

H. Buck. These mills were incorporated as one concern under the general supervision of Mr. T. W. Buck, of Waubesa, Wis.

Issues of THE LUMBERMAN in the year 1880 contain the advertisements of the Waterous Company, Brantford, Ont., Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Peterboro'; F. E. Dixon Co., leather belting, Toronto; and J. Neill & Sons, saw mill machinery, foot of Esplanade street, Toronto.

In 1880 the principal firms carrying on lumbering operations on the Gatineau were Hamilton Bros., Gilmore & Co., and G. B. Hall & Co. Of these three firms only Gilmour & Co. are doing business to-day.

The annual report of Hon. Mr. Adams, surveyor-general of New Brunswick, for the year 1879 names 175 firms as operating in spruce and pine, of which the largest were Adams & Co., Cushing & Clark, J. S. Farley, A. Gibson, G. C. King, Wm. Muirhead, Geo. McLeod, J. B. Snowball, J. D. Ritchie & Co., Stephenson & McGibbon, P. R. Whit- and John Young.

In the season of 1880 the cut of lumber in the Ottawa valley was as follows: E. B. Eddy, 40,000,000 feet; Cronson & Weston, 37,000,000 feet; Perley & Pattee, 30,000,000; J. R. Booth, 30,000,000; Gilmour & Co., 30,000,000; Sherman, Lord & Co., 25,000,000; Capt. Young, 13,000,000; McLaren & Co., 15,000,000; McLemmon & Co., 10,000,000.

J. Bell Forsyth & Co.'s wood circular for 1880 gives the following list of timber coves at Quebec, together with the names of the owners: Jacques Cartier Mills—J. L. Sewell, Alexandria—J. Bell Forsyth & Co. Cap Rouge—P. & W. Comy. Dalhousie—Forsyth & Dalkin. Victoria—M. Rockett. Ring's End—E. H. Jackson.

Moore; Hugh Sutherland; Stephen H. Fowler; Dick & Banning; Patrick Kelly; and Pratt & Smith, few of whom are now connected with lumbering operations.

The Quebec government, in December, 1880, put in effect new timber regulations, reducing the fee charged on each transfer of timber limits from \$4 to \$1 per mile, and increasing the stumpage dues on pine saw logs from 15 cents to 26 cents on large logs and from 10 cents to 12½ cents on small logs. The lumbermen, in a body, objected to the increase in dues, and pointed out that in Ontario the dues were 75 cents per thousand, while the new tariff in Quebec would be equal to about \$1.50. No immediate action, however, was taken by the government.

In the CANADA LUMBERMAN of April 15th, 1881, the formation of a lumbermen's association in Ontario was advocated.

A description of the process of making pulp from wood appears in THE LUMBERMAN of May 16th, 1881. This issue also contains an account of the sale of the Cook & Wadwell timber limits on the Chippewa river. Mr. I. B. Tackaberry was the auctioneer. Sixty-eight square miles were sold to S. S. Cook for \$88,400, or \$1,300 per square mile, fifty miles to Gilmour & Co. for \$40,000, another fifty miles to same parties for \$32,500, and thirty-eight miles to E. B. Eddy for \$6,460.

Theodore W. Buck, manager of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co.'s business at Waubesa, Severn River, and Magnetawan, died in May, 1881. He was succeeded by G. S. Peckham.

A company is about to be organized to utilize the saw-dust produced by the different saw mills throughout the province of Nova Scotia by turning it into pulp, out of

Wm. Quinn, Supervisor of Cutlers at Quebec, died early in August, 1881.

A large sale of timber limits in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts was held by the Ontario government on December 6, 1881, under the direction of Hon. Mr. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands. The auctioneer was C. D. Cowper, of the Crown Lands Department. The limits aggregated 1,411 square miles, of which 1,281 miles were sold for a total of \$717,176, or an average of \$560 per square mile. The highest price paid was \$2,500 per mile for berth 2 in the township of McConkey, by J. M. Masten. Among the purchasers were I. G. Blackstock, Cook Bros., Messum Boyd, A. Hill, McArthur Bros., H. H. Cook, T. Murray, M.P.P., R. Thompson, J. R. Booth, T. Mackay, J. L. Burton, M. Brennan, R. Gaffrey, and D. Moore.

We learn that C. H. Edwards, lumber dealer, has been shipping several car loads of dressed lumber from Toronto to Winnipeg. April 1, 1882.

Rose & Co., of Quebec, are shipping board timber from Michigan to St. Ignace, Que., the ultimate point of destination being the European market. It is said that they will ship about \$1,000,000 worth of board timber this season. May 1, 1882.

The Lumberman's Gazette, of Bay City, Mich., in June, 1882, comments on the rapid exhaustion of the Michigan pine timber and refers to the possibility of obtaining a supply for the mills from the Georgian Bay district. This, it states, could only be accomplished by water transportation and the adoption of some method by which the logs could be towed in large rafts.

Thos. Moore, in THE LUMBERMAN of July 1, 1882, advocates the building of pole roads for lumbering operations instead of iron tramways. He estimated that a good pole road could be built for \$120 per mile, and planked with slabs and covered with saw-dust for \$50 additional.

A noteworthy feature of Chicago trade is the shipment of 75 cars of lumber to Manitoba. Mr. Getchell, of Getchell, Armour & Co., is entitled to the credit of working up this trade. The lumber forwarded was all dry stuff.—August 1, 1882.

On September 20th, 1882, a meeting of prominent men was held in the city of Montreal for the purpose of considering the formation of a Canadian association for the promulgation and protection of forests. The speakers included James Little, convener of the meeting, Hon. Mr. Joly, Hon. Mr. Lynch, Dr. H. Howard, Hon. Mr. Perrault, Hon. J. K. Ward, Henry Lyman, Dr. Alloway and W. Drysdale. It was decided to organize "The Canadian Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec," a committee for the purpose being appointed.

An account is given in October, 1883, of a large raft of logs which was taken from St. John, N.B., to New York. The raft was 1,200 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, and comprised 11 sections, each of which contained 500 logs. The distance which they were towed was 650 miles. Severe weather was encountered and a vessel was sent to the rescue of the supposed lost raft. The arrival of the raft in New York occasioned great interest among shippers, it being the first undertaking of the kind attempted.

Hon. James Skead, a pioneer and prominent lumberman of the Ottawa valley, died in July, 1884. He was a director of the Ottawa Association of Lumber Manufacturers and of the Madawaska River Improvement Company.

On July 1st, 1881, an International Forestry Exhibition was opened at Edinburgh, Scotland. The late Edward Jack represented the New Brunswick government and the New Brunswick Land & Lumber Company, and made an exhibit of pine, spruce and hardwoods.

James Connec has purchased the mill and lumber business of Thos. Marks at Fort William. It is rumored that he is also about to secure the mill of the Algoma Lumber Company, situated on the Kaministiquia. July, 1885.

In August, 1885, Hon. Mr. Costigan introduced a bill in the Dominion parliament to amend the act relating to the culling of timber in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

McBeth Bros & Co., of Craighurst, Ont., have purchased an extensive timber limit in the vicinity of Huntsville, and intend taking out board timber for the Quebec market.—September, 1885.

At the annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress, September, 1885, Hon. H. G. Joly, ex-premier of Quebec, was elected vice-president.

The Ontario government held an auction sale of timber limits on December 15th, 1887, at which \$1,312,712.50 were realized. The buyers included Wm. Murray, Pembroke, T. H. McFar, Pembroke, Albert Pack, Osceola, Mich.; Jos. Riopelle, Ottawa; Wm. Fraser, Westmeath; A. Barnett, Renfrew; Callahan & Montrose, Alpena, Mich.; N. Dymont, Barrie; Alex. McArthur, Toronto; J. Cockburn, Gravenhurst; Wm. Mackey, Ottawa; Longford Lumber Co., Longford Mills.



REPRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL HEADING OF THE CANADA LUMBERMAN—1880.

New London—O'Connell & Co. Union—M. Stevenson & Co. Sillery—R. R. Dobell & Co., Safety & Bridgewater, Charles, Bros. & Co., James Bowen. Pointe a Pizeau—R. R. Dobell & Co. St. Michael's—Cook Bros. & Co. Woodfield Harbour—S. Connolly. Spencer—Knight Bros. & Co. Wolfe's—John Roche. Cape and L'Anceles Meres—George Robinson. Stadacona—J. & W. D. Brown. St. Charles—John Home. New Waterford—A. F. A. Knight & Co. Montmorency Mills—G. B. Hall & Co. St. Nicholas Mills—W. G. Ross & Son. Chaudiere Basin—J. Breakey. North Liverpool—Ritchie Bros., Benson Bros., Hamilton Bros. Etchemin—H. Atkinson & Co. Hadlow West—G. B. Symes Young. Mill Cove—S. J. Bennett. Hadlow—Price Bros. Co. St. Lawrence—W. Dock & W. Co. Windsor—G. B. Symes Young. South Quebec—Warehouse Co. Indian Cove—A. Gilmour & Co., James Patton & Co., J. McLaren & Co.

The quantity of logs to be taken out in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts during the winter of 1880-81 was estimated as follows: Georgian Bay Lumber Co., 30,000,000 feet; British Canadian Lumber & Timber Co., 30,000,000; T. Smith & Sons, 15,000,000; Rich Power, 2,000,000; Muskoka Mill & Lumber Co., 12,000,000; C. Miller, 15,000,000; Ontario Bank, 9,000,000; J. Thompson, 12,000,000; Dominion Bank, 6,000,000; Toronto Lumber Co., 7,000,000; Wm. Tait, 5,000,000; Meikle, 4,000,000; J. M. Dollar, 4,000,000; Cockburn Sons, 4,000,000; Woodstock Lumber Co., 5,000,000; W. Taylor, 11,000,000; Wm. Bee, 3,000,000; S. S. Cook, 1,000,000; J. H. Hull, 2,000,000; A. Marshall, 1,000,000; B. Colwell, 3,000,000; G. Chase & Co., 1,500,000; other manufacturers, 10,000,000; total, 258,500,000.

A statement of timber limits granted in the North-West and Keewatin up to 1881 contains such names as: Richard Muller & Co.; Macauley, Ginty & Sprague; Capt. H. S.

which paper is to be manufactured. The headquarters of the company will be at Bridgewater. June 1, 1881.

Gilmour & Co.'s saw mill at Trenton, Ont., built in 1852, was wiped out by fire on May 18, 1881, but was rebuilt in the same year.

John Thompson, manager of the Longford Lumber Co. at Longford, Ont., died on June 5th, 1881. Mr. Thompson was one of the first subscribers to THE LUMBERMAN.

On May 22nd, 1881, 30,000,000 feet of logs became jammed in the Miramichi river, causing one of the largest jams that has ever been known.

In the spring of 1881 the demand for coarse lumber exceeded anything that had been previously known in the trade. It was difficult to purchase mill culls, dry or green, and shingles and lath were scarce. The conditions, it will be observed, are much the same as those existing in the trade at the present time.

E. B. Eddy, of Hull, adopted the electric light in his factories in the summer of 1881. Upon the opening of the building it was crowded with visitors, and the event was freely commented upon by the local press. The Northwestern Lumberman, about that time, in a leading article, draws attention to the possibilities of electricity as a means of illuminating saw mills.

The Canadian Lumber Co., of Midland, was organized in 1879, with a capital of \$1,000,000, under the presidency of H. H. Cook, now of the Ontario Lumber Co.

The Midland & North Shore Lumbering & General Manufacturing Co. commenced its existence in August, 1881, the directors being Dalton Ulyott, of Peterboro', Malcolm McDougall, of Parry Harbor; R. C. Smith, of Port Hope; J. A. Barron, of Lindsay; A. P. Pousette and C. A. Cox, of Peterboro'; J. H. Beatty, of Thorold; and Hon. T. M. Gibbs, of Oshawa. The capital stock was \$750,000, and the head office was in Lindsay, Ont.