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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XIV. }
NUMBER 3.

TORONTO, ONT., MARCH, 1893

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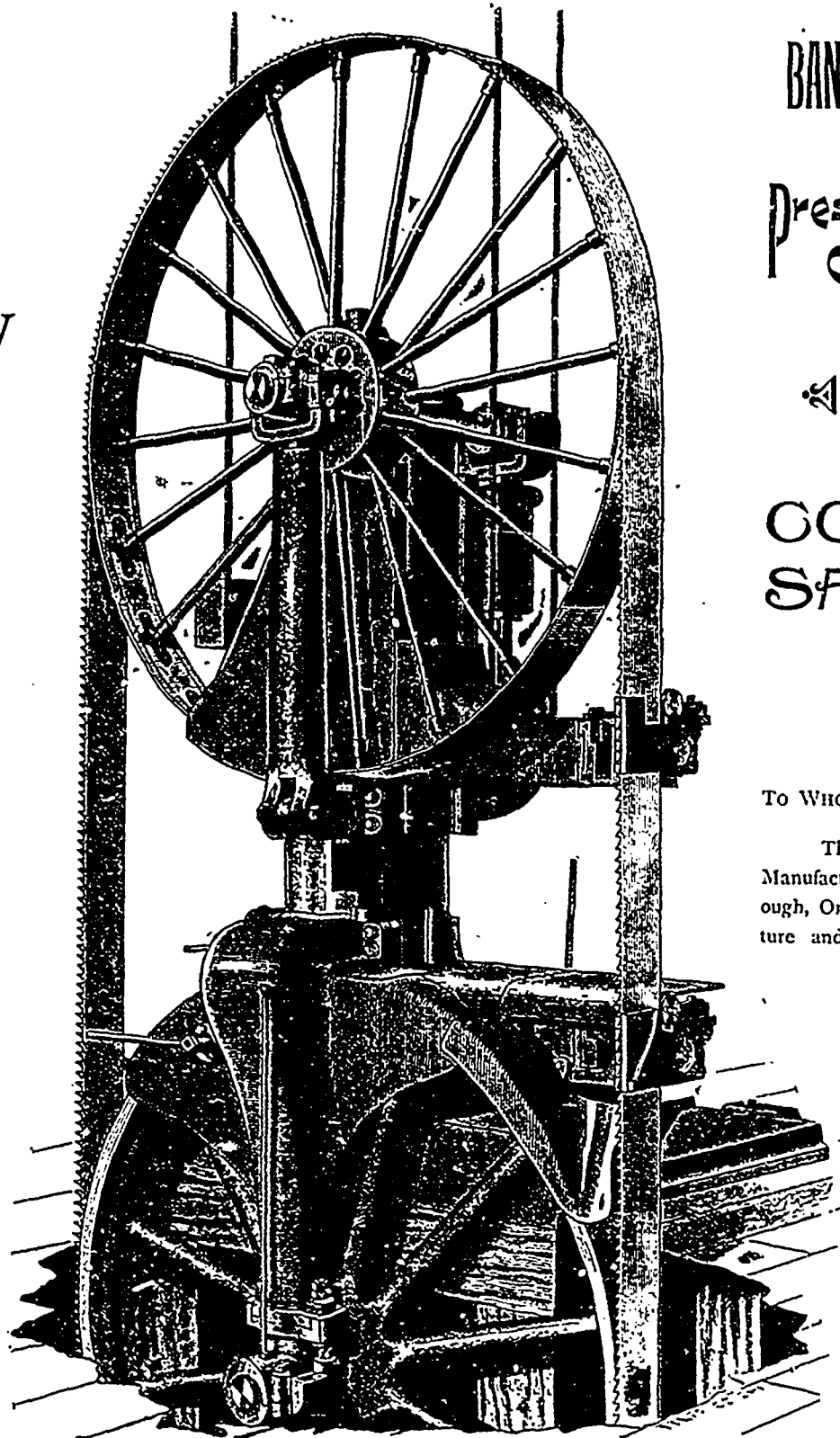
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SYMPOSIUM ON THE LOG DUTY.

SHALL LOGS BE FREE?

FIRST PAPER.

THE reference made by the Finance Minister in his budget speech as to the export duty on sawlogs has caused a feeling of great uneasiness among the lumbering community; not so much from a fear of anything being done in the matter as from the tone of uncertainty which it gives to the security of the lumberman's property.

It is only right that a clear statement should be made giving the views of the majority of the men who have very large interests at stake in this business. Sometime ago a Toronto daily paper sent a representative up to the Georgian Bay to interview mill owners and others and ascertain their views on the question of the re-imposition of the log export duty. Many of the large manufacturers were not seen at all and the men who did express their views on the question were for the most part small mill owners who had worked out their timber, and who were anxious for the re-imposition of the log export duty in order that they might be able to acquire logs at a low figure. But these very same men would be the first to want the export duty taken off after they had acquired standing timber, in order that they might have the largest possible market for their timber, whether in the form of sawlogs or lumber. Apparently there is now an impression abroad that the manufacturers of the Georgian Bay are anxious to have the duty on sawlogs re-imposed, and that those on the Ottawa valley alone are opposed to its re-imposition. This is far from the facts. Lumbermen all over Canada are opposed strongly to the export duty being again levied, or to any talk of it, with the exception of those who have no limits and who can therefore hardly be called lumbermen.

If the export duty on sawlogs sent to the United States were re-imposed, the import duty on lumber shipped thither, now \$1 per M. feet, would by the provisions of the McKinley Act be at once doubled, or raised to \$2 per M. feet, and as the price paid for Canadian lumber is governed by the United States market, Canadian lumber would be worth \$1 per M. less, entailing a loss of over a million of dollars annually, in the shape of additional duty, paid into the United States treasury. This state of things could not last, and the result would be that many lumbermen now working their limits would be forced to discontinue doing so, thus throwing a large number of men out of work and depriving the settlers in the back country of the only market open to them for the produce of their farms.

In an article in the LUMBERMAN of last month Mr. Little stated that the American buyer paid the import duty on lumber collected by the United States, when he purchased Canadian lumber. This is hardly borne out by the facts. Mill culls, for instance, which are to a large extent what might be termed a standard article, are to-day selling in Bay City at \$7 per M., and on the Georgian Bay they only fetch \$6, while the freight rates to the eastern markets are the same.

If Mr. Little's theory were correct the Canadian manufacturer should get the same price for his lumber as the American now does, but as the American buyer remarks: "Mill culls from Bay City cost me \$9 in Buffalo. I will buy Canadian mill culls if I can get them at the same cost, viz., \$6 at the mills, to which add freight \$2, and duty \$1, bringing it up to \$9 at Buffalo. This applies in exactly the same way to all other grades of lumber."

How badly the American lumberman must have our lumber, and have it now, can be judged from the fact

that last year the States of Michigan and Wisconsin alone produced about 9,000,000,000 feet of pine lumber, and that the total export of forest products of all kinds for the whole of Canada does not exceed 2,000,000,000, about one-half of which went to the United States. The Canadian pine is such a mere fraction in the American market that it is a matter of small importance whether it goes there or not, and it cannot possibly affect the price of lumber on that market.

After limits are once sold by the Crown the quicker they are worked the better for the country, because when work commences fire almost invariably follows and destroys much good timber, causing severe loss to the country by loss of dues, as well as to the lumberman in the destruction of his timber. Many experts state that there has been more timber burnt on the north shore of Lake Huron than has been cut.

There is no doubt that those United States mill owners who have come to this country and invested their money in good faith would be much incensed and undoubtedly obtain legislation at Washington to add the export duty on logs to the import duty on lumber, thus paralyzing the whole lumber business of the Dominion. On the other hand, everything now points to a strong probability on the part of the United States taking off the present import duty on lumber, and as soon as that is done almost all Canadian logs will undoubtedly be manufactured in Canada, as on the same basis it will be cheaper to manufacture here (in Canada) than to tow to the other side.

The loss of the sawing of logs is not so severe as some people appear to think. On an average it costs \$6 to take logs from the stump to the water when they are ready for sawing or towing. Add to this \$3 for timber and dues and the total is \$9, the approximate cost of average logs on the Georgian Bay. It will cost from \$2 to \$2.50 to saw, pile and load this lumber, which is the only portion of the operation lost to Canada, by towing the logs out of the country instead of sawing them, or less than one fourth of the expense of the operation.

As a matter of fact the only place that has been apparently hurt by taking off the export duty is Midland, but all of Midland's trouble is not directly traceable to the removal of the export duty. The mill of the Ontario Lumber Company has been closed down because they find it more convenient to manufacture their stock at the French river than to tow it down the Georgian Bay to Midland. Peters & Cain have stopped sawing. Another firm has not cut any stock this year, as they found it more profitable to sell their logs and get paid in cash for them than to saw them and sell their lumber on time. The mill belonging to the Saginaw Salt & Lumber Company has been closed, and they towed their logs over to Saginaw and manufactured them there, but this is the only mill of the lot that has stopped sawing owing to the export duty being taken off logs, and it is more than doubtful whether the re-imposition of the duty would induce the owners to again run this mill where it now is. There is also one mill shut down at Parry Sound owing to its owners having sold their timber. As against this it is to be noted that one of the largest purchases of pine recently made was that by Merrill, Ring and Co., of a large property on the Magnetawan River. This concern has increased the capacity of this mill and is sawing all its timber on this side, and they are of opinion that many other American purchasers will soon do likewise. This firm has also within the past month purchased another mill on the Magnetawan River in order to increase their sawing capacity, and probably with an eye to the import duty being removed in a very short time by the United States.

The fishermen of the Georgian Bay are complaining that the bark of the logs is destroying the fish. We are inclined to doubt this, but if it is true the difficulty would not be got over unless limit holders were also prohibited from towing logs from the north to the south end of the bay, which, while it might prevent bark from getting into the lake, would not suit Penetanguishene, Midland, Victoria Harbor and Waubesa-hene, all of which draw their stocks from the north.

The re-imposition of the log export duty by Canada would undoubtedly result in retaliatory measures by the United States, in addition to doubling the duty on lumber, and the whole of the large mills on the Georgian Bay, which are entirely dependent on the United States for their market, would simply have to shut down, as there is only a small margin in manufacturing lumber to-day, and an additional import duty on lumber would turn this into a loss. In fact there is at present a bill before the United States Congress, introduced by Congressman Weedock, of Michigan, providing that the import duty be increased on lumber imported from any foreign country which collects an export duty on sawlogs by the amount of such export duty. There appears to be every probability of this bill becoming law, and in that event it is easy to see what the result would be to the Canadian lumber business. If Canada imposes an export duty on sawlogs, ipso facto, under the McKinley Bill the import duty is \$2 per M.; if that export duty on sawlogs is \$2 per M., under the Weedock Bill the import duty on lumber would be \$4 per M., which could have no other result than to close all the mills in Canada manufacturing for the American market.

If the raw material of lumber is to be taxed so as to prevent its export from the country, why should other products not also be taxed on the same principle? For years large quantities of square and waney timber have been shipped to England, to be there sawn into boards and planks, but it has never been suggested to put an export duty on this class of timber to force its being manufactured here. Why not place an export duty on wheat sufficient to force its being ground in Canada, and thus give large employment to flour mills, barrel factories and the weaving of seamless cotton bags? The reason is simply that it would bring down the value of wheat and make it unprofitable for the farmers to grow it, and the case of lumber is exactly similar.

The imposition of an export duty would shut off the only market for at least seventy-five per cent. of all the lumber manufactured on the Georgian Bay and a very large proportion of that sawed on the Ottawa, or in other words close half the mills of the country and throw thousands out of employment. To produce the lumber now exported to the United States an expenditure of \$6,000,000 has to be made each winter in wages and supplies, a large amount of which goes to enrich the country stores and farmers in the lumbering districts. Any stoppage of the operations would bear heavily on the storekeeper, the farmer and the shantyman. The former could not sell their goods and farm produce, whilst the latter could find no work during the long winter months.

The fact of the matter is that at present the lumber business is in a good condition, and all it asks is to be left alone and not be interfered with, and while it may seem a loss to allow these logs to go out of the country unmanufactured, if the matter is left to itself there is every indication that the difficulty will be solved satisfactorily to everyone by the United States Government removing the import duty on lumber. As soon as this is done the logs will be manufactured in Canada.

With regard to the contention that the Canadian shipping business is being ruined by the logs being

exported from the country instead of being sawed and then shipped out, the cost of towing logs across the lake is \$1.25, and the freight on lumber varies from \$1.25 to \$2.00. The Canadian boat competes with the American boat for the carrying of the lumber and the towing of the logs, both being open to boats of either nationality, and the only possible loss being the difference between the freight bill and the tow bill.

If, on the other hand, the Canadian Government imposes an export duty on logs, the import duty on lumber to the United States rises proportionately, and the timber would be left standing in the woods, as it could not be exported in the shape of either logs or lumber, but the whole lumber business, the most important manufacture of the country, is completely paralyzed, and the forests stand idle for years a prey to the fiend a forest fire which has already destroyed so much valuable property.

SECOND PAPER.

THIS is not the trifling matter many suppose it to be of allowing a few sawlogs to be exported free of duty to Michigan for the use of the people of that State, now that the lumbermen have about gleaned it of pine timber; it is whether the Government of Canada is to any longer continue to give a bonus equal to \$2 per M. to American millmen to encourage them to transfer the manufacture, shipping, etc., of our forest products from Canada to the United States.

A trade which, while the export duty on sawlogs was the same as the American import duties on our sawn lumber, amounted to a mere interchange of about a like quantity of sawlogs, has now, under the special advantages granted Americans, become of vast and, in its evil effects, alarming proportions. While the exact amount is not yet known, it is reported that nearly 200,000,000 feet of Canadian pine sawlogs were towed over from the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron districts to stock Michigan sawmills last year, an amount equal to double the whole exports of sawn lumber from Quebec to the United States; and it is now computed that the sawlogs to be exported free of export duty this year will amount to fully 400,000,000 feet, or about as much as the entire cut of deals and lumber manufactured by the mills in the Ottawa district last year, and four times the whole exports of all kinds of sawn lumber from Quebec to the United States, every foot of this vast amount to go out of our country to the United States free of any duty whatever, while every foot of our sawn lumber must pay a duty when entering that country. Well may our American friends boast that "they will make the waters of the lakes smooth towing over Canadian sawlogs to stock Michigan sawmills."

That we of Quebec must rely for the future more upon the spruce industry than the pine is evident from the growing scarcity of pine timber, and it consequently behooves us to see that this industry is not needlessly sacrificed. The Crown Lands reports show us that whereas the proportion of spruce to pine taken from Government lands twenty years ago was little over ten per cent., and ten years ago about twenty-five per cent., it is now about forty per cent., which percentage must of necessity increase from year to year as pine timber becomes more difficult to obtain; and as our pine timber is chiefly shipped in the form of timber and deals to the English market, where it has no competitive wood of like value and is little affected by the American lumber duties, the spruce of Quebec has not only to compete in the English and other foreign markets with similar wood from the North of Europe, but also in the United States markets with the lower qualities of pine lumber manufactured in Michigan from Canadian sawlogs which by this vicious policy are allowed to be exported to the United States free of duty and there manufactured into lumber at a bonus to the Americans of \$2 per M. so long as the logs go free and the Americans exact a duty of this amount on our spruce lumber. It is this condition which in a measure accounts for the difference between the prices obtained by the province of Quebec for spruce limits and the province of Ontario for pine limits at the recent sales of timber limits.

The Americans have now no interest in making Canadian lumber free, for in getting the logs free they not only get free lumber but also the manufacture and ship-

ping in their own country, and one can readily conjecture what effect this must have on the lumber industry of Quebec if the Americans can supply themselves, which they appear determined to do, and will no doubt continue to do, so long as we are senseless enough to permit them, with pine sawlogs free of all duty on either side of the line they will not care to purchase much of our spruce lumber on which they would have to pay \$2 per M. duty when entering their country, unless at a price so low as to be ruinous to our manufacturers.

It is no satisfactory answer to the foregoing to say that the American government, having now reduced the import duty on pine lumber from \$2 to \$1 per M., and that if we re-impose the export duty on sawlogs the rate of \$2 becomes restored to pine lumber imports; for the American government did not reduce the import duties on pine lumber on our account, nor on account of our removal of the export duty on sawlogs, which might be inferred from the statements made on the floor of Parliament by a gentleman engaged in the business of exporting Canadian sawlogs to the United States, but the duties on pine lumber were reduced at the almost universal demand of the people of the United States for absolutely free lumber; and the restoration of the export duty on sawlogs (which every candid American, even many of those who are engaged in towing over Canadian sawlogs to their mills in the United States, admits to be only fair under the circumstances), by increasing the price they would then have to pay for pine lumber, would at once result in an imperative demand by the people of the United States to accept our lumber free in exchange for free logs. The twaddle reiterated by those interested in getting our logs free of export duty, and who unfortunately for us are also interested in keeping the American import duties on pine lumber as high as possible, about the Americans retaliating by further increasing the import duties on pine lumber, which they must now have from us in increasing quantities owing to the decreasing supplies in their own country, or that it would irritate them or any one except those who are "robbing" us of our timber, is simply nonsense.

Nor does Canada stand to lose anything by the re-imposition of the export duties, as some are so urgently insisting it would by at once restoring the import duty on pine lumber to \$2 per M., the same as that exacted on our spruce lumber; for the altered conditions, instead of reducing the price of pine lumber here, as many ignorantly imagine it would do, would have just the contrary effect of increasing the value of our pine lumber about \$1 per M. feet; for, if the Americans have to pay \$2 per M. export duty on the sawlogs they must of necessity increase their prices on the lumber made from these logs to this amount, or what would have about the same effect, cease to manufacture, which would at once increase the price by lessening the production.

But, whatever may be the resulting effects, the present policy of our Government on this subject being, in so far as Canadian interests are concerned, destructive to our forests—destructive to our manufacturing—destructive to our shipping—destructive to our labor, ruinous and unpatriotic in every aspect, must at once be completely changed if our country is to derive any substantial benefit from our forest resources.

In asking this we are only asking even-handed justice. If the Americans admit our spruce and other lumber free, they can then have our logs free, but not otherwise, and even then they have advantages which we well know from past experiences they would be chary in granting us under like circumstances.

WILLIAM LITTLE.

THE DISCOVERER OF STEAM POWER.

INVENTION, a journal devoted, as the title would indicate, to the subject of inventions and inventors, tells the pathetic story of Solomon Caus, a Normandy scholar, who lived in 1576 and thereafter, and wrote many scientific works, all of which led up to his conception of an idea which resulted in the transformation of his whole life into a tragedy. After pestering the king and the cardinal of Paris, he was ordered to be taken to Bicetre—the mad house—and there shut up. The was done. They had just one way with mad people in those days. They shut them in iron cages and fed them through the bars like wild beasts. They did this

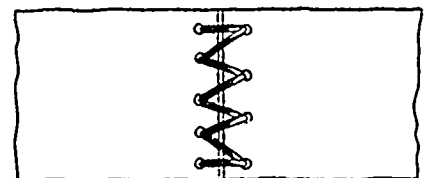
to Solomon Caus. For a long time he stood behind those bars all day and called to those who would listen, and to them repeated the story he had told the cardinal. He became the jest of the place. Some of them gave him writing materials, and then, amid the misery of his surroundings, he wrote down his ideals and amused his jailers so much the more. However, it could not be long before such a life, such surroundings, would shatter any brain. In time Solomon Caus was as mad as every one believed him.

It was in 1624 that an English nobleman, Lord Worcester, went to Paris and visited Bicetre. As he was passing through the great court, accompanied by the keeper, a hideous face with matted beard and hair, appeared at the grating, and a voice shrieked wildly, "Stop! stop! I am not mad, I am shut up here most unjustly. I have made an invention which would enrich a country that adopted it." "What does he speak of?" the marquis asked his guide. "Oh, that is his madness," said the man laughing. "That is a man called Solomon Caus. He is from Normandy; he believes that by the use of the steam of boiling water he can make ships go over the ocean and carriages travel by land; in fact, do all sorts of wonderful things. He has even written a book about it which I can show you." Lord Worcester asked for the book, glanced over it and desired to be conducted to the writer. When he returned he had been weeping. "The poor man is certainly mad now," he said, "but when you imprisoned him here he was the greatest genius of the age. He has certainly made a very great discovery." After this Lord Worcester made many efforts to procure the liberation of the man, who, doubtless, would have been restored to reason by freedom and ordinary surroundings, but in vain; the cardinal was against him, and his English friends began to fancy that he himself had lost his senses, for one wrote to another, "My lord is remarkable for never being satisfied with any explanations which are given him, but always wanting to know for himself, although he seemed to pierce to the very centre of a speaker's thoughts with his big blue eyes that never leave theirs. At a visit to Bicetre he thought he had discovered a genius in a madman, who declares he would travel the world over with a kettle of boiling water. He desired to carry him away to London that he might listen to his extravagancies from morning till night, and would, I think, if the maniac had not been actually raving and chained to the wall."

Thus, in Bicetre died the man to whom, after his works were published, many people gave the credit of being the discoverer of steam power, and it is said that from the manuscript written in his prison, Lord Worcester gathered the idea of a machine spoken of as a "water commanding engine," which he afterward invented. Historians have denied that Caus died in prison, but there exists a letter written by Marion de Lorme, who was with Lord Worcester at the time of his interview with Caus, which establishes the fact beyond doubt.

SIMPLE BELT LACE.

In lacing a belt, says an experienced machine man, the lacing should never be crossed on either side. To lace a belt in the manner illustrated herewith make one more hole in one end than in the other so there will be



a hole in the middle of one end, which is the place of beginning. Draw the lacing to its middle through this hole, lace each way to the edge and back to the middle again, and you will have a smooth joint.

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.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

An Ancient
Scythe.

An Egyptian scythe, dug up on the banks of the Nile in 1890, and said to be as old as Moses, is exhibited among the antiquities in the private museum of Flinders Petrie, London. The shaft of the instrument is wood, set with a row of fine flint saws which are securely cemented in a groove. This discovery answers the oft-asked question, "How did the stone-age man harvest his crops?"

Curious
Vegetable Growth.

A vegetable phenomenon found in the timber limits of Messrs. Booth & Gordon is now on exhibition in Pembroke, Ont., and will be shown at the World's Fair. It consists of a wonderful protrusion or "growth," which grew on the trunk of a birch tree. The trunk below the growth is only of an ordinary size, yet the growth is nine feet eight inches in circumference. This singular growth extends over several feet of the trunk. It is extremely hard and is quite even in surface, although presenting the appearance of a lot of great ropes wound in and out of one another. The bark on the growth is not at all like the bark on the natural tree; but is more like a short-grained bark. The growth extends out somewhat like an open umbrella and then tapers away again at the bottom. There is about a foot of the trunk left on each side of the growth, and the whole weighs over seven hundred pounds. Lumbermen who have been in the woods all their lives say that while they have seen miniature productions of the same kind, they never saw anything like this, so immense are its proportions.

Powers of
Absorption.

The captains of ships which carry bricks, we are told, have to be very careful. An ordinary brick is capable of absorbing a pint of water. So with a cargo of brick in the hold serious leakage may quite well go on undetected, for the water that enters is sucked up as fast as it gets in. Where the danger comes from absorption by the brick is the possibility of the shipowner not knowing that the absorption has taken place and therefore, not being prepared soon enough to stop the leak. The power of absorption, if dangerous in some respects, has its strong points. The man who has the faculty of absorption, whether of means or knowledge, is building up strength. But if he does not give out to some extent that which he has absorbed, his strength will be a source of weakness and injury both to himself and others. It is the old story of the talents. Only those which are put to use add other talents to those already possessed. The talent that is tied in the napkin gains nothing and rebounds upon the owner. The sponge is useful in absorbing water only as it gives it out again for some useful purpose, to take in a fresh supply to be again made use of. We may wreck ourselves and wreck others, if like bricks in the ship hold, our policy is one of individual selfish absorption.

Busy Men.

We have all met the busy, busy man, so busy that he has scarcely time to eat his meals, and sleep is a matter of indifference to him. He is, in his own judgment, burdened with work, and yet, placed alongside of a neighbor who, seemingly, has leisure for many things, he does not get through in any one day more than a tithe of the actual work accomplished by the quiet going neighbor. The difference between the two men is in methods of work. A writer on this line has well said: "There is a vast difference between the systematic, methodical, regular, steady going business man and the one who flies off the handle, and never gets time to properly oil up. The true business man never finds time too precious to waste in frivolous things, but he has always time for a pleasant word for those around him. He works like clock-work, and takes time to get around before he runs down. He keeps his hands busy as well. He never wastes time in long stories and useless talk argument. He works easily and smoothly because he is systematic. He finds time to eat his food with a relish, to sleep and rest, to get acquainted with his wife, and play with his babies. He never says, 'I had no time to attend to that little matter,' because he is punctual to the stroke. He is like a time-piece well regulated.

If he does go on tick he is punctual to the hour. He strikes 'while the iron is hot.' He keeps all his appointments and engagements to the letter, and those with whom he deals know that they can trust and depend upon him. He is a good time-piece, and all men look up to him with confidence, that they will never be too late for the train."

Obeying
Orders.

Everyone does not heed the injunction of Holy Writ, "Servants be obedient to your masters." Sometimes this disobedience is the outcome of a spirit of insubordination, a determination to have one's own way and to resist dictation from others. But with some it is an exercise of personal judgment, believed to be justified by the circumstances of the case, and in the interests of the one served. Nevertheless, it is a violation of instructions from one in authority, and where in one case it might prove beneficial, it might at another time prove disastrous. We have this feature of the case very forcibly illustrated in a story that is told of the Rothschilds. Several years ago these wealthy Hebrews had a large quantity of cotton in New Orleans which they instructed their agents to sell when cotton should reach a certain price. The agent, believing that the price of cotton would go beyond the figure named by his employers, held on till he was able to sell at a price that netted \$40,000 more than he would have got for it if he had obeyed his orders from London. He joyfully informed his employers of his success, supposing they would share his satisfaction at the result. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when he received a reply saying in substance: "The \$40,000 you made by disobeying your instructions is not ours. It is yours. Take it. Mr. X., your successor, starts for New Orleans to-day." It may seem difficult at first thought to understand this action. With the greed for gold that influences many men, and which was a strong characteristic with the Rothschilds, there are perhaps few who would have acted as did these millionaires. But as has been remarked by one commenting on this case, supposing, instead of making the \$40,000 by disobeying instructions, that amount had been lost. That was probably the view taken. It was not because of the gain or loss in this particular instance, but because of the loss of dependence in their employe, and the possibility of results from a future disobedience of instructions. It is always well to follow instructions, for, in that case, no blame for consequences is possible. The printer's rule to "follow copy, if it goes out of the window," is a pretty good rule to adopt in any business, and, if the agent follows instructions, he is safe in the event of any trouble which may be the result.

COOLING A HOT BEARING.

WE found an engineer the other day hard at work over a hot crank-pin. Not an uncommon thing to find by any means, but this engineer declared he had run engines just like this one before, but this engine was the only one of the lot that would give him trouble. Every time there was a considerable change in the load this pin commenced either to develop an ugly pound or to heat, and while it was cured of the pound by relieving the load, the heating of the crank-pin needed more heroic measures. His assistant had a stream of water on it, but he suggested kerosene and plumbago as better and states that it is the only thing that will cool that bearing down without difficulty. It isn't a permanent cure, however. But to judge by what was said there was nothing like kerosene and plumbago for a hot box.

Another engineer that we know of always asserts that the only thing that will cure a bearing that gives him trouble is white lead and cylinder oil mixed. Black lead and plumbago and oil, he declares, is of no earthly use. In fact, he so treats all of his bearings, gives them a coat of white lead and cylinder oil. He says it makes the bearing look, after a little while, just as if it had been running all right for years. He was painting some bearing one day when a hand asked him what he had, and was told white lead and oil. The helper concluded that was just what he wanted to do, a little painting on his own account, so he quietly appropriated the can of white lead and oil at the first opportune moment. That painting job hasn't dried yet, and the engineer doesn't think it ever will, but the helper hasn't ceased to wonder

what was the matter with that paint.

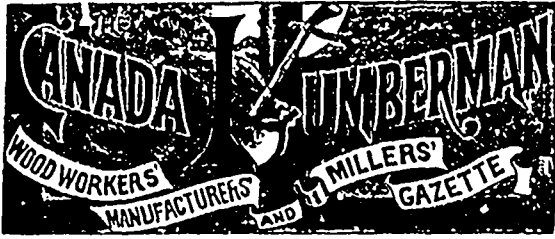
It is a very common thing to find mechanics in mills who will insist that there is nothing like soft soap to cool down a bearing when its gets hot, and most of them keep a barrel of soft soap handy for the hot box that is always showing up. "I can have a room full of smoke from a hot bearing," remarked one, "and when I get up on a step-ladder and pour some soft soap on it that settles that hot bearing." We remember hearing a cotton-mill engineer telling once how he got deceived on this soft-soap question. The bearing was smoking pretty badly when he sent a boy to the soft-soap barrel, but, unfortunately, next to the soft-soap barrel was one filled with "blackstrap and oil," used to soak the picker straps in, and the boy brought some of this mixture. It looked like soft soap, and numerous attempts were made to mix it with water, but they didn't succeed, and finally the whole was poured on the bearing as it was. It took a long time to cool down that bearing, and every one waiting seemed to make it longer, and at the end it dawned upon the mechanic what the trouble was. Next time he will go after the soap himself, or remember that soft soap ought to mix with water.

As touching on the use of soft soap, an engineer showed us the other day a bearing on a calico printing machine upon which bearing a very heavy load was occasionally placed, and the shaft becomes almost at a low red heat so that it would seem that it must bend. The "only thing" that will cure this bearing is a bar of common soap laid upon it. It seems to take the heat right out of it and allow the machine to run without heating so long as the soap is in contact. It is not safe, of course, to say that a certain remedy is the only one for any particular box, but engineers evidently think so sometimes, and their experience would seem to bear them out. We remember an old engineer once telling how stupid some people were to put cold water on a bearing. "What they need," he said, "is soapy water. He will find his hands don't slide over one another very well, because there is no lubricating property in the water. Put in a little grease and you not only take hold of the dirt but you will find out that the soap is a lubricant." And yet another engineer told us of his experience as averse to soap. He said that after using it a little while it cut the brasses. Our own preference is in favor of graphite and oil mixed, though we have used soft soap and water to cool down a bearing quickly. When kerosene is used with the graphite the kerosene gives to the mixture a penetrating quality that allows it to work under narrow spaces.

HOW OFTEN THE SAME COGS MEET.

IN former years, when wooden cogs were used in all kinds of gearing, and in wooden wheels as well, the makers were anxious not to have the same cogs come together too often; because, if both happened to be soft they would wear out the more rapidly; or if one was very soft and the other very hard the soft one would wear very rapidly; either way the wearing would be very uneven, and to secure an even wear on the cogs a frequent interchange of relations was desirable and sought after in the construction of wheels. The matter is not so important now, as iron or iron and wood are used for the purpose. Still, undoubtedly, frequent interchanges of relations between the passing teeth or cogs, is of more or less benefit in securing even wear. The rule for determining the frequency of this interchange, or how often the same cogs will meet, is to divide the cogs or teeth of the pinion into the cogs or teeth of the wheel. If the result is even, without a remainder, as four divided into sixteen, the same cogs will meet at every revolution of the wheel. If there be a remainder, divide it into the teeth or cogs of the pinion. If even the quotient shows how often the wheel will revolve between the meetings of the same cogs. If, however, there be a remainder, the wheel will revolve between meetings as often as there are teeth in the pinion, and that is the greatest difference that can be obtained under any circumstances. The rule is curious, if not very useful.

A Frenchman has succeeded, it is said, in producing an excellent driving belt by parchenting the leather instead of tanning it. The belts have greater durability and do not stretch.



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—BY—

ARTHUR G. MORTIMER

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J. S. ROBERTSON, EDITOR.

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

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

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way affecting it.

Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

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

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

REVIEW OF THE LOG QUESTION.

THE meeting of the Dominion Parliament at the present time has again brought the question of tariff reform in lumber to the front. Altogether unexpectedly, to many, the matter was touched upon by the Minister of Finance in his Budget speech in a manner not likely to be helpful to this industry. The opinion expressed by our Ottawa correspondent on this point, and which is also voiced in an article on our first reading page, is not, we opine, local only to Ottawa. The Finance Minister, above all others, should not have left this question in an indefinite and untangible shape.

From the floor of the House has come two separate motions touching definitely on the lumber tariff. Dr. Sproule has moved "That it is expedient to re-impose the export duty on pine and spruce logs." This is Mr. Ives motion of a year ago, but the member for Sherbrooke being now a Cabinet Minister he is likely to move with more conservatism than when simply a private member. In view of the announcement made by Mr. Foster we may expect that Dr. Sproule's motion will be quietly laid aside, in the meantime, as a majority of the House are likely to accept the Minister's promise of a possible change in the future as sufficient reason for not disturbing matters at present. Nowhere else, outside of politics, can men be influenced so readily to put aside intended immediate action on the trivial ground that a Minister or a Commission will first consider whether the action is necessary. The appointment of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, and the manner in which the Commissioners have handled the question since their appointment, is an illustration in point.

Mr. Charlton has introduced a bill on an entirely different line. Chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes contained provisions, which established export duties and gave to the Governor-in-Council power to increase, or suspend those duties. The object of Mr. Charlton's bill is to take this power away from the Governor-in-Council, and to enact that changes shall be made only by and with

the consent of Parliament. The member for North Norfolk pointed out that by the action of the Governor-in-Council the duties had been suspended on October 14, 1890, and owing to the declaration of the Minister of Finance in his Budget speech, a feeling of interest and fear prevailed in the minds of many lumbermen, lest this important industry might be hastily dealt with in the re-imposition of the duties. The duties had been first placed at \$1, then increased to \$2. When the power contained in chapter 33 was assumed by the Governor-in-Council the duties were increased by the Governor-in-Council to \$3, to the great alarm of lumber interests, and were subsequently placed back again at \$2. This seeming want of a fixed principle with regard to the industry had impressed the lumber trade with a fear that the Governor-in-Council might again be induced to take some action which might be detrimental to the lumber trade. There would appear to be no very valid objection to a measure of this kind. It would be a mistake to take from the Governor-in-Council many of the extraordinary powers that are granted to this authority, but in an industry of the magnitude of lumber, and with conditions as they exist at present, would it not be the safer plan to let Parliament itself deal finally with the question? Mr. Charlton's bill to amend the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 33 and 51 Victoria, chapter 15, will, if made law, accomplish this end.

The various phases of the whole question of the duty on logs and lumber are dealt with quite fully in this issue of the LUMBERMAN. We have already noticed a reference to the question in our Ottawa letter. E. I. gives opportunity to others to express their opinions on the question, whilst in our news columns and letters information and opinions dealing more or less directly with the subject are printed. Under the title "Symposium on the Log Duty," two able papers covering nearly two pages of the LUMBERMAN and dealing, if not exhaustively, at least very fully with the subject from different standpoints, will bear a critical reading.

Clearly the question is one on which opinion is divided. A good deal is to be said on both sides. Only one view, however, can be made to prevail in formative legislation. The duty on logs cannot both be on and off at one and the same time. For about two years there has been no log duty. Within that period the lumber trade of Canada has emerged from a condition of severe depression to one of comparative prosperity, and with present conditions giving almost certain promise of further improvement. This phase of the question must certainly carry weight with all who think seriously upon the question.

LUMBER COMBINES.

THE spirit of consolidation that is in the air everywhere has struck the lumbermen of Winnipeg and district. A dispatch of the 1st inst. says: A strong syndicate has acquired the interests of all firms, eight in number, operating sawmills and yards at Rat Portage, Keewatin and Norman, and including the Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Co., Dick, Banning & Co., Western Lumber Co., Ross, Hall & Brown, Minnesota, Ontario Lumber Co., and Cameron & Kennedy. The promoters of the syndicate have ample capital, and will be incorporated under the laws of the Dominion. All the principals in the old companies and firms are given the option of becoming shareholders in the new corporation, and many of them will be selected to conduct the business affairs of the syndicate. In fact it has virtually been decided to make Mr. D. L. Mather, at present of the Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, president of the consolidated mills and yards, and D. C. Cameron, of Cameron & Kennedy, Norman, manager. The aggregate output of the mills on Lake of the Woods is 65,000,000 feet, and this will be increased if the demands of the market are such as to warrant a larger cut. The consolidation of the mills, it is claimed, will effect a great saving in working expenses, in the matter of salaries for travellers, office help, etc., besides preventing much of the loss that has been experienced by lumber dealers involving themselves with several mills.

The early months of the new year have also witnessed the first steps taken in the formation of a big lumber combine in the States. Charles

Vay Holman, Boston; John Ross and Cornelius Murphy, Bangor, are the reported promoters of the deal, the first named being the financial element in the concern. The others are extensive mill owners in Maine. The syndicate is said to have secured 30,000 acres of lumber land in Maine, 25,000 acres in Florida, 30,000 in Kentucky and over 200,000 in New York. It proposes to put in mills in Maine, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Illinois and New Mexico, and to sell direct to builders. The syndicate is said to have a capital of eighty million dollars. By dealing directly with builders the trust expects to undersell lumber dealers great and small and to fill contracts more expeditiously and more cheaply than can be done by anybody else.

At the same time it is not always smooth sailing with the combines. Very nearly simultaneous with the dispatch giving news of lumber men combining comes word that the big book combine organized in 1890 under the name of the United States Book Company, with capital of \$5,000,000 has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE new president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is Mr. John Bertram, of the Canada Tool Works, Dundas, Ont. His predecessor was Mr. W. R. McNaught, whose interest is in the manufacture of watch cases. Mr. McNaught favors preferential trade with Great Britain, and he made this the keynote of his address at the annual meeting of the association a week ago. His concluding words were an appeal to the patriotism of the Canadian people, thus: "The national future of Canada does not in my opinion depend upon the good will of other countries so much so as, under Providence, what her own people make it. If we are but true to ourselves we need have no fear as to what the future has in store for us." The Government are urged to "grant a subsidy sufficiently large to guarantee the establishment of a fast Atlantic steamship service between this country and Great Britain."

"THIS is not a cold world after all," remarks the Bangor Commercial in giving particulars of the kindness shown by the Redington Lumber Co., of Maine, to a number of men who were taken down with typhoid fever which has been raging in the woods of that section. A hospital was provided for the sick ones, physicians and hired nurses were engaged to take care of them, and the bills amounting to over \$500 paid by the company. These men, though working in Maine were Canadians from New Brunswick, and as they commenced to near convalescence, finding that they would be unfit for work for several months, the manager of the company interested himself to secure passes for the men to Vancebro, and then solicited passes from the Canadian Pacific railway, which were cheerfully granted, to take them to St. John, N.B. It is the rendition of acts of kindness such as this that keeps alive our faith in the goodness of humanity, despite the prominence the newspaper press of the present day gives to the worse side of human nature.

THE account of the annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, given in a Winnipeg letter on another page, should prove interesting reading to the lumbermen of Ontario. There we find a strong, well-organized association doing a good work for its members and conducted in a manner that makes it desirable evidently for most lumbermen in the district to become members. Neither wholesalers nor retailers, hardwood men or those devoting themselves to other lumber interests in Ontario, can manage somehow to join hands in an organization for the mutual benefit of each. In our intercourse with the lumbermen of city and country this matter is frequently pressed upon us in one shape or another. Somebody has made a loss or is possessed of a grievance that it is known could easily have been avoided, or speedily be removed, if lumbermen only consulted more frequently with one another. The necessity for organization is admitted, but organization does not take place. Perhaps conditions in the west may not be without influence on the brethren in the east.



THERE are quite a large number of Canadians who are working in the shanties of New York State. Captain W. O. McKay, of Ottawa, the lumberman's agent, who recently returned from Utica, N.Y., and vicinity on a visit to those shantying regions, states that an average of five feet of snow prevails and proves excellent for hauling. The cut, though, is somewhat retarded and the total output from the woods will be poor as compared to previous winters.

* * * *

Mr. W. Hurdman, one of Ottawa's big lumbermen, speaks hopefully of the English lumber market. He says: "The unusually early return of English buyers and their efforts to make arrangements for their season's shippings, betokened a very much livelier season. The English buyers had been here about New Year's instead of the end of February, and had been very busy, and were busy still."

* * * *

The blunders of our friends across the Atlantic, when occasion requires them to write or talk of Canada, are sometimes quite amusing. I have just had placed in my hand an envelope bearing the address of the publisher of the CANADA LUMBERMAN from a newspaper publisher in England, on which is inscribed the words, "Toronto, Canada, U.S.A." This ought to be good news for that erratic ex-alderman who in the wisdom of his audacity essayed to lead Canada into annexation with the United States. No, there is much we admire in our friends to the south of us, but we are rather coy of entering into relations as intimate as suggested by the address of our English friend.

* * * *

A fortnight ago I had a pleasant chat with Mr. M. Dougall, of Midhurst, Ont., who is buyer in Canada for Alfred Clapp & Co., wholesale lumber dealers, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Dougall's interest is in the hardwoods of the Dominion and he is constantly on the wing ready to light on desirable hardwoods of any kind wherever they may be found. He finds hardwood a somewhat scarce commodity, and for all that can be found a good price is to be paid. Mr. Dougall's father was one of the early settlers in British Columbia, in the days when comparatively little was known of the immense timber wealth of the Coast. To the senior Dougall, the son claims, credit is to be given for the shipping of the large flag-pole to Queen Victoria in the sixties, and which came to grief when being placed in Kew Gardens. Another one was afterwards forwarded to replace the broken pole. Reference, it will be remembered, was made to this matter by Mr. Hendry in the January LUMBERMAN.

* * * *

"Despite the fact that I should be jubilant over my recent election," said Mr. J. Sterling Morton, who will be Secretary of Agriculture in President Cleveland's Cabinet, "I am troubled. Every day that passes sees the timber-producing land of this country reduced by 25,000 acres. There are only 40,000,000 acres of timber left in this country, and at this rate of destruction it will last only a generation. The most important matter that will occupy my attention when I enter the Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture will be the preparation of national forestry laws, to be presented through some kindly Congressman to Congress. Nearly 2,000 ties are consumed for each mile of railroad track, and they last from two to six years, according to the ballast. Now, what a great benefit would be derived by securing legislation that would make the railroads utilize their right of way to plant trees for their own consumption. Think of an arbour reaching from Jersey City to San Francisco, from ocean to ocean. You would be able to travel this distance in an arbour cool and dustless in summer and free from snow in winter were the railroads to set trees by the side of their tracks."

"There can be no doubt," said Mr. H. H. Spicer, of Vancouver, B.C., whom I met in the city a few days ago, "that it is only a matter of a little time when the cedar shingles of the Pacific Coast will find a large sale in Ontario." Mr. Spicer is a manufacturer of cedar shingles and to that extent the wish is father to the thought, but the confidence shown by Pacific Coast manufacturers in the quality of the cedar shingle is quite remarkable. "Yes it is true," added Mr. Spicer, "that just at present we are suffering in British Columbia from over production in the manufacture of shingles and as a consequence there has been a good deal of cutting in prices. It is the case that shingles have been sold as low as \$1.20 and \$1.25 when we figure the cost of production at \$1.35 to \$1.40. Our market is confined largely to our own province and the northwest territories, whilst our capacity for manufacturing would enable us to supply a much wider field. We will have that yet. I will spend a few days in Toronto and then go east taking in Ottawa and Montreal and likely reach home by way of the States."

* * * *

Mr. W. Ogilvie, surveyor, says of the Athabaska country in the North-West: "On the Athabaska, from the mouth of the Pembina down to Fort McMurray, the valley is narrow and from two hundred to three hundred feet deep. In the bottom of the valley there is much spruce and some poplar that would make fair lumber. On the uplands, as far as I saw, there are many places where a similar quality can be obtained, but, as a rule, the trees are much smaller than the people in the eastern provinces are accustomed to see made into lumber, though they would compare favorably with those used in the other parts of the Territories. From McMurray down to the lake the banks are lower and the valley wider, until near the lake there are little or no perceptible banks. Here there is much fine merchantable spruce, but unfortunately it cannot be brought to market without the aid of a railway, the streams in the country flowing in a contrary way. This objection does not apply so forcibly to that part of this river above Athabaska Landing, as all the timber above this point and on Lesser Slave river and lake could readily be floated down to this point, and as it is only about 96 miles from thence to Edmonton by the cart trail, and it is probably the point where the first railway north of Edmonton will cross the Athabaska river, its timber resources stand a chance of being utilized much earlier than those on the lower river. I am sorry to say, however, that long before it will be necessary to resort to this, much of it may be burned, as such is the case along the trail between Edmonton and the Landing. In 1884 I passed over this trail twice and saw many groves of fine spruce, but last summer I saw that much of the best of this timber had been completely burned off. Then the country in the immediate vicinity of the landing was all heavily timbered and much of it is merchantable. Last summer, especially in the Tawasana valley and vicinity, the country resembled prairie nearly as much as the country in the immediate vicinity of Edmonton does."

* * * *

Speaking of the exportation of logs to the United States, Mr. R. W. Phipps, the well known forestry clerk, remarks that there is another side to this question. "In lumbering and sawmilling, there are two industries. Getting a log out of the woods is a work of time and employs many men; cutting the same log into lumber is a matter of a very few minutes and employs very few men. Whether the log goes whole or cut to the States by far the greater part of the labor is performed here. The lumbermen are counted by thousands—one firm will sometimes have a very great number and there are many firms. Not so the mill men. Now, as to another point. When a log goes to the States it is all sold and probably all used." In Chicago, if you purchase kindling wood, you will find it small round bundles of sawed slabs (the outside of the log) and sawed boards (the poor cullings sawed off to get at the good pine). Over this, by the way, they pour a combustible composition. Well, suppose you have been patriotic and saved a cent to home industry by sawing up the whole log here, what are you to do with all but the good lumber? It may be different at some mills, but at points I know of, where immense quantities were at that time yearly cut up, the

rough stuff was lost, except what could be used for fuel. I saw one mill where an esplanade had been made of it ten feet deep, solid, which served as a foundation for the real lumber yard. It would have cost more to send it by rail to any marketable point in Canada than it would have sold for there. But it could have been floated to the States. At the same time there were many cars standing in that yard loaded with the choicest lumber for the States and England. As you may suppose, the rough stuff would not be sent to England either. The matter seems clear to me that whether we sell by the log or by the limit, Ontario is likely, sold as these are by auction, to get more for the logs than she can possibly gain by having them cut up here. It would be a different matter if this could be called a manufacture. But the cutting of a sawlog into strips is a very small, a very unremunerative part of the process of the manufactures to which it goes and where it is used."

* * * *

A good friend from British Columbia is of the opinion that in an interview with W. J. Hendry in the January LUMBERMAN I did injustice to certain lumber interests of that province. I have sometimes referred to this particular page as a "Free Parliament," where lumbermen, and those interested in matters treated of by this journal, are at liberty to freely express their own opinions. Of course the editor will not admit in any part of the paper, information or news that is known to be erroneous; but the only criterion often he has to guide him in a matter of this kind is the usual good character and reliability of his informants. Now as to "Brunette's" letter and his criticism of the statements made by Mr. Hendry. "Brunette" says "it is quite evident that Mr. Hendry knows nothing whatever about Douglas fir, as the description of it as given in the article referred to is about as wide of the facts as it is possible to be." Mr. Hendry had said: "There is the Douglas fir of the western slope of the Rockies, sometimes called Kauri pine; it is non-resinous and non-fibrous; free from all the defects of eastern pine and spruce, but lacks their strength; is capable of taking a nice polish; is easy and economical to work, etc." "Brunette" replies: "In sixteen years experience in the lumber trade in B.C. I have never yet heard Douglas fir called Kauri pine. It certainly attains to a great girth—Mr. Hendry had said this—but is both resinous and fibrous. It is not quite free from all the defects of eastern pine and spruce, but is very much stronger than either of them and in proof of this it is largely used in car-building in preference to eastern oak. The results of some tests made by some of the officials of the Northern Pacific R.R. at Tacoma lately prove beyond a doubt that Douglas fir stands a greater strain than eastern oak to say nothing of pine. It may take a fine polish, but I have not seen any of it in that shape, and as to being easy to work well, ask any carpenter out here who has been accustomed to eastern pine. It seems to me that Mr. Hendry has confounded the Douglas fir of British Columbia with the Kauri pine of New Zealand, which, I believe, answers to Mr. Hendry's description in most particulars." I have given "Brunette's" letter as written, and with his many years' experience in the lumber trade on the Coast he can certainly speak with authority. Mr. Hendry may not be possessed of the same personal information touching Douglas fir as "Brunette." This is to be remembered, however, that few men are credited with a more thorough knowledge of the timber trade of Canada than Mr. Hendry. One thing we may be sure of, that no statements would be made by Mr. Hendry with the purpose of injuring any particular timber interests in the Dominion. It is quite unnecessary for the LUMBERMAN to say that it would not, knowing it, give publicity to any statement that would prove prejudicial to British Columbia's interests. The large share of attention given by this journal to Coast affairs, and the manner in which they have been dealt with in these columns, is the best reply we can make on the point. It is not improbable that Mr. Hendry, as suggested by "Brunette," has confounded Douglas fir with the Kauri pine of New Zealand. In connection with Mr. Hendry's views I was interested in noting the number of newspapers in British Columbia that reprinted without comment this interview as it appeared in these columns.

OTTAWA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

THE announcement made in the Budget speech, that the Minister of Finance would consider, during the year, the question of re-imposing the duty on logs at next session of Parliament, is causing some unrest among lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley. With many statements made by political leaders, the problem is to understand their real import. This is shown in the position taken by the Ministry on the main question of tariff reform. Government supporters, supposed to be within the inner circle, expected that there would be this session, to employ the language of the Premier, a generous "lopping off of the mouldering branches" of the N. P. But the speech of Mr. Foster revealed the fact that the policy now was "wait a little yet." The statement of the Finance Minister that a change in the lumber policy of the government is under consideration may be made simply to placate Messrs. Ives, Sproule, Masson and others who are seemingly pledged to reform in this direction, or contrawise something more definite may be the programme. It is a politician's statement and herein is its weakness and uncertainty. The lumber trade shows every sign of a healthy revival after not a few years of depression, and the Finance Minister assumes no inconsiderable responsibility in throwing into its midst the bomb of uncertainty.

Whether the tariff, so far as lumber is concerned, would be improved by any amendment of present conditions, I am not discussing at this time. I simply want to emphasize, and lumbermen, both opposed and favorable to the re-imposition of the log duty, will, I believe, agree with me, that this policy of hinting, that some day in the misty future some change may take place, is most damaging to every part of the lumber interests. If a change is proposed, Mr. Foster ought to know the true condition of affairs to-day, as well as he is likely to know twelve months hence, and be able to act accordingly.

WHAT LUMBERMEN SAY OF THE OUTLOOK.

The trade here are quite confident that business the coming spring will exceed that of a year ago. A large portion of the lumber will be sent to the Eastern States, although some firms have already booked large orders for the European markets. Bronson & Weston say: "There seems to be a feeling among dealers that the trade will be somewhat better than last year. There is a scarcity in dry lumber which may command a natural increase in the price of that class of lumber, but all other will in all probability sell in the region of last year's prices. It is not yet known what effect the South American market will have upon trade. We expect to cut about fifteen million feet of lumber this season, about the same quantity as we cut last year." Mr. J. R. Booth: "The spring lumber trade ought to be better than it was last year and prices will not be materially changed from what they are at present. There is now very little lumber in the city to meet the early spring demands for shipping. Scarcely any dry lumber can be found as it was all sold early." Mr. P. Whelan, manager of the Shepherd & Morse lumber company, said there was nothing to prevent the trade being better except there should be a dearth in the United States money market in consequence of the large shipments of gold and silver out of that country to Europe. Another outbreak of cholera in New York might also seriously injure trade.

INDIFFERENT LENGTHS.

Gilmour & Hughson's new saw mill at Hull Point is rapidly drawing to completion. A large number of men are at present engaged erecting logways for the purpose of hauling the logs from the river into the mill. If the work is not impeded everything will be placed in proper order to begin work at the opening of the spring season. The mill when completed will employ over two hundred hands.

It is reported that the Whitney Lumber Co., of Minneapolis, who bought Perley & Pattee's limits last year, are having Fraser's Opeonogo limits travelled with a view of making a purchase. They talk of making extensive sawmills at Long Lake.

OTTAWA, Can., Feb. 24th, 1893.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

THE newest thing in lumber in the province is the proposed formation of a shingle trust. There has been considerable over production in shingles on the Coast lately, and as a result prices are being cut. Shingles must necessarily prove an important factor in lumbering here, and, as is often the case, under similar conditions, everyone has supposed there was money for them in the business. Recently a number of men, possessed of only a limited capital, have gone into the business, and not being in a position to hold stocks over a dull market, they have sacrificed prices. Shingles have been sold as low as \$1.15 per M., and a sale of 2,000,000 is reported at \$1.25. The actual cost of production is not less than \$1.40

per M. and the usual selling price has been \$1.75 to \$2.00. To overcome like difficulties in Oregon and Washington, a shingle trust was formed there, and it has been, so it is claimed, productive of good results. It is anticipated that the same remedy will effect a cure here, and that such a combination of leading shingle men will also result in an extension of the trade.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The German ship Katharine 1630 tons, Capt. Spille, sailed for Iquiqui, with a cargo from the Moodyville Mill, consisting of 827,811 feet of rough, 480,209 feet T and G flooring, and 10,753 feet clear lumber, making a total of 1,318,873 feet, and valued at \$14,100. A new charter reported is the American ship Ivy, 1,181, which has been fixed to load at the Hastings Mill for Wilmington, Delaware. This is the sixth vessel to load at this mill for this port, showing that British Columbia can hold her own against the United States in lumber. The Ivy is now on her way up here from Portland, Oregon. The terms of her charter are private.

COAST CHIPS.

W. L. Tait, shingle mill, Vancouver, is putting in a sawmill plant.

The Hastings mill which was shut down a month for repairs has started cutting again.

The owners of the Buchanan mill at Kelso have let contracts for \$20,000 worth of logs for next season.

Jas. Reid & W. A. Johnston, sawmill owners, Quesnelle Mouth, Cariboo, have dissolved, Jas. Reid continuing.

The British barque Highlands, 1,356 tons, Capt. Owens, has finished loading a cargo of lumber at the Hastings Mill, for Montreal. She has on board 396,663 feet of rough lumber.

R. Ward & Co., Ltd., have contracted to send to Australia within the next year something like twenty large shiploads of timber from the Province. It will be for use principally in the mining sections of the Antipodes.

The first industry for Okanagan Falls will be the new sawmill which is being put in by Mr. W. J. Snodgrass, of Le Grand, Oregon. The machinery is being brought in by way of Seattle, and has passed the customs.

It may astonish many to hear that a Puget Sound lumberman has to come to British Columbia to buy cedar. It will be interesting to know if the contractor will ship the lumber as Puget Sound or British Columbia cedar.

A local lumberman has been experimenting on the relative strength of the Douglas fir of this province and oak. The result of his experiments show that the oak was only very slightly stronger than the Douglas fir. This announcement is highly satisfactory to lumbermen generally, as it is expected that there will be a greater demand for Douglas fir.

The Pacific Coast Lumber Company are sending to Toronto three fine bundles of shingles as a sample of the class of cedar shingles which British Columbia can supply. As our cedar shingles last three times as long as eastern white pine shingles, no doubt a good trade can be worked up in the east in this line. They can be laid 5/8 to the weather, which makes them equal in price to pine shingles. They are much more lasting and do not warp. They can be laid down in Toronto, Montreal, etc. at \$2.90 to \$3 per M.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., FEB. 22, 1893.

MANITOBA LETTER.

[Special correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

THE annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was held in Winnipeg on 13th inst. The Association, though less than a year organized, is a pretty healthy child. The membership embraces all dealers located on the line of the Canadian Pacific, as far west as Indian Head, and those on the N. P. and other local and branch lines in the province. There was a large representation of members present. The meeting was presided over by P. Aitkins, of Morden, in the absence of the president.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

G. B. Housser, secretary, submitted the following report:

At our annual meeting nearly a year ago we had a membership of 145, of which 130 were active and 15 honorary members. During the year I have received and accepted 60 applications, making a total of 205 members since our organization. Out of this number 30 have been dropped on account of retiring from business or otherwise, thus leaving the membership to-day 175 active and 21 honorary members. When mailing notices of this meeting I enclosed a circular asking for some information. About half of these have been returned. Therefore I am not able tonight to give the total amount of lumber used in this province in 1892. However, if the circulars received are a sample of the other half, they show which way the wind blows, as nearly all the replies have no suggestions to offer nor any grievances to air. I have received nearly 150 letters since April 1, 1892, and have written as many, if not more. Several of these letters asked if I couldn't do something to reduce the wholesale price list of lumber and have the terms extended from two to three months. I leave this to the honorary members to adjust, believing that they will get all they can but do what is right with us. Several letters complain that there is not enough business where there are two or more yards. My advice has been to buy, or sell to their competitor. We do not ask the members to stay in the business if it does not pay them. A great many members wish to have their price lists readjusted. This can easily be done by the mem-

bers themselves. Each district can change its price list as often as wished, so long as it is unanimous, and a copy of the new list adopted is signed by all the members on the same list and forwarded to the secretary. Blank lists will be sent by the secretary to all members on application when any changes are desired.

We have had several complaints during the year against members for selling below the price list. We have endeavored to settle all these complaints satisfactorily to the parties interested. We have three which have been acknowledged and are promised to be settled soon. I have delayed further action believing such would be the case. Two are still in abeyance and one is now being investigated.

We have been asked to join the United Association of Lumbermen, the object of which is as explained in its constitution and by-laws. The membership fee is \$25 for an association of 100 members and \$10 for every additional 100. We would have to pay \$35. The next meeting will be in Cleveland next October and we would be permitted to send two delegates. I have promised to bring this question up for your consideration. I have had considerable correspondence with the British Columbia manufacturers about becoming honorary members of our association. The Brunette Saw Mill Company, the British Columbia Mills Lumber and Trading Company and Geo. Cassidy Company are now members and most of the others write very favorably. We expect to have them all in very soon.

I have asked the attorney general to amend the lien act this session. He has promised to give the question his attention. The directors have met three times at special meetings during the year.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following financial showing was made in the treasurer's report submitted by Mr. Housser:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand April 1, 1892.....	\$433 30
Membership fees.....	610 00
Annual dues 1892.....	1,250 00
Annual dues 1893.....	10 00
Fines paid in.....	106 50
Total.....	\$2,409 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage, telegraph, express, etc.....	\$ 58 45
Stationery and printing.....	39 50
Printing annual 1892.....	100 00
Ernest Fisher and Nelson lien act costs ..	70 00
Wholesale fines paid out.....	31 50
Travelling expense secretary.....	172 05
Directors' meeting's.....	378 70
Salary of secretary.....	600 00
Rent of hall.....	5 00

Total expenditure.....\$1,455 20

Balance on hand.....\$ 954 60

NEW OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Alex. Brown, Winnipeg; vice-president, J. L. Campbell. Directors:—G. B. Housser, Portage la Prairie; R. H. O'Hara, Brandon; John Boyd, Deloraine; J. M. Hall, Winnipeg; P. Aitkins, Morden. The secretary-treasurer is elected by the board of directors, and a choice will be made shortly. Mr. Housser, who has held the office since the organization of the association, finds it necessary owing to pressure of other work to withdraw, but will perform the duties until his successor is appointed. He has been a model secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The association will apply for membership in the United Association of Lumbermen.

The following committee was appointed to go before the legislature and ask for amendments to the lien law: J. L. Campbell, T. A. Cuddy, John Dick, A. Brown, J. D. Kennedy, G. B. Housser, L. J. Ashley. The meeting throughout was of a most satisfactory character and indicates a large amount of vitality among the lumbermen of this province.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Feb. 20, 1893.

MICHIGAN LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

STATISTICS of the pine product of the Saginaw River for 1892 show a decline in the output as compared with the previous year, amounting to 50,748,521 feet; at the same time there was a decrease of the amount on hand of 105,064,467 feet. Shingle statistics show the output for 1892 to be 182,315,250, as against 222,607,250 for 1891, a decrease for the past year of 40,292,000. Stocks on hand at the close of 1892 were 16,911,000, against 30,486,250, a decrease of 13,575,250. Although the cut of Michigan in 1892 was less than that of some former years, still Michigan remains the Premier lumber State, the product representing nearly one-half the production of the entire Northwest.

BITS OF LUMBER.

A Bay City estimate says that over 200,000,000 feet of Canada logs will come from Lake Superior.

H. S. Mathewson is cutting 500,000 feet of choice maple logs in Roscommon county for shoe last timber.

George R. Nicholson, of Alpena, Mich., is in Canada on business connected with his extensive Canadian timber limits.

Col. A. T. Bliss, the well known lumberman of Saginaw, has donated \$50,000 to Albion college for the erection of a library and memorial hall.

Skilled woodsmen are a scarce commodity in eastern Michigan and there is an active demand for help in every section. Lumber firms are being forced to advertise extensively for the woods.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—J. H. Bowman & Company, planing mill, etc., Dundas, have assigned.

—An assignment is made by J. A. & M. Dawson, saw-millers, Windham.

—Noble & Davidson, wood-turners, Toronto, have assigned and the estate is to be wound up.

—C. Young, of Young's Point, is shipping considerable cedar and tamarac to Toronto for paving purposes.

—A large elm tree grown on the farm of Joseph Johnston, Cuthross tp., Bruce co., contained 3,900 feet of lumber.

The sawmill of the Rathbun Company at Campbellford, was destroyed by fire on the 23rd ult. Loss \$6,000; fully covered by insurance.

—A number of creditors mourn over the absence of Levi C. Dick, planing mill man at *_____*, who was disposed to extend his business beyond reasonable limits.

—It is estimated that 150,000,000 feet of logs will come out of Spanish river the coming summer, nearly all of which will be towed across the lake to Michigan mills.

—Thompson & Sons, of Peterborough, have five or six teams on the road drawing square timber out of the Oregon settlement in Harvey for Lakefield to be shipped on the G. T. R. for Halifax. The quality of the timber is good.

—The new shingle mill of the Parkin Lumber Co., (Ltd.), of Lindsay, is described as a very complete building. The building is of white brick and fire-proof, and contains almost every modern convenience that a manufacturer might wish for.

—A local report says: C. H. Merrifield, saw and planing mills, Monkton, is doing a brisk lumber trade. He has 600,000 sawlogs in his yard now, and expects double that number before season closes. His stock consists chiefly of pine and ash.

—The new mill of Sutherland, Innes & Co., at Coatsworth, is nearly completed. It will be one of the most complete mills in the province, with three boilers, and stave, hoop and heading machinery, and when run to full capacity will employ 75 men.

—The other day Geo. Nigh, of Springfield, near North Bay, sold a tree in the bush, which when cut down measured six feet across the stump end and was 60 feet long after leaving a 6-foot stump. The tops when cut into 20-inch stove lengths made about twenty cords of good wood.

—The Orillia Packet states that owing to the town council breaking faith with him in the matter of tax exemption, Mr. Tait has decided to remove his new sawmill to some place where pine is abundant. Mr. Tait's lumber yard here will then be supplied chiefly by the Huntsville Lumber Co.

—Stephen McGonegal, a jobber for the Rathbun Company on the Mackay limits, recently cut for the Lavant operations sixty-five logs from four trees. From one tree he cut seventeen logs 13 feet and four sixteen feet in length; from a second tree cut seventeen logs 13 feet long; and from the fourth twelve logs 13 feet in length.

—Robert Stewart, of Guelph, has received one million feet of lumber purchased in the Parry Sound and Muskoka districts. Some of the lumber was purchased from the limits formerly owned by the Guelph Lumber Co. Mr. Stewart states that there have been three fortunes made on these limits, and that if the first purchasers in Guelph had held on to their investment they would have been very wealthy men to-day.

—Currency is given by the local press to the following: Messrs. Gilmour & Co., who operate extensive mills at Campbellford and Trenton, have in contemplation at the opening of spring, the building of a railroad or the laying of an endless chain from one lake to another in the Nipissing district, where they recently purchased timber limits for the large sum of \$703,699. The railroad or endless chain will be two miles long, and with its accomplishment the company will be able to run all their logs down by way of the Otonabee river, through Peterborough, into Rice Lake and the Trent River, to Campbellford and Trenton. It is said that their limits in the Nipissing district are so extensive and thickly wooded that operations can be carried on for fully thirty years. These mills have, therefore, a long future in store for them.

—W. D. Whyte, accountant for the Conger Lumber Company at Parry Sound, was found dead in his room in the St. James Hotel, Toronto, a fortnight ago. He was on his way to Elmira, N.Y., where he was to take a position in the company's business at that point. A good deal of mystery surrounds the unfortunate affair. Whyte was highly respected by his employers and had been with them for some years. The most plausible theory points to suicide, as a 32-calibre revolver

Butters & Peters, at Ludington, are buying hardwood logs at the rate of 100,000 to 150,000 feet a week. They mostly come from farmers' cuttings.

An increasing quantity of hardwood is being cut in Muskegon territory from year to year. Last season Munroe & Brinen floated down the Muskegon river 1,000,000 feet of ash which brought a good return.

The new mill of the South End Lumber Company is almost completed. It is said that the company has contracted with Fisher & Turner to cut 350,000,000 feet of Canada logs at the rate of 30,000,000 feet annually.

Thompson Smith's Sons, at Duncan City, have closed a deal for 70,000,000 feet of Canadian pine on the Massasauga river about 25 miles north of Thessalon. This firm owns 200,000,000 feet of pine in the Georgian Bay district.

F. W. Reid & Co., of Eagle mills, are going to ship to the World's Fair their prize load of logs, which with the team, teamster and loaders will be on exhibition during the fair. It consists of 28 16-foot logs, scaling something over 28,000.

Richard Nilson wants the A. W. Wright Company, of Bay City, to pay him \$15,000. He was in the employ of the company in 1891, and was struck by the breaking of a chain, inflicting injuries which he deems worth the sum asked. The company will let the courts fix the measure of damages.

The Arthur Hill Company, which is putting in 20,000,000 feet of logs in upper Michigan, will clean up lumbering there another year, unless further timber purchases should be made. The company owns 250,000,000 feet in the Georgian Bay district, and a syndicate, in which Mr. Hill is one of the heavies concerned, purchased last season 500,000,000 feet in the Ottawa district, that will be manufactured in Canada for the eastern market.

C. K. Eddy & Sons have purchased timber berth 107, on the Spanish river, Ont., including a camp outfit and 5,000,000 feet of logs on skids. The consideration is reported at \$100,000. The berth is estimated to cut 30,000,000 feet and there will be cut off this winter 8,000,000 feet. All of this stock will come to Eddy & Sons' mill at Saginaw. They own a tract of 400,000,000 feet in addition to the last purchase, on Georgian Bay waters.

It is believed that the Spanish River Boom Company, which recently met in Toronto and elected officers, has perfected arrangements for the securing of and early supply of logs for the Michigan mills. As you know the company is composed almost entirely of American lumbermen. E. T. Carrington, the newly elected president of the Boom Company has been secretary and manager of the Rifle River Boom Company ever since its organization, about thirty years ago, and has thereby had sole control; hence he is specially fitted for the position to which he has been elected.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 25, 1893.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Callaghan, of the Rathbun Co., Deseronto, Ont., has been visiting the lumbering camps north of Minden, Ont.

Jean Baptiste, of Three Rivers, Que., head of the large lumber firm founded by his father, the late George Baptiste, a pioneer of St. Maurice district, is dead.

A. H. Hemming, artist, is on a visit to the lumber camps of the Georgian Bay and Ottawa for the purpose of writing up and illustrating life in the shanties for *Harpers' Weekly*.

As certain as the year comes round the LUMBERMAN receives an annual call from Mr. J. D. Barr, of Medonte, Ont. Mr. Barr is one of ye lumbermen, who not only knows how to run a sawmill, but is the possessor of a head for invention, that may some day enable him to rank with the Stephensons, the Howes and others of the world's great inventors. He is busy at present on a piece of invention that he believes will have an important bearing on the running of the modern sawmill.

Of the several American lumber firms operating extensively in Canada, Merrill & Ring, of Saginaw, Mich., are among the largest. This concern, or the members of it, cover a good deal of territory. Thomas Merrill, the head of the concern, has been a resident of Saginaw for thirty years, and is one of the most successful operators in the business. His son, T. D. Merrill, was born within hearing of the circular saw, as was Mr. Ring. They have a considerable interest in lumber in Duluth. Besides, they operate a planing mill and yard at Toledo, where they will probably handle 20,000,000 feet or more of lumber the present year. The firm of Merrill, Ring & Fordney own 300,000,000 feet of pine on Georgian Bay and a mill there of 12,000,000 capacity, the stock of which goes to Toledo, and it is understood they will erect another mill in the same district. On the American side the Merrills own an interest with A. P. Bliss in about 1,600,000,000 feet of timber on the Pacific coast.

was found near where the lifeless body was found. No reason can be given for the rash act. He leaves a wife and child. Confirming the suicide theory in his pocket was found a gold watch and inside the watch was a note which said that it was to be given to little Davie, his son, when he grew up. A man named Ostrom who was last seen in his room cannot be found.

—In the case of Eddy vs. Spratt Judge Melhiot, of Aylmer, has given a decision in favor of the defendant. The dispute was in regard to certain land in the township of Earley, covered with valuable timber. Eddy claimed that section which gave to him the more valuable timber and put a number of men on the property to cut the timber. Spratt had Eddy's men driven off by force, wherefore Eddy sued for injunction to stop the use of force and permit a peaceable acquisition of the timber with the result now noted.

QUEBEC.

—Mr. Charette, of Charette & Melanger, sawmill operators of Point au Chene, has transferred his interest in the mill to Mr. Alcide Lafortune, of Gatineau Point village, who will take an active working part in the business.

—There is an agitation in the lower St. Lawrence for further shipping facilities at Rimouski. The following figures will show the amount of business done by the several lumber firms in the Rimouski district, and along that portion of the Intercolonial railway during the past year: Messrs. Price & Co. handled 123,000 logs or 375,000 deals at Metis, 100,000 logs or 300,000 deals at Amqui, and 35,000 logs or 105,000 deals at Bic. Besides this, King Bros. & Co. handled 75,000 logs, or 225,000 deals at Cedarhill, while Shell, McPherson & Co. had 40,000 or 120,000 deals at Sayabec, making 1,125,000 deals to be shipped at the port of Rimouski.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

—The liabilities of McKelvie & Dillingham, lumber, Wawanesa, Man., are \$3,600 with assets about equal. They commenced business in July, 1890, with a cash capital of \$1,000. A letter states that the stringency of the money market and the difficulty in collecting accounts precipitated matters.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

—A good business is being done by A. McMullen at Folly Lake, N.S. Two camps are at work and the crews of men are yarding about 300 logs per day. At another part four crews are logging. The deals are all sluiced to Acadia Mines. McMullen is after five million feet of lumber this year.

—The shingle business in Restigouche county, N.B., is becoming a great industry. There are about 60 machines now in operation and the number is steadily increasing. In winter many portable mills are operated at points not many miles from the railway and the product is hauled to railway crossings or stations. The whole product goes to the United States.

LUMBER DECISION IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

FAIRCHILD v. FERGUSON.—R., manager of an unincorporated lumbering company, gave a promissory note for logs purchased by him as such manager, commencing "Sixty days after date we promise to pay," etc., and signed it "R., manager O. L. Co." An action on this note against the individual members of the company was defended on the ground that it was the personal note of R., that the words "manager," etc., were merely descriptive of R.'s occupation, and that the defendants were not liable. Held, by the Supreme Court of Canada, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, that as the evidence showed that when the note was given both R. and the creditor intended it to be the note of the company, and that R. as manager was competent to make a note on which the members of the company would be liable, and as the form of the note was sufficient for that purpose, the defence set up could not prevail and the plaintiffs in the action were entitled to recover.

KIND WORDS FOR THE "LUMBERMAN."

IT is not sufficient with many subscribers that they remit, promptly, their subscriptions to the CANADA LUMBERMAN, but from them come, at the same time, words of encouragement that are a stimulus to publisher and editor to fresh effort and energy in the future.

J. Beddard, Richmond, Que.: One dollar for the LUMBERMAN is far too cheap for the good information we get from it.

Jno. Dowling, Brantford, Ont.: The CANADA LUMBERMAN is to me a very valuable journal.

John Milne & Son, Huntsville, Ont.: We like your paper well.

P. B. Lantz, New Ross, N.S.: Your paper is all that is required in news on lumbering business.

MacPherson & Schell, Alexandria, Ont.: We have pleasure in congratulating you upon your success in keeping the LUMBERMAN in front of the army of lumber journals.

TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN, February 28, 1893.

THE GENERAL SURVEY.

NO good reason exists for supposing that general expectations of an increased and improving lumber trade in Canada during 1893 will not be realized.

The foreign outlook is less hopeful though the reference under this head to the circular of a Glasgow lumber firm would seem to indicate a better demand for Canadian lumber, at least in that part of the United Kingdom.

Trade in Ontario is likely to be fairly active the coming season, commercial reports giving grounds for believing that the general commerce of the province is improving.

It may be expected that British Columbia trade will be enlarged in 1893. Our correspondent at New Westminster reports a large order for B.C. lumber from Australia which is a cheering rift in the cloud that has overhung Australia commercially for two years past.

Quebec and the Maritime Provinces will, we have reason to hope, improve on their trade of the past few years.

HARDWOODS.

The hardwood market in Canada manifests considerable activity. The mills working largely on hardwoods are kept busy and satisfactory sales are being made.

UNITED STATES.

Enquiry in the lumber trade concerns the near future rather than to-day. Spring is approaching rapidly, despite a continued abundance of snow, and plans are being laid for the trade of the coming season.

increase. Extra interest is felt in the yellow pine trade and in some points is coming into competition with white pine.

FOREIGN.

The English markets, in the opinion of Denny, Mott and Dickson, of London, Eng., in their wood market report of February, "show no signs of emerging from the consistent dullness of last year, although the customary arranging of spring and summer import contracts has lent some relief to the general monotony.

TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO, February 28, 1893.

Table with columns for CAR OR CARGO LOTS and various lumber types like 1 1/4 in. cut up and better, 1x10 and 12 dressing and better, etc.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns for MILL CULL BOARDS AND SCANTLING, SHIPPING CULL BOARDS, and various lumber types like 1 1/2 in. flooring, dressed, etc.

HARDWOODS PER M. FEET B.M.

Table listing prices for Birch, Maple, Cherry, Ash, white, Elm, soft, Elm, rock, Oak, white, etc.

OTTAWA, ONT.

OTTAWA, February 28, 1893.

Table listing prices for Pine, good shingles, Pine, good strips, Pine, good shingles, etc.

QUEBEC, QUE.

QUEBEC, February 28, 1893.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Table listing prices for inferior and ordinary according to average, quality etc., measured off, etc.

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Table listing prices for measured off, according to average and quality, etc.

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

Table listing prices for by the dram, according to average and quality, etc.

ASH.

Table listing prices for 14 inches and up, according to average and quality, etc.

BIRCH.

Table listing prices for 16 inch average, according to average and quality, etc.

TAMARAC.

Table listing prices for square, according to size and quality, etc.

STAVES.

Table listing prices for Merchantable Pipe, according to qual. and spec'n—nominal, etc.

DEALS.

Table listing prices for Bright, according to mill specification, etc.

BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 28.—There is some difficulty in getting at the true condition of the spruce market owing to the conflicting nature of reports coming from loggers and mill.

KASKASKA PINE—CARGO OR CAR LOAD.

Table listing prices for Ordinary planed boards, Coarse No. 5, etc.

WESTERN PINE—BY CAR LOAD.

Table listing prices for Uppers, 1 in., 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in., etc.

SPRUCE—BY CARGO.

Table listing prices for Scantling and plank, random cargoes, etc.

LATH.

Table listing prices for Spruce by cargo, Eastern sawed cedar, etc.

SHINGLES.

Table listing prices for Eastern shaved sawed cedar, 1st quality, etc.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Cold weather is retarding trade to some extent. The general outlook, however, is encouraging.

WHITE PINE.

Table listing prices for Three uppers, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch, etc.

SHINGLES.

Table listing prices for 1 in siding, cutting up, etc.

1X12 INCH.

Table listing prices for 12 and 16 feet, mill run, etc.

1X10 INCH.

Table listing prices for 12 and 13 feet, mill run, etc.

1X8 INCH.

Table listing prices for 12 and 13 feet, No. 1 culls, etc.

1X6 INCH.

Table listing prices for 6, 7 or 8, mill run, mill cull out, etc.

Table with columns for lumber types (XXX, Clear butts, etc.), sizes (18 in. pine, etc.), and prices (3 70, 3 90, etc.).

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The continued cold weather is having a hurtful effect on the lumber trade as there is no possibility of outside work being carried on; while transportation is naturally impeded.

Table with columns for lumber types (Uppers, Selects, Fine common, etc.), sizes (1 1/2, 2, etc.), and prices (\$4 00, \$5 00, etc.).

Table with columns for lumber types (12 in. XXX, 18 in. XX, etc.), sizes, and prices (3 75, 2 75, etc.).

ALBANY, N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 28.—Little business is doing at this point just now for the reason that the lumber trade believe that a waiting policy is the paying policy.

Table with columns for lumber types (Uppers, Selects, Pickings, etc.), sizes (1 1/2, 2, etc.), and prices (\$5 50, \$6 00, etc.).

SAGINAW, MICH.

SAGINAW, MICH., Feb. 28.—Speaking in general terms there is no large amount of activity in the lumber market. An impression is strong in well informed circles that a further increase in prices is near by.

Table with columns for lumber types (Uppers, Selects, Pickings, etc.), sizes (1 1/2, 2, etc.), and prices (45 00, 46 00, etc.).

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—As we commence to approach spring it is becoming quite plain that stocks of many grades of lumber are scarce and dealers will have to do some humping to keep up stock sufficient to meet every call.

and enquiries indicate that the supply is lighter than had been supposed. Box boards have run low, and renewed stocks are now being sought by dealers.

Table with columns for lumber types (Uppers, Selects, Fine common, etc.), sizes (1 in., 1 1/2, etc.), and prices (\$44 00, \$46 00, etc.).

LUMBER CASUALTIES.

—George Hamlin, a Frenchman, working on the Magnifici, Que., was killed by a falling tree. —Jas. Presley has received injuries of the right hand by it coming in contact with the saw at the mill at Kintore, N.S.

—Wm. Ziegler, of Grey, Ont., was struck in the face while loading logs, receiving a severe gash in the upper lip and loosening a number of his teeth. —John Cronkwright, an employee in the cedar mill, Deseronto, Ont., was struck on the forehead by the hammer of the pile-driver, inflicting an ugly gash.

—Andrew Ferrigo met with an accident when at work in Sellies Bros' shanty at Round Lake, Ont. His axe striking a branch glanced off and gave him a bad cut on his left foot. —W. B. Smith, of Comber, Ont., met with a bad accident when loading logs in the woods. The cant-hook slipped, causing a very heavy log to roll on him, jamming him between it and the other logs.

—Thomas Wiggins, a farmer, met with a fatal accident at Hain's sawmill, Markdale, Ont., by coming in contact with an edging saw which was in motion, but not just then being used. The saw caught him at the ankle going lengthwise up into the body and almost through to the shoulder.

Whitechurch, Ont. James Sharp and Hector McKay were engaged in taking down a tree, which, in falling, came in contact with another one, and the result was that the first tree broke in the middle and the top part fell back over the stump beside which the two axemen were standing.

THE BANK AGAIN WINS.

The Privy Council has allowed the appeal of Bryant, Powis & Bryant v. La Banque du Peuple and dismissed the appeal of Bryant, Powis & Bryant v. the Quebec Bank. The case is one in which the Quebec Bank proceeded against Bryant, Powis & Bryant, a large timber firm of London, Eng., for paper discounted, for which the firm disputed its liability.

TRADE NOTES.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., of Toronto, are sending to their customers a calendar of 1893 in the shape of a Maltese Cross, and printed in silver and black, silver and wine color, silver and red, each producing a very handsome effect.

The Cant Bros. Co., of Galt, have just brought out a panel-raising machine which will work panels on one or both sides at one operation. The machine is simple in its design and substantial in its framing.

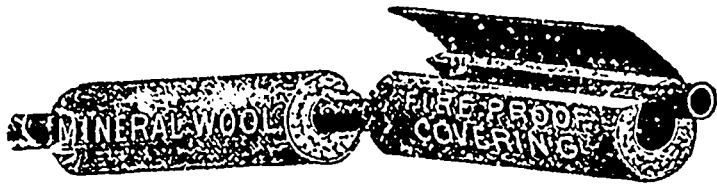
The Hastings Shingle Company, whose advertisement appears in this month's LUMBERMAN, is one of the new mills recently built on the Coast. The specialty is shingles, and the equipment of the mill is well adapted for the manufacture of a good quality of shingles.

The hand mill grows in popularity among lumbermen. The upward jump timber limits have taken this last season makes it imperative that stocks should be cut in the most economical manner.

—D. Cooper, a foreman of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. at Manitoulin Island, Ont., has died from blood poisoning, the sequel to a number of boils with which he had been afflicted. —Andrew Perrigo met with an accident when at work in Sellies Bros' shanty at Round Lake, Ont.

COMING SALES.

The mill property of A. McDonald, Point St. Charles, near Peterboro, Ont., is offered for sale by the owners. Also certain limits and logs. Timber limits, mills and water privilege situate in the vicinity of Lakefield, are to be sold by public auction at the Snowden House, Peterboro, on Wednesday, March 15.



MINERAL WOOL STEAM PIPE AND BOILER COVERING

Saves enough fuel to pay for itself in one season.

Is Fire-proof, Frost-proof, Vermin-proof and Indestructible

CANADIAN MINERAL WOOL CO., LTD.. # 122 BAY ST., TORONTO

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion.

WE WANT ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS. Will pay cash. ROBERT THOMSON & CO., 104 Bay Street, Toronto.

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

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

WANTED BY YOUNG MAN SITUATION as bookkeeper, cashier or correspondent, rapid worker, energetic, and thoroughly reliable and experienced; competent to take charge of manufacturer's office. Address: "Accountant," care CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

ABOUT A MILLION FEET OF LOGS (AT mill suitable for bill stuff, etc. Mill can be leased to cut them. Address "Lumberman," care CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

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, also common. Furthermore, Ash and Oak squares from one and-a-half to four inches thick. Red Birch Lumber, 1 and 2, all thickness; also Red Birch Squares 4x4 and 6x6, ten feet and over long. Address all particulars as to dryness, quality, quantity on hand and price, to P.O. Box 2144, New York, N.Y.

TO EASTERN STATES LUMBERMEN.

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

TO LET

LARGE PLANING MILL, WITH SHOP, MACHINERY, kilns, etc., in full running order, corner Niagara and Teasdale streets, formerly occupied by Gull, Anderson & Co. Mills 6x10; two-story shop 70x275; kilns 20x105. Power supplied. Railway sidings into premises. Apply N. V. KUHLMAN, 107 Niagara St., Toronto.

Notice of Sale

TIMBER LIMITS

THE FOLLOWING TIMBER LIMITS ON Georgian Bay waters will be sold by public auction at Toronto on

Thursday, April 27th, 1893

The exact hour and place will be announced later on.

PARCEL NO. 1. Berth No. 10 in the Township of Patterson, on Lake Nipissing, near head of French River, 2 1/2 square miles, more or less.

PARCEL NO. 2. Berth No. 12 (sale of 22nd Oct.), 15-0, Township of Dowling, on Vermilion River, known also as No. 12 on map of 10th July, 1871, 2 1/2 square miles, more or less.

PARCEL NO. 3. Berth No. 11 (sale of 22nd Oct.), 15-0, Township of French River, known also as No. 11 on map of 10th July, 1871, 2 1/2 square miles, more or less.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale. For other information apply to

ALEXANDER FRASER, Westmeath, Ont.

MACHINERY

FOLLOWING LIST OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND Boilers, Engines and General Machinery for sale by The Canada Machinery and Supply Co., Brantford, Ont., dealers in new and second-hand machinery and supplies:-

ONE BOILER, TO BRICK IN, 44 IN. DIA. x 11 ft. 7 in. long, 41 3/4 in. tubes, in first-class order.

ONE BOILER, TO BRICK IN, 44 IN. DIA. x 11 ft. 8 in. long, 38 3/4 in. tubes, in first-class shape.

THREE 25 H.P. PORTABLE LOCO. FIRE BOX boilers, in good order.

ONE 20 H.P. RETURN TUBULAR BOILER, to brick in.

TWO 6 H.P. FIRE BOX BOILERS FOR cheese factories.

ONE 12 x 16 SLIDE-VALVE ENGINE, BECKETT'S MAKE.

TWO 24 x 12 SLIDE-VALVE ENGINES, Goldie & McCulloch and Morrison make.

ONE 6 1/2 x 9 SLIDE-VALVE ENGINE, COPP Bros. & Barry make.

TWO 3 1/2 x 9 SLIDE-VALVE ENGINES, BECKETT'S MAKE.

ONE 6 H.P. ENGINE, UPRIGHT, with 8 H.P. boiler combined on one cast iron base.

ONE 15 H.P. ENGINE, English make.

ONE 14 H.P. LEONARD MAKE ENGINE, nearly new.

ONE 12 H.P. HORIZONTAL PORTABLE ENGINE and boiler on skids; Ames & Co., makers, Oswego, N.Y.

MACHINERY:-

ONE 24-INCH MCGREGOR, GOURLAY & CO. make heavy surface planer, almost new.

TWO 24-INCH CANT, GOURLAY & CO. MAKE light surface planers, in good order.

ONE GOLDIE & McCULLOCH THREE-SIDE moulder.

ONE ONE-SIDE MOULDER.

TWO 14-INCH WHEELS BAND SAWING machines.

ONE ALMOST NEW VERTICAL SPINDLE boring machine, McGregor, Gourlay and Co's make.

ONE ALMOST NEW IRON TOP JIG SAW, Cowan and Co., makers.

ONE GOOD SHAPER.

SIX GOOD SAW TABLES.

ONE NEARLY NEW GOLDIE & McCULLOCH tenoner, with double copes.

ONE WOOD FRAME TENONER IN GOOD shape.

TWO UPRIGHT SWING SHINGLE OR heading machines, with jointers.

ONE ALMOST NEW GENUINE "BAILEY" gauge or handle lathe, with countershaft.

ONE ALMOST NEW SPINNING LATHE FOR making spun metal work, with countershaft.

FOUR DOWELL MACHINES.

ONE 20-INCH WATEROUS CHOPPER COMPLETE with double elevators, equal to new.

FULL PARTICULARS CHEERFULLY GIVEN upon enquiry at the Canada Machinery and Supply Co., Brantford, Ont.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 16 x 12 square bed slide-valve engine, shaft 6 1/2 x 10 ft., fly wheel 102 in. diameter, 8 x 6 rim, iron pulley 108 x 24.

One pair of engines, right and left, 16 x 20, can be used separately or together, with two large pulleys and fly wheel and one timing shaft.

Three boilers 48 x 24 with large domes, full fronts and all fittings, fixtures and stack.

One 65 x 24 boiler, comparatively new, has been in use less than a year, and several portable engines from 12 to 20 horse power.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA

Rochester Bros. COMMISSION AGENTS

Limits bought and sold on commission. Limits traveled and carefully prepared. Estimates given.

Some first class berths on the North Shore of Lake Huron and on the Upper Ottawa now in our hands for sale.

Communications confidential. References given.

36 Rochester St. Ottawa

SAW MILL AND TIMBER LIMITS For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE this Mill Property, situated in the town of Peterboro, known as the Point St. Charles saw mill, together with piling grounds, pond, booms, chains, anchors, ropes, horses, harness, wagon, sleigh, shanty and driving outfit. Also the Galway limits and about 15,000 pieces of logs on Novey's Creek and Swamp Lake, composed of pine, cedar and hemlock. For all information apply to

A. McDONALD, Point St. Charles, Peterboro, Ont.

Sale of CANADA PINE TIMBER LIMITS

ON THE NORTH AND EAST SHORES OF LAKE HURON.

THE undermentioned Timber Berths and Mill Property will be offered for sale separately, at Public Auction, in the City of Toronto, Canada, on

Tuesday, 25th day of April, 1893

viz.: Berths Nos. 10 (sale of 1885) 69, 87, 136, 137 and 174 (the Township of Montgomery), containing in all 247 square miles of Pine Timber Limits in the District of Algoma, which have not been cut upon; and parts of the Townships of Gibson, Wood and Medora, containing 77 square miles of Timber Limits in the District of Muskoka, which have been cut over in parts; and the Saw Mill property situated on the Georgian Bay, at the mouth of the Muskoka River.

And also (by arrangement with the Collins Inlet Lumber Company) the two following Timber Berths, viz.: Township of Goschen, and Berth No. 59 in the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing, containing in all 72 square miles.

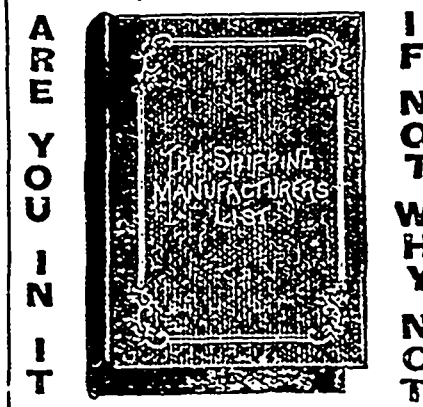
All the above Timber Berths water to the Georgian Bay.

Maps and full particulars of each of the above properties may be had on application to

THE MUSKOKA MILL & LUMBER COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.

24th February, 1893.

Manufacturers' Purse A FREE-FOR-ALL RACE. NO ENTRANCE FEE.



OVER 15,000 ARTICLES

are now entered in the SHIPPING MANUFACTURERS' LIST. Less than 60 days remain now to enter any article not reported. We do not put your photo on the front cover, but we do tell the world what is manufactured in Canada and LOCATE the manufacturers. Address

THE SHIPPING MANUFACTURERS' LIST, 34 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

J. D. SHIER MANUFACTURER OF Lumber, Lath & Shingles BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.

WANTED FOR CASH.

ASH AND SOFT ELM DIMENSION STOCK cut to exact sizes. Apply for specification, prices, etc., to

P.O. Box 2144,

NEW YORK.

THOS. McGRACKEN

(Member Toronto Stock Exchange) BROKER & FINANCIAL AGENT DEALS SPECIALLY IN TIMBER LIMITS No. 2 Victoria Street, Telephone No. 418. TORONTO, ONT.

J. J. TURNER Sail, Tent and Awning Maker

251 George St. and 154 King St. PETERBOROUGH Canoe, Yacht and Boat Sails made to order. Perfect Fits Guaranteed. Every description of Lumbermen's Supplies and Waterproof Clothing.

WILLIAM FOSTER Lumber and Commission Merchant

RECEIVER AND FORWARDER OF LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES ... CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ... OWEN SOUND, ONT.

G. W. BURNS, SR. LAND LOOKER AND TIMBER VALUATOR

Limits looked after at Reasonable Rates. SOUTH RIVER, ONT.

PATENTS CAVEATS and TRADE MARKS

Obtained in Canada. UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENTS A SPECIALTY. Engineering Drawings Furnished. W. J. GRAHAM, 71 Yonge St. Toronto

... 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.

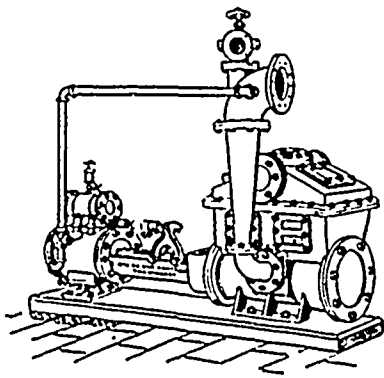
The last two named are reached by the Company line of Steamships across Lake Michigan. The line thus formed is a short and direct route from

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.



OUR INDEPENDENT CONDENSER

A Good Independent CONDENSER

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

DON'T DELAY, BUT WRITE US PROMPTLY

NORTHEY MFG. CO., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS . . .

TORONTO, ONT.

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
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Bronson & Weston Lumber Co.	2 Sawmill, White and Red Pine, Wholesale	Water, Gang and Band, 4500
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	OTTAWA LUMBER CO.	Lumber, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Wholesale	
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Perley & Pattee	Saw and Lath Mill, Pine, Wholesale	Wat., Gang and Band, Saw 4000, Lath 700
Parry Sound, Ont.	Utterton	Conger Lumber Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Parry Sound, Ont.	Parry Sound	Parry Sound Lumber Co.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills, Pine, Wholesale	Water, Gang, Circular, Saw 900, Shingles 700, Lath 700
Muskoka Mills, Ont.	Penetanguishene	Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co., Head Office, Arcade, 74 King st. w., Toronto	W. Pine Lumber, Lath and Bill Stuff, all lengths	2 Mills, Water, 1 Band, 2 Gangs and 3 Circulars
Alexandria, Ont.	Alexandria	McPherson, Schell & Co.	Cheese Box Factory, Pine, Spruce, Cedar	
Almonte, Ont.	Almonte	Calwell, A. & Son	Sawmill, Pine, Lumber, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Circular, 3m
Barrie, Ont.	Barrie	Dymont & Mickle	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Cedar, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 40m
Barrow Bay, Ont.	Warton	Barrow Bay Lumber Co., Limited	Saw, Shingle and Heading Mill, Pine, Cedar, Oak, Oak Railway Ties, Paving Blocks	
Blind River, Ont.	Blind River	Blind River Lumber Co.	2 Saw, Sh. and Lath Mills, Pine, Hem., Bl. Birch	Steam, Circular, 16m
Boboygeon, Ont.	Fenelon Falls	Boyd, Mossom & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	Stm., Band, Cir., S. 75m, Sh. 60m
Bracebridge, Ont.	Bracebridge	DOLLAR, JAMES	Lumber, Shingles, Wholesale	
Barrie, Ont.	Barrie	Burton Bros.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Waukegan, Ont.	Waukegan	Georgian Bay Consol'd. Lumber Co. H'd. office arcade 24 King st. w., Toronto	Pine only.	Waukegan mill, stn., 2000; Pt. Severn mill, water, 1200
Catagogic, Ont.	Catagogic	Carwell, Thistle & McKay	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Callander, Ont.	Callander, G.T.R.	John B. Smith & Sons Head Office, Strachan Ave., Toronto	White and Red Pine Lumber, Bill Stuff, Lath and Shingles	Steam, 2 Circular, 80m
Collins Inlet, Ont.	Collins Inlet	Collins Inlet Lumber Co.	Lumber, Pine, Oak, Ash, Birch, Whol. and Ret.	
Comber, Ont.	Comber	Ainslie, J. S. & Bro.	Saw and Stave Mill, Pine, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 6m
Gilmitt, Ont.	Pinkerton	McIntyre, N. & A.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mill, Timber Lands, Hemlock, Pine, Lumber, Hardwoods	Steam, Cir., Saw 14m, Sh. 20m
Hamilton, Ont.	Hamilton	BRADLEY, MORRIS & REID CO.	Lum., Tim., Pine, Hem., Hwds., Whol. and Ret.	
Huntsville, Ont.	Huntsville	Heath, Taft and Turnbull	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 25m
Hamilton, Ont.	Huntsville and Katrine	Thomson, Robert & Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 4m
Keewatin, Ont.	Keewatin	Dick, Banning & Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Water, Band and Circular, 100m
Keewatin, Ont.	Keewatin	Keewatin Lumber & Mfg. Co.	Saw, Lath, Sh. and Pl. Mill, Moving Post, Pine	
Lakefield, Ont.	Lakefield	Lakefield Lumber Mfg. Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Little Current, Ont.	Sudbury	Conlin, T. & J.	Sawmill, Pine, Ash, Birch, Oak	Steam, Circular, 25m
Little Current, Ont.	Sudbury	Howry, J. W. & Sons	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
London, Ont.	London	Gordon, James	Exp. and dlr. in Am. Hwds. made to specification	
Longford Mills, Ont.	Longford	Longford Lumber Co.	Saw and Plan. Mill, Hemlock, Hardwds., Whol.	Steam, Band and Circular, 100m
Mount Forest, Ont.	Mount Forest	Greensides, W. S.	Cherry, White Ash, Hardwoods, Wholesale	
Norman, Ont.	Norman	Cameron & Kennedy	Saw and Plan. Mill, Tim. Lands and Logs, Pine	Steam, Circular, 40m
Norman, Ont.	Norman	Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.	
Loraine, Ont.	Elmwood, G.T.R.	S. B. Wilson & Son	Hardwoods, Shingles, Lath, Handles	Steam, Circular, 20m
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	Campbell, A. H. & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale	
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	F. N. Tennant	Lumber, Wholesale	
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	Donogh & Oliver	Lumber, Wholesale	Com.
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.	2 Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills, White Pine, Whol.	Stm., Cir., Gang and Band, 1400
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	W. N. McEachren & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale	
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	James Tennant & Co.	Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc., Wholesale	Com.
Warton, Ont.	Warton	Miller, B. B.	3 Sawmills, Lumber, Barrel Heads	Steam and Water, Circular, Portable and Stationery, 100
Huckingham, Que.	Huckingham	Ross Bros.	2 Sawmills, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods	Circular, Gang and Band, 1800
Toronto	Toronto	DeLapante & Bowden	Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Whol. and Retail.	
Cookshire, Que.	Cookshire	Cookshire Mill Co.	Saw, Shingle, Planing, Stave and Heading Mill	Steam, Circular and Gang, 60m
Montreal, Que.	Montreal	Dufresse, O. Jr. & Frere	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hwds., Whol.	Steam, Circular and Band, 50m
Montreal, Que.	Montreal	Roberts, Joseph & Fils	Saw and Planing Mills, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Int. Fir, Spruce, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Steam, Circular, 200m
Montreal, Que.	Montreal	SHEARER & BROWN	2 Sawmills, Oak, Ash, Elm, Pine, Hem., Dim.	2 Stm., 2 Wat., Band, Cir., 40m
Moodyville, 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.H.	Canterbury Stn.	James Morrison & Son	Sawmill, Pine, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 32m
Bridgewater, N.S.	Bridgewater	DAVIDSON, E. D. & SONS	2 Saw, Shgl. 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 Gilled

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 Dressed, Finished and Balanced.

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THE CANADIAN PHOTO-ENGRAVING BUREAU

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

HALF-TONE CUTS made direct from photos our specialty.

LINE CUTS for Newspaper and other advertising purposes.

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MOORE & ALEXANDER, Props.

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THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

SHOWS A STEADY GAIN

In Membership
In Premium Receipts
In Interest Receipts

In New Business
In Total Assets and
In Net Surplus

USE SPOONERS HONOR BRIGHT COPPERINE

BEST MACHINERY BOX-METAL EXTANT. CANADIAN MADE & STAMPS THE WORLD. QUALITIES TO DO YOUR WORK. HARDWARES ALL YOURS. COOL BEARINGS. NO HOT BOXES. EASY AS AN OLD SHOE. GENUINE SAFEGUARD FOR ENGINEERS. HIGH CLASS METAL.



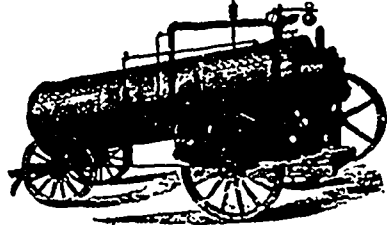
"BUILD TO-DAY THEN, STRONG AND SURE, WITH A FIRM AND SIMPLE BASE." - Longfellow.

DO YOU?
WISH THUS TO BUILD an advertisement in the CONTRACT-RECORD, TORONTO will bring you tenders from the best contractors.

USE SPOONERS BOX-METAL COPPERINE FOR SAW MILLS PLANING MILLS AND HEAVY WORK. MAKE GOOD AS NEW. ALL SELL IT. PERFECTION IN THIS WORLD. PATENTED.

CIRCULAR SAW. HARDWARE STORES.

The MONARCH BOILER (Patented) and HERCULES ENGINE



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

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

Write for circulars.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

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

ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW 6 & 2ND EDITION MACHINERY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE H.W. PETRIE TORONTO, CANADA.



SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK

OVER ONE MILLION SOLD Most complete Book of its kind ever published

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CANADIAN LUMBERMAN'S DIRECTORY

AND INDEX TO THE PLANING MILLS AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES OF CANADA.

As announced in the last issue of the LUMBERMAN, we are now open to receive subscriptions for the above Directory of the lumber trades. No effort is being spared to make this publication thoroughly complete and reliable in every detail, and it is hoped that all LUMBERMAN subscribers will fill in the following subscription blank and return to this office at as early a date as possible.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF

THE LUMBERMAN'S DIRECTORY

AND INDEX TO THE PLANING MILLS AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES OF CANADA.

1893

Please supply.....with.....copies of the above Directory as soon as issued, for which.....agree to pay Two Dollars per copy.

All owners of saw and planing mills, wholesale and retail lumbermen, etc., are earnestly requested to furnish information asked for in following blank and mail same as soon as possible:

Card of Enquiry to Lumbermen.

Manufacturers of lumber, shingles, lath, staves, headings, etc., will please fill in this blank:

Power, style and capacity of mill:

Class of manufacture:

Post Office: Shipping Point:

Dealers in lumber, shingles, lath, etc., will please fill in following blank:

Wholesale or Retail: Class of stock handled:

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Owners of planing mills, sash, door and blind factories, will please fill in following blank:

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(Signed)

.....P.O.
Province.....

Address all communications to

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CANADA LUMBERMAN,
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A new and novel application of a principle centuries old. Step into the nearest blacksmith shop and see it in operation on a small scale.

The Hollow Blast Grate supplies the furnace fire with a blast of hot air sufficient at all times to insure the rapid and perfect combustion of fuel of every sort.

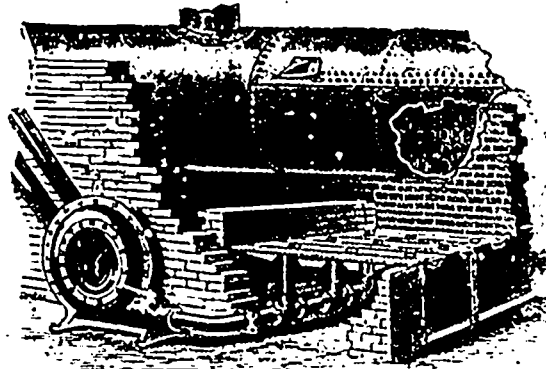
It is the only appliance that steams successfully with green or wet sawdust, tanbark or other refuse and waste.

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Furnace Fitted with Hollow Blast Grates and Apparatus.

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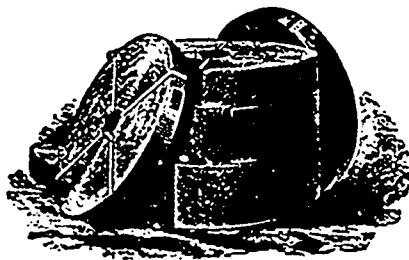
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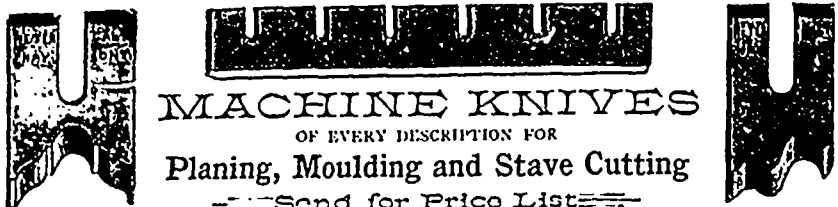
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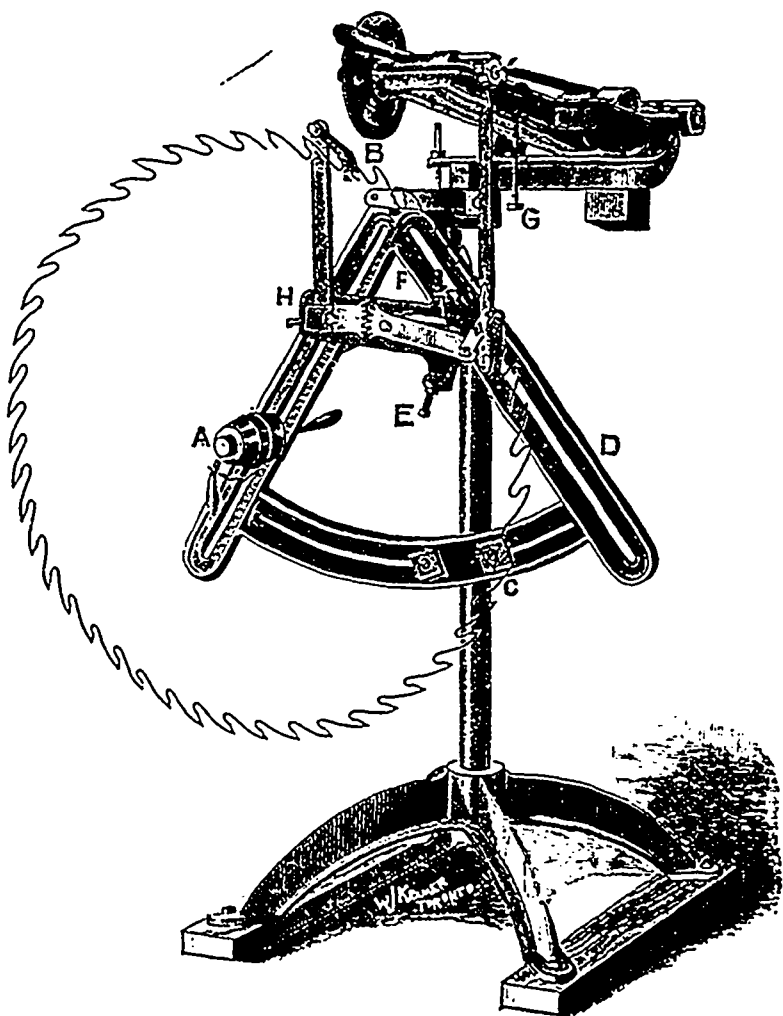
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SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS

Will take saws from 6 inches to 6 feet diameter; sets the saw forward one tooth at a time automatically; sharpens any saw (rip or crosscut) perfectly, giving the teeth any desired pitch or bevel, and making all the teeth exactly alike. Will sharpen 20 teeth in an ordinary mill saw in one minute, or 100 teeth in a shingle saw in four or five minutes. The cut shows outline of mill saw 54-inch diameter.

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Yours truly,

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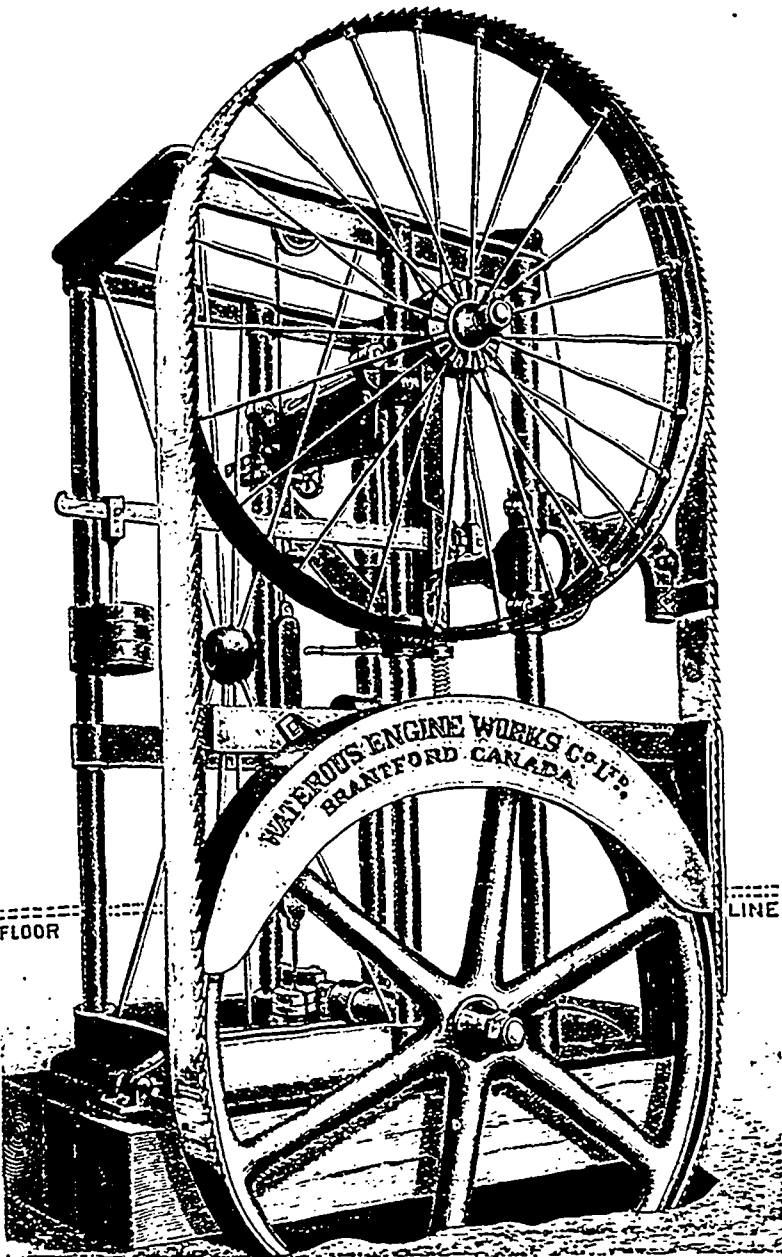
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E ARE WASTING
E WILL WASTE..

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OF PINE..

UNLESS THE BAND
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THE CIRCULAR..

A 14-GAUGE BAND SAW SAVES OUT OF AN 8-GAUGE
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Being instructions to filers on the care of large band saw blades used in the manufacture of lumber.

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

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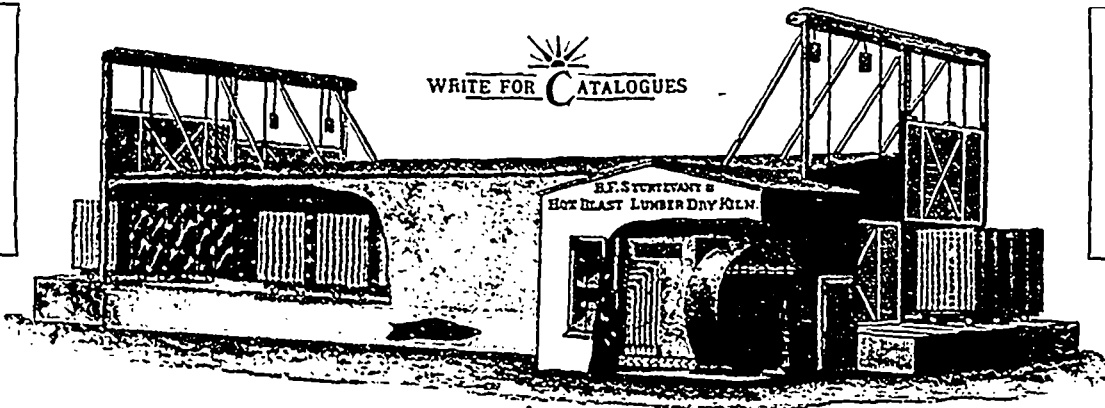
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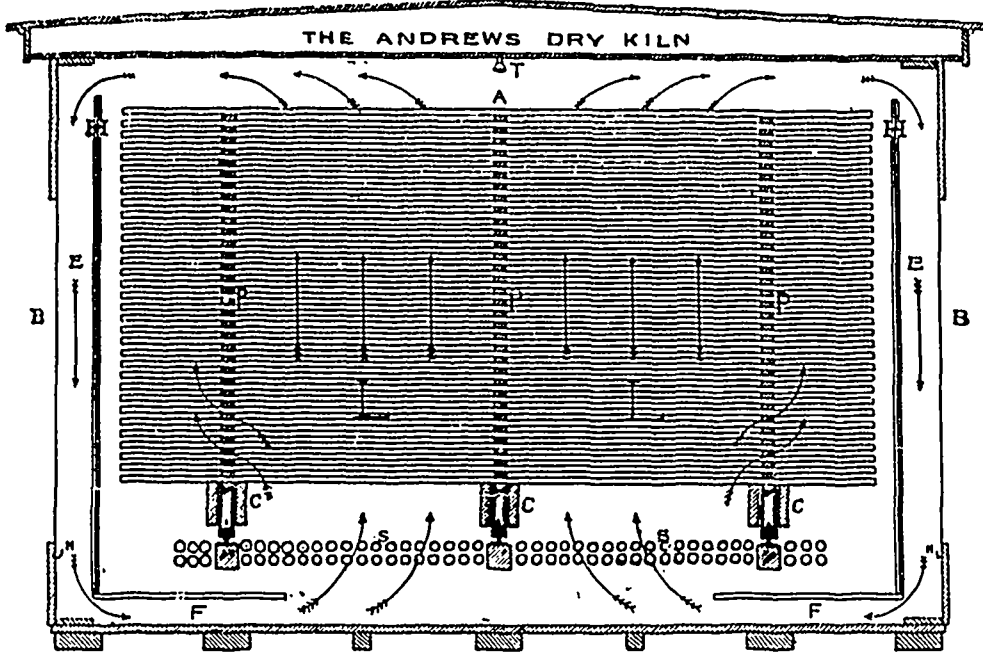
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For Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Staves, etc.



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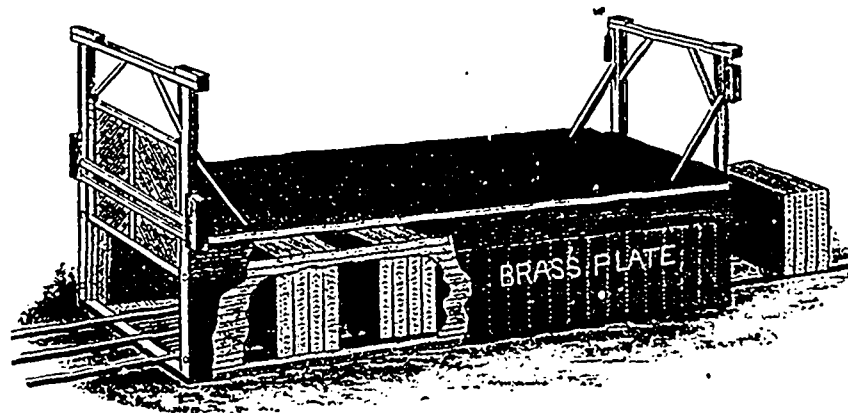
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- NO EXPENSIVE BRICKWORK
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- NO CHECKING OR WARPING
- NO CASE-HARDENING
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"WE PUT GREEN SPRUCE IN DRIPPING WITH WATER, AND IN EIGHTEEN HOURS IT WAS DRYER THAN LUMBER THAT HAD BEEN STUCK UP IN THE YARD ALL SUMMER."

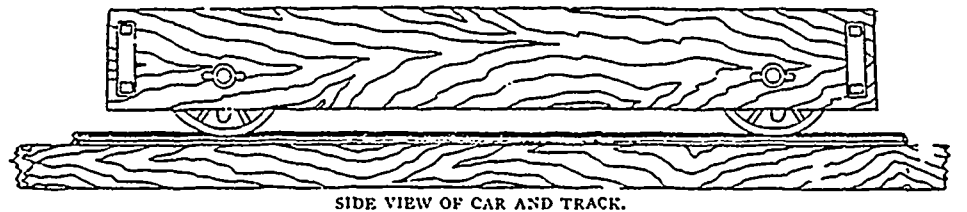
This is the verdict of a Quebec lumber firm, and we can give equal results every time.

The Andrews Lumber Dryer

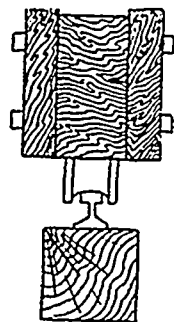
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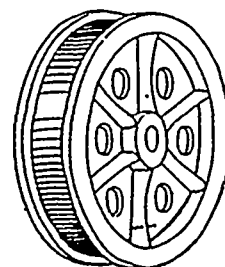
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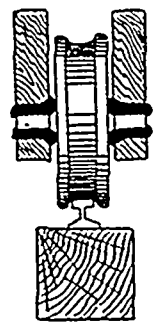
SIDE VIEW OF CAR AND TRACK.



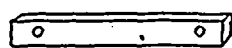
DOUBLE FLANGE WHEEL ON SINGLE TRACK



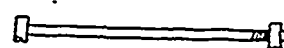
CAR WHEEL, DOUBLE FLANGE



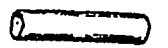
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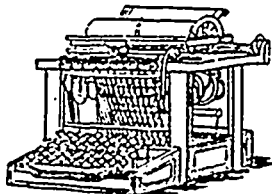
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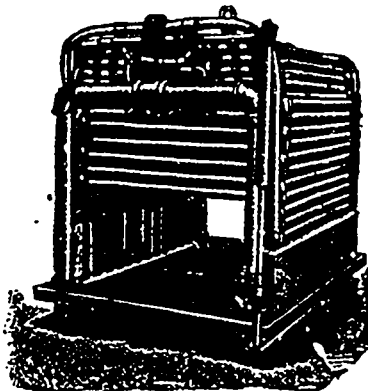
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Wood-working Machinery of all kinds

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