

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# CANADA LUMBERMAN

WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XIII. } TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER, 1892 (TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR  
 NUMBER 10. } SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS

## MAGNOLIA METAL

In Use by Eight Leading Governments...



### MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL CO.

Owners and Sole Manufacturers

London Office: 75 Queen Victoria St.  
 Chicago Office: 41 Traders Building  
 Montreal Office:  
 H. McLAREN & Co., Agents

74 CORTLANDT STREET  
 NEW YORK

THE MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL CO.  
 74 Cortlandt Street, New York, N.Y.  
 NEW YORK, N.Y., March 5, 1891.  
 GENTLEMEN,—About March 26, 1890, samples of metal marked "Spooner's Finest Copperine Babbit" were submitted to me for test; its test showed finest results, and on analysis, it proved to contain no copper, and approximated the formula of Magnolia Metal.  
 In October of the same year other samples with same marks were submitted for test, and tested in comparison with Magnolia Metal, upon our new testing machine, built at great expense. This test for temperatures showed Magnolia Metal to have less friction and a temperature of about 100 degrees less. On December 31st this perfected test piece of Copperine was tested again with the result of its fusing with ten minutes run of 1600 pounds to the square inch.  
 On January 31st Magnolia Metal was tested, which ran fifteen minutes with 1800 lbs. to the sq. inch, and one hour with 2000 lbs. to the sq. inch, and at the end of the hour the metal showed a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit. Under separate cover we hand you detailed reports of the tests, showing velocity of rubbing surface about 2000 feet per minute, diameter of shaft 5 inches, and revolutions about 1500.  
 Yours truly,  
 H. G. TORREY.  
 NOTE.—Mr. Torrey is U.S. Assayer, and has been in U.S. Mint service at New York for 30 years.

# RUBBER BELTING

MONARCH, RED STRIP AND LION BRANDS

MANUFACTURED BY

## THE CUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO. OF TORONTO.

OFFICE 43 YONGE ST. TORONTO

FACTORIES AT PARADALE ONT

Automatic Arc Dynamos and Lamps  
 Direct Current Incandescent Dynamos  
 Alternating Current Incandescent Dynamos  
 Transformers of High Efficiency  
 Electric Motors All Electric Supplies

OUR record for the past ten years as Electrical Manufacturers guarantees purchasers satisfaction.  
 Ask our customers about cost of repairs on Ball apparatus, which for EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY SIMPLICITY and SAFETY are unequalled.

AN ORDER SOLICITED  
**THE BALL ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., LTD.**  
 70 Pearl Street, TORONTO, ONT.

## TELEPHONES

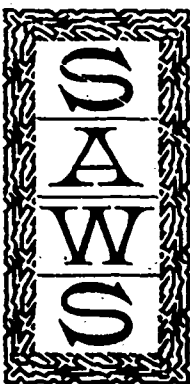
NO ROYALTY NO DELAYS  
 NO MISTAKES  
 . . . . NO RENTAL FEES

ALL INSTRUMENTS SOLD OUTRIGHT. ESTIMATES CAREFULLY MADE FOR TELEPHONE OUTFITS  
**C. A. MARTIN & CO., 765 Galt St., MONTREAL**

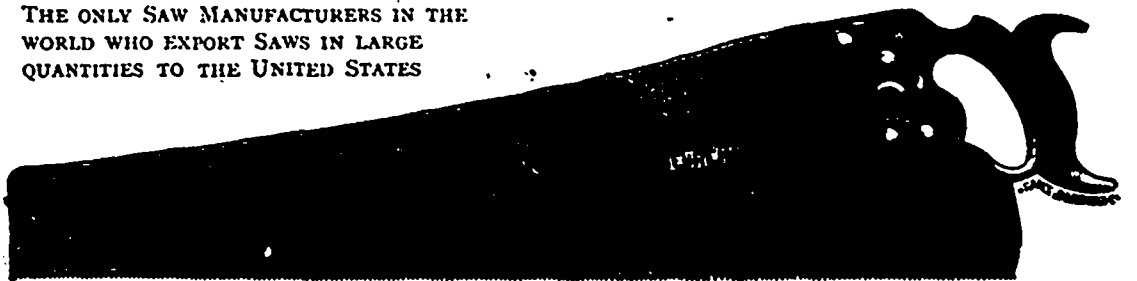
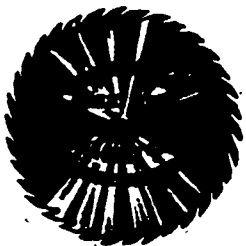
# SHURLY & DIETRICH

GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF



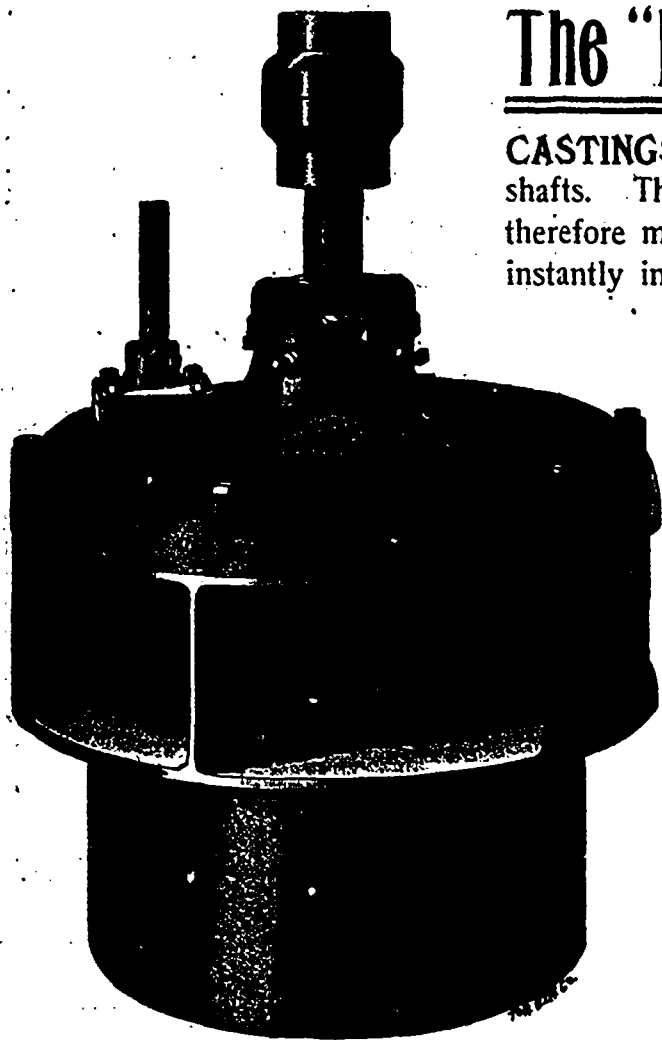
THE ONLY SAW MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD WHO EXPORT SAWS IN LARGE QUANTITIES TO THE UNITED STATES



SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE SECRET CHEMICAL PROCESS OF TEMPERING : : Our Razor Steel Saws are Unequaled

# THE "BOSS" TURBINE WATER WHEEL

MANUFACTURED BY



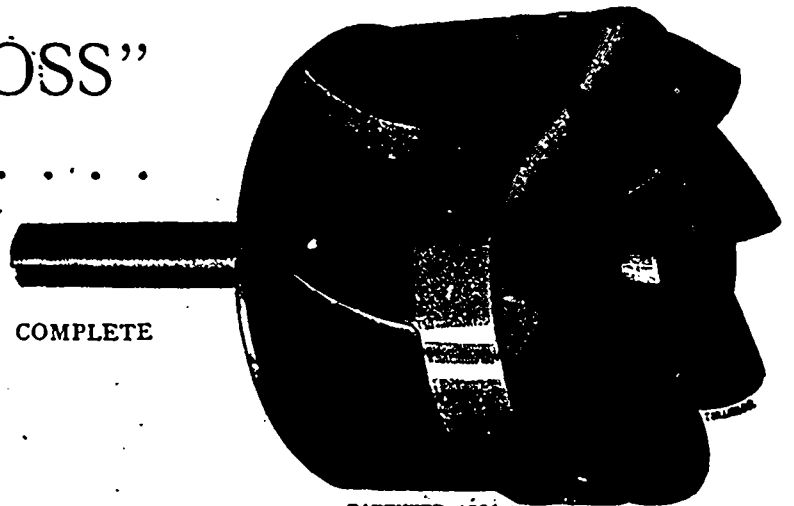
## The "Boss" Turbine

gives the highest percentage of useful effect for every cubic foot of water used. No swinging gates, no arms, no rods. **SIX CASTINGS** comprise the entire wheel. Can be mounted on horizontal or vertical shafts. The easiest working gate of any wheel made; revolves on steel balls, therefore moves without friction. Easily controlled by governor. Can be shut off instantly in case of accident. Gates not easily checked or clogged.

The fewest moving parts of any wheel made, and consequently the most durable. By taking out bolts, as shown on dome or cover, wheel can be immediately removed from case.

## The "BOSS" Wheel . . . . .

IS MADE IN DRY SAND MOULD; SMOOTH, EVEN SURFACES; ONE COMPLETE CASTING



PATENTED 1891

### SPECIALTIES:

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Turbine Water Wheels, Iron Flumes, Penstocks and Water-Wheel Governors | Hinkley's Band Saw Swaging Machine |
| Perkins' Celebrated Shingle Mill Machinery                             | Simonson's Patent Log Turner       |
| M. Covels Improved Saw-Sharpening Machinery                            | Wilkins' Patent Balance Gangs      |
| Cunningham's Twin Engine Steam Feeds                                   | High-class Sawmill Machinery       |
| Prescott's Band Sawmills, Carriage Offsets and Steam Feeds             |                                    |
| The Claussen Friction Clutch Pulley, and Cut-off Couplings             |                                    |

Write for Circular of above and Illustrated Catalogues of Sawmill Machinery to

**The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Limited**  
**PETERBOROUGH, ONT.**

# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XIII.  
NUMBER 10.

TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER, 1892

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR  
(SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS)

## BY THE WAY.

IN August of '93 the ten years' lumber licenses in New Brunswick will expire. The Government are reticent in announcing their policy, though intimate friends of those in power say that a change will take place. Not unlikely the matter will be kept in tempting position for some time pending a general election which is not far distant. This mixing of business and politics is bad business, if not bad politics.

x x x x

The Ottawa Lumber Co., of Ottawa, is at present making the experiment of shipping spruce logs from the Ottawa district to the United States. They have had the Canada Atlantic Railway put in a siding to the water's edge at Hawkesbury, Ont., to which place they have had their logs towed, and where they are loading them on cars and shipping them direct via Canada Atlantic Ry. to the States to be sawed up into lumber for consumption there. Should the shipment of 20,000 logs, which they are at present making, prove a success the same company intend taking out a much larger quantity during this coming winter to be shipped to the American market next season.

x x x x

The Pacific coast is obtaining considerable fame for its cedar shingles. We gave some particulars of the volume of this trade in the September CANADA LUMBERMAN, and our British Columbia correspondent has something to say on the question this month. Great durability appears to be a prominent feature of this shingle. An illustration of these lasting qualities is to be made, we understand, at the World's Fair, when a bundle of cedar shingles, taken from the roof of a house in Sequam Prairie, Washington Territory, and in use since 1853, will be exhibited. The shingles are in a good state of preservation. So not alone is the Pacific coast to be celebrated for its immense timbers, taking size as indicating immensity, but also for the rare quality of some of its timbers.

x x x x

Alarm, perhaps more suggestive than startling, is entertained in some lumber quarters that work in the woods the coming winter and the cut at the mills expected on the opening of another season, will run into figures large enough to create an overstocked market and bring lumber prices down again, as they were not very far back in the past. We do not know that there is strong ground for anticipating any result of the kind. No doubt work in the woods will be more active than for several years, and if no unforeseen obstacles intervene, increased numbers of logs will be taken out. But present requirements make necessary an enlarged output over some portion of the past. Certain grades of lumber are almost unobtainable at the present time, and if, as there is reason to suppose, general trade is on the up-grade, and better times are ahead, this scarcity will become more strongly marked. Still the word of caution need not go unheeded.

x x x x

The pollution of the rivers and streams of the lumbering sections of the country from sawdust and mill refuse has ever been a disturbing question between governments and lumbermen, and few questions are slower to settle. The sawdust dump at Ottawa has given no end of trouble to the people of the Capital, and the trouble remains. Some difficulty in similar lines is experienced in the province of New Brunswick, which has brought forth this comment in the last report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries: "The question of the injurious effect resulting from the deposit of sawdust and mill rubbish upon the salmon fishing in the river St. John,

and especially at the headwaters of this river, has engaged the attention of the fisheries department. In a memorial from the owners of saw mills on this river and its tributaries, praying for exemption from the statutes relative to sawdust and mill rubbish, it was set forth that no law existed in Maine on this subject, and that on that portion of the river St. John which formed the boundary between the United States and Canada there were at least eight or ten mills on the United States side to one on the Canadian side of the river, and that, as all the sawdust from the mills on the Maine side was permitted to be carried into the river without restriction, any benefit which could possibly result from a stringent enforcement of the law in New Brunswick would be very trifling and outweighed many times by the injury to the milling business in that place. In consequence of such representations the government of Maine was requested to consider the question in order that United action might be adopted by both the Canadian and state governments, and a promise was made that it would engage the attention of the legislature of that state."

x x x x

From what we have to say elsewhere in these columns it will be understood that the agitation for the reimposition of the export duty on logs is being carried on with unusual vigor in certain districts of the country. But it is not alone the Dominion Government who are hearing from the lumbermen. The following letter, addressed by Gilmour & Co., of Trenton, Ont., to the various boards of trade in localities affected by the shipment of saw logs to the United States, has started an attack on the Ontario Government that is not without a good deal of life. The big Trenton lumbermen say: "We see with alarm the large quantity of logs unmanufactured going annually from Canada to the United States, and the great disadvantage Canadians are at in bidding on limits put up for sale by the Government, owing to there being a duty of \$1 a thousand feet on lumber, while there is no export duty on logs. We would suggest, to overcome the trouble, that the Government be asked to postpone the coming sales, in whole or in part, until the present difficulties between the two countries in regard to canal dues, etc., are settled, or that a clause be inserted in the advertisement of sale, making it compulsory to manufacture logs in Canada, and we think that joint action should be taken by the lumbermen, bankers and others interested to decide on what is best to be done. We shall be glad to hear your views on the subject. This suggestion, like that for the reimposition of the export duty, has much in its favor providing its enactment would not react on the very interests it aims to conserve. To make it compulsory that all logs cut from Canadian limits should be manufactured in the country would be to place an embargo on the timber that would certainly operate against a successful sale. Then it is a question just how far such a step would be viewed as in contravention to the conditions entered into between the Dominion Government and the United States at the time the export duty on logs was removed. It is among the possibilities that it would lead to retaliatory complications that might be very injurious to the general lumber interests of the country. We are aware that the Ontario Government has nothing to do with the fixing of tariff rates, but it is a question how far the authorities at Washington would separate the action of the provincial from that of the Federal Government. These may be taken, possibly, as some of the reasons that have influenced the local Government in making their coming timber sale of the 13th inst. perfectly unconditional, so far, at least, as location of cut is concerned. In how far it is to be viewed as a strong home policy may be another question.

## THE LATE JOHN M. DOLLAR.

IT was a matter of sincere regret to his many friends in Canada when news reached them that on August 17, John Melville Dollar had died at his home in San Rafael, Cal., at the age of forty-six. The deceased was born in Falkirk, Scotland, in 1846, and came to Canada with his parents when about eleven years of age, locating in Ottawa. Three years later he started shantying on the Gatineau river for Hamilton Bros., occupying the



JOHN M. DOLLAR.

position of chore boy. He remained with this firm until he had reached the position of foreman. He left them to enter the employ of Perley & Pattee, on the Madawaska, being special agent with full charge of the firm's large operations in the Madawaska district. He remained with this firm six years, removing in 1874 to Bracebridge, and, securing timber limits in Muskoka, he commenced business on his own account. He built his first mill at Midland, and there carried on a very successful lumber business. A few years later he entered into business with H. H. Cook and others under the style of the Ontario Lumber Co., this concern acquiring extensive limits in the Georgian Bay, Muskoka and Parry Sound districts. In addition to the Midland mill the company built large mills at French River, Mr. Dollar acting as manager until three years ago, when he sold out his interest in the business and removed to San Rafael, Cal.

In his new home Mr. Dollar entered again into the lumber business. In company with Mr. Fraser he purchased the Duncan Mills property, and the following year he bought the Markham mill, near which he owned a tract of timber. Success followed his business operations here, and though only spared to his work for a few years he had been successful in building up a very prosperous business.

A year ago he built a handsome residence at San Rafael. Mr. Dollar during his residence in Canada, and his residence in California carries a similar record, was ever ready to lend of his energies, talents and means to advance any good movement. He was an uncompromising opponent of the liquor traffic, and for years was active as a temperance reformer. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and at the time of his death was president of the Board of Trustees of the church in San Rafael. He leaves behind him a widow and three children to mourn his death. His host of friends, for his lovable nature made him friends wherever he was known in both countries, will long keep green in their memory the remembrance of honest John M. Dollar. Cancer of the stomach was the immediate cause of death.

## ANOTHER APPLICANT.

A NEW claimant for lumber favor is the Lumberman's Review, published monthly by John G. Staats, of New York. It is tastily designed and printed, and, as an old lumber journalist, Mr. Staats is sure to make an interesting and valuable paper of the Review.

## IS PERPETUAL MOTION POSSIBLE?

THE reply to this question, says the Scientific American, depends entirely upon the limitations put upon the term "perpetual motion." If we understand these words to mean a machine that would start itself, furnish power for doing work, and continue in operation so long as required, or until worn out, without the assistance of any external agency, we may say with the utmost confidence, perpetual motion is impossible.

If, on the other hand, we define perpetual motion as a machine dependent for its action upon the variability of one or more of the forces of nature, we may say perpetual motion is possible. The thermal motor, in which expansion and contraction are produced by natural changes of temperature, is an example of a motor of this kind. In this machine, the changes in volume in a body are made to store energy to be used in continuous regular work. A perpetual clock has been made on this principle.

Sun motors of various forms have been devised, which might be used in connection with storage mechanism for furnishing power continuously. A sun motor of sufficient size with a suitable storage system, could furnish power the year round in almost any part of the world; success being a question of hours of sunshine and capacities of motor and storage system.

Of course, what is said with regard to the sun motor applies with equal force to water wheels, windmills, tide and wave motors. Without doubt, all of these prime movers will come more and more into use as time advances, and storage systems are perfected. Still they do not satisfy the seeker for the ideal perpetual motion. This should fill the conditions first mentioned; but, as we have already said, this is an impossibility.

The first and strongest reason for making this positive assertion in regard to the ideal perpetual motion is found in the fact that never in the history of man has he been able to make a single atom of matter, or create the smallest fraction of a unit of energy.

All the works of man, of whatever name or nature, have been constructed of materials already in existence, and all the work done by man and his enginery has been accomplished by using current natural forces, such as the gravitation of water, the power of the wind, and the heat energy of the sun, or the stored energy of coal and other fuels, or of chemicals.

Having the command of some of nature's forces, inventors have sought to circumvent nature's laws, so as to make water "run up hill," to cause masses of matter to act alternately in accordance with and in opposition to the law of gravitation: in short, to deprive matter of gravity while ascending, and cause it to act with the full force of gravity while descending.

Among perpetual motion devices of this class, proposed and tried, is the one having weights arranged on a wheel in such a way as to fall outwardly and increase the leverage on one side of the wheel, while they fold in and diminish the leverage on the opposite side of the wheel. This machine, it is needless to say, has never moved on its own account, although it has become classic.

In this device, the superior number of weights on the side where the leverage is least, exactly balances the weights at the ends of the extended arms. This is true of all the modifications of this type of machine.

A favorite device of the perpetual motion inventor is that of weights arranged around the periphery of a wheel and counterbalanced by springs on which gravity has no effect. Such weights being balanced are supposed to be capable of being moved upwardly in opposition to gravity without the expenditure of much power. After having been elevated, the weight, while maintaining its position relative to the wheel, descends, causing the rotation of the wheel. After it has done its work the weight must be restored to its original position before the operation can be repeated, and here comes the rub. Many very ingenious plans have been tried to accomplish this, but the result has always been a perfect balance.

In another device the attempt is made to utilize the Archimedian screw to elevate water to be used for driving itself. The inventors in this case fail to notice that although the water is running down an incline in the screw, this incline is always being elevated, so that

the water must be actually carried up an inclined plane by a force as great as it would exert if allowed to descend through the same distance. In all these cases friction is left out of the question.

Capillarity has been tried as a means of elevating a liquid to be used as a motive agent, but in this case, as in all others, the defeating element is present—the surface tension of the liquid prevents detaching the liquid from the upper end of the capillary conductor.

It seems strange that in these days the proposition should be made to run an electric motor with a current from a dynamo by the power derived from the electric motor, yet, absurd as this proposition is, it has often been broached in good faith. A mere superficial examination of this subject shows that the losses incurred in transforming the current into motive power, and vice versa, are such as to defeat any attempts of this kind.

The permanent magnet appears to have suggested itself to many as a possible solution of the problem, and experimenters have searched the world over to find an insulator of magnetism to act as a cut-off for releasing the armature after it has been drawn forward toward the magnet; but no such material has been found. Nature, in this case as in all others, refuses to yield energy without its full equivalent of energy in some other form, and the law of the conservation of energy is found to hold good.

We have mentioned but a few of the multitude of devices constructed with the hope, not to say expectation, of producing a self-moving machine by utilizing nature's constant and unvarying forces.

Although the efforts of inventors in this direction have been barren of results of the kind aimed at, yet their labor has not been fruitless; many experimenters who considered actual trial better than any amount of study or calculation have learned that "knowledge comes of experience," and while discovering the fallacy of the ideal perpetual motion, they have been led to consider more practical subjects; making inventions which have proved beneficial to the world and profitable to themselves.

If the inventor of machines intended to be self-moving will not accede to Newton's statement that "action and reaction are equal and opposite," (third law of motion), and that there is a perfect and wonderful balance in the forces of nature, let him thoroughly acquaint himself with the principles of physics, and he will ere long be able to say with certainty just how the balance will occur in any and every perpetual motion machine of the ideal kind, and admit that he has not the power of creating energy.

## THE HISTORY OF SAWS.

BY JOSUCA OLBHAM.

THE invention of the saw proper is attributed to the Greeks, about 1200 years B.C. Talus, a nephew of the king of Athens, has the credit of the invention. He was an architect and sculptor. He invented the saw, lathe and compass. His inventions especially the saw made him famous, and excited the jealousy of his uncle, the king, who was also an inventor, and who killed him by pushing him off a tower.

Saws have been found in Europe belonging to a remote age, the earlier ones of flint, the later ones of bronze. The natives of the West India Islands made saws from sharks' teeth and notched shells. The later history of saws, that is, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, is meager. The saw mill was first run by water, in France, in the twelfth century; by the English, in New England, in 1634; by the Dutch, in New York, in 1633, and in England previous to that date. England seems to have been behind other nations in using saw mills. In London, in 1663, a native of Holland built a saw mill, but was prevented from working it by the threats of the hand sawyers, and in 1767 a sawmill operated by wind, was destroyed by a mob. In 1682, Maine built a number of mills. The first saw mill built in Canada was located near Montreal.

The circular saw was patented by Samuel Miller in 1771. He was a resident of Southampton, England, and secured his patent from the English Government. William Newberry, of London, was granted a patent in 1808 for a "machine for sawing wood, splitting and paring skins," etc. This machine contained the essential

parts of our present band-saw machine. There was no haste in taking hold of these inventions. Miller's patent was issued in 1771, but it was not put into use until 1790. The band-saw, patented by Newberry, lay idle for forty years.

The first band mill erected in America, for sawing logs, was built in 1864, by James Shearer, of Montreal. The machine was constructed in the mill and the saw obtained in England. The saw soon broke, and the mill was a failure. F. Arbey, of Paris, France, manufactured the first band mill successfully used in sawing logs. The first one brought to this country is still in operation at Quebec, Canada. Sheffield, England, the birthplace of cast-steel making, has the credit of making the finest band saws. It still retains a large share of trade in saws and saw steel, though the secrets once held so dear have become public property. At one time, in fact for a number of years, only one man knew the secret of making cast-steel. It was discovered by a trick or deception and made public.

## THE DESTINY OF TEAK.

IT is not alone at home but also abroad we hear of the depletion of the forests of their most valuable timbers. Mr. Stringer, the British consul at Chiengmai, in the heart of Northern Siam, in his last trade report, mentions that the teak trade on the Meinam is declining at an alarming rate. At Chainat, the customs station for the upper part of the river, 60,000 logs of teak passed in 1889, 30,000 in 1890, and only 9,500 last year. This is due to deficient rainfall and to the effect of the indiscriminate working. Teak saplings are cut down in large numbers, and the clause in the leases forbidding the felling of small trees is disregarded. The consequence is that in Chiengmai there is reason to fear that in five years the only teak left will be that which is too far from the water to be profitably worked, and in Lakhon the foresters complain that all the best trees have already been felled. The general opinion of teak merchants and foresters is that there are large quantities of teak in the valley of the Meikong, and that it could be floated down that river to Saigon, but none has yet reached that port. The merchants who work teak on the Meiyon complain of the timber stealing which goes on at the rafting station on that river. The stolen logs are often fired with kerosene to deface the Blammer marks of the owners. The present system of granting forest leases for three years only is said to be very prejudicial to the interests of foresters. In many cases the leases are renewed when they expire, but a forester who is not fortunate enough to secure a renewal of his lease may find that at the end of three years his logs are still lying in the forest, as it takes at least three years (generally much longer) from the time the teak tree is girdled, to fell it, lop off the branches and drag and float the log out of the forest, and if the wording of the lease is strictly adhered to, all logs lying in the forest, as well as girdled trees, become the property of the owner of the forest as soon as the lease expires. Previous to 1888 the leases granted to British subjects was generally for a term of six years, but in that year the time was reduced to three. The greater part of the capital with which the teak trade of Northern Siam is carried on is British. The Chiengmai forests on the Salween side are worked almost entirely with British Indian capital from Maulmain. Teak, of latter years, has played a prominent part in all the great naval arsenals of Europe, and its consumption, unlike that of oak, has kept pace with the rapid changes in our coast defences. It is largely used for railway carriage building and other purposes for which it is especially adapted. Teak, unlike the majority of hardwoods, is easily workable, of very close grain, and from its oily nature almost imperishable. Being almost the only source of wealth of the Chiengmai country its rapid destruction as described by Mr. Stinger, becomes a matter of serious concern from the local as well as the broader point of view.

## FINE WOOD-CARVING.

THE Austrian wood-carving industry will be specially represented at the World's Fair by thirty-four expert wood-carvers from Vienna, who will exhibit their work in its various branches. A thoroughly representative collection is expected.

## VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

**Don't Do It.** The old story about a man losing a finger at a buzz saw, and the man who took his place losing one of his fingers while showing how the first accident (?) happened, is familiar to all. Many a machine operator has been injured just this way. An English paper tells of just such a case: On Monday an engine driver in the Duke of Sutherland's estate yard, at Trentham, got his arm broken in the machinery, and Thomas James temporarily took his place. On Tuesday James was doing what has more than once proved a most dangerous thing, namely, showing another workman how the accident occurred, when he himself was dragged into the machinery, and mangled beyond recognition.

**The Cause of It.** It is the opinion of Mr. C. R. Tompkins, a well-known writer on mechanical topics, that there is a lack of system in most wood-working establishments. This is the reason why, in his opinion, competent men to fill good positions are scarce. "Wood-working, until very recently," he says, "has not been recognized as a regular trade, and such a thing as apprenticeship has not existed. Not one young man in fifty who applies for work in mills does so with the slightest intention of making it a permanent business. He takes a job at feeding a certain machine for the present, but, like Mr. Macawber, he is waiting for something to turn up. After working six months, more or less, he is off for something else, and the situation is open for the next one, with the same result. As long as this state of things exist, just so long will good, competent wood-workers be scarce."

**Baled Sawdust.** Despite the volubility of the average stump operator the age appreciates condensation. The day of elaborately-written, long-drawn-out editorials has gone by. Newspaper readers want their matter boiled down into a reasonable compass. The grocer gives us condensed coffees; the pharmacist would have us grow fat on essence of bovine; even the infant of a day is to be nurtured on some concentrated concoction of animal milk. Shipping space is made for so bulky an article as hay by compressing it into blocks of baled hay. A clever Yankee woodman, hailing from the state of Maine, has conceived, what is proving to be, a very profitable idea, of utilizing the immense quantities of sawdust, that gather around every sawmill, 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. Next!

**Exchange On Cheques.** "A source of petty losses," says an exchange, "that aggregate to a considerable amount in a year's trade is the exchange on unaccepted checks payable at outside banks. This exchange is one-quarter of one per cent. for most banks outside the city, and the minimum charge is twenty-five cents. Hardly anyone who sends a cheque in payment of an obligation is ignorant that the cashing of it will cost the creditor from twenty-five cents upwards, and yet that way of remitting is very largely in favor, and is resorted to quite freely for small amounts, so that the commission for exchanging is material deduction from the profit on the transaction for which the money is paid. Some houses request payment to be made in currency, when the amount is small. That rule should be generally observed, and either cash or post-office order should be forwarded for small sums. The trader has been benefitted by the credit and should bear the charge of transmitting the money."

**A Long Voyage.** The lumber interests of the Australian colonies are now represented by a bright little monthly named the Australian Sawmiller, which made its appearance a few months ago. In the current number it has this remark concerning the shipment of lumber from the Pacific coast to England: "If it were possible to get the splendid timber grown in British Columbia to England at anything like a reasonable cost there would be a vast trade open to our Canadian cousins; but even the pine

regions along the sea coast are very badly handicapped in consequence of the heavy freight and insurance, and the uncertain dates of the delivery of cargoes in Europe. Although the timber is grown in northern latitudes not more than 6,000 miles from England as the crow flies, a voyage of just three times the distance has to be undertaken. Leaving Canada, the ship is compelled to sail southward 8,000 miles, and after rounding Cape Horn to steer a northerly course of another 8,000 miles before she reaches the same parallel of latitude whence she started; the voyage is, moreover, one of the most perilous that shipmasters have to face."

**Murder Will Out.** Whether applied directly to the crime of murder or some less terrible transgression, in nine cases out of ten "murder will out"—some day the guilty one will be brought to book. The remark is suggested by the confession of Alfred Henshaw, at one time a lumberman in Strathroy, Ont. Ten years ago Henshaw was partner with one Richard Drake in the lumber business in Strathroy. The firm became involved in financial troubles. Drake found fault with Henshaw's conduct, and one night in a quarrel Henshaw stabbed him to death in the office, locked the body in the safe, and fled. Ten days later the body was discovered, but no clue could be found to the murderer. Large rewards were offered, but nothing came of them. Six months ago a son of Drake offered two local detectives \$1,000 if they should capture his father's murderer. The men accepted, and after a long chase through New York, Mexico, San Francisco, Chicago and Michigan, a fortnight ago they finally located Henshaw at Harrisville, Mich. He was placed under an examination, and there broke down and confessed to the murder. Henshaw is one of the most wealthy citizens of Harrisville.

**Where the Lumber Goes.** No one will dispute the immense quantity of lumber that goes somewhere every year. Thousands upon thousands of feet, worth thousands upon thousands of dollars, have in the past gone up in smoke. More will in the future, we fear. Perhaps as great a quantity, more in past years than latterly, has been wantonly wasted. Even yet the supply does not appear nearly exhausted except when we view the field in isolated parts. Then one must admit the question at times looks serious. We are each year on this continent cutting and manufacturing millions of feet of lumber. Where does it all go? A writer in the Tradesman remarks that it is the custom to predict a good or bad trade in lumber for a given section of country according as the crops are full or short, and the probable price of farm products. "Really," says this authority, "this is one of the least factors in the lumber trade. Taking the entire country over, the farmers consume probably not more than ten per cent. of the annual lumber output. The main effect that good or poor crops exert upon the lumber trade is of a secondary or reactionary nature. Good crops and prices make general business prosperous and conditions favorable for a good lumber trade. Where is the most lumber consumed? In the cities and towns to the extent of about ninety per cent., it is estimated, not counting that usually along the lines of railroads, and also leaving out of the count heavy timbers for country bridges, etc. For what purpose is the greatest amount of lumber used? Nine people out of ten will unhesitatingly say for the construction of houses and buildings of all kinds. It is doubtful if as much as thirty-five per cent. of the lumber output goes into buildings. The railroads, farmers and miscellaneous purposes take about forty per cent., and the other twenty per cent. goes into boxes. This statement is somewhat startling, simply because the matter has never been discussed extensively, and very few people have ever given the subject a thought. The estimate is made on the judgment of some of the oldest and best informed lumbermen in the country. When we come to think about it we begin to realize the vast amount of lumber that is annually put into boxes of various sizes, sorts and kinds. Every store in the land, from the mammoth wholesale houses to the little country stores and the logging camps, has its complement of boxes. Every freight car loaded with miscellaneous freight carries it in boxes.

Every farm house is supplied with them. The streets of the cities and towns are lined with them. Nearly every thing that cannot be handled in bulk is put in a box, barrel or keg. Whenever one gets out of sight of a box he may know he is out in the country. The amount of lumber used by the farmers, while largely on the increase in the aggregate, is not increasing much per capita. Wire for fences, iron for gates and corrugated iron for out-houses, are taking the place of lumber. A great deal more iron is used for structural purposes now than ever before, and the very low prices that rule encourage increased use of it. But iron cannot be used extensively for box making. Even metallic burial cases are going out of fashion. So we find that about one fourth of our wood products finds its way to the box makers."

## WHY SAWS HEAT.

BY J. H. WISER.

**T**HERE are many causes for a saw heating and therefore cutting lumber crooked. Heat on the rim is more destructive to saws and lumber than heat in the centre of the saw.

What causes the rim to heat and make crooked lumber? Too much lead in the mandrel, bad filing, short teeth with no dust room, teeth too high on the back and saws with too many teeth, lack of tension, guides binding by one pin being above the other, pins not properly made split the bottom and heat the rim, rim crooked, saw out of round, too large a gullet and teeth filed at an angle on the face. All of the faults mentioned, except the tension and crooked rim, no sawyer should be troubled with. Crooked rim comes under the head of hammering, which any intelligent filer can learn.

A saw with a loose rim has many peculiarities, and has caused sawyers to be held accountable for crooked lumber when the saw was not hot.

The impression of many sawyers and millmen is that a saw is hot when it runs a crooked line, and that a cool saw cannot run a crooked line. This is a mistake. A saw that gets so loose on the rim that it flops around in standing up and runs all over the log until the centre gets hot, ought to be hammered.

No millman who has an idea of the money thrown away by such saws would hesitate a minute to have it hammered. This looseness of the rim grows on a saw by use; it is not necessarily anyone's fault if the saw has been taken care of.

When a saw don't run well for a few lines (and often two or three logs, in the morning, rest assured your saw is weak on the rim. By holding a handspike end between frame and eight inches from collar, heating it well by friction, your saw will go right until the centre cools; if the mandrel rim is warm, it will help out. All this is temporary, and should not be practiced.

New saws generally suffer from heat at the centre, and many are soon ruined by two or three variegated blue spots. This is caused by too little lead to mandrel, saw pulled out of the log with the guide or file, too little set, saw too dull, carriage track out of level or not straight, side motion to carriage and too much motion to mandrel.

A saw with too much tension will heat when everything is all right. Care must be exercised not to allow it to incline out of the log, or it will permanently dish. A saw of this kind will run better with the rim a little warm, which naturally results in inclining the saw to the log, and causes the lumber to be sawed half an inch narrower at the back end than at the front end. Should the saw incline out of the log, the result will be to the opposite. Such a saw should be hammered, but with care.

A new saw that is a little too open may be successfully run. Should the bracing heat, water should be applied, which can be done by putting a short belt on the mandrel, letting the lower part run in a tub of water. The belt will convey cool water to the mandrel and help it wonderfully.

Saws are often run in too close a space. Where there is not sufficient room between track timber and saw frame, slivers and knots lodge against the saw, often ruining it in a few minutes.

All sawyers should have a stop cord attached to the governor, by which the engine can be quickly stopped.





PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH

ARTHUR G. MORTIMER

75 CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING TORONTO, ONTARIO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy One Year, in advance ..... \$1.00
One Copy Six Months, in advance ..... 50
Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50 a Year

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

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.

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.

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.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them.

THE DUTY PROBLEM.

It is not to be expected that the duty on lumber, more than on any other article of merchandise, can be fixed to the satisfaction of everyone.

On the 11th page we give particulars of an interview between representative lumbermen of British Columbia and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, which tell of discontent in that province, because Douglas Fir, which, it is claimed, is scheduled as pine, is made to pay a duty of \$2 when exported to the United States, whereas white pine lumber pays only \$1.

The effort of Mr. Ives, M.P., Sherbrooke, Que., at the last session of the Dominion Parliament to secure a re-imposition of the export duty on logs, is remembered by our readers. Mr. Ives has attempted to solve the problem for himself by building a mill on the other side of the boundary line, and thus escape the duty.

The strongest opposition to the free export of logs to the United States, with a tax of \$1 per thousand feet on the manufactured lumber, comes from the saw mill men of the Georgian Bay districts.

any other view. But is it a matter of choice? Of course our Government could reimpose the log duty. The information, however, has been imparted repeatedly in these columns and elsewhere that to do so simply means, under the conditions expressly stipulated in the McKinley Bill, to invite an immediate increase of the duty on sawn lumber going into the United States to \$2 or more per thousand feet.

It is here the opinion of lumbermen divide. Those who favor a free exportation of logs, with a duty of \$1 per thousand on manufactured lumber, contend, with perhaps as complete knowledge of the lumber field as those who hold an opposite view, and in many cases they themselves are sawmill owners, that a re-imposition of the export duty, and with it an increase in the duty on lumber going into the States, would circumscribe the lumber trade of the country to an extent that would place it almost at a standstill.

A new force in the agitation for a re-imposition of the export duty on logs are the fishermen of the Georgian Bay. They have joined hands with the lumbermen; not that they are interested, however, in the product of the land. Their interest is with the product of the sea, and they say that if the present system of towing immense rafts of logs continually across the Georgian Bay to the American side of Lake Huron is much longer in vogue the fisheries of these waters will be utterly destroyed.

It must be admitted that to arrive at a conclusion, equitable as well as practicable, and that will meet these various conflicting interests, wise thought and skilful treatment are necessary.

TWO VIEWS OF THE LOG QUESTION.

THE Globe of the 30th ult. contains the letter of a special correspondent from Saginaw, Mich., who enters somewhat fully into a discussion of the lumber question. After noting the great improvement in the lumber trade in the United States during the season closing, and which it is believed is common to Canada, as well, this writer, says:

Your correspondent has made careful inquiry as to the business of towing rafts from Canada. The trade has this year grown to one of considerable proportions, and probably for the first time equals the export of logs from the United States to Canada on the Rainy River in the west, and on the St. John in the east.

Canada even now are considerable. Lumber manufactured on the Canadian side of Lake Huron can be sent by water to the eastern or the western markets nearly as cheaply as from Saginaw or other producing points in Michigan where Canadian logs are converted into lumber.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include: Difference in freight on lumber to Buffalo or Chicago in favor of Michigan points (\$0 25), Difference in saw bill (0 25), American duty (1 00), Total (\$1 50).

It may be claimed that the difference in saw bill is greater than stated, but even if this is the case the difference in freight rates seldom exists, and the statement may be accepted as substantially correct. This very material advantage to the Michigan mill is more than counterbalanced by certain disadvantages that cannot be avoided.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include: Tow bill from Canada to Saginaw River (\$1 50), Towing up Saginaw River to mills (0 50), Lake towing risk, at least (0 50), Total (\$2 50).

This shows a net advantage at the present moment in favor of sawing in Canada of \$1 per thousand, and nothing but the uncertainties I have mentioned as to tenure of dues and export duty prevents a large movement in the erection of saw mills by American capital in Canada on the waters of Lake Huron.

This is a view of the case that would appear on first consideration to open a solution to the present tariff troubles. If it can be shown that American lumbermen only wait a greater fixedness of purpose on the part of the Dominion Government regarding the export duty, and a little more certainty touching the tenure of Crown dues, to induce them to build mills in Canada and do their cutting here, our Government would be deserving of severe condemnation if not taking immediate steps to remedy the difficulty.

Mr. John Waldie, of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., however, in reply to the Globe's correspondent, gives another coloring to the situation. He points out that the figures there given showing \$1 per thousand advantage to the Canadian saw mills in the manufacture of lumber are entirely outside of the real conditions, and it is for this reason that the American owners of Canadian timber limits do not have their logs cut in this country.



MR. T. BARLOW WALKER, of Minneapolis, is another American lumberman—one of the big lumber kings of the United States—who believes that the forests in his country are fast being depleted of their best timbers, and that American lumbermen will have to look to Canada for limits. This is the way Mr. Walker talked to an interviewer when in our city a fortnight ago. He referred particularly to the Northwest districts of his country, where the new homestead law, reserving the land to the actual settler, is having a discouraging influence upon the lumbermen.

\* \* \* \*

"Saw mills in the vicinity of Little Current," said Mr. Froude, of Wallace Mines, near Little Current, "are very busy and will run until the snow flies. It is true great quantities of logs are being exported from this section by the Howry Bros. and others, but I cannot see that our mills are doing any less work on this account. On the contrary, as I have intimated, there is an increased demand for manufactured lumber. If our logs are going to the American side in large quantities, and undoubtedly this is true, there are increased shipments of sawn lumber finding a market there too."

\* \* \* \*

"Business with us in Bruce county," said Mr. A. McKaig, of Lucknow, "has been very good the past season, and we look forward to still better times ahead. Lumber matters are looking up. Our cut is chiefly square timber for the foreign market shipped on account of McArthur Bros. The shipments go to them at Quebec. Whilst it is true that lumber in Great Britain has been slow for a considerable time and the square timber trade has been quiet as a consequence, yet the largely increased shipments from Quebec, shown by the official returns, indicate a greater consumption of lumber across the Atlantic than for a considerable period of the past."

\* \* \* \*

A writer in an American lumber journal throws sentiment to the winds and gets down to very plain business when, in discussing the subject of forestry, he says: "The question is, how under our system of land holdings any effective measures can be taken to preserve forests around the head waters of the great rivers of the country. These forests are mainly in the hands of lumbermen who bought them to manufacture, and, particularly in the white pine country, prices have been paid which are only justified by immediate manufacture and which could not be justified by any forest culture methods. This is a problem that we can venture to say will not be solved within the life of any now living."

\* \* \* \*

Mr. E. C. Grant, manager of the Ottawa Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont., takes a hopeful and, at the same time, a cautious view of the lumber situation. He says: "There has been a better demand for all grades of lumber this year than there has been for some time. Though the different yards have not such a depleted appearance as they had last fall, still it is not a sign that there are not ready sales, as nearly everything has been sold some time ago, most of which has passed into the hands of the middleman. A number of firms, ours included, have been considerably delayed by not having their logs come forward as soon as we expected through being detained by the jam on the Gatineau, as the Upper Ottawa Boom Co., as well as the mill men, are very much handicapped at present by the scarcity of men, who are leaving for the woods to accept positions at very much advanced wages to what they have been getting for some time. However, on the whole, we think that the outlook for next season tends to be quite as good as this, and we see no reason why the present prices should not remain firm."

Bay City, Mich., has a lumberman, in Mr. Albert Miller, who has not lost hope in the Saginaw valley as a good centre for a lumber business. If Michigan supplies are nearly exhausted he sees abundant stock across the border on this side of the line. Mr. Miller has suffered heavy losses from fire this year, yet he is ready for business again the first opportunity. He is reported as saying, "I do not know what business I shall engage in, but I believe a new saw mill on the premises burned over would be the proper move to make. I consider the chances of a saw mill better to-day than they were eight years ago. With the forests of Canada open to our doors, and a safe means of bringing logs to our shores, there is no reason why the mills of Saginaw river cannot continue to be as important a factor as ever in the business history of this city."

\* \* \* \*

A few weeks ago I had a chat with Mr. J. A. Spaulding, lumber merchant, Philadelphia, Pa. He was in the country, more on pleasure bent than business, but he was looking around to see what business might be doing. "I deal chiefly in pine," said Mr. Spaulding, "and this class of timber is becoming scarce enough in important parts of the States to make it necessary to look elsewhere for our stocks, and we have to rest in no small measure on Canada. There is little doubt that in Michigan in particular the supply of timber is nearly exhausted. Those interested may want this statement qualified, but actions speak louder than words, and the proof is in the migration of Michigan lumbermen, so far as seeking supplies is concerned, to Wisconsin, the South, your country and elsewhere where it is believed timber is to be found. What has surprised me as a reader of the CANADA LUMBERMAN is the modesty of your lumbermen in making themselves known to the American trade. Wholesalers like myself are constantly in need of stocks, which I am sure are in your country, but I should suppose that the announcements of men who have lumber for sale, to be found in your columns, represent but a small fraction of the number engaged in the trade in your country; and I suppose they are in business to do business."

\* \* \* \*

There are not many departments of trade more cosmopolitan in their character than lumbering. At one time or another, timber, in some quantities at least, has been found in almost every part of the globe. We look upon America as perhaps the greatest timber country of the world, but the view of most lumbermen is, we believe, broad enough to give them an interest in timber operations wherever they may be carried on, near or far. I admit to having been considerably interested in an account of the great teak forests of Northern Siam, some mention of which is made in another part of this month's LUMBERMAN. Some observations made by an American lumberman, Mr. P. Bergland, of Marnette, Wis., who has recently returned from Sweden, his former home, has awakened my interest in lumbering in another part of the world. I do not know but what his statements of the magnitude of lumber manufacturing in Sweden will perhaps surprise Canadian lumbermen. He says: "The northern portion of Sweden is a vast forest of timber, differing from our white pine and more resembling the Norway of this country, though of a better quality. The style of cutting the trees and delivering the logs to the mill does not differ much from the manner in which it is done in this country. In the mills are principally gang saws, varying from two to twenty saws in a frame. In most of the mills ten to sixteen gangs, and in one of the larger ones forty gangs. Circulars are not used, neither are band saws. There are no trimmers or edgers, as their work is all done by hand. Mills are run both by steam and water, but principally by steam. The lumber is more carefully manufactured than here. It is for foreign markets, Australia, France and other countries, and cut into much different styles of lumber than in this country. It is not estimated into the thousand feet, but by so many pieces of certain lengths and sizes. Different dimensions have different prices. After being sawed in the mills it is cut by hand into several classes required and cut with a great deal of care, giving it a finished appearance. It is kept under cover while piled. The scows upon which it is taken to the vessels for loading have a roof over them

so that the lumber shall not become injured by being wet. There is a great deal of labor placed upon it after it leaves the mill, which adds to its cost and value. The cost of such lumber there is in excess of our lumber here. The wages of ordinary laborers in the mill are 2½ to 4 crowns a day, a crown being 27 cents, making the daily wages 69 cents to \$1 a day. In single districts of 100 miles there are from 200 to 300 saw mills. The government regulates the cutting of all timber, no matter by whom owned, and no trees are allowed to be cut down below a certain size. A selection is made and trees marked by agents of the government designating such trees as must not be cut. In this way the smaller trees are given an opportunity to grow, furnishing good timber for each successive generation. Many of the mills there are constructed entirely of iron, not a stick of timber or wood being connected with them."

\* \* \* \*

The lumbermen of British Columbia took advantage of the recent visit of the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Militia, and ex-Minister of Customs, to that province, to discuss with him the question of the duties on Douglas Fir going into the United States. Where, under the McKinley tariff, white pine is admitted on a duty of \$1 per thousand feet, Douglas Fir is taxed \$2. Mr. R. H. Alexander, of the Hastings mill, who was spokesman for the lumbermen, stated that Douglas Fir was scheduled in the United States tariff as pine, but was classified as other woods, and consequently did not come under the \$1 regulation. The Americans, however, could buy logs here, and he thought the lumber should be put on the same footing as pine from Eastern Canada. Pitch pine and redwood were both admitted into Canada free, while British Columbia fir and cedar were dutiable in the United States. This usurped their home market, as the fir would be largely used in the eastern provinces. A quantity was used for railway car sills, but they had to compete with the pitch pine, and were at considerable disadvantage, as it could be got at a little less. The saw mill interests in this province thought that it was only fair that their products should be admitted free, or that Canada should retaliate. Their cedar wood was met by the redwood, even in Winnipeg. They were not afraid to compete on even terms if they would let the Douglas fir in free into the United States, as it was of better quality, having a closer grain. They would rather meet them fairly, and either have free trade or a duty on both sides. An interchange with Australia would be of the greatest advantage to this province. The colony of Victoria was proposing to impose a duty of 25s. per thousand feet on Oregon pine, and they classified their products as the same. Although it was really Douglas Fir they could not put on a differential tariff." Mr. Bowell in reply said that the matter, which was a very difficult one to settle, was already under consideration. The Americans had exempted spruce in the list somehow or other, doubtless because it was a great industry in Maine, which was then represented by Mr. Blaine, who showed that he was willing to sacrifice Michigan but not Maine. It was a question whether, considering the lumber botanically, the Douglas Fir is pine or spruce. After investigating the matter, and obtaining the opinion of well-known agriculturalists and botanists, like Prof. Saunders, it was decided that it was not really pine but spruce. If any one looked at the needles they were the same as the eastern spruce. He said he had sent to his son for some needles, and on examination they had come to this decision. He thought the Americans had not ruled it as pine. In reply to an enquiry of Mr. Alexander whether it was not the case that the Northern Pacific railway had taken Oregon pine into Manitoba, while building their line there, and used it in bridge, Mr. Bowell replied by stating that this was not correct, or, if so, they must have smuggled it in. They had had certain concessions, and they had a very long fight on the matter. Pitch pine was admitted free for use in shipbuilding, but since the date of that arrangement Douglas Fir or pine had been used largely, especially in car building. A large number of freight cars, especially the flat ones, were built of this pine, as it was the best and lasted longest. Pitch pine and redwood were originally admitted into the country, because there was none to be obtained.



## MICHIGAN LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

MICHIGAN lumbermen have their plans well matured for a busy season in the Canadian woods. Contracts have been let by J. T. Hurst and S. O. Fisher, of Saginaw, to Canadian woodmen to cut and put 50,000,000 feet of logs into the Wahnapiatae River, Georgian Bay, on the tracts of timber recently purchased from the McArthur Bros. Albert Paek, of Alpena, who has about 200,000,000 feet of standing timber in the Georgian Bay district, will cut about 15,000,000 feet this winter, to be towed later to his mill at this point. He will take his camp outfit per steamer from this city. Four Alpena lumbermen, Messrs. Paek, Gilchrist, Fletcher and Potter, will have camps in the Georgian Bay this winter cutting logs. The statement is made that not less than 100,000,000 of Canadian logs will reach Alpena this season. The holdings of Alpena lumbermen in Canada are said to be not less than 1,000,000,000 feet. Sibley & Bearinger, of Saginaw, have put in four camps in the Georgian Bay district, and figure on putting in about 25,000,000 feet of logs. The Emery Lumber Co. will have not less than six camps in the same territories. Their Canadian work is in charge of Thomas Pickard.

## BOUGHT OUT THEIR PARTNERS.

A change has been made in the composition of the Emery Lumber Co., a concern that for some years has operated largely in Canadian timbers. The members of the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Co., who owned a one-third interest in the Emery Co., have sold their interest to Nelson Holland and Temple Emery, who held the other two-thirds interest. They now become sole owners. They hold about 200,000,000 feet of standing timber in the Georgian Bay district. Nelson Holland has purchased what is known as the old Bearinger mill site at East Tawas, and his mill here will be removed to Tawas at the close of the season. Tawas will be made the base of operations for the Emery Lumber Co., and the supplies for cutting will of course consist of Canadian logs. Tawas is possessed of splendid shipping facilities, and logs are towed there with much greater ease than to Saginaw. On the other hand there is not nearly the same profitable outlet for surplus refuse in Tawas as Saginaw, which will be an extra item of cost. The Saginaw Lumber and Salt Co. are themselves owners of a considerable body of Canadian timbers.

## MADE OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH.

As the CANADA LUMBERMAN was closing its forms for September a story was being widely circulated through the press of the United States and Canada stating that the steam yacht Wahpiti, owned by Isaac Bearinger, of Saginaw, a partner in the firm of Sibley & Bearinger, had gone down in a gale near Collingwood, Ont., and the eight persons on board were drowned. It was stated that she had on board Mr. Sibley, wife and family and other friends. The firm of Sibley & Bearinger are known as large operators in Canada and this country, and lumber circles were naturally agitated. It has turned out that the whole story was the concoction of a half-breed cook who had been discharged for drunkenness. The Wahpiti, it is true, had been cruising in the Georgian Bay waters, but only a season of pleasure had been the lot of the party. The yacht, with the entire party, arrived safely home about ten days after the publication of the dispatch.

## BITS OF LUMBER.

A number of large rafts of logs from Canada have arrived at our ports this season.

The Tittabawassee Boom Co. has delivered about 144,000,000 feet of logs to the mills this season.

McArthur Bros., of Cheboygan, have had land lookers prospecting at the head of the Spanish river looking over a 150,000,000 feet limit.

John Welch is cutting 5,000,000 feet of Canadian stock, mostly into dimension, for Gilbert & Hallenbeck, the most of it being sold to Chicago dealers.

Michigan lumbermen, who are preparing to operate in the Canadian woods, allege that provisions, hardware, blankets and camp supplies generally, cost more in Canada than in this State.

The Old Lady is circulating the story that Thomas D. Merrill, of Merrill & Ring, of this place, and who is not unknown to your people through his large holdings of Canadian pine, is shortly to wed the widow of the late Gov. C. M. Crosswell.

Gen. Alger has purchased the half interest of his partners in the Manistique Lumber Co.'s mill, at Manistique, 200,000,000 feet of timber, logging railroad, etc. The consideration was \$6 stumpage for the timber; \$600,000; and \$100,000 for the other property. Gen. Alger is one of our millionaire lumbermen, and his name has more than once been named in connection with the Presidency. His "barrel" would be very useful in a case of the kind.

SAGINAW, Mich. Sept. 23, 1892.

PICA.

## OTTAWA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

LUMBER affairs will be unusually active in the woods the approaching winter. Large numbers of men are being despatched thence almost daily. Wages are ruling considerably higher than a year ago, and in some respects it is difficult to engage the men required. As high as \$25 per month has been offered for log makers, with few to accept the figure. Contracts are being made by Rencaud Bros. for log cutters at \$1 a day; general handy men, \$16 to \$22 a month; cooks, \$35; hewers, \$40 to \$50; liners, \$30 to \$35; scorers \$30. All these rates include board. Last year log makers rarely got over \$21 a month, and square timbermen not over \$38. There will hardly be less than 5,000 men in the bush this season. The opening up of the Pierce and Co. limits by the Shepard and Morse Lumber Co. is one cause of the present scarcity of labor. This concern has already sent up nearly 300 men to its limits. The season's cut will no doubt be an exceptionally large one.

## A NOTE OF WARNING.

We find an illustration of the changes taking place in the timber conditions of the country in the fact that it is impossible to get the same lengths in square timber now as in years gone by. Fire and the axe have got in their work and the woodsman is obliged to make his square timber to-day out of much shorter trees than formerly. The Department of Marine have recognized the changed conditions and have shortened the lengths given in all the specifications for the timber to be used in the Pointe aux Anglais pier construction.

## INDIFFERENT LENGTHS.

Bronson and Weston Co. will work with fewer shanties this year than last, but their cut will remain the same.

J. R. Booth has no lack of logs on the river. Large numbers are arriving almost daily, whilst the pond is full and the boom is well stored.

D. Martin, of the Bronson & Weston Co., had his buggy wrecked the other day, the top being caught by a spike projecting from a telegraph pole.

The sailing vessel Ellen A. Reid, now loading at Montreal, Que., is taking 1,500,000 feet to South America for the Shepard & Morse Co. The load is the largest ever taken by a sailing vessel.

Shipping is active. Twenty carloads of lumber left the Chaudiere junction of the Canada Atlantic in one day for Montreal and United States points. Seven barges left for Burlington, Vt.

There is still considerable difficulty experienced in getting timber out of the boom in Deschenes lake. There is no jam, but the logs that are down are immense in number and great delay is arising in sorting them.

Perley & Pattee, who at the close of the sawing season will hand over their mill on the Chaudiere to J. R. Booth, are running night as well as day in order that they may clean up their work before the transfer of the property is formally made. None of the other mills are running a night gang.

The Baldwin sash and door factory in Hull, which has been idle for almost two years, will shortly be reopened and business begun on an extended scale. It is expected a large gang of men will be employed. Mr. Gagnon, recently city inspector of Hull, has returned from the State and will take the management of the business. It is rumored that the E. B. Eddy Co. will shortly give up their manufacture of sash and doors.

Messrs. Gilmour and Hughson have finally decided to rebuild their saw mill at Hull Point, destroyed by fire some years ago. Building will begin shortly, and it is expected the mill will be completed in time to begin operation next spring. It is possible that in the near future the firm will tear down their mills at Chelsea and rebuild them with the new structure at the point. Mr. Hughson is at present on a business trip to the States.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23, 1892.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

LUMBERMEN of Oregon, Washington, Tacoma and certain other sections of the Pacific coast are ambitious to form a big combination of all lumbermen shipping by water from Lower California to Alaska, and would like to include the mills of British Columbia. The scheme is something like this: Small mills, numbering something over 100, will receive from \$400 to \$1,000 per year, according to the figure they cut in water shipping. It will cost the "combine," if it goes through, between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per year for subsidies alone. A Mr. Moore, of the lumber firm of Moore and Smith, San Francisco, has been working the scheme, and will, it is said, visit this province. His claim is that such a combination would place the mills of Victoria, Washington and Oregon on an equal footing in foreign markets, thereby profiting these two

states. I am very doubtful if British Columbia lumbermen are likely to go into a scheme of this nature. My impression is that a Victoria paper has sized up the situation about right in saying that this very claim of Mr. Moore's is what is likely to make the scheme fall to the ground. British Columbia mills, owing to the more liberal trade laws of this country, which has no McKinley Bill, have a decided advantage in foreign markets, which they are not likely to surrender, no matter how much it might benefit their brethren to the southward. Australian lumbermen would certainly not relish the change, as they recently, as your readers know, had the duty on lumber raised in retaliation for the McKinley Bill.

## A RIVERS' AND STREAMS' CASE.

The Burnaby Lake Lumber Co., Messrs. H. I. Rowling and Co., have closed down their logging camp at Burnaby Lake, and all their men have been paid off and discharged. This action has been taken by the company on account of an injunction obtained by the New Westminster water works commissioners to prevent them floating logs down the Brunette River, as it is claimed their pipes would be damaged by the logs. If the injunction is made absolute the camp will be shut down for good, and thus an important industry will be nipped in the bud. The Burnaby company own about 1,200 acres of timber land, and in order to get this timber to market by water it is necessary to float it down the Brunette River from Burnaby Lake. It is not unlikely that the case may be carried beyond our provincial courts before it is finally settled. Important interests on both sides are involved.

## COAST CHIEFS.

W. Losee, shingle mill owner, Victoria, has assigned to C. E. Pooley.

The Michigan Lumber company has closed out the balance of its stock of lumber in Victoria to W. Lang.

Mike King, of Reed Island, one of the most extensive loggers in the province, reports the weather unusually wet this summer up the coast, and the loggers have worked fewer days than in any year since 1884.

The Moodyville Lands and Saw Mill Co., Ltd. (foreign), has been registered by Mr. C. J. Leggatt, registrar of joint-stock companies. The capital of the company is £160,000, divided into £5 shares, 28,000 of which are ordinary and 4,000 deferred.

George Mercier, while on a visit to the Royal City logging camp in Surrey, was shown and measured what is said to be the largest log yet taken out in the camp. The first cut above the stump, which was thirty feet in length, measured eight feet and four inches in diameter at the butt, or larger end, and six feet at the smaller end.

Lumber freights are fairly steady. The latest quotations from British Columbia or Puget Sound are as follows: Valparaiso for orders, 40s. nominal; Sydney, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 57s. 6d.; Shanghai, 45s.; and Yokohama, 40s. 6d., nominal.

Mr. David Maclaren, of Ottawa, Ont., one of the principal shareholders in the Maclaren-Ross Lumber Co., is spending a month in this province. He is accompanied by Mr. H. de Pencier, general manager of the company. It is expected, as a result of Mr. Maclaren's visit, that the date of commencing operations at the Westminster and Barnet mills will shortly be fixed.

The William Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterboro, Ont., are supplying all the machinery, engines, boilers, etc., for the double circular saw mill now being erected at Sidney, North Saanich, for the Toronto and British Columbia Lumber Co., of which Messrs. White and Hammill are the principal movers in this province, and Messrs. Davidson, Hatton and Strathy in Toronto. The machinery, etc., will amount to seven carloads and will arrive about November 1. The mill will cut from 75,000 to 100,000 feet per day, and will compete for export trade.

The Vancouver shingle mill, owned by Mr. H. H. Spicer, lays claim to a record breaker in shingle cutting. In ten hours the other day, the grand total of shingles cut was 223,500. The cut was made as follows: Gus Arndt, of a Challoner's double block machine, 125,000 shingles; David Burns, on a Challoner's hand machine, 49,250; John Donohoe, on a Waterous "Boss" machine, 49,250, thus making up the total of 223,500 shingles. During eleven days of August and September the average cut per day with these three machines was 165,000 shingles. Mr. Louis Arndt is foreman of the mill, and he and the men are justly proud of the record they have made in shingle cutting. The Pacific coast is becoming celebrated for its red cedar shingles. The sale this year, it is estimated, will show an increase of over 200 per cent. over last year. They are being shipped in large quantities to all parts of Canada and the United States.

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

## THE NEWS.

## ONTARIO.

John Bingham, sr., builder, Toronto, has assigned. Another case of being loaded up with real estate.

Diphtheria, to a somewhat alarming extent, is prevalent among the mill hands of the Chaudiere, depleting the staffs, more or less, in all the mills.

The Rathbun Co., of Deseronto, have decided not to close down their sash and door factory at Lowville, N.Y., as had been intended, a new lease of the property being secured.

Owing to the low water and the difficulty in getting in logs, Messrs. Murray Bros. saw mill, at North Bay, has been closed for the season. The sash and door factory, however, will continue to run as usual.

Two cribs of timber belonging to Mr. Fraser, of Westmeath, broke loose at the head of the Ottawa slides a week ago, and swept towards the Chaudiere Falls. The cribs were completely smashed, but the timber was collected again below the falls.

It is estimated that so far this year 1,500,000 logs have come down to and past Ottawa and about 200,000 are yet expected. Most of the logs that come to Ottawa have been sawed. It is said that fully one-third more logs will be taken out this year than last.

The biggest raft ever towed through the lakes from Canada recently reached Tawas, Mich., in tow of the tugs Sea Gull and Schenck, belonging to James Reid and Sons. The logs were the property of Sibley and Bearinger, of Saginaw, there being over 8,000,000 feet.

The Blythe mills property, Peterboro, which includes a flour and woolen mill, besides a saw mill, part of the estate of the late George Hilliard, ex-M.P., has passed into the hands of a local syndicate composed of Messrs. James Stevenson, M.P., Mayor Kendry and H. A. Mulhern. The property generally will be improved.

A gang of drunken shantymen on a C.P.R. train on the way from Montreal to Ottawa made a brutal attack on a brakeman, kicking and pummeling him in a shameful manner. When the train reached Ottawa two of the most violent of the company were arrested. The C.P.R. authorities say they are determined to make an example of those men who attempt to terrorize over their employees.

Alexander Fraser, Ontario's big exporter, has completed many of the contracts for Canadian waney board and square pine, which he made in the spring through his brokers, Messrs. A. F. and D. Mackay, of Liverpool, and several cargoes have been discharged at various ports in England and Ireland. "Timber," of London, Eng., says: "We understand that the quality of his shipments have been so satisfactory that in some instances further orders have been placed for future delivery."

A dispatch from Ottawa says that in the Exchequer court Mossom, Boyd & Co., lumber merchants of Bohceaygeon, have entered action against E. S. Smith, collector of slide dues and tolls for the public works department, for \$10,000 damages for alleged illegal seizure of their lumber. They also seek an injunction to restrain the Government from selling the timber. In addition they bring suit against the Government for the same amount. The seizure in question was made upon an allegation that the firm had not paid slide dues of \$2,241 along Fenelon river slides. The petitioners assert that Smith seized lumber already disposed of by private contract and that he issued orders prohibiting the Grand Trunk railway from shipping any of their cut. The effect, they say, has been injurious, completely paralyzing their shipping business and preventing them from filling their contracts.

## QUEBEC.

Bradshaw & Co., of Montreal, Que., have purchased a large part of the stock of the Casselman Lumber Co.

A correspondent writes to the Quebec Government stating that over 8,000 pieces of birch alone have been shipped to Great Britain this season without any clearances, or even a single stick measured through the supervisor's office, an institution established for that purpose.

Alexander Fraser and Co., fish merchants, lumber, etc., Quebec, who failed a few weeks ago, show a statement with liabilities of \$196,000, of which \$120,000 is secured. Assets nominally about \$150,000. The firm made an offer of twenty cents on the dollar, fifteen cents to be paid in August, 1893, and five cents in December, 1893, but no settlement was arrived at.

The extensive business heretofore carried on by James Robertson, at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and St. John, N.B., as manufacturer of saws, lead products, barb wire, etc., is to be incorporated under the style of "The James Robertson Company," with a capital of \$750,000. An application for

charter has been made, to which the following names are appended: James and Alexander Robertson, of Montreal; James Robertson, Jr., of Winnipeg; John Robertson, of St. John, and Alex. A. McMichael, of Toronto.

## NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

The shingle mill of O. F. Stacey & Co., is running over time. A large trade is being done with the United States.

The season has favored the getting out of logs in New Brunswick. Only about 8,000,000 feet are hung up at the upper St. John, and in the Aroostock the amount remaining would not exceed 5,000,000.

High water in the Madawaska and some of the small streams in New Brunswick, has been the cause of considerable damage. Burgess mill dam was swept out taking his logs over the Grand Vale. Byram's mill also sustained injuries. The river St. John is not so much affected.

The troubles of John L. Oliver, builder, Halifax, N.S., who recently assigned, are chiefly due to his accepting contracts at too low a figure, and also to insufficient capital to carry contracts. He started three years ago, and was formerly of St. John, N.B. The liabilities are stated to be \$5,000, and the assets \$4,000.

The estate of J. C. Northup, of Scotch Village, N.S., general storekeeper and lumber dealer in a small way, is reported to be in bad shape. The assets were covered by the sheriff before the recording of the assignment, and the other creditors will get nothing. Mr. Northup is judged to have lived beyond his means, and to have trusted too freely. A number of people in the place will lose more or less by the failure. He has preferred his brother for anything there may be left over and above the levy mentioned.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The schooner Alice Cook, 732 tons, will load lumber at Hastings mills, for Sydney.

The barque City of Quebec has gone to sea with a cargo of lumber, valued at \$9,000, for Adelaide.

Mr. S. M. Wharton, of Spokane, has completed the purchase of a saw mill plant which he means to erect on Slocan Lake without delay. It will be placed on the site originally located by Mr. Morrison, directly opposite New Denver. The capacity of the mill will be 15,000 feet per day. Mr. Wharton claims that his site possesses the only water power in the district.

The Davies-Sayward Mill and Land Co. (limited liability), has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 in shares of \$100 each. The company take over the business formerly carried on by Joshua Davies and William P. Sayward, at Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake. The head office will be in Victoria, and the provisional directors are E. Crow Baker, G. A. McTavish, J. F. Fell and James Hutcheson.

Mr. John Hendry, president of the B.C.M., T. and T. Co., has returned from London, Eng., where he had been as representative of the Westminster and Vancouver Boards of Trade. Specially interested in lumber he gave considerable attention to this important industry when abroad. He has expressed the opinion that as a result of the congress the industries of this province will in future attract greater attention from the other parts of the empire.

The Norwegian ship, Morning Light, 1,316 tons, Captain Johansen, has been chartered by the Hastings Mill Co. to load another cargo of lumber, and is now on the way from Honolulu. The American ship, George Skolfield, 1,276 tons, Captain Dunning, which arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama with tea has been chartered by the Hastings Saw Mill Co. to load lumber for Valparaiso at 40s. The Chilean ship, Lake Lemna, 1,035 tons, is at Moodyville, loading lumber on owner's account.

## FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

## FIRES.

Robert Durham's sash and door factory, Durham, Ont., completely destroyed by fire.

A fire, netting a loss of about \$5,500, occurred at H. R. Morse & Co.'s saw mill, on False Creek, B.C., a fortnight ago.

Miller Bros. planing mill, St. John, N.B., and several dwelling houses adjoining were totally destroyed by fire two weeks ago. Miller Bros. loss is heavy, as they had no insurance.

The Michigan Lumber Co.'s planing mill and sash factory at Vancouver, B.C., burned to the ground. The net loss to the owners is \$10,000, and thirty men are thrown out of employment.

On the morning of September 11 a fire, supposed to have been caused by a tramp, broke out in Mr. C. P. Holton's mill yard, Belleville, Ont., destroying upwards of 2,000,000 feet of lumber and a brick house adjoining the mill yard, which was occupied by two of the mill hands, who saved their effects.

Mr. Holton's loss on lumber is \$25,000, insured for \$6,000; on buildings \$1,500, insured for \$1,000.

Lindsay, Ont., was visited with a disastrous fire a fortnight ago, the mills of the Parkin Lumber Co., dry kilns, storage sheds and electric light plant being burned to the ground. About 2,000,000 shingles were burned. Total loss, \$27,500; insured in British American, \$2,000; Phoenix, \$4,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, \$4,000, and Electric plant, \$3,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a hot box on the shafting.

## CASUALTIES.

Wm. Drinkwater, an employe of Seaman & Newman's saw mill, Warton, Ont., sustained a broken leg by a fall of lumber.

Wm. Cook, son of the foreman at Eddy's match factory, Hull, Que., lost a middle finger in feeding matches to the header.

A man named Ash, employed at the Brunette saw mill, B.C., had his hip bone broken through a fall from a pile of lumber.

Wm. Cartwright, clerk in the store of the Muskoka Mills Co., Muskoka Mills, Ont., ran his foot against a butt saw nearly cutting it in two.

While engaged in loading lumber on a waggon at the foot of Bay Street, Toronto, William Foster was injured in the leg by a kick from his horse.

An employe, named S. Mosseau, at Conroy's mills, Deschambes, Que., was terribly bruised through his clothes becoming entangled in a belt.

James Wetmore, manager of Alex. Gibson's lumber mill at Blackville, N.B., received severe injuries by having his hands jammed between two deals.

Robert Matchett, employed in Ramsay's saw mill Redbank, N.B., had the tops of his thumbs and three fingers taken off while turning a shingle bolt.

A young man named Robert Park, while assisting in bringing down a drive of logs in the upper Ottawa, fell into the water and went to the bottom.

Two men, names unknown, who were at work on a log jam on Lumsden's sweep, Deux Rivières, Ont., lost their lives by being hurled into the rapids and drowned.

Harry Blair cut four toes off his left foot at McDougall's camp, in Johnson Straits, B.C. He was taken to Nanaimo, and will most likely go to New Westminster hospital.

M. Brennan, formerly a culler for Pearce & Co., Ottawa, Ont., sustained severe injuries on the head in an attempt to jump on to a stick of lumber projecting from a passing cart.

John Ostrander, of Courtland, Ont., who has been working for some time in a saw mill, at Saginaw, Mich., was killed a few weeks ago through being caught in the belt of the fly wheel.

C. S. Row, while driving out of Naylor's lumber yard, Noyan, Que., fell off his load, both wheels of the waggon passing over him. Fortunately he was not seriously injured, though bruised.

Francis H. Brown, an employe of Lennox, Macbeth & Co.'s saw mill, Queen Street, W., Toronto, was struck with a flying belt, receiving a severe scalp wound from which he died shortly afterwards.

James Cunningham, sawyer in C. E. Naylor's saw mill, Essex, Ont., narrowly escaped a serious injury a week ago. His hand came in contact with the side of the long circular saw, the electrical friction drawing him nearly on the saw's edge and burning the hand badly. With presence of mind, however, he drew his hand free, thus saving himself.

A very distressing accident occurred at Jeanne Lorette, Que. A man named Martel has a small saw mill, in which he was working up some logs for market. His children were playing near the machinery, when his little daughter was caught in a revolving wheel and her head literally wrenched from her body. The child was a bright little girl of seven years of age.

In a gale on Lake Huron the schooner Nettie Woodward foundered while trying to make Southampton harbor for shelter. Two of her crew were drowned. The rest were with some difficulty rescued by the lighthouse keeper. The names of the two men are N. Matson and Joseph Greathead. The vessel was old, and for a number of years had been in the lumber-carrying trade.

A serious runaway occurred a week ago near the Chaudiere. Three ladies and a gentleman were driving in a buggy when their horse took fright at Booth's mill, upset them out of the vehicle and ran away. It ran against Mr. Plaunt, knocking him down, breaking his shoulder blade and inflicting a frightful gash on his face. The infuriated animal then dashed up the Aylmer road and knocked down another man who attempted to catch it and was not captured until it had ran about four or five miles.

TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN, September 30, 1892.

THE GENERAL SURVEY.

CUSTOMS returns for the month of August—the latest issued at this writing—show Canadian exports to be \$13,248,607, an increase of \$3,238,315 over the corresponding period of last year.

If we take the official returns showing the value of lumber imported from the United States into Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30, we find there was a decline from \$3,305,699 to \$1,993,695, as compared with 1891.

Our correspondence and information from almost every leading lumber centre tell of improved conditions. The cut in the woods in our own country the coming winter will be very heavy; and in the States, except where the forests are becoming too depleted to encourage more than ordinary effort, the activity will be almost equally marked.

In Great Britain more than any other country, excepting, it may be, Australia, lumber trade is dull. Local trade in Ontario is fair, with anticipations of an improved trade in country districts as soon as the new grain is marketed.

QUEBEC.

There has been an increase of forty-six per cent. in the sailing, and twenty-six per cent. in the steam tonnage entering at Quebec up to Sept. 2 as compared with last year, and this increase is due in a good measure to the larger exports of lumber and timber from this port.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A regular correspondent of the CANADA LUMBERMAN, writing from New Westminster, says that satisfying shipments are being made to the Northwest and are likely to increase when the harvest is all safely stored and the farmers have time to look about them.

UNITED STATES.

From Tonawanda to the Mississippi the complaint

grows that the most needed stocks in dry lumber are everywhere scarce. Our reports from Saginaw go to show that the cut of the mills, and seemingly next winter's cut, is, in a large measure, anticipated by dealers, and orders placed for lumber that has yet to be manufactured.

FOREIGN.

Information that comes to us from Great Britain during the month is not as assuring as had been hoped for earlier in the season. Business in manufacturing centres is dull and the lumber market is influenced thereby and is weakening.

TORONTO, ONT.

Toronto, September 30, 1892.

Table with columns for CAR OR CARGO LOTS and various lumber types like 1 1/4 in. cut up and better, 1 1/2 in. dressing and better, etc.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns for Mill cull boards and scantling, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, etc.

OTTAWA, ONT.

Ottawa, September 30, 1892.

Table with columns for Pine, 60-90 sidings, Pine, 60-90 strips, Pine, 60-90 shorts, etc.

MONTREAL, QUE.

Montreal, September 30, 1892.

Table with columns for Pine, 1st qual., Pine, 2nd., Pine, 3rd., etc.

BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—Several outside conditions are aiding to a more helpful condition in the lumber trade of the Hub.

Table with columns for EASTERN PINE—CARGO OR CAR LOAD, WESTERN PINE—BY CAR LOAD, and various lumber types like No. 1, 2 and 3, etc.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Sept. 30.—There is nothing remarkable to be noted of lumber conditions at this point. A steady trade and firm prices might be made to embrace the situation.

WHITE PINE.

Table with columns for Three uppers, Pickings, No. 1, cutting up, etc.

SHINGLES.

Table with columns for 1 in siding, cutting up, 1 in dressing, etc.

1870 PINE.

Table with columns for 12 and 16 feet, mill run, 12 and 16 feet, No. 1 and 2, etc.

1870 CEDARS.

Table with columns for Mill run, mill cull cut, Dressing and better, etc.

SHINGLES.

Table with columns for XXX, 18 in pine, Clear lath, etc.

LATH.

Table with columns for No. 1, 1 1/2, No. 2, 1 1/2, etc.

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

TONAWANDA, N.Y., Sept. 30.—One cannot with much cause complain of the volume of trade being done. Things are not rushing, but a steady business is doing.

WHITE PINE.

Table with columns for Uppers, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2, etc.

SHINGLES.

Table with columns for 18 in. XXX, clear, 18 in. XX, 6 in. clear, etc.

12 1/2 and 12 in. (No 3 out)	13 00	Narrow	11 00	13 00
16 and 8 in. (No. 3 out)	12 50	1 1/2 in.	14 00	15 00
17 1/2 and wider	13 00	2 in.	14 00	15 00

ALBANY, N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 30.—Sufficient activity to make trade encouraging is a feature of the lumber market at this point. Prices are no doubt on the advance. Tonawanda has already moved in this direction, and practically prices are on the rise here. Stocks in the yards are scarce and it seems perfectly certain that the volume to be carried over the winter, after the close of navigation, which is drawing near, will be lighter than usual. These conditions do not encourage a holding-off policy on the part of buyers.

2 1/2 in. and up, good	\$55	10-in. common	\$15	\$16
Fourths	55	12-in. dressing and better	28	34
Selects	50	Common	15	17
Pickings	45	1 1/2 in. siding, selected, 13 ft.	40	45
1 1/2 to 2 in. good	52	Common	15	17
Fourths	47	1-in. siding, selected	38	42
Selects	42	Common	15	17
Pickings	37	Norway, clear	22	25
1-in. good	52	Dressing	19	18
Fourths	47	Common	11	15
Selects	42	10-in. plank, 13 ft., dressing	6	6
Pickings	37	and better, each	41	55
Cutting up	22	10-in. plank, 13 ft., culls, each	23	25
Bracket plank	30	10-in. boards, 13 ft., dressing	23	24
Shelving boards, 12 in. up	28	and better, each	23	24
Dressing boards, narrow	18	10-in. boards, 13 ft., culls	17	21

SAGINAW, MICH.

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 30.—Whatever may be the reports from other lumber centres business here is in a most healthy condition. Plainly stated a big business is doing. Only through want of stocks is trade handicapped in any way. Orders are liberal, and much stock is contracted for before it leaves the saw, and a considerable quantity in anticipation. The season will close with remarkably small stocks on hand. We may expect that for another season lumber will be bought while in condition of standing timber. Record is made of a sale of 12,000,000 feet, log run by Sibley & Beringer to the Robinson Bros. Lumber Co. at a figure about \$150,000.

Uppers, 1, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4	45 00	Fine common, 1 in.	32 00
2 in.	45 00	1 1/2 and 1 3/4 in.	34 00
Selects, 1 in.	37 00	2 in.	35 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4	38 00	C, 7, 8 and 9 in.	30 00
2 in.	30 00		
Clear, 1/2 in.	23 00	C, 1/2 in.	15 00
3/4 in.	24 00	3/4 in.	32 00
Select, 1/2 in.	20 00	No. 1, 1/2 in.	12 00
3/4 in.	20 00	3/4 in.	22 00

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Trade is by no means lively for this season of the year, and comes a good deal short of expectations. Distribution of lumber is only fair, and dealers are not hopeful of any immediate improvement. The cholera scare has had the effect of making dealers fight shy of the metropolitan market. White pine, more perhaps than any other class of lumber, is holding firm, and good lumber is still scarce. Eastern spruce is not taking the backward position that was anticipated a while ago. The demand is not large, yet it is steady and prices are fairly firm.

Uppers, 1 in.	\$44	45 00	Box, 1 in.	\$13	34 00
1 1/2 and 2 in.	40 00	47 00	Thicker	14 50	15 00
1 and 4 in.	55 00	58 00	Cull, low, No. 1	40 00	42 00
Selects, 1 in.	40 00	41 00	No. 2	35 00	37 00
1 in., all wide	41 00	43 00	No. 3	24 00	26 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in.	41 00	44 00	Shelving, No. 1	30 00	32 00
1 and 4 in.	52 00	53 00	No. 2	25 00	27 00
Fine common, 1 in.	36 00	37 00	Molding, No. 1	35 00	37 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in.	38 00	40 00	No. 2	34 00	36 00
1 and 4 in.	45 00	48 00	Bevel siding, clear	22 50	23 00
Cutting up, 1 in. No. 1	28 00	30 00	No. 1	22 00	22 50
No. 2	21 00	23 00	No. 2	20 00	20 50
Thick, No. 1	29 00	32 00	No. 3	16 00	17 00
No. 2	24 00	26 00	Norway, 1, and No. 1	23 00	25 00
Common, No. 1, 10	22 00	23 00	No. 2	20 00	22 00
and 12 in.	22 00	23 00	Common	18 00	19 00
No. 2	20 00	21 00			
No. 3	17 00	18 00			
Coffin boards	20 00	22 00			

COMING SALES.

A saw mill and timber at Parry Sound is offered for sale by Wm. Beatty, Parry Sound.

An advertisement in this month's LUMBERMAN tells of a valuable shingle mill, near Bracebridge, Ont., that is for sale.

At the Mart, King St., Toronto, on October 19, a valuable timber limit on French River, part of the estate of the late John Brown, will be sold.

An important sale of timber berths of the Ontario Government will take place at the Department of Crown Lands, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on 13th inst.

The sale of the Mossom Boyd & Co. saw mill and lumbering plant, located at Hobaygeon and district, is named for November 23. Sale will take place in Toronto.

The valuable mill property of the Toronto and Midland Manufacturing Co., at the town of Midland, Ont., is offered for sale by tender up to the 15th inst. This property is very conveniently located for the shipping of its product either by rail or water. Particulars are to be obtained from an advertisement in these columns.

TRADE NOTES.

The Cant Bros. Co., Galt, Ont., have patented their solid web wood split pulley, which is spoken of very highly, as will be seen from a letter published in their advertisement. It is claimed for it that it is lighter than an iron one, thus saving weight on shaft and reducing friction; that it raises less wind and dust than the usual arm pulley; that it is less liable to get out of balance than one fastened with keys and set screws, and that consequently the cost of running is less.

One of the useful inventions of the present day is mineral wool, used for pipe and boiler covering, and wherever it is desired to prevent the radiation of heat, for deafening in floors, for filling partitions, for lining roofs, and for all purposes where protection from heat and cold are desirable. It is in use in Toronto in such places as E. & C. Gurney Co.'s iron works, Polson Iron Works, and other large manufacturers. The Canadian Mineral Wool Co., Toronto, who control this patent, have an advertisement elsewhere in the LUMBERMAN.

We are pleased to notice in a recent exchange that a Watrous heavy hand mill worked for the last two months by Messrs. Conroy in their mills at Deschenes Mills, Que., has given excellent satisfaction. The purchasers report: "We are more than pleased with the mill, it runs as true and steady as could be desired, cuts perfect lumber and does it rapidly, we having cut from unpecked logs 27,300 feet in five hours. The average daily cut is 45,000 feet, as the water power which drives it is light." With steam feed and abundant power this mill will cut 100,000 feet of pine lumber per day. It makes fifteen per cent. more lumber from the same logs than the circular saw, a point we should think lumbermen would not be slow to note. Write Watrous Engine Works Co., Brantford, for further particulars.

In a day when the temptation in advertising is often towards gross exaggeration, the advertiser who is able to make a strong statement, and at the same time speak absolutely by the book, has secured an important point. This would seem to be the position of the Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Co. They claim that Magnolia Metal is the best metal that has ever been devised for high speed, and heavy engine, sawmill, and every class of mechanical bearings, and as a logical confirmation of this statement, they point to the enormous trade in this commodity since it was first put on the market in 1886. The record shows that the sales for the year 1891 were about 22 1/2 times as great as the combined sales for 1886 and 1887; and the sales for 1892, from present indications, will exceed thirty times the business done during years 1886 and 1887. Magnolia ought under these circumstances to be deserving of a trial.

The Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto, were very prominent exhibitors at the recent Industrial Exhibition. Their Eastlake metal shingles were everywhere, and wherever they were they were on top—on top of the Natural History Building, the gate entrances, Floral Hall, Press Bureau, ladies' retiring parlors, Grand Stand, new Dog House, about all the beautiful kiosks—everywhere. Wherever it was thought they would do the most good there they were, and certainly they did an immense amount of good during the fearful rainstorm on the 13th ult., in sheltering the immense crowds from being drenched. These shingles are in great demand for covering all sorts of buildings, particularly mills, factories, warehouses, depots, foundries, workshops, farm buildings—in fact, for covering any sort of a building that requires a good, weather proof roof. An advertisement of this concern will be found in our advertising columns and they will send particulars to any one writing them.

Terra cotta for fire-proofing does not appear to be as extensively used in England as has been the case here, observes Architecture and Building. We note that special mention is made of an experiment made last month at Bishop's, Waltham,

Hants. The experiment was made in a little building of the dimensions of one room of an ordinary house, with brick sides and a terra cotta floor above, the pieces being so dovetailed as to render it almost hermetically sealed. The floor was reached by means of a wide staircase, with an ornamental balustrade, resembling that of carved oak. In the room below faggots of wood were piled up to the ceiling. Round these at the bottom were placed tar barrels, with a layer of straw. The mass was set on fire and the fire burnt with great intensity. While this was going on most of the visitors ascended the staircase and stood on the floor, feeling the slabs from time to time to see if the heat was making any impression on them, but throughout the whole trial they maintained almost the same temperature, being quite cold. By-and-by the fierce flames wrapped themselves round the staircase, cutting off retreat by that way, and had it been constructed of wood short work would have been made of it. However, beyond being slightly blackened with smoke, it remained as impassive as the floor above. The room was one mass of white heat, resembling in color molten lead. Had the floor fallen in at that time cremation would have been the fate of those on it. The party remained on the roof from half to three-quarters of an hour—a sufficient period to put the experiment to the severest test—and so little had they felt the heat below that many shivered with cold. Immediately the visitors descended, a large number of the workmen and boys ran up the stairs and jumped about on the floor, which apparently had not in any way been affected by the great heat, though the fire continued to burn for a considerable time afterwards. The Rathbun Co., of Peterboro, Ont., are manufacturers of terra cotta fire-proofing in Canada.

PERSONAL.

Jay Gould is half owner of a sawmill in Louisiana, near the town of Alexandria.

F. W. Hore, of the manufacturing establishment of F. W. Hore & Sons, Hamilton, Ont., who died recently at Bullock's Corners, was for some years engaged in the sawmill business at Crooks' Hollow, Lynden and Greenville. He was born in 1821, and was a member of the West Flamboro council for fifteen years, and resigned to remove to Hamilton.

Mr. John McLean, well known in lumber circles in Ottawa, has taken to himself a wife in the person of Miss Nora Seymour, of the Capital. The marriage was celebrated in St. Patrick's church, the Rev. Father Foley officiating. The presents to the bride were many; Mr. McLean was presented with a well filled purse by his many friends in the lumber business.

Douglas Fir, which is found in large quantities in British Columbia, is said to have been named after its finder, David Douglas, a botanic discoverer, at one time in the service of the Horticultural Society, of London, Eng. He was an untiring explorer, and ultimately lost his life in a pitfall made for trapping wild cattle, being gored to death by one of these savage animals, which was in the pit.

Lord Jersey, in his recent tour through the wilds of New South Wales, accidentally discovered a relative in the person of Mr. Broadhead, the owner of a property near Kiandra, to which the party was attracted by a pretty little old-fashioned sawmill worked by a primitive water-wheel. The proprietor is a grandson of the late Sir Robert Peel. Lady Jersey commemorated the occasion by christening the neighboring mountain (which is one of the highest in the snowy range) as Mount Jersey.

The death took place recently in Embro, Ont., of Mrs. Gunn, relict of the late Alexander Gunn, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mrs. Gunn came to the neighborhood of Embro with her husband in 1831. She afterwards removed to Burford, where Mr. Gunn became manager of a saw mill. These were stirring times in Canada, and Mrs. Gunn had many strange tales to tell of the rebellion. Her door was never locked at night, and many men and women in good position in western Ontario found shelter in those days under her hospitable roof.

THEIR NEW HOME.

THE Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, have recently removed into new premises at 59 and 61 Front Street, W. The commercial concerns of the Queen City can make claim to many handsome and perfectly equipped warehouses; few there are that will excel in any particular the new home of this well-known rubber house.

A THREE CENT STAMP DOES IT.

ON receipt of a three cent stamp we will mail free to any address a copy of our little hand-book entitled "Rules and Regulations for the inspection of pine and hardwood lumber," as adopted by the lumber section and sanctioned by the Council of the Board of Trade, of Toronto, June 16, 1890. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.



NEWS AND NOTES.

It is estimated that before completion the Manchester ship canal will have cost \$70,000,000, nearly double the original estimate. All hope of its ever paying any dividend is well nigh abandoned.

A riverman named Joseph Deroches, who hails from the vicinity of Three Rivers, Que., met with an accident lately. While on the way to the Union depot he was pitched from the seat of the express; his head struck the ground and a wound three inches long was inflicted on the back of the scalp.

Frederic Lavigne, a shantyman from the vicinity of Montebello, was the victim of an accident at Ottawa. He was in an hotel yard in Lower Town, and while wrestling with another bushman he was accidentally thrown into a cellar opening. He sustained a dislocation of the right shoulder and was cut on the right temple.

The Austro-Hungarian consul at Patros, Greece, says that that city has four steam saw mills for cutting blocks of wood into boards, from which packing cases for currants are made: a branch of industry which has developed rapidly within the last six years. The boards for such cases were formerly obtained from Austria-Hungary.

"Walnut lumber as a commercial quantity in the lumber trade is almost a thing of the past," said a prominent local dealer to a reporter of the St. Louis Republic. "It is not because of any real scarcity in the supply of timber from which walnut lumber may be made, but from the fact that the craze for walnut furniture has died out entirely or nearly so. Oak, ash and maple have taken its place, principally oak."

Ottawa Free Press: Large quantities of square timber have reached the Chats Rapids and are coming slowly but surely over the slides. The timber will probably pass the Ottawa slides this fall, though, if the demand at Quebec becomes less, it will be wintered at Deschenes. It is a noticeable fact that the extension of the field of lumbering is gradually necessitating the extension of the Ottawa river works. When the slides here and at other places were constructed the bulk of the square timber came from the near vicinity of the Ottawa and passed over the slides with the flush of water about the middle of June. The greatest height of water is in June, but the square timber is being made now at the head waters of the tributaries of the Ottawa, at Temiscamingue and on the Petitecawa. This timber cannot reach here till the end of July or middle of August at the earliest, or even, as this year, as late as the end of September. By these dates the water is lowered very greatly, and difficulty is experienced in passing the cribs over the slides. This year it is stated this has been specially experienced, the cribs having in many cases to be pulled over the slides at Portage and Mountain with pike-poles. Fortunately at the present time the water gives some signs of rising, and should those cribs now on the road come down, they will, with little extra labor, be able to pass right through. It is expected, however, that the slides throughout the river will require deepening to render them as useful as they formerly were for the passage of cribs.

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.

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, sawdust, etc., write J. E. MURPHY, lumberman, Hepworth station, Ont.

HARDWOOD LUMBER BOUGHT, SOLD OR received on consignment. TUCKER DAVID, lumber commission merchant, 202 Eleventh Ave., N.Y.

TRAVELLER AND SALESMAN FOR NEW York and New England.—Wanted, a young man who has a good knowledge of lumber, chiefly white pine and hardwood, to solicit orders largely in the car trade. Apply with references and stating salary expected, to "Canada," office of this paper.

WANTED—BASSWOOD, MILL RUN, ONE inch, bright color. TAYLOR, SCOTT & CO., Toronto.

INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE. MILLS, manufacturers and merchandise a specialty. Telephone at my expense. R. CUNNINGHAM, Guelph.

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. 2 1/2 in. face—new— at a bargain.

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, 202 Main Street, Buffalo, 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.

TO EASTERN STATES LUMBERMEN.

AN EXTENSIVE HANDLER OF PULP wood, fir, spruce, canoe birch and poplar, is desirous of finding a market for same in the Eastern States. New York or Boston preferred. Is prepared to ship any size required per schooner from Quebec. Parties handling same should communicate with I.C.L., care CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Timber Limits

THOSE WISHING TO BUY OR SELL CANADIAN Pine or Spruce Timber Limits will please send particulars to LEONARD G. LITTLE, Room 17, Temple Building, Montreal.

CANADA PINE FOR SALE.

FOUR WELL-WATERED BERTHS: VIRGIN timber; all within eighteen miles of the Georgian Bay. Apply BOX "X," CANADA LUMBERMAN.

WANTED FOR CASH Ash and Soft Elm

MOSTLY ONE-INCH, SOME ONE-AND-A-QUARTER and one-and-a-half inch, strictly firsts and seconds, must be of uniform color, also commons. Furthermore, Ash and Oak squares from one-and-a-half to four inches thick. Can also use Soft Elm Logs 20 in. and over in diameter for export; Red Birch Lumber, 1 and 1 1/2, all thickness, also Red Birch Squares 5 x 5 and 6 x 6, ten feet and over long, good squares. Address all particulars as to dryness, quality, quantity on hand and price, to P. O. Box 2144, New York, N.Y.

To Lumbermen, Mill Owners AND OTHERS

LIQUIDATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE MILL SITE

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to the 10th day of October, 1892, addressed to John McGregor, Liquidator of the Toronto and Midland Manufacturing Company, Room 6, 212 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, for the purchase of that valuable leasehold property known as the Planing Mill of the Toronto and Midland Manufacturing Company, at the Town of Midland, in the County of Simcoe, including Mill Site, Water Privileges, Mill and Fixtures. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars and terms and conditions of sale apply to the Liquidator, or to MACDONELL & SCOTT, 112 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Solicitors for Liquidator.

MACHINERY

FOLLOWING LIST OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY for sale by The Canada Machinery and Supply Co., Brantford, Ont., dealers in new and second-hand machinery and supplies:—

- ONE 25-H.P. WATEROUS FIRE-BOX PORTABLE boiler on skids.
- ONE 8-H.P. FIRE-BOX BOILER.
- ONE 6-H.P. FIRE-BOX BOILER.
- ONE 4-H.P. UPRIGHT MARINE BOILER.
- ONE 12 x 16 SLIDE-VALVE BECKETT MAKE engine.
- ONE 9 x 12 SLIDE-VALVE MORRISON MAKE engine.
- ONE 6 1/2 x 9 SLIDE-VALVE COPP BROS. make engine.
- ONE 5 1/2 x 9 SLIDE-VALVE BECKETT MAKE engine.
- ONE 25-H.P. WATEROUS MAKE UPRIGHT engine.
- ONE 6-H.P. COPP BROS. MAKE UPRIGHT engine.
- ONE AMERICAN MAKE PLANER AND matcher in good order.
- TWO 34-INCH WHEELS BAND SAWING machines.
- ONE THREE-SIDE MOULDER, GOLDIE & McCulloch make.
- ONE ONE-SIDE MOULDER IN GOOD ORDER.
- ONE BLIND SLAT TENONER
- TWO UPRIGHT SWING SHINGLE MACHINES with jointer.
- ONE WATEROUS SELF-ACTING SHINGLE mill and jointer.
- ONE WATEROUS LATH MACHINE, THREE Saws.
- ONE GOLDIE & McCULLOCH MAKE double cope tenoning machine, used eighteen months only.
- TWO PONY PLANERS, 24-IN., WITH COUNTERSHAFTS, Cant-Gourlay's make, Galt.
- ONE SWING CUT-OFF SAW.
- ONE WOOD FRAME TENONER WITHOUT copes.
- ONE WOOD FRAME SHAPER.

TIMBER BERTH At Public 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 a number of smaller streams crossing the same which empty into the French. It contains large quantities of pine timber and has never been lumbered on. Sale to take place on Wednesday, October 10th, 1892, at 2.30 p.m., at the Mart, King St., Toronto, Canada. EXECUTORS OF JOHN BROWN (deceased) Easton, Pa.

AUCTION SALE

TIMBER LIMITS

SAW MILL AND LUMBERING PLANT, ETC.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED by Messrs. Mossom Boyd & Co. (dissolved by the death of a partner) to offer for sale by auction, at The Mart, King Street East, Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday, the Twenty-third day of November, 1892

commenting at twelve o'clock, noon, all their valuable white pine timber berths comprising sixty-eight square miles of virgin timber lands at west end of Lake Nipissing, tributary to Georgian Bay, and timber berths in the townships of Sherbourne, Snowdon, Glamorgan, Monmouth and Harvey, tributary to Trent River and Bay of Quinte.

Also their Sawmill at Holcaygeon, lumbering plant, etc., etc. For particulars apply to MOSSOM BOYD, Holcaygeon, Ontario, or to

MESSRS. WICKHAM, THOMPSON & FITZGERALD, Canada Life Building, Toronto, Ont., Vendors' Solicitors.

G. W. BURNS, SR. LAND LOOKER AND TIMBER VALUATOR Limits looked after at Reasonable Rates. SOUTH RIVER, ONT.

A SAW MILL AND TIMBER

For Sale at Parry Sound

THE MILL IS SITUATED ON THE WATERS of Parry Sound and has good shipping facilities. The largest vessels on the lakes can load at the docks. The mill will cut about twenty thousand feet of lumber in ten hours, and twenty-five thousand shingles.

There are about five thousand acres of timber, pine, birch, hemlock, ash, spruce, basswood, etc. Some of the lots have pine and some the other timber, but all the lands are well timbered.

The Parry Sound Colonization Railway is now in process of construction to this point.

Apply to WM. BEATTY, Parry Sound.



AUCTION SALE

Timber Berths

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS

(WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH)

TORONTO, 27th June, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, UNDER Order in Council, Timber Berths as hereunder in the Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts, viz.: in Biggar, Butt, Finlayson, Hunter, McCraney, McLaughlin, Paxton, Peck, and the northerly portion of Berth Forty-nine, lying South and West of the Wabigoon Lake, all in the Nipissing district; the townships of Lumsden and Morgan, and a small portion of territory lying North and West of Pogomasing Lake, in the Algoma district; Berths One and Seven, Thurler Bay district; and Eleven, Twenty-seven, Thirty-six, Thirty-seven, Sixty-four, Sixty-five, Sixty-six, Sixty-seven, Sixty-eight and Sixty-nine, Rainy River district. Will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the Thirtieth day of October next, at One o'clock p.m., at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

ARTHUR S. HARDY, Commissioner.

NOTE.—Particulars as to locality and description of limits, area, etc., and terms and conditions of sale, will be furnished on application personally or by letter to the Department of Crown Lands.

NO UNAUTHORIZED ADVERTISEMENT OF THE ABOVE WILL BE PAID FOR.

SHINGLE MILL FOR SALE

SITUATION:

The Trethewey 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 Luffel Wheel (60 horse power), Ross Shingle Machine, Jointer, Splitter, Drag, Sutting 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. Belting 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 decedent 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 cost examination. For further information, address

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.



# A Good Independent CONDENSER

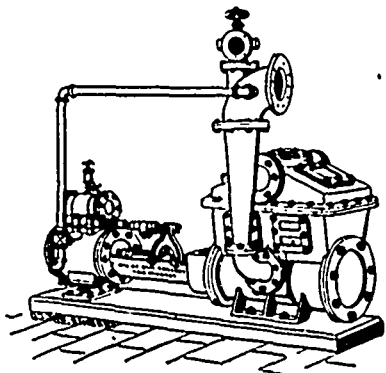
IS A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT  
IF YOU ARE WORKING YOUR  
ENGINE HIGH PRESSURE

DON'T DELAY, BUT WRITE US PROMPTLY

## NORTHEY MFG. CO., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS . . .

TORONTO, ONT.



OUR INDEPENDENT  
CONDENSER

### Representative Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers

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 Band 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	
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Perley & Pattee	Saw and Lath Mill, Pine, Wholesale	Wat., Gang and Band, Saw 400m, Lath 70m
Parry Sound, Ont.	Utterson	Conger Lumber Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Parry Sound, Ont.	Parry Sound	Parry Sound Lumber Co.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills, Pine, Wholesale	Water, Gang, Circular, Saw 90m, Shingles 20m, Lath 30m
Waukegan, Ont.	Waukegan	Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co., Head Office, Arcade, 24 King St. W., Toronto	Pine only.	Waukegan mill, 50m, 200m; Pt. Severn mill, water, 120m
Alexandria, Ont.	Alexandria	McPherson, Schell & Co.	Cheese Box Factory, Pine, Spruce, Cedar	Circular, 3m
Almonte, Ont.	Almonte	Caldwell, A. & Son	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 40m
Barrie, Ont.	Barrie	Dymont & Nickle	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Barrow Bay, Ont.	Warton	Barrow Bay Lumber Co., Limited	Saw, Shingle and Heading Mill, Pine, Cedar	Steam, Circular, 16m
Blind River, Ont.	Blind River	Blind River Lumber Co.	2 Saw, Sh. and Lath Mls., Pine, Hem., Bl. Birch	Stm., Band, Cir., S. 75m, Sh. 60m
Bolton, Ont.	Fenelon Falls	Boyd, Mossom & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Braintree, Ont.	Braintree	DOLLAR, JAMES	Lumber, Shingles, Wholesale	
Barrie, Ont.	Barrie	Burton Bros.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Byng Inlet, Ont.	Utterson	Georgian Bay Consol. 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 D. Smith & Sons	White and Red Pine Lumber, Bill Stuff, Lath and Shingles.	Steam, 2 Circular, 80m
Collins Inlet, Ont.	Collins Inlet	Collins Inlet Lumber Co.	Lumber, Pine, Oak, Ash, Birch, Whol. and Ret.	Steam, Circular, 6m
Comber, Ont.	Comber	Ainslie, J. S. & Bro.	Saw and Stave Mill, Pine, Hardwoods	Steam, Cir., Saw 14m, Sh. 20m
Clamatis, Ont.	Pinkerton	McIntyre, N. & A.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mill, Timber Lands, Hemlock, Pine, Lumber, Hardwoods.	
Hamilton, Ont.	Hamilton	BRADLEY, MORRIS & REID CO.	Lum., Tim., Pine, Hem., Hwds., Whol. and Ret.	Steam, Circular, 25m
Huntsville, Ont.	Huntsville	Heath, Tait and Turnbull	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 4m
Hamilton, Ont.	Huntsville and Katrine	Thomson, Robert & Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular
Keewatin, Ont.	Keewatin	Dick, Banning & Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Water, Band and Circular, 100m
Keewatin, Ont.	Keewatin	Keewatin Lumber & Mfg. Co.	Saw, Lath, Sh. and Pl. Mill, Moving Posts, Pine	
Lakefield, Ont.	Lakefield	Lakefield Lumber Mfg. Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Little Current, Ont.	Sudbury	Conlin, T. & J.	Sawmill, Pine, Ash, Birch, Oak	Steam, Circular, 25m
Little Current, Ont.	Sudbury	Howry, J. W. & Sons	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
London, Ont.	London	Gordon, James	Exp. and dir. in Am. Hwds. made to specification	
Longford Mills, Ont.	Longford	Longford Lumber Co.	Saw and Plan. Mill, Hemlock, Hardwds., Whol.	Steam, Band and Circular, 100m
Mount Forest, Ont.	Mount Forest	Greensides, W. S.	Cherry, White Ash, Hardwoods, Wholesale	
Norman, Ont.	Norman	Saw and Plan. Mill, Tim. Lands and Lags, Pine		Steam, Circular, 4m
Norman, Ont.	Norman	Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Louise, Ont.	Elmwood, G.T.R.	S. B. Wilson & Son	Hardwoods, Shingles, Lath, Handles.	Steam, Circular, 20m.
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	Campbell, A. H. & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale	
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	F. N. Tennant	Lumber, Wholesale	
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	Donogh & Oliver	Lumber, Wholesale	Com. Stm., Cir., Gang and Band, 140m
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.	3 Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills, White Pine, Whol.	Com.
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	W. N. McEachren & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale	Com.
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	James Tennant & Co.	Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc., Wholesale	Com.
Warton, Ont.	Warton	Miller, B. B.	3 Sawmills, Lumber, Barrel Heads	Steam and Water, Circular, Portable and Stationary, 10m
Buckingham, Que.	Buckingham	Ross Bros.	2 Sawmills, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods	Circular, Gang and Band, 180m
Chaudiere Mills, Que.	Chaudiere Stn.	Breaky, John	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Water, Gang, 150m
Cookshire, Que.	Cookshire	Cookshire Mill Co.	Saw, Shingle, Planing, Stave and Heading Mill.	Steam, Circular and Gang, 60m
Montreal, Que.	Montreal	Dufresse, O. Jr. & Frere	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hwds., Whol.	Steam, Circular and Band, 50m
Montreal, Que.	Montreal	Roberts, Joseph & Fils	Saw and Planing Mills, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Int. Fin. Spruce, Hardwoods, Wholesale.	Steam, Circular, 200m
Montreal, Que.	Montreal	SHEARER & BROWN	4 Sawmills, Oak, Ash, Elm, Pine, Hem., Dim.	2 Stm., 2 Wat., Band, Cir., 40m
Montreal, Que.	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, 35m
Hridgewater, N.S.	Hridgewater	DAVIDSON, E. D. & SONS	5 Saw, Shgle. and Lath Mills, Pine, Spr., Hwds.	Water, Circular and Gang, 200m

### LUMBER TRUCK WHEELS

## The Montreal Car Wheel Co.

... MANUFACTURERS OF ...

Charcoal Iron Chilled

### RAILROAD WHEELS

OFFICES:

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, MONTREAL

WORKS: LACHINE, QUEBEC

We make a specialty of Wheels suitable for the requirements of Lumbermen and Street Car Service, and can supply them Bored, Finished and Balanced.

CORRESPONDENCE  
SOLICITED

Lumbermen desirous of being represented in this Directory can obtain information in regard to rates by communicating with the Publisher.

# OAK TANNED BELTING

TORONTO      THE J.C.McLAREN BELTING CO      MONTREAL

20 FRONT ST EAST      TELEPHONE 475

**THE CANADIAN PHOTO-ENGRAVING BUREAU**  
16 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO



We have the most complete establishment in Canada, and by our different processes are enabled to make cuts for every and all purposes.

**HALF-TONE CUTS** made direct from photos our specialty.

**FINE CUTS** for Newspaper and other advertising purposes.

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

**MOORE & ALEXANDER, Props.**  
TEL. 2158

... THE ...

**FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD**

FROM

**Port Huron and Detroit**

It 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 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.**

**C. A. LARKIN**  
93 95 97 NIAGARA ST.  
WHOLESALE MFR.  
TORONTO CAN.  
DOORS & GLAZED WINDOWS

**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 Milland 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 Milland 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 agent G.T.R. or C.P.R., or to  
**C. E. STEPHENS,** | **W. J. SHEPPARD,**  
Supt., Collingwood | Manager, Waukegan

**A GREAT LOSS!**

If you have any Pipes or Boilers uncovered you are losing on same at the rate of 80 cents every year on each square foot of surface exposed. By having them covered with our **MINERAL WOOL SECTIONAL COVERING** you will save 85 per cent. of this loss. The saving thus effected in fuel will in one year more than pay the cost of covering, which we guarantee to last as long as the pipes. Our covering is the best fuel saver on the market.

**CANADIAN MINERAL WOOL CO., LTD., 122 Bay St., Toronto**

**PETER GERLAGH & Co.**  
Manufacturers of



**ALLIGATOR CHISEL-BIT SAWS**

THE CHAMPION STAVE, HEADING AND SHINGLE MACHINES  
ICE TOOLS AND MILL SUPPLIES  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

**USE SPOONERS HONOR BRIGHT COPPERINE**  
BEST MACHINERY BOX-METAL EXTANT.  
CANADIAN MADE & STUMPS THE WORLD.  
QUALITIES TO DO ALL YOUR WORK.  
HARDWARES ALL SELL IT.  
EASY AS AN OLD SHOE.  
GENUINE SAFEGUARD FOR ENGINEERS.  
HIGH CLASS METAL

**Rochester Bros.**  
: : COMMISSION AGENTS

Limits bought and sold on commission. Limits travelled and carefully prepared. Estimates given.  
Some first-class berths on the North Shore of Lake Huron and on the Upper Ottawa now in our hands for sale.  
Communications confidential. References given.

36 Rochester St. **Ottawa**

**NEW & 2ND**  
**MACHINERY**  
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE  
H.W. PETRIE  
TORONTO CANADA

**J. J. TURNER**

.. Sail, Tent and Awning Maker ..  
251 George St. and 154 King St.  
**PETERBOROUGH**

Canoe, Yacht and Boat Sails made to order. Perfect Fits Guaranteed.  
Every description of Lumbermen's Supplies and Waterproof Clothing.

**J. D. SHIER**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Lumber, Lath & Shingles**  
**BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.**

**THE RATHBUN COMPANY**

DESERONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**TERRA COTTA FIRE-PROOFING**

For use in Old and New Buildings

Endorsed by leading Architects  
Absolutely Fire-proof Deadens Noise  
Does not Crack on application of Heat or Water

About as Cheap as Wood or Brick

Weight one-third that of Brick

Gives Warmth in Winter; Coolness in Summer

**GALT MACHINE KNIFE WORKS**

**MACHINE KNIVES**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR  
Planing, Moulding and Stave Cutting  
— Send for Price List —

**PETER HAY, GALT, ONT.**

**Toronto Lithographing Co.**  
LITHOGRAPHERS & ENGRAVERS.  
TORONTO

**CAUTION**

EACH PLUG OF THE

**Myrtle Navy**

IS MARKED

**T. & B.**

IN BRONZE LETTERS

None Other Genuine

**WILLIAM FOSTER**

Lumber and Commission Merchant

RECEIVER AND FORWARDER OF

**LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES**

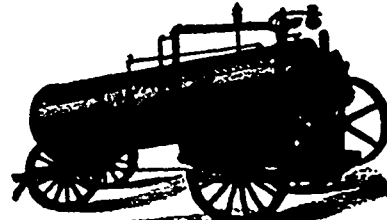
... CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ...

**OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

**USE SPOONERS BOX-METAL COPPERINE**  
FOR SAW MILLS PLANING MILLS AND HEAVY WORK.  
FINE SOLID MAKES GOOD AS NEW.  
OLD MACHINERY PERFECTED IN THE WORLD.  
HARDWARE STORES PATENTED

**FIRE PROOF ROOFING**  
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE  
**METALLIC ROOFING CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS TORONTO

**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.

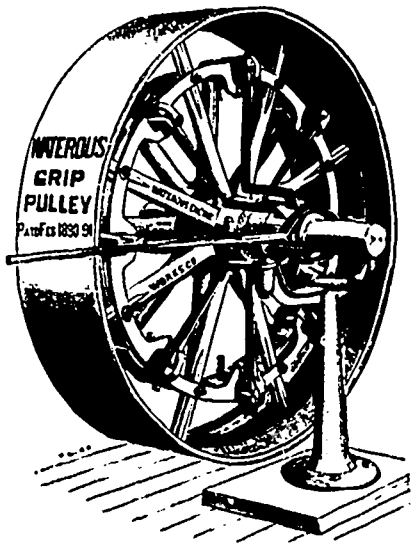
The 70 horse power can be taken over the roughest roads, or into the forest, and set up as easily and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power portable engine, and as firm as a brick-set stationary engine. Engines and boilers of every size and description. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath Machines, Saw Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machinery and supplies of every description. Every boiler insured against explosion by the Boiler Insurance & Inspection Co. of Canada.

Write for circular.

**ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**

Successors to **A. ROBB & SONS,** Amherst Foundry and Machine Works  
Amherst, N.S.

ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.



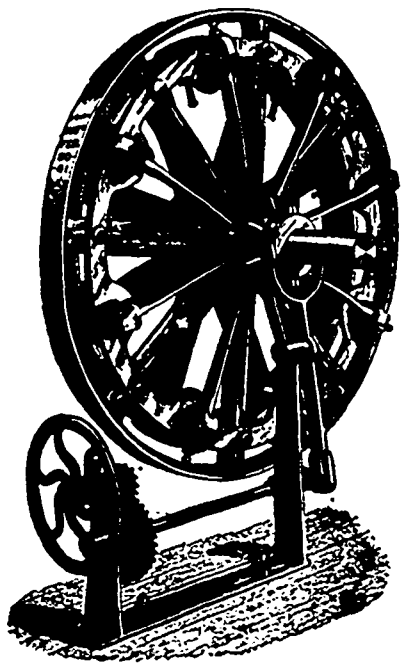
250 h.p. Grip Pulley

# WATEROUS'

## FAMOUS GRIP PULLEYS

### AND CUT-OFF COUPLINGS

Applied to Belt, Gear, Sprocket Chain or Rope Transmission



300 h.p. Grip Coupling

## REPEAT ORDERS

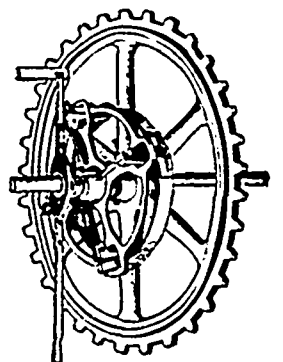
### ALL ALONG THE LINE

### ARE A TEST OF WORTH

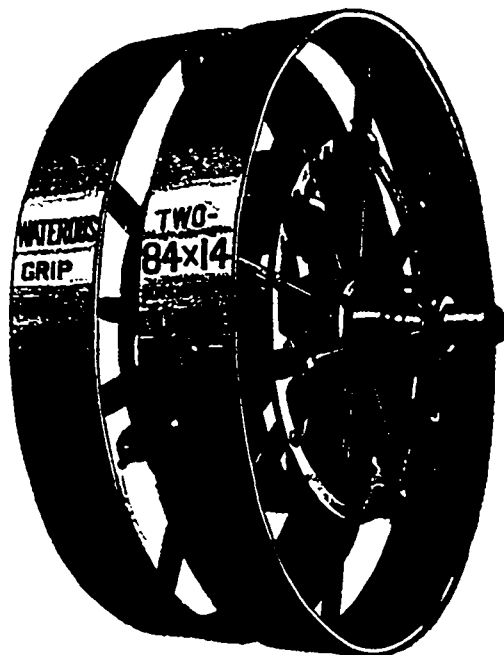
## TRY A GRIP PULLEY

to drive your

CIRCULAR, BAND OR GANG,  
 EDGER, RESAW,  
 SHINGLE COUNTER,  
 SHINGLE MACHINE,  
 LIVE ROLLS, CARRIERS, etc.



GRIP SPROCKETS

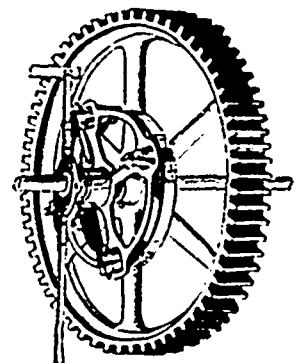


Double Pulley on Driver  
Economizes Space

**Ours do the Work  
 Where others fail**

Ask for Quotations.

# Brantford, Canada



GRIP GEAR, Spur or Bevel

# Patented Solid Web Wood Split Pulley

Alexander Thomson, Bamboo and Art Furniture  
Manufacturer, Hamilton, writes:

"I find your Wood Split Pulleys give entire satisfaction. They do not slip, and are very handy to put on. I have had from twenty to twenty-five years' experience in pulleys, and I find none so satisfactory as yours, and am sure they will meet with success."

**The CANT BROS. CO., Ltd.**  
Wood-working Machinery of all kinds  
GALT, ONT., CANADA

**DONOGH & OLIVER**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **LUMBER**  
OFFICE  
Nos. 213, 214 and 215  
Board of Trade Building  
Toronto, Ont.

**WHY BAND SAWS BREAK**  
SIXTEEN REASONS, AND HOW TO AVOID THEM



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.

The book is printed on fine paper, good clear type, and is handsomely and substantially bound in cloth. It will be sent to any address on receipt of the price, ONE DOLLAR.

Address-- CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.



**The Rathbun Company**  
DESERONTO, ONT.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Doors, Sash, Blinds, Stairs**  
And all kinds of House-Finishing Materials  
**CEDAR OIL** for Purging Boilers  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



Send for sample of our new SAWMILL BELT

**Napanee Cement Works, Ltd.**  
NAPANEE MILLS, ONT.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**STAR BRAND OF PORTLAND CEMENT**  
NONE BETTER; AND OF  
**NAPANEE CEMENT**  
PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR DAMS, SMOKE-STACKS, FOUNDATIONS, CULVERTS, CISTERNS, CELLARS, ETC. LARGELY BEING USED IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER CANAL. ENDORSED BY LEADING RAILWAYS AND CONTRACTORS.

**THE AMERICAN LUMBER YARD**  
HAMBURG, GERMANY  
OFFERS THE BEST FACILITIES FOR YARDING AND SELLING ALL KINDS OF . . . . .  
**American Wood Goods**

Address: ROSENBACHER & Co. Bankers, HAMBURG  
CARL GARTNER, Agent HAMBURG

**John Bertram & Sons**  
CANADA TOOL WORKS  
DUNDAS, ONTARIO  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY  
MACHINE TOOLS, ETC.  
WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE

C. C. CLEVELAND G. F. CLEVELAND  
**J. L. Goodhue & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER**  
Danville, Que.

**GEO. GORMACK**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
ALL KINDS OF **LUMBER**  
LUMBER SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS BY RAIL OR VESSEL  
WHITBY, ONTARIO

J. W. MAITLAND—H. RIXON

J. G. AINSIE—W. STODART

**MAITLAND, RIXON & CO.**

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

**Saw Millers and Lumber Dealers**

All kinds of Building Material kept in stock

WE MAKE A ... SPECIALTY OF **LONG BILL STUFF IN ROCK ELM, PINE, CEDAR AND HEMLOCK**  
Quotations furnished on application

**The Georgian Bay**

A. M. DODGE, President. W. J. SHEPPARD, Superintendent.  
JAS. SCOTT, Vice-President. C. P. STOCKING, Treasurer.

**Consolidated Lumber Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**PINE LUMBER, BILL STUFF, SHINGLES AND LATH**

Shipments by Vessel or Rail

Address **WAUBAUSHENE, Ont.** or **24 King St. West, TORONTO**

**LIST OF SAWMILL and WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY**

ON EXHIBITION IN MY WAREROOMS

**141 TO 145 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.**

Steam Drag Saw; 2 Automatic Sawing Machines  
Improved Stave, Heading and Shingle Bolting Saw Machine  
2 Automatic Shingle Machines and Jointers, Hall's Patent  
"Grand Triumph" Drop Tilt Shingle Machine  
Hall's Patent Shingle Machine and Jointer  
Smallwood's Patent Shingle Machine  
Swing Shingle and Heading Machine  
New Goldie & McCulloch Shingle Machine  
Two-block Shingle Mill; Shingle Jointers  
Shingle Knot Saw and Jointer  
Lath Mills; Shingle Packers  
Stave Bolt Equalizer; Foot Stave Jointers  
New Spoke and Axe Handle Machine  
Double Edger; Edging Tables  
Complete "Eclipse" Sawmill; Thomas Dill, maker  
Four-head Block and Irons for Sawmill Carriage  
Drag Saw Irons

Winnie's Patent Hoop Coiling Machine  
Winnie's Double Mandrel Hoop Sawing Machine  
Winnie's Hoop Pointing and Scarfing Machine  
Winnie's Double Hoop Planer  
Log Hauling Jack, Chain and Spool; Log Cars  
Circular and Crosscut Saw Gummers  
Barrel Headers; Shingle and Lumber Saw  
John Pickles & Son's English Surface Planer  
No. 1 Improved Planer and Matcher; Cant, Gourlay & Co., makers  
Revolving Bed Surface Planer; Cowan & Co., makers  
26-in. Surface Planer; McGregor, Gourlay & Co., makers  
Four-side Moulder; Goldie & McCulloch, makers  
"Eclipse" Planer and Matcher; Cant Bros. & Co., makers  
Four-side Moulder; McKechnie & Bertram, makers  
Three-side Moulder; McGregor, Gourlay & Co., makers  
Three-side Sticker; Cant, Gourlay & Co., makers

Three-side Sticker; C. B. Rodgers & Co., makers  
Surface Planer; McKechnie & Bertram, makers  
Surface Planer, 24-in.; C. B. Rodgers & Co., makers  
Surface Planer, 23½-in.; American make  
Stationary Bed Planer; W. Kennedy & Sons, makers  
Surface Planer; McKechnie & Bertram, makers  
Sash and Moulding Machine; McKechnie & Bertram, makers  
Three-side Moulder; Goldie & McCulloch, makers  
One-side Moulding Machine; American make  
Pony Planer, 24-in.; McGregor, Gourlay & Co., makers  
New Improved Pony Planer; McGregor, Gourlay & Co., makers  
Pony Planer, 20-in.; McKechnie & Bertram, makers  
New Improved Pony Planer, 24-in.; Cant Bros. & Co., makers  
Pony Planer, New Improved; McGregor, Gourlay & Co., makers  
Pony Planer; Cant, Gourlay & Co., makers

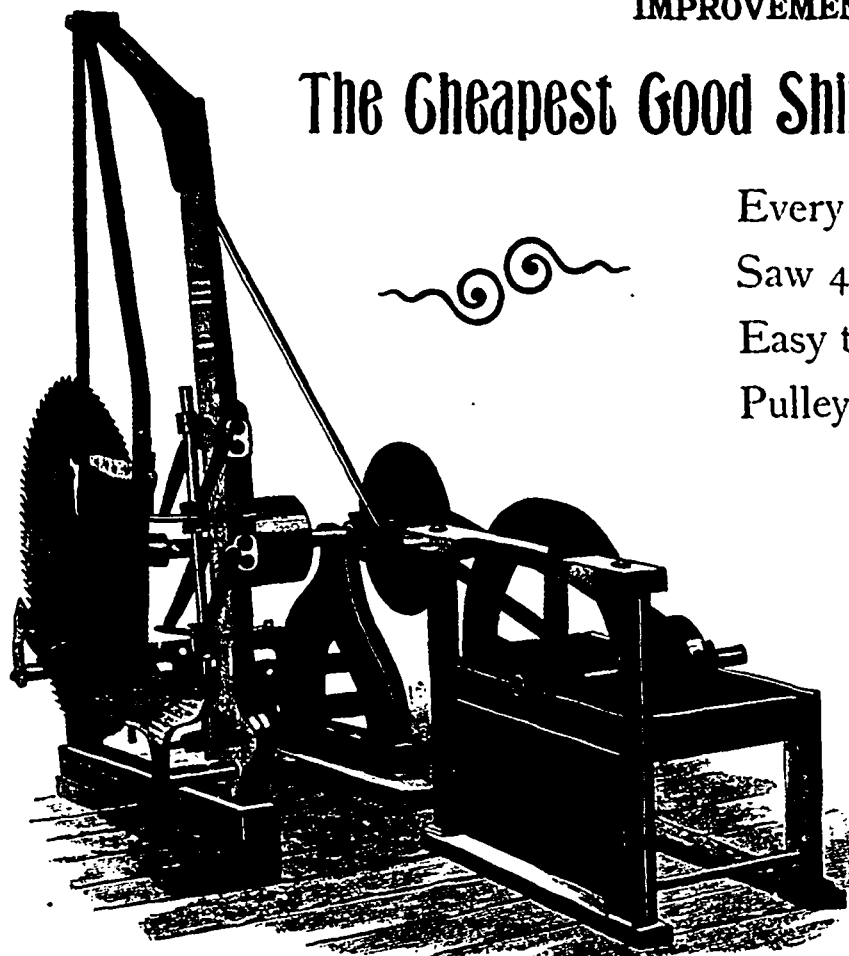
Pony Planer; Cant Bros. & Co., makers  
Pony Planer, 30-in.; Major Harper, maker  
Pony Planer, 20-in.; McKechnie & Bertram, makers  
Pony Planer, 24-in.; Frank & Co., makers  
Pony Planer, 20-in.; Waterous Engine Co., makers  
Pony Planer, 20-in.; Josiah Ross, maker  
Pony Planer; A. E. Daig & Co., makers  
Heading Planer; Goldie & McCulloch, makers  
Buzz Planer, 16-in.; Cant, Gourlay & Co., makers  
Buzz Planer or Jointer; Canadian make  
Circular Re-sawing Machine; Cant Bros. & Co., makers  
Circular Re-sawing Machine; H. B. Smith, maker  
Circular Re-sawing Machine; McGregor, Gourlay & Co., maker  
Tenon Machines, Jig or Scroll Saws, Band-sawing Machines, Power and Foot Morticers, Post-boring Machines, Swing Cut-off Machines, Saw Tables, Shapers, Sand-papering Machines, Planer and Moulding Knives, Belting (Leather and Rubber).

**H. W. PETRIE, TORONTO, ONT. SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE**

**Improved "Swing" Shingle and Heading Machine**

IMPROVEMENTS PATENTED

**The Cheapest Good Shingle Machine in the Market**



Every Machine is Guaranteed **Steel Saw Arbor**  
Saw 40 inches diameter  
Easy to adjust for thick or thin Shingles or Headings  
Pulley on Saw Arbor to drive Jointer

I also manufacture other kinds of Shingle Machines (automatic and hand-feed), Shingle Jointers, Knot Saws, Packing Boxes, Bolters, Drag Saw Machines, Stationary Saw Mills, Portable Saw Mills, Lath Machinery, and in fact a general line of sawmill work, with pulleys, shafting, etc., etc.

Write for Prices . . .

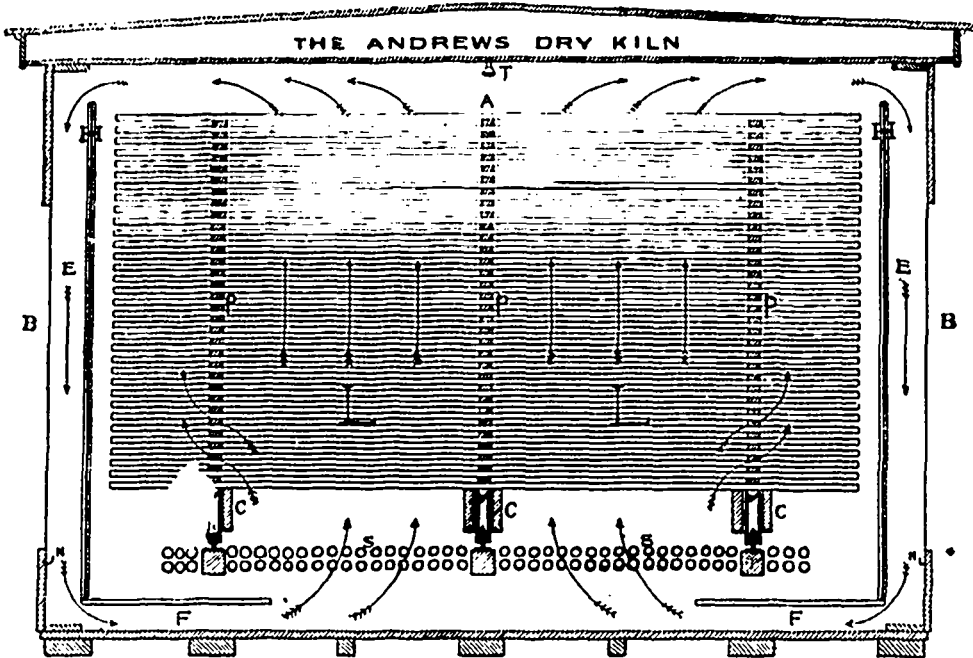
**F. J. DRAKE**

**BELLEVILLE, ONT.**



# THE ANDREWS DRYER

## For Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Staves, etc.



## THIS DRYER

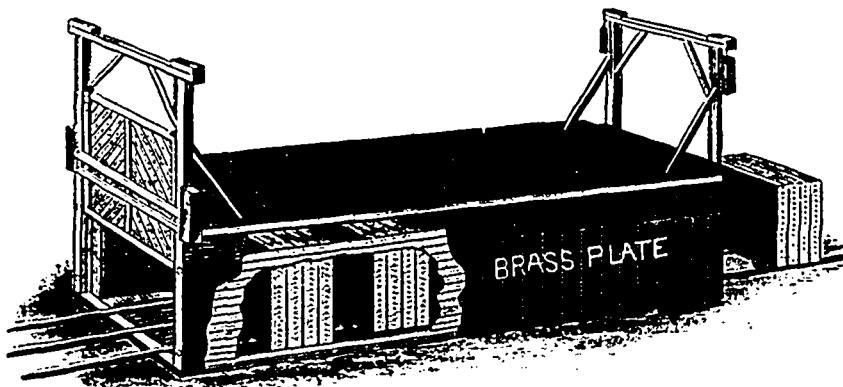
HAS PROVED TO PURCHASERS TO DO WHAT IS GUARANTEED IN SAVING THEM MONEY IN

Freight, Insurance, Time, Interest, Expense, Capital, Yard Room, Labor

There may be persons who do not appreciate the advantages of the artificial drying of lumber. But the shrewd men, in the manufacture of furniture and other woodwork where reputation would be sacrificed by a lack of proper material for good gluing and finishing, recognize a good system of drying as an important element of their success. High scientific authorities and thoroughly practical men are now agreed that the hot-blast and rapid-current systems ARE WASTEFUL, and that steam heat is the only safe means for artificial drying. The mode of applying steam heat most efficiently and economically is therefore now the essential point. The Andrews Dryer accomplishes this result more surely than any other known system.

This system and apparatus covered by letters patent.  
A—Drying-Room. BB—Brass Condensing-Walls. CCO—Lumber Cars. EE—Down Air-Flues. FF—Bottom Air-Flue. HH—Inside Walls, protecting metal from heat. LL—Lumber on cars. NN—Brass Gutters for receiving condensed moisture. PPP—Sticks between lumber. SS—Double Steam-Coils. T—Automatic Steam Fire-Extinguishers. Arrows show direction of currents of air.

- NO FAN
- NO ENGINE
- NO SMOKE
- NO CHIMNEY
- NO SPECIAL FIREMAN OR FUEL
- NO EXPENSIVE BRICKWORK
- NO RISK OF FIRE
- NO CHECKING OR WARPING
- NO CASE-HARDENING
- ... NO EQUAL ...



Outside View of the Andrews Progressive Kiln, showing Lumber placed crosswise the building, on cars.

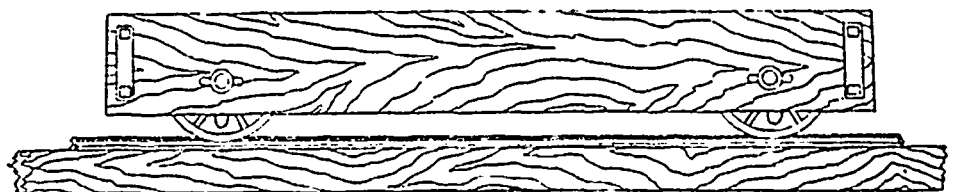
"WE PUT GREEN SPRUCE IN DRIPPING WITH WATER, AND IN EIGHTEEN HOURS IT WAS DRYER THAN LUMBER THAT HAD BEEN STUCK UP IN THE YARD ALL SUMMER."

This is the verdict of a Quebec lumber firm, and we can give equal results every time.

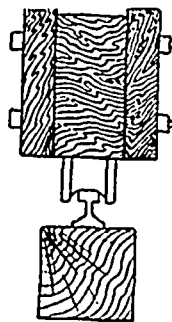
## The Andrews Lumber Dryer

Has been proved to possess the following points of excellence:

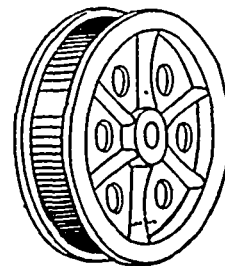
- 1st. That its drying is rapid and perfect.
- 2nd. That external and internal checking and discoloration are entirely avoided by this method.
- 3rd. That the drying is done by a CONTINUOUS system and the temperature of the kiln is under absolute control at all times.
- 4th. That our Dryer is free from the varying air currents (always wasteful) incident to all fan and open-draft kilns.
- 5th. That our drying is done by the slow continuous movement of a large body of slightly-moistened air.
- 6th. That our condensing surface is so very large as to be adequate to precipitating the moisture of the saturated air with the least amount of movement.
- 7th. That our piping is tested by high pressure and every outfit is fully guaranteed.
- 8th. That by our improved system of drainage the freezing of pipes becomes impossible.



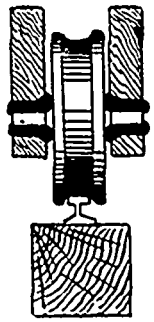
SIDE VIEW OF CAR AND TRACK.



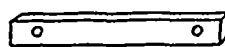
DOUBLE FLANGE WHEEL ON SINGLE TRACK



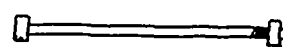
CAR WHEEL, DOUBLE FLANGE



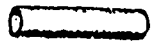
SECTION OF CAR TRACK, SHOWING AXLE BOX.



STRAP WASHER



BOLT



AXLE

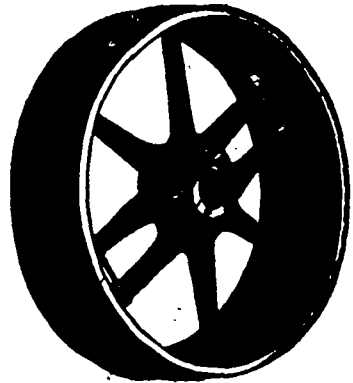
SEND FOR CIRCULARS

# DOMINION DRY KILN COMPANY

CANADA LIFE BUILDING :: :: TORONTO. ONT.

# Wood Split Belt Pulleys

FOR SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS



WE CARRY ALL SIZES IN STOCK AND CAN FILL ANY ORDER AT ONCE. WE GUARANTEE ENTIRE SATISFACTION, AND OUR PRICES ARE LOWER THAN YOU CAN MAKE THEM FOR . . . . .



## IF YOU ARE BUILDING OR MAKING ADDITIONS GIVE US A TRIAL

Send for New Catalogue.

### DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEY CO. 83 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

**F. REDDAWAY & CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF

BREAKING STRAIN 6 IN. "CAMEL" HAIR BELT 14,181 lbs.  
6 IN. ENGLISH OAK DOUBLE LEATHER 7,522

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF  
**LINEN FIRE HOSE**  
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. 57 ST. ST. XAVIER ST. MONTREAL

THOS. WHALEY, President

W. E. HUTCHINSON, Sec.-Treas.

## The Whaley Lumber Co., Limited

of HUNTSVILLE, ONT.

Manufacturers of

White Pine Lumber, Bill Stuff, Lath and Shingles  
Also **HARDWOOD LUMBER**

All Orders promptly attended to First-class facilities for Shipping  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

## H. G. ROSS & CO.

Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance

SHIPPING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

... TIMBER LIMITS AND FARMING LANDS A SPECIALTY. ...

A.B.C. Code  
CABLE ADDRESS: "ROSS" **NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ... BOX 373

TORONTO AGENCY OF

## The Rathbun Co.

Are open to Purchase

Oak, Ash, Birch  
Basswood  
and Good Pine Lumber  
Gedar and Pine Shingles

Manufacturers having such for sale are invited to communicate with

**T. W. WALKER, Agent**

TORONTO

Office Cor. Spadina Ave. and Front Street

## WANTED

### SAW MILLS

.. IN ..

### Little Belt and Rocky Mountains

ALONG LINE OF . . . . .

**GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY**

For particulars write

**J. M. HUCKINS**

4 Palmer House Block, Toronto

or E. J. WHITNEY

Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

## F. E. Dixon & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

# Star Rivet Leather Belting

70 KING ST. EAST

Toronto

WRITE FOR DISCOUNTS

# E. R. Burns Saw Co.

WORKS AT . . . .  
.. PARKDALE

THE TORONTO BLADE  
THIN BACK  
EXTRAREFINED SILVER STEEL  
TRADE MARK  
E. R. BURNS SAW CO. TORONTO, ONT.



TAPER TOOTH

## Toronto

TELEPHONE  
5120



Manufacturers  
- of -

ALL KINDS OF

### Circular AND LONG SAWS

THE TORONTO BLADE  
THIN BACK  
EXTRAREFINED SILVER STEEL  
TRADE MARK  
E. R. BURNS SAW CO. TORONTO, ONT.



LANCE TOOTH

# THE DOMINION LEATHER BOARD GO., MONTREAL

MANUFACTURERS OF

## ASBESTOS MILL BOARD

FOR STEAM PACKING

## FRICTION PULLEY BOARD

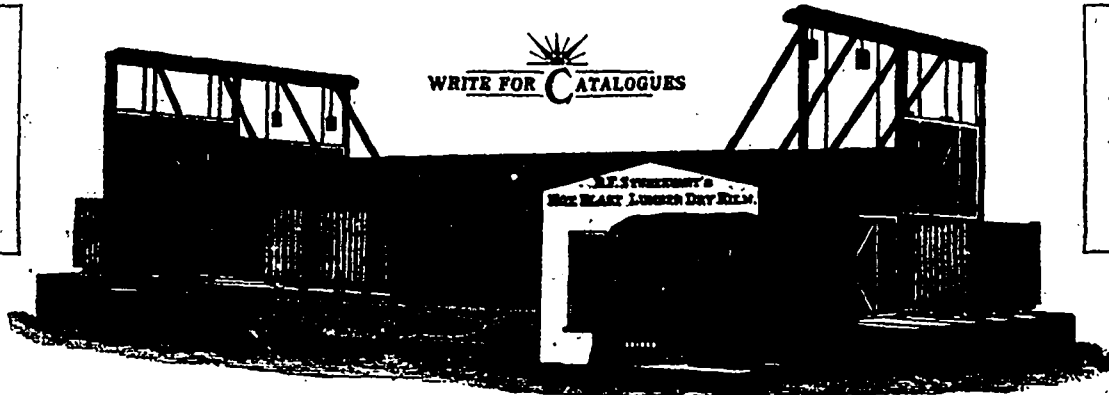
THE BEST FRICTION KNOWN

Proprietors Sault au Recllet Paper Mills, making ROOFING, SHEATHING, FLOORING AND LINING FELT

# THE STURTEVANT PATENT PROGRESSIVE LUMBER DRY KILN

Dries Hard and Soft Wood Lumber Without Warping, Checking or Bluing

.. The ..  
Sturtevant System  
OF  
**HEATING**  
MILLS  
AND  
FACTORIES



WRITE FOR CATALOGUES

STEEL PLATE  
Planing Mill  
**EXHAUSTERS**  
FOR  
Removing Chips  
Shavings and Sawdust

BOSTON:  
34 OLIVER, STREET

NEW YORK:  
91 LIBERTY STREET

CHICAGO:  
16 SOUTH CANAL ST.

PHILADELPHIA:  
135 NORTH THIRD ST.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass., U.S.A. ~~~~~ A. R. WILLIAMS, Toronto and Montreal  
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE DOMINION

## Use McCOLL'S "LARDINE" AND HIGH GRADE OTHER MACHINE OILS

Our **GYLINDER OIL** IS IN USE IN ALL THE BIG MILLS . . . . .

# McGOLL BROS. & CO., TORONTO

# R. H. SMITH CO., LIMITED

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers

... OF ...

The "SIMONDS"  
CIRCULAR SAWS

The "LEADER"  
CROSS-CUT SAWS

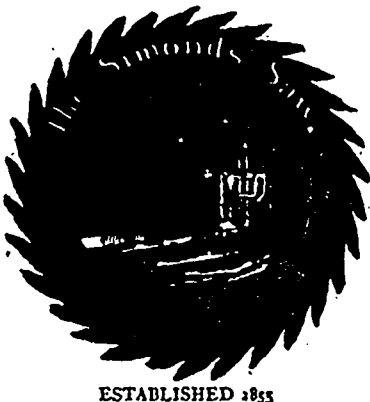
THE BEST SAWS IN THE WORLD

None Genuine without our Trade Mark

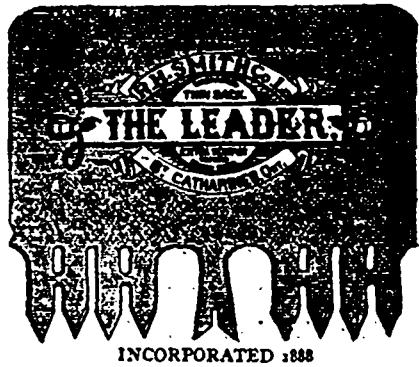
OUR HAND SAWS cannot be excelled for variety, quality, style or finish . . . . REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

. . . Price List and Discounts on application . . . .

## We Manufacture SAWS of every description. Also CUTTING-BOX KNIVES



ESTABLISHED 1855



INCORPORATED 1888