

Chips.

McCURNEY & Co. have three million feet of logs boomed on Lake Joseph, Ont.

THERE are 17,000,000 feet of logs in the North river, Lovering, Ont., which is greater than at any previous season.

MAXON & Co., at Au Gres, Arenac county, Mich., recently finished a hoop mill, and will turn out 10,000 a day.

THE talk is that the Menominee river drivers will this spring be paid \$2.50 a day, an advance over last year's wages of 50 cents to \$1 a day.

DOM. J. LEATHERS, of Grand Rapids, Ira O. Smith, of Muskegon, and J. H. Swan, of Chicago, have been prospecting in Minnesota for a tract of 125,000,000 feet of pine.

NOYES PROTHERS and John Saxton recently sold Merrick & Murphy, of Menominee, Mich., 130,000,000 feet of logs in the vicinity of Florence, Wis., for \$7 a thousand. John W. Molloy sold 250,000 feet of logs for \$8 a thousand.

J. T. HURST, of Wyandotte, Mich., is reported to have sold to West Bay City parties a tract of pine, estimated to cut 8,000,000 feet, situated on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central railroad, at a consideration of \$40,000.

THE Bow River Lumber Company, the concern composed of Eau Claire, Wis., men, that bought timber lands on Bow river, Alberta, in the British Northwest, has concluded to build a mill in that region, with 50,000 or 60,000 daily capacity.

THE annual report of the Board of Trade, of Toronto, states the exports of the forest products from that port for 1885 to have been valued at \$236,139. The principal item was 19,398,000 feet of plank, boards and joists, valued at \$245,183.

HUNTERS & BROWN, of Duluth, have bought the Gibbs & Mallett tract of pine, in the vicinity of Beaver bay, north shore of Lake Superior, 60 miles from Duluth. The price was \$1 50 a thousand stumpage. The pine is estimated at 40,000,000 feet.

WM. WOODBARRY, a lad 17 years of age, had one of his hands taken off by a circular saw in Atcheson's wood-working shop in Toronto on April 5th. The wounded boy was taken to the general hospital, where the injured member was attended to.

It is reported that a party of capitalists have bought all the white oak timber on the bottom lands of Tallahatchie river, Miss., from Tippah down to Wyatt, and work has already been begun in converting the timber into pipe staves for the European market.

EXPORTS of lumber and coal from Puget Sound ports, B. C., are growing. The lumber exports for February were 16,608,000 feet valued at \$200,000; the coal exported aggregated 20,890 tons, valued at \$117,000. Steamships carried away oats, wheat and other produce, valued at \$50,000.

THE institution of Arbor Day was a new departure in Ontario schools last year. It seems to have been as successful as could reasonably be expected the first year. The total number of trees planted was 30,618 in 38 counties. Simcoe heading the list with 3,560, Wentworth coming next with 2,700, and Middlesex next with 2,100. All the others planted less than 2,000, the metropolitan county of York having only a petty 1,200 to show.

A DESPATCH from Ottawa says that it is expected that a larger number of men than usual will be employed this season in the Chaudiere lumber mills. The outlook on every side is regarded with satisfaction, and a demand for

lumber from several new centres is expected. The cut, it is also believed, will be in the neighborhood of 300,000,000 feet. Prices are somewhat firmer and a further improvement is confidently expected.

THE tolls from lumber on the Ottawa and Chambly canals are less by \$7,000 than during the previous year, which is attributed to the shipments by the Canada Atlantic Railway. And to the slides and booms, the accrued revenue from which is less than that of the previous year by 42 per cent. Mr. Miall says: "Three causes have contributed to this result: 1st. The quantity of timber cut was less than the previous year; 2nd. The quantity of square timber carried by rail was greater; and 3rd. There is an increasing disposition to locate the mills nearer to the timber limits, and to transport the sawed lumber by rail."

NEW BRUNSWICK lumbermen complain that that the stumpage dues are excessive; and, says the *Monetary Times*, the fact that the receipts from them showed a decrease of \$24,000 last year, would seem to show that they are not exceptionally productive. But the reply of the Government to a deputation of lumbermen which asked for a reduction, was that the Government could not spare the revenue, and there the matter ends for the present. The lumber trade of the Province can ill afford to bear exceptional burthens; and if the experience of another year of this charge be unfavorable, perhaps the Government may, by that time, find some way out of the difficulty.

ART OF WOOD CARVING.

It is quite impossible to say in what century wood carving was originated, but there is no doubt it is a very ancient art, having been practised in Assyria, Babylon, Egypt and Greece from the earliest times of which we have any record. About the year 1491 B. C. it is said that one Bezaleel, of the tribe of Judah was specially selected for his skill as a workman in gold, silver, brass, gem cutting and setting and carving in wood, to execute the work upon the tabernacle and its furniture. The Egyptians were justly renowned for their skill in carving, as is abundantly shown by their chairs, biers, couches, arms, chariots, etc. It is recorded that the ornamentation of the Temple of Solomon and its furniture about 1005 B. C. was beautifully executed, the doors being of olive wood, and on them were carved "cherubim and palm trees, and open flowers." The carving was overlaid with gold. Other doors were of fir similarly carved.

BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

In the Private Bills Committee, at Ottawa, Mr. Wright's bill to incorporate Messrs E. B. Eddy, G. H. Millen and S. S. Cushman, of Hull; and R. R. Dobell and Thos. Beckett, of Quebec, and others, as the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company, with power to carry on the business of lumberers, lumber merchants, manufacturers of matches, sahes, doors, woodenware of all kinds, packing boxes and packing box shooks, wood pulp and pulp from any other material, and all kinds of pulp and paperware or chemicals, and timber and lumber in all its branches, and also the business of general merchants, manufacturers, forwarders, common carriers, wharfingers, warehousemen and ship and vessel owners, was passed with amendments.

Mr. Sutherland's (Oxford) Bill to grant certain powers to the Sable and Spanish Boom and Slide Company, Algoma, was passed with amendments.

OILING WOOD.

Waggon makers or repairers can save their stock from worms by oiling with linseed oil. Singletrees, doubletrees, neck-yokes, spokes and cross bars that are of white hickory and are kept in stock for a year or more will be eaten by worms if not kept in a dark place or otherwise protected. Coal and kerosene oil are good also, and the expense of applying is but little. Linseed oil is preferable, as it acts to some extent as a wood filler, filling the pores and thus aiding the painting which follows in its

proper place. A boy can take a rag dipped in the oil and go over a large number of pieces in a day's time, or a vat can be used long enough to admit of several dozen at a time, and put where they can drip for one or two minutes. The expense of this is much less than those who have not had the experience might imagine, and far less than the loss of stock by worms. Some manufacturers oil all their white hickory stock before shipping.—*Ex.*

THE FURNITURE WOOD MARKET.

Lumber dealers say that retail dealers and consumers generally are rapidly comprehending the fact that all the mechanical part of furniture manufacture can be done as cheaply upon mahogany and rosewood as upon cherry or maple, and the finishing with probably less cost, since artistic staining is not necessary, and are beginning to demand that additional cost of lumber alone shall enter into the calculation of the advance in price. Manufacturers are said to be rapidly seeing the justice of conceding as much, and the consumer is no longer so easily balked in his hunt after articles in the precious woods. Already the trade in mahogany lumber has felt the impetus of this, and dealers in this wood state there is now more mahogany, baywood and rosewood sold to manufacturers of furniture than in any preceding period, and they say that consumers already seem adepts in figuring the addition that is just in the price of a mahogany over a cherry or walnut suit, whether parlour or bedroom and the more precious woods seem upon the eve of assuming the place they occupied of old in the estimation of the public. Cherry is said by lumber dealers in the city to have long held a place of prominence, partly on account of being a hard and durable wood, easy to manipulate, but chiefly because it is so easily stained to imitate more precious woods. They say walnut has a field of its own, but the same reason of substitution no doubt contributed to its long held popularity. They declare that cherry, which has been so nearly entirely esteemed for its imitative qualities, must, under the broad light of the plentitude of mahogany, rosewood and ebony, lapse to the place in the category of lumber to which it properly belongs. *Carpenter and Builder.*

R. C. LUMBER INDUSTRIES.

The Vancouver *Herald*, in giving a sketch of Vancouver, says:—

The lumber resources of British Columbia are very great. A dense forest of giant fir and Douglas pine lines the coast and reaches far up into the mountains, a source of wealth upon which the people may draw for generations to come. The Douglas pine is the most abundant and possesses the greatest commercial value. It covers the coast and islands in great dense forests extending as far north as the Skeena river. It grows to gigantic proportions and straight as an arrow. For shipbuilding it is specially adapted, and its great length and toughness make it peculiarly adapted for masts and spars. The seat of the greatest lumbering industry in the Province is Burrard Inlet, and one of these mills, the Hastings saw mill is on the site of the city of Vancouver, the other is directly opposite on the north shore of the Inlet and known as Moodyville saw mill.

The Hastings Saw Mill Company, cuts about 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and the Moodyville Co. nearly 25,000,000. It is shipped to South America, Honolulu, China, and Australia, while spars and masts are sent to Europe. This industry might be developed to immense proportions and never be without a market.

Building materials are cheap. The price of the several classes of lumber are as follows:—Rough lumber, \$12.00 per thousand feet; rustic, 2d class, \$15 to \$17; do., 1st class, \$20 to \$22.50; finishing lumber \$22.50 to \$25; laths and shingles, \$2.50 per 1,000; bricks, from \$8 to \$10 per 1,000; lime from 50c. to 70c. per bushel.

Vancouver will become the capital of the Province, and probably the commercial capital of the Pacific coast of this continent. It is the terminus of the great Canadian Pacific railway, and is one of the transshipping points of the

world. It will become the centre of all industries and the distributing point of all manufactures, produce and imports of Canada, and a large portion of America, by the close connections it will have with India, China, Japan, Australia, South America and the Pacific islands by steamship lines.

With such a connection in commerce Vancouver cannot fail to become one of the great cities of the world—a London, a New York, a Liverpool or a Glasgow. May we add one word more—let the council have this greatness always before their eyes and mar it not by that loathsome thing that has done so much to spoil the beauty of other cities on the Pacific. We have exaggerated nothing, and will leave it to those who come to visit us to judge, and the result of their judgment will be their becoming permanent citizens in this the foundation of a future great city.

AN IMPORTANT LUMBER CASE.

In this important case, in which Mr. Donald Guthrie, Q. C., of Guelph, and the other defendants were charged with misrepresenting the business which the company was formed to take over in order to induce subscriptions for stock, the Supreme Court of Canada recently gave a unanimous judgment, affirming the judgment of the Court of Appeal and of Mr. Justice Ferguson in favor of the defendants, dismissing the action. Mr. Justice Gwynne wrote the principal opinion, and the concluding sentence of it was as follows:—

"Now, having read with the greatest care every particle of the evidence, and having given the best consideration I could to the argument of the learned counsel for the appellants, as delivered orally before us; and as expanded at large in his printed factum, I feel compelled to say that in my opinion the defendants are not only free from any just imputation of the gross fraud with which they are charged in the statement of claim, but they are equally free from any reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the statements made in the prospectus, and that they prepared that document with an honest intention of fairly representing according to their knowledge the condition of the business for the taking over of which the company was proposed to be incorporated, and that they bona fide believed to be true every statement made in the prospectus, both as to the condition of the business in which they were engaged and as to the prospects of the proposed company, of which, I think, they have given in addition to their evidence upon oak in the cause the strongest possible proof by having taken among themselves \$40,000, or more than 50 per cent. of the preference stock issued by the company. And I cannot but add that the fact that the plaintiffs in these suits voted for the defendants as directors of the company after they had made the investigation in which they acquired all the information upon which they based these actions and caused them to be brought, seems to my mind to show that the plaintiffs themselves did not believe the defendants to be guilty of the frauds now imputed to them, the charges as to many of which, as appears by the examinations of the plaintiffs, seem to owe their origin to the zeal of the pleader who prepared to statement of claim rather than to the plaintiffs or any information derived from them."

THEY MADE A SALE.

As it comes to the ear of the *Lumberman* there was a very amusing transaction in maple flooring in this city not long ago. Such flooring is now sold for about \$28 a thousand, which, considering the value of strips, and the planing mill charge of manufacturing them into flooring is a low price. The salesman of a concern doing a large maple business got a customer in tow and offered him flooring for \$27. Immediately after this offer had been made a member of the same concern came around who was informed by the gentleman who wanted to buy that he had been offered flooring at \$27.

"Oh, they are cutting prices, are they?" said the member of firm. "If that's what they are up to I'll give it for \$28."

The gentleman said he would consider the proposition. The salesman soon called again and his customer told him of the \$28 offer.