheel is five feet wide and the diameter measurement is 12 feet. It weighs between 10 and 12 tons. The wheel, which is a rope pulley, fitted for 20 ropes, is said to be the largest rope pulley so far turned out in the Dominion.

The firm of White, Avery & Co., lumber exporters, has been dissolved by the retirement of F. W. Avery. The new firm will be known as W. G. White & Co.

Buell, Orr, Hurdman & Co., are meeting with compliments on all hands for the neat appearance of their mill and offices, which have recently been freshly painted and generally rejuvenated.

Thackeray's new planing mill is rapidly rising from the ashes of a month ago. It will be an attractive structure.

It is estimated that Bronsons and Weston have cut about 250,000 logs the past winter. The total cut for the four Chaudiere mills is said to be in the neighborhood of 1,260,000 logs.

OTTAWA, Can., June 23, 1892.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

ANOTHER object lesson illustrating the immense timbers of this province has been provided in the shipment this month by the B. C. Mills Timber and Trading Company from the Hastings Mill of six cars of the finest and largest timber that has ever left here. As with the shipment the early part of the year these timbers have been destined for Montreal, Que. The shipment consisted of 28 pieces measuring 60,470 feet. On two cars were loaded four sticks 24x30 inches, and 58 feet long; two 8½x10 inches, and 50 feet long; one 24x30 inches, and 54 feet long; two 6x8 inches, and 50 feet long; one 12x21, and 55 feet long. The total measurement on these two cars was 20,289 feet. Two more cars were loaded with two sticks 24x30 inches, and 54 feet long; three 24x24 inches, and 30 feet long; five 12x24 inches, and 40 feet long. The total measurement on these two cars was 20,741 feet. Two other cars carried the three largest sticks, each of which was 36x36 inches, and 60 feet, the total measurement of these three pieces being 19,440 feet.

## TORONTO CAPITAL ON THE COAST.

Plans for the incorporation of the Toronto Milling and Manufacturing Co., with headquarters at Victoria, are now well advanced. Main movers in the project are Mr. John White, ex-M.P., and T. J. Hammill, two gentlemen whose names will appear among the provisional directors. The capitalists interested, as the name of the company implies, are principally from Toronto and Barrie, and include H. H. Strathy, John Strathy, John Davidson, Mr. White and Mr. Hammill. The mills will be located, with the homes of the millmen, at the new city of Sidney, Saanich district. The mill grounds include 30 acres of the townsite land, and over 50,000 acres of magnificent timber will be made tributary to this mill. Within six months the first and smaller mill will be completed and ready for business. A second and more imposing mill building will follow with a capacity of 250,000 feet per day, and capable of giving employment to 250 or 300 loggers and millmen. In addition to the Sidney mills, it is understood to be the intention of the Toronto syndicate to erect and equip a sawmill at Alberni. This project is as yet in its incipient stages, however.

## COAST CHIEFS.

The mill at Moodyville has been shut down for want of vessels to convey its lumber to market.

The Norwegian barque Ursus Minor is about to leave the Brunette sawmill with 500,000 feet of lumber for Sydney, N.S.W.

The Maclaren-Ross Lumber Company will not cut any

lumber at its mill near Westminster this year, on account of the dull state of trade.

The newly established shingle and sawmill of the Pacific Coast Lumber Co., at New Westminster, is one of the best equipped mills in this province and gives promise of becoming one of its most important and successful lumber concerns. The machinery is from your well-known mill furnisher the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterboro. Mr. J. G. Scott, who a few years ago was engaged in the lumber business in Toronto is the manager.

The syndicate which purchased the Sayward mill property contemplate the erection of an extensive mill on their timber limits near Seymour Narrows, where they can have every facility for the cheap and speedy handling of lumber. The limits of the syndicate include some of the most heavily timbered land on the island. There is deep water close alongside the proposed mill site, capable of floating ships of the largest size. The locality is in almost every way favorable for the plans of the syndicate, and it is not improbable that a mammoth lumbering establishment may soon be in full operation.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., June 20, 1892.

## PERSONAL.

S. S. Cook, lumber, Morrisburg, Ont., is dead.

Matthew Cochrane, planing mill, Dutton, Ont., is dead.

Mr. T. J. Hannum has retired from the position of superintendent of Buell, Orr, Hurdman & Co.'s mills. It is understood he has been succeeded by Mr. T. Kennedy, formerly in charge of the old Skead mills.

Richard Fraser, Sr., one of the first lumbermen to carry on business on the Upper Ottawa, died the early part of June, aged 67, at his residence in the township of Pembroke. He was born in the county of Carleton in 1825.

The death is announced of James Stewart, Jr., nephew of Robert Stewart, lumber merchant, of Guelph, and son of the late Robert Stewart, lumber merchant, Limehouse, Ont. The deceased had lived in Chicago for the past sixteen years.

One of the pioneers of Lethbridge, Alta., is dead, aged seventy-two years. In 1884 he assumed charge of the lumbering interests of the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Co. He was a highly respected citizen and at one time a member of the local legislature.

Mr. Alexander Maclaren, Buckingham, Que., has been elected president, and Mr. David Maclaren, Ottawa, Ont., a director, of the Coe Hill Mining Co., of Belleville. This is one of the largest and wealthiest mining companies in America. The Messrs. Maclaren are the well-known eastern lumbermen, sons of the late James Maclaren.

Mr. E. S. Sheppard, of Minneapolis, Minn., has taken up his residence at Hannaford, on the American side of the Rainy River at the mouth of the Big American River in Minnesota. He is at present busily engaged estimating pine timber that he intends to cut into logs and bring to Rat Portage for market unless the new railroads that are heading for Hannaford get through in time to build mills to cut them on the Minnesota side.

Mr. George Cochrane, of Peterboro, Ont., has received offers from two large lumbering firms—the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. and Mr. John Walsh, Collin's Inlet, wishing to secure his services for measuring logs on Georgian Bay; one for a three month's engagement, and the other to measure 3,500,000 feet of lumber. Owing to other engagements Mr. Cochrane is compelled to decline these lucrative offers. Evidently Mr. Cochrane's abilities are known.

A sad surprise to the trade was the announcement the early part of June of the death of William G. Thomas, at Norwalk, Conn. Mr. Thomas was one of the pioneers in the Albany lumber district, having founded the house of Hill, Thomas & Co., continuing afterward as Thomas & Hyatt, and W. G. Thomas & Co. He was at one time vice-president of the Albany Exchange Bank, and had served as president of the board of lumber dealers. About fifteen years ago he retired from business, and removed to his native place, Norwalk.

A number of prominent Torontonians, on invitation of the Mayor and corporation of the town of Penetanguishene and the Summer Hotel Co., of the town, spent a pleasant three days' outing during the past month among the isles of the Georgian Bay. The mayor is Mr. C. Beck, the well-known lumberman, who did not spare himself either in his official or private capacity to make things enjoyable for his visitors. They were shown through the two large mills owned by Mr. Beck, and which are fitted up with every equipment for the carrying on of a large trade. One hundred and fifty men are employed in the mills besides a large number in the camps, tugs and docks of the company. A visit was also made to the beautiful residence of Mr. Beck, where the party were delightfully entertained by Mrs. Beck and daughters.

## THE NEWS.

## ONTARIO.

G. Heimbacker, sawmill, Hanover, has sold out.  
 - J. W. Agret, lumber dealer, Ottawa, has assigned.  
 -W. S. Ramsay & Co., sawmill, Sutton, have assigned.  
 -J. D. Hough, sawmill, Mount St. Louis, has assigned.  
 -R. Kennedy's new shingle mill, Hobarth, Ont., is about ready for operation.

Log towing has commenced from the north shore of the Georgian Bay to Bay City and Saginaw, Mich.

-Harris & Campbell, cabinet makers, Ottawa, are seeking a compromise of fifty cents in the dollar upon liabilities of about \$25,000.

-The drive of J. & B. Green's dimension timber, on the Gordon River, has been abandoned because of low condition of the water.

-One of the Rathbun Co.'s drives is being transferred from the water to the railroad at Calabogie. There are from 800 to 1,000 carloads in it.

-Heavy rains in the vicinity of Wallaceburg have caused much anxiety to millowner and lumbermen. Large jams of logs on the Sydenham River have been brought down.

-Lumber failures to some extent continue in Toronto. Churchill & Hudson have been compelled to consult their creditors. Allan C. Thompson has assigned. Both estates are small.

-The Rathbun Co., of Deseronto, who have been operating a sash, door and blind factory at Lowville, N.Y., for some years, will close the same this month, and will withdraw from that town.

-A stock of logs, aggregating 500,000 feet, belonging to the Waggon Works Co., Chatham, were swept away by recent floods on the Thames. Lumber dealers generally along the river have been put to considerable trouble by the high water.

-Emile Leger, a well-known young Ottawa lumberman, who has been employed in the woods at Marinette, Wis., for some three years past, has returned home. He says there are quite a few Canadians there, and shanty wages range from \$35 to \$40 a month.

-The Rathbun Co., of Deseronto, are likely to lease the steam sawmill belonging to the estate of N. E. Cormier, of Aylmer, Que. As employment will be given to about 100 hands, Aylmer people are hoping that the negotiations may be successfully carried through.

-Last year the Gilmour Co. obtained possession of the waters below Buckhorn, Hall's Bridge, two hours before the Dickson Co. This year the Dickson Co. has the advantage. Already three of their drives have gone through and three more are close behind. According to custom the firm first getting possession of the waters have the right to use them. Consequently the Gilmour Co. have to wait till the Dickson Co.'s drive is through, and as this will take about four weeks, the Gilmour Co. have removed their forces for the present.

-A local correspondent from Spanish River says: "The drive of logs and square timber on the Spanish River is progressing favorably. About some 5,000,000 feet will be left on the Sable River unless we get more rain. Mr. Loughrin, of Mattawa, has the driving of some four or five concerns' logs on the upper part of the Spanish River. It is reported he is getting the different drives out very fast. About 140 or 150 million feet of logs and timber will be sorted out through the boom at the mouth of the river this season. The Sable and Spanish River Boom and Slide Co. raft out the different logs here and charge at the rate of two cents a-piece for logs and eight cents a-piece for square timber. The company employ about thirty-five men at this work, who raft out about 10,000 pieces a day."

-The lumbermen carrying on operations on the borders of Lake Simcoe, who are accustomed to take tows of sawlogs across the lake, have suffered much pecuniary damage by the breaking up of the pocket booms and the scattering of the logs along the lake shore. They appear to think that many of these logs are unlawfully appropriated by owners and others living near the shore. Mickle, Dymont and Co. have lately brought a number of actions in the courts against various parties, whom they conceive have wrongfully appropriated their logs. Eight or nine of these cases were heard before his honor Judge Dartnell at the last division court in Beaverton. In most of the cases it was shown that the logs were merely pulled up and placed aside in order to get access to the water. The judge held that the parties had a perfect right to do so; that there was no conversion, and non-suit the plaintiffs. In another case judgment was given for fifty cents against a defendant who had sawn up a log into firewood. In another

the defendant admitted he had sawn into lumber five logs and was willing to pay for them. His honor observed that while he sympathized with the plaintiffs in their losses, they were not altogether free from blame. They had let the contract for towage, and had neglected and refrained to insist upon the contractor fulfilling the terms of his contract by collecting the logs scattered around the lake. He intimated that in any clear case he would give heavy damages, but pointed out that the taking of sawlogs wrongfully was a crime punishable with seven years in the penitentiary, and that they might find difficulty in recovering in a civil action until they had first obtained a conviction against the offender, it being the policy of the law that the offender should be punished before his estate should be attacked in a civil action. Mickle and Co. are determined to proceed against all offenders, and no doubt the warning given will have a good effect in protecting their property.

## QUEBEC.

-Low water in the Quyon Creek will keep logs and pulp-wood over till next spring.

-Two hundred hands are employed in the mill of the Ottawa Lumber Co. at Calumet. The company has a contract for 12,000,000 feet of lumber besides their own logs.

-Since the opening of navigation this season 18,680,000 feet of sawn timber has passed through the Lachine Canal. Much of this lumber will be shipped to Europe by steamship. In the transportation to Montreal sixty-five barges were required, and had it been shipped by rail 1,868 cars would have been required.

-The Hon. Mr. Flynn's bill to amend the law respecting Crown lands has passed its final stages. The last opposition amendment made to it, which was one to strike out cedar from the list of merchantable woods to be taken by the lumberman, was rejected on a division of thirty-eight to eleven, and the third reading of the bill was unanimous. Two of the most important speeches in support of the ministerial policy respecting Crown lands were those made by Eastern Township members—Messrs. Chicoyne, of Wolfe, and King, of Megantic. The latter gentleman pointed out that no one suffered by the new bill, and that in reality it was not a question at all of differences between the merchants and the settlers, as some would have us believe, but one of how far the treasury was prepared to go. In Ontario the land was freely given to the settlers, while the pine timber on it remained the property of the Government. A similar law here would greatly simplify matters.

## NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

-Prescott & Gillespie, of Rivert Hebert, N.S., have put 4,000,000 feet of lumber in the river this season, and their men are still at work.

-William McKay, of St. John, N.B., has purchased from Messrs. Burrell, of Truro, 10,000,000 feet of deals, at a cost of about \$80,000. The shipments will be made from Halifax.

-The lumbermen on the Restigouche River, N.B., are striking it happy with their drives. Perhaps without an exception all are now free. George Moffat will have between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. David Richards estimates that with his cut and what he has bought from others, he will have about 4,000,000, nearly half of which will be cedar. Shives will have about 2,000,000; Alexander will have 2,000,000, most of which, if not all, will be cedar; Mowat about 1,000,000. Unlike the work on the St. John and the Miramichi, the driving on the Restigouche this year was not any more expensive than last season. The jam in the Aroostook is still solid. Men are at work endeavoring to make a break, but there is not much hope of succeeding. C. W. King estimates that ten days ago there were fully 12,000,000 in the jam itself, and there were fully half as much again behind it. Much of the cut in Queen's county is hung up. Mr. Hetherington is having a hard time, and the prospects are that he will have to leave the greater part of the drive behind. Mr. King has got out some of his hemlock, but his cedar is holding back hard. The other operators are experiencing the same trouble.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

-A new boiler and engine has been placed in position in the shingle mill of Frank Lickman, Chilliwack.

-The Burnaby Lake Lumbering Co. have been doing some big work, having put into the lake 37,000 feet of lumber in five hours.

-Victoria has a lumberman's association with W. Chambers, president; D. F. Adams, vice-president; Ewen Morrison, secretary. A provincial organization is contemplated.

## MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

-The Moore & Macdowell Lumber Co., of Prince Albert, will ship 50,000 feet of lumber to Battleford per steamer Northwest on her first trip there.

-Murray & McDiarmid, builders, Winnipeg, have dissolved. G. W. Murray will continue the planing mill and James McDiarmid will continue in the building and contracting.



## FIRES.

J. & A. Carson, lumber dealers, Pictou, N.S., are burned out.

W. J. Fowlds & Son, lumber, Hastings, Ont., burned out—insured.

George Graham's sawmill at Kimberly, Ont., was burned on the 8th ult.

The car works at Deseronto, Ont., were damaged by fire to the extent of \$20,000 on the 14th ult. Largely insured.

F. Richardson, lumber, etc., Ingersoll, Ont., was damaged by fire; insured.

The sawmill of A. Tait, Orillia, Ont., was burned two weeks ago. It will be rebuilt at once.

The Dickson Co., of Peterboro, Ont., lost about 30,000 feet of lumber by fire at Lakefield a fortnight ago; fully insured.

Hale & Murchell's lumber mill at Fredricton, N.B., burned; loss \$45,000, insurance \$15,000. It is doubtful if the mill will be rebuilt.

Duncan's new sawmill at New Methlakatlta, B.C., together with cuts and prepared material for 20,000 salmon cases, and a stock of lumber is a total loss from fire. Aggregated loss over \$30,000.

## CASUALTIES.

Robert Scratch lost a part of two fingers on the buzz planer in McCaffrey's planing mill, Huntsville, Ont.

David Galbraith, who owns and operates a sawmill at Stoke, Que., is missing. It is feared he is drowned.

John Haystead had his index finger broken in three places while at work in Beatty's mills, Parry Sound, Ont.

James McCormack, an employee of Gilmour & Highson, near Chelsea, Ont., was drowned while booming logs.

William Mitchell, aged twenty, while working on a drive of sawlogs at Uphill, Ont., fell into the river and was drowned.

A thumb and two fingers were taken off the hand of David Mahood, of Dick's mills, Fordwich, Ont., by a circular saw.

Neil Bell, of Collingswood, Ont., while driving a load of lumber, fell forward and was badly kicked by one of his mules.

A youth named Bendall, an employee of the Brunette Sawmills Co., B.C., was drowned while fishing on the saw logs below the mill.

Norman McDougall, foreman of Haslam logging camp, on Johnston Street, B.C., is a sufferer from injuries received whilst engaged at his work.

James Watt, an employee in the sawmill at Monkton, Ont., died a week ago from the effect of a severe cut at the knee-joint from an edging saw.

Oliver Belanger, a log driver for Thompson & Cleary, an American lumber firm, was drowned while getting out logs on the Sturgeon River, Ont.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water near Cook's mill, Spanish River, Ont., a few weeks ago. He is thought to have been murdered.

Mr. Richard Marshall, employed in Toronto Lime Co.'s sawmill at Limehouse, Ont., recently had his right leg badly fractured below the knee by being caught in a belt.

A farmer named William Morris, of Mulgrave, Ont., was crushed under a load of lumber, which he had been driving up the Gatineau. He died a few days later from his injuries.

While working in Pare's sawmill, Essex Co., Ont., Joseph Anderson, about twenty years old, caught his foot and was thrown on a circular saw. Death was instantaneous, as the body was cut in two.

While Mr. Louis Lamarche, of Hull, Ont., was at work removing a load of plank from a truck, a couple of heavy deals fell, striking him on the body and legs. His limbs were terribly bruised and he has lost the entire use of them.

Mr. Richard C. Williams, manager of the Ideal factory, St. Thomas, Ont., was passing a planer in the factory when a small square piece of wood, which caught in the circular saw, flew up, the corner striking him in the right eye, fracturing or crushing the eyeball. Dr. Ryerson, of Toronto, removed the injured optic.

Minard A. Keith, foreman in Dunn's mill, at Grand Bay, N.B., was picking up a poker just as a flash of lightning came. The poker was struck by the current and the man was rendered senseless. Both his arms are paralyzed. A number of telegraph poles were slivered by the lightning in that vicinity at the same time.

# TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN, }  
June 30, 1892. }

## THE GENERAL SURVEY.

LUMBER business in Canada, both in city and country, is slow. No one looks for a turn in the city for some time. Fortunately no local failures of any moment have occurred during the month, and it may be that the "weeding out" is now well-nigh completed. No one is losing heart over the situation. It is an old saw that all things come to those who wait, and no doubt whatever the time is drawing nearer when the turn will have come, and a profitable lumber business be done in this city. It is being said that the loan societies are the only ones who are making money, or at least putting themselves in shape to make money, out of present conditions.

Hope was entertained that a considerable trade would have been done in the country this spring and summer, but reports tell of dealers buying exceedingly cautiously. That farmers have had other outlets for their money, notwithstanding the large harvest, and a great deal of grain still remains unmarketed, accounts we believe, as the general manager of the Bank of Montreal has remarked, for the quietness in country districts. Another good harvest and better prices for grain will help everyone.

Canadian trade with the United States is brisk, and a large quantity of our lumber will find its way across the border this season. The scarcity of white pine lumber in the States will necessarily have a tendency to keep prices for our lumber firm.

We have had rain enough and to spare in many places, and with few exceptions, both along the Ottawa and in the Georgian Bay districts, the drives are reaching their objective points in safety. Mills are busy and labor matters running smoothly. In the Maritime provinces and Quebec no unusual activity prevails. The British market is dull, and this means much to both these territories. Business is good in Manitoba, and British Columbia is holding its own nicely.

### NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

More so than in other parts of the Dominion, we opine, difficulty in getting down the drives is being experienced in New Brunswick. This will reduce the cut below what was expected earlier in the season, while on the other hand it may keep prices more firm. A considerable shingle trade is being developed between these provinces and the States. A recent reduction in rates to shingle shippers at Fredricton to seventeen cents per 100 pounds to Boston is having a salutary effect on this industry, enabling manufacturers here to compete successfully with places in the province shipping by vessel. The larger lumber trade, which looks to Great Britain for its outlet, is naturally unfavorably affected by the depression in that market.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Improving" is the report that may be given of lumber matters in this province. Activity is notable around the mills, and new mills are being planned, which denotes development, and confidence in the future. The trade are working harmoniously and an evenness of prices is on the whole being maintained. There is talk of a lumberman's association for the province. Home trade is fair. Export trade has not yet got back to its former condition; this is shown by an examination of the shipping records compared with those of a year ago. But matters are mending, more particularly in South America, and it is thought that better times are probable in Australia in the near future.

### UNITED STATES.

A remarkable condition of trade for this season of year is the absolute scarcity of white pine throughout the northwest section of country. The reference of course is to dry stocks. From Saginaw to Minneapolis this is the situation. We find the explanation no doubt in the small stocks on hand at the close of last season's work and the wet weather of the present season delaying the cut this season. An American lumber contemporary sums up the situation in these words: "It can be said that dry white pine inch lumber is scarce from Duluth to the seaboard: for our market reports indicate that, though in the eastern markets there is no unusual call

for most kinds of lumber, white pine boards are selling readily. In this market, at a season when there should be such heavy receipts as to cause a mellowness of prices, dealers are actually handicapped in their trade because they cannot procure a sufficiency of dry stock. Generally the market sags considerably by July 1, but this year there is more likely to be an advance than a recession of values." Dealers are undecided as to the wise course to pursue under the circumstances. They hope that prices will decline later on; in the meantime they must have stocks, and the conundrum is to avoid being loaded up when the decline comes.

### FOREIGN.

The approaching general election in Great Britain, as is the case with an election in any country, is having an unsettling influence on business, and the lumber business not excepted. Additional to this circumstance is the unrest in the labor market, which portends, where these are not already in operation, further strikes in different parts of the Kingdom. Trade has been dull enough for months, many months, but, with what is here stated, this stagnation is likely to further continue and make the year, where there had been some hopes of a revival, decidedly unprofitable. Canadian freights are reported in a depressed condition. From Montreal to Liverpool 40s. has been quoted; to Bristol 43s. 9d. In the London market prices have not weakened and hardwoods are a trifle firmer. Canadian oaks are scarce; ash and elms from Canada are en route, and from the fact that stocks on this side are exhausted, they will be quickly picked up. Trade in Liverpool is an improvement on that of London, but not much to brag about. Matters are quiet in Scotland. Shipbuilding on the Clyde is slack. Denny, Mott & Dickson, of London, in their monthly circular sum up the situation in these words: "The business of the last month has been marked by great apathy. The continued depression has served to check any tendency to rash speculation, but on the other hand the strain on the resources of small traders must be increasingly severe, as month follows month with a dragging demand and little chance of a living profit on the reduced turnover." Elsewhere there is no important change in the foreign markets. Business is showing an upward tendency in South America, and in time this market will resume a normal condition. A betterment in commerce can hardly be reported from Australia.

### TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO, June 30, 1892.

#### CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1 1/4 in. cut up and better	32 00	33 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 dressing and better	28 00	29 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 mill run	13 00	14 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 dressing	14 00	15 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 common	12 00	13 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 spruce culls	10 00	11 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 mill culls	9 00	10 00
1 inch clear and picks	24 00	25 00
1 inch dressing and better	18 00	20 00
1 inch siding mill run	14 00	15 00
1 inch siding common	11 00	12 00
1 inch siding ship culls	10 00	11 00
1 inch siding mill culls	8 00	9 00
Cull scantling	8 00	9 00
1 1/2 and thicker cutting up plank	22 00	23 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	14 00	15 00
1 inch strips, common	11 00	12 00
1 1/4 inch flooring	14 00	15 00
1 1/2 inch flooring	14 00	15 00
XXX shingles, 16 inch	2 30	2 40
XX shingles, 16 inch	1 70	1 80
Lath, No. 1	1 70	1 80
Lath, No. 2	1 70	1 70

#### YARD QUOTATIONS.

Mill cull boards and scantling \$10 00	
Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths	13 00
Stocks	14 00
Scantling and joist, up to 18 ft	13 50
" " " " " " " "	18 ft 15 00
" " " " " " " "	20 ft 16 00
" " " " " " " "	22 ft 17 00
" " " " " " " "	24 ft 19 00
" " " " " " " "	26 ft 20 00
" " " " " " " "	28 ft 22 00
" " " " " " " "	30 ft 24 00
" " " " " " " "	32 ft 27 00
" " " " " " " "	34 ft 29 50
" " " " " " " "	36 ft 31 00
" " " " " " " "	38 ft 33 00
" " " " " " " "	40 to 44 ft 37 00
Cutting up planks, 1 and thicker, dry	25 00
board	18 00
Dressing blocks	16 00
Picks Am. inspection	30 00
1 1/2 in. flooring, dressed	26 00
" " " " " " " "	rough 28 00
" " " " " " " "	dressed 25 00
1 1/4 in. flooring, undressed, R.M.	16 00
1 1/2 in. flooring, dressed	18 00
" " " " " " " "	undressed 12 00
Beaded sheeting, dressed	20 00
Clapboarding, dressed	22 00
XXX sawn shingles per M.	2 60
Sawn lath	1 90
Red Oak	30 00
White "	37 00
Haswood, No. 1 and 2	30 00
Cherry, No. 1 and 2	50 00
White ash, 1 and 2	24 00
Black ash, 1 and 2	20 00

### MONTREAL, QUE.

MONTREAL, June 30, 1892.

Pine, 1st qual., per M \$35 00	40 00	Oak	40 00
Pine, 2nd "	22 00	Walnut	60 00
Pine, shipping culls	13 00	Cherry	60 00
Pine, 4th qual., deals	10 00	Butternut	20 00
Pine, mill culls	8 00	Birch	20 00
Spruce	10 00	Spruce timber	15 00
Hemlock timber	8 00	Hard maple	16 00
Hemlock timber	9 00	Lath	30 00
Ash	13 00	Shingles	1 50
Haswood	12 00	Shingles, cedar	1 50

### OTTAWA, ONT.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1892.

Pine, 1st qual., per M \$35 00	40 00	Pine, 4th qual., deals	10 00
Pine, 2nd "	22 00	Pine, mill culls	8 00
Pine, shipping culls	14 00	Laths	1 80

### ST. JOHN, N.B.

St. JOHN, June 30, 1892.

Spruce deals	\$12 00	Spruce boards, R.T.C.	12 00
Pine	15 00	Pine	12 00
Deal ends	6 00	Oak	40 00
Scantling	10 00	Ash	15 00
		Hemlock boards	7 50

#### SHINGLES.

Spruce, extra	\$3 50	Spruce No. 1	1 25
" clear	3 00	Pine	1 25
No. 1, extra	2 25		

#### CLAPBOARDING.

Pine, extra	\$35 00	Spruce, extra	24 00
" clear	45 00	" clear	23 00
" 2nd clears	35 00	" No. 1	15 00
		" No. 2	10 00

#### FLOORING, DRESSED.

6 in., No. 1	\$12 00	4 in., No. 1	12 00
" No. 2	10 00	" No. 2	10 00

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Staves	3 00	Laths	1 20
Heading 17 in. per pr	4 50	Pickets	6 50
Heading 18 in.	04 1/2	Railway ties	15 00
Heading 22 in.	04 1/2		

### QUEBEC, QUE.

QUEBEC, June 30, 1892.

#### WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

For inferior and ordinary according to average, quality, etc., measured off	16 1/2	20
For fair average quality, according to average, etc., measured off	18	22
For good and good fair average	23	27
For superior	28	30
In shipping order	28	35
Waney board, 19 to 19 inch	28	34
Waney board, 20 to 21 inch	28	37

#### RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	14	22
In shipping order, 35 to 45 feet	22	30

#### OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	43	47
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#### ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet	28	30
" " " " " " " " " " " "	30 to 35 feet	23 26

#### ASH.

14 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	28
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#### BIRCH.

16 inch average, according to average and quality	20	23
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#### TAMARAC.

Square, according to size and quality	17	20
Flatted	15	18

#### STAVES.

Merchantable Pipe, according to quality and specification	\$300	\$320
W. O. Puncture, Merchantable, according to quality	20	30

#### DEALS.

Bright, according to mill specification, \$115 to \$120 for 1st, \$75 to \$80 for 2nd, and \$38 to \$40 for 3rd quality	
Bright, Michigan, according to mill specification, \$120 to \$130 for 1st, and \$90 to \$95 for 2nd quality	
Bright spruce, according to mill specification, \$40 to \$42 for 1st, \$35 to \$36 for 2nd, \$22 to \$23 for 3rd, and \$19 to \$20 for 4th quality	

### BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS., June 30.—The logging situation in Maine is serious for want of water to bring down the logs, and of this we hear a good deal at the Hub. On the Maine rivers it is expected that the drives will not be able to bring down more than fifty per cent. of the cut, with this perhaps reduced to thirty per cent. On the Kennebec the lumbermen say they will be able to bring to market about 40,000,000 feet out of a cut of about 125,000,000 feet. Four of the largest sawmills on the Penobscot are idle for want of spruce logs. As a result of this and other conditions prices are holding firm, making sure a fair profit to everybody from logman to dealer. The production of spruce will likely fall from thirty to fifty per cent. short of what it was expected to be, and to make doubly sure of a profitable year there is some talk of the trade organizing to control prices.

#### EASTERN PINE—CARGO OR CAR LOAD.

No. 1 2 and 3	\$40 00	Clapboards, 4 ft., sap	40 00
4	28 00	Clear	45 00
5	23 00	Sap, and clear	33 00
Ship's lath and coarse	16 00	Heart extra	50 00
Refuse	12 00	Heart clear	45 00
West'n pine clapboards	45 00	Bevel siding 6 in. clear	23 00
4 ft. sap extra	55 00		

#### WESTERN PINE—BY CAR LOAD.

Uppers, 1 in.	\$48 00	Fine com., 3 and 4 in	42 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in	48 00	No. 2, 1 in. Fine com.	28 00
3 and 4 in.	55 00	1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in.	29 00
Selects, 1 in.	42 00	No. 1 strips, 4 to 6 in.	40 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in.	43 00	No. 3	35 00
3 and 4 in.	45 00	No. 4	24 00
Moulding boards, 7 to 11 in. clear	36 00	Cut up, 1 to 2 in.	24 00
6 in. per cent. clear	34 00	Coffin boards	19 00
Fine common, 1 in.	36 00	Common all widths	22 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in.	38 00	Shipping culls, 1 in.	15 00
		do	1 1/2 in. 15 50

#### SPRUCE—BY CARGO.

Coarse, rough	12 00	14 00
Hemlock bds., rough	12 00	13 00
" " " " " " " "	dressed	12 00
Yard orders, ordinary	15 00	16 00
Clapboards, extra, 4 ft.	34 00	36 00
Clear, 4 ft.	30 00	32 00
Second clear	25 00	
No. 1	10 00	14 00

#### LATH.

Spruce by cargo	\$ 20	20
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#### SHINGLES.

Spruce	1 25	1 50
Pine, 18 in., extra	4 00	4 25
Pine, No. 1	3 00	3 15
Cedar, sawed, extra	3 35	3 50
Clear	3 00	
Extra, No. 1	2 50	
Cypress, No. 1, 18 in.	5 00	

OSWEGO, N.Y.

OSWEGO, N.Y., June 30.—Trade is fair. Prices are firm. Box grades and better stocks are in good demand.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, N.Y. including categories like 'WHITE PINE', 'SHINGLES', and 'LATH'. Prices are listed in dollars and cents for various grades and quantities.

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

TONAWANDA, N.Y., June 30.—The strike which commenced here the early part of the month has had, as would be expected, an injurious effect upon business.

Table listing lumber prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, N.Y. including categories like 'WHITE PINE', 'SHINGLES', and 'LATH'. Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

ALBANY, N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y., June 30.—The boom with which trade started off a month ago has hardly been maintained throughout the closing weeks of the month.

Table listing lumber prices for Albany, N.Y. including categories like 'PINE', 'SHINGLES', and 'LATH'. Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

SAGINAW, MICH.

SAGINAW, MICH., June 30.—Lumbermen who are accustomed to weigh conditions carefully, and are not of those who talk without knowledge, do not hesitate to say that not in recent years has the lumber situation been more encouraging.

Table listing lumber prices for Saginaw, Mich. including categories like 'PINE', 'SHINGLES', and 'LATH'. Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Lumber trade is being hindered by a number of labor strikes. The only one directly connected with the wood trades is the cabinet makers, but besides these are the granite workers and the tile pavers.

Table listing lumber prices for New York City. Includes categories like 'WHITE PINE—WESTERN GRADES', 'SHINGLES', and 'LATH'. Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

PROTECTION TO A LOTTERY.

The Quebec authorities are still fighting the several lotteries that have recently endeavored to do business in that province. The only one that is able to carry on business unmolested is what is known as the Province of Quebec Lottery.

TRADE NOTE.

The Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., of Toronto, advise us of a veritable "boom" in their rope transmission work among the big mills this season.



Oil as a fuel is coming into more general use with each succeeding year. It gives excellent satisfaction.

Flanged pulleys destroy many good belts. A properly rounded pulley will retain the belt on the centre.

A new form of fastener for woodwork, designed to take the place of nails or screws, has been invented. The device consists of a small plate of corrugated steel sharpened at the bottom, and driven like a nail into the wood across the joint to be fastened.

In polishing, some workmen always oil their work first, but oiling afterwards and then rubbing down is said to be preferable, because when the work is oiled previous to wetting with water, there is a certain amount of oily surface presented to the water.

No one has any business to rivet a belt in the manufacture. If rivets strengthened a belt the rubber belting man would use them. You can cement the plies of a leather belt so tightly that the latter will part anywhere but in the joint.

It is very poor economy to put in an engine of forty-horse power and connect it with the shaft that is to drive all the machinery, by a belt that is not able to transmit over twenty-horse power with a reasonable degree of tension.

The Scientific American, answering a query of the best way to preserve oak posts from rotting when in the ground, says: The cheapest process for preserving posts, and probably the best, is to soak the ends in a nearly saturated solution of sulphate of iron.

Vulcanized rubber belts being unaffected by cold and heat are at the same time exceedingly pliable and elastic, while they offer strong resistance to humidity and chemical influences. A German technical journal says of this: To join narrow belts, both ends, having been put together at a right angle and provided with two rows of holes, are strapped together.

## THE LUMBER TRADE ABROAD.

A Saginaw dealer purchased 5,000,000 feet of lumber at Lake Superior points for the eastern markets.

James Graves, at one time a rich sawmill owner, hanged himself in his barn at his home in Gravesville, Wis.

Fire originating in Woods, Jenks & Co.'s planing mill in the lumber district of Cleveland, Ohio, caused about \$200,000 damage.

George Harney, of Woodruff, a prominent lumberman who recently met financial reverses, drowned himself in the Wisconsin river.

Lumber traffic through the "Soo" canal is increasing. In May, 1891, 46,829,000 feet of lumber passed through, and in May, 1892, 68,925,000.

A cargo of mahogany is said to be floating loose on the Atlantic. It was abandoned March 31st last, since which time it has floated thousands of miles.

Hickory as lumber is exceedingly scarce in the United States market. Though now rarely called for, it is more rarely found. White ash of good fibre is generally used as a substitute.

Water shipments from the Saginaw Valley, Mich., have fallen off nearly 11,000,000 feet since the beginning of the season as compared with last year. The railroads are rapidly driving the vessel men out of business.

At Genoa, Ark., a small station on the Cotton Belt Railroad, burglars entered the office of the Bodeaw Lumber Co., opened the safe and carried away \$40,000 worth of the company's stock, \$12,000 worth of notes, and about \$100 in cash.

The famous big trees of North Carolina will be represented in the Forestry Building at Chicago by a colonnade of nine trunks, each twenty-five feet long, which are the gift of Mr. George Vanderbilt from his estate at Biltmore, near Asheville.

On the 16th ult. fire did \$25,000 damage to the mill of W. P. Mershon and Co., north of Saginaw, Mich. It caught in the boiler room and destroyed the cutting mill, dry kiln and 750,000 feet of lumber. It required heroic work to save the docks and the adjoining property. The loss is about half covered by insurance.

Lumber is the largest of any single manufacturing enterprise of the United States. The capital invested in it equals \$750,000,000, and about 3,000,000 people contribute to it their labor and look to it for their support. The manufactured output of the American sawmills alone equals the marvelous annual yield of \$500,000,000 greater than all the gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal mines of this great nation.

The Timber Trades Journal, London, Eng., says the houses of Cape Town, Africa, are built of brick, because frame houses soon succumb to the fierce southeasterly winds and the intense heat of the summer. The timber used for the construction of the old Dutch buildings was mostly teak, brought from India. At the present time most of the timber is imported from Sweden and Norway, with considerable pine from Florida. There are no forests worthy of the name within 400 miles of Cape Town, and only one in the entire Cape Colony.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company, England, is making preparations for landing space to accommodate the timber and lumber trade, between Eastham and Rancorn. At Eilsmere port, the terminus of the Shropshire Union canal, vessels drawing 26 feet of water can safely land their cargoes. From this point lumber can be distributed nearly throughout Cheshire, Shropshire, and in many other places in North Wales. At the junction of the river Weaver with the ship canal an enormous water space is being reserved as a timber pond, which will be used for the storage of logs.

## WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line and is set in Nonpareil type. Advertisements must be received not later than the 27th of each month to insure insertion in the following issue.

## WANTED TO BUY

GOOD CANADIAN TIMBER LIMITS AND Georgian Bay saw logs. Address, HEN BIRD-SALL, Whitney Building, Detroit, Mich.

## FOR SALE

AT KINGSTON FOUNDRY & MACHINERY Co. (Limited), two Sawmill Engines, cylinders 12 x 21, fly-wheel 9 ft. 6 in. drain, driving pulley 7 ft. x 18 in. face—new—at a bargain.

## WORTHINGTON COMPOUND STEAM PUMP FOR SALE.

STEAM CYLINDER 12 AND 18 1/2 INCHES diameter; water cylinder, 10 1/2 inches; length of stroke, 10 inches; speed, 75 to 125; capacity, 530 to 890 gallons per minute; 2 1/2 inch steam; 3/4 exhaust; 8-inch suction; 7-inch discharge; capacity, 4 to 6 good fire streams. This pump supplied the city of Brantford for several years satisfactorily for fire and domestic supply when its population was over 10,000. It is in thorough order and will do equally as good service as when new. For prices and further particulars address WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Canada.

## TO RENT.

LARGE PLANING MILL WITH EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES. Railway switch into premises. Also Flat, with or without power, steam-heated, suitable for all kinds of woodworking. Apply

J. F. CANNIFF,  
36 Toronto St., Toronto.

## WHITE BIRCH AND SOFT ELM WANTED.

LUMBERMEN HAVING 1-IN. RED BIRCH and 1-in. dry Soft Elm, firsts and seconds, for sale, please communicate with W. W. BROWN, 302 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

## WANTED.

## SAVERS AND FILERS

TO SEND ME THEIR ADDRESS, AND I will send free instructions on hammering saws that is certified to be worth from \$50 to \$100.

J. H. MINER, Bixie, Miss.

WE WANT ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS. Will pay cash. ROBERT THOMSON & CO., 103 Bay Street, Toronto.

FOR HEMLOCK, DIMENSION LUMBER, hardwood flooring, cedar shingles, piles, saw dust, etc., write J. E. MURPHY, lumberman, Hepworth station, Ont.

HARDWOOD LUMBER BOUGHT, SOLD OR received on consignment. TUCKER DAVID, lumber commission merchant, 302 Eleventh Ave., N.Y.

## STEEL RAILS, ETC.

SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET "T" RAILS, 10 and 20 lbs. to the yard. A large quantity of flat strap rail for tramways, 20 pair wheels and axles, all in good second-hand condition, very cheap

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,  
49 Front Street West,  
Toronto.

## ENGINE AND PLANER FOR SALE

A 20 TO 25-H.P. LEONARD ENGINE AS GOOD as new, in present running sawmill, cutting 5,000 to 6,000 per day of ten hours. Also a 24 inch planer and matcher in good order. Would exchange planer for a large engine.

ROBT. HELL, JR.,  
Box 35, Hensall, Ont.

## WILLIAM FOSTER

Lumber and Commission Merchant

RECEIVER AND FORWARDER OF LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES

... CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ...

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

## J. D. SHIER

MANUFACTURER OF

Lumber, Lath & Shingles  
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.

C. A. LARKIN

DOORS & SLATES & ROOFING

## TIMBER BERTH FOR SALE

BERTH NO. 35, CONTAINING 36 SQUARE miles, situated on French River, within about twelve miles of Georgian Bay. There is a large creek and other smaller streams crossing the same which empty into the French, and containing large quantities of Pine Timber. Has never been lumbered on.

Apply to EXECUTORS OF JOHN BROWN (deceased) Room No. 8, Drake Building, Easton, Pa.

## SHINGLE MILL FOR SALE

## SITUATION:

The Tretheway Falls Shingle Mill is new, built 1891, on the South Branch of the Muskoka River, 5 miles from Bracebridge, near South Falls switch N. & N.W. R.R. With the mill are 5 acres of land, large boarding house, team horses, wagon, sleighs, etc., etc., in fact complete equipment for mill and lumber camp.

## MACHINERY:

Consists of Little Giant Lefel Wheel (60 horse power), Ross Shingle Machine, Jointer, Splitter, Drag, Putting and Knot Saws; Endless Chain Burner, Bull Wheel, etc., etc. Building is 30 x 40 heavy frame, with room and shafting placed for second shingle machine. Belt- ing complete and everything in good running order. Circular saw could be added with small expense.

## TIMBER:

Is abundant for 50 miles above the mill on the waters of the South Branch—many townships being yet owned by the government—besides thousands of acres of deeded pine, four or five thousand acres of which can be bought immediately. There is also about 400,000 feet of timber at mill which can be purchased with it, so that buyer can commence cutting at once.

The estate must be wound up, and will bear the closest examination. For further information, address

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN,  
Toronto, Ont.



## NORTH SHORE NAVIGATION CO.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

To Sault Ste. Marie and Georgian Bay Ports

STRS. CITY OF MIDLAND, CITY OF LONDON, FAVORITE AND MANITOU

Running in connection with the G.T.R. and C.P.R., will sail as follows:—

The CITY OF MIDLAND and CITY OF LONDON will leave Collingwood every Tuesday and Friday on arrival of G.T.R. morning trains from Toronto and Hamilton, calling at Meaford. Leave Owen Sound same days at 10:30 p.m. after arrival of C.P.R. train from Toronto, connecting at Warton with night train from the south, and calling at intermediate ports to Sault Ste. Marie.

Steamer FAVORITE will leave Collingwood Mondays and Thursdays after arrival of morning trains for Parry Sound, Byng Inlet, French River and Killarney, connecting there with above line of steamers for the "Soo." Returning will make close connection at Midland on Wednesdays and Saturdays with trains for the south and steamer MANITOU for Parry Sound.

Steamer MANITOU will make regular trips from Penetanguishene, connecting with trains from the south, only at Midland on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday for Parry Sound, connecting there with Steamer FAVORITE for Byng Inlet, French River and Killarney, where connection is made with above "Soo" line of steamers.

For tickets and further information apply to any agents G.T.R. or C.P.R., or to

C. E. STEPHENS, Sec.-Treas., Collingwood | W. J. SHEPPARD, Manager, Waubesaene

## WHEN YOU BUY

SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK

You get the best, most complete and useful table book for the measurement of

Lumber and Logs

Ever Published.

Over One Million Sold

Calculations are given showing the number of feet board measure contained in various sizes of logs by DOTY'S RULE, besides many other tables useful for lumbermen and others.

Mailed to any address on receipt of 35 CENTS.

Address THE CANADA LUMBERMAN,  
Toronto, Ont.

... THE ...

## FLINT &amp; PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD

FROM

Port Huron and Detroit

Is the Short Line to

SAGINAW AND BAY CITY

(Centres of the vast lumber interests of Michigan)

MT. PLEASANT, CLARE, REED CITY

BALDWIN, LUDINGTON, MANISTEE

AND

MILWAUKEE AND MANITOWOC, WIS.

The last two named are reached by the Company's line of Steamships across Lake Michigan.

The line thus formed is a short and direct route from NEW YORK BUFFALO MONTREAL TORONTO

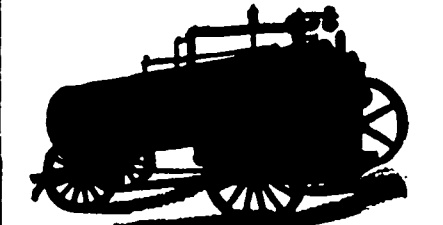
to ST. PAUL, DULUTH and Pacific Coast points. Write either of the undersigned for Folders, which contain Maps, Train Schedules and a great deal of information of value to those contemplating a trip to any of the above-mentioned points.

W. H. BALDWIN, JR., General Manager. W. F. POTTER, Gen'l. Supt.

A. PATRIARCHE, Traffic Manager.

GENERAL OFFICES: SAGINAW, MICH.

## The MONARCH BOILER (Patented) and HERCULES ENGINE



Portable from 6 to 70 horse power. Surpass portable steam power heretofore produced for strength, durability, compactness and the ease with which they can be moved.

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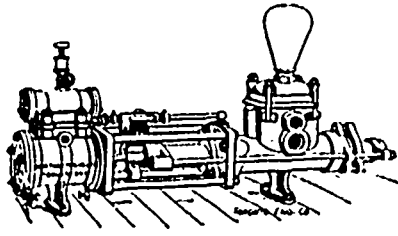
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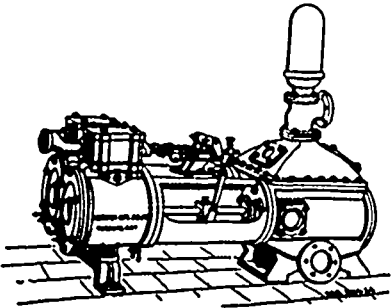
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TORONTO

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Towns	Railway, Express, or nearest Shipping Point	NAME	BUSINESS	Power, Style and Daily Capacity
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Booth, J. R.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	Steam, Circular and Hand Mill
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Bronson & Weston Lumber Co.	2 Sawmills, White and Red Pine, Wholesale	Water, Gang and Band, 450m
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	OTTAWA LUMBER CO.	Lumber, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Wholesale	Wat., Gang and Band, Saw 400m,
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Perley & Pattee	Saw and Lath Mill, Pine, Wholesale	Lath 70m
Parry Sound, Ont.	Utterson	Conger Lumber Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	Water, Gang, Circular, Saw 90m,
Parry Sound, Ont.	Parry Sound	Parry Sound Lumber Co.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills, Pine, Wholesale	Shingles 70m, Lath 70m
Muskoka Mills, Ont.	Penetanguishene	Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co., Head Office, Arcade, 26 King st. w., Toronto	W. Pine Lumber, Lath and Bill Stuff, all lengths.	2 Mills, Water, 1 Band, 2 Gangs and 3 Circulars.
Alexandria, Ont.	Alexandria	McPherson, Schell & Co.	Cheese Box Factory, Pine, Spruce, Cedar	Circular, 3m
Almonte, Ont.	Almonte	Caldwell, A. & Son	Sawmill, Pine, Lumber, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 40m
Harric, Ont.	Harric	Dymont & Mickle	Saw, Shingle and Heading Mill, Pine, Cedar	Steam, Circular, 16m
Harrow Bay, Ont.	Warton	Harrow Bay Lumber Co., Limited	Oak, Oak Railway Ties, Paving Blocks	Stm., Band, Cir., S. 75m, Sh. 60m
Blind River, Ont.	Blind River	Blind River Lumber Co.	2 Saw, Sh. and Lath Mills, Pine, Hem., Bl. Birch	
Boloxyeon, Ont.	Fennell Falls	Boyd, Mossom & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Bracebridge, Ont.	Bracebridge	DOLLAR, JAMES	Lumber, Shingles, Wholesale	
Harric, Ont.	Harric	Burton Bros.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Byng Inlet, Ont.	Utterson	Georgian Bay Consol'd. Lumber Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Hemlock, Birch	Steam, Circular, 20m
Catalogic, Ont.	Catalogic	Carswell, Thistle & McKay	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Callander, Ont.	Callander, G.T.R.	John B. Smith & Sons	White and Red Pine Lumber, Bill Stuff, Lath and Shingles.	Steam, 2 Circular, 80m
Collins Inlet, Ont.	Collins Inlet	Head Office, Strachan Ave., Toronto	Lumber, Pine, Oak, Ash, Birch, Whol. and Ret.	Steam, Circular, 6m
Comber, Ont.	Comber	Collins Inlet Lumber Co.	Saw and Stave Mill, Pine, Hardwoods	Steam, Cir., Saw 14m, Sh. 20m
Glamis, Ont.	Pinkerton	Ainslie, J. S. & Bro.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mill, Timber Lands, Hemlock, Pine, Lumber, Hardwoods.	
Hamilton, Ont.	Hamilton	McIntyre, N. & A.	Lum., Tim., Pine, Hem., Hwdc., Whol. and Ret.	Steam, Circular, 25m
Huntsville, Ont.	Huntsville	BRADLEY, MORRIS & REID CO.	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 4m
Hamilton, Ont.	Huntsville and Katrine	Heath, Tait and Turnbull	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods	Water, Hard and Circular, 100m
Keewatin, Ont.	Keewatin	Thomson, Robert & Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Steam, Circular, 25m
Keewatin, Ont.	Keewatin	Dick, Banning & Co.	Saw, Lath, Sh. and Pl. Mill, Moving Posts, Pine	Steam, Circular, 25m
Lakefield, Ont.	Lakefield	Keewatin Lumber & Mfg. Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Little Current, Ont.	Little Current	Lakefield Lumber Mfg. Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Ash, Birch, Oak, Wholesale	
Little Current, Ont.	Sudbury	Charlton, J. & T.	Sawmill, Pine, Ash, Birch, Oak	
Little Current, Ont.	Sudbury	Collin, T. & J.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
London, Ont.	London	Howry, J. W. & Sons	Exp. and dlr. in Am. Hwds. made to specification	Steam, Band and Circular, 100m
Longford Mills, Ont.	Longford	Gordon, James	Saw and Plan. Mill, Hemlock, Hardwds., Whol.	
Mount Forest, Ont.	Mount Forest	Longford Lumber Co.	Cherry, White Ash, Hardwoods, Wholesale	
Norman, Ont.	Norman	Greensides, W. S.	Saw and Plan. Mill, Tim. Lands and Logs, Pine	Steam, Circular, 4m
Norman, Ont.	Norman	Cameron & Kennedy	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Louise, Ont.	Elmwood, G.T.R.	Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Co.	Hardwoods, Shingles, Lath, Handles	Steam, Circular, 20m.
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	S. B. Wilson & Son	Lumber, Wholesale	
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	Campbell, A. H. & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale	
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	F. N. Tennant	Lumber, Wholesale	
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	Donogh & Oliver	3 Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills, White Pine, Whol.	Com. Stm., Cir., Gang and Band, 140m
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.	Lumber, Wholesale	Com.
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	W. N. McEachren & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale	Com.
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	James Tennant & Co.	Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc., Wholesale	Steam and Water, Circular, Portable and Stationary, 10m
Warton, Ont.	Warton	Miller, B. B.	3 Sawmills, Lumber, Barrel Heads	Circular, Gang and Band, 180m
Buckingham, Que.	Buckingham	Ross Bros.	2 Sawmills, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods	Water, Gang, 150m
Chaudiere Mills, Que.	Chaudiere Stn.	Breaky, John	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Steam, Circular and Gang, 60m
Cookshire, Que.	Cookshire	Cookshire Mill Co.	Saw, Shingle, Planing, Stave and Heading Mill	Steam, Circular and Band, 50m
Montreal, Que.	Montreal	Dufresse, O. Jr. & Frere	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hwdc., Whol.	Steam, Circular, 200m
Montreal, Que.	Montreal	Roberts, Joseph & Pils	Saw and Planing Mills, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Int. Fin, Spruce, Hardwoods, Wholesale	
Montreal, Que.	Montreal	SHEARER & BROWN	4 Sawmills, Oak, Ash, Elm, Pine, Hem., Dum.	2 Stm., 2 Wat., Band, Cir., 40m
Montreal, B.C.	New Westminster	MOODYVILLE SAWMILL CO.	Sawmills, P. Fin, Spruce, Cedar, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 20m
New Westminster, B.C.	New Westminster	Brunette Sawmill Co.	Saw and Planing Mills, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Fir, Cedar, Spruce, Hardwoods	Steam, Gang and Circular
Canterbury, N.H.	Canterbury Stn.	James Morrison & Son	Sawmill, Pine, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 38m
Bridgewater, N.S.	Bridgewater	DAVIDSON, E. D. & SONS	5 Saw, Shgle. and Lath Mills, Pine, Spr., Hwdc.	Water, Circular and Gang, 200m

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## The Montreal Car Wheel Co.

... MANUFACTURERS OF ...

Charcoal Iron Chilled

### RAILROAD WHEELS

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# Rope Transmission of Power

Millmen having trouble with large belts by slipping and loss of power should write us for information on our

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Thousands of horsepower in use in the largest and most modern mills. We contract for the complete erection of Drives of any power.

10,000 Wood Split Belt Pulleys always in stock for immediate shipment.

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50 PER CENT. LESS FRICTION THAN OTHER METALS

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CONTAINS the latest improved machinery in first-class working order. The factory is 50x110, two and three stories high (would sell without the wood-working machinery if required). Would sell cheap. One-third cash, balance wood and lumber. For further particulars address

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 BEST MACHINERY FOR METAL DRIFT  
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 EACH PLUG OF THE  
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 IS MARKED  
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 IN BRONZE LETTERS  
**None Other Genuine**

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**Rubber Seamless**  
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**Belting** For the Dominion of Canada



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Being instructions to filers on the care of large band saw blades used in the manufacture of lumber.

A book filled with valuable information on the care of band saws. Giving the reasons for breaking; analyzing each reason; giving instructions to dispense with the causes as laid down in each reason; and full details on filing and brazing. The proper styles of hammers to use are illustrated and described, and views of blades showing the blows of the different styles of hammers form an important part of the illustrations. Improper and unequal tension are then treated, and the manner of properly setting irregular teeth is described. In connection with the treatise is a history of the invention, manufacture and use of the saw from its origin to the present time. The work in whole makes an accumulation of information such as has never before been published.

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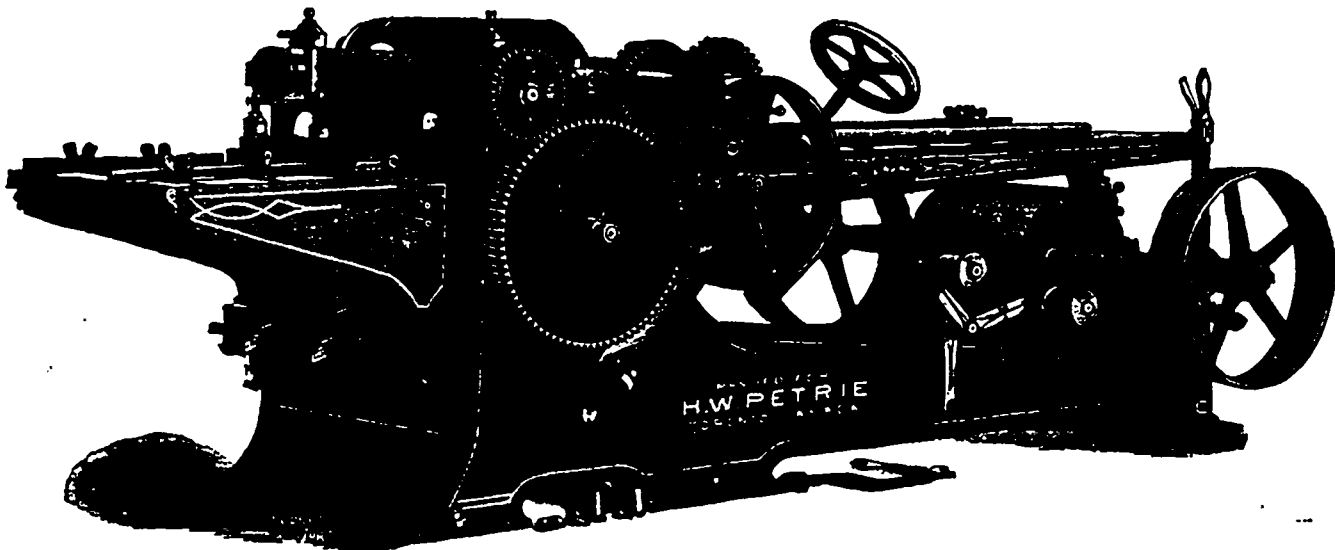
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Absolutely Fire-proof Deadens Noise  
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About as Cheap as Wood or Brick  
Weight one-third that of Brick

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For use in Old and New Buildings

Gives Warmth in Winter; Coolness in Summer

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THIS machine is of an improved design and can be used for rapid matching, surfacing or fine panel work in either hard or soft wood. The cylinder is of forged steel, the boxes being seven inches long. A pressure bar is on each side of the cylinder, thereby enabling the machine to do first-class work. It has two speeds for feeding, one for pine and the other for hardwood. Both top and bottom rolls are four inches in diameter, and all the four are driven by heavy gearing, thus ensuring a reliable feed. The matcher spindles are of steel. The side heads move up and down with the bed, and each head can be moved backwards and forwards by means of screws and crank at side of machine.

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## Has Certainly Come to Stay

And you will be wise to intelligently and carefully investigate, when you will be sure to find:

1. That all the new mills in the States of 20,000 capacity up are Band Mills.
2. That Band Mills are replacing gangs and circulars in old mills.
3. That they produce 8 to 15 per cent. more lumber than the circulars from the same logs.
4. Lumber is truer, less waste, nearer size, saving freight and dressing.
5. As economical as the gang, with all the cutting advantages of the circular.
6. CAPACITY AS GREAT AS THE CIRCULAR.
7. With improved automatic tools saws are no more difficult to manage than gangs or circulars.

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If the above statements are correct, can you afford to continue as you are? Will not the investment of \$2,000 to \$3,000 in a Band Mill be one of the best investments you can make? Will it not return more than its cost in cutting the first season's stock and be a source of continual profit?

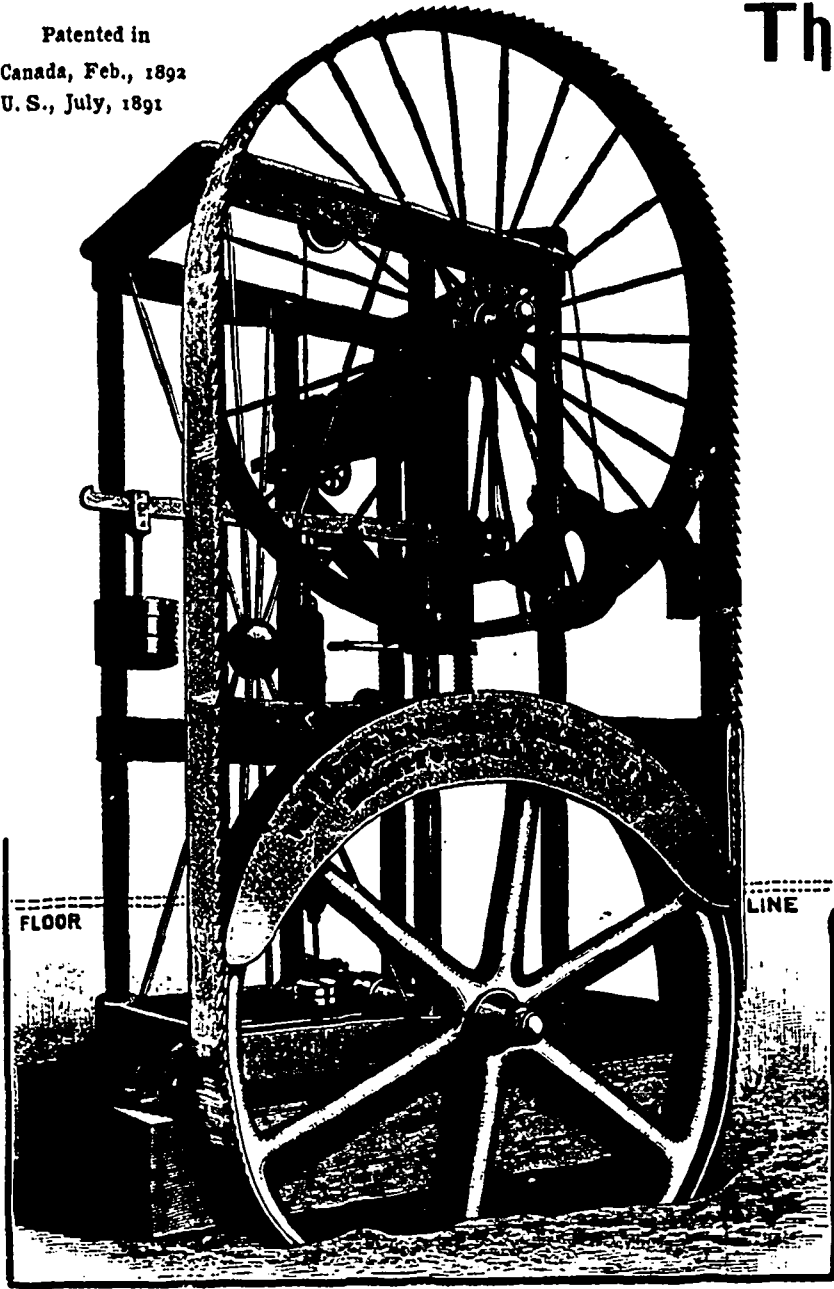
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We would refer you to the claims we make for our Band Mill

### SPECIAL POINTS TO NOTE:

1. **6 STEEL COLUMNS** connecting upper and lower plates in place of **ONLY ONE**. Spreads the strain over more surface, and gives greater rigidity, having an upper connecting plate in addition to the usual lower one.
2. **WHEELS LESS THAN 1 1/2 FEET APART**, while in other mills the usual distance is from 4 1/2 feet in the shortest to 7 1/2 feet in the longest.
3. **REDUCED COST IN SAWS**, 8 to 15 feet being saved on each saw.
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5. **WHILE DOING AWAY** with outer bearing to wheels to gain the advantage of bringing wheels closer together, we secure the same effect by bringing the inner bearing in each instance to the centre of the wheel, the line of greatest strain, by coring out hub of wheel. Bearings of wheel shafts are 18 to 19 inches long and extra heavy.
6. **HEAVY TRIANGULAR FRAME** supporting upper wheel and shaft, giving what is equal to a 4-foot bearing on the front centre column, making binding impossible when adjusting the tension.

Most sensitive tension, power adjustment to upper guide, and many other features common to all mills.



No. 2 BAND MILL

8-foot Wheels, 10-inch and 12-inch Saws

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IMPROVED IRON FRAME

# LOG JACK

WITH ENDLESS CHAIN  
DRIVEN BY INTERNAL FRICTION

MADE IN  
3 SIZES

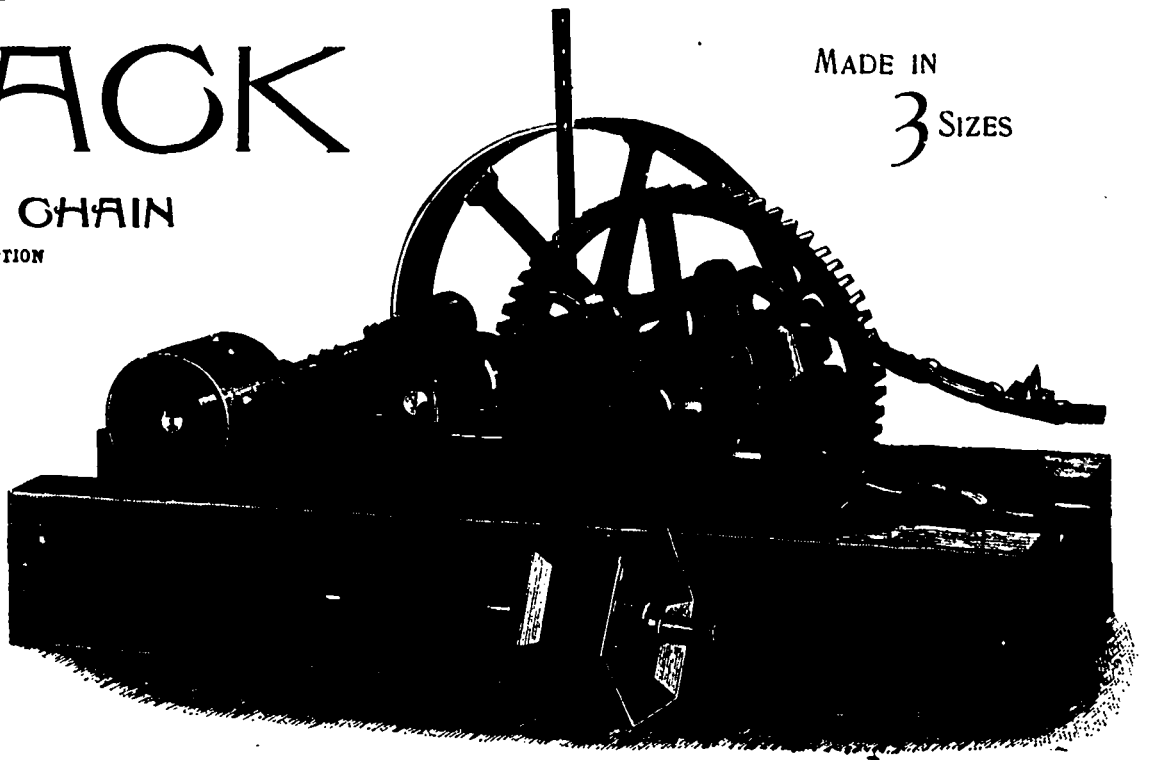
THE most powerful and smoothest-running Jack Works made.

Easy to place in mill.

Can be placed on mill floor or on timbers underneath the floor.

No crossed belt is required.

Can be stopped or started instantly without a jar.



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6 IN. ENGLISH OAK DOUBLE LEATHER 7,522 "

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Manufacturers of

White Pine Lumber, Bill Stuff, Lath and Shingles  
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All Orders promptly attended to First-class facilities for Shipping  
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**The Rathbun Co.**  
Are open to Purchase  
Oak, Ash, Birch  
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and Good Pine Lumber  
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Manufacturers having such for sale are invited to communicate with

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... IN ...

Little Belt and  
Rocky Mountains

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

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## LEATHER BELTING

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**F. E. Dixon & Co.'s Union Tanned** Belting runs straight and easy on the pulleys, is thoroughly well stretched and cannot be surpassed for strength and durability. Send for discounts. Our hand-book on leather belting mailed free on application.

ROUND PLAITED BELTS FROM 3-8 INCH TO 1-2 INCH

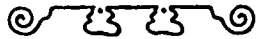
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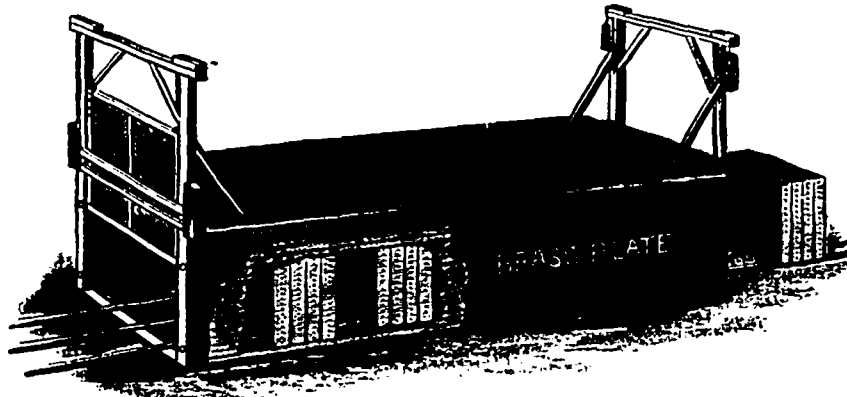
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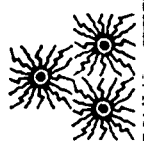
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