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NO. 4.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE DRIVING OF SAW LOGS.

QUITE a stir has been occasioned in lumber circles regarding the bill recently passed its first reading in the Ontario Legislature respecting the driving of saw logs and other timber on lakes, rivers, creeks and streams. Deputations of lumbermen have already gone to Toronto to interview the Government on the matter, making objection to some of the provisions of the bill. The result of these interviews will not likely be known until after the present issue of the LUMBERMAN. We publish the Bill in full, however, and will have more to say regarding the matter in a future issue. The Act reads as follows:—

1. Any person putting or causing to be put into any lake, river, creek or stream, in this Province, any saw log or other timber for the purpose of floating the same to the place of manufacture or market shall make adequate provisions, and put on a sufficient force of men to break jams of such saw logs or other timber in or upon such lake, river, creek or stream, and to run or clear the same from the banks or shores thereof, and to run or drive the same so as not to hinder the removal of any saw logs or other timber from the banks or shores thereof nor obstruct the floating or navigation of such lake, river, creek or stream.

2. In case of the neglect of such person to make such adequate provision, and put on such sufficient force of men, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any other person engaged in floating or running saw logs or other timber in such lake, river, creek or stream, obstructed by reason of such neglect, to cause such jams to be broken, and such saw logs or other timber to be run, driven or cleared from the banks of such lake, river, creek or stream, and along and down such lake, river, creek or stream, at the cost and expense of the person owning such logs or other timber, and such owner shall be liable to such persons for such costs and expenses.

3. The person so causing such jams to be broken, or such saw logs or other timber to be run, driven or cleared, shall have a lien on such saw logs and other timber, for his reasonable charges and expenses for breaking jams, and running, driving and clearing the same, and shall be entitled to take and retain possession of such saw logs or other timber, wherever the same may be found, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of such charges and expenses, and all costs, and may after thirty days' notice to the owner, if the owner be known, and advertisement thereof for three successive weeks at least once in each week, in a newspaper published nearest to where such saw logs or other timber may then be, sell by public auction, subject to the lien of the Crown (if any) for dues, the said saw logs or other timber, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of such charges and expenses, and all costs, rendering the surplus on demand to the owner.

4. If the owner of the saw logs or other timber is not known to the person claiming the lien, then such person may after advertisement thereof for four successive weeks, at least once in each week, in the *Ontario Gazette*, and in a newspaper published nearest to where such saw logs or other timber may then be, sell by public auction the said saw logs or other timber or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of such charges and expenses and all costs.

5. Any person whose saw logs or other timber in any lake,

river, creek or stream, in this Province, are so intermixed with the saw logs or timber of another person, that the same cannot be conveniently separated for the purpose of being driven or floated to market, or place of manufacture, may drive all saw logs and other timber with which his own are so intermixed at the cost and expense of the person owning the same, unless such owner furnish a fair proportion of plant and men, and do, or cause to be done a fair proportion of the work necessary to be done in driving all the said saw logs and other timber, so intermixed, and such owner shall, unless he so furnishes a fair proportion of plant and men, do or cause to be done a fair proportion of the work in driving said saw logs and other timber as aforesaid, be liable to such person for such costs and expenses, and such person shall have a lien on such saw logs and other timber for his reasonable costs and expenses for driving the same, and shall be entitled to take and retain possession of such saw logs or other timber, wherever the same may be found, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of such charges and expenses and all costs, and may sell the said saw logs and other timber in the manner mentioned in the sections hereinbefore contained, but subject to the provisions as to notice and advertisement thereof as in said sections mentioned.

6. If the owner of the said saw logs or other timber shall dispute the amount claimed by a lien holder he shall, within five days from the receipt of the notice of sale, to be given by such lien holder to such owner, give notice in writing to such lien holder, that he disputes the amount claimed and thereupon the following proceedings shall be had unless the parties otherwise agree upon the amount to be paid:

1. Such notice shall state the name of an arbitrator and call upon the lien holder to appoint an arbitrator on his behalf within five days after service of such notice, and in default of such lien holder making such appointment it shall be lawful for the Judge of the County Court of the county, or the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District, as the case may be, in which such saw logs or other timber are situated upon request of the owner to appoint such arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall forthwith appoint a third arbitrator in the matter;

2. If after the arbitrators have been appointed, as aforesaid, they fail or neglect for the space of five days to appoint a third arbitrator, the said Judge of the County Court or Stipendiary Magistrate shall, within four days after a request in writing made upon him by either of the two arbitrators appointed as above, appoint a third arbitrator;

3. The arbitrators may require the personal attendance and examination on oath of the parties and their witnesses and the production of all documents relative to the dispute, and may determine by whom the expenses of the arbitration shall be defrayed, together with the amount thereof, and shall make and deliver their award and determination within twenty days from the date of their appointment, and the said lien holder, may retain his lien and possession of the said saw logs and other timber until such award is made and delivered, and the amount found thereby and costs is paid by such owner to such lien holder.

7. If the owner does not forthwith pay the amount and costs which the arbitrators determine that he shall pay, such lien holder may proceed to sell by public auction the said saw

logs or other timber, or a sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the award and cost, and the subsequent costs incurred by such sale, first giving notice of such sale by advertisement for two successive weeks, at least once in each week, in a newspaper published nearest to where such saw logs or other timber may then be.

8. Any person whose saw logs or other timber are intermixed in any lake, river, creek or stream with the saw logs or timber of any other person, and who for any reason desires to separate the same, or does not wish to continue the drive, shall at his own cost and expense separate his said saw logs and timber from the saw logs and timber of such other person, and securely boom the same to one side, in such manner as to allow a free passage for the saw logs and timber of any other person who may wish to continue the drive.

NEWS NOTES.

Prof. John Macoun, Botanist to the Dominion Government, intends leaving for British Columbia about the first week in April, where he expects to remain until September next. Readers of THE LUMBERMAN may expect some interesting correspondence during the next few months.

A sale was completed a short time since by Mr. Donald Campbell, of Colborne, Ont., to Mr. Thos. P. Pierce, of Belleville, and Mr. Joseph Pierce, of Norwood, of the pine only upon 100 acres of land in the township of Otonabee, Peterborough county, the price paid therefore being \$10,000. Messrs. Pierce are now busily at work taking out this pine as square timber for the Montreal market.

Two or three wealthy Michigan lumber companies which own large quantities of pine in Ontario will import a considerable quantity during this year, notwithstanding the Canadian export duty. A single raft of 3,000,000 feet was put together in Georgian Bay last autumn, and will be started for Saginaw on the opening of navigation. The Dominion tax will, it is said, be removed whenever lumber is put on the free list of the American tariff.

Permits to take out ties and wood in Ontario along the Canadian Pacific railroad have been granted by Crown Timber Agent Margach, of Port Arthur, to the following Winnipeg parties: Dennison Bros., whose permit covers the district from the Manitoba line east to Eagle river, Egan Bros., to cut 125,000 ties in the district extending from English river to Savanne. The Hudson Bay company are also applying for a permit.

The Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway promises to be one of the most important lines of railroad in the province. They have now employed a large gang of men on the work of construction. Application will be made by the company at the next session of parliament, for amendments to their charter. The amendments will include an extension of time for the completion of the road. The acquiring of timber limits in the Ottawa district, the working of saw mills, extending the railroad through the Province of Quebec to Sault Ste. Marie, crossing the Ottawa river in the county of Pontiac, a short distance west of Pembroke, and extending the line to Mattawa if necessary. To validate and confirm the agreement between the Canadian Pacific railroad for the purchase of the Aylmer branch of that road and to relieve that branch from all mortgages and charges.

THE MANUFACTURERS SPEAK.

Some Interesting Correspondence Concerning Prospects for the Coming Season's Trade.

From A. & P. WHITE, Pembroke.

We have cut about 3,000,000 ft. saw logs, and 1,000,000 ft. dimension timber at Duex Riviere. Part of this will be sawn at Duex Riviere and part at Pembroke.

From T. A. KIDD, Burritt's Rapids.

There will be about 500 to 1000 saw logs taken out here, all used for local improvements; 5000 to 7000 railway ties; 15,000 to 20,000 cedar fence posts; 200 cords cord wood.

From ONTARIO LUMBER CO., Toronto.

We have cut during the past winter about 28,000,000 feet of logs. This will be manufactured into lumber at Midland, French River and Gravenhurst. The prospects for the next season's operations are satisfactory.

From W. E. TENCH & SON, Chippawa, Ont.

The timber in this locality is fast being cleared out. Pine has already been cleared. About 200 M Oak, together with probably 100 M of Elm, Ash, &c., will be a fair estimate of the season's cut. The outlook points to a high price for oak.

From MANHARD & COMPANY, Brockville, Ont.

Business opens well. More orders booked now than at any time during the past three or four years. Some American customers feel a little shy over the Retaliation Bill. A fair crop of logs taken out this season, but I fancy not as many as people generally suppose.

From JOHN VANNOSTRAND, Aurora, Ont.

We have just about finished logging for this season. I have got in 7000 pcs., consisting of Pine, Hemlock, Basswood, Maple, Oak and Elm. These logs when cut will make about one million ft. We do only a retail trade now, as our standing timber is very limited and there is no more to be had in this locality.

From T. S. DOBSON, Harriston, Ont.

All the mills in this neighborhood are only small country mills and do not amount to much, as the timber in this part is pretty well cleaned-out. They usually run along most of the winter and stock up from 500M to one million. Buyers are on the road enquiring, but seem chary of closing at marginal prices.

From W. B. & S. ANGLIN, Kingston, Ont.

Saw and Planing Mills: We manufacture about 2,000 Hemlock logs (Standard); 1,000 Basswood logs (Standard); 1,000 Pine logs (Standard); 500 Ash logs (Standard); 500 Elm logs (Standard); 200 Maple logs (Standard); 10 thousand cubic feet of pine, ash, and other lumber. We handle about 1000 cords of cord wood.

From the MUSKOKA MILL AND LUMBER CO., Bracebridge.

The cut this winter will be about 10,000,000 feet, with 2,000,000 of last year's stock on hand. This year's stock was principally cut in the townships of Franklin, Wood and Gibson, the season has been very favorable for taking out logs. Preparations are now being made for driving and the mills will start as soon as Navigation opens.

From CASSELMAN, Ont.

Logging operations have not been as extensive as was anticipated last fall, owing to the unfavorable nature of the season. It is probable that the cut for the present summer will be from 2 to 3 millions less than last year which was about 11 millions. Prospects are an improvement on last spring as orders are coming in very freely. Mills will probably commence work some time in April.

From J. HADDEN & SONS, Foxmead, Ont.

Our manufacture is almost entirely confined to Bill Timber, which we are now manufacturing up to fifty feet in length. We have the only steam logging railroad in this part of Canada, and bring our logs direct from the woods in this way. We also operate a shingle mill in an adjoining building. The output of lumber averages 1,000,000 feet each season. Prospects for this season are good.

From M. BRENNAN & SONS, Hamilton.

In reference to logs and lumber prospects we think through out the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts, the prospects for a fair stock is very good. The season has been favourable and most of the lumbermen will have full stocks. For ourselves, we have got out about 12 millions, which we hope to get all safely down the rivers and manufacture at our two mills, together with a large quantity of shingles both XXX and XX.

From B. CAIDWELL & SON, Lanark, Ont.

The fall of 1886 was unusually good for log cutting on the upper Mississippi, and also on the Madawaska River. The winter months have been very good for hauling and the drawing was up early. However, the snow was too deep for cutting and upon the whole, consider the quantity of logs cut this season, 1886 7, will be somewhat less than the year previous, especially in that part of the country named. Consider the prospects for business during the coming spring favorable.

From CALABOGIE, Ont.

There has been a change made in the firm of Francis Carswell & Co., whose mills are situated on Calabogie Lake, with limits in the vicinity, Mr. Francis having sold his interests in limits and mills to Mr. E. MacKay, of Kenfrew. The business will be carried on under the firm name of Carswell, Thistle & MacKay. A busy season is anticipated. There are sufficient logs at the mills to last until the new logs arrive, and everything is in order to begin operations as soon as the ice breaks up. Estimated cut for season 8,000,000 feet.

From THOS. OUELLETTE, Gordon Ont.

The output of logs for Essex and Kent, of oak, ash, balsam, sycamore, maple and a small quantity of chestnut will be about 18 million feet. There is a very large quantity of elm, put out for hoops and staves. Although we had about six weeks of sleighing it came so early that the mill men were not prepared for it, which accounts for small output. Demand for lumber is very good and business looks good for the coming season. Think there will be a large quantity of logs put out this season on trucks, &c.

From GREEN & ELLIS, Fenelon Falls.

We have only the two firms operating here now in lumber and shingles, ourselves and Messrs. Thompson & McArthur, which are taking out about their usual stock. Thompson & McArthur will start cutting custom stuff about the first of April, Green & Ellis will start their mill about the first of May. They have about one and one-half million feet of lumber on hand, composed of shipping lumber and bill stuff of all kinds, which they are shipping to all points in Canada and United States. Prices from \$6 to \$16 per thousand feet.

From J. K. WARD, Montreal.

I think that there will not be over two-thirds the usual quantity of logs got out this winter, in the part of the country I am operating in, *a.e.*, the River Rouge, P. Q., the snow being at least five feet deep in the woods, making it very expensive lumbering, where the timber is scattered. I am told that there will be at least 25 per cent. shortage of logs on the Ottawa, and not more than one and a half million feet (cubic) of timber got out, with a prospect of any amount of water for driving. Demand for lumber bids fair to be good the coming season.

From DICK, BANNING & CO., Keewatin.

Our winter operations will be about six million feet, this we intend sawing, as also three-quarters of a million on hand, and one and a half million of logs, part of drive hung up. Providing the proposed dam is built at the falls near Rat Portage, a heavy sawing season is expected. The season promises to be an unusually busy one. Demand is firm at present with every indication of a good season's trade. Stocks are decreasing at all points here and west. From reliable reports the proposed large Grist Mill will soon be commenced, and points to a large influx of settlers for this place.

From MESSRS. BERTRAND & CO., Quebec.

The three planing mills which prepare wood for the retail trade here in Quebec are well enough employed. The local retail trade is only middling and appearances for the future are not bright. The pine that is in demand here is deals of 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch and 8 inches and up, 1st and 2nd quality, and the consumption is limited in our old city of Quebec. We would be glad to have an address where we could purchase Hardwood, Walnut, black and soft; Cherry, Birch, Ash, Basswood, &c. As for news we await your interesting journal to find that, and the opening of navigation to give a little life to our trade.

From PERLEY & PATTEE, Ottawa.

The present winter has been the worst for logging operations known in this part of Canada for many years; the snow has been exceedingly deep with a heavy crust and the slush on the lakes has been troublesome throughout the winter. In consequence of these drawbacks the cut of logs will be fully 10% less than anticipated, which must make the cut of lumber for 1887 less than 1886. The prospects of the lumber trade for 1887 are exceedingly good (the strikes in the United States being the only uncertain element in the situation,) and we look for an advance in prices, particularly in the lower grades.

From THE MUSKOKA MILL AND LUMBER CO., Toronto.

The Company's operations this winter have been confined to the Muskoka river and lakes. Their stock, with the logs wintered over, will be about fourteen million, including long timber. It would have been larger but for the great depth of snow in the woods and the crust which is severe on the horses. The Company are getting the Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterborough, to put up a Band Saw Mill for them, which they hope will prove a success, and save much good lumber going into saw dust. The mill will probably start about the middle of April, or as soon as the ice breaks up. The prospect for the season is considered fair although the price of common lumber is still low.

From TRAIN & SON, Burk's Falls.

The Victoria Harbor Co. will have a 5,000,000 feet drive to go over the Magnetawan to the Georgian Bay this season. Train & Son will manufacture here about 2,500,000 feet, part of which will be put into shingles. E. H. Smith will also have sawn here about 500,000 feet of basswood. Business throughout will be lively. The only thing this place lacks to make it a splendid point, is proper switch accommodation.

From DAVID ROSS, Whitemouth, Man.

In compliance to your request for a report of this season's cut of timber, the following is as near the mark as can be given:—G. H. Strevell, ties, 300,000; Wm. S. Reade, ties, 75,000; McKinty & McKinnon, ties, 30,000; J. Ferguson & Co., ties, 40,000; David Ross, logs, 2,000,000 feet, besides a large quantity of cordwood. This has been a remarkably fine winter for work. The camps will be closed up here next week.

From P. O. BYRAM, Madawaska, N. B.

Our log hauling from the stump was done some time ago, but considerable yet to haul off of yards. The repeated snow storms has prevented a good bottom being made to roads, and it is doubtful if all will be got off of yards. A falling off of fully one third of lumber may be expected, owing principally to the large quantities of snow. American lumbermen hang on still, slaughtering our cedar, to manufacture on the American side, leaving the best half of the lumber in the stump only to the depth of the snow, but they pay no export duty for slaughtering our forests, and can afford to lose heavily in the getting, but that don't save the destruction of our lumber. It's a piece of outrageous blindness to allow our forests to be slaughtered yearly to build up American enterprise at the sacrifice of our own.

From GODERICH, Ont.

Firms doing business here the past season are: Williams & Murray, H. Secord, Diment & Company, Jno. D. LeBel, W. & M. and D. & Co., manufactured their own stock, the former at Blind River, the latter at Thessalon. The other purchase from mills North of this and on the Georgian Bay. The amount of business done has been rather small, probably did not exceed ten million feet by all the dealers (4). Their market extends from Goderich to London, St. Thomas, Port Colborne, Guelph, Norwich, and intermediate points, with occasional shipments of better qualities to the United States. Lumber consists principally of white pine, with some few small cargoes of Norway or Red pine. Prices for the past season have remained very steady, about as follows, f. o. b. cars here:

W. P. Mill Culls.....	\$ 00
“ Common Stocks.....	11 00
“ Joist and Scantling.....	11 00
N. P. Joist and Scantling.....	10 to 10 50
“ 1¼, and 1½ in. Flooring.....	13 50
W. P. Dressing.....	16 00
“ 1 in Clear and Picks.....	24 to 26 00
“ 1¼, 1½, 2 in Picks.....	33 to 35 00
“ Lath, 1½ in., 4 ft.....	1 85 to 1 90

Very few shingles come here by water. Dealers supply their customers direct from mills on the Midland and N. & N. W. Rys. Williams & Murray, who have been in the business since 1867, have just dissolved partnership, the senior partner continuing the business. They sold the Blind River Mill and limits to Lawton Bros., of Toledo and Geo. A. Butterfield of Alpena, who compose the new company of "Blind River Lumber Co." They expect to get out about five million feet this season on the Blind River, which will go to Toledo. Diment & Co. may get out from six to eight million at Thessalon, which will likely be brought to Goderich for distribution.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST.

—The Canadian government is establishing agricultural stations in the northwest provinces, and a special feature of these stations will be the attention paid to the forestry. As large a variety as possible of fruit and forest trees will be tested with a view to future forest planting in the prairie sections. For the more rapid distribution of desirable varieties of trees, a nursery will be started for their propagation, and the distribution of such as may be found adapted to the climate.

—In the district of Alberta, in the Northwest, all the timber limits under license, except one, are situated west of the meridian of Calgary, and chiefly on the Red Deer, Rosebud, Bow and Clearwater Rivers, and upon the Old Man's River north of Fort Macleod. The average amount collected for dues in the Calgary agency amounts to about \$5,000 annually, and for bonuses for timber berths along the Bow and Kanaskis Rivers, the large amount of \$62,426.61 was received at this agency in one year.

Advertise in the Canada Lumberman, it will pay you.

NEW BRUNSWICK MATTERS.

PLEASE excitement prevailed in St. John when the announcement was made that the Maritime Bank had suspended payment. No definite cause for the failure has yet been made public, the managers in St. John being yet reticent on the subject. The suspension has been severely felt in Fredericton, where stock is held to the extent of \$50,000 or \$60,000. It is said that the suspension was caused by the carrying of heavy lumber operators through a period of financial embarrassment.

The St. John *Globe* says: "The Maritime Bank has been an unlucky institution almost from the start. A large portion of its original capital disappeared long ago in the interest of one or two individuals. It had in its experience of one or two large lumber operators a warning that should have satisfied it of the shoal water in which it was navigating, but this seems to have had no effect upon it, for now it appears to be irretrievably wrecked on a dangerous reef which its past experience should have taught it to avoid. The reserve and almost mystery which surrounds the break-up, and which the reporters seem to be unable to penetrate, seem to justify the fear that the suspension means a very bad failure. Some large lumber firms are heavily involved.

Advices to the St. John press stated that Guy, Bevan & Co., lumber merchants, of Mobile, Ala., were protested in London on the 9th inst., on a £1,000 draft. Attachments have been issued at Mobile on the property of the firm to the amount of £17,000.

Friday evening's *Globe* stated: "To-day it became known that Messrs. Stewart had placed on record on the 9th inst. a transfer of valuable property in Gloucester county to the New Brunswick Trading Company. On the 10th inst. there was placed on record a bill of sale of the same property to the People's Bank, Fredericton. The latter document was dated in 1884, but was never recorded."

A despatch from Montreal to the same paper says:

A large seizure has been taken out by the firm of J. R. Greenshields & Guerin, acting for the Maritime Bank, St. John, against the timber and other property of J. Stewart in Ottawa district. The seizure is for \$500,000.

It is said by Messrs. Stewart that instead of their being a source of weakness to the bank they have on more than one occasion been the means of saving it from suspension. Some years ago on the suspension of Messrs. Carvill, McKean, & Co., the bank would have suspended payment had not Messrs. Stewart provided \$70,000 or \$80,000 to enable it to tide over the run made on it at the time. The Stewart firm claim that very considerable assistance has been rendered by them on more than one occasion to the bank.

Mr. Thos. Maclellan, president of the Maritime Bank, arrived home on Sunday morning's train from Montreal. He stated that his visit to Montreal was for the purpose of arranging for the seizure of the Stewart property.

It has transpired that on the 11th inst., a bill of sale was filed, transferring all R. A. & J. Stewart's deal, property and schooners at St. John to the New Brunswick Trading Company. This includes a quantity of deals in the barks "G. H. Gordon" and "Young Eagle." These deals were furnished from Messrs. F. Tufts & Co.

The following is the order in which the recent bills of sale and deeds have been recorded in the registry office at Bathurst

(1) Bill of Sale: R. A. & J. Stewart to New Brunswick Trading Company, dated March 7th, 1887, recorded March 9th, 1887; consideration, \$38,500, viz.: 3 wood-boats, 10 shares Restigouche Boom Company's stock and 10 debentures Restigouche Boom Company; mill requisites and supplies; trade requisites; 1 fire engine; booms; lumber licenses: 4 shares Miramichi Steam Navigation Company's stock; household furniture; logs in Tetagouche river (estimate), 736,000 sup. ft.; logs in Millstream river (estimate), 1,550,000 sup. ft.; logs in Grant's Brook (estimate), 375,000 sup. ft.; spruce and pine deals and other sawn lumber, 1,982,000 sup. ft.; logs at Jaquet River Boom, \$7,000 sup. ft.; spruce logs and birch timber on the Big and Little Tracadie rivers and Pokereouche river (estimate) 5,000,000 sup. ft.

(2) Deed dated 31st December, 1886, recorded 9th March, 1887; John Stewart to N. B. Trading Company; consideration \$43,400, viz.: The "farm" formerly owned by Hon. John Ferguson, the "homestead" formerly owned and occupied by Hon. J. Ferguson, the store, wharf and mill property, engines, boilers, furnaces, mill machinery, booms and water and all other privileges connected with the mill.

3. Bill of sale dated 7th August, 1884, recorded 10th March, 1887, R. A. & J. Stewart to People's Bank, Fredericton consideration \$1, and also in consideration of advances made or to be made, viz.: All cows, horses, grain, etc., on the "Farm." All stock in store, books and book debts, notes, cases in action, etc. Also, all logs and lumber to be manufactured from the logs.

4. Deed dated 4th April, 1883, recorded 10th March, 1887, John Stewart to A. T. Randolph, president of the People's Bank, Fredericton consideration \$1, and also in consideration of advances made or to be made the "Farm" the "Home stead," the store, wharf and mill property, dwelling house, etc., etc.

The Tracadie mill property was transferred to the New Brunswick Trading Co. in 1886, and July recorded.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Park, in a recent address in the Legislative Assembly, referred in the following terms to the question of stumpage: "Some years ago the speech at the opening of the house used to refer to the depression in the lumber trade. Why is no reference made to the matter now? The question of stumpage is one that concerned the bread and butter of many persons in this county, of many in all the northern counties. Kent and Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland were opposed to the government's high rate of stumpage, and candidates in these counties during the last election expressed themselves in favor of a reduction of that stumpage. He hoped that members from the southern and western parts of the province would not think lightly of this stumpage question. It was one of vital importance to the people of the north. During the past four or five years since the government's high stumpage was imposed the value of mills that cost \$70,000 had been reduced to \$40,000 and less. To show how the stumpage affected the lumber trade of the north he would give some figures in reference to the shipments of lumber from North Shore ports during the past few years. In 1883 there were shipped 149 millions, in 1884 the amount was 108 millions, in 1885 the shipment fell to 87 millions and last year to 72 millions, or a difference of over one-half during the four years. That falling off meant that \$160,000 less was spent for getting out logs, sawing of lumber and the hauling of the same than four years previously. Everybody was interested in that—the man who goes to the woods, the man who works in the mill, the man who loads vessels and the merchant. Some one will tell us, no doubt, that this falling off in the shipment of lumber is due to a general depression in the lumber industry. But what do the shipments from Nova Scotia show? In '83 there were shipped from that province 77 millions; in '84 69 millions; in 1885 79 millions, and last year 87 millions, or in other words an increase in Nova Scotia during four years of 13 per cent., while the north shore trade has fallen off over 50 per cent. during the same time. During the provincial elections the canvass was used that the government intended to give a rebate on the stumpage, and he read from a circular issued from Mr. Snowball to show that members of the government have led lumbermen to believe that such a rebate would be allowed. He hoped that the member or members of the government who had made such a promise to the lumbermen would have the manliness to say so now. The government say that they charge the high rate of stumpage in order to raise a revenue, but he would remind the house that when the stumpage was 80 cents the revenue obtained was greater than it is at present."

In debate on supply Mr. Hutchison contended that lumber at the North Shore and particularly in Northumberland county was greatly handicapped and that in the matter of laths alone there was a difference in the favor of the southern part of the province of 60 per M, the average rate at the North Shore being 80 cents and at St. John \$1.40. Replying to the query of the solicitor general why don't the lumbermen in Northumberland ship their small lumber, the speaker said that they do ship a great deal. This was the only way they had to get rid of it. But it was here again that the North Shore was unfortunate as the freight from the North Shore was about three times as great as it was from St. John. Last year the shippers of his county had to pay \$6 on lumber and \$1 on laths, while it was a well known fact that in St. John last season laths were shipped to New York at 40 cents per M.

The Provincial Secretary—What are your rafting charges?

Mr. Hutchison said that depended to a great extent on the river. On an average the rafting, delivery and other charges cost us about \$1 per M. The North Shore is also handicapped on account of the severe labor that is necessary to get logs to market. While rafting on the St. John may be more expensive, the removal of logs cost less than at the North Shore. With regard to the assertion that there were more small operators now than ten years ago he said such was not the case. The great evil the small operators complain of in Northumberland county is that the small operators do not hold the land and they can't get it. He was a small operator himself. All he could get was twelve miles. He did not blame the increased stumpage for this, but he blamed the system of crown lands management for it. This is exactly the charge he had to bring. In 1886, in Northumberland, Gloucester and Kent counties there were 2,386½ square miles of lumber lands

held, from which stumpage to the amount of \$65,130.29 was paid, all of which came out of these counties. The whole of this area was held by nineteen gentlemen. Noticing this fact, and that these people have the monopoly of the land for ten years, he failed to see the point of the solicitor general's argument that there were more small operators now than ten years ago. He disputed the fact that in the county of Northumberland there were more small operators now than there were ten years ago; indeed there were less. Under the old system if a man wanted certain lands, all he had to do was to wait until the auction the next year and he would get them. Now he has got to wait seven years. In looking over the lists of licenses in Northumberland county he found one man who held 68 miles and paid a yearly rent for stumpage per mile of \$18.10, which, including the \$4 for renewal of lease, amounted to \$22.10. Of the 2,386½ miles held in this county he figured that the average stumpage was \$27.29 per mile, and \$4 per mile for renewal, which gives the government only about two per cent. for their investment. Thus he did not consider fair management. He finds that one man holds 249 miles and that he pays thereof only \$25.10 per mile. Another man who holds 19 miles pays \$106.60. Thus on the face of it appeared unjust and unreasonable. Then, again, another individual has 197½ miles and he pays in stumpage \$39.30 per mile. Another one holding 39 miles pays \$21.54, another holding 406 miles contributes \$35 per mile. Another with 72½ miles pays \$4.02, while there is another holding 70 miles who pays nothing at all. If this was fair he failed to see it. The crown lands should not be shut up to monopolists. The evil is the small operators have not got the land and cannot get it. It was monstrous that all the lands in his county should be held by nineteen individuals and that they should hold it for a period of ten years. The reduction of stumpage would not help matters in this respect. It was a fact, however, that in the campaign the president of the council had in effect stated that the government would just manipulate things so that the lumber would get 25 per cent. off. The country wasn't going to know anything about it. The reduction would be made and nobody would be the wiser.

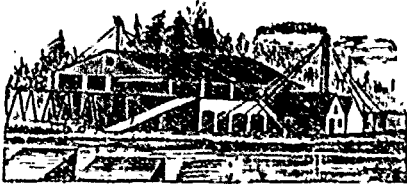
WOOD-WORKING PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the wood-working interests, granted by the U.S. Patent Office, up to March 20th, 1887, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 925 F Street, N. W. Washington, D.C., who will furnish copies of patents, for 25 cents each.

- 358,474.—Shingle-sawing machine, —P. O'Connor, Ludington,
- 358,495.—Veneering Wood,—J. H. Spedman, Cortland,
- 358,550.—Saws, Feed-rod for gang,—W. Harvey, Arnpriar, Canada.
- 358,607.—Lathe tool holder,—C. E. Hall, Brick Church, N. Y.
- 358,678.—Wood, Ornamenting,—A. Komp, New York, N. Y.
- 358,772.—Saw,—J. E. Emerson, Yonkers, N. Y.
- 357,582.—Saw-mills. Carriage feed-mechanism for,—A. Cunningham, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 357,595.—Saw-tooth swage,—D. G. Hadley, Fitchburg, Mass.
- 357,678.—Saw Guide,—J. W. Maxwell, Louisville, Ky.
- 357,679.—Saw-mill band,—J. W. Maxwell, Louisville, Ky.
- 357,680.—Sawing-machine. Scroll,—J. W. Maxwell, Louisville Ky.
- 357,681.—Saw-mill band,—J. W. Maxwell, Louisville, Ky.
- 357,810.—Lumber-binder,—W. Baynes, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 357,818.—Lumber-binder,—A. R. Clark, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 357,866.—Saw-tooth swaging device,—J. A. Shull, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
- 357,913.—Saw-gummer and sharpener,—C. Eidellach, Fallonia, Tex.
- 358,003.—Saw-mill. Combined band and circular,—E. W. Turner and J. Reynolds, Blexwich, England.
- 358,026.—Saws. File for band,—J. E. Emerson, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- 358,045.—Shingles. Machine for dressing,—H. Lightner, Nef's Mills, Penn.
- 358,069.—Saw-tooth swaging machine,—S. A. Parke, Bay City, Mich.
- 358,159.—Saw-mill dog,—T. Manley, Nevada, Mo.
- 358,173.—Sawing-machine. Circular,—C. J. Sturgeon, Niles Grove, Pa.
- 358,217.—Saw filer and Gummer,—I. H. Palmer, Lodi, Wis.
- 358,328.—Saws. Apparatus for removing gum from,—J. C. Ballew, Evansville, Ind.

There are 89 logging railroads in Michigan, with a mileage of 475¼, and equipped with 127 locomotives and 2,573 cars.

The Glasgow correspondent of *Lumber*, says:—"There are not many transactions taking place in timber, and although deals are moving pretty freely, prices are still keeping at the low level. The Quebec merchants are finding it rather uphill work in making business of it this year, so far as I can learn. To the Clyde little or nothing has yet been done, and it does not appear as if there will be much business for Spring shipment at least. The usual contracts for cargoes to the coast ports have mostly been fixed, and they are pretty well spread amongst the shippers. As one or two contracts are still open, it is premature to say who has been most successful."



The Canada Lumberman

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND WOOD WORKING INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least six clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Offices of Messrs SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 154 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

ANNUAL SPECIAL EDITION.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., APRIL, 1887.

A LARGE amount of editorial, correspondence and illustrated matter, has unavoidably been held over until the next issue.

STEWART & Co., of London, Eng., and St. John, N. B., have entered an action against the *Star* newspaper for \$100,000 damages for an alleged libelous article in connection with the Maritime Bank, of St. John, N. B., and for half a million dollars damages against the Bank of British North America, for alleged damages sustained by the bank refusing to accept one of their checks.

THE *New York Lumber Trade Journal* is one of the latest additions to our exchange list. It is a semi-monthly publication of thirty pages, and is full of interesting matter pertinent to the lumber trade. Notwithstanding the fact that this journal is only in its second year, and has opposition to fight in every direction, it seems to be holding its own and enjoys a large advertising patronage.

No trade journal published in the South has made greater progress than the *Southern Lumberman*, of Nashville, Tenn. Being the only paper in the Southern States devoted to the saw mill, lumber and machinery interests, it has a wide field to cover, and it is making the most of its opportunities. Published semi-monthly at \$2 per year. Free sample copies will be sent to any address on application.

THE Maguire failure has, it is claimed, turned out much more serious than was at first expected, and has now been thrown into court. The assets are pretty well included in the securities given to cover secured claims, therefore the balance of the creditors will not likely get a cent. It is generally stated that two or three Canadian banks are greatly to blame for the way this firm has been allowed to carry on business.

In view of the success of the experiment made in the direction of preventing such immense losses of timber by fires as have occurred in past years and the strong pressure to continue the service and make it more effective, the Crown Lands Department of Ontario has determined to do so and extend it, which will necessitate an increased vote. It is confidently assumed, however, that any judicious expenditure in this direction will meet the approval of the Province at large.

THE WM. HAMILTON MFG CO., of Peterborough, Ont., have arranged with Wm. M. Wilkin, of Erie, Pa., to build his patent Compensating Balance Gang, for the Dominion of Canada, of which a full description will be given in our next issue. They have built and are now shipping one of their New Improved Oscillating Iron Gangs, with gate 54 inches wide and 8 inch crank, for the Charlemagne & LacOuareau L. Co., Charlemagne, Que. This is the same style of gang that they put in last season at Three Rivers, Que., Little Current and French River, Ont., and which gave such good satisfaction.

It is said that Mr. Peter McLaren, the well known lumberman, retires, after a business career of about twenty-five years, with a fortune of a million and a half of dollars. He will probably take up his residence in Toronto, where, it is said he purchased a handsome residence some time ago. It is stated by the *Perth Courier* that he is willing to invest some of his money in a blanket factory in that town. The sale of his property includes everything except the lumber in the yards at Carleton Place.

THE past month has been a disastrous one in certain lumber circles in New Brunswick, as in addition to the failures reported in another column of this paper, we are also called upon to add the name of Geo. McLeod, ex-M.P. for Restigouche, which took place on March 25th. Mr. McLeod was one of New Brunswick's largest lumber operators, but the failure was not unexpected. No statement of liabilities or assets are yet to hand, nor the names of the heaviest creditors. The official reason of the failure is said to be the suspension of T. C. Jones & Co., of Liverpool, which firm held all Mr. McLeod's freight moneys, and large sums of his also, to accruing liabilities. The suspension of this business will be a heavy blow to St. John, where he employed a large number of laborers on his vessels. His lumber operations were chiefly on the North Shore, which will suffer heavily.

A CURRENT newspaper telegram from Ottawa, Ont., chronicles the fact that assurances have been made that the federal government proposes to liberally subsidize the Ottawa ship canal scheme. The project is to shorten the distance between the west and the seaboard, by a direct and continuous water route, by the utilization of Lake Superior, Sault Ste. Marie, North Passage, Georgian Bay, French river, Lake Nipissing, connecting and neighboring lakes, and the Ottawa river to the St. Lawrence and the ocean. The plan requires some improvements on the upper Ottawa, and the digging of about 21 miles of canal. Take a look at the map and see what a short cut from the west to the Atlantic the proposed route makes. Of course it is only a summer route, but it will stay open as many months as the "Soo." It is said that this project is original with C. H. Plummer, of East Saginaw, Mich., who at one time was admitted to the Canadian Parliament and there presented his plans.

DURING the past month an extensive sale has been effected between Mr. Peter McLaren, of Perth, one of the most extensive and best known lumbermen in Canada, and Mr. W. E. Edwards, M. P., Mr. James McLaren, president of the Bank of Ottawa, and a number of other gentlemen. The whole property belonging to Mr. McLaren was transferred to the new company, which will be known as McLaren & Edwards. The bill of sale included limits, mills, etc. The limits, which are situated in the counties of Lanark, Frontenac and Adirondack consist of about three hundred square miles. There is one mill on the K. & P. railway, besides the mills in Carleton Place. The price paid is said to be in the neighborhood of \$900,000. Mr. Peter McLaren was one of the representative lumbermen of the country, and his resolve to go into private life has caused considerable surprise. His successors, however, are also well known among the trade, and the indications are that the business will not suffer under the new management.

WE herewith present our readers with the first annual special edition of THE LUMBERMAN, which although by no means as large as we had hoped to have made it, nevertheless contains a very large amount of carefully prepared matter of interest to the trade in general. It was not until after our announcement had appeared concerning this special edition that we fully realized that the same should have been issued earlier in the season. To a great extent this accounts for a much larger number of pages not having been added, and for this reason in particular, and also from the fact that the time allotted us was too short to allow of the preparation of many reports which were intended for this issue, that many omissions may be noticed. We take pleasure, however, in drawing attention to the extensive improvements we have made in the typographical and general appearance of the paper. The new dress of type used for the first time on this issue is from the well-known foundry of Miller & Richard, Edinburgh, Scotland, while the fine toned paper now used is furnished by Messrs. Buntin, Reid & Co., of Toronto. Improvements necessarily come slowly, but by persistent effort, and through the kind assistance of the trade, we hope to fully carry out the prospectus published last fall on our assuming control of THE LUMBERMAN. This issue is intended to find every lumberman and mill-owner in Canada whose name appears on the commercial reports, and we would respectfully ask that a careful reading be given it in every case. We believe that we are not asking too much when we solicit from every man in the trade his subscription to this the only lumber journal published

in Canada. It may not be out of place here to mention that the annual special edition of this paper will hereafter be issued on the first of February of each year, and that before that time next year it is hoped that the young 'un of to-day may have grown to a healthy child.

FROM the official reports issued by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, we learn that the accounts for timber dues, bonus, ground rents, etc., for the year 1886, amount to \$742,029.64, and the total collections under same heads amount to \$715,804.61. The total collections during the year from woods and forests is \$715,304.61, which includes \$147,471.00, payment of bonuses on sale of timber berths of 22nd October, 1885, which became due in 1886. This sum being deducted leaves \$568,333.61 as revenue proper from timber dues, ground rents, etc. The amount collected is in excess of 1885, and of the estimated receipts for the year, and may fairly be taken as indicating that transactions in sawn lumber in 1886 have been of increased volume; that sales have been more readily effected, and on improved terms, as compared with the previous year. For the year 1887 the forecast is an increase in the cut of saw logs, and a diminution in the manufacture of square and waney pine. The market in the latter has been dull for the past year or two, sales of any importance being confined solely to the largest and finest timber, small sized and inferior pine being almost unsaleable except at greatly reduced prices.

WESTERN papers in the States are publishing a special despatch from Ottawa stating that a story of "inhuman brutality and damnable wrong" done to women in the lumber camps of the Upper Ottawa has come to light from Desert. It is alleged that "a gentleman from Pembroke Ont., two or three weeks ago made a trip into the lumber region to investigate the report," and found it true. Every-one who knows anything of the lumber camps will know the story to be a wretched lie. The *Pembroke Standard* takes the trouble however to deny it categorically, and continues:—"Very likely the despatch is the work of a journalistic scamp at Ottawa, who for months past has been making a disreputable living by sending sensational despatches from that city to the American press, everyone of which, on investigation, turns out to be lies. This is no doubt the fellow who invented the story some months ago about a famine in Labrador, who later got up a report about an Indian rebellion in the North-West, and in November last put in circulation the story about the murder of a whole family at White River, on the C. P. R. Even many respectable Canadian papers were deceived by the White River story, so circumstantial was it, and complete in all its details; but the whole thing was nevertheless a fiction pure and simple. This Desert iniquity, we are convinced, is another of the same sort, viz., a pack of lies."

WE desire just here to have a few words with the old-time readers of THE LUMBERMAN, and also the three thousand new ones whom we expect to peruse this issue. We desire to become acquainted not only with the business workings of every lumber manufacturer and dealer, and planing mill man of the country, but also make ourselves acquainted personally with all with whom we do business in any way. In other words we want to make the CANADA LUMBERMAN the mouth-piece of every man engaged in the trade, and take pleasure in repeating our oft-repeated invitation to the trade in general to use these columns. No matter how diligently we may work to make this journal a success, we cannot expect to make it thoroughly representative without the individual and combined assistance of our friends throughout every province of the Dominion. Every Canadian manufacturer who has a spark of ambition, is working at the present moment with the object of making his manufacture second to none, and especially equal, if not superior, to that produced by our neighbors across the border. We have the same object in view, and desire in the near future to see this journal the accepted organ of the great lumber trade of Canada, and on a par with any of our big American exchanges. This can be done if even a limited support is given it by the great bulk of the lumbermen of the country. The question "What are we expected to do?" may present itself to some of our readers. That question is easily answered. In the first place we want your name on our subscription list. The commodity will only cost one dollar per year. In the second place we want to receive a few lines from you occasionally letting us know what you are doing and the general state of trade. Now how many of those who are not now regular subscribers will send in one dollar, with a few lines of news? We do not believe in repeatedly making appeals to the trade for support, and therefore hope that this may have the desired effect. We want your assistance, and in return we promise to do our share towards making THE LUMBERMAN a journal of which the Canadian trade will justly feel proud.

EXPORT OF SAWLOGS.

Manifestly it is not to the advantage of either the lumberman or the people of Canada that sawlogs should be cut in our forests and then be conveyed to the United States to be there manufactured into timber. It is not fair to our mill owners, workmen and others who thus lose the profit of this business, and the competition is especially unequal as our neighbors impose an import duty upon our lumber. Our remarks apply more especially to the pine of the Muskoka and Algoma districts, as it is here that there are symptoms of an intention to carry on these operations on a large scale; here they are especially obnoxious and here they ought to be capable of being checked. On our south east frontiers, where logs, especially spruce, are taken down small rivers to mills across the border, there may be more difficulty in checking the practice and in some cases it may be less objectionable, so that it might even be tacitly permitted.

The Dominion authorities moved in the right direction last session when they raised the export duty on sawlogs. Having provided the remedy every effort should be made to see that it is applied.

It is quite as much the affair of the Provincial Government to see that the local industries are not starved and ruined by unfair foreign competition, that the resources of the country are not used to enrich foreigners in preference to our own people. It is time that the Province, as such, has nothing to do with export duties but it has jurisdiction in another way, for it is the property of the Province that is in question. Our timber limits are held by lumbermen who are licensed to cut the timber on certain conditions. There should be no insuperable difficulty in the way of divising an agreement of which one condition should be that the sawlogs should be manufactured into lumber in this country and not abroad. Of course it would have to be drawn carefully so as not on the one hand to restrict the export of square timber, spars, &c., nor on the other hand to leave a loophole open for the evasion of the prohibition to export sawlogs. The penalty for non-compliance might be either the exaction of increased duties if the logs were manufactured, abroad, or even the forfeiture of the limit. The officials who now see to ascertaining and collecting the duties, might without additional cost see to the observance of this condition.

The only objection that could be raised to such action on the part of the Province, is that it might be prejudicial to the Provincial revenue by preventing the competition of foreign millowners for the limits, and so having a tendency to lower their value when put up to auction. But this would not be a sufficient reason, since the increased bonus would be clearly purchased, for the benefit of the home manufacture would far outweigh any gain from this source. The Province when disposing of its property would clearly have both the power and the moral right to make such a stipulation, so no objection could be raised under that head.

It is obvious from the official returns that the export duties previously imposed have not been very rigorously collected. Now that the necessity for action is recognized, as is manifest from the step taken last year of increasing the duty, there is less likelihood of neglect in this respect. It has been said that the great extent of our lake shores and the sparse habitation of the timbered districts would render the collection of the export duty almost impossible and very costly. In this opinion we cannot agree; both governments have various officials who might be instructed to protect the common interests in this respect. Any limit holder breaking the law would run the risk or rather would face the certainty of incurring the penalty, for his limit would be there as security for the payment. Then to convey the logs across the lake a tug would be necessary. If it were rendered liable to forfeiture for towing logs from our territory without reporting to the proper authority, its first trip would have to be its last.

It is only right that our forests should not be depleted for the benefit of foreigners at the cost of our own people, and if a little energy is displayed such an injurious practice can be checked.

"PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER."

A recent issue of our sprightly exchange, *The Builder and Woodworker*, contains some excellent advice to advertisers bearing the significant title given above. It is so good that we present it in full below:

"Please mention this paper." This line starts the reader in the face in many advertisements, in all classes of papers and periodicals, and the request is, in the majority of cases, not complied with. Why should it be? Many advertisers get the idea that no better scheme was ever devised to test the real value of any paper as an advertising medium than this apparently simple request, and yet as an index of value it is practically valueless. Why? Well, think back and see how often you have neglected compliance with similar requests, and tell us why you neglected them. That will be an excep-

lent reason. There is no obligation resting upon the reader to comply with such requests and as time, which to the busy man is money, may be saved by neglecting them, why, they go unnoticed. Business is like a river with many tributaries, and in which it is impossible to trace every individual drop of water to the spring from whence it came. But if a journal is selected for advertising purposes that reaches time and again the persons most likely to be interested in the solicitation, that paper is certainly a sure fountain-head of profitable trade in the stream of patronage far below. Temporary advertising in a small way will not produce an immediate or permanent increase of business any more than a slight shower will affect the depth of water in a well, but by persistency in the use of printer's ink in the right direction the results sought will be gained in the end with interest.

FREE ENTRY OF FOREIGN-SAWED LUMBER.

(Bangor Whig.)

Memorials setting forth that great frauds upon the revenue have been committed under the guise of the laws granting free entry of lumber manufactured in the British provinces by American citizens from logs cut in the State of Maine, have been numerous signed by the principal lumbermen of the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury through our members of Congress, with request that the department set in motion effective agencies for the prevention of the violations of law complained of. Representative Boutelle recently received a number of these memorials signed by the most prominent lumber manufacturers of Bangor, Old Town, Orono, Milford and the vicinity representing the business on the Penobscot River, forwarded to him by Messrs. W. T. Pearson & Co., and on Tuesday he called personally on Secretary Fairchild with the papers, and had an interview with him in regard to this important matter.

The secretary expressed a very earnest desire to do anything in the power of the department to remedy the evils represented, but stated some of the difficulties encountered, and the importance of having the co-operation of American lumber manufacturers with the revenue authorities in the matter of discovering and punishing fraudulent importation. The interview resulted in the following correspondence:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FEBRUARY 15th, 1887.

Hon. C. A. Boutelle, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

SIR—Referring to the petition of Messrs. Wm. T. Pearson & Co., Adams & Co., and others of Bangor, Maine, submitted by you to the Department, concerning alleged frauds in the importation of sawed lumber from New Brunswick, claimed to be the productions of the forests of the State of Maine, I transmit herewith a letter this day addressed to the said parties, which I will thank you, after perusal, to cause to be forwarded to the proper address.

Respectfully yours,
C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 15th, 1887.

Messrs. Wm. T. Pearson & Co., Adams & Co., and others, Bangor, Maine:

GENTLEMEN, The department is in receipt through the Hon. C. A. Boutelle, of your petition without date, concerning alleged frauds in the importation of sawed lumber from New Brunswick, which is claimed to be the production of logs cut in the State of Maine, and sawn in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, and to be entitled to free entry under the provisions of section 2,505 and 2,506 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3rd, 1883. The petition represents that great frauds exist in such importation in that a comparatively small amount of Maine timber is mingled with the great drives of the St. John River in New Brunswick, which are floated to the mills in that Province and there manufactured, and that the product, consisting principally of foreign lumber, is then imported into the United States, and admitted to free entry as of the productions of the State of Maine, manufactured in New Brunswick by American citizens.

The department is unable to take any definite action upon the general statement made in said petition. If you will, however, forward particulars concerning any transactions of which you have knowledge, specifying the names of importers, and importing vessels, dates of importations, and other data, the department will cause careful investigation to be made with a view to detect such frauds, and to prevent their recurrence in the future.

Respectfully yours,
C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Acting Secretary.

FOREST FIRES.

The annual report of the Ontario Commissioner of Crown Lands will be found to contain much that is of interest to our readers. It is very satisfactory to find that the wise measures taken by the Mowat Administration with the view of preventing or checking forest fires have been so successful in attaining the desired end. It has been repeatedly said that fire has done more than the axe to deplete our forests, and any mitigation of this evil is therefore a most important consideration alike for the lumbermen, the public treasury and

the country at large. From the departmental report it will be seen that fires last year were less frequent, less destructive and that when they occurred their speed was checked. This was largely due to the precautionary regulations that have been enacted and still more to the employment of officials whose special duty it is to see them enforced. How valuable has been the service rendered by these fire preventive officials is proved beyond cavil by the fact that the lumbermen have shown their appreciation in the very practical way of cheerfully bearing half the expense. In answer to a departmental circular the leading lumbermen have urged the continuance of the service, have expressed their willingness to continue to bear half the expense, and even advocate an extension of the system. Thus encouraged the Government has arranged to increase the number of these officials and to extend the area under their protective care. Even better results may there-

be expected in the future than those which have already proved so gratifying. It appears from the Commissioner's report that he has some natural hesitation to incur the expense of doing all that is asked or all that he thinks advisable. While economy is of course desirable and even necessary, parsimony in such a matter would be as economical as insufficient insurance of property exposed to risk of a conflagration.

The prevention or even the keeping within narrow bounds of these forest fires will save from destruction an enormous amount of property belonging not only to the lumbermen interested but also to the public treasury which has no less at stake. And besides the question of revenue, the whole community has an interest in the preservation of such valuable resources which form a large part of the national wealth.

Apart from the actual destruction of the forests by fire the mere dread of such devastation has an injurious effect. It often happens that limit owners hasten the cut of certain portions of their territory though it may be neither convenient nor expedient thus to hasten their operations, because they would rather submit to some loss and inconvenience than run the risk of the total destruction of property which for some reason they believe to be particularly exposed to danger. When a fire has run through the forest this urgency becomes an impetuous necessity, for their cutting within a very limited period is absolutely necessary to prevent extensive deterioration and soon total loss, from the ravages of boring insects.

So too with the public treasury, there is not only the risk of loss by fire, but the very dread of that risk acts prejudicially. Thus Provincial authorities have sometimes placed limits on the market in excess of requirements, and when circumstances were not altogether propitious, for the avowed reason that it was better to do so even at some sacrifice than to lose all by fire, of which there was danger through advancing settlement, explorations for minerals, hunting and trapping, &c. Such forced sales are clearly not to the advantage of the Province, and are not always convenient for lumbermen, who may not care thus to add to their limits in advance of their requirements. With a reduction of the fire risk, these evils would be diminished.

In view of the mischief wrought by forest fires, the regulations for guarding against them should be maintained and even made more strict if necessary, they should be rigidly enforced, and an efficient staff should be employed not only to see them carried out, but also to prevent the spread of such fires as may occur.

OUR New Brunswick correspondents have repeatedly complained of the injustice being done the trade of that province by the government allowing American lumbermen to make free use of their timber resources, and the question is certainly worthy of careful and immediate attention. The geographical position of the province of New Brunswick is such that unless the most stringent protective measures are adopted a continuation of forest destruction by Americans will not only be practiced as in the past but will be pushed with increased vigor. The principal support of the people of this province comes directly or indirectly from its extensive timber operations, and now that this revenue is being cut off, the people are led to enquire "What are we going to do?" Some positive move should be made, and that at once, to impress upon the Government the importance of restricting Americans from engaging in such a wholesale slaughter. If United States lumbermen desire to operate in Canada, let them open out their mills on the Canadian side, and enter into fair competition with our own people. No one will object to this, as American enterprise and capital will always be found acceptable in this country, but when they cross the lines for the express purpose of cutting and carrying away our timber to be manufactured in their mills across the border, it is quite time we should call a halt. The export duty seems to be a dead letter in this province, and no time should be lost in drawing the attention of the local members of parliament to the robbery now going on. The question is of too serious a nature to allow of delay.

SAW MILLS FOR PROFIT.

In order to make a saw mill a success, or in other words a source of profit, it must not only be well managed, but must also be planned and arranged with a view to the handling of the stock from the pond or bank to the piling ground in the most expeditious manner and with the smallest practicable number of hands. The day is passed in which it was necessary to keep as many men in the mill as it cut thousand feet a day, and the man who tries to run a mill of that sort will soon get left.

We present herewith a plan for a saw mill of moderate cost to build and operate in proportion to the amount of its daily output. We have only shown in detail the usual and necessary machines, in order to bring the cost down to the minimum, but those who may desire something of greater capacity can readily add the usual appliances. The writer has seen a mill built after this plan with the addition of steam nigger, steam feed, and lumber trimmer,—the trimmer was placed between the edger and the tramway,—with a daily capacity of fifty thousand feet, requiring but fifteen men from the log jacker to the lumber car, including the inspector and lath hands.

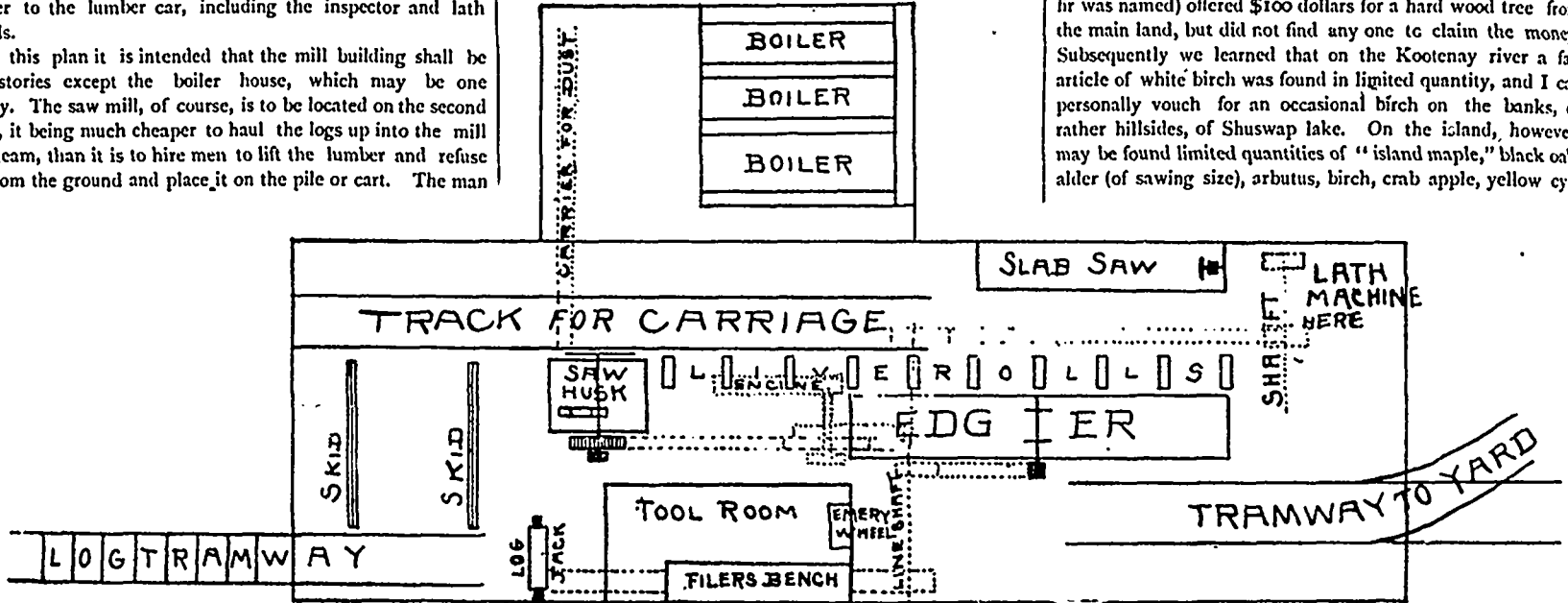
In this plan it is intended that the mill building shall be two-stories except the boiler house, which may be one storey. The saw mill, of course, is to be located on the second floor, it being much cheaper to haul the logs up into the mill by steam, than it is to hire men to lift the lumber and refuse up from the ground and place it on the pile or cart. The man

THE TIMBER OF THE PACIFIC.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "G. W. H.," has been writing a series of articles to the *Northwestern Lumberman*, and as his last production has special reference to the timber of Western Canada, we reproduce the same. Our readers will readily perceive how cautious this writer is in his remarks, and how he inclines to write purely from an American point of view. Even though much that he says may be open to criticism, his version, right or wrong, will not be read without interest:—

From Winnipeg to the Rockies there is not a stick of timber to be seen which a lumberman would esteem worth cutting. From Winnipeg to the foot hills it would puzzle the wayfaring man to find a staff. South of Cassils are the Cypress hills, 25 miles distant, where is a timber tract estimated at 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of jack pine, running 40 logs to the thousand. I did not visit it, nor yet the splendid mill erected for cutting it, but have my information from reliable sources. A few miles west of Calgary is the new mill of the Alberti Lumber Company, obtaining stock from a timber limit in the

said to average 100,000 feet to the acre, in the region of Mable lake, which with a drive of 138 miles down the Spullmcheen river could reach the railroad. It is needless to say that these tracts have been taken up. Aside from those mentioned we could learn of no timber in the interior which could be made available by lumbermen. When we reached the coast, however, we must tell a different tale. As near as we could learn, the available timber resources of British Columbia are confined to a belt on the main land not more than 50 miles in width at the outside (in many cases but two or three miles), and this so broken by mountain ranges as to greatly reduce the timber area. The island of Vancouver, however, is a vast forest of timber of most excellent quality. The island is about 300 miles long, averaging 100 miles in width; its shores are broken by bays and inlets, often running many miles inland, and it would be difficult to find one of them which did not offer a fine quality of fir to the seeker. Smaller islands abound, all of which are well timbered. On the main land I inquired in vain for any variety of hardwood, and was told that the first governor of the province (the honored Douglas, after whom the fir was named) offered \$100 dollars for a hard wood tree from the main land, but did not find any one to claim the money. Subsequently we learned that on the Kootenay river a fair article of white birch was found in limited quantity, and I can personally vouch for an occasional birch on the banks, or rather hillsides, of Shuswap lake. On the island, however, may be found limited quantities of "island maple," black oak, alder (of sawing size), arbutus, birch, crab apple, yellow cyp-



who runs a ground floor mill of ten thousand feet daily capacity or over is doing an uphill business in more than one sense. The dotted lines are intended to show the location of the engine on the ground floor, also the shafting and belts suspended from the middle joist. The saw mill is intended to be driven by a belt direct from the pulley on engine shaft; another pulley is placed on the crank shaft which drives the line shaft, to which the edger and other machinery is belted. The slab saw should be a swing saw, and may be either suspended from above or supported from below. We prefer the latter, on account of the tendency which a suspended saw has to feed in too fast and choke up. The slab saw is driven by a quarter turn belt from the short shaft shown near the corner of the drawing. The two main belts should be provided with gravity tightener pulleys, so arranged that either one may be thrown off quickly from the sawing floor, in case of accident to the machinery, or for the purpose of examining or changing saws. In cases where it is desired to dress the lumber before shipment, the planer can be placed on the ground floor under the tramway, and driven by a belt from line shaft; but it will not be satisfactory to run the planing machine and saw mill at the same time, as unless the power is ample, the motion is too unsteady for the planer.

The dust carrier is an open box or trough, with a chain belt running through it. The bottom of the trough should be provided with slides for the purpose of discharging at any desired point in the boiler room. The carrier may be extended outside the boiler house, and the surplus dust carried out and deposited in the dump cart. A tramway should also be provided from the slab saw to some convenient dumping place at a safe distance from the mill. While the small mill man may not feel able to have a steam nigger, he should provide some better means for log turning than by the use of cant hooks. A geared windlass driven by a belt from some convenient point and provided with a strong rope and hook, will be found to answer for a small mill, and will save much time and hard lifting. — *Chicago Timberman.*

—Another saw mill is in course of erection in Calgary, N. W. T., with a cutting capacity of from 40,000 to 50,000 feet per day. This establishment is owned by Wisconsin men, who recently had extensive timber berths surveyed along the eastern slope of the foot hills. They are known as the Au Clair Lumber Co., under the management of Mr. Prince.

foot hills, by way of the Elbow river. This stock is not much different from that of the Cypress hills. From the summit of the Rockies to the coast, the Canadian Pacific runs through a densely wooded, mountainous country, and the novice would exclaim, "What worlds of timber!" but the lumberman would, with a more practical eye, discover nothing but "fence rails." An occasional exception must be noted as we pass the limited valleys of the Illecillewaet and Beaver, where, mixed with the predominant small "jack pine," may be seen a patch of larger size, even to trees of two and three feet; and at Donald we heard of a limit of a couple of thousand acres a few miles up the river, said to be "good timber." And in this neighborhood the company obtained 25,000,000 feet of mainly 12x12, with which to build the snow sheds. The flats along some portions of Eagle river looked as though there might be some fair-sized timber mixed through the saplings. Passing these we did not see a good-sized tree on the line of road until we neared Yale, 90 miles from the coast. The sides of the mountains are dense with tall forest growth, from 6 to 10 inches in diameter; but if there was a world of good timber among it, the character of the steep mountain sides, and of the streams at their base, would forbid its utilization by the lumberman. At Yale (head of Navigation on Fraser river), however, we begin to see some timber and to observe stumps alongside the track, which would measure from 4 to 10 feet across. From all we could learn the whole of the interior, or mountainous portions of the province, is correctly judged by that portion traversed by the railroad.

There is an occasional lake, in fact many of them, in the mountains, hemmed in by cliffs whose precipitous sides extend from thousands of feet above to hundreds if not thousands of feet below the surface of the water, but it is difficult to find any shores, and the timber growth on the hillsides is of the small stuff before mentioned. Some of these lakes are fed by rivers, and where the river empties into the lake an area of a few thousand acres of good timber can be found. We visited one such river, and found a valley of from two to five miles in width, densely wooded with the red cedar of the Pacific, trees from two feet to 10 and 12 in diameter, with trunks 150 to 200 feet to the first limbs. We counted the trees on one acre, and figuring out the contents of an average tree, we estimated 597,000 feet to the acre. We could hear of but one other such tract in the province. There is, however, a tract of excellent white pine (*Pinus monticola*), about 55,000 acres in extent,

ress, fir, hemlock, white pine (very little), spruce, white thorn and yew. Of these the Douglas fir predominates, with a mixture of 10 to 15 per cent. of red cedar, an occasional white pine (*pinus monticola*), and spruce. The fir grows to immense size, and, so far as I can could judge, was esteemed fit for the saw mill only when from four feet diameter upward.

We endeavored to obtain estimates from those we esteemed most competent to judge as to the aggregate timber resources of the province, but out of half a dozen timber rangers, mill men and government officials, the highest estimate given was "7,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000." From a knowledge of earlier customs in the east, and a conviction that when the four foot timber became scarce smaller growths would be in request, we placed an estimate of from 40,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 feet as nearer the correct figure.

The fir has a height of from 150 to 250 feet, its leaf more nearly resembles the hemlock than the pine, and its wood is akin to the fat pine of the south. It is said to be no infrequent occurrence for the saw to strike into a "pocket" of liquid pitch from which one or two gallons may be strewn promiscuously over the mill. The butt logs are very similar to long leaf or Georgia pine, while we saw top logs which appeared more like white pine than like the "loblolly" of the interior of the southern states. An end section of fir laying upon your desk would be pronounced "southern pine" by a majority of your visitors, if they did not examine the face before giving their opinion. It is a peculiarity of this timber that it may be used green from the saw (in that climate) without danger of either shrinking or swelling. It would probably need acclimating by means of kiln drying in other climates. I was told by a carpenter whom I saw working in it that when bone dry it was frequently necessary to bore for the nail, and that when once driven, the nail could not be withdrawn without breaking. These peculiarities no doubt account for the fact that in every mill we visited we found a pony planer at the rear of the mill through which the lumber was passed as it left the saw. A piece a foot long, one inch square, supported at the ends, will show a breaking load of from 650 pounds at the highest, to 600 pounds at the lowest, or a mean of 638 pounds as shown by government tables. Its mean crushing load is 7,000 pounds to the square inch endwise, and 1,750 pounds sidewise. Its weight dry is 3½ pounds to the foot. It is a timber which will fill any place where strength is required, being stronger in every respect than oak or maple. It is largely used also for

finishing purposes, although its pitch prevents it from becoming a favorite.

The red cedar is the finishing wood of the coast, taking the place which in the east is monopolized by white pine. It is not the pencil cedar of Tennessee or Florida, nor the red cedar with which we are familiar. It is of more open grain; in fact its grain is no more dense than the white cedar of Michigan. It is however a beautiful wood, and finished *au naturel* is no whit inferior in appearance to cherry, and in many instances equal to mahogany. It is almost exclusively employed in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds and mouldings, while for ceiling and wainscoting it is unequalled. It takes paint like pine, but is so much more beautiful in natural finish, that it is seldom defaced with paint. It is often used in connection with the redwood of California, and like it sells at about \$35 to \$40 a thousand. It is somewhat gritty in working and in this respect resembles redwood, but of the two was most commended by carpenters. Like the fir it may be used direct from the saw without danger from warping or twisting. Several of the finest buildings at Victoria, notably the Victoria theater and Grand hotel, are finished in cedar, and no one could ask a richer *tout ensemble*. It is not plentiful even at Victoria, and the coast cedar does not equal in quality that of the mountains.

While upon the subject of cedar, we must not forget to mention the beautiful yellow cedar, or cypress, of the northern part of Vancouver island, and I have never heard of it elsewhere. It is of a beautiful creamy color, very dense in texture, taking a high polish and with a specific gravity of 31.21 as compared with fir at 34, red cedar, 24.95, maple, 37.41, white pine 27.79. For strength it will carry a mean breaking load of 693 as compared with fir at 638, maple, 580, oak 550. It crushes endwise at 5,900 as compared with red cedar at 5,500, fir at 7,000, oak, 6,500, white pine, 5,500, and sidewise at 1,400, as compared with red cedar at 1,500, fir, 1,750, hemlock, 1,000, maple, 1,500, and white pine, 1,000. As an ornamental panel with red cedar, mahogany or cherry, it shows a rich contrast, and is altogether a most desirable wood. I could hear of but limited quantities, in patches of 160 acres or so, but its value may be assumed from the readiness with which it finds market at \$60 per thou. and on the coast.

OTTAWA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, March 24th, 1887.

The leading industry of the Ottawa Valley and the one with the most capital embarked, is undoubtedly the taking out and manufacture of lumber. Perhaps it may be a fact unknown, but it is a fact nevertheless, that sixty millions of dollars are invested in the lumber business of the Ottawa Valley, and this is almost, if not equal, to the whole of the capital invested in manufacturing in the Dominion. The principal assets of the firms engaged in lumbering are timber limits, saw mills, improvements on rivers and creeks, to facilitate driving stocks of lumber on hand, piling grounds and machinery. The area of timber limits under license on the Ottawa and its tributaries in the Province of Quebec is 9,732 square miles, and in Ontario 7,153 square miles. In 1886 there were logs cut to the enormous quantity of 496,000,000 feet board measure, the getting out of which furnished employment to thousands of men and teams in the woods, at the mills and on the river. In addition to the saw logs about twenty millions of dimension timber were taken out last year.

WHO ARE OPERATING.

The greater portion of the vast era of limits in the two Provinces mentioned above is worked by firms whose headquarters are at Ottawa. The following operate in the Province of Quebec: Gilmour & Co., Hamilton Bros. J. R. Booth, James McLaren, Ross & Co., Bronson & Grier, Alex. Fraser, Bronson & Weston, J. & G. Bryson, Gillies Bros., Perley & Pattee, E. B. Eddy, Hurdman & Co., W. C. Edwards, Bronson, Weston & Edwards, David Moore, McLaughlin Bros., Latour Estate, John Ross, Bryson & Charlton, Thomas Glover, Thompson & McKay, R. White, Peter McLaren, Martineau Estate, Rochester & Doherty, McLaren & Edwards, James Cotton, D. Murphy, J. B. Dickson, John Roche, H. U. Noel, John Smith, Estate Sir F. Hipcks, Estate A. Grant, R. White.

The names of the principal limit holders in the Province of Ontario are:—

J. R. Booth, Perley & Pattee, Bronson & Weston, McLaughlin Bros., Bronson, Weston and Grier & Co., Gillies and McLaren, Barnet & Mackay, E. B. Eddy, Wm. McKay, McClyment & Co., James McLaren, Alex. Fraser, Thistle, Carwell & Co., Boyd, Caldwell & Son, R. Klock, Hurdman & Co., R. Ryan, N. E. Cormier, Gillies Bros., O. Latour, A. & P. White, A. Barnet, H. M. McLean, Emery Bros., A. S. McLean, Ontario Lumber Co. and McCarthy & Co. There are about 18 firms engaged in the manufacture of square lumber in the Ottawa and Nipissing district. This branch of

the trade however is decreasing in operations year by year and this year will not go more than 5,000,000.

SAWN LUMBER

cut at the mills in Ottawa is shipped principally to the United States and to other points in Canada. Last year, however, quite a quantity was shipped to England and found a ready market. Nothing, however, was shipped to the latter point but first class stuff. The manner of shipping to the United States is chiefly by barges which are towed down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence and through the canals to Sorel, thence up the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain to Whitehall and down the Hudson to Albany and New York. Considerable quantities of lumber are also shipped by the Rideau Canal and Canadian Pacific and Canada Atlantic Railways, and lately some heavy shipments have been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway of square lumber from the district of Nipissing. The entire output of sawn lumber from the Ottawa district in 1886 was between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000, but this year that quantity will be lessened owing to the difficulty with the log drawing, the unprecedented snowfall curtailing and in many cases preventing the drawing.

TOTAL VALUE.

The total value of sawn and manufactured lumber exported from this district to the United States was: In 1884, \$2,843,575; 1885, \$2,254,801; 1886, \$2,170,814. It is estimated that there will be a considerable falling away in the latter figures in 1887.

OTTAWA MILLS.

The immense water power furnished by the Chaudiere and Rideau Falls runs a great number of lumber mills, many of which, at the present moment of writing, are being fitted up for the summer's operations. The Messrs. Grier have during the course of the winter erected a new mill which it is expected will be ready to begin operations about June 1st. The saw-mills in this district are of large capacity and are equipped with all modern appliances for rapid, smooth and economical work. These are all "gangs" and contain from four to eight gangs of from thirty-six to forty-two saws each with all the necessary edging tables, all lumber being made parallel and passed over chain butting tables. The lumber manufacturers of Ottawa are fully alive to the necessity of keeping abreast of the times and the necessity of the industry. The mills are run night and day for between six and seven months of the year or from the time the river opens till the Canadian Sovereign, Jack Frost, stretches his sceptre over the waters. The mills in general are lighted by electricity which aids materially in night work. About two-thirds of the sawn lumber of this district is produced at the Chaudiere and Rideau Falls mills. Eleven hours a day constitute a days work for mill hands and others connected with the manufacture and handling of lumber, and wages are paid weekly to mill hands. The number of men who find employment in connection with the lumbering business in the Ottawa district is very large and variously estimated at from ten to 12 thousand. There is no fixed rates for work men but the following gives an approximate idea: Foremen \$50 per month, choppers \$24, road cutters \$17, teamsters \$20, cooks \$35, log measurers \$35, head sawyer for gangs \$40 to \$50, for circulars \$40 to \$60, tail sawyers \$30 to \$35, edgers and trimmers \$35 to \$40, filers \$40 to \$50, ordinary laborers \$1.25 per day.

TIMBER DUES.

The timber dues in the Province of Quebec are, generally speaking, higher than in Ontario. For oak and walnut the dues are four cents per cubic foot in Quebec and three cents in Ontario, red pine, white pine, cedar and other square timber two cents in Quebec and 1½ cents in Ontario, fine logs 13½ feet long, 17 inches diameter, 22 cents each in Quebec, 15 cents each in Ontario. Less than 17 inches 11 cents in Quebec 15 cents in Ontario. Spruce logs 5½ cents in Quebec, 10 cts. in Ontario. White and Norway pine saw logs per 1,000 board measure \$2.00, hemlock logs same measurement \$1.00.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

In connection with the immense timber and lumber traffic of the Ottawa Valley an extensive system of slides and booms has been constructed on the Ottawa and its tributaries. The total length of the Ottawa River is about 700 miles. The upper portion of the river descends from the north-west to Lake Temiscamique and then turns to the southeast, which general direction it follows to its confluence with the St. Lawrence at Montreal. The most important tributaries of the Ottawa are the Gatineau, Mississippi, North Nation, South Nation, Lievre, Rideau, Madawaska, Bonchere, Coulonge, Black River, Petewawa, Chalk, Mattawa, Dumoine and Magnasippi. On all these streams extensive timber limits are worked by Ottawa capitalists and improvements have been made by public and private enterprise to facilitate the passage of square timber and logs. The first public slides and booms constructed on the Ottawa were begun in 1841, but private enterprise had constructed slides at the Chaudiere, Portage du Fort, Calumet and at Arnprior prior to that date. Philomon Wright, an American pioneer

who settled at the Chaudiere shortly after the war of 1812, built a slide on the Hull side which was purchased by the Canadian Government in 1849 for \$40,000. In 1843 Mr. David Moore built a slide at Calumet. The first important slide on the Ottawa is that at Carillon, 68 miles below Ottawa. The total amount expended by the Government of Canada in erecting slides and booms on the Ottawa river was \$339,204. For repairs, staff and operation \$275,113 were expended between the years 1867 and 1882. The total receipts for slides and booms on the Ottawa and its tributaries for 1886 was \$107,328. In 1886 269,504 pieces of square timber and 3,550,698 logs passed through the Ottawa slides.

THE TRADE FOR 1887.

The trade for 1887 promises to be brisk but the heavy snow-fall will materially lessen the log cut. In conversation with the different lumbermen of the Chaudiere they expressed themselves like this:

MR. J. R. BOOTH

said that the difficulty experienced this winter by the lumbering firms in the Ottawa district in getting out the logs will have the effect of lessening the cut by from 20 to 25 per cent. This reduction will affect the amount of lumber sawn during the coming summer and unless the mills have a large reserve of logs from last season the mills can hardly run their usual full time. In cases where lumbermen sell their whole season's cut before they begin to saw this state of affairs may prevent those who do so from keeping their contracts, but most of the large firms only sell a portion of their season's cut before hand. To all appearances, he added, the floods of this season would equal the memorable ones of seven years ago if the snow and ice went with a rush. Floods, as far as the lumbermen were concerned, would make a splendid drive but might also do damage by preventing mills from running owing to raising the back water on the Ottawa.

MR. E. B. EDDY

said the depth of snow in the bush was unprecedented in the history of lumbering in Canada and would have the effect of lessening materially the season's cut. The amount of sawn lumber turned out from the mills this coming summer would, he thought, be much smaller than last year.

MESSRS. PERLEY AND PATTEE'S, MANAGER

said the cut at the mills this year would be much less than last year. He thought injury would be done to the mill business by the high water which seemed to be inevitable.

MR. BRONSON

of Bronson & Weston, said the state of affairs in the shanties was most unsatisfactory. The number of logs cut this season would be much lessened from last year's returns. His own firm, he said, would have sufficient logs to keep them running all summer. He anticipated bad flooding.

MESSRS. GILMOUR & CO.

who are carrying on an extensive operation on the Gatineau river, state that the depth of snow would lessen the log cut from 15 to 20 per cent. but much depended on how the season would wind up.

MR. HIRAM ROBINSON

of the firm of Hamilton Bros. considered that the cut would be materially reduced owing to the depth of the snow. The probable reduction will be 15 to 20 per cent.

MR. J. HENDERSON.

of the firm of James McLaren & Co., said there was a likelihood that the reduction would be 25 per cent. The markets are steady at present but he thought it likely judging from the diminution in the cut that prices would go up considerably.

G. B. GRIER & CO'S. MANAGER

thought that the firms would be able to keep their contracts with buyers, but owing to the reduction in the log cut there would be no reserve logs for next fall. He feared bad floods.

Other lumbermen seen on the subject coincided in the view that fewer logs would be cut this season than last, but all agreed that prices would feel more or less of a boom. The date for opening the mills is fixed all the way from April 20th to May 1st, but all depends on the season, and whether or not operations will be carried on between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, depends on the rise in the waters of the Ottawa. From careful competition 600,000,000 feet will cover the output of the entire Ottawa district for the year 1887.

LUMBERING.

McARTHUR BROS., of Toronto, are cutting a quantity of very nice pine timber, only eight miles from the city of Toronto. It is timber that has been saved apparently for this special occasion. This firm is also putting in a quantity of logs and board pine in upper Michigan and in the Georgian bay district. It owns large tracts of timber, and has made a large sum of money in knowing how to do business in a strictly orthodox style. The firm maintains an office in Saginaw as well as at Toronto, and in the palmy day of oak timber in the Saginaw country it was among the largest shippers.

NOTES FROM THE MILLS.

ONTARIO.

—A sash and door factory is likely to be built at Portage du Fort this spring.

—Loggers are hopeful that wages for the spring drive will be high this spring.

—Work is to be commenced on Tait & Wylie's saw mill at Midland at once.

—Mr. Mat. Sierra, of Norwood, while skidding logs a few days ago, had his leg broken.

—Messrs. Swackhammer and Butler, of Acton, have purchased the Ballinafad saw mill.

—Mr. Bechler is erecting a new mill on the 6th concession of Greenock township, Bruce county.

—William Mitchell, of Deseronto, is making some extensive improvements in what is known as the Big Mill.

—Mr. C. J. Rykert, of timber limit fame, is spoken of as the probable Speaker in the new Parliament at Ottawa.

—The Minneapolis & Ontario Lumber Company has purchased 1,500,000,000 feet of timber in British Columbia.

—Mr. J. B. Bates, of Picton, lately purchased Andrew Irwin's saw mill at Blenheim, and has taken up his residence there.

—A. Hirtle, the proprietor of a planing mill in Berlin, has effected a compromise at 50 per cent. secured, on liabilities of \$3,000.

—A large crotched tree was recently felled in one of Boyd & Co's shanties in Monmouth which measured 5 ft. 4 in. at the butt.

—Loggers from all parts of the country are rapidly returning from the shanties and the work in the woods is practically at an end.

—Mr. J. Watson of Casarea, has put up a large addition to his shingle mill, and is putting in a lath machine and other machinery.

—Messrs. Bronson & Weston are making numerous improvements in their mills at the Chaudiere in preparation for the coming season.

—At Little Current, Manitoulin Island, Ont., railway ties and logs are coming out of the woods rapidly, and business of all kinds is good as a consequence.

—Mr. Bowerman of Brooklyn has purchased the saw mill on Sawyer's Lake. He will be prepared to cut on the 1st April, and talks of putting up a woollen mill.

—Jas. Keenan, of Huntley township, while drawing logs recently, the binding pole slipped and knocked him off the load. He fell under the sleigh and was crushed to death.

—Messrs. Grier & Co., have placed a complete plant of machinery in their new mill at Ottawa, and will soon commence cutting. The new mill is built after the style of E. B. Eddy's.

—The *Midland Free Press* says there will be a big boom in lumbering in that region this summer. The Ontario Lumber Company have closed with Messrs. Ross and Devonport's tender for the building of their new mill.

—Mr. J. R. Booth has a gang of 50 men engaged in making repairs to his saw mills at the Chaudiere, in anticipation of the coming season. Mr. Booth expects to be able to commence sawing as soon as the river is clear of ice.

—John Shaw, of Forest, and Simon Fraser, of Amherstburg, have closed with the Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Co. for the entire cut of their Lyng Inlet lumber mills, amounting to 12,000,000 feet of lumber and 4,000,000 pieces of lath.

—More than 400 American and 130 Canadian barges are employed in the Ottawa river and Lake Champlain lumber trade. This immense fleet would be thrown into ordinary if the President should enforce the retaliatory law lately passed by congress.

—The amount of snow in the Parry Sound district the past winter has been deeper than for years past, and as a result logging operations has been difficult. Notwithstanding this, however, it is said that the cut of logs will be one of the largest for years.

—The last season's cut of lumber in the White Lake district is being shipped now. Twenty-eight teams are engaged in drawing to Pakenham, eight of which are drawing for J. R. & J. Gillies. About 2,000 feet constitute a load, and one trip a day is made.

A correspondent at Kingston writes that there is not much lumber on the Kingston & Pembroke railway unpurchased. Operators who ked at railway ties as a rule. Limit holders get out their usual supply this winter. Most of the ties are purchased by the Rathbun Co. Hemlock is becoming very scarce in this vicinity.

Messrs. Grier & Co., of Ottawa, intend making a roadway under Broad street for transferring the lumber cut in the mill to the sorting ground. This change will be a great improvement, as by the transfer of lumber in the ordinary way the streets would run a risk of being blocked up.

—An immense moose having been seen by several men belonging to the lumber shanties on the Schyan River, near Pembroke, Messrs. G. B. Moore, J. A. Angus and J. F. Inglee started in pursuit. Getting on the trail they soon sighted the object of the chase, a truly noble animal, and killed him after some trouble. The dressed carcass weighed 900 pounds and the skin 113. The animal is said to have been the largest ever seen in the district.

—From Ottawa reports it is surmised there will be a full cut at least, and if the winter had been a good one for lumbering, many more logs than the mills could have cut up, which is limited, would have been made. This is accounted for by many square timber men having taken contracts for sawn logs instead of cutting square timber. If anything will be short next season it will be square timber, which is being cut in very small quantities compared with former years.

—Mr. George A. Loud, of the Oscoda Salt and Lumber Company, Mich., has returned from the Georgian Bay district, where he is banking several million feet of long timber and short logs for the American market. When the south extension of the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific is completed next summer it will be quite easy for Michigan lumbermen to reach the pine forests of the Serpent, Spanish and French rivers, going *via* Mackinaw and the Sault in place of *via* Toronto.

—Mr. J. C. Robert, lumber merchant of Montreal, was in Ottawa a few days ago, endeavoring to obtain a supply of lumber, but is reported to have announced his ill-success as follows:—"Nearly every plank in the Ottawa market has been purchased. I visited five firms here to-day, and at each place was told that the entire cut has been disposed of. In one or two instances I was offered a few thousand feet by way of accommodation. The manufacturers certainly can't complain as the last ten or twelve months has witnessed an advance in prices of about 15 per cent. Dealers won't figure upon next season's cut."

—Repairs have been going on nearly all winter at the various booms, slides and piers along the Ottawa River. At Des Joachims, about fifty miles above Pembroke, the slide and booms are being repaired, at Mountain Station, near Portage du Fort, a gang of men are re-constructing the side piers on the dock, which were damaged at the breaking up of the ice last spring. The ordinary winter repairs are going on at the Chaudiere and Hull stations, while on the tributaries such as the Dumoine, Pettewawa, Black River, Coulonge, Madawaska, and Gatineau repairs are going on in preparation for the opening of navigation, and also the anticipated ice shoves in the spring. The largest operation is on the Coulonge, the damage being effected last year by the heavy masses of ice coming in contact with the booms and completely demoralizing them. The Ottawa River works have taken precaution this year and will be in readiness for the break-up. It is said that if the ice breaks up in the solid masses, as last year, there will be no saving the wharfs, booms, boats and other works, notwithstanding their extra fastenings.

QUEBEC.

—The roads are blockaded by snow in every direction.

—Owing to the heavy snow lumbering operations in the district of Quebec are being abandoned in every direction.

—A fairly supply of pine logs has been cut in Quebec, and if they can all be driven to the mills there will be no stoppage.

—Business is very dull in the lumber business. No sales are being made in the American market, and Quebec merchants are holding off.

Messrs. Dobell, Beckett & Co. are credited with the purchase of Stokes and Kelley's elm, about 60,000 feet at 28c. This lot is stated to be two years old, and 45 to 50 feet average.

The British Admiralty has awarded contracts for pine and spruce deals to Messrs. Smith, Wade & Co., and for Canada pipe staves to Messrs. R. R. Dobell & Co., both Quebec firms.

A correspondent from Montreal says that the arrivals from the lumbering district around Three Rivers report an immense quantity of snow in the woods. There is fifteen feet in some places. There is certain to be a great dearth of logs in the spring, and the lumber trade will sustain great loss.

—Preparations are being made in the Hull lumber yards for the opening of the season. As soon as ever the ice sufficiently breaks up great activity may be anticipated in this department as the supply of logs at the boom is sufficient to keep the mills going six weeks without any additional supplies from the shanties.

—Messrs. Fuller & Hill, of Bolton Center, Que., are turning out all the butter tubs it is possible for them to make. They have an order from Scotland for two car-loads of tubs per week. A car contains from 1,500 to 2,000 tubs.

—An American firm who possess a patent for manufacturing a fireproof composition out of sawdust and clay are considering the advisability of opening a branch establishment at Hull. The immense quantities of sawdust which can be obtained at an almost nominal price greatly favors such an enterprise, and its establishment will be a decided boon to Hull. If this scheme be carried out it will certainly develop a new industry in the Ottawa Valley and one which would employ a large number of hands, and furnish a considerable export trade to this district. If water power should be required Ottawa instead of Hull may be selected.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—A man named Joseph Miller, employed in a factory at St. John, N.B., recently had his arm split by a circular saw from wrist to elbow.

—St. John, N. B., exported \$22,048 worth of timber; lumber, lath, shingles, etc., during the month of February, against \$36,596 during the same time last year.

—A large quantity of pulp wood concentrated at Moncton, New Brunswick, for shipment to the United States. Several vessel loads will be thus shipped, it is said.

—Messrs. Simson & Mason, Limited, have just been appointed sole agents in France, Spain, Portugal, and Algeria for the New Brunswick Trading Company of London, Limited. The New Brunswick Company handle the entire well-known stocks of Messrs. R. & J. Stewart and Messrs. Guy & Co., who ship spruce from St. John, Miramichi, Bathurst and Shediac, besides pitch pine from Mobile and Pensacola. These classes of wood goods are being sold more and more each succeeding year on the continent.

—Wm. H. Murray, Isaac H. Page, John Kilburn, Franklin Stetson, Walter S. Stevens, George B. Dunn, Whitfield Giberson, J. Fraser Richardson, Edward L. Jewett, David Keswick, Jarvis Hayward, Chas. F. Woodman, Darius Vixon, Wm. H. Cunliffe, Archibald F. Randolph, Geo. T. Baird, John E. Leighton, Adam J. Beveridge, Israel Merritt, James Yerxa, Cornelius Hagerman, Matthias Nadeau, Bedford Hume, Frederick Moore, Thomas H. Phair, and Wm. F. Fowler have petitioned the Main legislature to be incorporated into "The St. John Log Driving Company."

—Messrs. Weldon, McLean & Devlin, solicitors for the People's Bank of New Brunswick, have obtained an injunction from Judge Palmer, prohibiting the New Brunswick Trading Company of London from conveying to any person the real estate lands and premises described in certain deeds from one John Stewart to them executed upon the 8th inst., and recorded on the 9th in the county of Gloucester; also prohibiting the same company from disposing or removing any of the property described in a certain bill of sale dated Aug. 7, 1884, from Robert and John Stewart to the People's Bank, and registered March 10, 1887.

—The St. John River Log-Driving Company held its annual meeting in Fredericton on the 13th ult., when directors were appointed in the persons of Frank Stetson, president; Robert Conners, F. W. Giberson, Wm. Tiddie, and Darius Nixon. The secretary-treasurer is J. Fraser Gregory. For driving purposes the river is divided into seven districts; 1st, from Grand Falls to boom limits; 2nd, Salmon Falls to boom limits; 3rd, Aroostook Falls to boom limits; 4th, Tobique to boom limits; 5th, Big Presque Isle to boom limits; 6th, Becaquimic to boom limits; 7th, Maduxinkeag to boom limits. The driving was sold at the following rates; district No. 1, 18c. per thousand; No. 2, 11c.; No. 3, 15c.; No. 4, 14c.; Nos. 5, 6, and 7, 9c. per thousand.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Alex. McIsaacs was brought in from Cameron & Kennedy's camp at Rat Portage a few days ago having his back broken by a tree falling upon him. The whole lower part of his body is completely paralyzed. Very little hope is entertained.

On account of the recent increase of freight rates from the Mountains to Calgary, all the lumber merchants have cancelled the orders they had placed with the Mill-owners in the west, and have appealed to General Manager Whyte for a reduction in the tariff.

—Thirty-eight thousand shingles were cut, edged and packed recently in a day of ten hours at McFadden's mill, Minnedosa, by the Orr boys. It is stated that if it had been a favorable day the cut would have reached forty-five thousand. The men at the mill claim this to be the best day's cutting ever done in Manitoba, and want to know who can beat it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—Victoria, B. C., has three saw mills which have an annual capacity of 40,000,000 feet. There are numerous small saw mills in operation near the city, and all doing well.

CHIPS FROM YANKEELAND.

The railroads are hustling the logs to the Saginaw river at a lively rate.

The Detroit and Bay City railroad will have hauled at the close of the present season 230,000,000 feet of logs.

The project for a winter bridge across Detroit river has taken definite form. The first stages of the work has been begun.

Hamilton, Mass., is to have a planing and saw mill run by power furnished by a wind mill. It is believed that this is a new application of such power.

A Buffalo, N.Y., paper says that the lumber trade of that city and Tonawanda leaves more money in local hands in the two places than the grain trade, large as that is.

Careful estimates of the log crop of the streams tributary to booms, will furnish logs to Bay City and the Saginaws, the present winter, place the amount at nearly 600,000,000 feet.

In Michigan the value of lumber, per 1,000 feet, has only increased from \$12 in 1866, to \$13 in 1886, while stumpage has jumped from \$1.25 to \$5.50 per 1,000 feet during the same period.

Baird & Robins, of Big Rapids, Mich., are about to erect a large steam saw mill at Rhinelander, Wis. The *Herald* says the mill will have a capacity of from 80,000 to 100,000 feet per day.

The question of inspection and straight measure still continue to agitate lumber circles, and there seems to be a rather decided front in opposition to the plan of selling by straight measure.

The proposed building of the Alpena & Petoskey railway, in northern Michigan, is likely to promote other enterprises with the object of opening out the timber resources of the northern counties.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* claims that "the dark, sand-burdened Saginaw river still continues to float out more lumber than any other stream in the world that we know of; Muskegon comes next."

The logging business is being pushed for all it is worth in Alpena county, as well as in other parts of the state; and the outlook at present is favorable for the full realization of the anticipated log crop.

New York hardwood men are agitating the subject of uniform inspection throughout the country, or at least the adoption by the various exchanges at principal points, of a system which shall be common to all the leading-markets.

Down in Maine the law makers have become exercised over the waste of forest wealth going on in that state, and the result is a bill now pending before the legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to look the matter up.

Lumbermen in New York are taking considerable interest in the proposed national inspection system for hardwood lumber, and it is not unlikely that a call will shortly emanate from their new exchange for a convention at some central point to consider the matter.

The American Forestry Congress has addressed a memorial to the Congress of the United States on the necessity of preserving from depredation and fire the forests that now exist on the Government domain, and on the desirability of encouraging tree-planting on the great plains.

It is evident that the mill capacity of the northwest, especially that of Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan, will be greatly increased during the current year. In both the sections indicated there is to be a wonderful development of resources by reason of the building of railroads and the opening of mines. As these regions are largely timbered with pine, mills will be erected simultaneously with the building of railroads.

Flatt, Bradley & Co., of East Saginaw, Mich., have a contract to supply the British Navy with masts. They are at present getting out spars on the Pinconning branch of the Michigan Central railroad, and lately shipped a quantity to Nova Scotia, a new departure in the method of forwarding masts to the seaboard, as hitherto they have gone down the lakes by water. There must be some urgency in British naval affairs, since the builders cannot wait till the opening of navigation.

The exports of lumber from New York have been much larger so far in 1887 than in 1886. The shipments of pine in January amounted to 5,905,000 feet, as compared with 5,181,000 feet in January, 1886. About three-sevenths of this year's exports went to South America, and one-third to the West Indies. A successful effort to establish rail shipments is in progress in the Saginaw Valley. In 1880 that district sent out 27,000,000 feet of lumber by rail, and 770,000,000 feet by water. Last year the rail movement amounted to 176,000,000 feet; and that by water to only 591,000,000 feet. The principal gain in the former direction has occurred since 1884.

The Minor Lumber Co., Alpena, Mich., is said to have recovered \$9,200 of the \$11,000 appropriated by the defaulting salesman, W. J. Miller. The latter is now in Canada.

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago says: The grand total of the white pine lumber product of the Northwest for 1886 was 7,426,368,000 feet. This is \$70,000,000 feet in excess of the preceding year, and is only slightly short of the total cut for the year 1882, 1883 and 1884. The greatest gains were in the older milling districts. The grand total of the shingle product of the Northwest was 4,575,531,000 shingles, which is the largest showing in any preceding year. These figures are cited as showing that the maximum annual lumber product of the white pine districts has probably not yet been reached. The stock of lumber on hand at the mills at the close of the year is placed at 3,068,093,000 feet, or 170,000,000 less than at the close of 1885, and 450,000,000 feet less than in 1884. The stock of shingles were 350,000,000 more than in 1885, and 10,000,000 less than in 1884.

Every indication at present points unmistakably to the belief heretofore expressed by this paper that unless some entirely unexpected event happens, the lumber business will open encouragingly, and continue prosperous during 1887. Our opinion is seconded in this wise by *Lumber*, one of our exchanges: "The trade outlook is very favorable at present although the actual business is not quite so heavy as at this time last year on account of bad weather. The arrangements for building this season are quite as extensive as at this time last year, possibly more. Quite a number of solid business men are contemplating extensive building operations the coming season. If the general business of the country is not interfered with by legislation or other outside causes, everything points to an extremely brisk season. Lumber seems to be holding firm in all markets with a slight prospect of an advance in some articles, particularly hemlock and yellow pine."—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

EUROPEAN LUMBER NOTES.

The English lumber market is gradually improving.

The stock of lumber in the Liverpool market is very much reduced.

It is generally apprehended that timber freights will be advanced in England shortly.

A correspondent writing to the *Timber Trades Journal*, wants to know why it is that the ends of Quebec Birch are painted red.

Two cargoes of lumber shipped by Messrs. D. & J. Maguire & Co., insolvents of Quebec, to the English market, were seized at a London port recently.

Considerable discussion is at present going on among the members of the trade regarding the advisability of establishing a Lumber Exchange in England.

Liverpool trade is still in a stagnant condition, with very few orders in the market, and no disposition to enter in arrival business, in which, so far, there has been very little done, especially in Quebec goods. The failure of Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart has naturally given rise to considerable comment.

Rumours having been circulated as to the New Brunswick Trading Company, Limited, being affected by the reported difficulties at St. John, N.B., we made direct enquiries, says *Timber*, and were assured by one of the directors "that even had the rumours been true there would have been no loss to the Company, who are quite prepared to meet their engagements."

The prevailing impression in England is that very little is doing in business for the new season for the Baltic, but it is said that considerable transactions are constantly taking place in a quiet way, and that more sales have been made than many are aware of. The Quebec shipping houses have also done a large amount of business for f.o.w. shipment to United Kingdom; but very little of it for London. The competition between sellers has been keener than usual this season, especially during the last few weeks.

The London Board of Trade returns for last month were issued on the 9th March. They are very favorable, particularly as regards the exports, which show an increase under all the leading heads. The declared value of the imports was £28,513,994, against £26,621,865 in February, 1886, the items which have augmented most being articles of food and drink, raw materials for textiles, and manufactured articles. For the two months to date the increase is £4,256,508. The value of the exports last month was £17,255,133, against £16,384,007 in February, 1886—an improvement of £871,126, which is mainly in yarns and textile fabrics, metals, machinery, and apparel. The gain for the two months is £1,567,080. The great expansion in yarns and textile fabrics continues to be chiefly due to the extended scale of shipments of cotton goods to the Eastern market, more especially India.

The ship-building industry at Tyne is looking up. Many of the yards are better employed, and two of the yards which have done nothing for some time, are commencing active operations. This will favorably affect the log trade, and as the stocks of Quebec goods are becoming very light, it should stiffen prices. Some of the Quebec shippers have been here trying to place cargoes for spring shipment; but so far, only one Tyne firm is reported to have bought. 21s to 22s. Quebec to Tyne is quoted for spring shipment.

Canadian woods to the Liverpool markets are reported by Farnworth & Jardine as follows. Yellow pine timber. The deliveries as is usual at this season of the year, have been small, the stock is very moderate, but there is no improvement either in the demand or value. Red pine is seldom inquired for, and prices are low. Oak logs: There has been a moderate enquiry for prime wood, but inferior quality is neglected. Oak planks have been imported moderately; the demand continues good, and prices are firmer, and the stock remaining over is light. Ash is in fair request, and the stock is low. Pine deals are in dull demand; the stock is far too heavy, and prices unchanged. Quebec staves are seldom inquired for. From New Brunswick the following is reported:—The import has consisted of two small cargoes; there has been a fair demand throughout the month, and the stock is now reduced to a more healthy condition; notwithstanding this, prices do not improve, and several sales have been made on contract for the season's shipment at very low rates. Pine deals are in dull demand, and the stock is sufficient. Birch: Only one parcel has been imported, which has chiefly gone direct from the quay into consumption; there has been a fair demand, but late sales show a slight decline in value, and the stock is ample. Birch planks:—Several sales have been made on contract but at rather lower prices.

THE LUMBER WORLD.

A scheme is being worked up by Mr. E. H. Bronson, M.P., for the purpose of building at the Chaudiere mills for the manufacture of pulp out of sawdust. Mr. Bronson has been encouraging the scheme for some time and it is expected that before long a company will be formed with a large capital, a powerful water power at the Chaudiere purchased and extensive mills erected for the manufacture of pulp from the sawdust which has for so long been a nuisance to both lumbermen and forwarders. This idea of manufacturing paper from sawdust has several times been attempted in this city and very favorable results obtained, but the want of capital caused the abandonment of the enterprise. Should Mr. Bronson's idea be carried out and a company formed with a sufficient capital to start the work of manufacture there is little doubt but that success will attend the efforts of the company, as paper is now being manufactured in many places throughout the United States from sawdust, at a great profit to the manufacturers. Besides, if this idea was carried out we would get rid of a vast amount of that sawdust against which so many protest. A *Journal* reporter called upon Mr. Bronson's manager but could obtain no further information beyond the confirmation of the fact, as Mr. Bronson is himself in Toronto and the scheme is not as yet sufficiently matured for publication. Mr. Bronson, it is said, has purchased Thompson's grist mill at the Chaudiere, and his firm intend to convert it into a paper pulp factory.—*Ottawa Journal*.

BONCAYGEON *Independent*:—The immense territory to the north of this village is still in a great measure clothed with the primeval forest, for settlement is so slight and scattered that no material change has been made in the original condition of the country. It is true that a large proportion of the pine has been cut and removed, but the forest has been but little changed in its character and thousands of square miles are yet untouched by the axe of the settler. Throughout this immense territory the best, most thrifty and largest timber is that of the black birch which grows everywhere in rich profusion. Up to the present time but little of this timber has been used for other purposes than fuel, but it would seem that its valuable qualities are at length beginning to be recognised. There is probably some exaggeration in the price mentioned, for black birch is a wood of too universal a growth throughout the Canadian forest to permit of so rapid a rise in price, but a general increase in its value may be safely calculated upon in the future. It is a beautiful furniture wood and becomes of exceeding hardness with age. Its present value is probably not more than \$14 or \$15 per thousand, but as soon as the price advances to \$18 or \$20 there will be an opening for an enormous trade. The supply is unlimited but as the logs cannot be floated in water, they have to be transported on the railway, and at a less price than that mentioned they can not be profitably handled. Those settlers in the back country who possess black birch within handling distance of a railway would do well to hold them, for their value is certain to become greater.

VALUE OF CANADIAN WOODS FOR EXPORT.

BY PROF. JOHN MACOUN.

NOTES culled from the Indian and Colonial Exhibitions and a few practical observations founded thereon, may not be in appropriate in the coming issues of THE LUMBERMAN. At the present time much attention is given in England to woods of every description for the purpose of getting new material for both house decoration and carriage building. The Colonial and Indian Exhibition held out inducements to the various experts and wood-workers in London and the Provinces, to come up to the Exhibition and examine the woods from the various Colonies and India. This was soon taken advantage of and numbers came daily to examine and criticise. Generally speaking the woods from the other colonies claimed more attention at first, as they were brighter colored, closer grained, and more attractive looking, but as the novelty wore away it was discovered that these woods were very heavy, hard to work and in many cases so scarce that their introduction to the English market was an impossibility.

Following closely on the opening of the Exhibition came the reporters of the various scientific publications, and these found much to admire and to praise in our timber exhibits. We were kept busy from morning until night giving notes and answering questions. These in a short time bore fruit as parties soon came forward to make enquiries as to the best means to be employed in opening up a trade with Canada for the various species of hardwood which we have so abundant in many districts.

The senior partner of the largest chair manufacturing company in England, located at High Wycombe, called upon me and after talking the matter over and examining our specimens asked me to put him in communication with some parties in Canada, which I did. He would guarantee to take \$35,000 worth every year, but not in the form of square timber, but just in the round log and short lengths. My discussion with him brought out the fact that there is much difficulty experienced in England, from overcharges on railways than in Canada, and that the great cause of a want of success in the timber trade is the middlemen in combination with the railways. It costs as much to carry a single barrel of apples from Liverpool to London and deliver it as it does to purchase it in Canada, carry it 1000 miles on land and 2500 miles by sea to Liverpool. Dealers get more liberal rates, and the business by this means is kept in the hands of a few.

When it is considered that English beech is getting scarce, and that there are at least 20,000,000 of people in England who sit on common chairs, the importance of this trade cannot be over estimated. My advice to Englishmen was always the same. Open up communication with our lumbermen, get them to cut all kinds of timber to the sizes required, immediately after being felled, and ship nothing that would by any possibility become waste or would be difficult to handle. I had a double object in this advice, one was to employ our own people and the other to prevent deterioration by rotting, caused by the decomposition of the sap.

This naturally leads to the all-important question of cutting and drying. Pine timber, cut in winter and put in the water in spring and floated down to the mill and only taken out of the water to be sawed into lumber, remains perfectly sound, and the sapwood often quite white. Hardwoods and pine, but especially the former, are drawn to the various local mills and perhaps allowed to lie all summer exposed to the heat and rain without apparently a thought being given to the injury already done or any attempt made to protect it from further injury. A careful perusal of that section of my paper, read before the Coachmaker's Institute in London, which deals with the "deterioration of woods after cutting," will make clear to any one the absolute necessity of a complete change in our present mode of procedure in this respect.

Following closely on the footsteps of the Chair-makers came the Coach-builders with their multifarious wants. Some wanted spokes, others hubs, shafts, or materials for bodies, but none seemed to know anything of Canadian wood. With the permission of the various leading coachmakers in London, I examined their stocks and saw their modes of seasoning and of course heard the praises of English oak and ash, and soon became convinced that our plan of shipping hardwood to England was altogether at fault.

Ransome & Co., of Chelsea, experimented on forty-five different species of woods from India and the Colonies, and amongst others who addressed the meeting was the writer. A few days after in conversation with an eminent engineer he remarked that our wood—ash and oak—bore no comparison to theirs as regards toughness and elasticity. Further en-

quiries showed me why our wood was condemned by practical men, and this subject I also took up in the paper read before the Coach-builders Institute, (the report of which appeared in the last issue of your paper,) in the section on "toughness." Conversations following the reading of the paper showed me that I had made an impression on the general public and that many of my hearers believed my statements.

One dealer came to see me about elm hubs, who supplies many of the omnibus builders with the material for wheels. He told me the young tough elm which grew so plentifully with us was just the material he wanted, and he was prepared to take immense quantities either in the round log with the bark off or sawed the proper lengths for a hub. I found that the American Rock elm in London, was chiefly our common elm, and much of that which came as square timber was gray elm or common elm grown on dry soil. Large white oak spokes are wanted by the same firm, but many complaints are made of the unreliability of the dealers. Only a few weeks before our conversation a large consignment of spokes had been received and a cablegram despatched to repeat the order. When the latter lot arrived they were much inferior to those sent at first. The first lot were real white oak (*Quercus alba*) but the second while still white oak, was the more brittle species (*Quercus Macrocarpa*).

A very profitable business could be done in these lines by men with a little capital, getting a portable sawmill and just cutting up on the ground, where people are clearing land, all the smaller of the valuable trees that are now worse than wasted. It is now high time that our farmers and others, owning tracts of half grown trees, should realize their great value as permanent remunerative property. Owing to the increase of population and the ever increasing demand for agricultural implements, suitable timber will become more and more difficult to obtain, and when this time arrives the man who has a tract of young hickory, ash, oak or elm, or all intermixed, will have a mine of wealth of untold value. At present the Americans are seeing the end approaching, and are looking with longing eyes at our wealth of forest lands. The timely export duty on logs will do something to retard the wholesale destruction of our pine forests, but to these as to everything else there is a limit and the end will surely come.

Passing from wheels to bodies I found that mahogany was the chief wood used. White wood (*Liriodendron Quilififera*) was used for a variety of purposes and so was Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) or Button wood. When I asked about Basswood no one seemed to know much about it, but the tests we subjected it to showed them its valuable properties, and make it the coming rival of mahogany when color is not a requisite. At present mahogany is eighteen cents the square foot inch measure, and basswood could be delivered at less than one third the cost. Before I left London I introduced Mr. Bennett, of the "Bennett Furnishing Company," of London, (Canada), and Glasgow, Scotland, to a number of gentlemen engaged in the business, and before I left he had taken a number of orders for sample lots of ash, hickory, basswood, and elm at eight cents a foot per small orders. Since then he has obtained the contract of furnishing all the city schools of London with desks for three years. I mention this to show what may be done by coming in contact with men who are desirous of doing business in the changed conditions of the present active age.

Yellow pine deals as our "White Pine" is called, hardly reaches London at all except by way of Liverpool. I made numerous enquiries about it and never succeeded in finding any except what came by rail. Arnold & Co., of the Royal Dockyard Wharf, Woolwich informed me that the present mode of shipping timber from Canada, greatly curtailed the trade and in many cases stopped it altogether. This firm receives square timber from Quebec, and on its arrival it is thrown into the water and lies there until it is wanted for a customer, when it is drawn out, if the tide suit, and is sawed up as the customer may desire. Should the tide not suit, Norwegian or Archangel deal or scantling is sold instead, as it is always cut before shipment, in Norway, to the size the London market requires. Having noticed the various Ottawa lumber merchants cutting from six inches to two feet off the ends of most of their deal, I enquired if that were necessary, and was answered by being shown Norwegian deal from six feet to twenty-eight feet long. In Norway they take all they can out of the tree and do the sawing in their own country. I was informed by the foreman that in the five years he had charge of the yard a whole log of ash or black birch had never been bought. He wondered with me why we cut away so much of the tree and then sent the heart, which every one knew was the poorest. While in conversation he counted up the cost of sawing 750 feet of ash out of the square log as

it lay in the pond. The sum total was £1.17.6 or about \$9.50 in our currency.

I am quite convinced that the days of squared timber have departed, and that the sensible, economical, and profitable plan is to have an intelligent agent who knows the requirements of the market, and have all lumber manufactured to suit the wants of the purchasers. If this be done it would place lumbering on a more certain basis and give a far wider market for one of our most important industries. Squaring timber belongs to the time when sawmills were not in existence and as it has served its purpose the sooner such work ceases the better. Quebec has filled her cup to the brim by being ruled by the Longshoremen. The middle-men in England are in the same positions and the producers and consumers are looking forward to a closer union which will be of mutual advantage. By doing business like merchantile men lumbermen can get a share of the profit by shipping direct from Montreal to London. The Tilbury Docks, twenty miles below London, are now open and Canadian lumber can go direct to London without being re-shipped at Quebec and Liverpool as much of it is now.

Another most important product is the pulp that has become such an article of trade in a few years. At present England imports immense quantities from the North of Europe, but the matter has only to be taken up in an energetic manner in Canada and a valuable business will soon be established. It is only a matter of time, perhaps in the near future, when balsam, spruce and the refuse of pine and even sawdust will be made into pulp, and no prophetic powers are needed to foretell the thousand and one uses to which such material will be put.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ACQUISITION.

That the Canadian Pacific railroad will one of these days raise Cain with some of its American competitors may be seen in the following despatch from Boston:—Quickly and surely the Canadian Pacific is completing its control of access to the Eastern seaboard. The latest move on the checker-board is the lease of the Connecticut and Passumpsic rivers railroad to the Boston and Lowell, which, though not yet consummated, has progressed so far as to become a practical certainty. The Directors of the Passumpsic road considered the matter to-day, and it is understood that they talked very favorably of the Lowell proposition. Whatever conclusion they reached will be endorsed by a good majority of the stockholders. The Passumpsic line is something over 100 miles long, and runs from White River Junction, Vt., north to Sherbrooke, Canada, thus forming the connecting link between the Boston and Lowell at White River Junction, or Well river, and the Canadian Pacific at Newport. Obviously its acquisition will be of great importance to the Canadian Pacific and the Boston and Lowell in carrying out their far reaching plans.

THE MANUFACTURE OF EMERY WHEELS.

Among the outfits of saw mills there seems to be one article that of late years has proved itself indispensable. Both for gumming and sharpening saws, Emery Wheels are in great request. No makers of these goods have a higher or more extended reputation than the manufacturers of the "Hart" Wheel. It has become well known in Australia, India is a customer, France and England are steadily using them, while in the United States and Canada, probably as many are used as of all other makes together. Besides a large factory in Detroit there has been for the last even years an establishment in Hamilton, Canada, where the Hart Wheel is made. In the latter place besides manufacturing emery wheels a large number of mechanical devices for running emery wheels are turned out every year. Prominent among these and of interest to our readers is the line of Rogers Patent Saw Gummers and Sharpeners.

Mr. S. C. Rogers, one of the directors of the Hart Emery Wheel Co., of Hamilton, has invented a very complete yet low priced device for grinding circular saws, and also three machines for sharpening them. One of these is illustrated in an advertisement on another page. These circular saw filers will take respectably 36 up to 48 and 72 in. circular saws, and will sharpen cross-cut saws also. There is in addition a device, (forming an attachment if needed) for the three machines which sharpens up to 72, for sharpening gang saws.

These filers although not automatic may claim to be semi automatic, for the shape of the teeth and the degree of filing they need are fixed by positive stops and guides, at the will of the operator in such a way that all the teeth are filed alike. Any part of a tooth can be filed, the throat, back, breast, or point only. Having set the machine to do the work, the operator has nothing more to do than to move a lever back and forth. This motion works both the saw and emery wheel so that the latter comes in contact with just that part of any tooth that requires sharpening. The work is done wholly with emery wheels, no files are needed and the saw is finished by the machine ready for use.

NEW BAND SAW MILL.

THE economical production of lumber is a point to which lumbermen have been giving considerable attention lately. The introduction of Band Saw Mills into mills in the U. S. has been attended with considerable difficulty. Lumbermen admitted the economy of the Band Mill, but doubted its efficiency and utility. Consequently the tests that band mills have had to undergo, have been in many instances severe. The Egan Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., sold a Band Mill to a lumberman of that city and he set it just across the logway from a circular, so that the cut and general behavior, figuratively speaking, of the two mills could be closely watched and compared. Of course the circular mill cut the most lumber, but it was evident that the great saving of the band mill, together with the finer quality of lumber it produced, overcame by far, the difference in the amount cut, and at the end of thirty days, the circular mill was taken out and a band mill put in its place. We illustrate on this page, the Egan Company's latest Band Mill, embodying many new and advantageous improvements over any other band mill now built. The following detailed description of this mill is taken from the Company's Catalogue, which will be mailed to lumbermen and wood-workers on application, and mentioning the CANADA LUMBERMAN:

The column is cored out, and is the stiffest that mechanical skill can construct of iron.

The base is also cored, and is braced for great strength and strain.

The axles or shafts, both above and below, are of steel and large in diameter; both shafts can be lined up, and the lower shaft boxes are not on the base, but in separate, independent adjustable boxes.

The outside bearings on both upper and lower shafts are adjustable.

The upper shaft has boxes and bearings almost five feet in length, and in the solidity and construction of this shaft and bearings we excel all other manufacturers.

The wheels are 8 feet in diameter and 10 1/2 inch face. They have staggered spokes, and are very stiff, with extra heavy rims and hubs, and will stand a speed of 1,000 revolutions per minute without springing, and will carry a 10-inch saw blade.

The guides are very perfect, and have a "throw" of about 1/2 inch so as to clear the log in giggering back. The patent rollers at back of saw are much improved in their arrangement, and prevent the saw from becoming crystallized and cracking. The last plank can be cut to 1 inch without raising the guide above the knees.

Head blocks of any special manufacture will be furnished to suit purchasers, or they can buy what suits them, and we can make the carriage to order. If desired we can adapt the mill to suit any carriage parties may have.

The feed can be either friction feed, rope feed, or steam feed. Many of our latest mills have been furnished with rope feed, and it has given general satisfaction, working very easy and without a jar. The steam feed has also given good satisfaction on our new mill, and where the carriage and logs are heavy and fast sawing is wanted, it is a great improvement.

The mill is built in the most perfect manner. The best materials are used throughout, and we test and run the mill in our works before shipping, and will warrant it in every way.

For further information, prices of this or cuts and prices of any other Improved Wood-Working Machinery, address the manufacturers, The Egan Company, 176 to 196 W. Front St., Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.

—The saw-mill at South River, formerly owned by Mr. Erb, has been purchased by a firm of Americans who intend extending and refitting it. The price paid is said to be in the neighborhood of \$3,000

REDUCTION IN THE OTTAWA LUMBER CUT.

IT is a common subject of remark that the present winter's snow-fall has been almost unparalleled. Reports from various parts of the country speak of the great depth of snow in the woods, the consequent bad roads and general unsatisfactory state of affairs in the country.

The following information, kindly given by representatives of the big Ottawa Valley lumber firms to a *Journal* reporter, show how the snow is affecting them.

MR. J. R. BOOTH

said that the difficulty experienced this winter by the lumbering firms in the Ottawa districts in cutting and getting out logs and timber will have the effect of lessening the cut by at least one-fourth. This reduction in the amount of timber cut will of course lessen the amount of lumber sawn during the summer and unless all the firms have a large reserve of logs from last spring many of the mills will have to shut down before the summer is over. In cases where lumbermen sell their whole season's cut before they begin to saw it this state of affairs may prevent those who do so from keeping their contracts, but most of the large firms sell only a part of the season's cut beforehand.

To all appearances, he added, the floods this season would equal the memorable ones of seven years ago, if the spring came with a rush. Floods as far as the lumbermen were concerned, would make a splendid drive, but might also do immense damage in preventing the mills from running, owing to raising the backwater in the Ottawa.

MR. E. B. EDDY

said that the depth of snow in the bush and on the open was almost unparalleled in the history of lumbering in Canada, and would have the effect of reducing considerably the season's cut. Besides the depth of snow, the thickness of the crust on it did great damage to trains. Should spring come with a rush

ed out. His own firm, he said, would, however, have a sufficient supply of reserve logs to keep them running all summer. He thought from appearances that bad floods were probable, and that some damage might be done by the mills being prevented from running until the water lowered.

MESSRS. GILMOUR & CO.,

who have extensive lumber operations on the Gatineau River, state that the depth of snow in the Gatineau districts is unparalleled in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants, and never was the work of cutting and getting out logs more retarded. Nearly all choppers had been set to work hauling and breaking roads for the teams in order to get hauled all the logs which had been cut during the season. This would lessen the cut at least 25 per cent., and will have some effect upon the cut of timber at the mills.

MR. HIRAM ROBINSON,

general manager for Messrs. Hamilton Bros., said: "Lumber operations have been going on by our firm this season on the Gatineau and Des Moines rivers, and it is my opinion that the output will be considerably reduced. Our men who have been cutting are now shovelling snow and breaking the roads for the teams, hauling logs that are cut and piling up. The probable reduction in the cut will be from 15 to 20 per cent.; it will, however, depend much upon how the season may wind up.

MR. JOHN HENDERSON,

of the firm of Messrs. McLaren & Co., who have limits on the Gatineau and Des Moines rivers says that there would be a considerable diminution in the output of lumber. There was a likelihood that there would be a decrease of about 25 per cent. in their own cut. The markets at present are very steady, but judging from the general diminution in the cut this year, it is not unlikely that there will be a rise in the prices. The demand for lumber at the present time is very much less than it was at the same period last year.

G. B. GRIER & CO'S MANAGER,

said the cut of logs and lumber would be 25 per cent. less than usual, and unless firms had a good supply of reserve logs they would be unable to run their mills all summer. He thought that the firms would be able to keep their contracts with buyers, but said that there would be no reserve logs for next fall. He feared bad floods this spring.

MR. GEO. HURDMAN

of R. Hurdman & Co., said there would not be nearly the quantity of logs got out this season as there was last. "We have stopped most of our choppers and have them engaged in getting out the logs already cut. This shortness in the cut will not effect our cut of lumber at the mills as we have a large reserve of logs on hand. I expect we will have had floods if spring opens early. This will of course make a good drive and enable lumberman to get their logs very early."

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST.

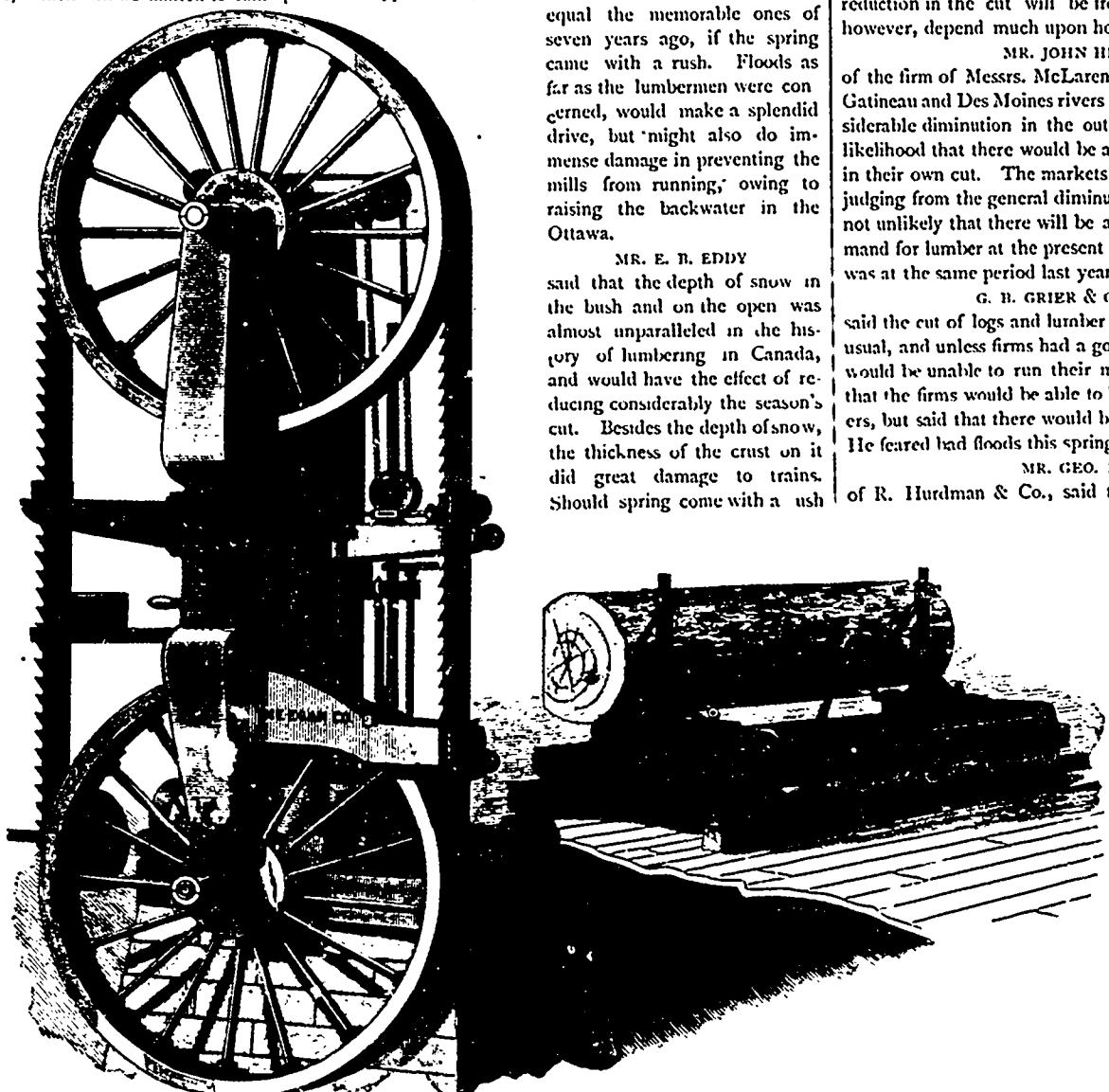
—The annual report of the Winnipeg Board of Trade places the business done in lumber last year at \$1,342,000.

—J. A. Christie, lumber dealer, Brandon, talks of giving up the retail trade at that place.

—Mr. T. E. Martin, of Regina, N. W. T., has commenced importing lumber from the mills at Vancouver B. C. If satisfactory rates of freights and terms of purchase can be secured, he expects to do a large trade.

—Frank Dick, lumber dealer, Calgary, N. W. T., has sold out his stock and business at that place to Fred Robinson, proprietor of the Beaver saw mills, B. C. F. Dick will continue as manager of the yard at Calgary.

—Manitoba advices state that the immediate demand for lumber is almost nil at the present time, and very little business expected before the first of April. It is probable that the cut will be in excess of last year. Dealers feel that prices are too low, and think they should have an advance of from \$1 to \$3 per M. They furthermore think that the improved condition of the trade, consequent upon the reduction of old stocks, would warrant them in advancing prices. The only trouble in the way is the lack of union among mill men, and the apparent suspicion with which they regard each other. It is hoped that some arrangement may be come to whereby a regular schedule of prices may be arranged, on a common sense, business basis.



the floods would be terrible and might do much damage in stopping some of the mills from working till late in the season owing to the height of the backwater. The amount of sawn lumber that will be turned out during the summer was sure to be much smaller than for years previous.

MESSRS. PERLEY & PATTEE'S MANAGER

said the lumber cut would be reduced one-fourth. At present all hands were engaged in cutting roads and hauling the logs to the creeks chopping being to a great extent stopped. Last fall was splendid for log making, and large quantities were made and piled in the bush, so that notwithstanding the reduced cut there was plenty to do. Lessening the cut at least a quarter, and where firms have not a good reserve of logs, it will effect the amount sawn.

Big floods, he thought, were inevitable, and injury would be done to the mill business, especially to those mills whose wheels are low, by the water in the Ottawa rising and preventing some of them from running for a month or so.

MR. BRONSON

of Bronson & Weston, said that the state of affairs in the shanties was very unsatisfactory. The great depth of snow which had only been equalled by the spring of seven years ago, would have the effect of very much lessening the number of logs turn-

ADVERTISEMENTS

HOSE wishing to BUY or SELL TIMBER LANDS, LUMBER or SECOND HAND MACHINERY will find THE CANADA LUMBERMAN an excellent medium in which to make known their wants.

A. G. MORTIMER, Publisher, Peterborough, Ont.

TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO.

March 28th, 1887.

From our Own Correspondent. With the opening of spring the lumber business is beginning to assume a degree of activity and the outlook for the coming season is being regarded as decidedly encouraging.

The following are the ruling quotations in this city at present: Mill cull boards and scantling \$10 00, Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths 10 00 to 12 00.

1 1/2 inch flooring, dressed 25 00, 1 1/2 inch flooring, rough 14 00, 1 1/2 inch flooring, undressed 23 00.

MONTREAL LUMBER MARKET.

MONTREAL, 24th March.

There has been no special activity in the lumber market since our last report, but roads have still mulattated considerably against country business, and the demand fell off largely.

is a prospect of an advance in prices in the spring, as the stock left over from last year at the mills is very light.

An early opening of navigation is anticipated here, and several charters for lumber freights have been made from Quebec to the Clyde at 19 s.

The following are the quotations of the yards here: Pine, 1st quality, 3/4 M. 800 00 @ 40 00.

Table of lumber prices for Toronto, listing items like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Oak, Walnut, Cherry, Butternut, Birch, Hard Maple, Lath, Shingles, and their respective prices per 1000.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, MARCH 15th.

The lumber trade during February was dull in the retail yards, and although the trade was dull prices were firm. Now that the weather is moderated and the snow all gone, and considerable building has started, trade is reviving in the yards and prices are being fairly maintained.

The following are the ruling prices in the retail yards: Mill cull boards and scantling \$9 00 to \$10 00.

Table of lumber prices for Hamilton, listing items like Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, Cutting up plank, Dressing stocks, 1 1/2 flooring, Lath, and their respective prices.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 18th, 1887.

From our own Correspondent.

The lumber trade has been booming here all through March and prices have advanced accordingly. I think the output here will exceed that of any previous corresponding month for several years past.

need not expect much dry lumber from there when navigation opens up, which by the way will not likely occur before April 15th or 20th. About six firms going out of the yard business here, May 1st, and any amount of Dock property to rent which is quite a change from a few years ago when it was impossible to get a yard location at any price.

From Our Own Correspondent. Piece stuff, short green 9 25 @ 9 50, Piece stuff, short dry 10 50 @ 11 00.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 24. Lumber, Shingles. 1887 10,061,000 651,000, 1886 6,597,000 1,741,000.

RECEIPTS FROM JAN. 1, TO MARCH 24, INCLUSIVE. Lumber, Shingles. 1887 89,602,000 7,750,000, 1886 83,687,000 12,381,000.

TAKE ON HAND MARCH 1, INCLUSIVE SOUTH CHICAGO. 1887 40,611,789 555,895,847 677,364,473, 1886 38,598,410 850,355,440 344,896,350.

Eastern Freight Rates. From Muskegon, green 1 02, From Whitehall 1 02, From Lathington 1 02.

ALBANY. Pine, clear, 3/4 M. \$55 00 @ 60 00, Pine, fourths 50 00 @ 57 00, Pine, select 42 00 @ 44 00.

NEW YORK CITY. SPECIAL CONTRACTS. Pine, very choice and ex. drv. \$85 00 @ 70 00, Pine, good 65 00 @ 60 00, Pine, shipping box 51 00 @ 52 00.

OSWEGO, N. Y. From Our Own Correspondent. Three uppers 340 00 @ 47 00, Picking 36 00 @ 57 00, Cutting up 20 00 @ 27 00.

DETROIT, MICH. Uppers 4x4 848 00, 5" 6x4 & 3x4 50 00, 3" 4in. 50 00, Select 4x4 42 00.

CORDWOOD. Long Maple, per cord \$ 0 00 @ 6 50, Long Birch 0 00 @ 6 50, Long Beech 5 00 @ 5 50, Tamarack 5 00 @ 6 00.

EXCHANGE ECHOES.

Lumberman's Gazette, Bay City, Mich.—There has never been a winter since the first saw mill was erected in this country where there were so many mills in operation, and so much lumber and timber manufactured as during the winter of 1886-7 just closing. This shows unusual activity in the trades which demand timber and lumber for their prosecution, and expected activity in railroad rolling stock building.

Ottawa Free Press.—Lumbermen generally express themselves quite pleased at the outlook for the coming season. Notwithstanding the passage of the Inter Commerce bill the prospects for large and brisk sales are as bright, if not brighter, than in past years. This applies principally to the American and Canadian markets. As regards the English trade, however, one firm reports a decided falling off both in square timber and sawn lumber. On the other hand another firm reports that their business in these lines with the English market will be exceptionally heavy. Prices will certainly rule as high as last year, and the opinion is generally held there will be a shade of advance. Owing to the Inter Commerce bill coming into force on the 1st of April, there is a heavy rush to get as much of the contract lumber as possible shipped to the United States before that date, and complaint is made of an insufficiency of cars. The actual amount of lumber which will be manufactured this season will be much heavier than that of last year. Not one firm reports a falling off in this respect, while two firms, Messrs. Hurdman & Co., and Messrs. Grier & Co., report a decided increase; the former of about 25,000,000 feet and the latter of about 20,000,000 feet. The new mill which Messrs. Grier & Co. are building, will increase their manufacturing capacity enormously. The lumber manufacturing industry of the Ottawa Valley was never so prosperous as at present, and notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which it labors for want of a more protective commercial policy with the United States, it can compete successfully in Eastern American markets with the Michigan lumber.

Monetary Times.—We have repeatedly besought the attention of mill-men, lumberers and builders to a desirability of a freer use of hemlock timber and lumber for building uses. The supply of pine will not last for ever; and it would be well to familiarize people with the fact that there is a wood easily available and will take its place for many purposes. This is coming into use in Canada, year by year, more freely. That hemlock is making progress in popular esteem in the States, too, is evident. The Bay City Gazette tells us that a larger product of this wood is looked for in Michigan this year than ever before. It is coming into competition with pine in the Lake cities, and indeed it is no mean competitor, light and strong and durable as it is, especially when it can be furnished for two dollars less per thousand. Then again, as we learn from the *Timberman*, in Central and Southern Ohio the hemlock from the forests of western Pennsylvania has been coming in alongside the pine from States further west and for some purposes beating its rival. "Within the past year, the development of the Western trade in Pennsylvania hemlock has been very marked, and the indications are that the rise has but just begun." That journal ventures to declare that it is the bill stuff of the future, and is besides, successfully used for shingles. Pennsylvania makers turn out hemlock shingles and sell them, with a fifteen year guarantee, at prices which pine producers can hardly match.

BEWARE OF THE SHODDY SPECULATOR.

TORONTO, March 18th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Canada Lumberman*.
 "This is the fool who lent money gratis."—*Merchant of Venice*.
 It is a trite observation that history repeats itself. We cannot avoid enquiring: Are we on the eve of another stagnation in trade as was from '72 to '79, when the crash of falling firms was heard daily? In one of our Eastern provinces a bank has gone down accompanying an extensive lumber firm; in Great Britain Stewart Bros. have failed for \$500,000; while south of us a monetary panic is predicted by the Solons of Wall street, and at home the feeling is not one of security,

many houses being supported by flying buttresses.
 It were well did lumbermen take something more than a superficial glance at the standing of the parties to whom the bulk of their sales are made, and endeavour to realize the fact that sooner or later a reaction will follow from which they will suffer the inevitable consequences of supplying men who have nothing to lose. As long as our speculative builders are able to make sales of the miserable tenements erected by them, so long can our dealers expect with a degree of certainty, to be paid a portion of the amount due them, but the moment any stringency is felt then payments cease, and the lumberman finds too late that he has supplied material to increase the value of the property mortgaged to the individual furnishing the cash.

It is worse than folly to ignore what is patent to all in the trade. We all know that sales are made to men who have not one cent to lose, and who, trusting to the future, expect to realize sufficient means to stave off the evil day. It is not to speculative builders alone that reference is made, but to contractors as well. Men eager to do an extensive business tender for work far too low, and having obtained the contract find that with a number of such low priced contracts on hand, they cannot attend to each as it deserves and are compelled to call a meeting of creditors at which a compromise is made of about 30 or 40 per cent. on the dollar to be paid in installments at 3, 6 and 9 months, the payments of which cannot be met as their assets are not in existence, but merely supposititious margins due on contracts, which have to be earned and subject to whatever may happen. The final winding up of the affairs of the ambitious incompetent builder is the result.

Competition among both the lumber dealers and builders is to a very great extent the cause of the evil. Nor can the real estate agent escape censure. Blocks of land are thrown on the market, (so far realizing more than their actual worth) easy terms are offered to such as will build. Houses spring up like

The Vanburn Mills, on American side, start operations next week. There is annually shipped from this mill from 25 to 30 millions shingles, besides clap-boards and other lumber, all cut on this side, and shipped to the States without the payment of one cent of duty.

Holmes & Hammond expect to have their new mills running about the first of April. The principal machinery consists of five shingle machines. This new mill is situated opposite Green River, on American side, and it is expected that a large business will be done.

Our National Policy is like all first-class machines, easily disgraced by unskilled workmen and neglect, and through this neglect on the part of our Government officials, they are encouraging the robbery of our forest wealth by Americans, the benefits of which accrue to our neighbors instead of our own people. Canadian enterprise is being discouraged, and in a very few years, if the present state of affairs continues to exist, what little timber we have left will be stripped by Americans, leaving them not worth building mills on; whereas if a heavy export duty were exacted, our streams would be provided with mills and the ring of saws would testify to the opening up of additional labor, and encourage our children to hue out a home of their own in the land of their birth, who now are compelled to go abroad and seek work from those who have robbed us of our timber, and manufacture the same across the border. If this lumber was manufactured in Canada we could soon encourage a boom in milling, besides encouraging a channel to cultivate thousands of acres of our best lands into fields of wheat and other cereals, which now show nothing but the blackened stumps of hardwood, from which our spruce and pine have been taken.

I cannot see the policy of granting subsidies to railroads for the purpose of opening out our country, and then allow Americans to come over and rob our forests out of all the traffic required to support them after they are built. It is too much

like a cow giving a good mess of milk and then kicking it over.

We have very little standing pine left on the river St. John, spruce is scattering, small and scarce; cedar is rapidly disappearing, and this year the American woodsman, in his eagerness to obtain a stock of logs at all hazards, cut from the top of the snow, leaving several feet of stump.

There seems to be a great cry among lumber monopolists over the high stumpage tax in New Brunswick, but to our

The Canada Lumberman and Scribner's Lumber & Log Book

To A. G. Mortimer, Publisher.

Please send to the following address "The Canada Lumberman" and "Scribner's Lumber and Log Book" from this date until the end of the present year, for which inclose the sum of one Dollar.

1887.

Name.....

Address.....

We respectfully invite all readers of "The Lumberman" who are not already subscribers to fill up this sheet and return same at once. Our offer to new subscribers is the most liberal yet published, and should be accepted by every member of the trade in Canada.

Jonah's guard in a night—bad material, bad workmanship, and our pushing, energetic, speculative builder
 "Fix'd on his house he leans; his house
 And all its props decay;
 He holds it fast; but, while he holds
 The tottering frame gives way."

Notwithstanding the severe losses experienced almost monthly the lumber dealers continue to sell to a class of men the most worthless—men who in the majority of cases are not competent to correctly calculate the cost of a building, and in almost every instance have not the most remote acquaintance with the science of accounts. Scarcely one of our dealers but has been victimized by this unsavoury class, the shoddy speculative builder and his more pretentious brother the ambitious incompetent contractor.

Lumbermen have the remedy in their own hands, which if applied, will, to a certain extent at least, save them many a dollar obtained from small margins. Let them combine, if that can be done, and agree to supply material to none but those having some means of their own, or to such as can give the most satisfactory security, and above all, absolutely refuse all contractors who have taken contracts so low that there is not a fair margin to cover all contingencies.

CANADA.

NEW BRUNSWICK MATTERS.

MADAWASKA, N.B., March 21st., 1887.

To the Editor of the *Canada Lumberman*.

This has been one of the most discouraging winters for lumbering on the Upper St. John we have seen for many years. There will be a falling off of one-third the usual output. The great depth of snow we have had so long is decreasing rapidly, and, contrary to the general expectation, is passing away without causing floods. Quite a large quantity of logs are still left to haul.

mind the Government has acted wisely in this respect.

The only way to successfully open up our country is to restrict the cut of our lumber by adding more stumpage and export duty and manufacturing our lumber at home. In the near future agriculture must be resorted to in order to keep up our towns and cities instead of lumber, and the sooner politicians take this matter up the sooner there will be a boom in farming, and our province placed on a solid foundation.

A new line of railway has been run out from Campbelltown, Restigouche, to Grand Falls, which will open out one of the finest tracts of land in New Brunswick, besides bringing this upper country within one hundred miles from the seaport, making a market for Restigouche fish and a channel through which to ship our lumber. Many of our people are talking about locating on this line.

Yours truly,
 P. O. BYRAM.

GRAVENHURST, March 24th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Canada Lumberman*,

The stocking on Muskoka River and its tributaries is about completed, the following quantities being for Gravenhurst: Mickle, Dymont & Son, 12 millions; Ontario Lumber Co., 8 millions; Thomson & Baker, 7½ millions; Isaac Cockburn, 6 millions; McBurney & Laycock Co., 6 millions; Thomas Tait, 4 millions. The drive on the Muskoka River this year is expected to be about 60 millions. Snow still very deep and no prospects of going off as yet.

The cost of stocking has been considerable in excess of the estimate, mainly on account of severe snow storms.

Repairs on the mills have commenced, and owners anticipate a good season.
 Yours truly,

LUCIUS.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN
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PEERLESS MILL GREASE and Best Grades of BLACK OILS at Low Prices.

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO'Y,
(Queen City Oil Works.)
TORONTO.

DAVID ROSS,
WHITEMOUTH
LUMBER MILLS
Whitemouth, Man.

Every Description of Seasoned Lumber on Hand.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free so much of good value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex: all ages. Something new, that just costs money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and a temperance will not delude. Grand outfit free. Address Trux & Co. Augusta, Maine.

BILL STUFF.

After the 1st of April, J. HADDEN & SONS will be prepared to furnish Bill Stuff to the trade, up to fifty feet in length, at fair prices.

Foxmead Mills, Foxmead, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED.

By a young man of thorough experience in the Saw Mill Business, in all its details. Understands Telegraphy. First Class References. Address "LUMBER," P.O. Box 156, Quebec.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS CHANGE OF TIME.
THE time for sending the Plans and Specifications for the NEW EXAMINING WAREHOUSE AT OTTAWA, is hereby extended to Monday, the 21st February, and the time for receiving tenders to Tuesday, the 28th March.
By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.
Dept. of Public Works, Ottawa, 17th Feb., 1887.

CANADA AND WEST INDIES. TENDERS FOR STEAMSHIP LINES.
TENDERS will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 1st day of May next from persons or companies, for the performance of the following steamship services, viz. —
1st, a line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston thence to Santiago de Cuba, thence to Canada, and (2nd) a line of mail steamers between Canada and Porto Rico and adjacent islands. Tenders to be made by each line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size sufficient to carry 2,000 tons of cargo, and to be able to steam twelve knots an hour, averaging not less than eleven knots an hour. The contract in either case to be for a period of five years. Tenders will be received for the above services either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any tender.
By command, J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance
Finance Department, Ottawa, 17th Feb., 1887.

The American Contractor.
A BUREAU OF INFORMATION.
The only Publication of its kind.
The object of this publication is to furnish information in advance of contracts, to Architects, Builders, Contractors, Decorators, Painters, Roofers, Manufacturers, Producers, Investors, Bankers, Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Sewer Builders, Bridge Builders, Insurance Men, Real Estate Men, Lumbermen, Foundrymen, Hardware Men, Iron Men, Railroad Men, Supplymen, etc.
No one of the above named can afford to do without this Advance Information.

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We have an able corps of Editors, Special Correspondents and Reporters throughout the U. S. and Canada; receive news daily by letter or wire, and besides, we receive daily about 1,000 papers; these alone are valued at over \$20,000 per annum.

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If you want to Buy, Sell, Trade or Rent a Saw or Grist Mill, send full particulars to me. I am a practical mill man. I advise extensively, and my facilities for handling mills are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion. I also furnish contractors, sawmillers, and others with men. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Write for particulars.

JOSEPH TUER, 101 York Street, Toronto.

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS SALESMAN, Inspector or in Office in connection with the Wholesale or Retail Lumber Trade. Have had several years experience in the Retail Trade, also in the Export Trade to Britain. Acquainted with the detail of R. R. and Ocean Freight and Shipping. Address Lock Box 33, INGERSOLL, ONT.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us than a salaried man in this world. Capital not needed. You are wanted free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings since first start. Costs nothing and time free. Letter or de vis. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

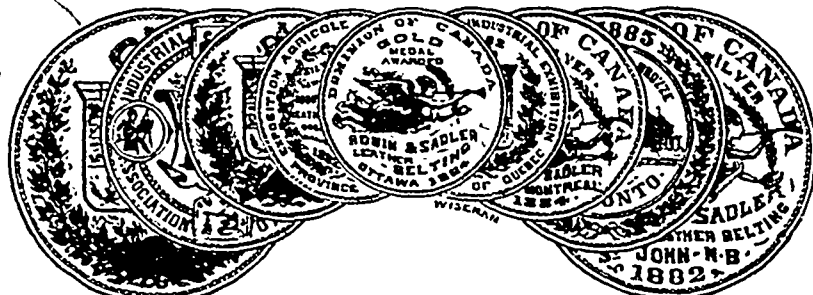
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Having for its special objects the furnishing to subscribers of reliable information on the financial standing or otherwise of tradesmen and others, the collection of outstanding accounts and the procuring of the most reliable information from independent sources of the value and condition of landed and other properties in any part of Canada and the United States, with correspondents in Great Britain and other parts of Europe.

Our method of procuring for our subscribers the most reliable information is through solicitors of the highest standing, and from other equally reliable sources in the several localities indicated, who are under contract with us to supply the necessary information promptly.

The Landed Enquiry Department of this Agency, the only institution of this kind known, is invaluable to Solicitors, Loan, Investment, and Insurance Companies, Estate Agents, and others, preventing fraudulent land transactions resulting from misrepresentations.

The Department for the collection of outstanding accounts is conducted on an entire change of the system usually followed by Collecting Agencies, viz.:—Subscribers may have their collections paid either direct to themselves, or to the offices of the Agency, in which latter case remittances will be deposited to an account provided for that purpose, and immediately remitted to the parties to whom it is due, and will not be applied to any other purpose.

Another important feature in connection with this department is, that subscribers depositing accounts for collection will, if requested, be furnished with a Form of Script, on which will be entered the name of each debtor, the amount owing, and a full report of the prospects of collection, and providing that the receipts thereof be paid to bearer only, thus enabling subscribers to realize on their outstanding accounts.

The Agency will forward at least once in three months, or oftener if desired, a report and statement of all accounts in hand.

NOTE.—The offices of the Agency are open to the Solicitors and subscribers for reference to our numerous maps, atlases, directories and correspondence, and for the transaction of business with their clients and customers when in Toronto.

W. SMITH, Manager.

J. L. JONES
WOOD ENGRAVER
10 KING ST. EAST
TORONTO
SEND FOR PRICES.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for an Examining Warehouse, &c., Ottawa," will be received at this office until **TUESDAY, 1st March**, for the reversal works required in the erection and completion of the

New Examining Warehouse, &c.,
—AT—
—OTTAWA.—

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after **MONDAY 14th February.**

Intending contractors should personally visit the site and make themselves fully cognizant of the work to be done, according to the said plans and specifications, before putting in their tenders.

Persons tendering are further notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declining to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. If he fails to comply with the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest of any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, January 27th, 1887.

ESTABD 1820

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ILLUSTRATIVE AND ADVERTISING PURPOSES

English Timber Trade

Timber reports trade in England in American black walnut as very quiet and principally of a hand to mouth character, with little disposition to purchase stock on speculation. The logs sold recently brought very fair prices. Stocks are moderate, there is an improving demand, and the prospects are very favorable. The demand for American whitewood keeps up well. Planks and boards seem to go off more readily than logs, but of the last named there are some very good parcels in the West India Docks, for which the importers seem to be very firm in their prices. The consumption of sequoia (California redwood) has not increased so much as expected. It does not seem to be taken to so freely in Europe as is the case in the United States and in Australia.

The aroma of red cedar is fatal to house moths; the aroma of black walnut is fatal to fleas. It is a matter of common observation that persons engaged in the business of making shingles from odoriferous cypress timber in malarial districts are rarely, if ever, affected by malarial diseases, and that persons engaged in distilling turpentine do not suffer from either malarial diseases or consumption. It is said that when cholera was epidemic in Memphis, Tenn., persons working in livery stables were entirely exempt from it. It is affirmed that since the destruction of the clove trees on the island of Ternate the colony has suffered from epidemics unknown before; and in times when cholera has prevailed in London and Paris, those employed in the perfumery factories have escaped its ravages.

The Rathbun Co. have introduced into the Cedar Mill two new Perkins' patent shingling machines, manufactured by the William Hamilton Manufacturing Co., any, of Peterborough. One of them was tested last Friday and made 106 cuts per minute, turning out in one hour 5,250 shingles. The shingle department is now turning out 100,000 shingles per day.

- Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.
- No tender for supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be considered, and supplies which are found, on delivery, to be of kind or quality different to those described, will be rejected by the agents of the department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.
- It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the prices named in the tender; that neither additional charge for packing or any other account will be entertained, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must also be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for points in the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in the Manitoba Superintendency the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. McGill, Winnipeg.
- Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.
- Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs, but also freight charges incurred in returning such samples to the tenderer.
- When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the aforementioned Indian Agencies.

- MANITOBA.**
- Agent. Agency.
- H. Mortincau ... The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.
 - F. Ogilvie ... Portage La Prairie
 - A. M. Muckle ... St. Peter's
 - R. J. N. Pither ... Fort Francis.
 - Geo. McPherson ... Assiniboia.
 - John McIntyre ... Sayona.
 - J. Reader ... Grand Rapids.
 - A. MacKay ... Beron's River.
- NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.**
- Agent. Agency.
- J. A. Markle ... Birtle.
 - J. J. Campbell ... Moose Mountain.
 - A. McDonald ... Crooked Lakes.
 - W. S. Grant ... Assiniboine Reserve.
 - P. J. Williams ... File Hills.
 - J. B. Lash ... Muscowatung's Reserve.
 - H. Keith ... Touchwood Hills
 - J. M. Rao ... Prince Albert.
 - J. A. MacKay ... Battleford.
 - G. G. Mann ... Union Lake.
 - J. A. Mitchell ... Victoria.
 - W. Anderson ... Edmonton.
 - S. B. Lucas ... Peace Hills.
 - W. Pocklington ... Blood Reserve.
 - M. Begg ... Blackfoot Crossing.
 - W. C. de Ballhard ... Sarcee Reserve.

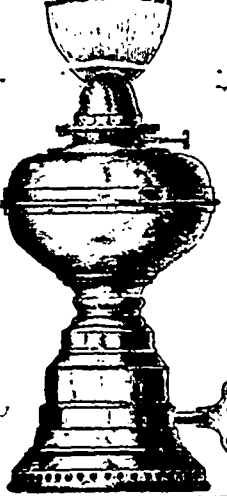
and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such articles on view at the department or Indian Affairs or any one of its Offices or Agencies aforesaid.

7. These Schedules must not be mutilated—they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for—and tenders should in the covering letter accompanying their tender name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, P.C., 1887. 6475

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No Heat around the Oil Well!

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No. 1 TABLE LAMP
Produces a fine, clear, 50 candle-power light. Consuming only Half Pint of Oil during 6 Hours.

OUR LAMP is all we claim for it, being positively non-explosive, the oil being kept continually cool, consuming only half a pint of ordinary coal oil during six hours burning; using only an inch wick, and producing a fine clear 50 Candle Power light. No chimneys are required, but ordinary globes or shades may be adjusted to it. No smoke or offensive odor. Water can be heated in a few minutes. Tea or Coffee made, and Oysters Cooked, &c., without obstructing the light. Reflectors of entirely new designs for both out-door and in-door use are furnished at low figures. Made in all styles—Table, Hanging, Library, attach to Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, etc. Agents wanted where territory has not already been taken.

R. M. WANZER & CO., - - - - Hamilton, Ont.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed Tender for Indian Supplies, will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, rates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately, or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque on a Canadian Bank in favour of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenderers must make up in the Money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the articles so designated suit the department for the purpose required better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenderers will please note carefully the following conditions:—

CHRISTIE, KERR & CO.
LUMBER DEALERS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO,
Office No. 9 Victoria Street.

C. H. CLARK
Wholesale Dealer in
TIMBER, LATHS, LUMBER
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AN influential and well-known firm of British Timber Merchants desire to open out correspondence—with a view to permanent business relations—with some reputable lumber firm in Canada, who are doing an export business, particularly in White Pine and White Oak, with the object of securing the sole agency for the whole of the United Kingdom. The fullest justice can be done to such an agency. None but those doing a large trade and meaning business need apply. Address in first instance, A. G. MORTIMER, Peterborough, Ont.



MINING REGULATIONS

To Govern the Disposal of

MINERAL LANDS OTHER THAN COAL LANDS, 1886.

THESE REGULATIONS shall be applicable to all Dominion Lands containing gold, silver, platinum, lead, tin, copper, petroleum, iron, or other mineral deposits of economic value, with the exception of coal.

Any person may explore vacant Dominion Lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining under the Regulations a mining location for the same, but no mining location or mining claim shall be granted until the discovery of the vein, lode, or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

QUARTZ MINING.

A location for mining, except for iron, on veins, lodes, or ledges of quartz or other rock in place, shall not exceed forty acres in area. Its length shall not be more than three times its breadth, and its surface boundary shall be four straight lines, the opposite sides of which shall be parallel, except where prior locations would prevent, in which case it may be of such a shape as may be approved of by the Superintendent of Mines.

Any person having discovered a mineral deposit may obtain a mining location therefor, in the manner set forth in the Regulations which provide for the character of the survey and the marks necessary to designate the location on the ground.

When the location has been marked conformably to the requirements of the Regulations the claimant shall, within sixty days thereafter, file with the local agent in the Dominion Lands Office for the district, in which the location is situated, a declaration or oath setting forth the circumstances of his discovery, and describing, as nearly as may be, the locality and dimensions of the claim marked out by him as aforesaid, and shall, along with such declaration, pay to the said agent, an entry fee of FIVE DOLLARS. The agent's receipt for such fee will be the claimant's authority to enter possession of the location applied for.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of his obtaining the agent's receipt, it shall be open to the claimant to purchase the location on filing with the local agent proof that he has expended not less than FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS in actual mining operations on the same; but the claimant is required before the expiration of each of the five years, to prove that he has performed not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS' worth of labor during the year in the actual development of his claim, and at the same time obtain a renewal of his location receipt, for which he is required to pay a fee of FIVE DOLLARS.

The price to be paid for a mining location shall be at the rate of FIVE DOLLARS PER ACRE cash, and the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS extra for the survey of same.

Not more than one mining location shall be granted to any individual claimant upon the same lode or vein.

Iron.—The Minister of the Interior may grant a location for the mining of iron, not exceeding 100 acres in area, which shall be bounded by north and south, and east and west lines astronomically, and its breadth shall equal its length. Provided, that should any person making an application purporting to be for the purpose of mining iron thus obtain, whether in good faith or fraudulently, possession of a valuable mineral deposit other than iron, his right in such deposit shall be restricted to the area prescribed by the Regulations for other minerals, and the rest of the location shall revert to the Crown for such disposition as the Minister may direct.

The Regulations also provide for the manner in which land may be acquired for milling purposes, reduction works, or other works incidental to mining operations.

Locations taken up prior to this date may, until the 1st of August, 1884, be re-marked and re-entered in conformity with the Regulations without payment of new fees, in cases where no existing interests would thereby be prejudicially affected.

PLACER MINING.

The Regulations laid down in respect of quartz mining shall be applicable to placer mining as far as they relate to entries, entry fees, assignments, marking of localities, agents' receipts, and generally where they can be applied.

The nature and size of placer mining claims are provided for in the Regulations, including bar, dry, bench, creek or hill diggings, and the RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MINERS are fully set forth.

The regulations apply also to

RED-ROCK FLUMES, DRAINAGE OF MINES AND DITCHES.

The GENERAL PROVISIONS of the Regulations include the interpretation of expressions used therein; how disputes shall be heard and adjudicated upon; under what circumstances miners shall be entitled to absent themselves from their locations or diggings, etc., etc.

THE SCHEDULE OF MINING REGULATIONS.

Contain the forms to be observed in the drawing up of all documents, such as:—"Application and affidavit of discoverer of quartz mine." "Receipt for fee paid by applicant for mining location." "Receipt for fee on extension of time for purchase of a mining location." "Patent of a mining location." "Certificate of the assignment of a mining location." "Application for grant for placer mining and affidavit of applicant." "Grant for placer mining." "Certificate of the assignment of a placer mining claim." "Grant to a bed-rock Flume Company." "Grant for Drainage." "Grant of right to divert water and construct ditches."

Since the publication, in 1881, of the Mining Regulation to govern the disposal of Dominion Mineral Lands, the same have been carefully and thoroughly revised with a view to ensure ample protection to the public interests and at the same time to encourage the prospector and miner in order that the mineral resources may be made valuable by development.

COPIES OF THE REGULATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 60 cents to \$5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That a person who sees this may send the address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STUBBS & Co., Portland, Maine.

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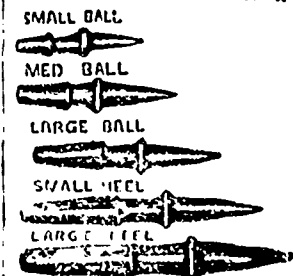
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lessening the quantity of fuel used, and prolonging the life of the Boiler.

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LUMBER DRIVER'S CAKES,

For use in Stream Driving. Made from the Best Refined Too Steel and Forged.



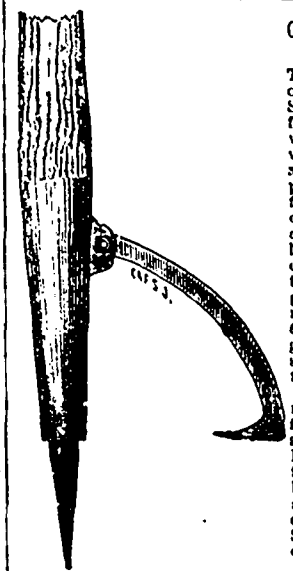
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The Dogs are made of the Best Cast Steel, by the drop forging process, which makes them very smooth, true and even. The point or hook is fashioned to a nice oval shape so as to catch all sizes of logs instantly, and enabling the operator easily to disengage. The picks are made also of Best Cast Steel and are of great length both inside and outside of the wood.

Our handles are made of best quality, straight grained split and turned ROCK MAPLE, 6 to 8 feet in length, bored specially to suit the pick. Prices on application. See advertisement of Drivers Cakes manufactured by



J. McAVITY & SONS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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Manufacturers of
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LEATHER BELTING

70 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

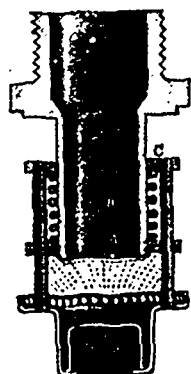
To Mill Owners, Manufacturers & others requiring Leather Belting

Do not buy any Belting unless with DIXON'S PATENT LAP JOINT. It will last longer and do more service than any other. Please note the address, 70 KING ST. EAST, and send for Circulars and Latest Discounts.

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AUTOMATIC

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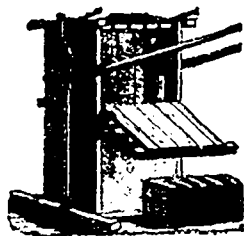
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