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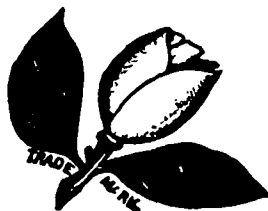
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NUMBER 5.

TORONTO, ONT., MAY, 1892

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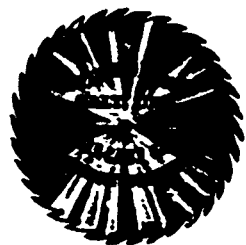
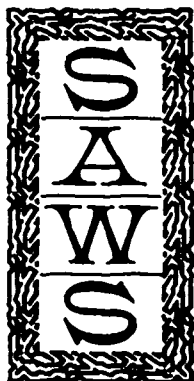
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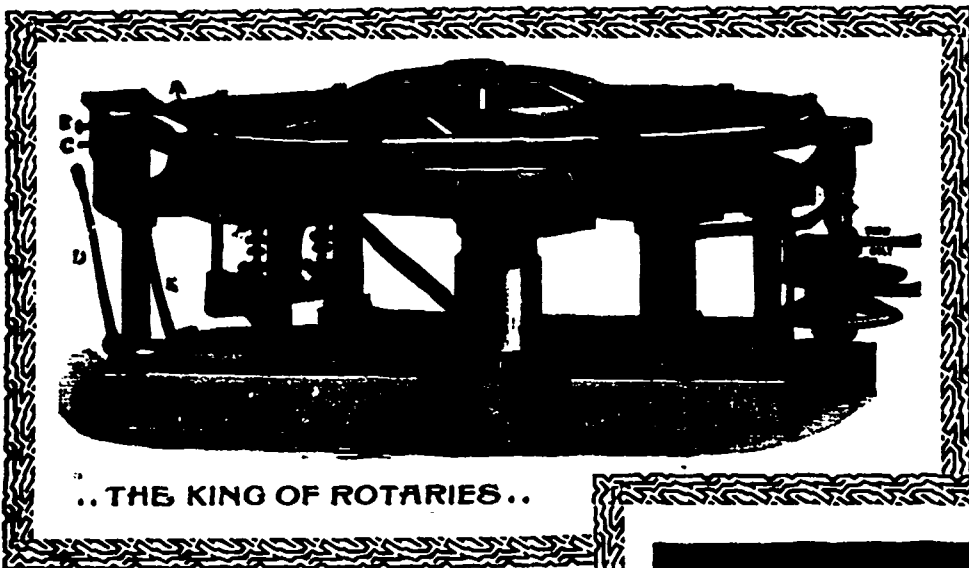


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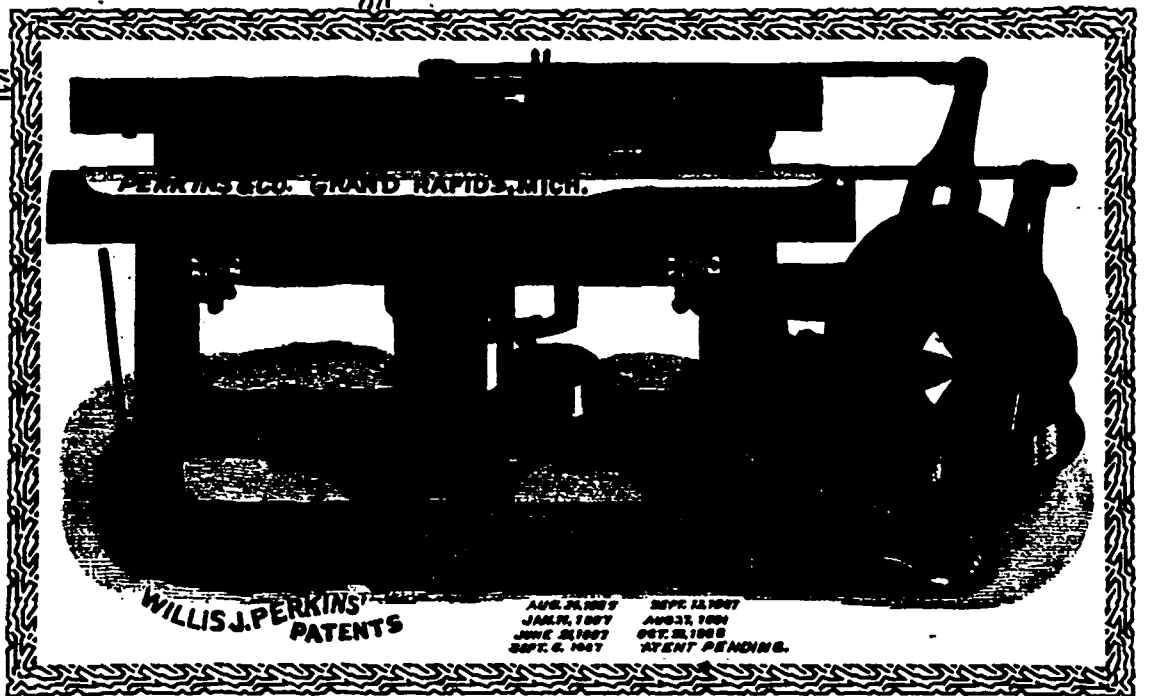
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# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XIII.  
NUMBER 5.

TORONTO, ONT., MAY, 1892

(TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR  
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## CHARACTER SKETCH.

HON. J. KEWLEY WARD.

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings."  
Proverbs of Solomon.

It comes to comparatively few men to recount the achievements of half a century in one particular line of work. Gladstone is a notable exception in the walks of the statesman; Von Moltke in military affairs; and the late Cardinal Manning in the work of the Church. Years have been added unto years in their individual callings. We tell in the following lines the life story of Hon. J. K. Ward, of Montreal, now at the age of seventy-three years, who has spent fifty-six of these as a lumberman.

Mr. J. Kewley Ward was born in the Isle of Man, in 1819, of English and Manx parents. His course in life, as after events have proven, was shaped when, at an early age, he was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter and joiner. Having completed his tenure of apprenticeship he spent a year in England working at his trade. In 1842, now fifty years ago, he emigrated to the United States. For a time after his arrival in the new world, he wandered around to some extent, engaging with energy and faithfulness in any honorable work that came in his way. In 1845 he located in Troy, N.Y., securing a position in a planing mill, owned by the late John Gibson, of Albany, N.Y. It was there that he obtained his first experience in handling lumber, a branch of business in which in after years he was to occupy a conspicuous position. At the end of three years he entered into business on his own account by renting from the owner the mill in which he had given three years of faithful service. It was a plucky undertaking for the young man, but he rose equal to the occasion. From boyhood Mr. Ward had tasted of the sweets of labor. Work did not frighten him, nor could difficulties overpower him. He believed with D'Avenanti: "Rich are the diligent, who can command time, nature's stock? and could his hour-glass fall, would, as for seeds of stars, stoop for the sand, and by incessant labor gather all." He was his own book-keeper, amanuensis and office man-of-all-work, at the same time keeping three Woodworth planers doing their work making money for the mill, and not alone supervising, but doing in person much of the actual mechanical work of the shop.

Three years of earnest toil along these lines brought to Mr. Ward success altogether beyond his expectations. He was yet prepared to assume further responsibilities, and harder work and move on to greater victories, and at this time entered into the manufacture of lumber, along with a son of his old employer, who had built one of the best steam sawmills in Steubin county, in southwestern New York. Increased experience was now added to Mr. Ward's store of lumber knowledge. He learned what was meant by shanty life, making logs and driving them, as all logs for the firm's mill had to be taken along the Tioga river down to the Chemung, where the mill was situated. Unable to secure a sufficient supply of timber without a larger expenditure of capital than the firm was able to control, Mr. Ward determined not to jeopardize his future by entering into ventures beyond his depth, and wisely pulled up stakes in Steubin county.

This step was immediately followed by a decision, as he has expressed it himself, "to try Canada." This was in 1853, and Mr. Ward has never had occasion to regret the choice. Prospecting for a time, he at last bought a mill and property on the Maskinonge river, in the province of Quebec, where he spent ten years lumbering, driving and sawing, adding during these years somewhat to his possessions. In 1863 he moved to Three Rivers and took the mills and limits built and owned by Norcross, Philips & Co. Running these successfully for

several years, he afterwards sold out to an American firm from Williamsport, Pa.

The year 1870 found Mr. Ward a resident of Montreal. Lumbering operations were commenced on the river Rouge, a tributary of the Ottawa, where he has lumbered ever since. The sawmill is situated in the vicinity of the Lachine canal, and the logs are rafted through the Long Sault, the lake of Two Mountains, and along the Lachine canal to the mill. The annual cut of the mill is about 15,000,000 feet.

"Me tink dat all men love lazy" is the expressive way in which a foreign tongue has sized up the chief love of ordinary mortals. The record of Mr. Ward's career shows plainly "dat he no love lazy." At his advanced age he is still active in business pursuits; at the same time, as a good citizen, giving liberally of his time and means to many important undertakings of a public character. Four years ago he was named a Legislative Councillor of his adopted province, probably the first case recorded where a practical mechanic, a man who had sprung directly from the working classes, and a Manxman, has held this exalted position. The "Protestant Hospital for the Insane," of Montreal, is an institu-



HON. J. K. WARD.

tion in which Mr. Ward is deeply interested, and which owes much to his generous care. Briefly: Whatever his hand findeth to do, he does with all his might. On another page we publish an able paper on "Canadian Woods," by Mr. Ward.

### SAWING HARDWOOD.

TO successfully saw hardwood, says a writer in our bright little contemporary, *Hardwood*, requires first, a saw adapted to the purpose and to the power of the mill. Hardwood does not heat a saw because it is hard, but because the saw is not suited to its work and in many cases not fitted up rightly. Sawyers know that a saw cuts much better while cutting through the bark, unless it is hickory or a similar species.

It is when a log is squared up, as is now generally done, that the best lumber is made as a rule, and right here the saw runs badly. It enters the cut right, goes straight for a few feet and then begins to snake and heat on the rim. The carriage is giggered back, the saw cooled and the process repeated, the best timber being spoiled in sawing. When the heart is approached the saw begins to run better.

I am inclined to take the part of sawyers. They are often accused and abused when they should not be. No man under the sun can run a saw that is not adapted to the work in hardwood.

Now, what constitutes the right kind of a saw? Any millman of experience ought to know. First, all log saws will do more and better work with as few teeth as possible, other things considered. That is, a thin saw requires more teeth than a thick one. A filer who cannot put a corner on a tooth so it will stay, must have more teeth in his saw. Bent or spring set requires more teeth. A man in the dark is apt to imitate his successful neighbour, who may be running sixty teeth on four or five inch feed. The man in trouble is at once caught with the running of the saw, and observing that it has more teeth, concludes that a saw of this kind would work on his mill. But not so. He has limited power, while his neighbour has ample to make the saw take a large feed.

For ordinary work fifteen teeth for every inch of feed are sufficient on an eight-gauge saw; a ten-gauge saw should have eighteen and a seven-gauge twelve teeth. If a saw runs on one-inch feed fifteen teeth are ample; if it has a two-inch feed it will require thirty teeth, and so on. They must be filed square, have good corners, and then the saw will be in proper shape so far as the teeth and fitting of the points are concerned.

For an eight-gauge saw I would recommend not larger than a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch throat to teeth, so as to chamber the dust well. The whole trouble often arises from the saw tooth not chambering the dust. Why? Because too many teeth cut the dust too fine, and instead of packing it into the throat of the teeth to be carried out of the cut, it passes by between the saw and the log, packs firmly against the log and the rim and heats the saw. If all hardwood sawyers will take notice they will find that when their saw heats as mentioned the dust will be packed as nicely to the side of the log as a plaster. If each tooth had cut a trifle more the dust would have been coarser and more in the shape of a chip and would have chambered nicely, and the saw would not have been heated and the lumber ruined. If you are running on two-inch feed and have a saw with 48 teeth, you will get along better with a spring set instead of a full swage tooth. If an eight-gauge saw has over 50 teeth on a light feed it will give trouble and would do better with every other tooth taken out.

A large, round gullet will not always work, as there is often too great a number of teeth for such a shape. Often inserted tooth saws give this trouble, no one knowing exactly where the trouble is until finally a new set of rings or throat pieces is put in and the saw works well, the trouble being that the old rings had worn off on each side and were convexed in the centre, letting the dust slip by instead of carrying it of the cut.

Light power should have plenty of hook to the teeth, and where the carriage approaches the saw slowly a greater hook can also be carried. The set should be much less for hard wood than for soft. In sawing hard wood it is a common practice to run too much lead in the mandrel. All saws should be flat or lean a little to the log, and have sufficient lead so that the back of the saw does not scratch the cut in giggering. A log going to and fro against a saw sidewise will heat the saw and make crooked lumber, not when the saw is hot but when it is cold. This is a great oversight on the part of many mill owners, and the cause of much worry and vexation to the sawyer. The mill owner thinks a cool saw ought to always make a bee line. It will follow the same curve or crook in each board, making them of even thickness, but when a piece of square stuff is turned out, or the last piece on the carriage, it is found to be crooked and almost ruined.

## ECONOMIC VALUES OF CANADIAN WOODS.

BY HON. J. K. WARD, MONTREAL, QUE.

WHAT I will have to say has been acquired in the rough school of experience, and not in academic halls or at the feet of wise men. Having spent more than half a century in the workshop, the forest, on lake and river and sawmill, I am sure you will not think it out of place or presumptuous on my part to try to impart some of the knowledge I may have acquired in the way indicated, though it be ever so little.

The trees indigenous to our country and climate are of two classes, the coniferous or evergreen and deciduous, or those that shed their leaves annually. Of the first-named class is the common cedar, one of the most useful in our woods. It abounds in nearly every part of the wooded country, is largely used for fence-rails, pickets, posts, sills for buildings, telegraph poles, railroad ties where the line is straight, it being considered too soft to resist the pressure on curves. It is very light and durable, has a pleasant aroma, said to be a protection against moths when used for drawers or chests. It also furnishes material for roof shingles for home use and exportation, a large quantity of which find their way into the United States from the eastern townships.

Not the least important of the evergreens is the hemlock. It exists in great quantities in almost every part of the province, and is usually found mixed with other woods; it is the cheapest class of sawed lumber that we have, is strong and durable when not exposed to the weather, and is used for rough work, such as sheathing, roof boards for shingling on, holding nails better than almost any other wood, joists, studding, stable flooring, and is said to be proof against rats gnawing through it on account of the prickly nature of the wood. But the great value of the tree when it is not too far from navigable water or rail, is in its bark, which is almost invaluable for tanning purposes, and realizes from four to seven dollars a cord alongside railroad or barge. Trees that are taken for their bark are usually cut down and stripped during the months of June and July, when it peels easily, but it is no pleasant task for those who have to do it, as the plague of black flies and mosquitoes prevailing at that time can only be appreciated by those who have had some experience in the bush at this particular season. The tree, after the bark is taken off, if not too far from river or mill, is made into sawlogs and sold to the lumbermen or taken to the mill and sawed on halves, the millman taking half for his labor, the farmer selling the other portion or hauling it home for his own use. The extract of hemlock is used in medicine for its narcotic properties.

The balsam or sapin of the French is of little commercial value. When large enough it is made into lumber. It is usually found in poor soil mixed with white spruce; it makes a nice ornamental tree, is graceful in shape, nicely pointed at the top, and of a very dark green color.

Our ordinary

## WHITE SPRUCE,

one of the best known and most useful of the evergreens, is found in great plenty from Nova Scotia to the Ottawa, including the St. Lawrence and their tributaries, but is not often seen west of the former river until we reach Lake Superior and northern Manitoba. The wood of this tree is largely used for building purposes, making excellent floors and joisting timber, as well as for doors, sashes, mouldings and inside finishing, when white pine is scarce. It also furnishes spars for sailing vessels, such as yards, masts, etc., as it is both light and strong.

The sea or black spruce of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is largely used in the frames of ships, and when well salted is said to be almost as strong and durable as oak. I have seen a Nova Scotia barque with part of her frame exposed, as sound as the day it was put up, after eight years of service in many climes and storms. The spruce is also the favorite wood of pulp makers, to be manufactured into paper, though other woods to some extent are used, the young trees being preferred. Vast quantities are cut down to supply the demand which is increasing very rapidly. Much of this material is taken to the United States in its natural state, where it enters free of import duty. Our Government, I think unwisely, removed the export duty that existed until a year or two ago, thus hastening the

denuding of our forests, and robbing the country of one of its principal sources of wealth.

The next in order of this class is the

## TAMARACK, OR LARCH,

sometimes known as hackmatack. It is deciduous in its character, and though it has fallen in value of late years owing to the decline of ship-building in Quebec, yet it is an excellent wood, being little inferior to oak for strength and durability, and much more easily worked. Years ago I have sold it in Quebec for twenty-five cents a cubic foot, while to-day it is difficult to get for the same average quality twelve to fourteen cents, and that for only a limited quantity. None of it is exported. What is made is principally used for sills under plank sidewalks, and in the construction of a few small vessels and scows that are built for local purposes. The smaller trees are mostly made into railroad ties and cordwood, which is considered an excellent steam-producing fuel on account of its inflammability. Tamarac knees made out of the root of the tree are valuable to export.

The red, or Norway pine, another of the coniferous trees, is often found scattered with white pine, largely on the Ottawa and its tributaries; it has much thicker sap than the other pines; it is a valuable timber, strong and elastic, much used in this country for flooring and the frames of railroad cars. In England, largely for flooring, joists and ship planking.

We now come to what every lumberman considers

## THE KING OF THE FOREST,

in grandeur, usefulness or value, the white or cork pine, or *pinus strobus* of the scientists. The tree of all others that serves more purposes than we can enumerate. Among them the tiny match, the mast for the great ship, the frame of the sweet sounding piano, and wherever a soft, easy-working wood is wanted, either in the arts, the workshop, or the factory, there it is to be found. As an article of commerce it far surpasses in value and quantity that of any other wood, if not of all sorts put together. It supplies more freight for vessels coming into the St. Lawrence than any other commodity; it gives more employment to wage-earning men than any industry in our country, except agriculture. It employs more capital in manipulating it from the time the men leave for the woods in the fall to make, haul and drive the logs and timber to the mills; the building of mills for sawing; the construction of barges and steamboats to convey it to the market, as well as the large amount of freight furnished to railroads; the erection of factories to convert it to the various uses to which it is put. It is safe to say that the value of the output of pine lumber alone, produced in Canada, is at least \$25,000,000, or two and a-half times as much as that of any other manufacturing industry, and when we consider that sixty per cent. is paid for labor and that nearly all to men representing a large population, you can readily see how important it is, either by legislation or otherwise, to protect and conserve the source of this great factor in our prosperity. How can we extol sufficiently this monarch of the forest that we are so much indebted to? The tree, when growing in the open country, is of little or no value except as a shade tree, its lateral branches reaching almost to the ground, and it is in the dense forest we have to look for the great tree of commerce, where nature acts the pruner. There the branches decay and drop off, the trunk shoots upward high above its neighbors, seeking that which it was deprived of below, light and air. By this action of nature we get our clear pine, so much prized by mechanics. As the branches drop off, the wood grows over them, and we get the stately tree carrying its size well up and often attaining sixty or seventy feet to the branches. I once saw a tree that measured forty inches in diameter, seventy feet from the ground, without a knot or defect visible in this space. Naturally, however, it is very rare to get a log or the best of timber without finding knots or defects as you get near the heart, the remains of the dead branches that fell off in the trees youth. My experience teaches me that

## WHITE PINE IS OF SLOW GROWTH.

The smallest tree that ought to be taken for saw logs or timber should be at least fourteen inches at the butt. This would take not less than fifty years to produce, and such a tree as I have before described, as much as one hundred and fifty. I have a white pine tree near my

house that has not gained more than three inches in twenty years, although it is in good rich soil, perhaps too rich. Large groves of pine are usually found on poor light soil. I think, consequently, that the bulk of the pine found under such circumstances is apt to be punky or defective for the want (so to speak) of nourishment. The best pine is usually found on stronger soil mixed with hardwood. It is unpleasant to contemplate the want of this valuable timber. Once gone it is gone forever, and cannot be reproduced in our time or our children's, as unlike mineral or the other products of the soil, the quantity produced from these is only limited by the amount of labor employed in producing them. Perhaps, however, time will find a substitute in some artificial wood, or employ metal to take its place. Hardwoods, to which I will briefly refer presently, that were once almost discarded, except for burning, are coming largely into use in consequence of the improved wood-working machinery that has been devised of late years, making the work of preparing and completing joiner-work much more simple and easy than it was to do the same thing in pine (when I served my time, over 50 years ago, and when flooring, mortising, tenoning, sticking mouldings out of dry spruce with hard knots was done by hand). The facilities also for reaching hardwoods and getting them to market will help to make up for the loss of this favorite material, which I hope is yet a long way off. I might say before closing this part of my subject that the

## MAGNIFICENT CEDAR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

will no doubt largely take the place of white pine for joiner-work. The Douglas fir will be a valuable substitute for our coarser woods, when they become scarce and high in price, that is, if the railroads moderate rates coming east so as to come into competition with each other. It will, however, I am afraid, be some time before either takes place.

The last of the soft wood that I will refer to is the bass wood, linden or bois blanc. It produces lumber that is much used by carriage-makers, furniture manufacturers and joiners, for panels, etc.

## DECIDUOUS OR LEAF-SHEDDING TREES.

Of the deciduous or leaf-shedding trees, the first I will refer to is the beech, a handsome shade tree with smooth bark and bearing a small triangular nut not of an unpleasant taste. The wood is used for various purposes, such as carpenters' planes, shoemakers' lasts, bobbins and shuttles for cotton and woolen factories, and largely for firewood, as it makes excellent fuel.

Birch, of which there are several species, principal among them being the large or yellow birch, is much used for furniture, by wheelwrights, for stairbuilders, for hand rails and balusters, and in ship-building, forming a portion of the frame, flooring and keelson, being durable when kept wet. It is also largely exported to Europe as square timber. It is a tree of considerable size, often reaching twenty to thirty inches in diameter. It is also a favorite firewood.

The white birch or bouleau, has within a few years become of some value when found within easy reach, having been turned to account for the manufacture of spools and spool-wood for thread makers, the white part of the wood only being used. Many shiploads have been shipped to England and Scotland the past few years, principally from the lower St. Lawrence.

The elm is much admired as a shade tree. Rock elm found in Ontario is tough and durable, and is valued for the planking of vessels. Common elm is used for barrel staves. Oak is one of the most valuable woods of commerce. The white and blue oaks of Ontario were famous for their great size and length, as well as strength and durability. In ship-building it has no rival, except it be the live oak of Florida. The white oak found in Quebec is small and of little value; the red oak is of good size and makes excellent inside floors and household furniture. Black walnut is almost a thing of the past, although forty or fifty years ago in the country between Guelph and the St. Clair river and Lake Erie it was cut down, burned or put to the commonest use, such as fence rails, posts, hog pens, etc. There are many varieties of maples, soft and hard maples being familiar to almost everyone. The hickory is a highly esteemed wood, noted for its toughness and strength, and is more plentiful in Ontario than Quebec.



## VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

### A Boy Inventor.

Humphrey Potter is probably the only boy who ever invented anything of practical use to the world. Before Watt had perfected his discovery the Newcomen engine was considered the best. Besides a man, it required the services of a boy to turn alternately the two cocks, one admitting the steam into the cylinder, the other admitting the jet of cold water to condense it. This work was easy enough, but it soon grew monotonous, as it had to be constantly attended to. Potter was lazy, and he thought how much time he would have for play if he could only make the cocks turn themselves. He observed the alternate ascent and descent of the beam above his head, and being a bright boy he thought he could save himself much work by applying the movement to the alternate rising and lowering of the levers which governed the cocks. He contrived a device, which he called the "scoggan" (meaning lazy boy), consisting of a catch worked by strings from the beam of the engine. While the arrangement was of course very rude, it not only answered the purpose and made the engine automatic, but improved the working power by increasing the number of strokes from six to fifteen in the minute. Henry Beighton, who added the plug rod and hand gear, subsequently improved upon the boy's work by doing away with the catches and strings and substituting a rod suspended from the beam, which alternately opened and shut the tapets attached to the steam and injection cocks.

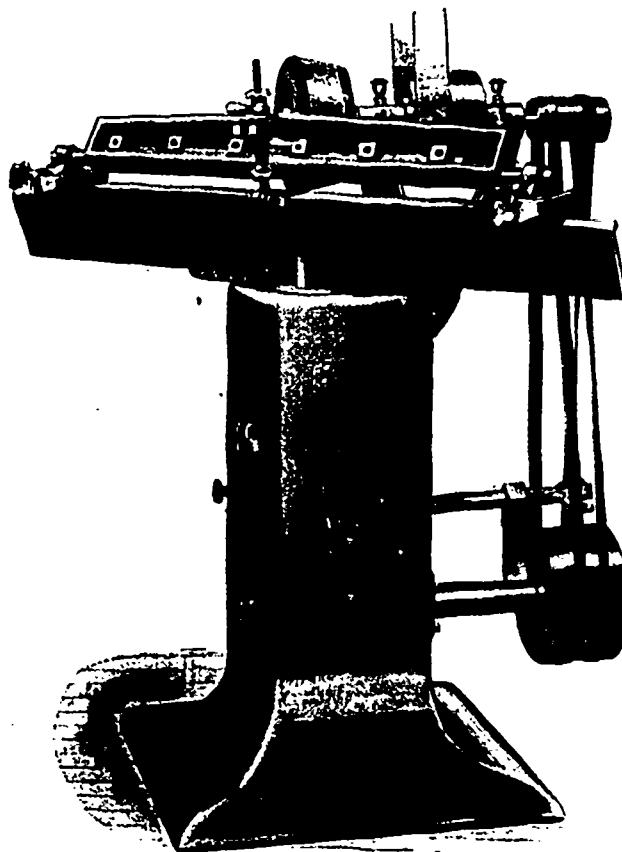
### Business And Sentiment.

There is not supposed to be much sentiment in business; perhaps not as much as there might be. "Business is business" is the motto on which the changes are hourly rung in the busy mart of commerce, and the man who steps out of this hard, beaten, adamant track, more frequently receives the cynic's laugh, than not, for his unusual innovation. But without following the subject further on these lines, though they are not wanting in suggestion, we shall quote an extract from a commercial exchange, that if on sentimental lines will, we opine, touch a sympathetic chord in the breasts of not a few business men. "The road along which the man or business travels," says this writer, "is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pitfalls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over this worse than turnpike road the wayfarer needs something more than rest; he requires solace, and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the husband who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, the welcome shouts of children, and many thousand little arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disencumber us in an old and easy seat before we are aware of it; these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes; and then compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own firesides."

### Sawing off Prices.

The crazy habit of cutting prices cannot be too severely condemned. We have reverted to the matter more than once in these pages; and will give place here to some utterances that we have found in an exchange, from one who knows how to size up the question in vigorous English and apt simile. This writer says: "Some men have a mania for cutting prices, and where the habit is strongest it is the least frank and open-handed. It condescends to trickery, and is in trade relationships what Judas Iscariot was in the councils of the twelve apostles. It is, of course, impossible to manipulate business morals on a pancake basis of even justice. It

may have its revivals, but these are usually restricted to sales, and leave the sinner still unregenerated. Saints are scarce both in churches and shops, and, if a pity, it is still a fact; and if Moses fails with the ten commandments, it is not reasonable to suppose any trade law can escape the usual violation. The evil, however, is none the less for being too common, for it is to this spirit of rivalry and cupidity we find so many men making meat of their noses to spoil their neighbor's face. It is this phrenzy that makes competition homicidal. It simply does a butchering business and fills the modern shambles with debtors and creditors, financial skeletons and busy sheriffs. This, of course, is foolish; but as fools seldom die when young, they have to be endured in whiskers. They are practically immortal, and never die. They co-exist with the mosquito and the gadfly, and the wart that spoils the beauty of a Roman nose. Everybody knows that two-thirds of our business failures, bad debts and ruined creditors are traceable to these unrepentant sinners, and that their delinquencies in the long run have to be balanced in the big clearing house of the public purse. All kinds of schemes are devised to limit this business evil. We cork it up in conventions, committees and organizations, and frame all kinds of affidavits to keep the modern Annanias from his old habit



PLANER KNIFE GRINDING MACHINE.

of going back on his veracity. Men travel hundreds of miles, frame constitutions and employ the national mails to distribute resolutions and schedules in printed form, but still the cat gets into the pantry and the dreaded camel gets through the needle's eye. In fact, men who would adhere to living prices and save themselves from the sheriff, are frequently compelled, by the law of self-preservation, to take to the water on a plank when the bottom is kicked out of the business boat. Competition keeps its knife on the grindstone and the trader's throat, with the criminals sitting before a ledger, and their names on the official roll of fair and honest trade. It may be safely said that it would pay, with a handsome profit, to give a life pension, with board and lodging and free rides on Sundays, to this class of men, who are strangling themselves and their neighbours by undue and injudicious competition."

### 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.

## PLANER KNIFE GRINDING MACHINES.

THE evolution of planer knife grinding would be an interesting study. Step by step the art has advanced from the clumsy all-day job done on a grindstone, two men holding the knife to the work. The first improvement dispensed with the services of one man, by using a dovetail slide to travel the knife to and fro.

The advent of emery wheels made a decided advance, for a narrow emery wheel twenty-four inches in diameter took the place of the more burly grindstone, and a more elaborate mechanism traversed the knife back and forth without the aid of manual labor. The emery wheel ground a slight concave in the bevel of the knife when first used, but the concave increased regularly with the wear of the wheel till, long before the close of its natural life, it had to be put aside as having outlived its usefulness, the edge ground becoming altogether too concave. The next step was the introduction of a massive machine nearly a ton in weight, and the objectionable increase in concavity was prevented by an oscillating motion of the knife carrier. For obvious reasons this machine was never a prime favorite.

Cup or tub wheels next pushed their claims, but while they made a very good edge for some work, the lack of concave was objectionable to those whose finer work seemed to demand a concave edge.

What is really wanted by nine-tenths of planing millmen is a substantial yet simple machine that will grind accurately and automatically either a straight or concave edge.

The illustration on this page represents such a machine. Moderate in price, simple in construction, accurate in work, producing at will of operator either a straight or concave bevel, occupying the minimum of room, provided with a countershaft, if needed, (not shown in illustration), it does seem to fill the bill, and the makers, the Dominion Emery Wheel Co., of Hamilton and Prescott, guarantee it will. For fuller particulars, price, etc., please address them.

## ANOTHER LOCAL FAILURE.

WE regret to have to record this month the assignment of Potter, Robertson and Co., lumber merchants, of this city. Mr. Robertson, the sole member of the firm, is one of the best-known and most highly respected men in the lumber trade. Unfortunately, however, like many others, he has during the past year suffered heavy losses, until at last he has himself been forced to the wall. Mr. Robertson places his liabilities at \$10,000 and assets nominally the same, but which will, no doubt, shrink considerably in the effort to realize on them. The creditors were most kindly disposed towards the insolvent, and a compromise might have been arranged, but it was Mr. Robertson's wish that the estate be wound up, and his hope is that if the shortage is not too heavy that he will ultimately be able to wipe it out by his own exertions. As an earnest of his intentions to push things, and lose no time in getting down to work, we are pleased to learn that Mr. Robertson has formed a connection with the Toronto Wood and Shingle Co. (Ltd.), of Queen Street West. The arrangement will no doubt be a profitable one to the company, and we trust will be equally satisfactory to Mr. Robertson.

## WHY BAND SAWS BREAK.

Being a book of instructions to filers on the care of large band saw blades, used in the manufacture of lumber. Treating on the hammering, filing, brazing and care of band saw blades, removing unequal tension, setting irregular teeth, etc. By Joshua Oldham; M. T. Richardson Co., Publishers, New York. Cloth, price \$1. For sale at office of CANADA LUMBERMAN.

In the above-named book may be found valuable information on the subject of treating band saw blades. Beginning, the author gives sixteen reasons for the breaking of band saw blades. Each reason is analyzed, and information which, if carried out, will remove the causes of breaking, is then given. The styles of hammers to use are illustrated and described. Explicit instructions are given on hammering, filing and brazing the blades. Instructions are given to remove improper and unequal tension, irregular and uneven teeth, etc. In connection with the treatise is a history of the manufacture and use of the saw from its origin to the present time. Altogether the book presents an accumulation of valuable and practical information which cannot be found anywhere else. It is printed on fine paper, in good clear type, and is bound in cloth.



PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH

—BY—  
ARTHUR G. MORTIMER

OFFICE:

75 CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and of allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Special pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

**NO LOG DUTIES.**

MR. IVES' resolution: "That it is expedient to impose export duties on sawlogs and spruce pulpwood when exported from Canada," did not receive very hearty support from the members of the Commons, and its defeat settles for some time the agitation for a tariff change in Canadian lumber.

The principal participants in the debate were the mover, Mr. Corbould, of British Columbia; Mr. John Charlton, himself a lumberman, operating Canadian limits and with an office at Tonawanda, N.Y.; Mr. Sproule, Mr. O'Brien, who represents the lumber constituency of Muskoka, and the Finance Minister. The mover did not make out a particularly happy case for his side of the question. His speech was faulty in the important particular of not exhibiting a mastery of the actual facts of the situation. He was quickly taken up, by Mr. Charlton, in his statement that the Americans could not do without our spruce and would have to pay any duty we might choose to put on. It is stated by Mr. Charlton that there are immense tracts of spruce in the Adirondack mountains, in New Hampshire, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as in the Southern States. Mr. Charlton further pointed out that it was a mistake to say that the only reduction made by the United States was the duty on white pine from \$2 to \$1 per thousand. There were five reductions made, including that on shingles from thirty-five to twenty per cent. And we opine that LUMBERMEN readers are aware that during the past year Canadian shingles in considerable quantities have been exported to the United States, and the trade is growing. Whilst engaged in writing this article the writer was called from his desk to talk with a manufacturer engaged largely in the shingle trade, who states that the entire shingle output of his mill goes to the States. Mr. Charlton takes common ground with the Algoma Advocate, published in an important paper wood section, that it would be unjust to the small farmers who have pulpwood to sell to compel them to wait until Canadian manufacturers were ready to buy it. There is this important fact to be considered in a dis-

ussion of the duty question, and perhaps not generally known to lumbermen, that the trade and navigation returns show that while in 1891 there were exported 228,500,000 feet of spruce, there was imported in the same time eight or nine times that quantity for manufacture in Canada. In the last seven years, Mr. Charlton says, our spruce imports represented \$8,500,000, while our exports during that period amounted to the value of only \$3,280,000.

The real position, as it exists to-day, was perhaps as fairly stated by the Minister of Finance as by any of the speakers, when he said that there were diverse interests in connection with this matter, but the policy of the Government had been fixed, and whilst from certain points of view the spruce industry had probably been unfairly dealt with, yet considering the entire lumber interests, together with the conditions that were an embodiment of the McKinley bill, it would be disadvantageous to the lumber interests of Canada to reimpose the duties on lumber.

This is the position the LUMBERMAN has taken on the question from the commencement of the agitation for a reimposition of the log duties. Our friend the Canadian Manufacturer, when saying some kind things of the CANADA LUMBERMAN a month ago, expressed the hope that we would bend our enlarged energies to the advocacy of a reimposition of the log duties. The answer of Mr. Foster, whose trade policy finds special favor in the eyes of the Manufacturer, is the answer of the LUMBERMAN. We take the situation as it is to-day and, with the Minister of Finance, ask: What advantages could lumbermen gain by a re-imposition of the duties? It is not relevant to the issue to say that Sir John Macdonald should never have consented to an abolition of the log duties. He did consent. We are prepared to admit that in the change certain local and individual interests connected with lumber have suffered. But let us remember that other branches of the lumber trade, and the business record of the past year is its own complete answer on this point, would, if the Government were to revert back to former conditions, suffer in a degree immeasurably greater than is the case with any particular branch under present conditions. It cannot be forgotten that we have not the shaping of the lumber tariff altogether in our own hands. Were this so, we might do something we cannot now do. As we have repeatedly remarked, the McKinley bill is an important factor in any re-adjustment that may be proposed, and it is useless to shut our eyes against this element in the case.

**INDIVIDUAL AND NATIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.**

Is the oft-repeated statement correct, that individually and as a people, we are spending more than we are earning, and steadily drawing on capital account? The large growth per capita in the national tax bill would seem to furnish only one answer to the latter part of the enquiry, and the Government have called a halt none too soon in deciding to cut down expenditure in various important particulars. Irrespective of party the overburdened tax-payer is ready to admit that much.

What is the case of the individual? The individual, after all, constitutes the nation. If his policy is based on principles of thrift and frugality we have not so much reason to dread the policy that governments may pursue. An American lumber journal, that has been keeping a record of the various causes of failure in the lumber trade during the past year, has furnished us with an illustration, that whilst perhaps exceptional in magnitude, places the case of the individual in very clear light. A Wisconsin firm recently failed for a large amount and the estate will pay less than forty cents on the dollar. Three gentlemen constituted the firm, and in their desire to aid in a re-adjustment of their troubles generously volunteered to each reduce their living expenses \$10,000 for this year, in this way creating a saving of \$30,000 a year. What they will still expect to retain per member for their "living expenses" is not mentioned, but we may safely conclude that "living expenses" that will permit of a reduction of \$10,000 a year are likely to still have remaining sufficient to admit of a fairly decent living. The open confession of these men carries but one interpretation, which is that during these years they have been living at the expense of their

creditors, who are now obliged to discount their claims fully sixty per cent.

Business men, and the circle includes men of other callings, who are spending more than they earn, are not confined to this Wisconsin lumber firm, though their case is perhaps an aggravated one, nor to residents of the United States. The individual in the present day appears born to extravagance. The pendulum has swung with a vengeance to the opposite side, and we know little of the thrift and economy that guided the course of our grandfathers. The beginner in business, who has not only his fortune to make but actually his needed capital, must live as well as the independent merchant, who, for a decade of years and more, toiled and saved, pinched and screwed in order to place his business on a solid basis, and not until then commenced to drink in the luxuries of life. The younger man does not intend that he shall overstep seriously the bounds of frugality. If his personal account in the meantime is larger than the actual trade being done would seem to warrant, he expects that shortly his argosies will come home and he will readily recover any extravagance of the present. The system of economy is bad, and more frequently the argosies, if they do come home and none are lost, realize a little short, rather than in excess of the estimate. One result follows. The man begins to find himself pinched, and if he does not pull up with a short rein he is soon in the same boat that sunk the Wisconsin lumbermen.

Political economists draw a sharp dividing line between those trades that are productive in their results, and others which, while representing an outgo, do not add in any way to the wealth of the State. The lumber and wood-working trades furnish a familiar illustration of the first-named class. Starting from the time the tree is felled in the forest until the day it graces our drawing rooms, shaped into handsome furniture, as each day's labor has been put upon it, and capital has been employed to give it other shape and form, its value has gone on increasing, adding to the wealth of the producer and the nation in which the work of production has been carried on. The liquor traffic is often taken by political economists to illustrate a business which gives back nothing productive, or that benefits the individual or nation, in return for the capital and labor absorbed by it.

The individual, who draws upon his earning powers in excess of the amount earned, is violating every rule of sound political economy, so far as his worth to the community is concerned, if not in the same degree, just as certainly as the liquor seller or others who engage in non-productive employments. Every dollar expended beyond his earnings is a dollar wasted to the community. The community, in some of its parts, is going to come short that amount. The position is worse than this. That dollar he has lost by his extravagant living is not only a dollar lost, but, like the talent unused and tied up in a napkin, there has been lost with it the earning power possessed by it. We see the force of this condition when we contrast the position of the business man who loses his dollar with the man who husbands it. The one, in pursuing this policy continuously, becomes a bankrupt; the other is steadily adding to the wealth of the community at large. His business increases, giving him the ability to consume greater supplies of the raw material of his own or other countries. Additional employment is furnished to the laborer; the avenues of transportation have increased business placed in their hands; and all through the net-work of activity that surrounds operations of business the pulse throbs with enlarged healthfulness and strength.

Individual extravagance is a national calamity.

**OIL VS. GREASE.**

IN English mills fluid oil has largely given way in favor of grease for lubricating wood-working machinery. The best class of grease is a solidified oil, which possesses the advantage of remaining longer in the bearings than fluid oil. It is applied through the medium of a special form of screw or screw-plunger lubricator, the grease being forced into the bearing at intervals by turning the screw. The great point you have to aim at is to secure a lubricant which will not develop fatty acids and clog and gum the bearings up. A common oil or grease is dear at any price for wood-working machinery.

## HEAVY LUMBER CHANGES.

MICHIGAN lumbermen are increasing their holdings in Canadian pine, two heavy purchases having been completed during the month. The most important, probably, is the deal of Merrill, Ring, Fordney & Co., of Saginaw, who have secured from the Dodge estate pine timber in eleven townships on Magnetawan river, Georgian Bay district, estimated to cut nearly 500,000,000 feet of standing timber, 19,000,000 of logs afloat, and a sawmill of 12,000,000 capacity. The mill is the one located at Byng Inlet, which, we are informed by those likely to know, will be actively operated by the new concern. The consideration for the entire property is placed at \$750,000. The syndicate, headed by the Arthur Hill Company, of Saginaw, Mich., has closed a deal with Pattee & Perley, of Ottawa, for 500,000,000 feet of pine on the Ottawa river at a reported price of \$800,000. The Hill Company, which owns large tracts of timber in upper Michigan, places its product on the eastern market, and will likely manufacture the Canadian timber on this purchase in the same manner.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE timber land fake is being worked to good advantage on the Pacific coast (American), and an exchange says every few days a sucker is caught. Sometimes in one way and again in another, but everywhere the thimble-rigger and his whole crowd of satellites find the innocent gullible to work upon. They catch even lumbermen, it seems, who ought to know better.

IN one of the debates towards the closing of the session of the Ontario Legislature last month, in reply to a speech of Mr. Wood, member for Hastings, the Minister of Crown Lands made an important statement regarding the timber wealth of this province. The estimated mileage of unlicensed Crown timber lands he placed as follows:—West of the Ottawa river and northwest of the limits sold in 1872, between 80° and 85° west, and extending north to 48th parallel of latitude, 24,000 square miles; between the Ottawa agency and berths sold in 1881, 540 square miles. Averaging timber on this area at 1,000,000 feet to the mile, there were 24,000,000,000 feet. The late Col. Dennis estimated the timber in the disputed territory at 26,000,000,000, making a total of 50,000,000,000 feet. There were three years ago under license in Ontario about 19,000 square miles, on which there was supposed to be 10,000,000,000 feet, which made a grand total of over 60,000,000,000 feet of timber still uncut in the possession of the Province. With such figures as these he believed that the quantity of timber in possession of the Province was beyond question for a century to come.

THE Mississippi Valley Lumberman has its brother, of Chicago, the Northwestern Lumberman, by the hip, in two columns of "deadly parallel" contrasting the views of the latter on "free trade in lumber" in 1887 and 1888 with those expressed during the past few months in its sensational articles under the caption of "American Markets for American Lumber." In 1887 the question of commercial union between the United States and Canada was being discussed by the press of both countries. The Northwestern was particularly interested in the subject in its relation to the lumber interests of its own country. Not once, but over and over again, it stated that "the country at large would certainly be the gainer by unrestricted trade with the Dominion. There was no reason to suppose that the abrogation of the customs duties would reduce even the price of mill-run stock." The truth is our Chicago contemporary has made itself painfully ridiculous in the eyes of every sensible lumberman in the way it has handled this question, and if anything its silly charges of disloyalty to American lumber interests made against the Timberman, the Mississippi Valley Lumberman and the New York Lumber Trades Journal have not been the least silly of its several exhibitions of childishness. The American hog has his chief abode in Chicago. The constant efforts of the Northwestern Lumberman to decry every other lumber newspaper in the country, holding itself up as the "great and only" lumber journal of sixty millions of people, gives one the idea that Chicago grows more than one kind of hog.



THE Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table, with that facetious philosophy that marks the writings of Oliver Wendell Holmes, asks: "What would be the state of the highways of life if we did not drive our 'thought-sprinklers' through them with the valves open, sometimes? Besides," he says, and I want to emphasize the thought, "there is another thing about this talking which you forget. It shapes our thoughts for us; the waves of conversation roll them as the surf rolls the pebbles on the shore." We are told that there are no good conversationalists in the present day—the art is lost. There is assuredly a difference in mankind in this respect, and just how chary some people are to exercise their "thought-sprinklers" no one knows better than the newspaper interviewer. Where does each one derive the knowledge, which too often they hug with miserly pride? We are all borrowers from others; one generation from another; the individual to-day from the individual of yesterday. I am so desirous that our friends should give interest to this page, for their own gain, either by word of mouth, or frequently, when this is not convenient, by written communication, that it seemed to me that the Autocrat's talk about "thought-sprinklers" might prove suggestive.

\* \* \* \*

Every mother crow, it has often been said, thinks her own baby crow the blackest; and this spirit of loyalty to ones own particular progeny displays itself in many different ways. I have found a recent illustration of this, touching the matter of lumber, in a dialogue between lumbermen reported by an exchange: "One man fell to discussing Pacific cedar. 'It's a fraud to call it red cedar,' he said, 'it's nothing of the sort. It's white cedar and not as good a quality as ours. Didn't you ever notice it? How spongy it is? I should think it would let the rain through like a sieve.' A Pacific cedar man says: 'The coast shingle is bound to beat the world. White pine doesn't compare with it. It will keep rain out as long as a house can stand up. No cedar in the world compares with the Pacific cedar.' A white pine man tells me that the yellow pine is proving a delusion as a building timber. Even in the Southern States they admit it, he says, for when placed in the vicinity of stone and brick walls, it is struck with a dry rot that ruins it in a very few years. A yellow pine dealer, on the other hand, informs me that yellow pine is growing in popularity as framing timber, and for use as posts and girders in stone and brick blocks. The same diversity of opinion is expressed concerning northern and southern oak, Canadian and Michigan elm, Wisconsin and Minnesota pine, and in fact any two kinds of lumber that grow on opposite sides of any line fence. The man who knows his lumber best likes it best, which proves to me that no lumber is wholly without merit."

\* \* \* \*

At the session of the Ontario Legislature of 1891 Mr. Hardy introduced a measure, known as "The woodman's Lien for Wages Act," designed to protect the woodmen who, in their dealings with small jobbers, were frequently at the end of the season done out of their entire wages. The Act covers the districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River only. Objection was taken in the House, at the time the bill was under discussion, to the limitation clause. Mr. Miscampbell, himself a practical lumberman, and others, contended that if the measure were good and necessary it should be made general and not special in its application. Mr. R. Kember Johns, of Gravenhurst, has written a letter that gives force to this contention. He says that a large number of men working in the camps and small shingle mills in the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound are sufferers through the dishonest methods of their employers. "In the last few days," he says, "no less than six men have applied to me in this state with amounts from \$40 to \$100 com-

ing to each. These men as a class do not take the work for amusement or occupation, but to help on the family at home. One man told me he had been working since December so that his wife, who was afflicted, would be able to get medical advice, which he now could not get her. With small shingle men it has become a custom for a man to rent a shingle mill, get logs by any means and have these cut up, usually upon the strength that he has a contract to supply a certain quantity of shingles to one of the large buyers, men supply bolts and logs on the faith of this contract, and after the shingles are made and marked find that the jobber has drawn all the pay and has left them to get their claims from him as best they can. The jobber takes contracts at prices that will not pay for lumber and labor, and the poor laboring man has to go to the wall. Every buyer or lumberman buying shingles from such men as these when marking the shingles should be answerable to the workmen for wages as also to the poor settler for the pine. The thousands of dollars that are lost to these poor men in this district alone would surprise any person not in the way that I am of seeing, month after month, the same thing going on."

\* \* \* \*

Among matters having a place on my desk is a letter, of some length, from Mr. Wm. Little, of Montreal, whose valued contributions have at various times found a place in these columns. It was written in anticipation of the resolution in Parliament favoring a re-imposition of the export duties on logs, and intended for publication in the April LUMBERMAN. Unfortunately it did not reach us in time, and much of its force is now lost from the fact that the House has decided against any changes in the lumber tariff. As may be surmised from Mr. Little's former articles, he considers that rank injustice was done the lumber interests of Canada when Sir John Macdonald's government consented to a renewal of these duties. In this position he has been supported by the Board of Trade, of Montreal, which a few weeks ago sent a strongly worded memorial to Ottawa framed on these lines. Mr. Little's strong contention is that the Michigan mill-men must either have Canadian logs or close down their mills. He says: "In round numbers we supply the United States markets with, we will say, four hundred million feet of white pine lumber annually. The Michigan mills alone have been supplying the same market with four thousand millions of this lumber, or ten times as much. About twelve hundred millions of this, or three times the whole amount of our exports to them, are produced in Saginaw, Tawas, Alpena and Cheboygan districts of Michigan, most of which is shipped to Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England states, where our four hundred million feet enter into competition, handicapped by a duty, formerly of \$2, now reduced to \$1 per M. Now, the Americans admit that many, if not most, of the mills in this section of Michigan must go out of existence unless they get logs from Canada to saw. Here, then, came in a good opportunity for Canadian operators to realize good prices for their lumber. The Michigan mill-men kept us for years from making a reasonable profit on our lumber sent to their market by the import duty of \$2 per M., and continued to do so until their own white pine timber was about gone, and a reduced production on their part inevitable, unless they got Canadian saw logs to stock their mills. When, instead of our people having the advantages to be derived in higher prices for our lumber from this condition, we give them 3,000,000,000 feet of our timber, free of all restrictions whatever, to continue in their mad career to glut the markets with excessive supplies; and since as I have stated what I know from personal observation they have under existing conditions the advantage of \$3 per M. over our own manufacturers, they can, and I have no doubt will use our timber to depress the price of our lumber product not only in their market, but in every market where we send white pine lumber. It would be just as injudicious for an opposing army to give its ammunition to its adversary when he ran short as for our lumbermen to give these American mill-men our logs to manufacture into lumber, every board of which comes into competition with our own production. And it is simply ruinous to do so with the additional advantage of \$3 per M. in their favor which they now have."



## MICHIGAN LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

EVERYONE is alert for business, now that we are fairly into the spring season. Not even the agitation over the coming presidential election, which is commencing to warm up at all points, is to be allowed to divert lumbermen from straight business. Lumber, on the whole, was just quiet enough last year to make the trade anxious to put in a profitable season this year, and the outlook favors improved conditions. Manufacturers lay the blame of lessened profits last year on the competition brought about by the quantity of coarse lumber that reached here from your side of the line, making Saginaw lumber a drug and resulting in a depreciation in prices.

Just how short stocks are may be indicated by the statement that all of 25,000,000 feet of uncut lumber has already been sold. It is on the incoming cut, in fact, we must depend for our supplies for the summer's trade.

## FIGURES OF BOOM PROFITS.

One branch of lumbering that has paid well in Michigan is that of the boom companies. Mr. Edward Hall, of Detroit, who has been endeavoring, in the interests of himself and fellow lumbermen, to secure reduced rates, has had prepared the following table of profits.

The Manistee River Boom Company was organized in 1869 with a capital actually paid in of \$22,000, and was stocked for \$100,000. Dividends paid to stockholders in 1873, \$10,000; 1874, \$15,000.

The Muskegon Boom Company was organized in 1864 with \$40,000 actually paid in. In six years the capital stock was increased by the earnings to \$200,000. In 1870 it declared a dividend of \$38,262.50; in 1871, \$19,524.40; in 1872, \$18,478.54; in 1873, \$60,000; in 1874, \$80,000. In 10 years it declared dividends amounting to \$246,265, on a capital paid in of \$40,000.

The Tittabawassee Boom Company was organized in 1864 with an actual capital paid in of \$50,000. This was increased to \$100,000, and it paid dividends as follows:

1865.....	\$25,000	1874.....	\$20,000
1866.....	40,000	1875.....	20,000
1867.....	40,000	1876.....	20,000
1868.....	30,000	1877.....	20,000
1869.....	25,000	1878.....	15,000
1870.....	20,000	1879.....	15,000
1871.....	15,000	1880.....	15,000
1872.....	nothing	1881.....	15,000
1873.....	20,000	1882.....	15,000

All of these companies have made money nearly every year, besides paying good salaries to the officers. The average cash dividends of the Tittabawassee Boom Company for the first 10 years were 47 per cent.

## PIECE STUFF.

At the recent state elections representative lumbermen received a fair share of the offices. James Gow was elected mayor of Muskegon; William S. Linton was elected mayor of Saginaw; Edward Buckley was elected mayor of Manistee; William L. Hill, the well-known sawmill machinery manufacturer, was elected mayor of Kalamazoo.

More hoops will be produced in Michigan in 1892 than in any single year in the history of the business—so it is claimed.

Two dams on the Molasses went out the fore part of the month, and it is feared that 9,000,000 feet of logs, belonging to Charles Merrill & Co., may be hung up.

Holland & Co., who are operating a mill at Neubinway, are reported to have sold 22,000,000 feet of lumber to be cut, and the mill will run day and night this season.

Hall & Buell will have 52,000,000 feet of logs for their Manistique mills.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 26, 1892.

P. C. A.

## OTTAWA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

THE various lumber deputations that have visited the capital within the past month received the reply of Parliament on the 11th inst., when the resolution of the member for Richmond, Que., asking for the imposition of export duties on saw-logs and spruce pulpwood, was defeated by an unmistakable majority. The debate occupied not a few hours of the House, and was taken part in by a number of leading members. Mr. Charlton's speech was undoubtedly the speech of the debate, evidencing a practical grasp of the question, that was not displayed in the utterances of any other member. Those who were anxious to see a tariff change were unfortunate, it seemed to me, in not having their views espoused by an abler advocate than Mr. Ives. Their case in the hands of a stronger man would certainly have been improved. I anticipate that, editorially or otherwise in the LUMBERMAN, you will make comment on the speeches, and for this reason do not pretend to give a resume of them here. Aside from the immediate question, however, let me quote a reference in the speech of Mr. O'Brien on the important subject of other markets for pulpwood. He said: "There was another point to which attention should be

called, the destruction of the forest wealth. There was not a civilized country in Europe that had not a system of forest preservation and perpetuation, so that they exported now as large a quantity of forest products as 300 years ago. But Canada, with all its boasted civilization, education and advancement, seemed to think only of how to destroy this great wealth. In this respect Canada was certainly far behind the age. It must be borne in mind that the amount of timber really valuable for export is in reality very limited. It was said that the Americans had put their mills near the border in order that they might get our pulp. But it was absurd to suppose that in these days of invention no other article would ever be found for the purpose of manufacturing paper than pulp. We are placed in a most humiliating position with respect to the United States as far as this particular trade is concerned. There is at present literally no other market. We are really at the mercy of the United States, and the only way for us to recover from the humiliating condition is by finding other markets."

## LUMBERMEN IN COURT.

The case of McKay vs. Canada Lumber Co., which occupied the attention of the courts for two days, is one of unusual interest to lumbermen. Briefly stated, the transactions were as follows: The Canada Lumber Company bought from W. McKay, of Ottawa, certain logs lying in Buckshot Lake, at a certain price, the measurement to be that on which Mr. McKay would pay Government dues, and the terms being nine months' credit. At the expiration of the nine months the defendants, finding themselves not able to pay, asked the plaintiff to accept in payment of the debt, a nine month's note for the amount with six per cent. interest, to which he agreed. After the defendants had given the note they took delivery of the logs and drove them to Innisfill, some sixty-five miles distant, where they were counted and divided into two lots, being a joint purchase between Caldwell & Sons and themselves. The defendants claimed that there was then found to be a shortage in the number of logs from the number contained in the specification on which the purchase was made, and also that the output at the mills showed a shortage, and refused to pay the full amount of the note. The plaintiff's contention was that the logs had been sold and delivered according to the measurement on which he had paid Government duty, and that he could not be held by a count taken some nine months after, and of which he was not notified, so as to have his interests represented. There were a large number of witnesses on both sides and the case was ably fought out by the learned counsel engaged, which were Dalton McCarthy, Q.C.; Thomas Deacon, Q.C., and G. Delahaye for the plaintiff, while the Canada Lumber Company were represented by A. J. Christie, Q.C., of Ottawa, W. R. White, Q.C., and Mr. Green. Judgment was reserved.

## VARIOUS MATTERS.

Considerable damage occurred in the vicinity of Oxford Mills a week ago, caused by the waters of the Rideau. At the mills thirty feet of a dam was carried away, together with a portion of Weir's sawmill, causing a loss of over 2,000 logs. A good portion of the village was submerged, and traffic suspended for three days. McIntyre & Macdonald lost upward of thirty cords of wood.

A gentleman who has lately returned from the Upper Gattineau is authority for the statement that about 630,000 logs will come down the Gattineau this spring made by the Messrs. Gilhmour, MacLaren, Rathbun, Edwards and Boyle & McCracken. These 630,000 logs will go a little better than 400,000 standards. In square timber there is about 100,000 feet, made principally by the MacLaren firm. Boyle and McCracken are bringing down for the Lachine market 160,000 feet of dimension timber, and also three small rafts of cedar telegraph poles also for disposal at Lachine. The E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company will also receive some 1,000 cords of pulpwood for their paper mills in Hull.

Mr. J. R. Booth is the purchaser of the timber limits of the Moore estate, which were sold during the month. The Lake Huron limits brought \$18,000; the limit on the north side of the lake, sixty-six square miles, brought \$6,500; and the Springer township limit, \$8,000. Mr. Killen, of Nepean, bought the Nipissing farm, 687 acres, for \$1,100. The limits of the Timmons estate were put up and withdrawn, only \$28,000 being offered for parcel 1, and \$6,000 for parcel No. 2.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27, 1892.

## NEW BRUNSWICK LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

STEVENS & CO.'S mills, on Salmon river emptying seven miles below Grand Falls, have been sawing a good part of the winter and have cut about 3,000,000 shingles already. This firm intends running two more shingle machines this summer, which will make eight, and have more stock on hand than they can cut this season. They have a rotary, clapboard, lath machine and planer, and ship many thousand dollars' worth of lumber every month by rail; the station is three miles from the

mill. The labor and consumption this mill creates proves a great boon to that part of the country. The members of the firm are Americans, but not of the lion's tail-twisting stamp—a prominent species among our friends across the border. They mean business, and show it by their works, adding prosperity to the surrounding country.

In contrast to the action of these men, go above the Grand Falls, along the boundary line, and we find our forests are being slaughtered by Americans and floated by our beautiful water ways to extensive steam mills on the American side for the purpose of manufacturing our finest growth and saving American duty—building up the American side of the line out of our resources.

One of the largest American concerns manufacturing our lumber on the American side is the Vanburen Shingle Mill Co. It annually manufactures 25,000,000 cedar shingles, besides spruce for clapboards, etc., etc., out of the lumber of our province, and saves thirty-five cents duty on shingles and \$2 per 1,000 feet on spruce.

Unless favored with heavy rains it looks black for getting lumber out.

VICTORIA, N.B., April 18, 1892.

P. O. B.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

THE hope expressed in our last that an improvement in the lumber trade would soon be felt, is being realized. The local trade is improving fast, and the foreign is slowly.

It is very gratifying to all who have been upholding the merits of Douglas fir to see how it is gaining prominence, not only at home, but abroad. As we write, the Hastings Sawmill Co., Vancouver, are loading the "Toboggan" for Wilmington, Del., U.S.A., chiefly with timbers; while the Brunette Sawmill Co. are now cutting three carloads of 3 and 4 inch deals, 12 inches and up in width, clear fir, for Liverpool, Eng. They go to Montreal per C.P.R. for transhipment.

Exportations to Manitoba and Northwest Territories have increased.

The completion of the Panama canal would give a greater stimulus to our trade than many imagine, and it is to be hoped it may be completed, and that as soon as possible.

Australian circulars received yesterday do not speak as hopefully as we could wish.

Your "Character Sketch" of representative lumbermen in each issue is always looked forward to with interest.

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

H. G. R.

## BARRIE LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

A CASE of peculiar interest to lumbermen came before the Hon. Chancellor Lloyd at the Chancery sittings here on the 7th inst. John Davidson, the well-known lumberman of Barrie, entered into an agreement last year with the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company to sell them a large quantity of logs, booms, mill tug stores, general lumbering plant, and also a license from the Indian Department at Ottawa to cut the whole of the timber known as the McKrae limit, all on the Manitoulin Island, for the sum of \$56,500, of which \$6,500 was to be cash, and the remaining \$50,000 by five notes of \$10,000 each, payable at intervals of six months apart, with interest. The plaintiff alleges that, so far as he is concerned, all the conditions have been fulfilled, and he is entitled to have the agreement carried out and the purchase completed by the defendants. He also claims \$6,000 damages from them for non-fulfilment of the contract, and brought the present action to compel specific performances of it. The defendants, on the other hand, as a reason for resisting the action and not completing the contract, allege misrepresentation, on which they relied, under which they were induced to enter into the agreement. They say that a quantity of logs were stated as comprising more than 45,000 pieces, whereas there were 41,000 pieces only, and that an average of eleven of the logs would produce 1,000 feet of mill run lumber, instead of which it took an average of sixteen or more logs. That it was represented that the whole of the logs had been cut on the McKrae limits, whereas about one-half had been procured elsewhere and were of inferior quality. That the plaintiff denied having conversed on the subject matter of the agreement with one Thompson, who had been sent by the defendants to examine and report upon the property in contemplation to purchase, whereas he had conversed with Thompson on the matter, and finally that the plaintiff had not the right to assign the license to cut on the McKrae limit, having forfeited the same, it is alleged, by reason of fraud said to have been committed on the Indian Department at Ottawa in the way of making a false return to the department of the number of logs cut on the limits under the license in 1890-91, the said returns declaring that only 22,275 pine sawlogs had been cut, containing 1,539,059 feet, whereas there had been cut under the license during the season named 40,000 logs, containing

about 2,500,000 feet. The defendants by counter claim submit that if bound to carry out the agreement they should be reimbursed for damages sustained as follows, viz.: for misrepresenting the number of pieces and lumber they would produce, \$15,000; by reason of the statement that the whole of the logs had been cut on the McKae limits, \$15,000, and for alleged misrepresentation that the plaintiff had not conversed with the agent, Thompson, the sum of \$25,000. After hearing some evidence and discussion the Chancellor decided to enter a verdict for the plaintiff for \$50,000, referring it to the master to report on any matter showing wherein the defendant had not obtained that which he was to get under the contract, reserving further directions and costs. Mr. Moss, Q.C., and Mr. Strathy, Q.C., appeared for plaintiff, and Hon. S. H. Blake and Mr. Anglin for defendants.

There is every reason to anticipate a busy lumber season in this district. Vansickle Bros' mills start up with a sufficient stock of pine, basswood, ash and elm logs to keep their mill in active operation for some time. Our operators generally have secured a good cut, and the music of the sawmill will be a familiar sound in these parts from now on until the leaves begin to fall another autumnal season.

BARRIE, ONT., April 22, 1892.

ALPHA.

### FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

#### FIRES.

The Eureka planing mill at Owen Sound, owned by S. J. Parker, and occupied by James McLaren, has been burned; insurance \$2,000.

James Ellis' lumber camp near Seguin Falls, Muskoka, was burned to the ground recently. All the clothes belonging to seventy workmen were burned, together with their money and other valuables.

At eleven o'clock on the 5th ult. a fire broke out in W. W. Carter's mill, at Crookston, Ont., and a heavy wind prevailing the building was soon burned to the ground. The mill was built two years ago by Mr. Carter, and was fitted out with circular saws and one set of shingle machinery. The lumber adjoining the mill was saved but some shingles were burned. Loss about \$1,400; insurance \$1,040. About a year ago Mr. Carter had a camp at Crookston burned, losing \$500, without insurance.

#### CASUALTIES.

A man named Buck has died from injuries received in Kibb's mill, Warton, Ont.

Leon Shepard, of Abercorn, Que., was drowned in a jam of logs near Sutton a fortnight ago.

Henry Zwickler, employed on the drive of Harlow & Kempton, Liverpool, N.S., was drowned on the 9th ult.

Wm. Routley fell thirteen feet from a lumber pile in Milne's lumber yard, Ethel, Ont., receiving a severe shaking up.

James McDonald, employed in Prentice & Jonlan's saw-mill, Dunkirk, Ont., had his arm removed at the elbow joint by a shingle saw.

Dan Galbraith, an employee of the sawmills at Nanaimo, B.C., ran a piece of wood as thick as a man's thumb through the palm of his hand.

H. Dankard, of Hepworth, Ont., while operating the butting saw in C. W. Witthun & Co.'s mill, nearly severed his arm above the elbow.

A young man named Young, son of Samuel Young, of Melonte, Ont., was so badly crushed between two logs a few days ago that his recovery is doubtful.

John Linton, of the firm of Linton Bros., Warton, Ont., had both his arms severed by a circular saw while cleaning the sawdust away from the saw with a stick.

A young Canadian named Archie Boudreau, who was working in the lumber woods for S. G. M. Gates, of Bay City, Mich., was instantly killed by a log rolling over him.

The skeleton of H. Watson, of Duluth, was found in an abandoned lumber camp, near Rat Portage, Ont. Watson was an explorer, prospecting for Minneapolis parties. Some rich specimens of gold and iron were found in his knapsack.

Thomas Cowling, aged twenty-three, of Hampton, Ont., a short time ago had his finger cut off by a circular saw. The wound was dressed and it was thought to be doing well. However, he continued to grow worse, lockjaw resulting, and death ended his sufferings.

John Graham, Ont., of Galt, met with a very severe accident a few days ago when working at Hespeler's sawmill. The driving belt of the large circular saw had slipped off the pulley, and while assisting the workmen in replacing the belt the teeth of the moving saw caught Graham's clothes, throwing him over on the floor with his back against the saw. While in this position, and before the saw could be stopped, it had cut clean through his left shoulder blade down to the ribs.

## THE NEWS.

### ONTARIO.

McGibbon's sawmill, Penetang, is in full operation.

The sawmills at Norman have made an early start for the season's work.

R. W. Mutchmore, lumberman, Providence Bay, is retiring from business.

Reports from the Nipissing district say the spring drive is coming along in good shape.

John Brown, a local builder, is reported to have left town, leaving behind him a great deal of indebtedness.

Louis Seebach, of Carlingford, Ont., writes that he has finished sawing this season, having had a good run.

The Rathbun Co. shipped from Brockville a few days since, 1,600 doors and two carloads of ash lumber for England.

The boats of the Deseronto Navig. Co. have commenced running. The big lumber mill of the Rathbun Co. is in full operation.

A large quantity of timber is now being shipped over the Grand Junction Railway. It is the product of the forests of the Georgian Bay district.

John King, of Fort William, is said to have secured a contract for loading 400,000 ties for the C.P.R. between Fort William and Winnipeg.

The Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co. have purchased a new tug to take the place of the "tender" which they have sold to Wm. White, of Midland.

J. B. Charleson, late forest ranger in the Province of Quebec, and his son, T. P. Charleson, have decided upon opening up a lumber broker's office in Ottawa.

Michigan lumber firms, who own limits on the Wanapitac and Spanish rivers, expect to be able to load the barges in the Georgian Bay about May 15. Their cut the past winter was heavy.

P. Williams, book-keeper for A. C. T. Sorell, lumber merchant, Boston, was arrested at Montreal the early part of the month charged with embezzling several thousand dollars from his employer.

There is a wage trouble with the men who hauled the logs on the Birch Island Reserve, in the Little Current district. Conlon Bros. claim that the Indians are paid in full, and refuse to honor the orders; and the teamsters have put the logs in limbo.

At the station yard, Whitby, there are quite a number of large pieces of dressed timber, which are to be shipped to Liverpool, Eng., where they will be made into masts for large ocean ships. They came from Cartwright township, and each piece is worth from \$50 to \$100.

Our advertising columns contain the announcement of a shingle mill for sale, located five miles from Bracebridge, Ont., that furnishes an exceptional opportunity for a practical man to enter business on his own account. The property belongs to an estate which must be wound up almost immediately.

A week ago Robt. Boyd, of Matchedash, Ont., was chopping in the bush, when a tree fell across a hollow log, which proved to be the winter abode of a bear and its two cubs. The old bear started off on a run, and, though watched for, did not return. Mr. Boyd took the cubs home, where they are now as playful as a pair of kittens.

Henry Lamb, mill-owner, of Highland Creek, left home the other day to go to Eganville with a load of lumber. He halted on the road to feed his horses, and made himself comfortable by lighting a fire in a stump. He fell asleep, and in his dreams, it is supposed, removed his purse from his pocket and placed it near enough to the fire to be consumed. At least he found purse and twenty dollars in bills missing, and the loose silver lying near the stump.

Application has been made to the Dominion Government for the incorporation of the Gilles Bros. & Co., who propose to acquire as a going concern in all its branches the business of lumbering and manufacturing of lumber now carried on by James Gillies, William Gillies, John Gillies and David Gillies, under the name, style and firm of "Gillies Bros." and to carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada, the United States of America and elsewhere, the business of lumberers, timber merchants and manufacturers of timber and lumber in all its branches, and also of pulpwood, pulp and other products from wood materials, and may for all or any of the purposes purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any licenses to cut timber, timber limits, lands, buildings, works, goods, wares or merchandise and other property, real and personal, movable and immovable, and improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, exchange, sell, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal in the same.

Berry Bros' shingle factory and planing mill, Providence Bay, has commenced running for the season. A new Butterfield shingle machine has been put in, which turns out excellent work. The firm has orders for 300,000 shingles.

### QUEBEC.

John Dougall has bought an outfit for a planing mill which he is establishing at Carberry.

Messrs. Goddard & Scott, Knowlton, are putting in machinery for the manufacture of cheese boxes.

The dam at Ham's sawmill, Massawippi, was swept away a week ago, causing a heavy loss of logs to Mr. Ham.

Hurdman's new mill in Hull will be ready to saw logs about 10th inst.; capacity, when in full working order, 1,200 logs a day.

A. Neilson & Co., doing a lumber business in Valcartier and Stoneham, have assigned. The liabilities are about \$15,000, the assets consisting of timber lands, lumbering implements, and a mill in course of construction.

### NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

E. D. Jewett & Co., lumber, St. John, N.B.; estate sold en bloc.

N. N. Bentley, lumber, Five Islands, N.S.; bill of sale \$1,401.

There will be about 10,000,000 feet of deals to ship out of the river Herbert, N.B., this season, which will employ about ten schooners to carry them away. Mr. McKean, of St. John, has purchased 3,000,000 feet of deals in Shulee.

Davis & Grey, of Leicester, N.S., have taken out 200,000 superficial feet of timber; B. B. Barnhill, of Two Rivers, 2,500,000 feet of logs; Shulee Lumber Co., 3,000,000 feet of lumber; B. B. Powers, of Salt Springs, 3,500 spruce logs. Philip Casey has re-purchased an interest in Davis & Grey's mills.

The Herald, Chatham, N.B., says: Never in the history of lumbering has the season for stream driving followed logging so closely. Quite a number of the lumbermen have, instead of breaking up their camps for a few weeks and sending the men out, put them to work on the streams. They will bring the logs with them.

The Bridgetown, Monitor, N.S., chronicles the following with respect to ship-building in Kings county: C. R. Burgess intends to launch his 600-ton barquentine early in May, and will then go to work on a large vessel. Captain Porter has a three-masted schooner on the stocks at Canning, which he will launch next summer. At Spencer's Island Capt. W. H. Baxter has a three-masted schooner of about 300 and 400 tons, which he will launch in the autumn, and has laid the frame for another in Canning.

A report from Edmundston, N.B., says there is a boom in the shingle trade just now. The fine quality of our cedar is commanding high prices on the American market, and several mills are being erected on the many waterpowers for which this section of the country is noted. Besides the large mill recently built at Fort Kent, Robert Connors will have six shingle machines sawing this summer near his place. He has purchased the Brown mill at Grand Falls, and intends removing it to St. Francis. Duncan Sinclair is putting in a steam power, whilst Mr. Wheelock is busy rebuilding on the site of his former mill, lately destroyed by fire.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Shipping intelligence of the month tells of an encouraging measure of activity in lumbering circles. The British ship Mount Carmel, 1,596 tons, Captain Livingston, has left Vancouver to load lumber at Port Blakely for Valparaiso. The British ship Burma, 1,647 tons, Captain Pitt, sailed from San Francisco for Vancouver on April 5. She is under charter to load lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso at 36s. by Welch & Co. The Norwegian bark Emblem, 1,152 tons, will probably load at Burrard Inlet for the United Kingdom, as may the British ship Crown of Denmark for Melbourne, but these charters are not definitely settled. There are now four vessels loading at the Hastings mill.

### MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

The Wishart furniture business, Winnipeg, is being closed out, and Wishart is moving to Toronto.

Mr. Storey, who has recently returned from England, will take his old position as chief engineer in J. A. Christie's mill, Brandon, Man.

The Western Lumber Company have appointed John Arbutnot manager of their Winnipeg branch, in place of Mr. Van Eten, who is now representing the company as travelling salesman.

The following are the new officers of the Western Lumbermen's Association of retail dealers, Winnipeg: President, A. Black, Winnipeg; vice-president, Mr. Barclay, Brandon; secretary-treasurer, G. B. Housser, Portage la Prairie.

TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN, April 30, 1892.

THE GENERAL SURVEY.

NATURE is doing her part in helping on trade. Despite a lack of the proverbial showers during the month of showers, and an overflow of March winds into April, spring weather has come in upon us in nice shape.

When Gall, Anderson & Co., wholesale lumber merchants, of the city, were first forced to call their creditors together many hoped they would get through with a compromise, and avoid the necessity of an assignment.

In the several provinces we have little to add to what is chronicled under the classified headings. In Quebec and New Brunswick the trade rests to sufficient extent on British conditions that we must hope for a revival across the Atlantic before the volume of business will materially increase here.

In the United States lumber is active, which cannot be said of Great Britain nor foreign fields generally.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

The Sackville Post says of the winter's cut in Cumberland, N.S., that when the total is footed up there will be a decrease of fully twenty millions of logs between the figures for this and last year.

QUEBEC.

Business is largely in a waiting condition. English markets have not shaped as well as we had hoped, and until a favorable turn takes place there we cannot expect a boom on this side of the water.

MANITOWA.

Orders for stocking up of the yards at the chief centres of the

province are coming forward in a fashion that augurs well for a good spring and summer trade. Another hopeful omen is the stiffening of prices at the mills in sympathy with increased prices at neighbouring points in the States.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Spring trade has as yet developed in only a moderate degree. Export shipments are slow, but with a slightly improved outlook. Australian freight rates have declined; freight to Puget Sound steady.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reports from Great Britain do not give much hope for a large summer trade. Denny, Mott & Dickson, of London, in their report of April, say: "The first quarter of the year has been most unsatisfactory in respect to the volume of trade, which has been of a very meagre and hand-to-mouth character."

UNITED STATES.

The natural impetus that comes from the spring season is being felt, less or more, at all lumber centres. New York is, perhaps, least favorably affected by this condition, as it is once more experiencing the hurtful influences of a possible strike.

TORONTO, ONT.

Toronto, April 30, 1892.

Table listing lumber prices in Toronto, Ontario, including items like 1 1/4 in. cut up and better, 1 1/2 in. dressing and better, etc.

Table titled 'YARD QUOTATIONS' listing prices for various lumber types such as Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joists, etc.

MONTREAL, QUE.

MONTREAL, April 30, 1892.

Table listing lumber prices in Montreal, Quebec, including Pine, 1st qual., Pine, 2nd., Pine, shipping culls, etc.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

St. John, April 30, 1892.

DEALS, BOARDS, SCANTLING, ETC.

Table listing prices for deals, boards, and scantling in St. John, New Brunswick.

SHINGLES.

Table listing prices for various types of shingles.

CLAPBOARDS.

Table listing prices for clapboards.

FLOORING, DRESSED.

Table listing prices for flooring, dressed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing miscellaneous lumber items like Staves, Heading 17 in., etc.

OTTAWA, ONT.

OTTAWA, April 30, 1892.

Table listing lumber prices in Ottawa, Ontario.

QUEBEC, QUE.

QUEBEC, April 30, 1892.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Table listing prices for white pine in the raft, including measured off, for fair average quality, etc.

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Table listing prices for red pine in the raft.

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

Table listing prices for oak from Michigan and Ohio.

ASH.

Table listing prices for ash.

BIRCH.

Table listing prices for birch.

TAMARAC.

Table listing prices for tamarac.

STATES.

Table listing prices for lumber from the States.

DEALS.

Table listing prices for deals.

BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS., April 30.—The spirit of depression that for so many months has hung over lumber operations at the Hub is being fast supplanted, as spring opens out, with one of cheerfulness and confidence.

WESTERN PINE—CARLOADS.

Table listing prices for western pine carloads.



There is but one really sensible thing to do for an overloaded engine—replace it with a larger one. Various makeshifts may be resorted to, but can not give the satisfaction desired.

A maker of wood-planing machines in England has done a very sensible thing in putting a kind of box rack over the table of a chain-fed surfacing machine, so a pile of pieces can be laid in the rack, and the lower one fed into the machine until the whole pile is gone.

Will iron rust cause fire? A good authority says it will, and that when the oxide of iron comes in contact with wood away from the atmosphere the oxygen that was in the iron leaves it and what remains crumbles into small particles of metal with such an affinity for oxygen that as soon as exposed to the atmosphere it becomes red hot, capable of igniting wood very readily.

So long as it was considered that there was some mysterious cause for the explosion of boilers there might have been an excuse for the continued running of a boiler which was in bad order, but it is now very clearly understood that mechanical and chemical action is capable of producing rapid deterioration of boiler plates, and unless these causes are found and removed, an accident will certainly follow.

If those having boilers which have never had any compound used in them, will go to such boilers and knock off the heavy scale, they will in nearly every case, find the plates badly corroded. This was caused by the scale itself. Now, if that scale had been removed by a boiler purger, and the plate had been found corroded, immediately it would have been charged to the purger.

If you will stop to consider a moment, says a writer to Power, you will find that the outside of the belt has the most strain on it, on account of the fact that all the stretching takes place on this side of the belt every time it goes around the pulley; and it ought, therefore, to be the strongest part of the leather. The grain side is the strongest side, as, by splitting the hide close to the grain you get good lace leather, while the flesh side makes very poor leather for any use.

between now and the opening of the canal. New lumber is likely by that time to be available. Hardwoods are active.

Table with columns for lumber types (Uppers, Selects, Moulding boards, etc.) and prices. Includes 'WESTERN PINE—BY CAR LOAD' and 'SPRUCE—BY CARGO'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Sawing and plank, Yard orders, etc.) and prices. Includes 'SPRUCE—BY CARGO' and 'LATH'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Spruce, Pine, etc.) and prices. Includes 'SHINGLES' and 'LATH'.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

OSWEGO, N.Y., April 30.—Trade is experiencing an impulse from the opening of navigation at this point. This circumstance will also facilitate the replenishing of stocks which have been seriously broken for the past month and more.

Table with columns for lumber types (Three uppers, Pickings, etc.) and prices. Includes 'WHITE PINE'.

Table with columns for lumber types (1 in siding, jacks and uppers, etc.) and prices. Includes 'SHINGLES'.

Table with columns for lumber types (12 and 16 feet, mill run, etc.) and prices. Includes '12 IN. INCH'.

Table with columns for lumber types (12 and 15 feet, mill run, etc.) and prices. Includes '12 IN. INCH'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Mill run, mill culs out, etc.) and prices. Includes '12 IN. INCH'.

Table with columns for lumber types (6, 7 or 8, mill run, etc.) and prices. Includes 'SHINGLES'.

Table with columns for lumber types (XXX, 18 in pine, etc.) and prices. Includes 'SHINGLES'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Na. 1, 1 1/2, etc.) and prices. Includes 'LATH'.

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

TONAWANDA, N.Y., April 30.—One can hardly say, even with navigation open, that business has started off with the rush that was expected. Local matters are rather flat. A good solid demand exists for pine, but not anything that the trade cannot handle comfortably.

Table with columns for lumber types (Uppr, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2, etc.) and prices. Includes 'WHITE PINE'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Selects, 1 in, etc.) and prices. Includes 'WHITE PINE'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Fine common, 1 in, etc.) and prices. Includes 'WHITE PINE'.

Table with columns for lumber types (1 1/2 and 2 in, etc.) and prices. Includes 'WHITE PINE'.

Table with columns for lumber types (1 1/2 and 2 in, etc.) and prices. Includes 'WHITE PINE'.

ALBANY, N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y., April 30.—The lumber section of the city has once more assumed its old-time humdrum and stir. Dealers' offices at the dock are in full swing again for the summer trade, and the indications are that a business beyond the average will be done.

between now and the opening of the canal. New lumber is likely by that time to be available. Hardwoods are active.

Table with columns for lumber types (2 1/2 in, and up, good, etc.) and prices. Includes 'MIXED'.

Table with columns for lumber types (1 1/2 to 2 in, good, etc.) and prices. Includes 'MIXED'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Sawed Pine, ex, etc.) and prices. Includes 'SHINGLES'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Pine, etc.) and prices. Includes 'LATH'.

SAGINAW, MICH.

SAGINAW, MICH., April 30.—Contrasted with conditions a year ago it can be said that the market to-day shows an encouraging improvement. Stocks are altogether on the short side. The better grades are decidedly scarce and difficulty will be experienced in early shipments.

Table with columns for lumber types (Uppers, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4, etc.) and prices. Includes 'FINISHING LUMBER—ROUGH'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Clear, 1/2 in, etc.) and prices. Includes 'SHINGLES'.

Table with columns for lumber types (2 1/4 to 10 1/2, 12, 14 and 16 ft, etc.) and prices. Includes 'TIMBER, JOIST AND SCANTLING'.

Table with columns for lumber types (XXX 18 in, Climax, etc.) and prices. Includes 'SHINGLES'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Lath, No 1, white pine, etc.) and prices. Includes 'LATH'.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Trade is far from opening out auspiciously this season. Labor troubles are in the air and the threatenings of the walking delegate are proving a serious deterrent to manufacturers and contractors.

Table with columns for lumber types (Uppers, 1 in, etc.) and prices. Includes 'WHITE PINE—WESTERN GRADES'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Selects, 1 in, etc.) and prices. Includes 'WHITE PINE—WESTERN GRADES'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Fine common, 1 in, etc.) and prices. Includes 'WHITE PINE—WESTERN GRADES'.

Table with columns for lumber types (Common, No. 1, etc.) and prices. Includes 'WHITE PINE—WESTERN GRADES'.

TO STOP THE LOTTERIES.

QUEBEC, April 12.—A deputation of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, consisting of Messrs. L. O. David, Jacques Grenier, J. D. Rolland and L. E. Beauchamp, waited upon the Government this morning and were received by Hons. Messrs. De Boucherville, Casgrain, Nantel, Flynn, Beaubien and Pelletier.



TO THE SUPREME COURT.

THE noted case of James Tennant against the Union Bank of Canada went to the Supreme Court on the 27th ult. It arose over the failure of the old lumber firm of Christie, Kerr & Co. When in business the firm borrowed some \$55,000 from the Union Bank and gave warehouse receipts against logs in the bush. Mickle, Dymont & Co., lumbermen of Barrie, and other creditors seek to invalidate these warehouse receipts and use Assignee Tennant's name in the suit. Chancellor Boyd dismissed the action in 1890 and the Court of Appeal followed with a similar decision, with the exception of Justice Burton, who dissented.

HISTORIC ELMS.

THERE are some fine old elm trees on the banks of the River Wye, one of the most delightful streams in England. Some two or three of these trees being considered dangerous, have recently been cut down and sold. On being sawed a number of bullets as large as marbles were found embedded in the trunk of one of the trees. It is believed that they were discharged from guns during the civil war in the reign of Charles I., when Hereford was besieged, and ultimately surrendered to the Parliamentary forces. Thus, if conjecture is correct, the birthplace of Nell Gwynne and David Garrick furnishes, 250 years afterward, an interesting reminiscence of the civil war, in which, by the way, Hereford lost two of its churches.

ODD STUFF.

A California "big tree" has been selected in Tulare county to be shown at the Exposition at Chicago in 1893. A committee of the Board of Trade, after an extended tour of inspection, picked out a tree measuring eighty-seven feet nine inches in circumference at the base, eighty-five feet above the ground and sixty-five feet at a height of sixteen feet. A cypress log six feet long, four feet through, weighing 14,400 pounds, was recently cut near Fordyce. It showed its age to be 384 years. At Glen Allen, on the morning of the 27th ult., Walker Quickfall's sawmill was destroyed by fire, with a large quantity of lumber. The cause of the fire is not known. Loss about \$5,000; no insurance.

Rochester Bros. : : COMMISSION AGENTS

Limits bought and sold on commission. Limits travelled and carefully packed. Estimates given. Some first-class boats 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

E. STEWART, D.L.S. DEALER IN Timber Limits IN ONTARIO, MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE, 24 MANNING ARCADE KING ST. WEST TORONTO, ONT.

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.

SAW MILL FOR SALE

IN PROSPEROUS TOWN ON GEORGIAN Bay, eighty h.p. engine, modern improvements, capacity 25000 per day, rail and water conveniences, siding to lumber piles. Easy terms. Whole or half interest. Plenty of stock can be bought. Write for particulars. Lock Box 7, Hepworth station, Ont.

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, 40 Front Street West, Toronto.

SAWMILL FOR SALE CHEAP.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING machinery as contained in our mill at Pontypool: One 35 horse-power boiler; one 45 horse-power engine; Saw Rig and Carriage; Edger and Slab Saw; Bull Wheel; Log Car; Shafting, etc. All complete and in good running order. Can be seen in operation if desired. JOHN IRVIN, Pontypool or Dundalk, Ont.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED LUMBER BUYER WANTED.

APPLICANT MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH ash and elm lumber. None but men of undoubted ability need apply. State age, experience and references. P.O. BOX 2144, New York, U.S.

WANTED TO BUY

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

FOR SALE

AT KINGSTON FOUNDRY & MACHINERY Co. (limited), two Sawmill Engines, cylinders 12 x 21, flywheel 9 ft. 6 in. diam, driving pulley 7 ft. x 18 in. face—new—at a bargain.

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

FOR HEALOCK, DIMENSION LUMBER, hardwood flooring, cedar shingles, piles, cisterns, 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.

WANTED FOR CASH Ash and Soft Elm

MOSTLY ONE-INCH, SOME ONE-AND-A-quarter and one-and-a-half inch, strictly first and second, must be of uniform color; also common. 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 11, all this class; also Red Birch squares 4 x 8 and 6 x 6, 10 feet and over long, 20 x 4 squares. Address all particulars as to dryness, quality, quantity on hand and price, to P. O. Box 2144, New York, N.Y.

TIMBER BERTH FOR SALE

BERTH NO. 10, CONTAINING 30 SQUARE miles, situated on French River, within about twelve miles of Georgian Bay. There is a large creek and other smaller streams crossing the same which empty into the French, and containing large quantities of Pine Timber. Has never been lumbered on.

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



SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK... OVER ONE MILLION SOLD

Most complete book of its kind ever published. Gives measurement of all kinds of Lumber, Logs, Planks, Sautling; cubic contents of square and round timber; hints to lumber dealers; wood measure; speed of circular saws; care of saws; woodwork tables; felling trees; growth of trees; land measure; wages, rent, land, interest, stave and heading bolts, etc. Standard book throughout the United States and Canada. Get the new illustrated edition of 1892. Ask your bookseller for it. Sent postpaid for 45 cents.

GEO. W. FISHER Box 1, ROCHESTER, N.Y. or A. C. MORTIMER, Toronto, Can.

MACHINERY

SECOND HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE by the Canada Machinery and Supply Co., Bramford, Ont., Dealers in New and Second Hand Machinery and Mill Supplies.

- 1 12 x 16 WATEROUS DOUBLE CUT-OFF ENGINE with Pickering governors.
1 12 x 16 BECKETT SLIDE VALVE ENGINE with Judson governors.
1 6 1/2 x 9 COPP BROS. & HARRY SLIDE VALVE Engine.
1 5 1/2 x 9 SLIDE VALVE ENGINE.
1 6 - H. P. UPRIGHT ENGINE WITH 8 - H. P. boiler connected and set up on cast iron base.
1 2-H.P. UPRIGHT MARINE ENGINE WITH 4-h.p. upright boiler, complete with propeller shaft and screw.
2 BRICK-IN BOILERS 44 IN. DIAMETER BY 12 feet long.
1 25-H.P. BRICK-IN BOILER.
1 6 H.P. UPRIGHT LEONARD BOILER.
3 SMALL FIRE BOX BOILERS FOR CHEESE factory use.
1 NORTHEY STEAM PUMP 3/4 IN. SUCTION, 1/2 inch discharge.
1 WATEROUS SELF-ACTING SHINGLE MILL and Joiner.
1 UPRIGHT SWING SHINGLE MILL AND Joiner.
1 WATEROUS LATH MACHINE, THREE Saws.
1 SET IRONS FOR TWO HEAD BLOCK SAW mill.
1 GOLIE & McCULLOCH IRON TOP Shaper.
2 CANT-GOURLAY 24-IN. PONY PLANERS.
1 CANT-GOURLAY 16-IN. BUZZ PLANER.
1 34-INCH WHEELS BAND SAW.
1 DOWELL MACHINE.
1 JIG SAW.
6 SAW TABLES.
1 BLIND SLAT TENONER.
52 FT. 6 IN. OF 18-INCH 6-PLY RUBBER drive belt in good order.
SHAFTINGS, HANGERS, PULLEYS, BELTING, etc., etc.
WRITE CANADA MACHINERY & SUPPLY Co., Bramford, Ont., for anything in new and second hand Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Supplies.

J. D. SHIER MANUFACTURER OF

Lumber, Lath & Shingles BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.

... THE ... FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD

FROM Port Huron and Detroit

Is the Short Line to SAGINAW AND BAY CITY (Centres of the vast lumber interests of Michigan) MT. PLEASANT, CLARE, REED CITY BALDWIN, LUDINGTON, MANISTEE AND MILWAUKEE AND MANITOWOC, WIS.

The last two named are reached by the Company's line of Steamships across Lake Michigan. The line thus formed is a short and direct route from NEW YORK BUFFALO MONTREAL TORONTO to ST. PAUL, DULUTH and Pacific Coast points. Write either of the undersigned for folders, which contain Maps, Train Schedules and a great deal of information of value to those contemplating a trip to any of the above-mentioned points. W. H. BALDWIN, JR., W. F. POTTER, General Manager, Gen'l. Sup't. A. PATRIARCHE, Traffic Manager. GENERAL OFFICES: SAGINAW, MICH.

TELEPHONES FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LINES ALL INSTRUMENTS SOLD OUTRIGHT. ESTIMATES CAREFULLY MADE FOR TELEPHONE OUTFITS C. A. MARTIN & CO., 765 Craig St., MONTREAL

SHINGLE MILL FOR SALE

SITUATION: The Trettheway 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.

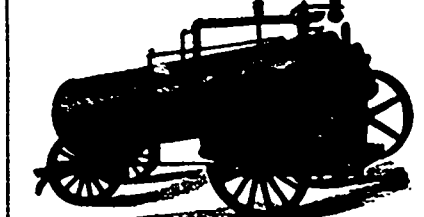
MACHINERY: Consists of Little Giant Luffel Wheel (60 horse power), Boss Shingle Machine, Joiner, Splitter, Drag, Hitting and Knot Saws; Endless Chain Burner, Bull Wheel, etc., etc. Building is 30 x 40 heavy frame, with room and shafting placed for second shingle machine. Belting complete and everything 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 decayed pine, four or five thousand acres of which can be bought immediately. There is also about 400,000 feet of timber at mill which can be purchased with it, so that buyer can commence cutting at once. The estate must be wound up, and will bear the closest examination. For further information, address THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.



J. J. TURNER .. Sail, Tent and Awning Maker .. 351 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.

The MONARCH BOILER (Patented) and HERCULES ENGINE



Portable from 6 to 20 horse power. Surpass portable steam power heretofore produced for strength, durability, compactness and the ease with which they can be moved. The 20 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 circulars. ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD. Successors to A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst Foundry and Machine Works, ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

WILLIAM FOSTER Lumber and Commission Merchant RECEIVER AND FORWARDER OF LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES ... CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ... OWEN SOUND, ONT.

NO ROYALTY NO DELAYS NO MISTAKES ... NO RENTAL FEES FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LINES ALL INSTRUMENTS SOLD OUTRIGHT. ESTIMATES CAREFULLY MADE FOR TELEPHONE OUTFITS C. A. MARTIN & CO., 765 Craig St., MONTREAL



Representative Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers

Town	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
		Bronson & Weston Lumber Co.	Sawmills, White and Red Pine, Wholesale	Water, Gang and Band, 450m
		OTTAWA LUMBER CO.	Lumber, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Wholesale	Water, Gang and Band, Saw 400m, Lath 70m
		Petley & Pattee	Saw and Lath Mill, Pine, Wholesale	
Parry Sound, Ont.	Utterson Parry Sound	Conger Lumber Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	Water, Gang, Circular, Saw 90m, Shingles 70m, Lath 10m
		Parry Sound Lumber Co.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills, Pine, Wholesale	Water, Gang and Band, Saw 400m, Lath 70m
Muskoka Mills, Ont.	Penetang	Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co.	Saw, Sh. and Lath Mls., W. Pine, Ced., Whol.	Water, Cir., Gang and Band, 110m
Alexandria, Ont.	Alexandria	McPherson, Schell & Co.	Cheese Box Factory, Pine, Spruce, Cedar	Circular, 3m
Almonte, Ont.	Almonte	Caldwell, A. & Son	Sawmill, Pine, Lumber, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 40m
Barrie, Ont.	Barrie	Dymont & Mickle	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Cedar, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 40m
Ratow Bay, Ont.	Warton	Barrow Bay Lumber Co., Limited	Saw, Shingle and Heading Mill, Pine, Cedar Oak, Oak Railway Ties, Paving Blocks	Steam, Circular, 16m
Blind River, Ont.	Blind River	Blind River Lumber Co.	Saw, Sh. and Lath Mls., Pine, Hem., Bl. Birch, Spr.,	Band, Cir., 75m, Sh. 60m
Beaconsfield, Ont.	Fenelon Falls	Boyd, Mossom & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Bracebridge, Ont.	Bracebridge	DOLLAR, JAMES	Lumber, Shingles, Wholesale	
Barrie, Ont.	Utterson	Burton Bros.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Byng Inlet, Ont.	Byng Inlet	Georgian Bay Consol'd. Lumber Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Hemlock, Birch	Steam, Circular, 20m
Calabogie, Ont.	Calabogie	Carswell, Thistle & McKay	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Collins Inlet, Ont.	Collins Inlet	Collins Inlet Lumber Co.	Lumber, Pine, Oak, Ash, Birch, Whol. and Ret.	
Camber, Ont.	Camber	Ainslie, J. S. & Bro.	Saw and Stave Mill, Pine, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 6m
Clumtis, Ont.	Pinkerton	McIntyre, N. & A.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mill, Timber Lands, Hemlock, Pine, Lumber, Hardwoods	Steam, Cir., Saw 140, Sh. 20m
Hamilton, Ont.	Hamilton	BRADLEY, MORRIS & REID CO.	Lum., Tim., Pine, Hem., Hwds., Whol. and Ret.	
Huntsville, Ont.	Huntsville	Heath, Tait and Turnbull	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 20m
Hamilton, Ont.	Huntsville and Katrine	Thomson, Robert & Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 40m
Keewatin, Ont.	Keewatin	Dick, Banning & Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Steam, Circular
		Keewatin Lumber & Mfg. Co.	Saw, Lath, Sh. and Pl. Mill, Moving Posts, Pine	Water, Band and Circular, 100m
Lakefield, Ont.	Lakefield	Lakefield Lumber Mfg. Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Little Current, Ont.	Sudbury	Charlton, J. & T.	Sawmill, Pine, Ash, Birch, Oak, Wholesale	Steam, Circular, 25m
		Conlin, T. & J.	Sawmill, Pine, Ash, Birch, Oak	Steam, Circular, 25m
		Howry, J. W. & Sons.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
London, Ont.	London	Gordon, James	Lumber, Ash, Elm, Maple	
Longford Mills, Ont.	Longford	Longford Lumber Co.	Saw and Plan. Mill, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Whol.	Steam, Band and Circular, 100m
Midland, Ont.	Midland	Peters & Cain	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 15m
Mount Forest, Ont.	Mount Forest	Greensides, W. S.	Cherry, White Ash, Hardwoods, Wholesale	
Norman, Ont.	Norman	CAMERON & KENNEDY	Saw and Plan. Mill, Tim. Lands and Logs, Pine	Steam, Circular, 4m
		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	
		Ontario Lumber Co.	Lumber, Wholesale	
		Shannon Shingle Manufacturing Co.	Shingle Mill, Pine, Cedar	Steam, 8m
		Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills, White Pine, Whol.	Steam and Water, Circular, Portable and Stationery, 10m
Warton, Ont.	Warton	Miller, B. B.	Sawmills, Lumber, Barrel Heads	Circular, Gang and Band, 120m
Buckingham, Que.	Buckingham	Ross Bros.	Sawmills, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods	Water, Gang, 120m
Chaudiere Mills, Que.	Chaudiere Stn.	Braeky, John	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Water, Gang, 120m
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, Hdwds., Whol.	Steam, Circular and Band, 50m
		Roberts, Joseph & Pils	Saw and Planing Mills, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Int. Fir, Spruce, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Steam, Circular, 200m
		SHEARER & BROWN	Sawmills, Oak, Ash, Elm, Pine, Hem., Dine.	2 Stm., 2 Wat., Band, Cir., 40m
Moosville, B.C.	New Westminster	MOODYVILLE SAWMILL CO.	Sawmills, P. Fir, 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.B.	Canterbury Stn.	James Morrison & Son	Sawmill, Pine, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 32m
Bridgewater, N.S.	Bridgewater	DAVIDSON, E. D. & SONS	Saw, Shgle. and Lath Mills, Pine, Spr., Hwds.	Water, Circular and Gang, 200m

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

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

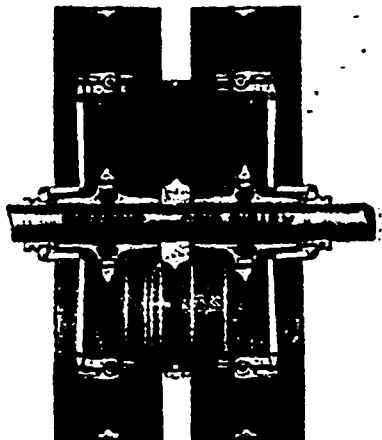
We make a specialty of Wheels suitable for the requirements of Lumbermen and Street Car Service, and can supply them bored, Finished and Balanced.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

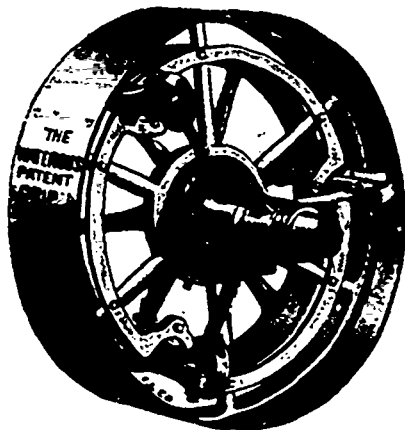
OAK TANNED BELTING

TORONTO  
20 FRONT ST EAST  
TELEPHONE 475

THE J.C.McLAREN BELTING CO MONTREAL



SECTIONAL VIEW (2 pulleys on 1 grip ring).



A 3-GRIP PULLEY.

MADE WITH 2, 4, 6 or eight grips, transmitting any power.

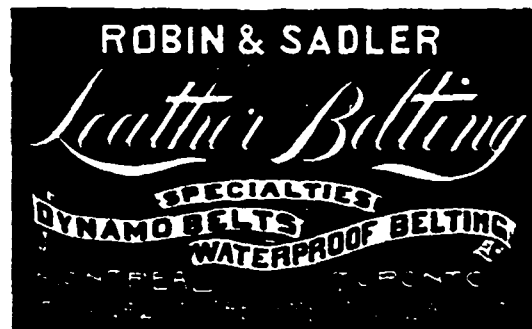
W. B. & S. ANGLIN, sawmill, Kingston, write 24th Feb., 1892: "The grip pulley still continues to give good satisfaction and is a good convenience, as we do not have to stop the rest of the mill or throw off belt when filing saw."

MALL & PRICE, sawmills, Quebec, write Feb. 24th, 1892: "We have been using your grip pulleys for some time, and they give every satisfaction. They are not liable to get out of order and do not require much attention in adjustment."

WATERLOUS  
BRANTFORD  
CANADA

Our Motto:

Grips always motionless when out of clutch.



Send for sample of our new SAWMILL BELT

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

# J. MUCKLESTON & CO.

KINGSTON, ONT.

Sole Licensees for the Manufacture in the Dominion of

BRAZEL'S PATENT :::

SNOW AND SIDEWALK PLOWS

MANUFACTURERS OF ::::

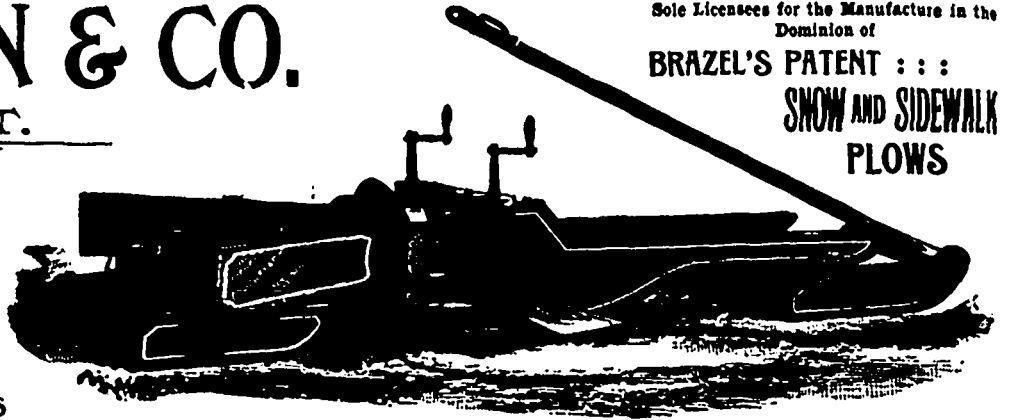
"RED TOP LINE"



## Lumbermen's Tools

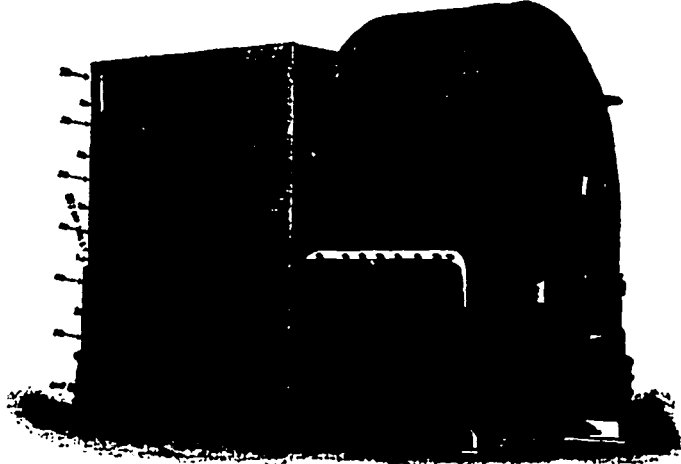
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Applicable to all classes of Buildings



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ADAPTED TO EVERY CLASS OF MACHINERY  
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50 PER CENT. LESS FRICTION THAN OTHER METALS

INCREASES MOTIVE POWER  
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COPPERINE IS MADE.  
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GOOD AS NEW.  
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Do not waste time and money making mean-looking home-made Pulleys . . .

## WE BUILD A SPECIALLY STRONG WOOD SPLIT PULLEY

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PRICES LOW AND DELIVERY QUICK

EVERY PULLEY FULLY GUARANTEED

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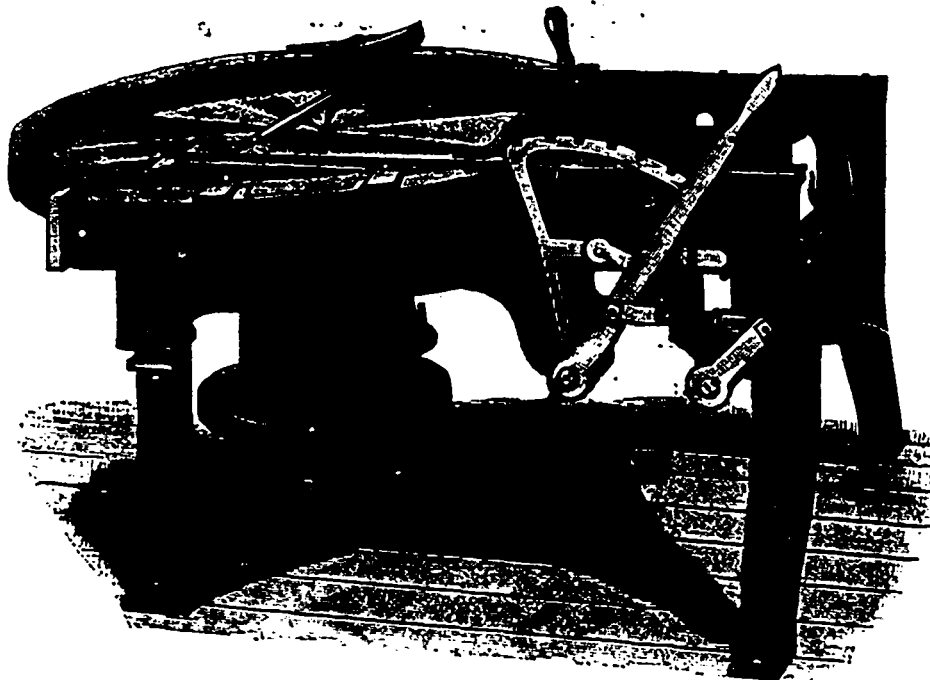
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# Dauntless Shingle and Heading Machine

∴ WILL make more Shingles per day than any self-acting machine with vertical saw in existence, and more Shingles from the same quantity of timber.

**THE FRAME**  
... Is of Iron throughout, very heavy and rigid, strongly bolted and braced.

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... Is very light and strong, made of forged Cast Steel Plate, running on steel ways or tracks. Will take in a block 18 inches wide and 19 inches long, adjustable for 16-inch or 18-inch shingles.



CAPACITY FROM 25,000 TO 50,000 PER DAY

Also Manufacturer of other kinds of . . .

- Shingle Jointers
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- Stationary and Portable Sawmills
- Double Edgers
- Single Edgers
- Slab Saw Rigs
- Bull Wheel Rigs
- Lath Machines
- Lath-Bolters

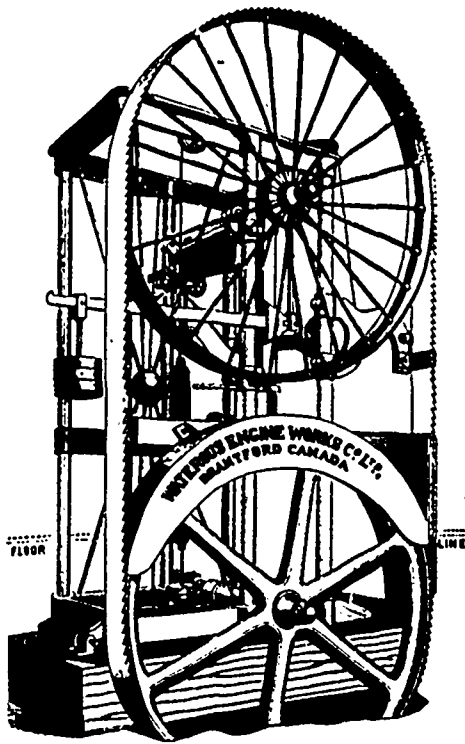
..... In fact, a general line of Mill Machinery, with Pulleys, Shafting, etc.

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# WASTE NOT WANT NOT

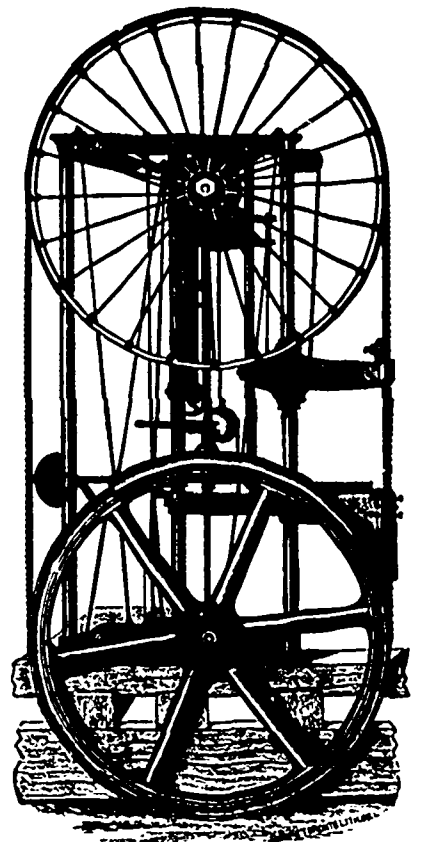


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BRANTFORD  
CANADA

The **Saving** effected by the **Band Saw** over the **Circular** often means a profit on the year's business in place of a loss.

**Do not Delay** ordering your **Band Mill**

if needed for this season's cut. Our capacity is already taxed. Call at our works. We can show you a Band Mill in practical operation near by.



Waterous No. 1 Band Mill

If your Band, Circular or Gang . . . Gang Edger, S'asher, or Shingle Mill, were driven by a . . . .

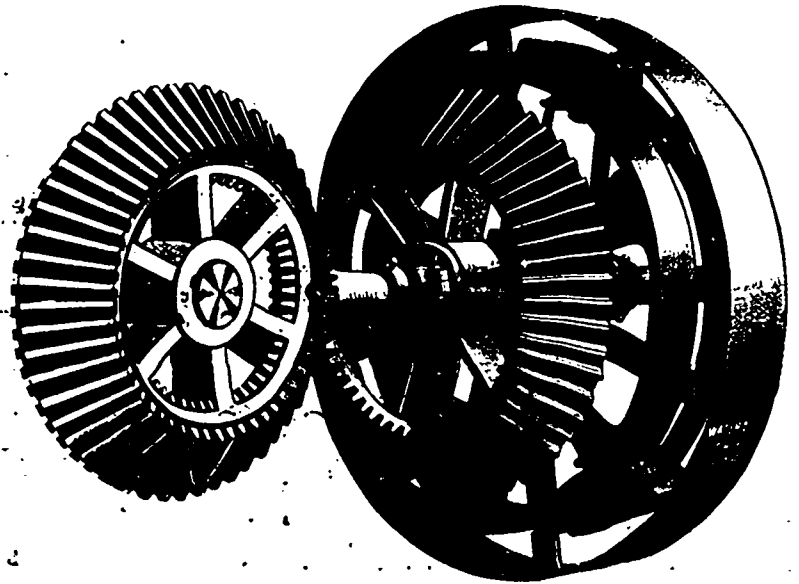
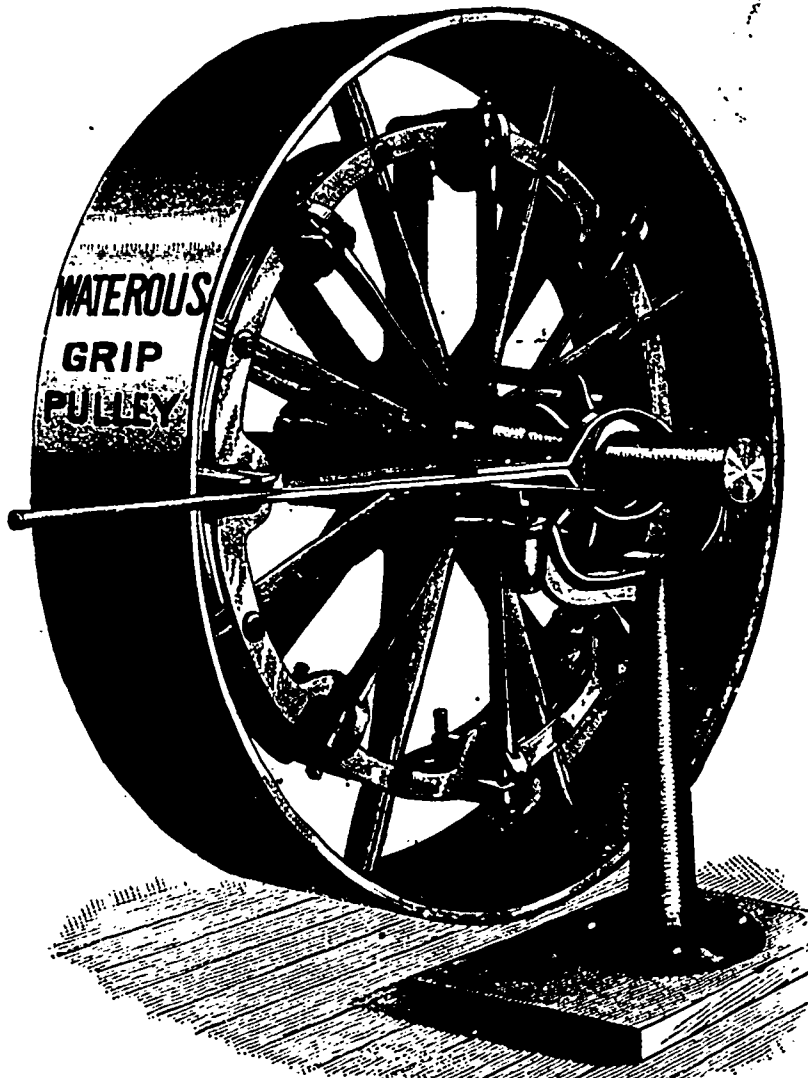
**GRIP PULLEY**

**WATEROUS... NO. 2 BAND MILL**



## THINK A MOMENT OF THE

**CONVENIENCE**  
**SAVING OF TIME**  
**SAVING OF BELTS**



**HALL & PRICE, Lumbermen, Quebec, write :**

February 25th, 1892.

We have been using your Grip Pulleys for some time in our sawmill, and they give every satisfaction. They are not liable to get out of order and do not require much attention in adjustment.

Have three Pulleys - two 60x16; one 36x12.

**PETTIT BROS., Lumber and Staves, Comber, write :**

February 26th, 1892.

The Grip Pulleys work nicely, and we can conscientiously and very heartily recommend them for sawmill work.

Have three 64x17 Pulleys; two Cut-off Couplings.

**W. B. & S. ANGLIN, Sawmill, Kingston, write :**

February 24th, 1892.

The Grip Pulley still continues to give good satisfaction, and is a great convenience, as we do not have to stop the rest of mill when filing saw. We think it would be better if it had six grips instead of three, as it looks too light for all kinds of work.

**WATEROUS**  
**BRANTFORD**  
**CANADA**

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**ST. PAUL, MINN.**  
Agencies :  
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**71 Adelaide St. E.**  
**Toronto . . . .**



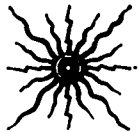
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ALL KINDS OF PINE AND  
HARDWOOD LUMBER

BILL STUFF CUT TO ORDER  
A SPECIALTY . . . . .

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**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**  
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Particularly adapted for Dams, Smoke Stacks, Foundations, Culverts, Cisterns, Cellars, etc. Endorsed by Leading Railways and Contractors

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**MACHINE KNIVES**  
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR  
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 For use in Old and New Buildings  
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 Weight one-third that of Brick . . . . . Gives Warmth in Winter; Coolness in Summer

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Overhaul your mills or factories or add additional machinery or supplies without first communicating with . . . . .

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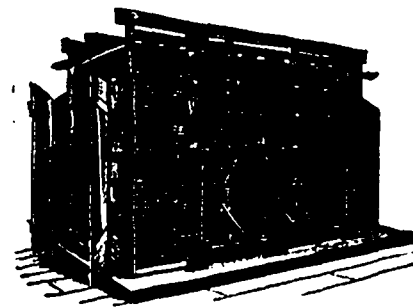
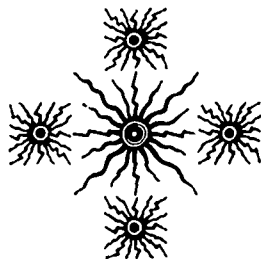
## Dominion Dry Kiln Company

MANUFACTURERS OF



### THE ANDREWS

For all kinds of Lumber, Staves  
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### THE NOYES

Especially adapted for the Rapid Drying  
of Thin Lumber

# LUMBER DRY KILNS

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HAS BEEN PROVED TO POSSESS THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF EXCELLENCE :

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- 4th. That our Drier is free from the varying air currents (always wasteful) incident to all fan and open-draft kilns.
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- 8th. That by our improved system of drainage the freezing of pipes becomes impossible.

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WE DO ARTIFICIAL SEASONING RAPIDLY, WITHOUT INJURY TO THE STOCK, AND WITH THE GREATEST ECONOMY OF FUEL AND LABOR. THE ANDREWS KILN IS THE PERFECT LUMBER DRIER.

ITS remarkable efficiency depends upon its peculiar mode of applying heat to, and eliminating moisture from, the air used in drying. We use no fan, engine or other device that requires constant attention, nor do we waste heat by a special chimney or ventilator, nor do we reduce temperature by introducing cold-water pipes or freezing mixtures for condensing purposes. We use a perforated pipe under the lumber, so arranged that, when required, the air at one end can be impregnated with additional moisture. This penetrates evenly the lumber above it, softening the surface, and is of very great advantage where case-hardened lumber has been put into the drier.

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| NO FAN    | NO CHIMNEY | NO SPECIAL FIREMAN OR FUEL | NO RISK OF FIRE        |
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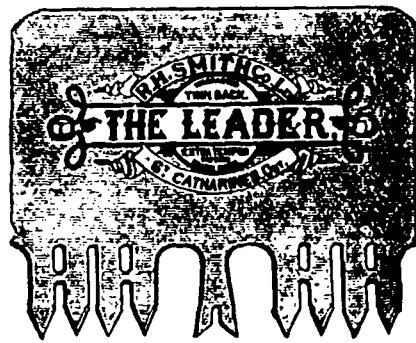


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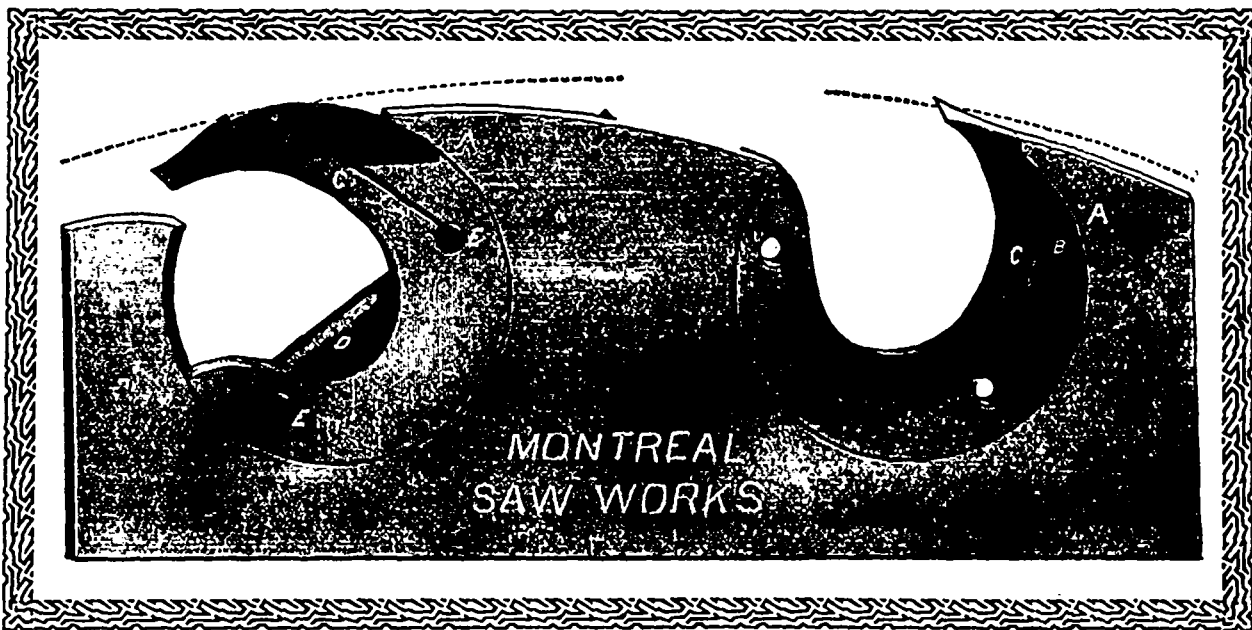
CHARLES M. WHITLAW, MANAGER

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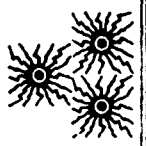
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