

NOTES BY THE WAY.

UXBRIDGE.

Mr. J. Gould cut last spring about 400,000 ft. of custom logs at his water saw mill, Uxbridge, 41 miles from Toronto. Of this about one-half was pine, and the balance hemlock and hardwood. He has, of his own stock, also cut 50,000 ft. of hardwood, 40,000 ft. basswood, and 250,000 ft. of pine—having yet on hand 350,000 feet pine to cut, which will be finished by the end of July.

Mr. Wheler, of Uxbridge, is getting through with cutting his stock of about 400,000 feet of pine. The demand is good, both locally and for export by the Toronto & Nipissing Railway, all along the line from Cobocouk.

LONGFORD.

Two "burners" have been erected by Mr. W. Hamilton, of Peterborough, for the Longford Lumber Co., for the convenience and safety of consuming the refuse from the Longford mills. They are built of boiler plate. The larger of the two is 80 ft. high and 60 ft. in circumference at the base. They are bottle-shaped, and lined inside to the thickness of 18-in. and height of 32 ft. with fire brick, brought from Scotland. The largest burner is capable of consuming the refuse of the sawing of 80,000 ft. in a day of 11½ hours. The smaller burner is about one-fifth less than the other. Mr. Thompson, the manager, has 6,000,000 ft. of logs in the lake (St. John) at the mills, and 10,000,000 on the river. The mills are running at their greatest capacity and on full time. Twenty-seven loaded cars of lumber left the yard one day, week ending 31st May.

WASHAGO.

Mr. John Stewart's shingle mill, on lot 15 in 9th con. of North Orillia, was destroyed by fire on the 15th May. The machinery is being repaired at Brammer's, Orillia. Mr. Stewart is to have a circular-saw put in along with the shingle machinery, and expects to be running again the first week of June.

DARTMOUTH.

Mr. John Fleming, of Dartmouth, Atherley station, Midland railway, had his shingle mill burned on the 24th May. The mill was driven by water, but the fire communicated from burning refuse. About \$100 worth of shingles were consumed. No insurance. Mr. F. will re-build at once, and put in a circular-saw at the same time with the shingle machine.

GOODWOOD.

This is a lively lumber station, 34 miles from Toronto, on the Toronto & Nipissing Railway, having two good saw mills run by steam. Clark's mill will cut two million logs this summer. Mr. Davidson, manager, is filling two orders from the Dominion Government for lock-gates' material for the Welland and Lachine canals, viz.: Sawed timber, 30 ft. long and 7½ to 10 x 21½ in. wide. The timber is of excellent quality.

The other mill at Goodwood is run by J. & G. Bessé & Co. They will cut 1½ million feet this season, and are shipping daily to Toronto, with good demand for all they can get ready, and with orders ahead for next winter. There is also a planing machine connected with this mill.

ORILLIA.

Messrs. Miller & Vansickle have lately furnished their new steam saw mill, near the Midland railway station, Orillia. It is fitted up with all the latest labor-saving machinery, and to those improvements are added some new contrivances invented by the proprietors of the mill. The present stock of logs at hand is being cut for the Flos Lumber Co.—Mr. Orr, manager, Barrie. The mill is running full time, and a shingle machine will soon be added to the lumber cutting machinery.

Mr. Andrew Tat is carrying on a lively trade in supplying lumber and shingles from his mill at Orillia, as well as from some smaller mills along the Midland, westward, which are furnished by him.

PARRY SOUND.

The logs of the Parry Sound Lumber Co. (J. C. Miller) are all afloat, and the mills are working to their utmost capacity. This spring a very large "burner" has been erected at those mills to consume the sawdust and refuse. It is shaped like a champagne bottle, and constructed of boiler plate and lined 30 ft. up with fire

brick. The height of the "burner" is 100 feet, with a screen 17 feet high on the top, in all 117 feet. It is 22 feet in diameter at the bottom and 12 feet at the top, and gives the mills a business like appearance from the approach to the Sound.

Sales on the Georgian Bay are brisk.

The drives in Parry Sound and Muskoka districts are getting along slowly, and unless more rain falls soon on the North Seguin, a considerable quantity of logs will be left over.

On the North Seguin, the Ontario Bank will have about 20,000 pieces hung up, but on the South Seguin it is expected all will be got down. The Ontario Bank sold recently at their mills at Parry Harbor, about four and one-half million feet of lumber to J. C. Miller, at an average of \$10 per M. cash.

SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS.

Berths Nos. 128, 136 and 137, on Serpent River, near Bruce mines, were recently sold by Mr. J. C. Miller to Mr. H. H. Cook for \$20,000 net cash. It is stated that the same limits are now under offer to parties from Grand Rapids, Mich., at \$40,000. The same parties have the refusal from Mr. Miller of berths 85, 92, 107, 119 and 124 on the Spanish River, at \$50,000.

On the 23rd of May, Mr. A. M. Spratt, of Alpena, Mich., purchased the north 37 square miles of the Township of Armour, in the Parry Sound district, from Mr. J. C. Miller for \$15,000, and next day re-sold the berth to Messrs. Burton Bros., of Barrie, for \$17,750. This was a handsome profit for Brother Jonathan to make on the bargain. The timber limits on the north shore of Georgian Bay are becoming very valuable, as the Muskoka region is getting thinned out.

THE CHAUDIERE PLANING MILLS AND MACHINE WORKS.

These industries were established many years since by Mr. A. H. Baldwin, Chaudiere Island, Ottawa, then one of the leading sawn lumber merchants and mill owners, who has since retired from business in favor of his son, Mr. W. H. Baldwin, and his son-in-law, Mr. James Parr, present proprietors.

The planing mill was started in 1870, the machinery of which, however, was removed in 1876 into a new building erected for the purpose, which is 80 ft. by 30, two storeys high, and contains three planers, moulding machine, re-sawing machine, turning lathes and the usual sawing butting, edging and gig saws. Every description of house furnishing lumber is manufactured, such as clapboards, flooring, scroll work and mouldings of all kinds, etc., full assortments of which are kept in stock and stored in large sheds adjoining the mill. When we visited the works a quantity of water elm was being cut for the inside finishing of a public building at Winnipeg, Man.

The machine shop and foundry, also run by Messrs. W. H. Baldwin & Co., which are built of stone, were erected and fitted up by Mr. A. H. Baldwin in 1868, and afterwards sold to the owners of the Victoria Foundry, but subsequently lapsed back to the original founder, remaining idle, owing to the depression, for three years.

The machine shop which is now in full operation, 30 x 60, three storeys high. The first and second flats are equipped with five lathes, two planers, two vertical drills, a large bolt cutter, shaping machines, etc. The upper flat is occupied as a store room for the various patterns kept.

The blacksmith shop has two forges and the usual other appliances.

The foundry, built also of stone, is 35 x 60, and contains a cupola, blast and cranes for lifting heavy castings.

The appurtenances are complete in every department of the works for the manufacture of every article required in general and mill and steamboat machinery, which is a specialty of the firm, who aim at promptness and durability both in new work and repairs.—Our Cheerful Friend.

The great Marvel of Healing—the grand climax of medicinal discoveries is Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, Female Complaints, Scrofula, General and Nervous Debility, and is a reliable Tonic in all broken down conditions of the system. Sample bottles 10 cents. Supplied by all dealers in medicine.

CONSUMPTION OF LUMBER IN TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

I have been endeavoring to collect a few statistics relating to the retail lumber trade in this city, but find it exceedingly difficult to procure figures that can be fully relied upon. The reasons for this may be explained as follows: Upon interviewing A. he gave me a long column of figures purporting to be a correct statement of his sales from the yard during the year 1880. Upon enquiry, however, I found that included in this statement are sales by car load, made by him to B. and C. who are also yard men, but had bought several cars from A. to retail from their yards, A. happening to have the particular kinds of lumber they needed. Upon making application to B. and C., they in turn informed me they had also sold considerable by car loads to other retailers, all of which was comprised in the figures handed me as being yard sales. Other retailers informed me they could not give me the quantities they had sold, but could give me the figures in dollars and cents, so that to obtain figures that may be taken as reliable is simply impossible. Another serious disadvantage under which the retailers labour here, is the want of organization or cohesion amongst themselves, they seem to view each other with a kind of suspicion and distrust, so that each man, so to speak, runs on his own track, heedless as to what his brother chip may be doing. As witness the following experience when visiting a few of the yards: Questioning the first I called upon as to what price he obtained for joisting and scantling up to 16 ft. lengths, his answer was \$11.00 per M.; on repeating the question to No. 2, his reply was \$11.50 per M., and No. 3 stated he would not sell under \$12.00 per M., so that it virtually seems to be a matter of go-as-you-please amongst them. Now this is certainly not as it should be, and nothing tends more to demoralize the trade than such want of unity, but if a Lumbermen's Exchange was once in proper running order, so that grades could be properly established, prices regulated, and dead-beats shown up, and in short, a thorough interchange of ideas take place between one another, it would certainly be greatly to the advantage of all concerned.

Another evil under which retail men are laboring here, and one which could easily be abated by acting in concert, is the custom in vogue amongst mill men of supplying consumers by the car load, at rates as low, or nearly so, as that charged to the retail trade, even going the length of bringing down half a car for a consumer and disposing of the remaining half car to the retailer. Now, this is certainly unsatisfactory both in principle and common justice to the retail men, and the yard men could soon apply the remedy if thoroughly in earnest. Doubtless some of your readers will remember the tactics used by the retailers in Chicago to remove the same trouble and in which I believe they were thoroughly successful; it operated in something like the following manner: After notifying the wholesale men that hereafter, they, the retailers, would demand a royalty of 8—per car according to grade on all lumber sold to consumers, they calmly waited and watched. Some of the wholesalers laughed and derided at the demand as something preposterous, but those who disregarded the demand soon found to their cost that they had not all the laugh to themselves. The retailers simply black-balled all such which meant nothing more or less than this: We purchase no more lumber from you until you accede to our demands; and in this way the remedy was prompt and efficient, and there is no reason why the same means could not be adopted and carried out here, and to the ultimate benefit of all concerned. The lumberman is generally termed the prince of good fellows, but sometimes there crops out amongst the best of them a slight disposition to grasp at all the trade within their reach, and this is more often the case amongst wholesale men, so that in dull times especially, the course taken by them in the matter of selling to consumers, has driven many of the retailers to the wall and has ultimately been a cause of considerable loss to themselves.

During the year 1880 there has been sold from the yards here in round numbers:—

30,000,000 ft. lumber, 13,000,000 shingles, 1,000,000 sawn lath, and in addition to this there has been sold by car loads to consumers, direct, as much more, besides a considerable quantity sold by the factory men, who all do more or less of a retail lumber business, and the sales of the present year bids fair to far outstrip that of its predecessor, as buildings are springing up in every direction; and it is much to be regretted for the future of Toronto that many buildings now being erected by speculators, are of such material and workmanship as not to add to the future glory of this the Western Metropolis. Still there are a number of quite pretentious and substantial buildings now going up; and one thing to be noticed is, that the architects are now demanding that all lumber used in the construction of good buildings shall be fairly dry, so that this will necessitate a much larger stock of lumber to be kept on hand by retailers, to meet the demand in this respect. To sum the whole matter up, the building trade is now fairly booming and all concerned feel correspondingly jubilant.

HOW CHICAGO YARD PRICES ARE FIXED

At a recent meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange in Chicago, the following were unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That on the 27th day of each month a meeting of the yard dealers shall be called to go through the price list, making such alterations as to them may seem wise; that said list, so amended on the 27th of each month, shall be in force on the first day of the succeeding month, and shall be the standard of prices at which orders shall be filled, until its successor comes out on each succeeding month; *Provided*, that should any change in prices be considered advisable prior to the 27th of any month, a meeting of yard dealers shall be called, and their action shall be binding on all orders received after a lapse of twenty-four hours.

Resolved, That when a price list is agreed upon and adopted at any yard dealer's meeting, it shall become obligatory on all yard dealers to issue no list, either printed or hektographed, nor to advertise in any newspaper at any less prices than established at said meeting; and should any firm think that prices as fixed at any time are higher than the market will justify, then, on notice to the president and secretary, a meeting of yard dealers shall be called, before any reduced list or advertisement is sent out.

YOUNG'S POINT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAW LOG DRIVE.—On the 27th ultimo a large drive of saw logs, consisting of 45,000 pieces, passed through here en route to Messrs. Ulyott & Saddler's mills, Harwood, under the charge of Mr. P. Bergin, foreman. The men on this drive were the best conducted that has passed through here for some years. The foreman is a shrewd business fellow, and the men under him seemingly work with a will.

WORTH PRESERVING.

The following figures are worth remembering, as they will save a great deal of calculation and give approximately accurate results with a minimum of labor:—

A cord of stone, three bushels of lime and a cubic yard of sand will lay 100 cubic feet of wall.

Five courses of brick will lay 1 foot in height on a chimney. Nine bricks in a course will make a flue 8 inches wide and 20 inches long; and 8 bricks in a course will make a flue 8 inches wide and 16 inches long.

Eight bushels of good lime, 16 bushels of sand and one bushel of hair will make enough mortar to plaster 100 square yards.

One fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor.

One thousand laths will cover 70 yards of surface, and 11 pounds of lath nails will nail them on.

One thousand shingles laid four inches to the weather will cover 100 square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on.

BUFFALO has in all sixty-six lumber dealers. Tonawanda has twenty-seven.