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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME VIII.
NUMBER 1.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., JANUARY, 1888.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interest 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 of them 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 upon which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present 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 effecting 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 ten cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent if ordered for three 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.

JUST before putting the last form of THE LUMBERMAN to press the annual circular from J. Bell Forsyth & Co., of Quebec, was received. The length of this report—giving as it does a detailed statement of the timber trade of Quebec for the past year—precludes its production in this issue, but will prove a valuable addition to our statistical edition of February 1st.

THOUGH several lumbermen from the United States attend at the sale of Ontario pine limits, at the Crown Lands office, and no doubt by their bids contributed to raise the purchases to the very satisfactory total, they were not large purchasers, unless, indeed, some of the berths were secured by them in the names of other men. This, however, does not seem likely, as most of the buyers have mills handy to the limits and require them for their own operations.

WITH the present issue we present to our many readers the first number of the eighth volume of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. It is almost needless to add in this connection that it will be our persistent aim to retain it in the high position it now fills—the acknowledged representative journal of the lumber and kindred trades of Canada—and that from month to month new and special features will appear in its columns. Let us hope that the eighth year of THE LUMBERMAN'S existence may be the most successful yet, and that it may shed its light on many who now know it not.

MR. PARDEE may well be content with the result of the sale of timber berths, which as Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, he submitted to auction last month. A million and a quarter dollars was a very satisfactory total, and the individual lots, almost without exception, sold well. His most sanguine expectations must, we fancy, have been more than realized. This large sum is only a bonus given for a lease at a heavy rental, including the ground rents and stumpage dues

now exacted, so it must be conceded that the Province has obtained good value for its property. The fact that the dues have lately been so largely increased, and that there is no guarantee against a further raise, make the heavy bonus that were given still more remarkable. But the fact is that unappropriated timber lands are becoming scarce in Ontario, so there was lively competition for many of the lots. It will probably be some time before there is another sale of similar dimensions, at least in the settled portion of Ontario, where, indeed, little pine forest now remains in the hands of the Government. The purchasers, even though they paid rather largely, may possibly be congratulated with as much reason as the Administration.

ANOTHER year has drawn to a close, and its successor has been duly installed by Father Time. It would be difficult to determine the multiplicity of changes which have taken place among LUMBERMAN readers during the twelve months of the year 1887. Many have forsaken the vocation of years, and stepped down and out of business life; others have transferred their interests to other fields of labor; while not a few have joined the great caravan which is steadily moving to an unknown world. To the old year, and those who have passed away with it, let there be given a lasting memory for the good that has been done, forgetting always the darker side of the life that is past. The year '87 has been a prosperous one to many, and to others it has been a year of reverses. The fortunate we congratulate; the unfortunate receives the sympathy of all true men. Entering as we are on another year of business activity we all do it with more or less trepidation, fearing lest a storm may overtake our bark and throw us against a reef upon which we may lose the cargo which took, perhaps, a lifetime to accumulate. But though the signs of the times do not look the brightest, let us hope that the present stringency in the money market may be of short duration, and that before the logs now being cut are floated, that more confidence may be infused in the commercial world. To the lumbermen the prospects seem by no means discouraging. So far as we can learn work in the woods is making good headway, and every confidence exists among the trade. The hope of THE LUMBERMAN is that this may continue, and that the year 1888 will be second, in point of prosperity, to no year of the past.

FEBRUARY first next the second annual statistical edition of the CANADA LUMBERMAN will make its appearance, and no pains are being spared to make it the most interesting and complete edition yet issued from this office. Arrangements are being made whereby we will be enabled to present reports regarding last season's operations and the probable cut for the present winter from every part of the Dominion, together with all statistics obtainable showing the leading markets of consumption. Some of the best authorities on the lumber trade in the country will contribute to make this special effort a success, and one worthy of the great industry whose interests it is intended to represent. We would like every reader of THE LUMBERMAN to lend a hand in sending items of news or correspondence on relevant topics. There is not one on our list who cannot claim the possession of some knowledge, which, when published, would help his fellow craftsman. No one need be afraid of sending in their ideas in crude shape, as the editor will, in all cases, be pleased to fill in and place the same intelligently before our readers. The statistical edition will comprise six thousand copies, and will be mailed to every man to be found engaged in the lumber, wood-working and kindred industries in the Dominion, as well as a considerable number both in the United States and Europe. Advertisers desiring to take advantage of this large edition can ascertain the cost of different size spaces by referring to the prospectus on another page of this issue.

We have received from the Forestry branch, Department of Agriculture for Ontario, the forestry report for 1886. It contains a report from 160 townships, giving the amount of wood fit for fuel yet standing in the older settled portions of Ontario. A report of a careful examination of two townships of Ontario, one lying southerly and one northerly, with the view of obtaining an accurate idea of the effects of woods or lines on

trees on growing crops, and the climatic differences observed since the clearing up of the country. Notices of the progress of forestry in other countries. Results of experiments in sowing evergreens in large quantities in Ontario, and directions as to how similar results may be obtained. Complete directions as to raising all trees from seed and planting them out. Carefully prepared statements as to the lumber districts of Ontario; the value and uses of wood here; planting in school grounds and on Arbor Day; value of woods in preserving humidity in adjacent fields; proposed forest preservations; management of trees in cities; over-clearing in Ontario; plantations advisable on Ontario farms; preservation of birds; forest work in India; evergreen hedges; and many kindred subjects, as well as valuable reports from gentlemen who have of late years started plantations here. The dissemination of these reports has been productive of much benefit in the Province, many thousands of trees having been planted and an interest aroused which will lead to much greater results. Should any LUMBERMAN readers desire a copy of this report it will be cheerfully furnished by the Department.

THERE is a general anticipation, it is said, on the part of lumbermen in the Western States, that the customs duties on lumber imported from Canada will be done away by legislation likely to occur during the present session of Congress. Speculation is rife, says the *N. W. Lumberman*, as to the probable effect the free importation of Canadian pine will have in the United States. "Men," says that paper, "inclined to a belief in a protective tariff, jump at the conclusion that free importation will depress prices on this side, and overburden the markets with foreign products. But a careful and unprejudiced view of the matter does not so readily lead to that view. In case there were no duties to be paid on lumber from Canada, why should the producer in that country wish to sell his lumber any cheaper than the manufacturer on this side the line? Surely his desire would be to market his product at the highest market price. Furthermore, the supply of pine is not now so great, either in this country or in Canada, that there need be any fear of an over production that will seriously reduce prices. Men talk as if Canada lumber were a new thing in our markets, when the fact is that it has been pouring into this country for forty years. The duty of \$2 a thousand has not been sufficient to keep it out. Europe, the United States and the home demand has already absorbed so much of Canada pine, that owners of limits, and the Government, have begun to economize the forest resources of that country. There is not so much to be yet slaughtered that owners of it will be stimulated by the chance of free exportation to the degree of selling it so cheaply that it will depress the markets on this side. Now that the forest supply has been so reduced in the United States that strong men financially have been able to raise the price of stumpage to \$5 and \$7 a thousand in Michigan, and \$3 to \$5 in Wisconsin, there is little danger of overloading the markets of this country with Canada pine. The direct effect of an abrogation of customs duties between the two countries would be an enhancement of the value of stumpage in Canada. There would follow an immediate rush of American capital into the British provinces, seeking investment in timber limits and mill property. This would tend to the stiffening in value of such holdings. Pine in Canada, other things being equal, would soon become as valuable as pine in the United States. When competition became active between Canadian and the United States capitalists, as it soon would, pine holdings and the lumber industry of the Dominion would assume the level of that in the States."

A PETITION to the Hon. C. F. Fraser, Ontario Commissioner of Public Works, has recently been extensively signed throughout the Parry Sound district, setting forth the fact that the South or Inside Channel between the parts of Parry Sound, Midland, Penetanguishene, Waukegan, Muskoka Mills, Indian Harbor, etc., has, of late years, become a well-established route for passenger and freight steamers, tugs and other vessels plying up and down the east shore of the Georgian Bay; that two obstructions to the use of the said channel by boats drawing more than six or seven feet of water exist, known as Two-Mile and Seven Mile Narrows, but that

a further grant of money is required to be expended there to make the channel sufficiently deep to enable vessels navigating its waters to use it at all times. Therefore the Commissioner is asked to cause a sufficient sum to be placed in the estimates of the next fiscal year to complete the improvements required. The deepening of this channel will be of great benefit to a very large number of the residents of the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, as well as to mariners, lumbermen and others.

UNITED STATES Consul Murray states that the amount of American long lumber shipped to the States from the port of St. John for the year ending September 30, 1887, was 96,385,000 feet, and of short lumber, such as laths, pickets, shooks, staves, shingles, etc. an amount equal to 25,000,000 feet. The amount of lumber manufactured from English logs shipped to the States during the same time was 50,000,000 feet, making 171,385,000 feet of American and English lumber shipped to the United States from this port for the year. Shipments for the same year to all foreign ports, including deals, lumber, ect., was 180,000,000 feet. Total shipment for the year, including American and English lumber, 301,385,000 feet.

THE TIMBER DUES.

On the day before the late sale of Ontario pine limits a very influential deputation of lumbermen waited upon Mr. Pardee, the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Their request was certainly most reasonable, namely, that the Government should give some permanency to the terms on which the limits should be held, and should guarantee the purchasers against another sudden and unexpected raise of the dues and ground rent. It was unfortunate that Mr. Pardee did not see his way to accede to this reasonable request, though he remarked that the recent increase had been the first for twenty years and that there need be no apprehension of a further increase for a considerable period. This assurance may be sufficient for holding purposes, but the misfortune is that it gives no valid, unimpeachable security such as a banker requires when he makes advances. Confidence in timber limits as such security had already been somewhat shaken by the increase of dues in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the statement of Mr. Pardee is hardly calculated to give stronger assurance in this respect. It is not too late even yet for Mr. Pardee to make the present dues unchangeable for some fixed period and thus make timber leases a more staple security.

The following report of the interview between the lumber men and the premier of Ontario, with regard to the timber dues, appeared in the Toronto Mail

A deputation representing the lumbering interests of Ontario waited upon Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Pardee yesterday afternoon. The subject upon which they wished to ascertain the views of Ministers was the increase in the Crown dues and ground rent made by an Order-in-Council last spring which comes into operation this winter. The former fees were 75c. per thousand feet Crown dues and \$2 per square mile ground rent. These fees have been increased to \$1 for Crown dues and \$3 ground rent.

The lumbermen held a meeting previous to their waiting on the Ministers, at which a statement of their case, drawn up by Mr. A. H. Campbell, was agreed upon, and where it was also determined to form an association to be known as the Ontario Lumbermen's Association. The drift of constitution was adopted and the entrance fee fixed at \$10.

The gentlemen then proceeded to Mr. Mowat's office, where the Premier and Hon. Mr. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands, were ready to hear their grievances. Among those present were:—A. H. Campbell, Toronto; Jas. Scott, Waukegan; John Charlton, M.P., Lyndoch; David Gilmour, Trenton; Allan Gilmour, Trenton; M. Burton, Barrie; J. M. Irwin, Peterboro'; M. M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; W. T. C. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; John Macdonald, Albany; C. McLachlin, Arnprior; E. H. Bonson, M. P. P., Geo. H. Perley, M. P., Powell, E. B. Eddy, W. R. Thistle, Ottawa; J. B. Miller, Parry Sound; Jas. McLaren, Buckingham; Robt. Thomson; Hamilton; Alex. Fraser, Westmeath; N. Dymont, Barrie; H. H. Cook, M. P., Toronto; J. S. Hatton, New Lowell; J. M. Deilar, Midland; Thos. Murray, M. P. P., Pembroke; J. R. Booth, Ottawa; E. D. Moore, Ottawa; John Davidson, New Lowell; John McArthur, Toronto; Wm. Christie, Toronto; R. H. Klock, Ottawa.

It would be difficult to conjecture just how many millions this convocation of lumber Kings represented. There were several millionaires amongst them anyway.

Mr. Campbell opened the lumbermen's case by reading the paper that had been approved of at the meeting in the morning. This paper, ably and comprehensively stated the views of the lumbermen concerning the equity of the matter and the proper policy to be pursued by the Government in dealing with its

timber lands. He took the ground that the purchases at the sales of timber limits held had been made upon fixed and well defined conditions. The bids were made on the basis that the Crown dues were 75 cents per thousand and the ground rent \$2 per square mile. Full value for the limits had been paid on that basis. To increase the dues and ground rent, therefore, now, was to impose on the purchasers in excess of their value and in excess of the amount they would have paid. He furthermore questioned the legality of such an action and had no doubt whatever of the decided lack of equity in such action. The Government should restore that confidence and put an end to doubt and uncertainty by declaring that the present scale of dues and ground rent should be maintained and unalterable for a fixed term of twenty years.

Mr. James McLaren pointed out that the dues could be so increased as to be tantamount to a cancellation of the lumberman's lease. He cited the case of the Province of New Brunswick, where the Government by raising Crown dues to \$1.50 and the ground rent to \$8 on spruce lands had stopped the cutting of timber in that province altogether except on private lands. He asked that before the sale an announcement fixing the rates and dues for a term of years should be made.

John Charlton, M.P., stated that at the various sales of timber lands held, especially at the last one in 1884, the universal impression was that the charges for dues and ground rent were of a permanent character, and upon this basis bids were made. This view of the case was stated in implied and not in expressed terms by the Crown Lands Commissioner himself, and the bonuses paid amounted to the full value of the limits upon the basis of the charges then levied. Within eighteen months of the date of the last sale the Government advanced the Crown dues 33 per cent. and the ground rent 50 per cent. This action had provoked a considerable degree of indignation on the part of lumbermen, and many felt disposed to characterize it as a piece of sharp practice. It had been urged in justification of the advance that Crown dues in Quebec were considerably higher than in Ontario. To this he answered that the cost of placing lumber in the American markets was from a dollar to two dollars per thousand less from Quebec than the cost of placing lumber in the same markets from Ontario. The difference in dues had also to a large extent been equalized by the higher rate of bonuses paid in Ontario, that government having received as bonuses on its various sales a sum exceeding \$1,700,000, which was greatly in excess of the amount received as bonuses in Quebec for a corresponding area. It should be borne in mind that calculations as to establishing a business in lumber must necessarily cover a term of years, as a mill could not be erected and adequate returns obtained for the investment in less than 10 or 15 years at least. This alone should make it apparent to the Government that for a term of years charges should be made of a permanent character, and not subject to arbitrary change. One effect of the Government policy had been loss of confidence and great shrinkage in the market value of limits. Lumbermen in the great majority of cases were dependent upon bank loans for a portion of the capital used in their business, and in this respect any action of the Government impairing the security they had to offer for money advances would be disastrous to them in its effects. The impression generally entertained that lumber was advancing rapidly in value was an erroneous one. Year by year the Canadian lumbermen found the northern limit at which he was driven from the field by the competition of Southern yellow pine coming nearer to him, and for the last two or three years a notable change had taken place in the market for the better grades of lumber through the introduction of yellow poplar from the south which stood high in public favor, and was rapidly supplanting the better grades of white pine for finishing lumber and had actually reduced the value of clear stuff, white pine lumber, from \$4 to \$6 per thousand in New York and other eastern cities. Owing to the deterioration in the quality of logs from year to year, the average value of our mill cut in Ontario was actually less than seven or eight years ago.

After some further discussion, Mr. Mowat, in reply, said it was the duty of the Government to consider the interests of all parties, the interests of the lumbermen as well as those of other parties, and they had endeavored to do so. They had endeavored to act fairly in this matter. In regard to the suggestion that the power which the Government have of raising the dues may be exercised unfairly, he said he thought the general feeling is that, so far, that power has not been unfairly exercised. The same suggestion might be made in regard to all the powers of parliament. Heretofore the changes had only taken place at long intervals, and under circumstances which he thought, received public approbation. The fact that an increase had taken place in the dues recently was an assurance that an increase will not be made again very soon. It might be possible for the Government on further enquiry and consideration to name a period within which no increase shall be

made, but up to the present they had found it impossible to do so. They could not, therefore, make any change in regard to the present sales.

It was quite evident that the reply was not satisfactory to the members of the deputation.

The Government Sale of Timber Limits.

The sale of timber limits by the Ontario government, on December 15th, drew the largest gathering of lumbermen ever convened at one time in Toronto. It is stated that the lumbermen representing Canada attending the sale were worth \$23,000,000, while the Americans present represented a capital of \$20,000,000. The bidding as a rule was fairly brisk, and the result seems to satisfy both the Government and the purchasers. Following is a list of the buyers and the amount paid for each parcel:

Biggar tp.—Berth 1, 20½ sq. m. at \$3,100, Thos. and Wm. Murray, Pembroke	\$ 63,162 50
Biggar tp.—Berth 2, 11½ sq. m. at \$3,100, T. H. Moffatt, Pembroke	34,487 50
Bishop tp.—Berth 1, 13½ sq. m. at \$2,100, Wm. Cook, Toronto	28,218 75
Ballantyne tp.—Berth 1, 22½ sq. m. at \$5,500, Albert Pack, Osceola	123,062 50
Ballantyne tp.—Berth 2, 14 sq. m. at \$2,350, Martin Brennan	32,900 00
Ballantyne tp.—Berth 3, 19½ sq. m. at \$2,600, Jos. Riopelle, Ottawa	49,725 00
Ballantyne tp.—Berth 4, 12½ sq. m. at \$850, Thos. Mackay, Pembroke	10,306 25
Butt tp.—Berth 1, 16½ sq. m. at \$900, Alex. Fraser, Westmeath	13,725 00
Chisholm tp.—Berth 1, 22 sq. m. at \$3,000, Robt. Thompson	66,000 00
Canisbay tp.—Berth 1 2½ sq. m. at \$500, Alex. Barnett, Renfrew	1,312 50
Devine tp.—Berth 1, 17 sq. m. at \$4,300, Alex. Fraser, Westmeath	73,100 00
Devine tp.—Berth 2, 13½ sq. m. at \$2,100, Alex. Fraser, Westmeath	28,350 00
Devine tp.—Berth 3, 11 sq. m. at \$4,200, Alex. Fraser, Westmeath	46,200 00
Devine tp.—Berth 4, 11½ sq. m. at \$3,000, Alex. Fraser, Westmeath	34,875 00
Hunter tp.—Berth 1, 16½ sq. m. at \$3,500, Alex. Barnett, Renfrew	57,550 00
Hunter tp.—Berth 2, 12½ sq. m. at \$4,600, Alex. Fraser, Westmeath	55,775 00
Livingstone tp.—Berth 1, 8 sq. m. at \$6,350, Callahan & Montrose, Alpena, Mich.	50,800 00
Livingstone tp.—Berth 2, 13½ sq. m. at \$4,200, Albert Pack, Osceola, Mich.	55,650 00
Livingstone tp.—Berth 3, 11½ sq. m. at \$3,400, P. H. Spohn	37,825 00
Livingstone tp.—Berth 4, 9 sq. m. at \$2,100, N. Dymont	18,900 00
Livingstone tp.—Berth 5, 8½ sq. m. at \$800, W. J. Smith	6,700 00
Livingstone tp.—Berth 6, 9 sq. m. at \$800, N. Dymont	7,200 00
Livingstone tp.—Berth 7, 7½ sq. m. at \$1,350, N. Dymont	10,462 50
Lawrence tp.—Berth 1, 15 sq. m. at \$3,300, Alex. McArthur, Toronto	49,500 00
McLaughlin tp.—Berth 1, 17½ sq. m. at \$3,400, Alex. Barnett, Renfrew	58,650 00
McLaughlin tp.—Berth 2, 12½ sq. m. at \$4,400, Alex. Barnett, Renfrew	55,000 00
McClintock tp.—Berth 1, 14 sq. m. at \$2,500, Isaac Cockburn, Gravenhurst	35,000 00
McClintock tp.—Berth 2, 12 sq. m. at \$2,500, Longford Lumber Co.	30,000 00
McClintock tp.—Berth 3, 8½ sq. m. at \$2,300, Longford Lumber Co.	20,125 00
McClintock tp.—Berth 4, 10½ sq. m. at \$2,000, Isaac Cockburn, Gravenhurst	20,500 00
McClintock tp.—Berth 5, 9½ sq. m. at \$1,600, Isaac Cockburn, Gravenhurst	14,800 00
McClintock tp.—Berth 1, 1½ sq. m. at \$1,050, Longford Lumber Co.	11,550 00
Pentland tp.—Berth 6, 11 sq. m. Wm. Mackie, Ottawa	400 00
Wilkes tp.—Berth 1, 13½ sq. m. at \$900, Wm. Mackie, Ottawa	12,375 00
Wilkes tp.—Berth 2, 15½ sq. m. at \$1,700, Wm. Mackie, Ottawa	26,350 00
Wilkes tp.—Berth 3, 17½ sq. m. at \$4,000, T. H. Moffatt, Pembroke	71,000 00
Nightingale tp.—Berth 1, 1½ sq. m. at \$600, Thos. Murray, Pembroke	975 00
Grand total	\$1,312,712 50

—The cabinet and furniture factory of Mr. Phillippe Valliere, Quebec, was destroyed by fire Dec. 4th, entailing a loss of over \$100,000. The works were well equipped with valuable machinery and tools, and there was a large lot of walnut and mahogany lumber, and some 30,000 chairs, all of which was destroyed. The extensive stores and showrooms adjoining, containing about \$200,000 worth of goods, were saved, but considerably damaged. Mr. Valliere who is one of the wealthiest citizens of Quebec and does probably the largest business in his line there, will commence rebuilding his factory immediately.

The Art of Sorting Lumber.

People unacquainted with the lumber business usually think that it is the handling of a coarse, bulky commodity, that requires little knowledge of details, or skill in management. It is the common notion that any man can be a lumberman after a short experience. Surely the buying and selling of boards, scantling, timbers, shingles and lath must be a simple and easy matter. Such a business, in the common view, has no comparison, in detail and minutiae, to the dry goods, grocery or hardware trade. This opinion may have some application to the business of a small retail yard, at a railway station in a farming district, in which half a million feet of common lumber would be a large stock, and the list of sorts would not comprise more than a dozen. But when we come to one of the great wholesale yards, such as are to be found in this city, and other leading markets, the common notion is wide of the correct one. A wholesale yard has come to be the depository of a vast list of articles of wood, in which is embraced coarse and manufactured lumber, from a stick of 12x12 to a picket with an ornamental head on it, or a shingle with a hexagonal butt. If a yard price list that lies under the eye of the writer were to be thrust into the visual range of a dry goods merchant, he would be astonished at the multiplicity of articles named therein, and the wide divergence of value attached to them. He would make up his mind that a novice would have to receive a long and painstaking tuition before he could engage successfully in such a business.

Let us take a glance at the list in question. It embraces nearly 60 different classes of rough and dressed "wood goods," as the English say. Included in this classification are fully 900 different grades, sizes or styles of manufacture. In white, or soft pine flooring, there are 41 grades or items, with as many different prices. There are 13 grades of Norway flooring; 71 of hardwood flooring, including maple, red oak, white oak, walnut, cherry, ash and southern pine. Ship lap has a list of 22 items. There are patent sheathing and lath, soft and Norway pine partition, German siding, o. g. drop siding, soft pine ceiling, Norway ceiling, wainscoting, corrugated ceiling and well tubing, each with from one to twenty grades, sizes or descriptions. There are a dozen different makes of "fence rails"—not the kind that Indiana and Ohio farmers use, that are split out of logs, but fancy rails, that are priced at \$10 to \$40 a thousand, measured in lumber feet. There is a class of lumber denominated "saps," which comprises seven items; a style of lumber that is much esteemed at the east because it is clear and cheap, and just as good as any when inside and covered with paint. Stock boards, 10 and 12-inch, have 36 items on the list. Finishing lumber and thick uppers include nearly a hundred items. Panel stock has 20 grades; rough pine strips, 34; Norway, 12; pickets and palings, 16 sizes and grades; short lumber, rough, 42; car builders' stock, 32. Then, there are common and cull boards, Norway boards, common and cull fencing, and Norway fencing; mill culls, rough maple strips, timber, joists and scantling, each class with a numerous list. There is beveled corn cribbing, bridging and furring which the novice should know is not stuff with which to build bridges, or anything that pertains to contrivances taken from the backs of animals, but simply little sticks with which to brace joists in floors, and strips to nail lath on. In plain shingles there are 22 kinds and grades, and there are 14 descriptions of dimension and ornamental makes, with geometrical terms—squares, diamond, hexagon, octagon, circle and segment applied to them.

Enough has already been mentioned to bewilder the ordinary merchant; but the list further includes building paper, lath, battens, poplar cave troughs, sidewalk plank, porch post stock, turning timber, turned hitching and stable posts, cedar posts, etc.

All the different kinds of lumber are sold rough or dressed, as desired. Much of it has to be manufactured into stuff ready to be put into place in buildings, articles of use, fences, or what not. It can be easily seen that this involves a large and varied amount of mill work. Hence we find attached to this trade list a schedule of prices for dressing, making, kiln drying, etc. There is also a sash, door and blind list, with the customary discounts.

All the rough, dressed and manufactured material referred to in this list is offered for sale, at specified prices, by one house. The job is undertaken to supply any customer in the United States, with any item on the list, on short notice. It does not require a strong imagination to reach the conclusion that there can be no seeds in the wool, moss on the back, or hair on the teeth of the man or men who devise and maintain such a complex business as this. Though a wooden trade, there can be no wood in the head of the men who keep all these details in proper arrangement, so that there shall not only be no loss in the business, but handsome profit at the year's end.

There are several wholesale yards in this city, the stock of which takes a wide range, but perhaps the one referred to is

the most complete. The successful conduct of such a trade is enough to show that the lumber business can be made to employ the ablest and brightest mercantile faculty of the country. As the years pass, raw material diminishes in supply, and forest resources have to be gathered from a widening reach of territory; as the necessities and tastes of community shall require the use of a greater variety of woods, the wholesale collector and distributor of stocks will become more and more a man of extended and minute knowledge pertaining to his vocation.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

Tension in Saws.

Tension is the principle in hammering a high speeded saw. In the lower speed the tension is not such an item, and many saws are now running that require no tension at all only the natural stiffness of the steel. This term tension is new to many saw hammerers, and a great many so-called experts and instructors in hammering saws do not understand the proper relation of the tension in a high speeded saw. They can make the average saw do good work. In this way many men get up their "rep." and are ready to tackle anything in the shape of a saw, knowing that the saw requires to be opened in the centre to the required speed. This may be done and yet the saw won't go. The unequal tension is corrected, but of no avail. I have seen such men hammer a high speeded saw until the centre would dish back and forth as it should apparently, and he never did make that saw run, hammering it half a dozen times, opening and stiffening it to the extreme both ways, trying to get at the limit and the saw got worse. Remember this man could correct unequal tension fairly. The trouble was the saw was not opened in the proper relation to the action of centrifugal force. This is something that nine-tenths of the saw hammerers do not understand, that a saw can be hammered to be as stiff at any required speed as the metal in the plate will allow. They do not know the extent of the centrifugal strain on the rim. How many know the maximum or "vice versa" line in a circular saw? We often see men hammer a saw in segments from centre to rim, no matter what the condition of the saw is. The first thing is to sledge hammer the saw for a while to "liven up the steel," and then go about to regulate it to the speed. By the time this is done there has been ten times as much work done as was necessary, and the saw will soon be in worse condition than ever, as the tight and loose lines bring about more buckles from rim to center than all his hammering can get out; the rim at regular intervals gradually assumes the shape of the letter S.

Years of experience in average speed does not make a man proficient for a speed of 12,000 feet rim speed. The trouble with such men is this, as above stated, they can make an average saw go very well, have hammered saws that so many have failed on, that the man naturally is led to believe that he is chief. He can talk about the saw makers and what he can learn them, knows it all and don't care to learn any more, but talk to him about a saw running on 12 and 14-inch feed, and you will catch his jack, and he won't believe it then, says it's some newspaper talk, and a trick. As a man of this kind remarked to me, it is "scalping," the saw being allowed to rub the log while giggling, to display the feed marks, etc.

Saw makers are not very old on heavy feeds. The best saw maker in the United States to-day claimed 15 years ago that no saw could be made to stand the strain of a 10-inch feed in a 12-inch cut. At the Centennial in 1876, 10½-inch feed was all that was aimed at. The same saw cut 21½-inch feed at the World's Fair, at New Orleans in 1885. Why could not 21½ inch feed be cut just as well 11 years ago as now? The steel in the saw to-day is undoubtedly the same as then. This shows that there has been a wonderful increase in the capacity of the circular saw, all brought about in the hammering of it, getting the tension in the exact relation to the centrifugal force, and feed strain.

Saws are sometimes bursted on heavy feed, but my experience has been that when a saw was adapted to the work and in a first-class condition, they have never been broken by heavy feeds. There are but very few men who can put a saw in that condition, and it being so far above the calibre of the average saw hammerer, it is folly to attempt to explain here the sensitive and most essential parts of a perfect saw. Perfection has not yet been attained by any man, but the difference between a botch and a good job on a circular saw, comes very near demonstrating perfection.

The adjustment of a saw is more essential than the most vital part of a watch. Two saws may be fixed up and appear so near alike that the average man can not tell which is in the best condition, and yet one saw will cut twice as much lumber as the other and equally as good. My limited experience has taught me that the best results are obtained by not hammering near the center or rim of a saw.—*Foreman, in Woodworker.*

—There is very little doing just now in the Quebec market.

What is Forestry?

What is forestry? It is the same thing as agriculture—a business. The difference is only in the kind of crop and in the manner of treating the crop. It is the production of a wood crop we are after. This is the crop which grows, or can be made to grow, on those parts of the farm which are useless for all other crops. It is a slow growing crop, to be sure, but it grows while you are asleep, and you need put it in the ground but once, where it will thrive without further care for many years; and, if properly started, it needs no hoeing, no cultivating, no worrying about the weather. And when you come to reap it, it will prove to yield a profit from ground that would otherwise have been left not only unproductive, but unsightly in addition.

If only for the looks of it a piece of young timber thriftily growing enhances the value of the farm. Therefore plant the unsightly waste places to trees, remove those ugly spots from the farm that spoils its good looks. It costs but little more than an occasional day of enjoyable work.

Don't figure on the profit of sticks that you are going to cut; there is profit indirectly accruing from such planting, which defies all strict financial calculation, besides your own satisfaction which will surely reflect from such work beyond any direct money gain, though this will not be lacking, either, in proper time. It has been proved over and over again that a wood-lot will sell the farm—if sold it must be—at a better price than it would have brought without it.

And you who are the happy owner of a wood-lot treat it as the goose that lays the golden eggs; the eggs will soon be high in price, the goose is worth caring for! If you cut, don't cut the good trees only and leave the bad ones to spoil the looks of the lot and to injure the young growth, that would be better off if the gnarly old fellow over head did not stand in its way with shade and drip. Always give some light and room to the young folks!

Forestry means more than tree planting; it is the art of managing a wood crop so that it will reproduce itself spontaneously by the seed from old trees and afterwards helping the young growth to make the best timber in the shortest time. Nature will reproduce the forest and grow timber without care if allowed by man, but she takes time, and time is money—at least to a careful manager.

Then use your old moments in improving your crop; the axe, too, is a cultivator—in judicious hands.—*B. F. Fernow, Chief of Forestry Division U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

A Curious Bill-Head.

A correspondant of the *Antiquary* says that recently, in turning over a bundle of London tradesman's accounts of nearly a couple of centuries ago, he came across the following, which is certainly curious, and seems to be a sort of cross between a bill-head and a book-plate. The plate-mark has a margin of half an inch all round, the full size of the sheet itself being 6½ by 4¼ inches.

WILLIAM GARDNER at the Sign of the one Cane-Chair, on the South Side of St. Pauls-Church, London, maketh and selleth Cane-Chairs, Couches, and Cane-Sashes at reasonable Rates. Of dry Wood.

At the back of this is Mr. Gardner's account, as follows:—
Mr. Douglas bill for cheres Nov. ye 6, 1709.

	£.	s.	d.
8 walnut Cheres, fine moulding, the finest			
Caine of all, at 12s.	4	16	0
2 Elbow Cheres suitable at 15s.	1	10	0
	in all		
	£6	6	0

Reced Nov. ye 8 1709, of Mr. Douglas the full contents of this bill and all demands, I say Reced by me

WM. GARDNER.

Gardner must have been a celebrated chair-maker, from the fact of the goods having been sent all the way to Newcastle on-Tyne, where the Mr. Douglas referred to in his bill resided.

They Paid for the Mistake.

Northwestern Lumberman.
A Bangor Me., lumber dealer recovered 10 cents a thousand and on 800,000 lath from the Western Union Telegraph Co., because a telegraphic offer to a Philadelphia dealer had been delivered making the price 10 cents less than that written by the sender. The waiving clause in the telegraph blank, releasing the company's liability for error or non-delivery, and the ground that plaintiff was not bound by the erroneous message, furnished the strong points in the company's defense. The supreme judicial court of Maine decided against the company on both grounds, holding that the printed stipulation did not bind the sender, but was void, because the public good demanded the use of care and diligence by the company, and that the sender of the message was bound by it in the form delivered, but that he had remedy against the company.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—Mr. Van, of Foxmead, is about starting a new shingle mill.

—Joseph Wheeler has erected his shingle mill in Freeton. It is now in full swing.

—The Macklem saw mill, at Kincardine, will shortly recommence operations.

—Wilson Little and Alex. Morrison, of Donegal, will engage in lumbering at Wiarton.

—The Georgian Bay Lumber Co., are putting in a new engine and other machinery.

—Laurin & Capistrand, planing mill operators, Penetanguishene, have dissolved partnership.

—Hamilton Bros. of Ottawa are sending an unusually large number of men to the woods this winter.

—The sash and door factory belonging to A. J. Jones, Rochester, was recently destroyed by fire.

—Robert Harrison, of Cavan, is adding to his saw mill a chair factory and sash, door and blind factory.

—It is stated that McLaughlan Bros., of Arnprior, intend to take out about 400,000 logs this winter.

—A jobber for the Conger Lumber Co. has skidded over 1,000,000 feet of logs since July, with two teams.

—A former resident of Peterborough, Mr. Perchard, is running the mill for Mr. Sills, at Meyersburg.

—Mr. S. Cummer is building a new saw mill at Arranville, on the site of the old mill that stood for thirty years.

—An Ottawa newspaper estimates the output of logs on the Ottawa region alone at about a thousand million of feet.

—Manhard & Co., lumber dealers and brokers, of Brockville, have decided to remove to Cape Vincent, N. Y.

—The loss occasioned by the recent burning of the Gilmour shingle mill, at Trenton, will be \$12,000. It was insured.

—Mr. Hadden, of Foxmead, has his planing machinery ready for operation. He also intends erecting a shingle mill during the present winter.

—Perley & Pattee, lumber merchants, are the leading promoters of the new company for supplying Ottawa with natural gas.

—A wood pulp mill is being built at Kingston, on the Hudson river, to draw on the supply of pine in the Ottawa region.

—The Parry Sound Lumber Co.'s barge, *Corisande*, met with a mishap recently, which has rendered it unfit for use until repaired.

—The Canada Pacific Railway is now practically finished from Algoma Mills to Ste. Marie. The men on the contract have all returned east.

—The firm of Christie, Kerr & Co. has several camps at Oakley, and in order to feed the men send herds of cattle there. They intend getting out 12,000,000 feet this winter.

—The mills of Messrs. B. Caldwell & Son, at Carleton Place, closed down for the season last week. Their cut this year amounts to 9,000,000 feet, the largest for some years.

—A large quantity of wrecked timber has been shored on Lake Huron, near Kincardine, and the Government has instructed the local Customs collector, to protect the same.

—About a million feet of lumber has been washed ashore on Lake Huron, between Point Clark and Inverhuron, and it is reported that the farmers in that vicinity have been confiscating it.

—There was an auction sale of lumber and shingles at Young's Point, on Dec. 13th, comprising pine, oak, elm, ash, basswood, maple and hemlock also a large quantity of dimension timber.

—The lumber laden barges Hinckley and Harmon, which were wrecked on Point Albion, Ont., have proved a total loss. The outfits were lately taken to Port Colbourne and all hope of releasing them given up.

—The machinery for the new mills of the Parry Sound Lumber Co. and the Midland and North Shore Co. has been received at Parry Sound, and the work of erecting the mills is being pushed forward rapidly.

—It is reported that Mr. Horace Shaver, and Henry Shaver, of Ancaster, have been making extensive purchases in the district of Muskoka. It is their intention to have the lumber and wood shipped to Hamilton station.

—Peter McLean, of Pembroke, has been appointed detective officer to look after the persons who steal logs along the Ottawa. The *Standard* says Peter is the right man for the place, and that he will make matters hot for the harpies.

—Mr. Thos. Greenlaw, of Vasey, Midland district, having rented his farm is going to build on his swamp lot in Tay and commence the manufacture of shingles. He has the lumber on the ground and will commence operations at once. We also hear that some parties from Penetang. have purchased the timber on the Simpson-Mealey lot and are going to build a shingle mill at once.

—The lumber manufacturers interested in the Madawaska river and its tributaries, held a meeting in Ottawa, Dec. 14th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the improving of that stream from Bark Lake to Chain Rapids. It was decided to proceed with the necessary improvements at once, John Harvey, of Arnprior, being appointed as superintendent. This work will give employment to a large number of men during this winter.

—Very considerable transactions in deals are reported. The Gilmour stock on hand and the cutting for 1888 is sold to Messrs. Smith, Wade & Co., of London, Eng., the balance of the Hamilton stock on hand and about half of the production for next year has also been bought by the same firm, the remainder being sold to Messrs. Dobell, Beckett & Co., Messrs. R. M. Cox & Co., of Liverpool, are reported to have purchased Messrs. Perley & Pattee's productions for next year. Prices have not transpired, but are understood to be about the same as ruled for this year's cuttings.

—A company composed of Messrs. E. H. Bronson, E. B. Eddy, H. F. McLaughlin, J. R. Booth, Alex. Fraser, and W. G. Perley, under the name of the Madawaska Improvement Company, have applied for an act of incorporation. The capital of the company is \$60,000, and the object of the proposed company will be to construct dams, slides, piers, booms, and other works necessary to facilitate the rapid transmission of logs down the Madawaska river and its tributaries, and also to improve the navigation and telegraphic connections in the district. The head office of the company will be at Ottawa.

—The Emery Lumber Company is composed of the Emery Bros., of East Tawas, and the members of the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company, of East Saginaw. This concern owns about 100,000,000 feet of pine in the Georgian Bay district. Two years ago they conceived the idea of bringing the timber from that tract to the mills of the company at East Tawas, and Crow Island, on the Saginaw River, for manufacture, the export duty exacted by the Canadian authorities on logs in the rough being only \$1 per thousand feet. It was finally decided to construct a barge sufficiently large to carry 500,000 feet of logs at one cargo, with appliances for loading and unloading the logs by steam. Accordingly the contract was let for the construction of a craft at Bay City, and she was completed a year ago last spring and called the *Wahnapiita*, after a river in the Georgian Bay region. This craft is 275 feet long, and 51 feet breadth of beam. Her cost was \$30,000, and she was put into the log carrying business between the points named, the company having cut 13,000 pieces on their Canadian limits. Several trips were made, but during the season the Canadian authorities increased the export duty on logs to \$2 per thousand feet, and it was found that they could lumber more profitably by manufacturing the log stock cut on the Canadian side. Last spring the *Wahnapiita* was put into the lumber carrying trade in which she has proved a bonanza. Her trips have all been made from the Lake Superior country, and had the monster craft been ten inches wider she could not have passed through the Sault canal. She has made six round trips, carrying an average of 2,000,000 feet of lumber at a load, the freight averaging \$4. She is now bound down from Ashland to Tonawanda with a cargo of about 2,000,000 feet. Her up freights amounted to \$7,800 on ties carried into Duluth. Her largest cargo was 2,409,800 feet—the largest ever carried by a lake craft—which was loaded at Duluth and carried to Tonawanda. On one trip between the same points she carried 2,181,000 feet. This cargo was piled 22 feet high and she drew only 11 feet of water.—*Saginaw Courier*.

QUEBEC.

—Lake Magentic and vicinity boasts of at least seven saw mills.

—Contractors are getting out about 40,000 sleepers for the C. P. R. in Saguenay County.

—The lumber mill belonging to E. F. Todd & Son, Milltown, has been damaged by fire.

—James Burbank, of Hatley, has put a saw and planing mill in operation in the basement of his grist mill.

—A Quebec despatch says news received from England points to an advance in the timber market on account of the low stock in hand.

—The barque *Peerless*, reported some time ago as water-logged and towed into Gaspé Basin, has been pumped out, and her cargo of timber and deals discharged and secured for the winter.

—J. B. Scott, Nicolet, lumber dealer and speculator in logs, ties and bark, has assigned, due, it is said, to the recent failure of Plamonden & Augur, Quebec lumbermen. His liabilities are given at from between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

—Here is a modicum of interesting news for Canadian saw mill owners and others. The Papineauville, Que., Council has stated that no tax shall be levied for fifteen years on any person or persons who erect saw mills or other manufactories in that locality. An Arnprior firm, Messrs. McLaughlin, and a Braeside firm, Messrs. Gillies Bros., it is rumored, intend to take advantage of this promise.

—Ross & Co., of Quebec, have purchased of Hon. Timothy Nester, Hon. H. C. Thurber and Jacob Selegman, 14,000 acres of land in Baraga, Menominee, Delta, Alger and Marguette, Mich., which comprise a vast portion of the vast tract purchased by Mr. Selegman and Mr. Nester from an England syndicate a few months ago. Ross & Co. will cut such lumber as they won't export, and put the rest of the timber on the market.

—Lumber operators on the Lake St. John Railway route during the present winter promise to be very active. Large numbers of men are being sent up to work in the different lumber shanties along the line. Mr. J. S. Murphy will employ about 150 men in his shanties getting out spruce logs to supply his new steam mill which has lately been completed on the Riviere a Pierre, and several other operators will also employ a large number of men. A new spool factory has also been established at Pearl Lake by Messrs. Shroder & Son of Three Rivers, and is expected to commence operations shortly.

—A correspondent writing from Springfield to the *Sherbrooke Gazette*, among other items of interest concerning that section, advocates the establishment of a lumber mill in the following words: A mill for the manufacture of lumber to meet the demands of a local, and other markets, and for other purposes, on the stream known as Black River, three miles from Springhill railway station, on the main road leading to the village of Stornaway is much needed. If such saw mill were built and in operation on the stream aforesaid, local residents would have a market for their lumber, and other farm productions. In the vicinity of Black River there is an endless quantity of sound spruce and a variety of other timber within a radius of four miles, which would last a good running saw mill a quarter of a century. Recently the residents have commenced subscribing to a fund to be laid out in building such a saw mill on Black River, and put the same into first class running order, with the intention of forming and establishing a company for the manufacture of all kinds of timber, and this fund is increasing with astonishing rapidity. I should not be surprised to see within two years hence a company incorporated by an act of the Provincial Legislature in Springhill, which will do a profitable business in an honest and industrious pursuit.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—Shipments for the season are about over at Bangor, Me.

—Smith Bros., of Centreville, have their steam saw mill at work.

—Adams & Gregory's mill, St. John, will, it is said, run most of the winter.

—About fifteen mills have been built in the province during the current year.

—All the mills in the vicinity of St. John were closed for the season before Christmas.

—Carr & Shaw will build a steam mill near Hartland, this winter, and Chase & Sons will rebuild in the same town.

—W. H. Murray, of Indiantown, is building an addition to his mill and will put in several stave and clapboard machines.

—Shipments of deals, etc., to the United Kingdom, from the port of Richmond and output of Buctouche, for the season, amount to 14,751,000.

—The shingle mills throughout New Brunswick have had an extra good season. Nearly all of them are piling cedar so as to be able to run all winter.

—The lumbermen had plenty of snow during the first part of the season, but the woods are now reported bare and operations practically suspended.

—J. W. Clark & Son are making boxes. A member of the firm is now in the United States buying planing and door-bailing machines, which will be placed about the middle of January.

—The shipment of deals, etc., for the year, from the port of Miramichi, amount to 68,121,029 superficial feet. From Richibucto and its outport, Buctouche, the shipment amounted 14,751,000 superficial feet.

—The Grangers on the Aroostook are reported to be holding large meetings and passing strong resolutions against Aroostook lumber being driven into New Brunswick, and manufactured there.

—The value of the lumber exports from St. John during November was less than half of that for the same month last year, the amount being \$66,772, as against \$143,143.

—Fairfield lumbermen will cut about 8,000,000 feet this year. Estimates of cuts in other sections are hard to get at, but it is believed that the coming season will show the largest cut for years.

—At Baring, Dec. 12th, H. F. Eaton & Son lost three gang muleys, two planing machines, lath and shingle machines, and a quantity of lumber by fire. The loss is placed at \$15,000; insurance, \$8,000.

—Business in St. John and vicinity, so far as lumber is concerned, has kept up well so far, and the prospect for the winter is decidedly encouraging. An advance in certain kinds of lumber is being talked of, although no particulars are yet to hand.

—In an old volume entitled, Sketches of New Brunswick, I find these figures given as the market quotations of New Brunswick lumber, etc., in 1825: Pine and Birch timber, 20s. sterling per ton; lumber and plank, 40s. sterling per M; shingles, 12s. 6d. per M; lathwood, 20s. per cord; staves, 60s. per M.

—Lumbermen say there will not be so much lumbering done in the Miramichi region this season as in former years, on account of the stumpage tax. Besides that, lumber is scarcer and more difficult to get at, the hauls are longer and, with the work of building dams and cleaning out streams, the expenses lap over the profits. Reduction of stumpage is now an issue in the local election there.

—The lumber mills of Messrs. H. F. Eaton & Sons, St. Stephen, N. B., known as the "Upper Mills," were destroyed by fire Dec. 5th. Loss about \$12,000. These are the mills about which there was a dispute as to which side of the river they were on. A few weeks since the United States customs officers seized some of the lumber manufactured there, contending it was from Canadian mills and liable to duty on going into the United States. The owners claimed that the mills were in Maine. It is probable that the mills will not be rebuilt unless it is decided that their site is on the Baring side of the boundary line.

—Maine dealers say that the past season has been a prosperous one for everybody interested in the lumber business and that the trade, both foreign and domestic, has been limited only by the supply. I gather from lumbermen and correspondence, says a writer in the N. Y. *Lumber Trade Journal*, some interesting notes. The tide mills of the lower Kennebec, which had hard luck from 1884 to 1886, sawed over 5,000,000 feet this season, most of which went to the Boston market at \$14 to \$14.50 per M. The amount of lumber handled by Portland houses during the year will be about 150,000,000 feet. The South American export trade this year will probably amount to 50,000,000 feet, a large advance over any previous year.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

—Minnedosa saw mills are reaping a profit from the sale of their sawdust.

—Jeffrey Bros., of Laggan, are getting out 20,000 poles and some flat timber for the Galt Mining Company.

—From twelve to fifteen cars of lumber are being sent weekly from Selkirk to Winnipeg and other western parts.

—Fraser & Co. have sawed about eight hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber this season and have about seventy-five thousand feet of logs up the river yet. They will take out half a million feet this winter.

—Seven thousand railway ties were sold in Brandon recently for timber dues. They only brought \$5200, or just about enough to cover the dues and the wages of the men who brought them down the river to Brandon.

—Mr. W. B. Fotheringham is building a saw mill and grist mill on the island at the head of the Sault rapids of the Rainy River. He has already got in his camp and is taking out logs and will have about 600,000 feet by the time the mill is ready. The roads are cut to the mill and everything is in good running order for this time of the year, in fact he has got out these supplies for a year. The mill site selected is exactly midway between Rainy River and Lake of the Woods so that as it is in the middle of the settlement on the banks of the Rainy River it must naturally follow that it will be the headquarters for the settlement on the river. The place has been called Jubilee.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—From the *Sentinel* we learn that Wm. Fortune, of Tranquille, has completed the building of his new mill and commenced cutting lumber.

—Knight Bros., Popcum, write THE LUMBERMAN that they have some choice timber in that Province, and that they had the pleasure a short time ago of examining a grove of timber containing about one hundred and sixty acres. There was

no underbrush, and the trees did not stand more than ten feet apart on the average, sometimes three or four would be almost touching at the roots.

—The Dominion Government has completed an arrangement for the transportation of mails on the new route between Great Britain and Japan, via the Canadian Pacific railway. Vancouver will be made a postal centre under the new arrangement, and all foreign mails coming east, and destined for points in the United States and Canada will be distributed from there.

AMERICAN NOTES.

—There will be a heavy accumulation of lumber in the Philadelphia market this winter.

—A large number of Michigan lumbermen will operate this winter in California and the south.

—Saginaw lumbermen are making heavy investments in pine timber in the Duluth districts.

—The total cut of lumber for the season of 1887 by the Ashland saw mills has been 69,774,024 feet.

—The Chicago market is virtually at an end for the season. There will be no further sales worthy of note until next spring.

—The forest lands of the United States, excluding Alaska, embrace 500,000,000 acres, or 28 per cent of the entire area.

—The devastation caused by fire on the Saginaw river has been extensive the past season; it is estimated that nearly \$200,000 has gone up in smoke.

—An approximate estimate of the amount of lumber hauled by the principal railway lines of eastern Michigan, for the year just closed, is placed at 200,000,000 feet.

—The white cedar movement on the lakes, as well as by rail, have been enormous this year, Chicago dealers have handled the larger portion of this year's products.

—A change in the editorial management of the *Timberman* is announced in its last issue, A. H. Hitchcock retiring from the editorial chair, which is assumed by J. E. Defelbaugh.

—The mills at the mouth of Menominee river have closed down for the year 1887. During the past season there has been about 217,000,000 feet of lumber cut by these mills besides a large quantity of lath, shingles and picket.

—The lake receipts at Buffalo for the season amount to 258,000,000 against 285,000,000 feet the previous year, a slight falling off, and the canal shipments amount to only 56,000,000 in round numbers against 83,000,000 the previous year.

—About 100,000,000 feet of lumber was cut at Cheboygan, Mich., the last season, the largest ever recorded. It falls about 25,000,000 feet short of the amount anticipated at the start, but is about 20,000,000 feet in excess of the cut of 1886.

—The Tonawanda and Buffalo dealers have, the past season, labored under the serious difficulty of a short supply of cars. Some dealers in the two markets declare that they could have shipped a third more lumber if they had been furnished a sufficiency of cars.

—From New York we learn that the export demand continues light in all directions. The near future may produce a reaction, as several features of the market are undergoing a change that will benefit us. The River Platte trade is about to begin from this port, and things look brighter in the direction of the West Indies. Trade with Australia and Africa is dull.

—Wages in the Michigan woods, it is believed, will average two or three dollars per month the coming winter better than last. In some portions of Wisconsin, it is reported, there is a larger increase than the above. In the vicinity of Wausau, Wis., men who received \$26 last winter are getting from \$30 to \$33, and teamsters, loaders and choppers are offered \$40, and some very desirable men are even offered \$45. This rate of wages is about equal to the years 1871 and 1872, previous to the panic.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

—The London timber market is unusually heavily stocked this winter.

—The London mahogany and hardwood market shows signs of increased firmness every week.

—There will likely be an advance in London shipping rates at the opening of navigation next spring.

—Advices from Glasgow go to show that the outlook for the winter's work on the Clyde is pretty good.

—The preparatory works for the commencement of the Manchester Ship Canal are being pushed on vigorously.

—The timber trade throughout England and Scotland is showing very satisfactory signs of improvement, especially as regards hardwoods.

—Private transactions in the lumber world are becoming more numerous than heretofore, and as a result auctions are not as well patronized

John H. Burrell has retired from the firm of Alfred Dobell & Co., Liverpool, Eng., timber merchants and brokers, but business will be continued under the old style.

—There has been a rise in mahogany on this side of the water, and principally owing to this fact cedar has gone up also. The stocks in the latter line are very much reduced, and consumers are showing a better disposition to purchase.

—Deals from Quebec and Montreal, to the Glasgow market, imports of which were large in the earlier part of the season, and ran considerably ahead of last year's at corresponding period, are now in total quantity rather behind that of last year.

—The vessel *New Brunswick*, bound from Quebec to Liverpool with a cargo of timber, etc., for Messrs. Gilbert Harrison & Brothers, has again been passed derelict in the Atlantic, and from her position is a source of danger to the navigation of the transatlantic steamers, as she is in the customary track taken by them when bound for New York.

—Messrs. Singleton, Dunn & Co.'s circular, dated Glasgow, Dec. 1, says:—"The trade is now realising that things seem to have got past the worst, and the moderate imports of Canadian goods and Pitch Pine have begun to exercise a wholesome influence on prices. In addition to this a fair amount of tonnage has been contracted for by our shipbuilders, and several transactions of more or less importance were arranged by merchants in consequence. Housebuilding is not better, but still maintains a fair average. It may be remembered that a year ago a like condition of hopefulness prevailed in our trade, and in other trades, to be followed by a depression all the more felt that it came so quickly after the buoyant tone. At this time, however, there are many circumstances which point to a continuance of the improvement now felt."

AMONG THE MANUFACTURERS.

THE William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Peterboro', Ont., have their establishment full of work. Among some of their recent shipments of machinery are an 18x24 inch slide valve engine and equipment for a saw mill for the Georgian Bay Lumber Company; an 11x24 engine and shingle mill equipment for the Midland North Shore Lumber Company, Parry Harbor, Ont., and a lot of heavy machinery, boiler, etc., for the Haslan Lumber Company, Nanaimo, B. C. They are now building a 13x50 inch 50 horse-power Corliss engine for the new works of the W. F. Cochran Roller Mills Supply Company now being built at Dundas, Ont.

MESSRS. W. R. THISTLE & Co., of Pembroke and Ottawa, take a place among the lumbermen's notices for the first time this month. They have started their winter saw mill at Chalk River, for supplying dimension timber, in white and red pine, car lumber, spiles, etc. We have pleasure in directing attention to their advertisement on another page.

AMONG the new advertisements contained in this issue is one from the Lake Shore Saw Mill Lumber Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. This firm are in need of about two million feet of white and Norway pine logs, principally the former, long or short lengths, which they wish rafted to their mills in the above city. The announcement will doubtless be of interest to many LUMBERMAN readers.

THE WESTERN STATES.

Special Correspondence to THE LUMBERMAN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28th, 1887.

It is really surprising, yet it is a fact, that the white pine lumber trade of St. Louis was as good the first part of December as it was in the first part of the month preceeding. From now on, however, the merchants do not anticipate more than a local business, and that with regular winter weather will be confined mostly for six weeks at least to urgent orders. Since my letter of December to THE CANADA LUMBERMAN prices have advanced slightly on some scarce grades of white pine. In this stock of lumber there is badly broken stocks at every point from here north on the upper Mississippi to St. Paul. Locally the yards will wind up the season to January with less by 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 feet than there was in stock at this season last year.

Davenport, a thriving city and big saw mill centre on the upper Mississippi, will in all probability get the convention of '88 of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. St. Louis has made a strong bid but the directors of the association are favorably inclined to the city named. The association now numbers one thousand in good standing.

FRANK R. BIGNEY.

—Reports of scarcity of all lengths of bill stuff reach us from all directions. The cause is attributed to the early closing down of the mills through lack of logs. Dimension timber is also hard to obtain. We have not learned, however, of any advance in prices as yet.

TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28th.—The business done in lumber in this city this season shows a falling off. In small lots considerable is doing, but there is but small enquiry for cargo quotations, heavy consumers not being disposed to anticipate the wants of the future, although it is certain that, before long, there must be an augmentation of values. Of some kinds of lumber there is an acknowledged scarcity. Messrs. Bulmer's sale, the beginning of the month, principally of hardwood, was the biggest auction held here for some years, close on 500 lots finding purchasers at fair prices.

Should the weather be as favorable as during the past month it is very probable that extensive building operations will be carried on during the winter, and in that event higher prices in some descriptions are almost sure to rule.

Last month's sales fell off almost fifty per cent. as compared with November, 1886, and at present transactions, both at wholesale and retail, have been very much diminished.

Following are the prices ruling at this date:

Pine, 1st quality, per M	\$38 00	40 00	Baswood, run of log	\$18 00	20 00
Pine, 2nd	28 00	30 00	culls out per M	18 00	20 00
Pine, shipping culls	14 00	16 00	Oak, per M	40 00	50 00
Pine, 4th quality	10 00	12 00	Walnut, per M	60 00	100 00
deals, per M	8 00	10 00	Cherry, per M	80 00	100 00
Pine, mill culls, per M	8 00	10 00	Butternut, per M	35 00	40 00
Spruce, per M	10 00	13 00	Birch, per M	20 00	25 00
hemlock, per M	9 00	10 00	Hard Maple, per M	25 00	30 00
Ash, run of log culls	20 00	25 00	Lath, per M	1 50	00 00
out per M	20 00	25 00	Shingles, 1st, per M	2 00	3 00
			Shingles, 2nd, per M	1 00	2 00

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, Dec. 29th, 1887.

Heartrending wails of lumber dealers are filling the air. That embodiment of all evil, the speculative builder, by his unholy deeds has lessened very materially the profits of the dealers. Hence the wails, with more to follow.

It is something peculiar, very peculiar, that a lumberman who in the past has had to lament the loss of several shekels is quite ready to supply a bill of lumber to another of these gentlemen. The unlimited check displayed by an enterprising builder is amazing. No mortal having the most vivid imagination could possibly conceive of such a being as the one above mentioned. One of them will walk into an office and request figures on a bill of lumber, stating in a careless, off-hand way, as a matter of no importance, that he has purchased a quantity of land and is about to erect a number of houses; forgetting to add that he has paid the enormous sum of \$15 or \$20 down, the balance in years to come. The dealer fills the bill, delighted at the prospect of making a good sale. He may receive some money when the first draw is made, with promises of more when next the draw come round. This fairy music is kept up to the last until the dealer finds, too late, that dollars have been abstracted from his coffers.

Our dealers are, par excellence, the largest hearted men in this city. They have contributed more to the building of Toronto than any other class. While the land dealer will gladly dispose of land without the payment of any sum of consequence, the lumber dealer goes one better and supplies lumber to the penniless adventurer with no security of any kind, knowing well that the material supplied will enhance the value of the property, benefiting the land dealer and him alone. It is not to add to their untold millions that our dealers do business—perish the thought. Nothing affords them greater pleasure than to drive through the city and see building after building erected with the lumber supplied gratuitously by them. So long as building is actively carried on and the demand for lumber consequently good, what care our dealers for money,—that they may lose, but the monuments erected throughout the city to the memory of almost every lumberman, afford a solace for any pang a dealer may feel when notes fall due.

The pleasure of benefiting suffering humanity, represented in the person of a speculative builder, must be intense, so much of it is done. It is painful to think of the quantity of lumber required to erect buildings throughout the recent additions made to Toronto. Our authorities did wrong in extending the bounds of this city without consulting our lumbermen. Not one but would have fought against it, as rather overdoing the thing and as taking a mean advantage of their large, extensive public spirit.

Gentlemen dealers in lumber, you are fulfilling what has been said of old—"It is more blessed to give than receive."

Business is quiet, very little lumber being sold, in some instances we have heard of pieces being cut to work off car lots. Our dealers find the stringency of the money market effecting them very much, builders not getting such large advances as formerly.

Quite a number of builders are somewhat straightened in money matters, requiring renewals, some for the whole amount and others for part. From reports circulating we learn that

there is a large amount of money tied up in buildings, and that some dealers have met with considerable losses. Two months from the present may in all probability see a few changes in the trade.

Prices on the whole are much about the same, good paper demanding concessions and receiving them.

Fewer builders and concerted action among the dealers would be beneficial to all concerned.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1 1/2 and thicker clear picks, American inspection	\$34 00	\$35 00
1 1/2 and thicker, three uppers, American inspection	40 00	
1 1/2 and thicker, picks, American inspection	30 00	
1x10 & 12 dressing and better	20 00	22 00
1x10 & 12 mill run	15 00	16 00
1x10 & 12 dressing	14 00	16 00
1x10 & 12 common	12 00	13 00
1x10 & 12 spruce culls	10 00	11 00
1x10 & 12 maple culls	9 00	
1 inch clear and picks	24 00	20 00
1 inch dressing and better	18 00	20 00
1 inch siding mill run	13 00	15 00
1 inch siding common	12 00	13 00
1 inch siding ship culls	10 00	11 00
1 inch siding mill culls	8 00	9 00
Cull scantling	8 00	9 00
1 1/2 and thicker cutting up plank	22 00	25 00
1 inch strips 4in to 8in mill run	14 00	15 00
1 inch strips, common	11 00	12 00
1 1/2 inch flooring	14 00	15 00
1 1/2 inch flooring	2 40	2 50
XXX shingles, sawn	1 40	1 50
XX shingles, sawn	1 40	1 50
Lath, Sawn	1 40	1 50

YARD QUOTATIONS.

All cull boards & scantling	\$10 00	Dressing stocks	14 00	\$15 00
Shipping cull boards, miscellaneous widths	12 00	Picks Am. inspection	30 00	
stocks	13 00	Three uppers, Am. inspect.	40 00	
Scantling & joist, up to 16 ft	13 00	1 1/2 in. flooring, dress'd	25 00	30 00
18 ft	14 00	rough	14 00	15 00
20 ft	15 00	dress'd	23 00	25 00
22 ft	16 00	undres'd	14 00	
24 ft	17 00	dress'd	16 00	20 00
26 ft	18 00	undres'd	12 00	14 00
28 ft	19 00	Beaded sheeting, dress'd	18 00	20 00
30 ft	20 00	ed	18 00	20 00
32 ft	21 00	Clapboarding, dress'd	12 50	
34 ft	22 00	XXX sawn shingles	2 75	2 90
22 50ft 22 50	22 50	per M	2 75	2 90
36 ft 24 00	24 00	Sawn Lath	2 25	2 25
38 ft 27 00	27 00	Red oak	20 00	25 00
40 to 44 ft 30 00	30 00	White	25 00	30 00
Cutting up planks 1 1/2 and thicker dry	25 00	Baswood, No. 1 & 2	18 00	20 00
board	18 00	Cherry, No. 1 & 2	50 00	60 00
		White ash, 1 & 2	25 00	30 00
		Black ash, 1 & 2	20 00	25 00

Goderich, Ont.

GODERICH, Dec. 28th.—The market here is very quiet; the usual holiday calm. Dealers throughout the country are preparing to "take stock," and overhaul the year's business before making a fresh start for the new year. Little will be done before the end of January. The business of 1887 has been fairly good at this point.

The expectation is growing that at no very distant date this will be a terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Should this be realized all industries would be increased and benefited—none more so than the lumberman's.

Prices remain as last quoted.

PRICES IN CAR LOTS.

1 inch Mill Culls	\$8 00	@ 8 50
1x6-8-10 & 12, common	12 00	
1x6-8-10 & 12, dressing	16 00	
1x14, and wider, common	12 00	
1x14, " " dressing	16 00	
1 1/2 dressing	16 00	
1 1/2 " "	16 00	
1 1/2 Norway pine flooring	14 00	
1 1/2 " "	14 00	
1 inch clear and picks	26 00	
1 inch clear and picks 4 to 8 inch	25 00	
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 clear and picks	35 00	
Lath 1 1/2x4 feet	1 85	

Ottawa, Ont.

DEC. 28th.—Very little change is noticeable in the state of trade here compared with last month. Consequent upon the holidays there has been the usual cessation in trade, but immediately after the opening of the new year we may look for the usual activity.

A large body of our lumbermen attended the sale of timber limits in Toronto the middle of the month, but made few purchases. They seemed to have made up their minds that the sale was going to be rather slow and prices small, but in this they were disappointed. Mr. Alex Fraser, of Westmeath, or Pembroke, was the largest buyer from the Ottawa district, and in fact almost the only buyer among the large capitalists. He purchased the limits in entire township of Divine some 53 1/2 square miles for \$182,525. The largest price per square mile obtained at the sale was for berth No. 1 of the township of Livingstone, which included eight square miles. This was purchased by J. W. Pack of Alpena, Mich., for \$6,350 per square mile.

The Ottawa lumbermen, although much dissatisfied with the obstinacy of the government in reference to the ground rent and crown dues question, are rather resigned to their fate and say they expect nothing from the government.

During the past season 214,000,000 feet of lumber have been shipped by water from Ottawa, and 180,000,000 feet by

rail, making a total of 394,000,000 feet, of which it is estimated 296,000,000 was shipped to the United States, while bulk of remaining 98,000,000 went to England.

The following are the ruling prices at this date:

Dimensions, Inches.	Per M.
Mill culls	10 x 1 } \$8.00
" "	12 1 }
" "	12 1 1/2 }
" "	12 2 }
" selected 16 ft. long, above dimensions	8.50 to 9.00
Cull strips, 1 in. thick, 5 to 7 wide	7.00 to 8.00
Mill cut outs	12 x 1 } 4.00 to 5.00
" "	11 1 1/2 }
" "	12 2 }
Scantling	2 4 } 12.00
" "	3 4 }
" culls	2 4 } 7.00
" "	3 4 }
Laths	1 1/2
Stock shorts, 12 x 1	10.00
1 inch siding outs, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2	15.00
" " outs from shorts, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2	6.50 to 7.00
Outs from stocks	12 x 1 } 10.00 to 12.00
" "	12 1 1/2 }
Shingles, X	1.25
" XXX	2.00
" XXX	3.00
" cedar, No. 1	2.00 to 2.75
" cedar, culls	1.25
Difference in planed lumber, in waste and planing	5.00
Diff'to, on average good stock	20.00 to 25.00

Hamilton, Ont.

Mill cull boards and scantlings	\$9 00	to 10 00	Dressing stocks	6 00	18 00
Shipping cull boards, miscellaneous widths	10 00	12 00	1 1/2 flooring, rough	16 00	18 00
Shipping cull stocks	13 00	15 00	1 1/2 flooring, dressed	25 00	30 00
Scantling and joist up to 6 feet	13 00	15 00	1 1/2 flooring, dressed	32 00	38 00
do up to 18 feet	13 50	15 50	1 1/2 flooring, dressed	23 00	28 00
do up to 20 feet	14 00	16 00	XXX sawn shingles	2 60	2 70
do up to 22 feet	15 00	17 00	Sawn Lath	2 25	2 35
do up to 24 feet	16 00	18 00	Red Oak	20 00	25 00
do up to 26 feet	17 00	19 00	White Oak	25 00	30 00
do up to 28 feet	18 00	20 00	Baswood No. 1, & 2	18 00	20 00
do up to 30 feet	20 00	22 00	Cherry No. 1 & 2	50 00	60 00
Cutting up plank 1 1/2 and thicker, dry	25 00	30 00	White Ash No. 1 & 2	25 00	30 00
Cutting up boards	20 00	25 00	Black Ash, No. 1 & 2	20 00	25 00

Saginaw Valley.

Uppers	36 00	to 45 00	Norway	9 00	10 50
Common	15 00	to 20 00	box	10 00	10 50
Shipping Culls	8 00	to 10 50	Straight measure	12 00	23 00
Mill Culls	6 00				

YARD QUOTATIONS—CAR LOTS DRY.

Drop Siding.		Flooring and Siding—Dressed.			
Clear, 3/4 in	44 00	to 46 00	C, 1/2 in	30 00	
A	38 00	to 41 00	D	19 00	
B	36 00				
Flooring, clear, d & m		46 00	Siding, clear, 1/2 in.	22 00	
No. 1	31 00	A	20 00		
No. 2	30 00	B	17 00		
No. 3	20 00	C	14 00		
No. 4	13 00	D	12 00		
Finishing Lumber—Rough.		Coffin boards 16 in. and over		16 00	
Three uppers, 1 in.	43 00	to 45 00	Fine common, 1 in.	28 00	31 00
1 1/2 & 1 3/4	44 00	to 46 00	1 1/2 & 2 in.	32 00	
Selects, 1 in.	35 00	to 39 00	C, 7, 8 & 9 in.	25 00	
1 1/2 & 2 in.	36 00	to 39 00	Base, 2 to 9 in. No. 1	40 00	
			No. 2	30 00	
			No. 3	20 00	
			No. 4	14 00	
Joist, Scantling and Timber.		Wide Select and Common—Rough.			
12 to 18 feet	10 00	to 22 feet	12 00		
20 feet	11 00	24 feet	13 00		
Plank and timber, 12 inches wide, \$1 extra.					
Lath, Shingles and Pickets.					
Lath, No. 1	1 40	Country brands XXX	3 25	3 35	
No. 1	1 25	Clear butts	2 25	2 35	
Shingles, river brands	3 40	to 3 50	Pkts, 2 to 4 1/2 in rough	12 00	
XXX	3 40	to 3 50	Dressed	20 00	
Clear butts	2 40	to 2 50	1 1/2 in. square, dressed	14 00	19 00

St. John, N. B.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 27th, 1887.

Business has been fairly good for the month. Four mills, Hilyard's, Adams & Gregory's, Miller & Woodman's and Cushing's are still running and will not shut down until cold weather forces it. The only boom there is to note, however, is with the shingle mills, which have had a prosperous season. Three firms, Gunter, Cowan and Stetson & Jordan, are still running and the last named, having piled cedar, will run all winter. Gunter & Co. will build an addition to their mill, after closing. A further indication of the state of trade is found in the building of Miller & Woodman's new shingle mill, which will have eight machines—not twenty, as reported—and also clapboard and stave machines, with possibly a rotary. This mill, by the way, is about completed. The machines will be placed this winter and it will begin operations in the spring.

A careful estimate places the season's cut of fourteen lumber mills in this vicinity at 155,000,000 sp. ft. Five shingle mills have already sawed 55,000,000 shingles. The lumber cut is below that of last season, owing to the freshets which shut down all the mills above the harbor.

The Annagance mills are still in operation and will run until February.

Reports of the building of new mills, changes and improvements come quick and fast. W. H. Murray, of Indiantown,

is building an addition and will put in several stave and clapboard machines. D. W. Clarke & Son, of Carleton, will add planing and dove-tailing machines. Carr & Shaw and Chase & Sons will build in and near Hartland, this winter, and H. H. Vesey & Son will put up a mill at the Thoroughfare, between North and Grand lakes, in the spring. I see it stated on good authority that fully fifteen mills have been built in the province during the past season.

The value of lumber exports from this port during November was \$66,772, as against \$123,143 for the same month last year.

The railroad boom in eastern and northern Maine causes a great demand for sleepers and the cedar business on the Miramichi will be a lively one this season. Ten cents are paid for sleepers delivered at the cars at the Northern & Western.

The recent heavy rains will cause severe loss to lumbermen who were operating at the headwaters of the St. John.

Carleton county operators write that they are unable to do much at present besides yarding the logs on account of the lack of snow.

Robert McElroy is to be numbered with the builders of new mills, he having erected a fine one at Kirkland.

There has been no change in prices during the month, though from time to time there has been talk of an advance. Wholesale prices are as follows:

Table of lumber prices for various types including Deals, Boards, Scantling, etc. Lists items like Spruce deals, Pine, Deal ends, Scantling, Spruce boards, Shingles, Clapboards, Flooring, Dressed, Miscellaneous, and their respective prices.

Buffala and Tonawanda, N. Y.

Table of lumber prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y. Includes Norway Pine-Rough, White Pine-Rough, and Dressed Lumber with various grades and prices.

Dressed Lumber.

Table of dressed lumber prices for various sizes and types, including Base and Casing under 6 inches, Flooring, Ceiling, and Shingles.

Detroit, Mich.

Table of lumber prices for Detroit, Mich. Includes Uppers, Selects, Stocks, etc., Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, etc., and Bill Stuff and Culls.

Burlington, Vt.

Table of lumber prices for Burlington, Vt. Includes Canada Pine Siding, Canada Pine Stocks, Canada Pine Stock, Canada Pine S. B's, Canada Pine Sheathing, and Canada (Quebec) Spruce.

Boston, Mass.

Table of lumber prices for Boston, Mass. Includes Western Pine-by car load, Uppers, Selects, Moulding boards, Fine common, and Eastern Pine-Cargo or Car Load.

Eastern Pine-Cargo or Car Load.

Table of Eastern Pine-Cargo or Car Load prices for various sizes and types, including Nos. 1, 2 & 3, and various grades of lumber.

Spruce-by Cargo.

Table of Spruce-by Cargo prices for various sizes and types, including Clear floor boards, Yard orders, and Frames.

Lath.

Table of Lath prices for various sizes and types, including Spruce, Pine, and Cedar.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Table of lumber prices for Philadelphia, Pa. Includes White Pine, Mich. uppers, and various grades of lumber.

Cargo Lots.

Table of Cargo Lots prices for various sizes and types, including Yellow pine edge bds and Hemlock Boards and Scantling.

Shingles and Posts.

Table of Shingles and Posts prices for various sizes and types, including Cypress shingles and Cedar shingles.

HARDWOOD.

Table of Hardwood prices for various types including Walnut, Poplar, Oak, and Yellow Pine.

New York City.

Table of lumber prices for New York City. Includes Black Walnut, Poplar, or White Wood, Dressed Poplar, Ash, Oak, Cherry, and Miscellaneous.

Chicago, Ill.

Table of lumber prices for Chicago, Ill. Includes Cargo Prices and Dimensions, short green.

Receipts of lumber and shingles for the week ending December 22, as reported by the Lumbermen's Exchange:

Table showing receipts of lumber and shingles for the week ending December 22, 1887, and 1888, including LUMBER and SHINGLES.

NEWS NOTES.

Mr. John Readhead is building a new mill at St. Arn's near Lowville, Ont. McKinney Bros., of Melrose, propose cutting cedar extensively this winter. The planing mill belonging to Johnston Bros., Essex Centre, has been destroyed by fire. Messrs. Phelps Bros., Welland, Ont., have just completed a raceway from the Welland canal through their lumber mills at a cost of \$5,000. Mr. W. Wellbanks, of South Bay, is going out of the lumber business, and the people of that berg are looking for somebody to take his place. The Manitoulin Expositor wants the export duty on logs increased from \$3 to \$5 per thousand. It says, Americans cut the timber, export it to Michigan in large quantities, and in cutting it give employment to a great many Michiganders. During the past six years the value of the products of the forest shipped to the United States out of Wallaceburg, Ont., was for firewood, \$808,698; stave bolts, \$520,370; saw logs, \$636,633; pine lumber, 205,098; oak lumber, \$20,483; railroad ties \$63,201, and other products, such as hoops, staves, axe handles, ect., \$226,378, aggregating a grand total of exports from the Sydenham Valley of \$2,480,824. The local mills there furnish the cooperage stock for nearly the whole Dominion, and at least \$100,000 should be added to this, which would make the aggregate sum larger and place the yearly average about half a million dollars, or sufficient to buy 25,000 acres of timbered lands at the going prices of \$20 per acre.

THE LUMBER REGIONS OF ONTARIO.

BY R. W. PHIPPS.

In all plans for improving our methods of forest management, which are frequently proposed, such as starting schools of forestry, introducing the scientific methods of Europe, and so on, one point has to be considered, that is, the system of forestry in the Old and the New World are totally distinct. In Europe, generally, lumber is felled or marked to be felled by the forest owners; the lumber merchant buys what is pointed out for sale. Here, he purchases from the government of a state or province the right to take such trees as suit his purpose. There, it is generally the case that the peasant will clear the refuse for fuel, if not, it is used in manufactures, or cared for that it shall be no source of danger. Here, it is left to lie as chance throws it. This is and has ever been the case in all North America, as far as I have known or learned. The consequence has been the destruction of many fine pine forests in the United States, for fire follows the lumberman, who is forced by this method to further wastefulness, for he cuts many young trees which would otherwise grow to large ones lest the fire take them off his hands. In Europe the forests, many of them, have been planted for the purpose, the trees stand as regularly as vegetables in a garden, and are sown, reared, and cut at stated intervals.

Immense damage has been done in Ontario, as elsewhere, by our American system, but in this Province of late years, measures have been taken to check it. A stringent fire act has been passed, demanding great care in the use of fire for camping and clearing purposes, and for the last two years a number of rangers, half paid by the government, half by the lumbermen, have traversed the country during the summer months to enforce it. They are employed on the application of lumbermen, who then become responsible for their share of the expense. These efforts are well spoken of. The plan is as yet not fully in operation, many lumbermen not having as yet applied for men, nevertheless, its success seems to have been considerable, for even through this last dry summer no fires at all so destructive as in former years have been reported.

Ontario has taken the lead in this matter. I do not know in America of such another Fire Act, nor of any body of rangers appointed to enforce one. Both have been favorably commented on in the Washington forestry reports, and their imitation pressed on the various state governments.

Though these steps will save much timber and far overpay their cost, yet we cannot say that they will effectually preserve our forests. Time must tell. The next, if any further step be taken, must be the compulsory destruction of the refuse by the lumbermen. This is a matter for careful experiment, our climate being quite different from that of Europe, and even from that of Maine and Massachusetts. For these reasons I have recommended that this be tried on a Government reservation, where its possibility and cost can both be ascertained.

The next and final step, namely, the management, replanting, and care of Ontario forests on the European system, resolves itself into a question of expense. Such a vast reform—a reform unprecedented in America, could not be expected without the sacrifice of a very considerable portion of yearly revenue, fully, I should say, one-half of what we now draw from the forests. If the people of Ontario are willing to incur this, there is no reason why the object should not be attained. There are many reasons, climatic, as far as the present generation is concerned, economic, as regards their successors, to be urged in favor of such a course.

In this article will be sketched the condition and method adopted for dealing with the lumber regions of Ontario, showing which may be called the American, as differing from the European manner of lumbering and managing the territory where the merchantable timber is found. These lands formerly included the whole Province, but the timber near the frontier being naturally the first exhausted, it may be said that in the Ontario peninsula west of Collingswood and Toronto there is little left, and that in private hands. East of this line the lumber regions extend as far as Ottawa, and passing up the Ottawa, westward, they extend along the north shore of Lake Huron (where are dense pine forests) to the Bruce Mines and Rainy River neighborhood, at the extreme west of the Province, where is still found much valuable timber. In fact, north of Lake Huron, there is much which has never been lumbered over, though a great deal of it has been overrun by fire.

The method of working these is by holding periodical sales of lumber districts, at which the highest bidder obtains the right to cut timber on certain portions, called limits, for a term which is renewable at the pleasure of the Government yearly, and practically is always renewed. On the timber cut the Government afterwards levy dues each year, in proportion to the amount cut. This, it will be seen, often gives the settler, if the land has been taken up for settlement, a joint interest in the lot with the lumberman, whose interest only extends to the timber.

The lumberman camps on the limit (if a large firm he will have many camps, and central farms and depots). He cuts such of the trees as he chooses, takes what portion of the trunk suits him, cuts it into logs, leaves the tops and branches lying in the woods, and draws the logs on sledges to the nearest water, down which they are floated to the mills, if for boards; or if square timber, continue to raft to their chosen sea-port, generally Quebec. What is sent to the mills is generally for Canada or the States, the square timber is for Europe.

What has been commonly the method practiced by lumbermen is to cut as soon as possible, the merchantable timber from all portions of their limit which are nearest to settlement, or, in other words, in most danger from fire. They will often do this, as far as they intend, in two or three cuttings, in successive years. They will then sell the right to cut to a smaller firm or jobber, who will glean what they have left. What portions they have in dense green forest, more distant from

settlement, they leave till the last, or cut over it at long intervals. I was shown some which had been gone over but three times in twenty years.

I have procured during the past year, opinions from a great number of gentlemen, long resident in these districts, and intimately acquainted with the lumber traffic, as to the present position of affairs. From various portions of the country the opinion was expressed that in fourteen or fifteen years the merchantable pine would be gone. In other parts, where forests had been, for various reasons, not so accessible, many years' cut still remained. But the same principle governed all, of which I am about to speak.

When a forest is lumbered over on the above plan, vast amounts of resinous tops, branches, and portions of trunks, as well as many young trees cut down to clear the way, are left lying in the forest. Then, the continual passage of campers, hunters, fishermen and lumbermen, causes the lighting of many fires, which, in a dry season are likely to set fire to the refuse above mentioned. This being very inflammable, spreads the fire through the forest, and wide-spread conflagrations are often the result. This pine refuse is the great block in the way of good management of our pine forests, and many plans have been proposed for using or getting rid of it. Among the former it has been proposed to make wood oil from it, as is done in Sweden, and wool wool, as made there and in other parts of Europe; also to use them for cattle bedding. But there are reasons against these being the true definitions sought after.

In the first place, the cause of the use of forest refuse in Europe is simple and plain. The user cannot get the forest to use; that is in the hands of some great proprietor who will not have it cut down. Next, labor is cheap and plenty, and the refuse can be gathered without great cost, or, it may be in some places, at no cost, by allowing the peasants a share for firewood of what they collect. In Canada, were an oil factory or a wood fiber factory started, its proprietors would probably find it much cheaper to buy four or five hundred acres with the forest but little touched, and to manufacture them, than they would, at our prices for labor and transport, be able to search over a large extent of forest for refuse.

It would, there is no doubt, be well that these experiments were tried here, since new industries which consume previously worthless products are always valuable. But as to the point in question, they could not solve it. Say the oil produced (it is a product not nearly as well known to the world as is the fiber) competed with our own petroleum to the extent of one-half, would the cost of half our petroleum collect and manufacture our lumber refuse? But a small part of it. Add what the wood fiber might give. Mattress and cushion filling would be its principal use, and for these purposes we now import the southern moss, which serves for the chief part of such work. Of this Canada imports about 200 tons. The wood fiber would scarcely displace more in these days of spring beds. That would take but little of our timber. I have seen as much burnt in our logging field.

The proposal to use pine refuse as litter for animals has been frequently made, but, in the first place, it could not be transported with sufficient cheapness to compete with straw, except, as in the case with our planing mills in the cities, where it is a waste product. In the next it would not be well to use it largely for that purpose, as the pine refuse injures land, and therefore renders the manure on many soils inferior or worthless.

The state of affairs spoken of above is now, as stated, much changed for the better by the action of the Government, which, in combination with the lumbermen, have for the past two summers had a large number of fire rangers engaged in enforcing the Fire Act, long a dead letter, which demands extreme carefulness in setting out and extinguishing fires. I find from the above mentioned correspondence that this has in many parts of the lumbering districts had an excellent effect.

Some letters received mention that the lumbermen in their districts have not yet secured the services of fire rangers, as offered by Government, but that they are expected to do so. A frequent cause of forest fires which should be especially guarded against is mentioned in a letter from Peterboro', concerning people who cut marsh hay. "I do not think the settlers are the cause of many of the bush fires that destroy so much of our valuable forests; in fact they are interested in fires not spreading, as they are in great danger of being burned out themselves. The fires that have done most damage in this section are not from settlers clearing, but fires from camping parties and people who cut marsh hay. When everything becomes dry in summer they will set fire to the old grass in these marshes to clean the bottom and produce a better crop. These marshes being largely in the pine forest, the fire gets into a large tract of timbered land, destroying wealth untold. I know whereof I speak in this matter. During my seventeen years' residence in this section I have frequently seen, at a great distance, large volumes of black smoke rise up. At once I have enquired where the large fire was, and invariably the answer was, 'O, it is in such a marsh; there is a lot of hay that was not cut last year and some one is burning it.' It is true the marsh burns over, and so does the pine adjoining. The settlers get the blame, although in most cases there is not one within miles of where the fire started."

The question having been asked whether persons found it possible to obtain land ostensibly for settlement, but really to take pine bark, etc., for sale, and abandon the lots. About 30 answers state it impracticable, in their localities, to any extent, owing to the action of the regulations; but letters from Victoria, Kenfrew, Hastings, Peterboro', Parry Sound, Muskoka and Algoma, state that it is yet to some extent carried on—sometimes for bark, sometimes for pine—the settler being allowed to sell what he cuts down in the course of clearing. Underbrushing has been interpreted to be the course of clearing, as it no doubt is, but the idea given is that the parties never intend to complete it; but leave when the pine is sold.

The situation throughout the lumber districts may be stated in this manner, so far as the method of cutting previously spoken of is concerned—that is, cutting all merchantable timber in exposed localities lest fire run through it. The fire rangers have been out but two seasons, and not in all localities, or a considerable number of lumbermen have not yet availed

themselves of the offer of the Government to pay half the cost, if the lumbermen apply for men. The lumbermen therefore, generally, are not in a position to judge whether their claims are now sufficiently secure to warrant them in leaving the small and medium trees to grow to large timber. As soon as this is the case they will undoubtedly do it, for there is little profit in small trees. But there is no doubt, even with the men now out, much good has been done, and the forests are immensely more secure. As soon as the rest of the lumbermen adopt the plan, which will be, I should judge, almost immediately, so ardently did many of them express themselves in its favor to myself, it is highly probable that an entirely different state of affairs will be inaugurated in our forests.

Without some security against fire, the lumberman has no inducement to preserve the forest. In good forest economy, he should leave his medium sized pines till they grow to be large, and then cut them. But if he did, in the intervening years, they were very liable to be swept off by fire, set by careless settlers, hunters, or by even his own men. There were—and are, it is feared—men even unprincipled enough to fire valuable pineries that they might get a little work in saving what pine could be secured from the wreck before the borers got at it. All around him a lumberman's limits are insecure—what was a forest to-day might be a *brule* in a fortnight. It was no wonder he too often took what he could, irrespective of growth. But, with a sufficient number of caretakers during the "fire months," the cost of which is trifling, compared with the property saved, a different state of things will arise. The lumberman will be careful both to leave uncut what will pay him better in future years, and will endeavor so to use what refuse is unsaleable or saleable, so that it shall not constitute a source of danger. Many experiments hitherto impossible will then be tried. There is much to be done, but in the appointment of fire rangers a great step in advance has been taken, and an important experiment attempted.

In forest as in ordinary police matters, it is not because the individual inclined to offend has himself been previously punished for offending, and therefore abstains from repeating the offence, that property remains tolerably secure. It is that some individuals are known to have been punished, and that the officers are known to be on the watch to detect others. It is not too much to say that in past years the Fire Act has been a dead letter. Lumbermen, settlers, hunters, fishers, set fires as they please and extinguished them if they chose, which last was seldom the case. The resultant damage was, as might be expected, immense. Fires smouldered in logs till drought and high winds excited them to action, and there was no one to stay their ravages except the immediately interested lumbermen, who thus are always interested in "cutting clean" and leaving nothing, in which case the fire, when it followed, although it destroyed many thousand fine saplings, the hope of future forests, yet did not injure themselves, they having taken all which was saleable before. But now what may be expected is as follows:

Word will, after a few convictions and punishments, go through all these districts, indeed through some it has already gone. The fisher, the hunter, the geologist (sometimes the worst of all) will be warned at the tavern where they stop. "You must mind your fires; so-and-so left theirs, and were tracked, summoned and fined." For fire is a thing that leaves its plaitreces, and if the rangers follow out the instructions carefully, affords every opportunity of proving the effects of their carelessness against those who misuse it. The effect will be that those who set fire at their camps will extinguish them (they are always near water), and that those settlers who burn fallow will notify their neighbors before doing so, and will take far greater pains to prevent the spread of the flames into the forest beyond their clearing.

A suggestion is made in a letter from Nipissing concerning the danger of pine rubbish left in the bush. He thinks that much of the evil is owing to part of the top of the tree containing one, or sometimes more, knotty but still merchantable logs, being left lying, the lower part of the tree being taken. He proposes that all logs so found should be charged dues, and says: "If lumbermen knew that they were to pay a duty on that left, which competent men could easily prove and could not be gainsaid, there would be removed the very thing which causes bush fires; the top logs being resinous or pitch, and which would be considered valuable timber on the second or third cut, but it is useless then as the worm has got into it. Perhaps the lumbermen may say they could not afford to pile the brush tops; I say it will pay them."

As has before been noticed, Ontario is now trying throughout her lumber territories the experiment of stationing during the dry summer months a large number of fire rangers to enforce the Fire Act passed some years ago. This step was advised by many people throughout the Province long acquainted with lumbering operations, and its results are now being observed. There is no doubt whatever that this will save annually a large amount of valuable timber, and prevent many fires. The question now to be anxiously considered is, whether it will prevent them to such an extent as to give practical security to the lumberman in leaving the smaller pines to grow to a large size. It has been the practice hitherto in all outlying forests or those considered in danger of fire, to cut every tree from which a tolerable log could be taken, as there was very little likelihood that, if spared, the fire, which frequently followed the lumberman's operations in consequence of the quantity of refuse he leaves on the ground, would allow it to grow. It is to be hoped that the appointment of fire rangers will effect a total change in this.

This experiment is, as before remarked, in America, unique. The habit of the North American lumberman has ever been to cut the trees, leave the refuse, and risk the fire. Under this system, we may say, the northern States of the American Union have practically destroyed their pine forests. Having been in communication lately with officials of most of the States on the subject, I have not been informed of a single state maintaining any fire rangers whatever: I have therefore great hopes from this experiment here. Without it the chances were that in from twelve to twenty years many of our present limits would be valueless for pine; with its aid the pine will last much longer than otherwise.

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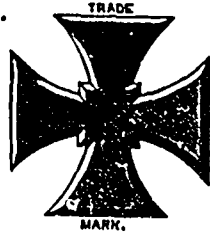
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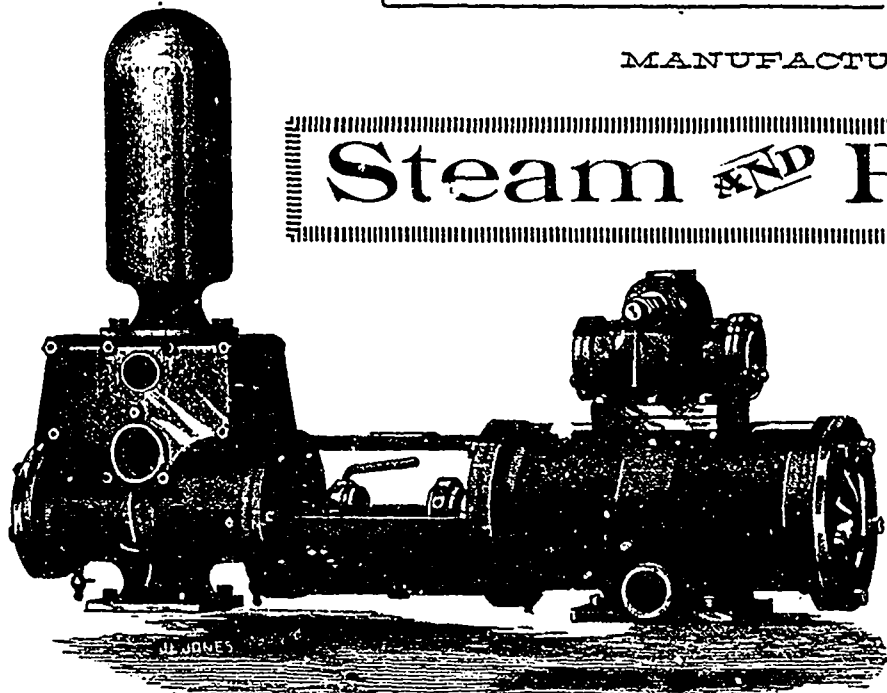
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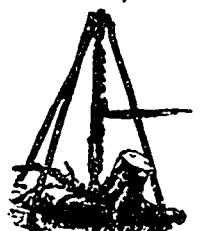
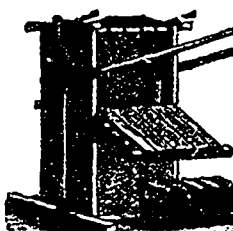
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OFFERS INVITED.

Present Aspect of the Lumber Trade In Great Britain.

We are glad to note from a perusal of the late circulars from Great Britain, that there seems a break in the dark sky, which has so long hung over the lumber trade there, and that the outlook if it does not warrant the expectation of a boom, certainly indicates a much healthier state than has existed for a long time, and the prospects of considerable improvement in price of Canadian woods. This cannot fail to have its reaction here, and must help to improve our markets.

Messrs. Allison, Constand and Hamilton, in their circular of 1st November say:—"The private sales are probably in excess of any other months this year—orders for vessels estimated at 37,000 tons have been contracted for, and there are more to follow; our shipbuilders have been in the market and bought several lines of yellow pine deckwood, teak and pitch pine, and a continuation of the demand is looked for from this source."

A noticeable and regrettable fact from the same circular, we observe that the imports of Canadian woods to Glasgow have considerably declined, the past years. The number of ships from B. N. America to Glasgow in 1883 was 107, with a tonnage of 97,825 tons. This has since yearly decreased. In 1887 the arrivals were 55 vessels total tonnage 45,172.

We understand, however, the stocks in the Clyde in most lines of goods are moderate, so that an improvement in demand, and prices at this peculiar moment, the end of the import season, is a good augury of considerable improvement during the period which must elapse, from now until opening of navigation here next spring.

Turning to London market we find an even more encouraging state of things. Messrs. Churchill & Sims, in their circular of 1st November, in referring to tabulated statement of stocks, arrivals, deliveries, &c., say:—"These figures are more favorable than those of the preceding month, owing to an unusually light importation and to a rate of delivery from the docks, which equals that of last year, and with regard to price there has also been some improvement. The quantities sold have been of no great importance, but quite sufficient to test the strength of the market; they have been taken readily by the trade at figures, which could not have been reached in the summer. It will be seen that there is now a considerable reduction in the stocks." And further on they say: "Canada—the importation has been from the St. Lawrence Pine deals, &c., 1,440,000 pieces, against 1,527,000 pieces in 1886. Spruce deals, 1,015,000 pieces, against 1,370,000 pieces in 1886. And from New Brunswick, Pine deals 17,000 pieces against 75,000 pieces in 1886. A very important reduction throughout. As yet no start has been made in prices and the stock of pine is still too large for the hope of any great or immediate improvement. With spruce the case is different, the stock taken altogether is of small matter, and when the lowness of price is considered, it is scarcely possible that the trade should not see a change for the better."

This is certainly comforting news, especially for our spruce manufacturers, and no one will begrudge them as they have had the hardest row to all during the depression, and all will rejoice if the tide now turns in their favor, as our readers are no doubt aware the spruce deal trade, outside the Ottawa Valley is the chief one in the lumber trade of this Province, and any improvement therein means improvement in that which specially and directly benefits our Province.

As far as the pine deal trade is concerned, it is of course to be regretted that stocks are still large in London, but they are, we understand, held in strong hands, and are not therefore, likely to be sacrificed. The pine deal manufacturers, however, have it in their own hands to regulate this. The United States markets offer them an outlet, as good or better than the United Kingdom markets for their lumber, and if they cut no deal for simply one season, it would quickly right the demand

and value of pine deal in the United Kingdom. And they could do this, and that even to advantage in a pecuniary sense, for we believe the United States markets are capable of absorbing all the lumber they can turn out next season, and at good paying prices.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

In addition to the large number of complimentary references to THE LUMBERMAN published in the December issue, we submit the following from the press of Canada and the United States:

Southern Lumberman Nashville, Tenn.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN, published at Peterborough, Ont., came to hand in November in a bran new dress and greatly improved in all respects. We tender our congratulations upon its success and our best wishes for its continued prosperity.

Chatham Planet.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN, published at Peterborough, is a monthly, and typographically a very excellent journal. We cannot judge as to its contents, whether it properly subserves the interests of those for whom it is published or not, but it

Lumber World, Buffalo, N. Y.

Our Canadian cotemporary, the CANADA LUMBERMAN, is out in a handsome new winter dress of type. It presents a neat appearance typographically, and it has made notable improvements in the character of its contents. We congratulate Editor Mortimer on the success he is achieving.

Northwest Review, Winnipeg.

We have received the CANADA LUMBERMAN for November. From our perusal of it we judge it to be of much value and interest to the trade. It seems very complete and well edited in all departments. Peterborough has for many years been known as the headquarters of very large lumbering interests.

Petrolia Advertiser.

We have received the new number of that enterprising sheet, the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the best gotten up periodicals, mechanically, in the Dominion. The LUMBERMAN must be invaluable to those interested in the business, and we wish Bro. Mortimer every success.

The Big Raft Adrift.

A mountain of timber weighing 9,000 tons, or 18,000,000 pounds, is adrift on the ocean in the direct path of navigation, without beacon light or anything to warn passing vessels of its dangerous presence at night, threatening destruction to everything which may come in contact with it. The great raft broke loose from the steamer *Miranda* on Sunday morning, Dec. 11th, about eleven miles off Nan tucket.

Captain Leseman, of the steamer *Miranda* said: "We left Two Rivers N. S., on Dec. 9th. No difficulty was experienced with our monster tow until the 11th, Sunday, when there came up a south-easterly gale, with a heavy cross sea. Finally the fifteen-inch hawser parted with a noise like the report of a cannon. The steamer immediately forged ahead and the extra strain on the ten-inch hawser and the bit to which it was attached, pulled the latter clear out of the deck, ripping up the flooring for a space of fifteen feet. There was a heavy fog at the time, and the raft immediately drifted out of sight. We did not spend any time looking for it, but steamed away as rapidly as possible to avoid any chance of collision."

The raft was valued at about \$50,000, and was uninsured; no underwriters being willing to accept the risk at this season of the year.

Mr. James D. Deary, the owner of the great raft, was very indignant at the failure of the steamer to bring it safely into the port of New York. He said: "It seems that when the *Miranda* left Port Joggins she was only provisioned for seven days' voyage, and, in consequence, on Thursday last there was but half a barrel of flour on board for thirty men. For three days the men were on half rations and when the hawser broke, instead of waiting in the vicinity of the raft as Captain Leseman was instructed to do in case of such a contingency, he immediately came to New York, as the men were half starved. Another fact which made it necessary to put into port was that the oil on board gave out and the

machinery had to go without oiling for some time. There was a scarcity of light on board, which is also attributed to the same cause. I contracted with Bowering & Archibald to bring the raft to this port for a certain sum and they tried to do it too cheaply. I sent the agents a note last night instructing them to dispatch a steamer immediately to search for the raft, which they refused to do. I will charter the first suitable steamer I can lay my hands on and if she fails to find the raft I will bring suit against Bowering & Archibald for the whole cost, \$32,000. I am convinced that if proper care and discretion had been exercised the raft would have arrived in safety."

Secretary Whitney has instructed Commodore Gherardi, in command of the New York navy yard, to send a naval vessel on a cruise after the Nova Scotia lumber raft adrift in the path of European vessels, to warn them of its presence.

The *Canadian Gazette*, of London, Eng., urges that the Dominion Executive be invested with the power to prohibit a repetition of the raft enterprise, with a view to the grave danger to navigation so caused.

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\$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

STATISTICAL EDITION.

We have now in course of preparation the SECOND ANNUAL STATISTICAL EDITION of *The Lumberman*,

SIX THOUSAND COPIES

of which will be issued FEBRUARY FIRST, NEXT, and circulated among the trade throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

This issue of THE LUMBERMAN is intended to surpass, both in size and variety of contents, anything heretofore produced from this office. Arrangements are being made whereby every province in the Dominion will furnish a complete budget of news of interest to every man engaged in the lumber, saw-working and kindred branches of trade. The result of the past year's operations and the prospects for the coming season, will be fully set forth, while the list of technical contents will be unusually large and complete.

No better opportunity has yet been offered Manufacturers of Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery and Affiliates, Wholesale Lumber Dealers, Etc., to introduce their business to the trade in general. The tariff of advertising rates for this edition are sufficiently low to commend the publication to all judicious advertisers.

From the rates specified below, advertisers will note that, if a series of insertions are ordered, they will gain all the benefit of the special issue at contract rates, which will be furnished on application.

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Advertisers contracting for half or whole page advertisements can have descriptions of machinery and illustrations of same inserted among reading matter at the rate of \$7 per column. Those not having displayed advertisements will be charged at the rate of \$10 per column.

We beg to remind you that during the months of February and March Canadian lumbermen are fitting up their mills for the season's trade; discarding old machinery and putting in new; and for this reason, at no other time during the year will an investment in advertising pay as well. As the work is large and time short, intending advertisers will please let us understand their intentions at the earliest possible date.

Address all Communications to

A. G. MORTIMER, Peterborough, Ont.

appears to be equal in substance to its appearance. A. G. Mortimer is the editor and proprietor.

Railway Life, Toronto.

The last issue of the CANADA LUMBERMAN presents a great advance in typographical appearance over former ones, good as they were. Not only has an entirely new dress of type been secured, but better paper is used, the size of the journal is increased, and in every way the LUMBERMAN presents the appearance of a thoroughly successful newspaper. At the same time the editorial management is even more vigorous than before, and altogether in this wide-awake journal the milling and wood-working interests of Canada have a representative in the newspaper world of which even so large and important an industry may well be proud.

Sherbrooke (Que.) Gazette.

We are glad to see our old friend the CANADA LUMBERMAN in a new dress, remodelled and with handsome type. We have always found it a most useful and trustworthy authority on everything connected with the lumber business, and in addition it contains a vast amount of interesting matter. It is published at Peterborough, Ont., and all engaged in this industry should subscribe to it.

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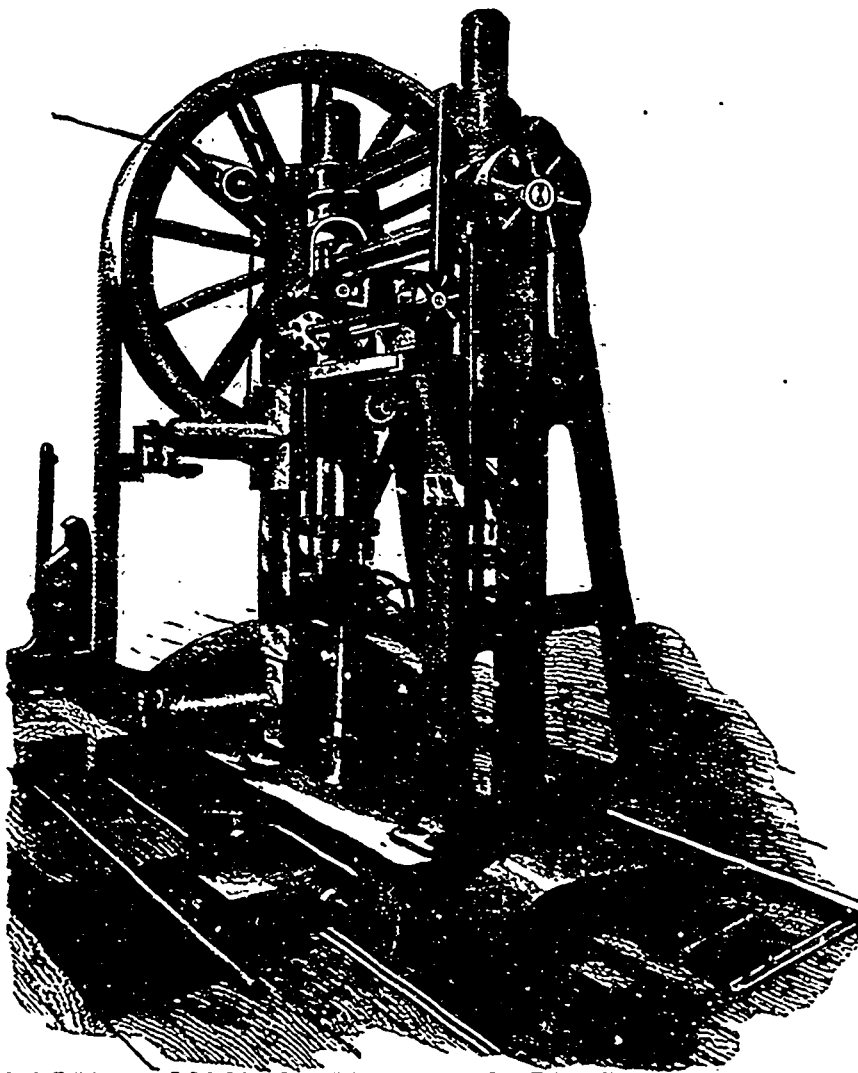
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The Only Perfect Mill in Use.

THE following statement of Dimensions will give some idea of its proportions: Diameter of Wheels, 8 feet; diameter of lower and top Wheel Shafts, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches; length of Lower Shaft, 8 feet 6 inches; length of Top Wheel Shaft, 8 feet 4 inches; length of Bearings for Wheel Shafts, 18 inches; Weight of Mill alone, 22,000 Pounds.



ENDORSEMENTS IN ABUNDANCE.

The Following is Only a Sample:

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 10th, 1886.

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DEAR SIR,—The band mill placed in our saw mill by you we consider the best and most complete band mill we know of. It has advantageous features which we have not seen in any other mill. The strength of all its parts is ample for every demand upon it. It is massive. The guide arms in their proportions and adjustments seem beyond improvement. The drive wheel by taking up the tension of the saw from below is a great advantage gained. The long distance between the bearings of the upper wheel shaft steadies the motion and the whole machine moves with ease and steadiness.

We have never seen lumber so perfectly manufactured as made by this band mill. The mechanic that planned it and the company that manufactured it deserves the congratulation and thanks of all manufacturers of lumber,

Very respectfully,

SUPERIOR LUMBER CO.

John H. Knight, Secretary Treas., P. A. Kennedy, Supt. and General Manager.

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LUMBER MEN from all parts of Canada who are doing a Wholesale trade should see that their business announcement regularly appears in the columns of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN. This journal circulates extensively among the Retailers of lumber throughout the different Provinces and is therefore the best medium for the Wholesale trade. The lowest rates promptly furnished on application. Address the publisher, A. G. MORTIMER, Peterborough, Ont.

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THE GEORGE BRUSH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.



I am patentee and owner of Canada patent, No. 42,357, Improvement in Band Saw Mills, which covers a Band Mill with two columns. I am also patentee and owner of Canada patent, No. 42,377, Improvement in Band Saw Guides, which covers wheel guides for a Band Saw. I am informed that a Band Mill is being offered to mill men in the Dominion, containing two columns that is an infringement of the above patent. The public is hereby warned against purchasing such Band Mill, as I shall hold the purchaser responsible for the infringement of my said patents, and for all damages which I may have, or may hereafter sustain, on account of any unlawful use of said patents.

The Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., of Peterborough, Ont., is authorized to build and sell Band Mills under my patents.

* * * * *

FRANK W. WHEELER.

SHIP BUILDER.

Specifications and Estimates Furnished
on application.

[A TRUE COPY.]

WEST BAY CITY, Mich., June 26th, 1886.

Mr. D. K. Allington, East Saginaw, Mich.

I have been running your Pat. Band Saw Mill in my new ship yard mill for over one month, squaring up large and long hewn oak timber which has been hewn a sufficient time to be dry and hard on the surface and sawing long plank from same kind of timber. The timber or Keelsons squared was laid up in a vessel, one on top of the other, and fitted as well as could be done by hand, it being square, straight and out of wind. I have had a large amount of this plank and timber sawn, and have not yet found a bad cut. I have squared timber where the saw here and there barely cut the thickness of the saw kerf, yet the saw did not deviate the least from a straight line. From the nature of my work I cannot give any idea of the amount cut in a given time, but the speed of cut should be satisfactory to any one. The most difficult part of my work is in sawing tamarac ship knees, yet the machine has given me entire satisfaction in this respect, sawing a root having a cut of from 2 to 4 feet, making in every case a true cut.

I do not believe that a saw has been put on the machine in good order, as I have not a sufficient number of saws to give time to dress them well and keep the mill running, yet there has not been one broken or disabled, in fact, a saw must be in bad order that will not run in a straight line when run over your guide wheels.

Yours, truly,

F. W. WHEELER.

[A TRUE COPY.]

F. W. WHEELER'S SHIP YARD.
WEST BAY CITY, Mich., June 25th, 1886.

Mr. D. K. Allington, East Saginaw, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—I have been engaged in running band saws for the past five years, and I never before found anything equal to the Band Mill built by you, that I am now filing for. I must say that it is almost impossible to make a bad line if the saw is in any kind of order. We are cutting hardwood, principally long oak, and on account of being scarce of saws we have run our saws for five hours and cut as fast as we could conveniently handle, without making any perceptible variation in the cut. I have run various kinds of mills, but never before saw anything to equal it. There has been quite a number of millmen examining it, and all give it up to be the best and truest cutting mill they ever saw.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. GREGG.

[A TRUE COPY.]

BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 15th, 1887.

Mr. D. K. Allington, Saginaw, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—Having had considerable experience with Band Mills, I consider myself competent to judge the merits of the same. I started and run one of your Band Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ontario, which was manufactured by the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterborough, Ont. I also started and run your two Band Mills in William Peters' mill, at Bay City, Mich., and must confess they are superior to any Band Mill I have ever seen, for quality and quantity of lumber produced.

Respectfully, yours,

W. A. McCLENATHAN, Filer.

[A TRUE COPY.]

F. W. WHEELER'S SHIP YARD.
WEST BAY CITY, Mich., June 24th, 1886.

Mr. D. K. Allington, East Saginaw, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—I have been sawing on your Band Saw Mill for the last month, making plank from long square oak timber, partially seasoned, and being short of saws, do not have time to have them put in in the best of order, and have to run them five hours without changing, yet I have not broken a saw or made a bad cut, the machine running smoothly, and not having cause to stop for any reason but to change saws, and cutting as fast as other band saws I have run.

Yours, truly,

THOMAS GRAHAM.

D. K. ALLINGTON,

MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED BAND SAW MILLS

No. 24 Hoyt Block, East Saginaw, Mich., U.S.

The ORONO CANT DOGS.

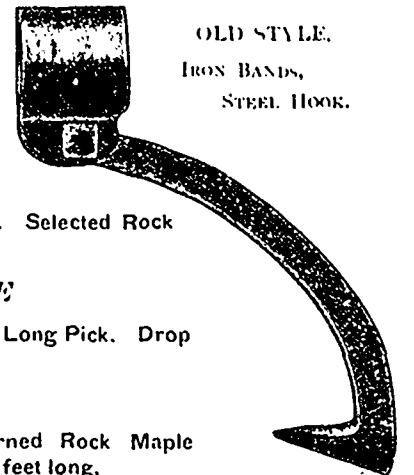
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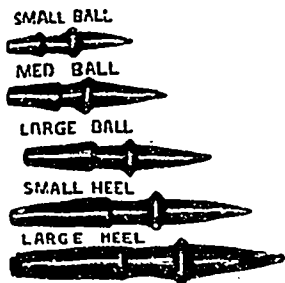
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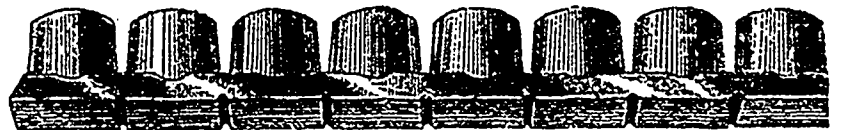
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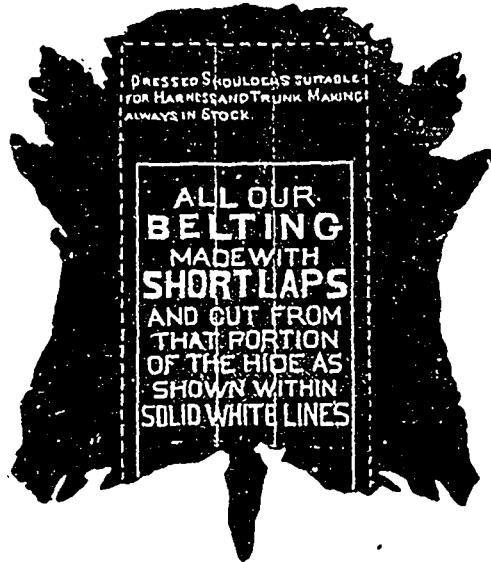
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LONGFORD MILLS, Ont., May 26th, 1887.

JAMES T. MILNE, Esq., Peterborough, Ont.

DEAR SIR, - In reply to yours, I wish to say that the Feed Works on our Iron Gang are giving the best of satisfaction. They are running just as you put them in in 1874, not having cost us a cent for repairs. We prefer the wooden pulleys to iron cores. I have examined Models and Drawings of your Oscillating Steam Gang, and Timber Frames. This is just what is wanted; a stronger straight column frame, containing the foundation, engine-power, sawing resistance and oscillating movement. Your sawing movement has been tested, and in doing away with side rods and slides you have overcome a great trouble and expense, at a like gain of power and speed. Placing the engine under the saw frame is also a great advantage, in giving speed and steam-cushion to ends of stroke. The upper valve in the engine giving more steam on the downward or cutting stroke, is also in the right direction. I like your Self-Acting Rolls, taking their power from main column under saw floor. Your device for cutting crooked logs is also good. It will give us better lumber, more of it, and less slabs and cut-offs. I am glad your Gang is a success, and no one is better pleased to see you still ahead than,

Yours truly,
ROBERT CALDERWOOD, Foreman Longford Mills.

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