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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

STATISTICAL EDITION.

VOLUME VIII.
NUMBER 2.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1888.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interest of the lumber trade and of allied industries throughout the Dominion being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion of them by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information upon which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way effecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually, they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN with its special class of readers is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of ten cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for three successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

Mr. Hotchkiss, U. S. Consul at Ottawa, who was engaged for many years in the lumbering business in the United States and Canada, has received a number of letters from publishers of lumber trade newspapers and gentlemen engaged in the lumber business in Michigan and Wisconsin asking him what the probable effect would be if the American duty of \$2 per thousand feet on Canadian lumber was removed. He has sent an answer to all such inquiries to the effect that, in his opinion, the price of lumber in the American markets would not be affected by the free admission of the Canadian product, and that the removal of the duty would simply mean \$2 a thousand feet in the pockets of the Canadian lumbermen. Mr. Hotchkiss does not believe that the export of lumber from Canada would be sufficient to reduce the price of lumber at any point in the United States. The output from Ottawa, no doubt the greatest lumber centre in Canada, is not probably over 300,000,000 feet annually—not more than enough to supply the wants of one good-sized American city.

In the last issue of this journal was given particulars of the loss of the noted Joggins timber raft, the whereabouts of which was at that time unknown. It has since transpired that the United States steamer Enterprise found the huge mass broken up about 250 miles south-southwest of Sandy Hook, and about 135 miles from the place where the steamer Miranda left it. Immense quantities of logs were found floating in every direction, and the fact was soon learned that the great raft was an entire wreck. Something more than \$50,000 has been expended in this experiment, and the attention of the whole lumber world has been attracted to it. The loss is almost, if not quite, a total one, and the failure is so complete that the probabilities are that no similar attempt will again be made. Even should this prophecy not prove correct there will, in all probability, be steps taken by both Congress and the Dominion Government to prevent another raft becoming a danger to commerce.

MR. FRENCH, M.P.P., for Leeds and Grenville, has introduced a bill into the Ontario Legislature for the appointment of fire guardians for the prevention of bush fires. It is founded on legislation in force in the Western States and Manitoba, which has been found to work beneficially in those localities. It delegates to the township councils the power to appoint fire guardians who may be either pathmasters, fence viewers, or other competent persons. No person is to be allowed to start a bush fire for the purpose of clearing lands without the written permission of the guardian after he has viewed the locality. The guardian will be paid by fees to be collected from those requiring his permission. In bringing actions for damages for loss caused by bush fires it is often difficult to prove negligence. Mr. French's bill makes the omission to procure the fire guardian's consent a *prima facie* evidence of negligence. The measure is another step in a good direction and ought to be adopted. If such a scheme were carried out it would do much to prevent those destructive bush fires which have destroyed so much valuable timber.

SINCE the late Government sale of timber limits there has been a brisk demand on the part of American operators for Canadian limits, chiefly in the Mississauga and Algoma Districts. There have been some sales but holders of limits are disposed to ask high prices, and the tendency is to hold in the expectation of a considerable advance in values, owing to the growing needs of Americans and the rapid exhaustion of their supplies. The possibility of the speedy removal of the American duty which would, of course, result in an enormous expansion of the export trade to the United States has a decided influence in stiffening prices. Many Michigan lumber operators are turning their attention towards the timber resources of Ontario, and negotiating or prospecting with a view to the purchase of limits in the province. A number of estimators in the interest of these wealthy firms have lately gone into the bush to make investigations and important transactions are likely to be reported before long.

THE Provincial Legislature of Ontario was opened on the 25th ult. by Lieut.-Governor Campbell. The speech from the throne, which was of unusual length, contained the following reference to the lumber trade, and the recent increase in timber dues:—

"The value of our timber limits having greatly increased of late years, it was recently thought that the time had come for making such advances in ground rents and timber dues as should bring to the provincial revenue a substantial increase without being unfair or oppressive to persons engaged in the lumber trade. Certain increases were accordingly made, and that they were not unreasonable or inopportune has been shown by the large prices obtained for limits at the timber sale which was afterwards held."

It is proposed to increase the number of ministers by separating the Department of Agriculture from that of the Provincial Treasurer. Mr. Dryden, of South Ontario, a practical farmer, and one of the old time members of the Legislature will, in all probability, be the new Minister of Agriculture. Hon. Mr. Pardee, whose health has been very poor for some time, is not expected to be present in the House during the session, as it is understood that he will shortly leave for Florida. Among the bills foreshadowed by the speech is one for the separation of Parry Sound and Muskoka from the adjoining counties for certain purposes.

A CASE of special interest to the holders of timber limits, and which forcibly illustrates the evils of the present uncertainty of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and Ontario Governments is among the subjects now before the Ontario government for action. It affects the title of extensive limits, comprised in townships Nos. 75, 76 and 83 in the Algoma District, which were sold by the Ontario Government in 1872, and since that time have changed hands two or three times. In 1884 the territory was claimed by the Indian Department under the Robinson treaty, for the purpose of an Indian reserve. The timber rights were sold by the Dominion Government for \$316, to Honore Robillard, now M.P. for Ottawa, who resold them shortly afterwards for about \$55,000, to parties by whom lumbering operations are now being carried on. The holders of timber limits from the Ontario Govern-

ment include the estate of J. D. Smith, Balfour & Menzies, Klock & Co. and others who have urged upon the Provincial Crown Lands Department, the necessity of protecting their rights. In consequence an application has been made by the Government, to restrain the cutting of timber by the present holders of limits granted by the Dominion. The results of the suit will be watched with much interest. The doubt as to the validity of the title granted by the respective governments has been a serious drawback to the development of the timber resources of North western Ontario.

THE name of Congressman Nelson seems to be coming prominently before Congress during the present session, through his introduction of at least two bills effecting the lumber interests. In addition to the one referred to elsewhere in this issue which proposed to abolish the duty on lumber, we find that for the fourth time he intends to introduce his bill to open what is known as the Red Lake reservation. This tract of land is a part of the original Louisiana purchase which the Indians have never ceded to the United States. It is conceded that there is likely to be very strong opposition to the measure. The Michigan delegation in the House is solid against it while the Wisconsin, New York, and Pennsylvania members who have constituencies are ready to work desperately against it. The reason assigned for this strong opposition is the idea of opening up two million acres of pine country to Canadian lumbermen. Half of this lake reservation lies on the northern slope of the Kainy Lake region, and its pine would have to be floated over the international boundary to the saw mills already at work there. All that lumber would come right straight down the lakes and be sold in competition with American. Interested Canadians will watch the result of the movement, and hope to secure their bread with the butter side up.

If what is being written by our lumber contemporaries across the lines be true, it is quite evident that wholesalers in lumber, at least in some sections, are not accumulating the "root" to an extent consistent with their inclinations. Following the balancing of ledgers for the year 1887 come up from numerous quarters a wail of dissatisfaction, telling the tale of small profits or no profits at all. An experience such as this for a period of two or three years, is not one of the pleasantest things in this life, and accordingly many of the class referred to are asking the question: "Where should I be located?" Various are the reasons assigned for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. New railroads or freight combinations let in a competition which cannot be met, compressing prices down to bare cost; competitive markets opening up in new quarters, struggling to gain the mastery. These and other reasons seem to be the secret of such disturbing influences in the wholesale trade, and they prove obstacles hard to surmount. To those who have settled down to investigate the different locations for probable successful business enterprises in lumber, we would advise the mer. of capital and energy, not alone to seek new fields of labor among the forty-two states of the Republic, but also to look to the different provinces of the Dominion where there will be abundance of room for the profitable investment of their capital in supplying their own people with the products of Canadian forests. Many have already come among us, and others are sure to follow.

CERTAINLY the fate of the big raft is not calculated to encourage further attempts to convey logs to the markets of the neighbouring republic in this manner. Under other circumstances more propitious to it, success might have been achieved, but the fates seem to have been against the venture from the beginning. The insufficient strength of the ways preventing the first attempt at launching the huge mass, the compulsory relinquishing by the tug of the reconstructed raft, and its breaking up at sea before it could be recovered, gave one heavy blow after another to the enterprise. Anyone of them might be possibly avoided with suitable precautions, even the whole of them might be escaped, but altogether, they point to an aggregate risk that must have a deterring effect. The loss in material, in labor and other expenses and in time, must have been very heavy, amounting to far more than several successful ventures would recoup. The risk of heavy loss seems dis-

proportionate to the saving that might be made. The exact whereabouts of the remains of the raft seems uncertain. Various vessels report seeing portions of it in different localities and some of the widely scattered logs have already travelled long distances. Fortunately they do not seem to have caused any damage or even serious inconvenience to vessels. There is now some talk of building up timber into roughly constructed vessels, to be broken up on reaching their destination. This, however, is not a new device. It has been tried before and the fact that the experiment was not repeated by those who made it, would go to show that it was not very successful or remunerative. The cost of construction, of navigation and of breaking up and preparing for market with the deterioration of the timber thus treated, probably left little if any saving as compared with the usual means of conveyance.

We have to apologize to our readers for the lateness of the present number. The delay was unavoidable, being occasioned by the refitting of our office with new presses and steam power, in accordance with the increased requirements of our business. There is every prospect that we shall be able to issue the LUMBERMAN on time in the future.

HON. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, of Ohio, has introduced his Reciprocity bill into the Washington Congress. Its provisions are very simple, and are to the effect that whenever Canada throws off the duty upon "all articles of trade and commerce, of whatever name or nature, whether products of the soil or the waters of the United States, or manufactured articles, live stock of all kinds, and all minerals or products of the United States," the American government will remove the duty on Canadian imports. The stiffest protectionist in the country can support a bill like that unreservedly, the contingency upon which it will become operative being so exceedingly remote.

It is understood that the Dominion and Ontario Governments have agreed upon a bill to be submitted to the Imperial Government, fixing the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba. As regarding the northern boundary of Ontario, it is estimated that propositions have been made which are likely to result in fixing conventional lines, as the boundaries of both Ontario and Quebec, as well as the line between the northern portions of those provinces. The vexed question of provincial boundaries has been the source of much trouble and uncertainty to the holders of timber limits, and its speedy settlement one way or another is much to be desired.

THE current issue of THE LUMBERMAN is intended to find every man engaged in the lumber and wood-working branches of trade in the Dominion, and as the time has not yet arrived when all can be classed as regular subscribers, we would respectfully invite each and every one to fill in the blank subscription order herewith enclosed, and remit one dollar, which will secure the paper to them for one year. Every man directly, or indirectly, interested in lumber will find that such a small investment is money well spent. The larger our subscription list the better the paper will become. Let every man show his interest at least to the extent of one dollar.

MR. PHILLIPS THOMPSON, for many years connected with the editorial staffs of the Toronto *Globe* and *News*, is now filling the onerous duties of travelling correspondent and general business agent of the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and will shortly visit some of the larger business centres with the view of advancing the interests of the paper, and holding interviews with all with whom he comes in contact. We bespeak for Mr. Thompson a continuance of that courtesy hitherto shown by the trade to previous representatives of this journal, and can assure them that their personal and combined interests will be as closely advocated in the future as in the past. The Toronto branch of THE LUMBERMAN is at No. 37 Yonge street Arcade.

P. O. BYRAM, of Madawaska, N. B., sends us a letter protesting in strong terms against the fashion in which the country is being stripped of its forests by the present lumber policy of our Dominion and Provincial governments. He urges that much might be done to avert the exhaustion of our timber supply, if the exportation of the raw or half-manufactured material were prohibited, and wood were only allowed to be exported in the shape of the fully manufactured article. "From the Atlantic to the Pacific" he says "we don't want to ship one foot before it is manufactured to meet the domestic wants of all the countries. It could be manufactured in the Dominion and shipped together at the place of destination. There would be no loss in paying freight on waste lumber, and it would employ an army of laborers and boom our industries." Mr. Byram's idea is well worthy of thoughtful consideration.

THE United States Secretary of the Treasury recently received a letter requesting that persons engaged in the lumbering business in the Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin, N. Y. may be permitted to import from Canada for temporary use, and without payment of duty, teams of animals and articles for use in the lumbering camps, which teams and animals are to be brought in by Canadians. The question was submitted to the collector of customs at Ogdensburg, in order to ascertain the necessity for such action, and that officer has reported that during the past year many horses suitable for use in lumbering have been imported from Canada. He has also expressed the opinion that the bringing in of Canadians with their teams for the purpose indicated would be in contravention of the Contract Labor Act. He said further that there was no immediate necessity for granting the request, for the reason that animals needed in the lumbering business can be readily obtained in the United States. Assistant Secretary Maynard has therefore informed the persons interested that as there is no legal authority for granting the request the department declines to interfere in the matter.

THE American fire record for 1887 as affecting saw, shingle and planing mills, lumber-yards and other wood-working establishments, according to the *Northwestern Lumberman*, discloses a total of 398 losses. This includes 221 saw mills, of which 25 were in connection with planing mills, and five in connection with shingle mills. There are 78 other planing mills and 13 other shingle mills shown; also 18 dry kiln fires, 13 sash, door and blind factory losses, eight of box factories, 87 cases where lumber losses were reported, and 11 of shingles, the remainder being fires which consumed cooperage works, stave and heading factories, and similar wood-working establishments. The totals of fires shown in previous years were as follows: 1886, 207; 1885, 223; 1884, 310; 1883, 349; that for 1887 being the largest yet reported. In 292 cases where the losses were reported, the aggregate for 1887 is \$7,021,100, as compared with \$5,913,600 in '86, \$4,075,950 in '85, \$6,742,500 in '84, and \$5,913,600 in '83. The aggregate insurance reported is \$1,998,650, as against \$1,574,675 in '86, and \$1,780,975 in '85. Making allowance for 105 cases the losses in which amounted to \$2,105,000, where no information was obtained as to the insurance, the total reported insurance amounted to over 40 per cent. of the losses.

THE press of the United States is at the present time devoting a great deal of attention to the proposed removal of duty on lumber. In most instances we find that there is a strong opposition to the measure now before Congress. The opinion is freely expressed that the lumber industry has never received sufficient protection to pamper its growth. It is pointed out that there is now annually imported about 500,000,000 feet of lumber, chiefly of the better grades, because the specific duty of \$2 per thousand can be better borne by lumber of a high value than the course grades. Because this is so, and that there is an annual increase in the shipments of good grade lumber from Menomivill and other points to the eastern market, free lumber would mean a loss of this trade which would otherwise find its way to the Canadian mill men. There are various other reasons assigned for the United States lumbermen opposing the scheme. Of course these objections only hold good throughout a certain section of the Union, other sections being equally enthusiastic in pronouncing in favor of the bill, believing that the indirect advantages which might accrue from direct competition from Canadian lumber, would redound to the commerce of the United States.

AT Washington the great question of the day seems to be tariff reform. Public interest is awake on the subject and not only the journals but the politicians and legislators are moving. Not only is the protectionist and free trade controversy revived again with considerable energy, but many thorough advocates of protection, in view of the surplus that is growing to an inconvenient extent, are in favor of a repeal or reduction of the duties on raw materials and natural products so as to diminish this excessive revenue. Lumber is among the articles generally named in this connection, and indeed it already figures in some of the propositions made in Congress to extend the free list. Then there is always a chance of some reciprocal arrangement, growing out of the fishery negotiations and if so lumber would almost certainly be included. So closely, however, have the Commissioners hitherto kept the secret of their proceedings that so far nothing authoritative is known of their progress, and the rumors that are circulated appear to be merely more or less happy guesses by ingenious newspaper correspondents and politicians who have to appear to be in the secret whether they are or not. Whether by international diplomacy or tariff legislation lumber is placed on the United States free list, the same treatment would result in Canada, for in the one case there would be a bargain for

reciprocity and in the other case the standing offer in our statute book would come into operation. This, however, would not materially effect Canadian lumbermen, as little lumber from the States is likely to come in, except perhaps in Manitoba and the Northwest which take a comparatively small amount at present from Ontario and British Columbia. The effect on prices is not so certain. Some talk of a consequent reduction of prices in the United States, but the general opinion is that little, if any, fall would be caused. If so the Canadian lumbermen would benefit almost to the extent of the duty on their exports to the States. At present there is uncertainty on all these points, but a few weeks more will probably tell the tale and give the guessers a rest.

CONGRESSMAN Nelson, a gentleman considerably interested in lumber, and well known among the fraternity, has introduced a bill in Congress which proposes to abolish the duty on that very necessary commodity. Whether or not he will succeed in convincing his fellow Congressmen that his ideas regarding the tariff on lumber are in accord with the best interests of the trade and country, will be determined in due time. So far as we can learn of American public sentiment as depicted in the press of that country, there are some grounds on which to base the opinion that the measure will at least receive the closest consideration, and perhaps be found to merit adoption. There seems to be, however, a still wider measure affecting the tariff of the country also before Congress at the present time. It is a bill introduced by Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, to promote the establishment of free commercial intercourse among the nations of America and the Dominion of Canada by the creation of an American Customs Union or Zollverein. This bill seeks to secure free commerce on this continent and the increase of the American merchant marine, a common system of weights and measures, a common system of silver coins in all American countries, and a plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes and differences among those countries that now exists or may arise. Both of these measures will receive bitter opposition from many States of the Union. Leaving out the question of Commercial Union altogether—and we doubt if it will be seriously considered by Congress—there is no question but that if the United States government did sanction the bill of Mr. Nelson that it would be done with the proviso that the Canadian government also abolish the present export duty on Canadian logs entering United States ports. We venture the statement that our home government would readily accede to such a reasonable demand. The same offer would, we think, hold good not only in the free interchange of the products of the forest, but also in all other raw materials, fish, etc. The Reciprocity treaty existing from 1854 to 1867 was supported almost unanimously by the electorate of this country, and as the law still remains on our statute books, our American cousins have only to say the word and in a sense both countries will have all the free commercial intercourse that circumstances would justify.

THE mill saw and other files made by Messrs. Thos. Turton & Sons, (Limited), of Sheffield, England, have a well deserved reputation for excellence combined with cheapness. The attention of those requiring these articles is called to their advertisement.

THE demand for tents for camping-out purposes has greatly increased of late years. Mr. J. J. Turner, of the Peterborough Tent and Awning Factory, Brock street, has a great variety of goods in this line which lumbermen and others going into the bush for business or pleasure would do well to examine.

Chas. Esplin, of Minneapolis, whose advertisement appears regularly in THE LUMBERMAN, has invented another band mill. The latest device does away entirely with the central columns which is the main feature of all the existing band saw mills. He hangs the upper wheel from a frame work large enough to admit of the steam carriage and all passing through between the upright supports and leaves the entire space clear. The device is so simple as almost to suggest the enquiry why the same thing has not been attempted before. The chief impediment has been in the direction of getting rid of the guide which is so imported a feature of all the successful band mills, and the mechanism of which is more or less connected with the upright column. Mr. Esplin has not dispensed with the guide but he has, by an ingenious device, applied it without the use of the column. This is the third band mill Mr. Esplin has invented and the last of the series was undoubtedly suggested by necessity for such a change in the general device as to make it possible to saw big logs without "breaking down" with the circular. Col. F. A. Boyle, who was in the north searching for the best band mill, suggested these features as essential to the best results in any band saw designed to be used in cypress timber in which he is operating. Mr. Esplin went to work on the suggestion with the result as stated.

CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Customs valuations upon goods imported subject to *ad valorem* duties are made at the fair market value thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The value of goods subject to export duty are to be their actual cost or the value which they truly bear at the port and time of exportation.

The following table is a comparative statement of the value of articles imported in the years 1885 and 1886:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.	
	1885.	1886.
Bricks and tiles	150,807	134,650
Carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c	150,724	137,560
" parts of	69,150	76,367
Cars, railway passengers	99,900	189,015
Cement	118,783	128,413
Corkwood	12,083	19,609
Engines	115,598	205,431
Felt roofing and other	54,757	20,920
Felt sheeting for vessels	2,625	1,456
Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, &c.	172,543	185,633
Gravels and sand	19,972	24,141
Lime	11,503	9,347
Logwood	31,906	58,045
Lumber, sawn, not manufactured	374,632	313,770
Machines and machinery	1,154,897	1,190,604
Marble	79,662	90,498
" manufactures of	21,519	23,410
Mouldings	4,314	21,232
Paints and Colors	520,339	539,083
" dry	28,662	26,520
Picture frames	608	25,490
Plaster of Paris	5,986	6,138
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, except machinery	91,503	26,611
Ships and vessels, repairs on	13,965	13,162
Slate, mantle and roofing	12,102	9,610
Stone, building	30,491	41,675
" grind and flag	17,862	22,207
" manufactures of	39,422	39,362
Timber, lumber and shingles	224,190	456,320
" unmanufactured	609,872	499,192
Trees, forest	363	634
" fruit	42,254	42,129
" ornamental, shrubs and plants	33,509	42,844
Veneers of wood and ivory	47,700	52,664
Wood, manufactures of	636,052	674,477
Wooden ware	22,991	31,675

VALUE OF EXPORTS, DISTINGUISHING CANADIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
Lime	11,005	—	18,638	—
Machinery	86,163	23,607	80,455	34,207
Sand and Gravel	23,590	—	23,195	—
Slate	4,042	—	4,552	—
Stone and marble, unwrought	52,206	700	61,950	—
Stone (wrought) and Marble	17,235	1,125	17,801	658
Wood, viz.—				
Household furniture	169,115	2,967	225,023	5,973
Door, Sashes and Blinds	46,678	—	33,070	—
Other manufactures of The Forest	470,206	16,574	379,498	41,902
Ashes, pot and pearl	156,322	927	131,163	—
" leached	16,613	—	16,106	—
" all others	7,179	—	14,978	—
Bark for tanning	364,053	—	221,815	—
Basswood, butternut and hickory	26,474	—	18,611	48
Firewood	316,647	—	313,480	—
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles	84,789	—	106,745	—
Knees and luttocks	9,619	—	6,031	—
Lathwood	1,843	—	1,785	—
Logs, hemlock	14,890	—	28,885	—
" oak	15,671	—	14,417	—
" pine	2,300	—	24,452	—
" spruce	49,474	—	32,016	—
" all others	143,523	—	164,195	154
Lumber, viz.—				
Battens	12,640	—	10,979	—
Deals	638,527	693,370	765,288	826,348
Deal ends	265,039	845	302,035	332
Laths, pailings and pickets	270,227	124,118	258,259	143,847
Planks, boards and joists	80,387	287,720	663,878	327,703
Scantling	119,575	26,027	151,370	33,826
Staves standard	13,705	55,174	14,521	41,699
" all other and headings	345,796	20,259	330,686	36,479
all other lumber	201,907	1,344	357,344	34,910
Masts and spars	42,691	300	37,454	—
Oars	—	—	—	—
Shingles	183,732	72,030	142,347	68,478
Shingle bolts	2,906	—	936	—
Sleepers and railway ties	197,826	—	367,457	20,670
Stave bolts	97,863	—	116,300	—
Shooks, box	28,710	1,555	86,106	4,875

Timber, square, viz.—			
Ash	111,770	1,014	83,490
Birch	246,031	—	265,273
Elm	257,168	3,316	259,768
Maple	3,001	—	1,799
Oak	575,575	66,078	704,986
Pine, red	101,210	2,412	131,043
" white	201,930	21,450	175,059
All other	100,221	5,476	75,732
Other articles of the forest	144,253	182	150,212

Total. . . . 20989708 1383597 21034611 1830476

The proportion of exports from British Possessions to the United Kingdom to the total exports was, in 1885, not so large as that of imports, it having been 42.78 per cent., and the amount per head was only \$1.81 as compared with \$2.43 per head of exports to other countries. The proportion of imports from British Possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same for a number of years, as shown by the following figures:—

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871	22.03	per cent.
1875	22.57	"
1880	22.50	"
1884	24.56	"
1885	22.75	"

But the proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total Colonial exports has decreased during the same period:—

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	50.45	per cent.
1875	49.47	"
1880	46.46	"
1884	42.33	"
1885	42.84	"

The total foreign trade of British Possessions has increased very largely since 1871, but, as will be seen from the following figures, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than that with the United Kingdom:—

PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	51.41	per cent.
1875	52.73	"
1880	49.36	"
1884	46.72	"
1885	48.44	"

It has been shown that the Colonies buy considerably more from England than England buys from them, and that the quantity is steadily increasing. This fact, which is probably at present more particularly the consequence of the numerous financial transactions that take place between them, shows that the greater portion of the wants of the Colonies can be supplied by the United Kingdom. It has also been shown that, in proportion to their total exports, the exports to Great Britain are not keeping place with those of foreign countries.

The Permanent Exhibition.

Every visitor to Toronto should spend an hour or two at the Permanent Exhibition of Manufactures, open free to the public. It occupies a spacious building specially constructed for the purpose on Front Street West, opposite the Queen's hotel. All who have seen it are surprised and delighted with the comprehensiveness of the display and the system and elegance of the arrangement. The benefit of such a scheme to the manufacturer, the merchant and the retailer are obvious at a glance. It saves a vast amount of expense and trouble by bringing sellers and customers into closer relations. The Permanent Exhibition offers to firms outside the large centres of distribution the advantages of a branch office at a much less cost. Their goods are seen by thousands who might not otherwise take the trouble to make special enquiry after them. To a public familiarized with the benefits of yearly exhibitions the idea of a permanent exhibition where the advantages, instead of being temporary, will be continuous, need only be stated to be appreciated. Messrs. Nicholls & Howland deserve great credit for the enterprise they have shown in successfully carrying out this useful project.

New Brunswick Matters.

The New Brunswick correspondent of *The Empire* has the following to say regarding the trade of that province:—The feeling in business circles in New Brunswick is astonishingly cheerful in view of the commercial disasters which befell the province during the first six months of the past year. During that holy year the failures aggregated \$5,000,000 liabilities. The returns for the past six months indicate a return to normal conditions, the total liabilities being \$300,000. Nearly all the later disasters are the heritage of the Maritime Bank collapse. To get back to the beginning of things, every failure of any consequence was caused directly or indirectly by lumber. Lumber brought down the firms which the Maritime

Bank with foolhardy recklessness had been trying to carry, had thus swamped the bank, which in its turn caused the suspension of McLellan and Blair's private bank, and swept away other business houses. The private banking firm did not deserve its fate and, but for the terror that prevailed at the time, might have pulled through. The St. John agent for a leading bank was strongly in favor of helping Mr. Blair out, and the facts that the creditors have now eighty per cent. from the liquidators, and that Mr. Blair has resumed business with the confidence of the public, goes to prove that the banker was right.

The bottom did not suddenly drop out of lumber. Some of those firms which breathed their last in the disastrous days of last winter and spring had been long in *articulo mortis*. The end of two, if not three, was only delayed so long because Mr. McLellan, bank manager, supported them on the money of his depositors. The weeding out process has on the whole increased public confidence, and it is safe to say that the community is better off than it was this time last year.

But the lumber business has not improved. The sales last year to transatlantic points were smaller by about ten per cent. than in 1886. It is believed that the export to the United States has also declined, but complete returns are not yet available. The greater part of the New Brunswick export of lumber to the Republic is of United States produce. It is sawn from logs cut on the St. John River in the State of Maine, the mills being situated at St. John and owned by United States subjects residing here. By special legislation this lumber is admitted into the United States duty free, a privilege which has not as yet been accorded to Minnesota logs manufactured in Ontario. The exports of "non-produce" from the port of St. John is altogether comprised in this item. Returns received from the Custom House show that the value in 1886 was \$1,874,000 and in 1887 \$1,403,000. At a recent commercial union debate in the board of trade the great advance and prosperity of this Aroostook free lumber business was cited as evidence in favor of the scheme. But these figures do not appear to point to much increase.

New Timber Limits.

The *Winnipeg Free Press* is authority for the statement that the present surveyors are engaged in examining the timber limits to the north of the Riding mountains, along the rivers that flow into Lake Dauphin and Lake Winnipegosis, in the interest of Mr. P. McLaren, of Perth, Ont., who having disposed of his Ontario timber limits, is now turning his attention towards the Northwest. Hitherto the timber limits in that district have been regarded inaccessible, but McLaren, with long experience in the lumbering regions in the Ottawa valley, evidently considers himself capable to wrestle with the difficulty.

The *Birtle Observer* observes: There may be two or three ways of getting at those great northern forests. Any course will be difficult and expensive. One plan is to float the logs down the rivers to Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba and then follow the connecting rivers to Lake Winnipeg. In this way all the timber on the various streams could be secured, steam tugs being used to convey the rafts of logs through the lakes. There is also fine and extensive groves of spruce on the islands and shores of Lake Winnipegosis that could be cut and removed in the same manner. Judging from maps there seems to be a roundabout and difficult connection between Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba, from which Water Hen river issues, but there is some way to overcome this obstacle. A railway from Portage la Prairie to Lake Manitoba, eighteen miles distance, would secure the great lumber trade which will be developed in the near future. There is still another way of getting at considerable of the spruce timber of the north. Some of the most extensive and valuable forests are on the Swan river: this large stream approaches the Assiniboine to within a distance of eight miles in the neighborhood of Fort Pelly. The land between the rivers is level and is mostly covered by scrub. In some places the creeks that flow north to Swan river and others that flow south into the Assiniboine nearly join and with a little cutting to form a connection, a dam on Swan river would send a flow of water through to the Assiniboine. Should Mr. McLaren connect Swan river with the Assiniboine near Fort Pelly a vast timber trade would find its way down the Assiniboine river, and would most likely leave the water at the crossing of the M. & N. W. Railway at Millwood, where there are already extensive saw mills which could no doubt be secured.

—It is said that Mr. Hugh Robertson, projector of the big timber raft, which recently came to grief, is about commencing the construction of a timber ship, with spars and steering apparatus. It is not the intention to sail the ship to her destination unless circumstances compel them to do so. The ship will be erected at the Finger Board, Joggins

CANADIAN CHEAP LUMBER.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Dec. 21, 1887.
 EDITOR LUMBER TRADE JOURNAL:—The question raised in the President's message so far as it affects the lumber interest is naturally exciting considerable attention among those interested in the trade. We hear arguments both in favor of and adverse to a removal of the tariff of lumber, and in the multitude of assertions we find confusion rather than wisdom. Those who are in favor of free lumber assert that a removal of the duty would have little or no effect upon lumber values in this country; but the volume of manufacture in Canada is insignificant as compared with that of the United States, and that if the whole of that volume was turned into this country its effects would be hardly noticed. Some assert that the original cost in Canada is greater than the United States, and that this alone would prevent such a reduction in price as would seriously effect American manufacturers. The advocates of a tariff assert that lumber is cheaper in Canada than in the States, that it can be produced cheaper, and would flood the country to the injury of American lumbermen if the duty were removed. They assert that the injury to manufacturers would more than offset the advantages to the many millions of consumers, while arguing that the country would be flooded with cheap lumber. Can you throw any light upon the subject that will enable your readers to form a reasonable correct opinion as to which is right, and as what would be the effect upon the lumber trade if the duties were to be taken off, and oblige an

INTERESTED READER.

Replying to the above the Chicago *Lumber Trade Journal* submits the following statistics which it claims should throw considerable light on the subject. Regarding the "cheap" labor theory, it reproduces the particulars of the sale of Ontario timber berths, which appeared in the last issue of THE LUMBERMAN, with the object of comparing the cost of timber lands in Canada with that of the United States. It says:—

This shows an average cost to the purchaser of \$4.62 per acre, for the privilege of cutting the timber and of paying a further stumpage duty to the government of \$1.00 per thousand feet for all that he may cut, and in addition a yearly direct tax of \$2 per square mile. If we average the cut at 10,000 feet per acre, we shall find the cost of the stumpage to be

License cost \$1.62 per acre is per thousand	46.2
Duty on cut logs per thousand	1.00
Yearly taxes allowing but one year	.20
Total paid to government	\$1.66 2-10

With a proposition under consideration to increase the stumpage duty on logs to \$2, which would bring the stumpage cost up to \$2.66 2-10 per thousand feet, with no fee in the land. The United States government sold its pine lands at \$2.50 per acre giving a title in fee simple. Averaging these at 10,000 feet to the acre which is as near the mark as the estimate on Canada lands, the stumpage cost to the purchaser was 25 cents per thousand as compared with say \$1.66 paid by the purchaser of American timber. We will not insult the intelligence of our readers by asking which government furnishes the cheapest stumpage.

But while the government values are the only ones on which a proper computation of stumpage cost should be estimated, we are not unmindful of the fact that the United States has parted with nearly, if not quite, all of its valuable pine lands, and that stumpage in the hands of present holders is a different thing from that which is offered by the government; nor of the still further fact that Canadian limit holders know how, and have just as selfish an interest to hold stumpage at all it will bring, as holders of United States timber, and American buyers of Canadian logs to be towed to American mills do not find themselves able to buy these logs in Canada at a cost delivered in mill boom enough below what they would pay for the same grade of American logs, to get very rich from the difference. But if the customs duty of \$2 be removed, would not the lumber be sold that much cheaper? Yes, provided the limit holders in Canada exhibit a trait in human nature so vastly at variance with all our experience to show that they don't know a good thing when they see it, and are so unselfish as to be willing that the American operator shall take all the persimmons, and the principal Canadian lumbermen are American born. A ten years' lumbering experience in Canada taught us that down east Yankees were not the only people in the world who were entitled to credit for shrewdness, but that a Canadian could often double discount and then beat him at his own game. When you set the Canadian lumberman down as a fool, you have need to look after your own laurels. But will they not overstock the market? Let us again appeal to the government for some information as to what they have been doing in the past. In the statistical abstract of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886, the last official data obtainable, we find that the "quantities of dutiable wood and manufactures of wood, boards, blank deals, and other sawed lumber" imported from all countries, Canada being the principal source of supply, were as follows for the years named:

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Lumber etc.	517,832,000	553,884,000	600,762,000	571,009,000
Shingles	79,150,000	69,511,000	86,219,000	104,657,000

Value of the Same.

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
	\$8,704,836	\$9,103,041	\$10,337,600	\$10,295,631

Taking a period of ten years, 1877 to 1886 inclusive, the imports of lumber from all countries into the United States aggregated 4,978,175,000 feet and of shingles 715,770,000,

the total value being placed at \$76,505,232, an average of less than 500,000,000 feet of lumber and 70,577,000 shingles valued at \$7,650,523 for each of the ten years. About one-quarter as much as the receipts of Chicago for one year in lumber and one-tenth of her receipts for shingles. The receipts of lumber at Chicago this year are three and a half times greater than the average yearly importation into the United States for the period of ten years. At an estimated yearly consumption in the United States of 500 feet per individual, Canada's average shows a supply of one foot in sixty feet. The wildest controversialist would not dare to assert that figures would be doubled in case of free trade with Canada, but if they were, it would only raise her quota to one foot in each thirty feet of the nation's supply. How deeply this would affect American producers we leave it for our correspondent to figure out. We have aimed only to state facts, and shall have something further to say in the future.

Since the above was in type, Government reports for the year ending June 30, 1887, are at hand, from which we gather still further valuable information on this subject. The value of "wood imports" for the year is stated as follows:

	Value.	Duty Collected.	Average Ad-valorem Rate of Duty.
Unmanufactured	\$ 15,077,79	\$ 2,977,26	19.73
Manufacturers of	8,298,416.07	1,500,206.83	18.25
Total	\$8,222,504.06	\$1,503,184.09	18.25

In a table of "total values of imported merchandise" our imports from *British North American Provinces* is shown as follows: 1860, \$23,570,000; 1880, \$33,220,000; 1882, \$51,113,000; 1883, \$44,740,000; 1884, \$39,020,000; 1885, \$36,960,000; 1886, \$37,500,000; 1887, \$38,020,000, and the percentage of total imports 6.66 in 1860, and 5.49 in 1887. Our export trade with the *Provinces* was as follows: 1860, \$18,660,000; 1880, \$28,060,000; 1882, \$35,290,000; 1883, \$42,831,000; 1884, \$42,510,000; 1885, \$35,980,000; 1886, \$31,960,000; 1887, \$33,495,000, and the percentage of total exports 5.90 in 1860, and 4.76 per cent. in 1887. The exports of the United States for 1887 are set down at \$703,022,923 and are classified as follows:

	Value.	Per Cent.
Products of Agriculture	\$52,073,798	7.41
Products of Manufacture	1,673,107	19.45
Products of mining including mineral oil	11,738,662	1.67
Products of the Forest	21,126,273	3.01
Products of Fisheries	5,155,771	.73
Other products	5,173,310	.73
Total	\$703,022,923	100.00

The figures given above apply only to the general imports and exports from and to all countries. The Canadian "blue book" for 1886 will reach the Canadian Parliament Jan. 31, and from it we shall be able to gather more definite information regarding our trade with Canada.

We have a very warm friend now residing in Canada, one whom we have known as a lumberman since 1845, competent therefore to speak intelligently upon the question propounded by us "Who will get the benefit if the \$2 tariff is removed from Canada lumber?" We append his answer:

"From many years observation, and with intimate knowledge of the Canadian lumber trade, as well as that of our own country, I am certainly of opinion that if the entire lumber cut of Canada was dumped into the United States, it would not effect the price of Southern lumber, and I doubt if it would have the slightest effect upon values in Northern lumber. You ask, 'who will get the benefit of the \$2 off duty?' I say, the Canadian. It will simply enable him to advance prices that much, or approximately, and not a rap of good to the American purchaser. Is it at all reasonable to suppose that the American lumbermen will reduce their prices? Not a bit of it. The working of free lumber will be \$2 out of the United States and \$2 into Canada. No surplus of pine lumber will ever again be seen. Combine the abilities of both the United States and Canada (and they represent the total of white pine growth) and they can never again overstock the market. Pine is not being reproduced, it is simply sliding away, and in ten years more, as in the last ten, a big difference in quality and quantity will be seen. The sliding scale is so evident that all must admit it.

"The English trade in lumber is increasing, while that in timber is decreasing. The entire output of deals as low as 4ths (sound common) to be made in 1888 is already sold for the English market, leaving only the very coarsest logs and the siding for the American market, of which the sidings form good deal logs are already heavily sold for the English market. The Canadian lumber as a rule is very coarse and very shaky. The "Grove" timber makes a very good "piece board" (13 feet) and does not make deal. Stock will not be plenty here the coming season, for advance sales will not leave much for the open market."

THE news that ship building is looking up in Great Britain, and the yards on the Clyde, the Tyne and elsewhere have received extensive orders, is evidence of reviving trade. These iron vessels are fast ousting wooden ships from the carrying trade of the world, and this is the reason why shipbuilding in our Maritime Provinces does not progress as do our other industries.

EXCHANGE ECHOES.

Mississippi Valley Lumberman.
 The lumber dealers in the Twin cities, and the northwest generally, are watching with interest the attempt now being made by the Chicago yard men to crush out the scalper, and to annihilate him as an element in trade. The agreement signed by a majority of the lumber merchants of Chicago is apparently sweeping enough to accomplish its results, but it is still to be demonstrated whether all the parties thereto are impregnable to the assaults of the scalper who may have tempting bills of lumber for which he has a market. The scalper in any trade is an incubus, draining the profits which should legitimately go into the pocket of the producer, the man furnishing the capital and sustaining all the risks of the credit system and the consumer.

Northwestern Lumberman.
 It really looks as though the turning point in the poplar market had been reached. We dare not anticipate too much; but the horizon looks brighter, and it may be an omen of future prosperity. The demand for choice poplar is active. The supply, which in a measure regulates the price, is already curtailed, appearances point to a further scarcity of stock in the season to come. Whether this will have a decided or slight effect upon selling price remains to be seen. Certain mills have already contracted for next season, while others have so far declined what during the last year would have been considered good offers. The scarcity of stock, and a refusal of producers to longer accept the beggerly selling price of the last three years, should have a marked effect on prices, particularly for the better grades of poplar.

Dominion Mechanical and Milling News.
 The statement will soon be published that a couple of well-known gentlemen are trying to obtain a lease of a tract of timber land, comprising no less than 26,000 acres, in British Columbia. In view of the rapid depletion of the United States pine forests, and the fact that the supplies of that country must in future be largely drawn from Canada, the wisdom of giving individuals control of such large areas is open to question. The wonderful advance which is taking place in the value of such lands was clearly shown at the Government sale in Toronto the other day. Seeing, therefore, that our timber lands are certain to double and treble in value within a few years, the Dominion and Provincial Governments should manage things so that the profits resulting from increased values shall go into the public exchequer instead of into the pockets of private individuals.

Southern Lumberman.
 THE CANADA LUMBERMAN has figured out the conclusion, that the Southern lumbermen are opposed to the repeal of the duty on Canadian lumber. Correct. It may also make up its mind that the South don't want unrestricted free trade with the Dominion because that would simply mean free trade with England and all her colonies who choose to do business through Canadian agents.

Chicago Timberman.
 An experiment is about to be tried by New York parties, which will result in lowering the rate of transportation on spruce and pine by water from the Province, if it proves to be successful and practical. The fact that enormous rafts of logs have been towed hundreds of miles successfully has given rise to the idea that manufactured lumber might be marketed in the same manner, and at a much less rate per thousand, than it was possible to transport it by vessel. A huge raft containing over 20,000,000 feet has lately been launched in the Bay of Fundy, which it is proposed to tow to New York. The trip of this peculiar raft, if it may be so called, will be watched with much interest by the owners of coasting schooners; for, should it prove a success, their source of income will be very materially curtailed. The probable success or non-success of this method of transporting lumber is being discussed very generally by eastern operators, but it is not generally believed that the scheme will be at all practicable. Should the raft chance to encounter a stiff easterly gale, it is quite probable that there would be large quantities of driftwood afloat to offset any saving in freight.

Timber Trades Journal, London, Eng.
 Rumors are again current as to extensive contracts that have been closed for next season, but on careful inquiry in various usually well-informed quarters we cannot find that these reports have any solid basis. As we have already mentioned, a few sales of some magnitude have been made to continental buyers, but in England the business transacted is confined to staves, firewood, and sundry extras, but can have little effect upon the future of the market. There is unquestionably, however, a stronger demand on the spot, while the reports that reach us from the outports tend to show that importers are at last enabled to conduct their business on fairly remunerative principles. In London, again, the tone of the market appears healthy, and, we notice, as a favorable sign, the absence of disquieting rumors which tended to disorganize trade last autumn.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—Mr. Henry Powley's saw mill at Trecastle is in full swing.

—A new saw mill is being erected by Mr. Wm. Whalley at Mersea.

—Mr. John Zoeger's saw mill at Newton will be running shortly.

—A young man in Hamilton was severely injured by being caught in a steam saw.

—A large brick planing factory is being erected on Northcote Avenue, Toronto.

—Mr. Wm. Asselstine, Roblin, near Napanee, Ont., is building a new shingle mill.

—Mr. Thomas Whaley, late of Milverton, is now lumbering on an extensive scale in Muskoka.

—Gas lamps have been erected all through the Rathbun Co.'s yards and docks, at Deseronto.

—Mr. Neibergall has closed his mill at Dunlop, and transferred his employees to Sheppardton.

—The celebrated Gilmour-Paradis case is to come up for decision before the Privy Council next spring.

—Daniel Hayes, lumber merchant, Toronto, has assigned with \$15,000 liabilities, and showing a surplus of \$5,000.

—Fred. Richardson and Wm. Baird, of Trimble's Corners, have gone to northern Michigan to purchase a timber limit.

—The village of St. Arns, near Lowville, will shortly be able to boast a sawmill. Mr. John Readhead is the builder.

—The Jerseyville planing mill, now belonging to Messrs. Weaver & Howell, has been overhauled and placed in thorough working order.

—Mr. Gildersleeve's saw mill which was the chief support of the village of Lake Opincon has shut down and will shortly be removed.

—About 25,000 railway ties from the Rathbun mills, Campbellford, have been landed at Port Covington, Maine, and 45,000 more to follow.

—A number of jobbers are getting out railroad ties up the river near Buckingham. They expect to have a large quantity down for shipment in the spring.

—The Owen Sound Dry Dock Company, Owen Sound, will build during the present winter another 150-foot barge for the Spanish River Lumber Co.

—Mr. David Wallace, of Brantford, has built a saw mill on his farm, Talbot St., Scotland. He intends to do business extensively in this line during the winter.

—Mr. Walter Beatty, Pembroke, whose sash and door factory was recently destroyed by fire, has refused the offer of a \$3,000 bonus to assist him in rebuilding the same.

—It is estimated that the cut of white pine square timber in the Ottawa district this winter will reach one and one-half million feet; waney or board six hundred and fifty thousand, and square red pine half a million.

—The failure is announced of Messrs. Joseph Kidd & Sons, of Dublin, who in addition to other extensive business enterprises, operated lumber mills on the North Shore. The firm's liabilities is estimated at \$150,000.

—The Rathbun Co., through their Kingston agency alone, have handled off the K. & P. railway 1061 car loads cedar posts, shingles, lumber and railway ties. This would make a train, with engines enough attached to move them, over eight miles long. This material, together with what has arrived from Ottawa and other points, makes 121 vessel loads shipped by this firm from Kingston during 1887.

—Mr. T. F. Hawthorn, of Oshawa recently waited upon the Minister of Customs on behalf of the manufacturers of axes, forks, etc., and argued the necessity of placing white ash lumber, out of which axe handles are made, upon the free list. The ground urged was that a sufficient quantity of this material cannot be procured in Canada. Mr. Bowell promised to lay Mr. Hawthorn's representation before the Minister of Finance on his return from Washington.

—In a report just issued by the department of agriculture, Ottawa, regarding the experimental farm, on which all kinds of seeds are put to practical tests, the following statement is made concerning the forestry branch: "Eighty-eight thousand young forest trees and ornamental shrubs have been procured and planted, comprising both evergreen and deciduous, including many native and foreign species. The total number of species and varieties exceeds 500, among which are many never before introduced into Canada. This collection will be largely augmented by the products of the seed beds. It is intended that such sorts as prove hardy shall be propagated for testing in other parts of the Dominion."

—A Montreal dispatch says: Judge Dean, of Victoria, Ont., is here sitting on the commission to take evidence in the action of Michael Babcock against the lumber firm of Smith & Co. Testimony was taken to-day in the case which arises out of the trouble as to the consequences of certain mortgages. Messrs. Seth Smith, of Port Hope; Cassels, Q. C., of Toronto, and Dugal, of Belleville, are counsel in the case.

—John O'Connor, pine land agent, of Chippawa Falls, Wis., agent for T. W. Doble, of Titonberg, Ont., sold to Charles Barker, of Chippawa Falls, a tract of pine land, estimated at from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet, lying in Douglas and Bayfield counties, for \$40,000. Eau Claire parties were anxious to obtain the land, and when the sale was nearly completed they served an injunction to prevent it. Mr. O'Connor closed the bargain at once, and Barker paid \$20,000 down.

—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company is called upon to chronicle the first death among its members, in the person of one of its trusted and valued agents, Mr. Andrew Wilson, of the firm of Wilson & Morrison, Peterboro', general agents for Eastern Ontario. Mr. Wilson was the pioneer agent of the Company, his name being on the first contract issued from the office. He carried an insurance of \$7,000 in the above, which amount was promptly paid over to his widow a few days after his death.

Among the many commendatory letters which THE LUMBERMAN has received of late, the following extract from a letter received from a well-known Toronto lumberman speaks for itself: "At different times I started to write you regarding the great change you have made in the paper, but being inclined to laziness I, like the Roman of old, put off doing so until a more convenient season. You must surely deserve all the possible patronage which lumbermen can bestow. Your paper is one of which you and all interested in lumber may well be proud. You have raised it to the front rank of trade journals and have placed it high among the ones pertaining to the lumber industry."

—Mr. T. H. Hawthorn, of Oshawa, has been in Ottawa urging the Government to place white ash on the free list. He is representing the A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Co., of Oshawa; the Severn Wheel Manufacturing Company and the Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., of St. Catharines. He says white ash is used for all kinds of handles, shafts and poles, and he considers the companies referred to are making only a reasonable request, on account of disastrous fires of late years having made white ash very scarce. They do not propose, however, that black and rim ash should be placed on the free list. Mr. Hawthorn, it may be remembered, was in Ottawa last session agitating for an increase duty on axes, and created diversion by depositing a number of Canadian axes on the clerk's table. Messrs. Charlton, Casey, and other members, opposed the increased duty, but when it was demonstrated to them that the Canadian axe was better than the American made article they withdrew their opposition. In doing so Mr. Casey observed to Mr. Hawthorn, "You will not forget us when the proper time comes." Accordingly a fortnight ago, at Christmas time, with the intimation that as they now had axes to grind he hoped they would make good use of them, and sell their chips as Mr. Gladstone does.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—Provincial lumbermen are yarding logs.

—The Annagee mills are still running and will not shut down before February.

—About fifteen mills have been built in the province of New Brunswick during the past season.

—On the upper St. John, in New Brunswick, the lumbermen have had sufficient snow for skidding.

—Ramke Bros., of St. Martins, will cut 1,500,000 feet of board timber on the Salmon river this season.

—Citizens who are connected with the coasting trade are jubilant over the loss of the big Joggins raft.

—W. H. Veysey & Son intend building a sawmill at the thoroughfare, between North and Grand lakes, N. B. in the spring.

—The upper St. John, in New Brunswick, is to be dammed above the falls for the purpose of holding lumber till the swinging of the booms in the spring and assisting in driving logs in low water.

—Frank Stetson, of Bangor, Me., has three saw mills on the St. John river which cut yearly from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 feet of long lumber, 52,000,000 shingles, and 25,000,000 lath, besides clapboards and box shooks.

—There is at the present time an unusual demand for sleepers in this province, principally owing to extensive railway building in northern and eastern Maine. The Short line contractors are now booming things in the line of cedar posts, 75,000 of which have been called for by one firm.

—The fine shingle mill for Miller & Woodman is nearing completion. It is 165 feet long and 80 feet wide. Eight shingles, with clapboard and stave machines and probably a rotary, will form its equipment. The machinery will be placed in position this winter and work will begin in the spring.

—The cedar business on the Miramichi promises to be a lively one this winter. Two large contracts are already reported signed, one at Fredericton, by Payne, of Bangor, and the other at Boiestown, by Douglas, of Charlotte. Ten cents is to be paid for sleepers, delivered on the cars of the Northern & Western railroad.

—There is great rejoicing in Baring over the Treasury decision that the Duren & Hill mills, owned by H. F. Eaton & Sons, are American. Collector Leavitt, of Eastport, backed up the Messrs. Eaton's petition in the matter, and it is to him that the people are indebted for the continuance of an industry the suspension of which would have been almost a dead blow to the town.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

—Lumber is being shipped from the Cheganinus saw mill, Vancouver Island, for Australia.

—Several of the lumber collectors at Selkirk have already sold the supply of lumber received last summer of them.

—S. J. Hogg, of S. J. Hogg & Co., lumber dealers, Calgary, a well known business man of the western territories, is dead.

—A large force of men are now in the spruce timber belt of the Riding Mountains, Northern Manitoba. There is sufficient snow for hauling logs.

—Hugh Law, manager for the Selkirk Lumber Co. at Selkirk during the past summer, has taken up his abode in Winnipeg.

—In the far northwest, Moore & McDonald are erecting a mill on the Saskatchewan river, forty miles above Edmonton, where they have purchased a timber limit.

—Messrs. Fraser & Co., Edmonton, Man. have sawed 850,000 feet of lumber this season and have about seventy five thousand feet of logs up the river at the present time. They will take out half a million feet this winter.

—W. H. Cushing's planing mill and sash and door factory at Calgary, has been exempted from taxation for the current year, by action of town council. A largely signed petition was presented in favor of a five years exemption.

—The library of the Hastings Sawmill Institute, Vancouver, consisting of 400 volumes of standard works, has been turned over to the Vancouver Reading Rooms. The conditions are that all the members of the former in good standing on the 1st of June last are to become life members of the latter.

—The Assesippi Milling company, owners of a flour mill at Assesippi, Man., have built a saw mill this season, which is now about completed. The mills are located on the Shell river, and are run by water power. The logs come from Duck mountain country, southwestern slope.

—Owing to the death of S. J. Hogg, the lumber business of the firm of S. J. Hogg & Co., of Calgary, will be closed out. The lumber handled was principally from the Royal City mills, of Westminster, B. C., and the Polliceer mills, situated in the mountains.

—A new saw mill will probably be erected where the Manitoba & Northwestern crosses Rirt Tail creek, four miles from Birtle. There is a mill at present at Birtle, but owing to the fact that the lumber has to be hauled a mile up a steep grade to the railway station, the balance is in favor of a new mill at the crossing. The Birtle Observer is anxious that some effort should be made to keep the mill inside the corporation.

—It is said that there is every probability of an early advance being made in the price of lumber in the Winnipeg markets, as an outcome of the agreement among the Lake of the Woods lumbermen to form an association. It has already been intimated that an advance has been agreed upon, and an authoritative announcement may be expected soon. It is understood the advance will be \$2 per M.

—The Winnipeg Free Press, in accordance with its custom, reviews the season's lumber operations in that locality and says: "The past season has been a very good one as regards quantities. Prices, however, have been low, principally because banks and others holding stocks of defunct companies have slaughtered them and thus kept rates down. However, these stocks are pretty nearly exhausted. A large inroad has also been made on the regular dealers' stocks of cut lumber. About the same time last year there were about forty-two million feet of lumber in the country. Now the amount is estimated at twenty-six million feet. The normal aggregate stock is about thirty-six million feet. Under ordinary circumstances the result of this reduction of stocks would be an increased cut of logs, but lumbermen are still somewhat timorous owing to their

losses in the last few years and their present preparations only contemplates a cut about equal to that of last year which was short. In the district about Lake Winnipeg, Brown & Rutherford will take out about 2,000,000 feet; Mather & Co., have a large number of logs which were cut last year and which will now be taken out; Captain Robinson will take out 2,000,000 feet; Jonasson, Frederickson & Walkley, 2,000,000 feet; H. Crowe & Co., and the Selkirk Lumber Co. together 3,000,000 feet; Mr. Meegan has bought about 3,000,000 feet of old logs belonging to the defunct Northwestern Timber Company, which he will get out and saw; Woods & Co. have about 500,000 feet of logs at their mill on the Winnipeg river which they will saw but they have not yet decided whether they will take out any more logs or not this year; D. E. Sprague & Co. have men out prospecting and will not decide upon their operation till these return which will be in about a week's time. In the Lake of the Woods district the cut of logs will be about as follows: Rainy Lake Co., Rat Portage, 10,000,000 feet; Ontario Lumber Co., Norman, 8,000,000; Cameron & Kennedy, Norman, 8,000,000; Dick Banning & Co., Keewatin, 8,000,000; Keewatin Lumber Co., Keewatin 10,000,000; total 44,000,000 feet. The Ontario & Minnesota Co., get their entire cut from Minnesota; the Keewatin Lumber Co., get 8,000,000 feet in Minnesota and the balance on their own lands on the Lake of the Woods; the other mills are supplied entirely in Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—The saw mill at Griffin Lake, Kamloops district, B. C., was sold by the sheriff recently, and purchased by James McIntosh.

—A large quantity of lumber is being shipped by the Moodyville Saw Mill Co., Burrard Inlet, to China, South America and Australia.

—Mr. Chase, of Chicago, has lately been through the mountain district of British Columbia. He owns timber limits east of the Selkirk range of mountains, and contemplates erecting a mill in that region.

—Ottawa valley lumbermen are commencing to look to British Columbia as a field of operations. It has just been announced that Jas. G. Ross and Jas. McLaren, two well known Ottawa lumbermen, are about securing a very extensive timber limit in the Pacific Province. The lands are situated west of Duncan Bay, Sayward district, and comprise over 25,000 acres. This is said to be the largest limit in the province, and would indicate that another large mill will shortly be established on the Pacific coast, thus increasing the already thriving industry in that district. A survey of the property has been made, and that country is described as level and heavily timbered with the famous Douglas fir, or Oregon pine as it is often called. There is also a sprinkling of white pine and cedar, the former a somewhat harder wood than the pine of the east.

QUEBEC.

—Quebec timber merchants are commencing to leave for Europe to push sales in the European markets.

—Mr. T. Selby, East Dunham, is putting machinery into his steam saw mill to make cheese boxes.

—Messrs. Chapman & Drysdale, Lachute, manufacturers of sashes, doors, etc., who recently increased the capacity of their factory, report that they have all the business they can handle.

AMERICAN NOTES.

—Reports by the local papers in the Saginaw valley district announce the erection of a vast number of shingle mills and the prospects are good for the largest cut which has been made for years.

—Shingles are so scarce that the prices have stiffened considerably on the Saginaw river. Sales are reported within a short time at \$3.65 and \$3.75 for XXX, and \$2.65 and \$2.75 for clear butts.

A telegram from Washington announces that Representative Nelson is to introduce a short tariff bill proposing to put lumber on the free list. Coal, salt and other staples are also included in the list. The same telegram announces that Mr. Nelson will introduce a bill authorizing the Duluth, Rainy Lake & Southwestern railway to build a bridge across the Red river of the North on the boundary line between Marshall and Kittson counties and Dakota. This is the road to be built from Rainy Lake river on the boundary line southwest, and it is not at all improbable that the two propositions are more or less connected. With lumber admitted free and the railroad built, the mill men at Rat Portage would have a satisfactory outlet. Mr. Nelson has been the champion of the proposition to throw open the Red Lake reservation, so that the pine on that extensive tract would be brought into competition with Mr. Walker's holdings outside, but thus far this plan has failed. The fate of the bill will be watched by Minnesota lumbermen with interest.

Bring Out Your Money Bags.

Northwestern Lumbermen.

If, at the present session of congress, there is to be any lobbying in favor of free lumber, Canadian timber owners are the men who should be on hand at the capital with their money bags. These timber owners could afford to pay millions of dollars to have our import duty on lumber removed. Canada will be the gainer. Nothing is plainer than that lumber will not go on the free list if the will of the lumber manufacturers be respected. It will be argued that the lumbermen is selfish in this respect; not more selfish, however, than the politician whose vote will help to decide whether lumber shall, or shall not, be admitted into the states from Canada, free. This week our Puget sound correspondent describes the feeling that exists in Washington territory on the subject. The verdict is against free lumber. The same verdict will be rendered in the south. Not one saw mill man in fifty in the southern states wants free lumber. It is not a party issue—republicans and democrats are of the one opinion. They have in view the protection of an industry that is just getting out of its swaddling clothes. Throughout the northwest and in the east there are a few lumbermen who are in favor of removing the duty, for the simple reason that it will be money in their pockets to have it removed. There are others, and in large number, who insist that free lumber would be of no benefit to the United States, but beyond this they take no stand. Our law makers should understand, before they decide the question, that to remove the duty on lumber would not be helping the "dear people" of their own country one cent's worth, but that it would be a direct contribution, and a heavy one, too, to the Canadian government principally.

QUEBEC TIMBER TRADE.

J. Bell Forsyth & Co.'s Annual Trade Circular.

We have again the pleasure of publishing our annual statements of supply, exports, and stocks wintering, together with prices current, etc., etc.

The increase in arrivals of Ocean Steamships referred to in previous circulars still continues, also the tonnage from the Lower Ports, while in the number of sailing vessels from sea there is a marked falling, off and each year the business of the Port from one cause or another seems to be steadily on the decline. Owing to the very limited production last winter the supply has been unusually small especially of White Pine, and the Cove returns now laid before you show greatly diminished stocks wintering, notwithstanding that the export has fallen far below the average of past years. The accounts from Great Britain are on the whole more encouraging than they have been for a long period, still it must be borne in mind that the consumption of Canadian Woods has been greatly curtailed of late years, owing to the rates at which Pitch Pine and other cheap woods are imported and sold at there.

WHITE PINE.—The supply of both Square and Waney has been exceptionally short, the shipment slightly over that of last year and the quantity wintering exceedingly light. The market opened weak and without buyers last spring, and continued in a very unsatisfactory state during the summer months, the few sales then effected being at low and unremunerative rates. Towards the middle of September an increased demand set in, and from that time to the present higher prices have been obtained. The greater portion of the stock wintering is in the hands of shippers, a few lots only remaining on manufacturers account. The greatest difficulty is now experienced in obtaining first class wood which is becoming more scarce every year, and the very high prices paid at the Government sale in Ontario last week for Timber Limits must enhance the value of White Pine, especially of choice quality.

WANNEY.—Has been in better request than square all season, and with a light supply and a shipment below the average the quantity wintering is less by \$17,691 feet than it was twelve months ago. The present stock contains a portion of old wood which has been some years in the Coves, a good deal of this quality remaining unsold. Owing to a decidedly better feeling in the market as well as to the certainty of a small production this winter, large sales have recently taken place at our quotations; no fresh timber wintering now remains in first hands.

SQUARE.—The supply this year is perhaps the lowest on record and the stock in the Coves very light. The demand in the United Kingdom is not by any means as great as formerly and with the exception of choice grades for deck-plank and other purposes the consumption of Square Pine has considerably fallen off. The stock on hand is less by 2,277,813 feet than last year and continues about the usual proportion of old and inferior wood quite unsuitable for export. From latest accounts the production this winter will be confined to a few operators only,

and a very limited manufacture is looked for. There has been a fair local demand all season, the consumption being equal to former years.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1887	{ Square .1,168,547 Waney .2,060,083	5,127,080	{ 4,294,851 Square. 2,449,403 Waney.
1886	{ Square .3,032,738 Waney .3,077,331	4,524,760	{ 6,572,664 Square. 3,267,094 Waney.

RED PINE.—There has been rather a better demand for this wood than during the past few years. The supply has been ample, the shipment under the average, and the quantity now on hand very light, though slightly in excess of last season. With the recovery of trade in Ireland we may look for a better demand and heavier export.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1887	591,646	405,720	404,124
1886	273,767	405,520	256,904

OKA.—Has also been in much better request during the past three months and commanded higher rates in the early part of the season, when it was very dull of sale. The supply has been a very moderate one, the export close on that of 1886, while the Cove returns show 248,040 feet less than when we last issued our Circular. The quantity at Garden Island and Collins' Bay is unusually small. This winter's production promises to be light, and our highest quotations are now asked.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1887	746,243	1,012,160	748,637
1886	1,039,632	1,051,360	996,713

ELM.—The receipts have been trifling, most of this timber in the Supervisor of Cullers' returns having wintered in drams, was estimated in last year's stock. The shipment though light is equal to the previous year, and the wintering stock 404,028 feet less. The enhanced cost of standing timber and the difficulty in procuring it militates against its manufacture, and the production this winter will be on a very limited basis.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1887	221,358	405,040	502,773
1886	399,698	407,120	906,791

ASH.—This wood in supply and export is under the average, but does not receive as much attention as formerly. The stock wintering comprises some old timber, and is slightly under that of last season. The production will be light.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1887	114,282	191,840	287,174
1886	128,485	174,360	321,211

BIRCH.—The quantity wintering is almost nil, but if prices advance and with a favorable winter, no doubt ample for all requirements will be made.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1887	112,990	192,680	12,935
1886	221,291	236,680	67,336

STAVES.—This branch of our trade, at one time so important, has dwindled down to the shipment of a few thousands—exceedingly low rates of freight from the States having been the chief cause in bringing this about. The stock is a diminutive one.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1887	{ Pipe 44 Punchon 156	{ 220 306	{ 41 33
1886	{ Pipe 65 Punchon 129	{ 151 308	{ 254 159

DEALS—PINE.—Our comparative statement shows a considerable decline in the supply and export. We fear this branch of our lumber trade is finding its way through other channels where greater facilities of shipment and cheaper rates of stowage prevail than in our port. The demand during the early months was rather slow, but with the autumn prices stiffened and large transactions have taken place at about our quotations. Most of the "large cuts" have already been disposed of for next season's delivery. The Supply from Michigan will be trifling owing to the improved rates current there for sawn lumber.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1887	1,487,138	1,365,510	670,341
1886	2,578,004	2,271,069	798,713

DO—SPRUCE.—The business done in this article has been considerable, the demand though very slack during the spring and summer months improved towards the autumn, prices have advanced and some large sales are reported at our quotations. At the same time Mill-Owners will do well not to increase on last year's production.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1887	2,301,996	2,399,489	990,591
1886	2,102,883	2,318,335	1,288,084

SAWN LUMBER.—Has been in good request, more especially for the higher grades. We quote Pine at \$10 to \$15 per 1,000 feet b. m. and Spruce at \$5.50 to \$10.50, according to quality and specification.

Freights have ruled low all season,—Opening at 16s. to 20s. for Timber, and 45s. to 47s. 6d. Deals, closing at 19s. to 20s. Timber, and 40s. Deals.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Lumber and Timber Export Trade of the Province for 1887.

There has been a very considerable falling off in the lumber and timber export trade of New Brunswick for 1887 as compared with previous years. A comparison of last year's shipment of deals from St. John to the trans-Atlantic ports with that of 1886 shows a decrease of ten million feet. As compared with the export of 1885 the falling off amounts to twenty-eight million feet. According to J. B. Snowball's Miramichi Wood Trade circular the lumber exports for the province have decreased about 26,000,000 sup. feet as against those of last year. The season's shipments of square timber were about one-half those of 1886. The circular also notes the circumstance that for the first time the United States has taken the larger portion of the wood product shipped from St. John. Of a total of 300,000,000 superficial feet in round numbers for the year ending September 30th, 1887, 170,000,000 went over the lines and only 130,000,000 to Europe and elsewhere. The same feature is noticeable with regard to wood products from other parts of the province. Prices have ruled low in the European market and the trade has declined owing to its being unremunerative. There are indications of a better feeling in the near future. The stock of woods, manufactured and unmanufactured, being wintered is estimated at 25,000,000 sup. feet. The season's production is on a very restricted scale, and while it cannot possibly exceed that of last year may possibly be much less should the remainder of the season prove unfavorable. Many operators have retired from the business. The extent of the total lumber shipments of New Brunswick in 1886 as compared with 1887, were as follows:

Table comparing lumber shipments of New Brunswick in 1886 and 1887. Columns: Ports, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc., Tons timber.

Table comparing lumber shipments of New Brunswick in 1886 and 1887. Columns: Ports, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc., Tons timber.

ST. JOHN SHIPMENTS.

The following statement gives a comparison of the export trade in lumber from the port of St. John for 1887 with that of 1886.

Table comparing St. John shipments in 1886 and 1887. Columns: Year, Port, No. of ves'ls, Tons, Deals, etc. sup. ft.

Table comparing St. John shipments in 1886 and 1887. Columns: Year, Port, No. of ves'ls, Tons, Deals, etc. sup. ft.

Table comparing St. John shipments in 1886 and 1887. Columns: Year, Port, No. of ves'ls, Tons, Deals, etc. sup. ft.

The export of timber also shows a decline, as will be seen by the following figures:

Table comparing timber exports in 1886 and 1887. Columns: 1887 (Tons birch, Tons pine), 1886 (Tons birch, Tons pine).

Table showing distribution by ports of Miramichi shipments. Columns: Port, No. ves'ls, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc.

Table showing distribution by ports of Miramichi shipments. Columns: Ports, No. ves'ls, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc.

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RICHIBUCTO (INCLUDING BUC TOUCHE)

Table with 3 columns: Name, Quantity, and Value. Includes entries for Geo. K. McLeod, Ed. Walker, J. & T. Jardine, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Quantity, and Value. Includes entries for Geo. McKean, J. L. Black, W. M. Mackay, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Quantity, and Value. Includes entries for K. F. Burns & Co., N. B. Trading Co., etc.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Owing to the same causes which have so seriously affected the lumber and timber export trade in New Brunswick the shipments of forest-products from Nova Scotia for 1887 as compared with those of 1886 manifest a falling off of about four million and a quarter superficial feet.

SHIPMENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA, 1887.

Table with 4 columns: Ports, No. of Vessels, Tons, and Value. Lists various ports like Amherst, Annapolis, Guysborough, etc.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS 1882-1887.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Value, and Quantity. Compares shipments from Nova Scotia to Trans-Atlantic ports from 1882 to 1887.

TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, FEB. 6th, 1888.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Lists various types of lumber like 1 1/2 inch clear pickets, 1 1/2 inch Norway pine flooring, etc.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Lists yard quotations for mill cull boards, shipping cull boards, etc.

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, FEB. 4th, 1888.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Lists prices for various types of lumber like Pine, 1st quality, Pine, 2nd, etc.

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, FEB. 5th, 1888.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Lists prices for mill culls, cull strips, mill cut outs, etc.

Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, FEB. 6th, 1888.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Lists prices for mill cull boards, shipping cull boards, etc.

Goderich, Ont.

GODERICH, FEB. 7th, 1888.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Lists prices for 1 inch mill culls, 1x6-8-10 & 12, etc.

Saginaw Valley.

SAGINAW, FEB. 4th, 1888.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Lists prices for upper, common, shipping culls, mill culls, etc.

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, FEB. 5th, 1888.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Lists prices for spruce deals, pine, deal ends, etc.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

TONAWANDA, FEB. 6th, 1888.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Lists prices for Norway pine rough, white pine rough, etc.

Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, FEB. 4th, 1888.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Lists prices for Canada pine sidings, Canada pine stacks, etc.

Canada Pine Sheathing, d. m. & b. 1 1/2 to 7, 5" & up, 7/8". Mr. J. B. Charleson of Quebec, appointed overseer of lumbering operations on the Upper and Lower Ottawa by the Quebec Government has commenced his duties.

AMONG THE MANUFACTURERS.

MESSRS. GEO. F. HAWORTH & Co., Toronto, in addition to their manufacturing business, have been appointed exclusive agents in Canada for the sale of Hoyt's pure American oak tanned leather belting, known the world over for its superior quality, and which has been used by some of the largest mill owners in Canada for the past thirty years.

MESSRS. J. P. WAGNER & Co., of Toronto, the old established sash and door manufacturing firm, are retiring from business after a successful career of nearly 33 years. They commenced in a very small way and have seen their business increase with the growth of the city until at one time they had in their employ about 105 men. The jobbing business of the firm will be continued by Mr. William Munro.

The Canada Lumber Cutting Machine Co., of Toronto, which was recently organized with a capital stock of \$350,000, are erecting a mill at Belleville, Ont., in which will be placed the lumber cutting machinery the operation of which, in Toronto, was described in these pages in September last. The works will probably be in operation this month, and the products will consist of box veneers, barrel staves, etc. It is the intention of the company to add several other machines when their Belleville works are fairly in operation.

Mr. W. W. PARSONS of McLaren's Depot, claims to have had an economical run in saw sharpening since he has been using the Rogers' Saw Filer. He did all the filing for a circular mill and changed saws every four hours (no pointing up between shifts) cutting 2,500,000 feet of lumber, nearly all inch boards, and 9,000 railroad ties, without the use of a file and with the consumption of just fifty cents worth of emery wheel. The machine used was a No. 3 Rogers' saw filer, manufactured by the Hart Emery Wheel Co., Hamilton, and the emery wheel was one of the celebrated Hart's Patent made by the same firm. The average daily output was 25,000 feet.

AMONG the new firms whose advertisement appears in the current issue of THE LUMBERMAN will be found The Polson Iron Works Co., of Toronto, a name already quite familiar to the majority of our readers. The manufactures of this company comprise the "Brown" and "Allan" automatic engines, vertical, hoisting and marine engines, steam yachts and launches, iron tools and boilers of all descriptions, etc. They are also extensive dealers in nearly every kind of second-hand machinery, and extend a welcome to all intending buyers to call either at their works, Esplanade street, or at their show rooms, 35 Yonge street, Toronto, and inspect their stock on hand.

We have pleasure in directing the attention of our lumbermen readers to the advertisement on another page of this issue of Taper Pike Poles, Peevie Stocks and Cant-Hook Handles, manufactured by Mr. Wm. Forsyth, Peterborough, Ont. This gentleman has for the past two or three years been turning out a pike pole which is generally considered by all who have used them superior in every way to anything heretofore introduced to the trade. They are made of the best straight rock maple, turned in a machine specially constructed for the purpose, and measure twelve and thirteen feet long. Anyone doubting the superiority of these poles over others are invited to correspond with the gentlemen whose names are furnished in Mr. Forsyth's advertising square.

AMONG the callers at THE LUMBERMAN office during the past month was Mr. Abner W. Spooner, patentee and manufacturer of Spooner's Copperine, a purely non-lubricating, anti-friction metal, for use by engineers in fitting axle boxes. This gentleman has recently issued a handsomely printed catalogue fully setting forth the merits of his invention. He informs us that this new metal is being rapidly introduced into all the leading manufacturing establishments both in Canada and the United States, and from the host of testimonials published it is evident that Copperine is becoming a positive favorite. Saw and planing mill owners, who are not already using this metal, can obtain samples and full particulars by addressing A. W. Spooner, Port Hope, Ont.

MESSRS. F. E. DIXON & Co., Toronto, manufacturers of patent lap joint star rivet leather belting, address themselves through these pages to mill owners, manufacturers, and all who use leather belting, proclaiming the excellence of their products and the great variety in which they are made. They speak of their belting as that which will run straight on the pulleys, thoroughly well stretched, will not tear at the lace holes, and which will give entire satisfaction. They manufacture their leather belting from the very best Canadian and American genuine oak-tanned leather, and they are also large dealers in rubber and canvas belting, lace leather and tanned oil, which they say is the only perfect belt dressing made. They ask that any interested party write to them for their price lists and particulars, and for the pamphlet on belting, which they will take great pleasure in sending. The pamphlet alluded to, in addition to other valuable matter relating to the sub-

ject, contains some useful hints to users of belting, in which is shown the per cent. of resistance on different pulleys, etc.; value of rubber and canvas belts as compared with leather; strength of belts; care of belts; directions for calculating the width of belts required for transmitting different amounts of power under different circumstances, and for calculating the amount of power which a belt will transmit; general maxims in regard to belts, etc.

The Sturtevant Patent Progressive Lumber Dry-Kiln, which appears for the first time among our advertisements in this issue, has been extensively introduced throughout the United States. The designer and builder has had an experience of twenty five years in this line, has sold over 5,000 of his Hot Blast Steam Heating Apparatus, and over 40,000 of his blowers for various uses. The ultimate object in all dry-kilns has been to secure a circulation of the heated air. By making the system positive by causing such a circulation by means of a fan, Mr. Sturtevant has made a great stride in the matter of drying lumber. The entire apparatus is so entirely under control that any temperature, humidity or quantity of air may be had at a minutes notice. The apparatus is conveniently placed in a building adjacent to the kiln. No steam pipes are to be found in the latter and the risk from fire is avoided with a consequent reduction in insurance. The same apparatus is employed for the ventilation and heating of buildings. The Houses of Parliament at Ottawa and many public buildings in the United States are furnished with it. By its use a comfortable healthy atmosphere is maintained, and the employes in manufacturing establishments to which it is applied do 15 to 20 per cent. more work. The same party also manufactures exhausting fans for removing chips and shavings from wood working machinery, smoke from forges, fumes and bad air from rooms, and dust from polishing furnaces, for ventilation and the like; forges, lumber trucks, lumber dry-kiln apparatus, steam heating apparatus, etc. It is a constant surprise to many to learn of the thousand and one uses to which a blower is put in every day practice. Catalogues descriptive of the various styles of apparatuses and their applications can be obtained by writing to B. F. Sturtevant, Boston, Mass. U. S.

NEW BRUNSWICK BUDGET.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Feb. 1st, 1888.

To summarize the operations of New Brunswick lumbermen is no easy task. The nearest estimate that can be made is to say that the North Shore operators cut, last season, about 140,000,000 sp. ft., and operators in all other parts of the province about the same quantity. This covers the logs obtained in New Brunswick only. Take in those cut in Quebec and Maine, the total quantity handled in New Brunswick sums up about 430,000,000 sp. ft. The cut this season will not exceed this, if it comes up to it, for while the American millmen hope to increase their output, most of those who are engaged in the trans Atlantic trade are limiting their productions and several heavy chippers have gone out of the business altogether.

The lumber shipments of New Brunswick in 1887 as compared with 1886 are as follows:—

Table with columns: Port, Statistics, etc., Tons timber, 1887, 1886. Rows include St. John, Miramichi, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Richibucto, Sackville, Shediac, Caraquet, and Totals.

The trans-Atlantic exports in 1885 amounted to 291,051,759 feet; 1884, 331,000,000 feet; 1883, 404,287,676 feet.

Table with columns: Description, 1887, 1886. Rows include Long lumber, Short, Round lumber, Piling, American long lumber, and Totals.

It will be seen that, while the export of American lumber has lessened, the export of our own product increased about \$100,000. It may be noted here that last year, for the first time, the volume of our exports to the United States exceeded the amount of the trans-Atlantic trade. The export from other portions of the Province to the United States, has also

shown a marked increase, whilst the export to Europe is diminishing.

The operations of our 15 local mills supply a fair criterion for judging of the business of the province. They have sawed about 155,000,000 sp. ft. of lumber. Our six shingle mills have manufactured about 65,000,000 shingles. These figures fall below those of last year, for the reason that the heavy spring freshets shut down all the mills about the harbor. The business in most lines has been only fair, but the shingle business has boomed. Improvements and additions which are now going on, indicate that our millmen expect great things from the coming season. Miller & Woodman's new shingle mill—165 feet long and 80 feet wide—will run eight shinglers, with clapboard and stave machines, and probably a rotary. W. H. Murray will put several stave and clapboard machines into his new edition. D. W. Clark & Son will add planing and dovetailing machines. Edward Gewett & Co. are putting in new boilers, and shingle, stave, clapboard and heading machines. Moses Cowan will add shingle, stave and clapboard machines. As nearly as I can judge, about 15 new mills have been built in the province during the year, or are now building.

G. B. Snowball estimates the stock of woods manufactured and unmanufactured, being wintered, at 25,000,000 sp. ft.—the same as last year.

The wages of men in the woods are higher than they were last season, and the contract figures have correspondingly advanced.

MONEY LOST BY WASTE OF POWER.

Below are some figures by a New England Cotton Mill Engineer of high reputation, and large experience, showing the power it takes to average modern mills with first class shafting, to drive the shafting alone.

Table with columns: Mill No., Whole Load, Shafting alone, Per Cent. of Whole. Rows 1-8.

These may be taken as a fair showing of the power that is required in many of our best (not worst) mills and factories to drive shafting. It will be seen that the percentage is large—from 22 per cent upwards.

It is unreasonable to think that all that power is consumed by a legitimate amount of friction of bearings and belts. It is out of all reason, and we know of no cause for such a loss of power but tight belts and heavy slippery iron pulleys.

According to the best scientific authority it costs one-horse power to keep in motion one ton of metal or weight; thus every unnecessary 2000 pounds weight on your line shaft, cost you one-horse power. To maintain a horse power costs from \$25 to \$125 per year. Any manufacturer who will take the pains to investigate the unnecessary weight by heavy iron pulleys, too tight belts, etc., will be surprised to find the enormous waste of power caused in this manner—to say nothing about the loss resulting from the shortened life of the entire equipment. In order to avoid this great loss of power use Dodge Wood Separable Pulleys, they are 70 per cent. lighter than iron and are in more perfect balance than is possible for any iron pulley to be made. As a material for pulleys wood is better than iron from the fact that it holds a belt much better. Most good mechanics are aware of this fact, but it may not be generally known how great is the difference, and for the benefit of our readers we give the results of two tests made and published by two of the most eminent mechanical authorities:—

Table with columns: Portion of circumference embraced by belt, Rel. value of leather belt, On Wooden Pulleys, On Iron Pulleys. Rows 20-70.

Source:—Appleton's Encyclopedia of Mechanical Arts; Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book.

A Dodge Patent Wood Pulley is better than iron from the fact that it can be made very much lighter and thus save weight on the line shaft and bearings, thereby saving in expense from a saving in friction.

The advantages of the separable pulley are very apparent. By its use the necessity of taking down shafting already up for the purpose of putting on additional pulleys when needed,

or to be changed, is avoided, thus saving time, trouble and expense, while their first cost is much less than any other pulley made not having these advantages.

The Compression Fastening whether used with keys in iron center or compression alone, keeps the pulley always in balance as the compression on the shaft, and key is always towards the center.

The most perfect balanced iron pulley fastened with set screws or key, is invariably out of balance by being thrown from the center, this fact is obvious to all mechanics.

The advantages of our mode of fastening over any other are: It is the only absolutely true fastening for a pulley. A pulley once properly balanced cannot be thrown out of balance in securing with this fastening. A pulley fastened with key or set screw in the ordinary way, cannot be screwed without lifting the pulley from the shaft at that point where the key or set screw is placed, thus throwing the pulley out of balance.

Manufacturers should carefully avoid any pulley with a set screw fastening for shaft; also a key, unless the pulley is compressed on it. The Dodge Patent Bushing system is a great convenience to manufacturers and also to agents who carry pulleys in stock, as with the aid of the patent bushings every pulley will fit 22 different sizes of shafts.

As well as the acknowledged authority and most quoted by American mechanics, summarizes thus: The ratio of friction to pressure for leather belts, when worn over woollen pulleys is 47, over turned cast iron pulleys, 24, thus showing the average advantage of a wood pulley over iron to be 50 per cent.

While on the subject of transmitting power effectually and economically we would respectfully draw the attention of all interested to the system of grooved hardwood pulleys manilla rope as advertised by the Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co. on another page of this paper. The transmission of power by ropes is not new but the Dodge patent system of adjusting the pulleys applying the ropes, taking care of the slack and stretch is new and most effectual, and is giving the best of satisfaction, as certified by the testimonials of numerous well known manufacturers who are using this method of transmission.

Illustrated catalogues of belt pulleys and the rope transmission system will be furnished on application to the Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., 51 to 59 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

FIREWOOD IN ONTARIO.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

SIR.—Perhaps you can afford me room for a reflection on the above subject, which the following paragraph has suggested:—

SCARCITY OF FUEL IN KANSAS.

There was last week great suffering in Kansas for want of fuel. Much of that state is treeless, and wood is not to be had. Corn is sometimes used there for fuel, but the corn was a failure this year, and the unfortunate settlers were deprived of that resource against the inclemency of the winter weather. In some counties the inhabitants had nothing to depend upon but a scanty and uncertain supply of coal. Some of them had to travel thirty, forty and fifty miles to a railway station for coal, only to find that there was none to be had. The roads were working to their utmost capacity, yet they could not supply all who needed fuel. In one place the cars were stopped by the citizens, who were ready to perish, and they helped themselves to what they wanted. Many persons have been frozen to death, and many who have not actually perished with cold have endured great suffering.—*Natural Star*.

This was two weeks before the late windstorms in the west. Returns from a great number of Ontario townships have brought out the fact that, throughout settled Ontario, the average amount of firewood standing is but fifteen years' consumption, at the present rate of using, when most of our best farming sections will be in the same position, as far as fuel is concerned, as Kansas, which has great forests near her, as Ontario would still have, but in both cases they are so distant that carriage costs more than would purchase coal. When in Kansas last year, I found people doing as they do here. The wise were planting groves of maple, hickory, and ash, and the others were not—they were even cutting down, dragging long distances and burning the few great trees which fringe the river banks.

The moral to Ontario is obvious. Why should not the coming spring witness a great tree-planting movement?

Yours truly,

R. W. PHIPPS.

Toronto, January 27, 1888.

—Mr. W. P. Sayward, Victoria, B.C., proprietor of the Rock Bay Saw Mill, has the only saw mill in that place. It has the capacity to cut 6,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

—Toronto dealers report a large demand for leg lail stuff and red pine for car building purposes. J. B. Smith & Co. have had an enquiry from Montreal for 200,000 feet 16x8 inches, and 16 feet in length, for the construction of a Howe Truss bridge. The same firm last year filled an unusually large contract of this character, supplying 300,000 feet 3x14, and averaging 40 feet in length, for the building of the Christian Brothers College, Montreal. The stuff was cut on Lake Nipissing.

LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

What the Millmen are Doing Here, There and Everywhere—Prospects for Next Season's Operations.

BRAYSON, QUE.—The shipments of lumber from Canada past Rome's Point last year, the great bulk of which went from this section of the country, were as follows. Pine lumber, 138,017,880 feet; spruce, 24,007,168; hemlock, 9,502,757; basswood, 553,662; ash, 1,348,294; birch, 76,445; elm, 63,749; maple, 240,006; lath, 45,103,530 pres.; shingles, 4,389,500; pickets, 2,630,177 feet; match blocks, 745½ cords; hemlock bark, 6,415; wood (lime), 1,360; R. R. ties, 243,750; telegraph poles, 9,550; cedar posts, 13,987; wooden doors, 10,458; reel stock, 396,000 feet; shooks, 3,314,000; match splints, 140,220 gross. The above does not include the exports by Burlington in barges, say 60,000,000 feet. The approximate value of the exports is as follows. Lumber, pine, spruce and hardwood, \$3,644,000; shingles, \$15,000; pickets, \$32,000; match blocks, \$4,500; hemlock bark, 36,000; firewood, \$3,050; R. R. ties, \$75,000; telegraph poles, \$15,000; cedar posts, \$1,100; wooden doors, \$13,072; shooks, \$50,200; match splints, say \$5,000, or say in round figures, \$4,000,000.

McKELLAR.—Lumbering operations are brisk in this neighborhood this winter, and the weather has favored the work so far. The snow is now only about 22 inches deep and comparatively loose, so that operations go on in the woods without the need of shovelling roads. S. & J. Armstrong will get out three million feet of saw logs for The Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Company on Maganetawan river, and two million feet for Mr. Richard Power, of Barrie, on Parry Island. They are also taking out some saw logs in McKellar for C. Beck & Co., of Penetanguishene, and have some three thousand pieces of cedar out for telegraph poles. These last are the result of a new venture and they expect to get market for them next summer at Parry Sound or Midland. Cedar in some parts of this district is very good, and if a market can be got there will likely be large quantities of it got out hereafter. The Parry Sound Lumber Company, Midland, and North Shore Lumber Company, and Conger Lumber Company, of Parry Sound, are all stocking up heavy for next summer's cut. The Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Company, of Wauhaushene, will stock their Byng Inlet mills by way of the Maganetawan river. They are also taking out some board pine in Croft. Chew Brothers, of Midland, are getting out stock in Burpes, and there are numerous lumber concerns operating heavily in the northern portion of the district toward French river. Oats are in good demand at 40 cents; hay plentiful at \$8 to \$10; teams are in demand at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day, and men's wages are very good, \$20 to \$22.

NIPISSING DISTRICT.—A correspondent writes from Wahnapiatae as follows:—I am much surprised to find such a centre of business among the mountains of Nipissing as I find here. At Wahnapiatae there are quite a number of new buildings—a hotel or boarding house, a post office, a general store, kept by Messrs. Simard & Roy. The Emery Lumber Company's buildings make quite a show in the embryonic town. The Georgian Bay Lumber Company has also built a magnificent storehouse and office alongside the C. P. R. track, and in close proximity to the Emery buildings. These two companies are lumbering extensively on the Wahnapiatae river, principally saw logs. I took a trip up through the lumber woods, and I was very much pleased to see how these Americans conducted their work. To see their teams moving away from the skidways with their loads of logs was a grand sight. But they spare no expense in grading their roads and using sprinklers, making a solid ice road in a very short time. Mr. Robert Gorman, of the firm of Timmins & Gorman, is also logging in this locality. His camp is only two miles from the railway. All these firms have now got pretty well into the hauling, and their logs are all of a superior quality. As a rule they cut and take out smaller logs than we do on the Ottawa river.

BRUSSELS, ONT.—There is a large falling off in the cut of logs from year to year, in this section. Timber is about exhausted and in a very short time saw mills can be dispensed with. Local demand uses the greater part of lumber manufactured here, except perhaps a little hardwood. We do not saw much till spring opens up, generally.

CHIPPAWA, ONT.—There will probably be about three millions of oak and as much of elm, ash and basswood hauled on the Chippawa creek canal feeder and Grand river. No pine to speak of.

PARRY SOUND LUMBER CO., Parry Sound, Ont.—We are getting out about 9,000 feet to saw, which, with 4,000 ft wintered over, will give us 13,000 feet to cut next summer. We are building a shingle mill of about ten million capacity, and are taking out a full stock for it. We expect to start the mill early in April, and expect to see business good this coming season.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The lumber cut in this section was much maller than usual, owing to the lowness of the water, but we expect the cut for 1888 will be of normal proportions. The winter has thus far been favorable for logging operations, and we look for an advance in all the lower grades of lumber, and possibly a decline in the better grades.

GOODEYE & BRIGHAM, ALLEN PARK.—Logs are coming in freely. We expect to get this winter about 1,000,000 feet, principally hardwood, such as maple, rock and soft elm, basswood and a quantity of cedar and hemlock. The demand is better this season so far than last, but prices are not much better. We keep our mills running all the time.

ALLAN'S MILLS, ONT.—The local demand for lumber is dull, owing to a scarcity of money amongst the farming community, on account of slight grain crops. During the last season J. & R. Ritchie fitted their mill with a set of new machinery throughout, of modern design, made by the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford. The principal lumber exported from here is ash and basswood. Very little pine goes across the lines now.

JOSEPH P. WALLIS, Port Carling, Ont.—The lumber business in this vicinity is fairly active, and the prospects for the coming season are good. Next season, all being well, I will have a small steam tug on the water, and my shingle mill, which I sold some time ago, but have re-purchased, will be in operation, as well as the saw mill and planer which I have been running for some years.

FENELON FALLS, Ont.—There are only two lumber firms operating here at present. Their combined cut for the coming season will be about 10,000,000 feet, made up as follows: Thomson & Co., 5 to 5½ million, Green & Ellis, 4½ to 5 million. Report says Mr. Mossom Boyd is negotiating for the purchase of the large gang saw mill belonging to the R.C. Smith estate. If he succeeds in buying he will cut a large stock here this season.

KINGSBURY, Que.—Lumberers are busy getting out logs in this vicinity. The Pierreville Mills Co. are getting out 45,000 logs on Salmon Creek. Williamson & Crombie are having 30,000 logs put in same stream. The latter are also getting a quantity of cedar out, and propose going into the manufacture of shingles. This firm also do a large business in butter tubs and spruce clapboards. The New Rockland Slate Company, who have a saw mill for cutting their own lumber, are also getting out a supply of logs. Spruce and hemlock are the kind of logs made here, pine is exhausted. The Quebec Government are supplying blank books, to be filled in by the lumbermen, with the quantity of logs cut by them. The cut of logs in this vicinity will be nearly as follows:—Pierreville Mills Co., 45,000 logs; Williamson and Crombie, 30,000; New Rockland Slate Co., 3,000. The above will be nearly all spruce logs, no pine of any amount down here.

H. L. LOVERIN & CO., Coldwater, Ont.—Lumbering operations in this section are unusually brisk this season. Owing to the extensive bush fires last summer large quantities of timber has to be taken out to keep it from spoiling. Our output this season in lumber and shingles will be between three and four million feet. Our shingle mill will start about the first of February and will continue running until the opening of navigation, at which time the lumber mill will be started. Most of the mills here will start as soon as the lakes open in the spring and all anticipate a busy season. Our mill is especially adapted for cutting bill stuff, and we have overhauled it this winter, putting it in first-class shape. We expect to do a good trade in that line next season.

TORONTO.—Were it not for various causes, some remote and others near, trade might be better. Of course the truth of the above is apparent. To state as briefly as possible the condition of the lumber trade, it may be said to be non-existent. No sales of any consequence. Dealers are engaged in the pleasant pastime of taking stock, closing their books and looking for profits or losses. Prices about as usual.

J. E. MEKIVY, Hepworth, Ont.—I am operating two mills this winter, and will cut from two to two and a-half millions of mixed stock: hemlock, maple, beech, less, cedar and pine, principally hemlock. The hemlock and hardwood shipped from this station during the season will probably amount to six millions.

PORTWILL, Ont.—The following is a rough estimate of the proposed output of lumber in this neighborhood during the coming sawing season: John Kennedy, saw and shingle mill, 1,500,000 feet; W. C. Irvin, saw and shingle mill, 2,000,000 feet; Charles Ashby, saw mill, 800,000 feet; H. Staples, in his new saw mill, about 2,000,000 feet; George Lapp, saw mill, 400,000; John Karnick, saw mill, 1,500,000 feet. Logs for these mills are secured entirely from local forests. Mr. W. C. Irvin, is about the only one who is doing any considerable stocking.

PERLEY & PATTEE, Ottawa.—We are doing about the same quantity of work as usual. We look for a prosperous year in 1888, and think prices of all pine lumber, except the very best, will be stiffer than in 1887.

A. & P. WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.—We are cutting about 40,000 pieces of logs and dimension timber, half of which will be sawed at Pembroke and the balance at Deux Rivieres. Shipments to all points *via* C. P. R.

J. P. BALDWIN & SON, Baldwin's Mills, Que.—We are doing the usual amount of lumbering, and the prospects are fair for good prices. There would, however, be better protection for lumbermen in this vicinity if logs were not allowed to be taken across the border to be sawed free of duty, and returned, and also if the export duty was always paid. It ought to be \$2 per M. feet.

GEORGE GALE & SONS, Waterville, Que.—We have got out about 1,000,000 feet per year for the past three years, but are not operating at this point this season. We are just starting a steam mill at De Roches, but do not expect to get in more than 500,000 feet.

EASTMAN SPRINGS, Ont.—John N. Stewart is running his mill at full blast and turning out 10,000 feet per day. Between Messrs. Stewart, Hager, Flat & Bradley and others, there will be about 30,000 logs taken out in this section this winter, besides a quantity that will be got out by Messrs. Sterns & Rainbow, and driven to their mills at Danville. Mr. George Perley has a large force of men taking out logs to be cut into bill lumber next season at Stewart's mill.

MEAFORD, Ont.—The prospects for the season's trade are good. It is anticipated that business will be about equal to that of last year. T. E. Butters expects to cut about 250,000 feet of maple, bass and elm, and 350,000 feet of hemlock.

WICKHAM, Que.—Some of the mills here are stocking lighter than usual owing to the scarcity of logs. Mr. T. Barrie expects to cut 15,000 logs this season. He manufactures dimension timber to supply the home trade, also stock boards planed or rough.

JAMES COCKBURN, Edgar Ont.—The season is fairly good in this locality, and I will cut about 1,200,000 feet of pine and less, principally the former.

HAMILTON, Ont.—At this season of the year the lumber trade in this city as in all other places, is, comparatively, at a standstill. Building, from which source the principal revenue is derived, being now almost, if not quite, *nil*. During the season of 1887 there was considerable building done in Hamilton, with good expectations for the coming season's trade. We receive the lumber which is used here principally by the N. & N. W. and the G. T. railways, they being the only lines running into this city. Very little lumber now comes by boat. There is a large quantity of logs being cut in the Parry Sound and Muskoka districts which will find its way to this market in its finished state.

WEST LORNE, ONT.—In all respects this season, thus far, has been one of unprecedented activity in the timber business in and throughout these parts. The township of Aldborough has for 30 years been the home of the lumberman and has each winter since their first entrance into its stately woods, yielded a bountiful tribute to their courage and energy, but though a large portion of the valuable timber lands have been here, still we venture to say that in its palmiest days in the log season it has never seen a braver one than at present. The village of West Lorne is crowded with teams bringing in the logs that are destined to supply the trade for the summer of J. C. Schlehauf, J. H. Greer and McKillop & Sons mills. Though barely two weeks of sleighing have passed since they began freely to move, the yards are nearly full, and there is some talk already of a fall in prices consequent on the large amount of timber offered over and above amount necessary to supply the mills which have already begun cutting. The prospects for the year just opening are good and prices will remain about the same as last year, with a slightly increased demand, but the quality will in some of the softer kinds be a little inferior to last season's cut.

A. CALDWELL & SON, ALMONTE.—As we only drive logs to this mill every alternate season, we will have no drive during the coming season, but will cut about 1,500,000 feet of lumber. There has been some good sales made recently in the Ottawa Valley and the prospects encouraging. We expect to commence sawing about the beginning of April.

THE GEORGIAN BAY CONSOLIDATED LUMBER CO.—Our cut of sawlogs this winter will be about 60,000,000 feet in addition to about 350,000,000 feet of cream pine. Our probable cut in our five mills will be about from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet, as the nature of the season permits. It is very hard to say at what time the mills will begin sawing, as their beginning depends to some extent on the time of the ice going away. The 1st of May is about as soon as may be expected.

J. HADDEN & SONS, Jamicad.—Trade has been fairly good in our estimation. Lumber has been all sold, and also one-half of next season's cut at \$1 advance of last year's prices. Our motto is, never refuse a fair offer. We will cut during the coming season 2,000,000 feet, one-third long lengths to forty feet, which is promptly taken up. We are anxious to know how the railway companies propose treating us this year; may it be more liberal than in the past.

QUEBEC.—No transactions in timber or deals have transpired since the commencement of the new year, business being at a standstill. Reports from England foreshadow a good business in the shipping and export line next season. The Quebec merchants are now on their way over and in a short time several contracts are likely to be placed for spring shipments, stocks now being very low on the other side of the water.

SAWYERVILLE, QUE.—The prospect of a railroad is giving an impetus to the lumber trade here. A considerable amount has been brought into requisition for local building purposes. The mill yards are crowded and the streams filled with lumber. Many teams are employed in hauling lumber, ties and posts and taking supplies to the camps in the neighborhood.

PENETANGUISHENT, ONT.—Messrs. Marchildon & Laonde are engaged on Mr. Brady's contract in getting out logs in the Vent settlement for Mr. McGilbon. They will take out half a million feet. Mr. Davidson has eight jobbers at work taking out timber for him this winter besides the camp under his own supervision. Messrs. Belyea & Robertson are engaged getting out wood for the railway as well as buying large quantities, paying as high as \$800 weekly.

PARRY SOUND, ONT.—Lumbering operations are very brisk throughout the District at present. Drawing is being rapidly pushed forward and the season's cut promises to be very large. The Parry Sound Lumber Company are getting out a large quantity of shingle bolts for their new mill, which will be ready to commence cutting when the spring opens.

CARLETON PLACE, ONT.—Much speculation has been indulged in as to where the Canada Lumber Co., otherwise Messrs. McLaren, Edwards & Co., would establish their mills. It was feared that Carleton Place, in which the leading man of the concern, Mr. Peter McLaren, had his mill, would be abandoned in favor of Ottawa or some other point, but the question was settled by the company buying out the Carleton Place site. They are now enlarging and refitting the mill, which, when completed, will be one of the finest in the country with all the latest improvements.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The lumber trade at this point is very active and prospects bright. The Hastings saw mill, one of the largest in the country, underwent considerable repairs last summer. During last season the company loaded 13 ships. They employ about 100 men, besides 70 who work in the camps, and devote themselves entirely to supplying the foreign trade especially that of South America. Three large barges, each of which will carry 1,000,000 feet of lumber, are loading and will shortly sail, one to Chili and two to Australia. A vessel capable of carrying 1,500,000 will shortly arrive for a cargo, when the mill will run night and day, turning out 50,000 a day on this contract besides other work. The Royal City Mills have largely increased their business during the past year. They have 95 men in their employ, and saw about 35,000 ft. of lumber per day. They have built a large sash and door factory which gives employment to twenty men. The pay roll of this establishment amounts to \$4,500 per month. The mills of McKay & Co. and the Brunette Saw Mill Co. are also doing a rushing trade. These mills and that of the Moodyville Co., who have the largest lumber business in the province, give employment to a large number of men not directly connected with them, as the greater part of the logs come from different parts of the coast and rivers, and much of the lumber is transported in lighters, to do which tug boats must be employed.

H. CARROLL, Cargill, Ont.—The lumber trade the past season has been the best in my experience, but is, as usual, at this time of the year, a little slack. I intend getting out my usual stock of logs this winter, provided the snow holds out.

BURK'S FALLS, ONT.—Train & Son are taking out 3,000,000 feet of pine this season and have contracted with Messrs. Flat & Bradley, of Hamilton, to saw and ship their cut of about 2,500,000 feet. Train & Sons expect to put electric light in their mill and run night and day which will enable them to cut about 60,000 feet per day, including shingles. Mr. W. W. Belding is taking something like 5,000,000 feet out of the Thompson mill which he will cut at his new saw mill now in course of erection at Katrine.

HOBSON & WILSON, Huntsville, Ont.—We do a small business, our stock of logs this season is 10,000 feet, and we have our last year's cut of 500 feet on hand. Our mill is on Fairy Lake three miles from Huntsville, to which point we ship by barge.

THE TORONTO OUTLOOK.

The failure of the large lumber firm of S. C. Kanady & Co. has been the principal subject of interest in lumber circles lately. It is understood that a compromise is likely to be arrived at by which on paying 40 cents on the dollar the firm will be able to resume business. The affair has directed attention to the great evil of over-trading, and extensive credits, and some of the dealers are very outspoken in their denunciation of the system.

"Why should there be any failures in the lumber business," said one operator, "It is not subject to the disabilities of many other trades. We have no losses from dead stock or shop-worn goods. The article in which we deal is not liable to become unsalable by reason of a change in fashions, or be superseded by newer styles. We are not forced to sell at any price the goods will fetch for the fear of their becoming a drug in the market. There need be no lumber failures if men were not anxious to do too much business and launch out beyond their resources. Too much credit causes all the trouble. There is plenty of money to be made for all of us by doing a steady quiet trade in accordance with the legitimate demands of the market. Why we could all live on one-quarter of the present trade if it were done on sound business principles.

"Trade is quiet" said Mr. Kerr of the firm of Christie Kerr & Co., "very quiet, I have no important transactions to report. I may say that there is considerable enquiry from the United States for good lumber for cutting up. Yes, I think trade prospects promise fairly when the season opens up, but it is not anticipated that there will be the same amount of speculative building that there was last year. The wholesale men are not disposed to grant credit as easily as they have been doing."

Mr. Tennant of the firm of Tennant & Co., expressed similar views. "The prospects" he said, "are good if money gets somewhat easier. At present there are more enquiries for good lumber for factory purposes than in any other department. There is some demand from the Western section of the province. As to speculative building I may say that the demand for lumber for building purposes has dropped off more than 50 per cent., on account of the loan companies closing down on speculators."

"The outlook is good" said Mr. John Waldie of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. "The enhanced value of stumpage seems to have stiffened the prices of manufacturers and a better feeling prevails. There is some American demand for good lumber."

Mr. F. Hammet, of the Ontario Lumber Co., said that the great difficulty in the way of a good season's business was the recent failures, but he nevertheless regarded the prospects hope fully. Operations in the woods had so far been favorable. Not so much board pine was being taken out for Quebec as usual. In other respects the output was about the same as last year. The United States' demand for the upper grades of lumber was about an average one.

ENGLISH TIMBER CIRCULARS.

The circular of Farnworth & Jardine notes only a moderate demand for Canadian forest products, though the deliveries have been in excess of the usual business at this season. Both waney and square yellow pine timber have maintained their value. Market is almost bare, but there is little enquiry and only for large sized wood. Oak in the log has been more in demand but there are few transactions to report, and no change in value. The arrivals of both pine and spruce deals have been in excess of the average. There is no change in value, and the present stock is much too heavy.

Dennis Mott & Dickson in their circular state that the market is cleared of first class waney pine. The wintering stocks in Quebec of both square and waney board pine, fall far short of the previous years' light stocks, and lighter prices are confidently anticipated for next season's imports. In the meantime there will be great difficulty in buying this timber on the English market. Prices for oak have advanced and are firm. For pitch pine timber better prices are predicted, as a steady demand has diminished the slender stocks on hand.

Simson & Mason's circulars note that stocks in deals and battens are heavy, but looks for an improvement in the trade consequent upon a general business revival. Dock stocks of timber are lower than for some years past. The supply of pitch pine planks and boards, though moderate, have been ample to meet the lessened requirements.

Churchill & Sims point out that the principal difficulty in the Canadian export trade is due to the want of attention on the part of shippers to the state of the English market. "Shippers in Canada," they say, "pay no great attention to what takes place here, and their market seldom acts in sympathy with ours. As they transfer their stocks to this side prices will rise with them, while here the market staggers under the weight of a supply which will not pass into consumption unless sold below its cost. It is of great importance that only small shipments should be made from this port during the forthcoming season; even the reduction of 500,000 pieces in the years, importation has failed to prevent a further growth of the stocks.

B. F. STURTEVANT'S PATENT PROGRESSIVE LUMBER DRY KILN.

GRANTED TO DRY

RELIABLE! RAPID! CHEAP!

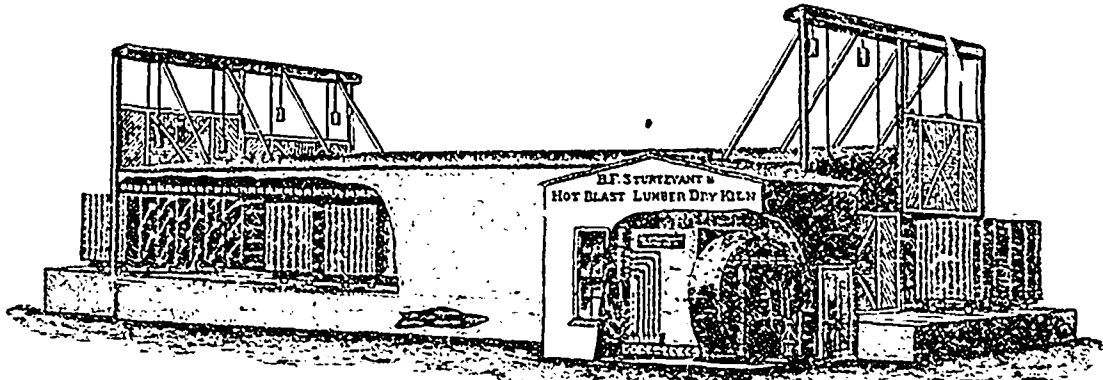
NO WARPING, CHECKING AND BLUEING

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Best Manner Possible

ALL KINDS OF HARD and SOFT WOOD LUMBER.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.



-WITH THE- STURTEVANT Patent Hot Blast Steam Heating Apparatus.

B. F. STURTEVANT, Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, BOSTON, MASS., U. S.

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- MANUFACTURERS OF -

Hydraulic Cement

PARTICULARLY adapted for Dams, Erection of Chimneys, Foundations, Culverts, Cisterns, Cellars, etc.

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CANOES FOR LUMBERMEN designed to carry any amount of Goods and Chattles, and Strongly Built, made to order on Short Notice

Send 3 Cent Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Large Sale of J. P. WAGNER & CO.'S First-class Wood-working Machinery.

As we are retiring from the manufacturing business on the first day of March next, we wish to express our hearty thanks to all our numerous customers for the kind patronage with which they have favored us for the past thirty-three years, and we wish them all a happy and prosperous and successful future.

All our machinery and plant, which is first-class, will be sold cheap after the first day of March next by private sale up to the 15th of March, after that date what is not sold privately will be sold on the 16th and 17th of March by Public Auction. Any one wishing to buy can inspect the same at any time.

P. S.—Our Mr. Wm. Munro, who has been with us for the last thirty-two years, will attend to any of our customers' work, if they apply to him, after the first day of March next.

J. P. WAGNER & CO., 65 Adelaide Street, W., Toronto.

SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT. JOHN L. BLAIKIE, ESQ., VICE-PRES. THE *BOILER* INSPECTION *AND* INSURANCE *COMPANY. OF CANADA Consulting Engineers and Solicitors of Patents.

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Best Warranted Mill Saw and other

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Don't worry if you are out of employment, write to Mr. Kowdy, 41 Wellington St. East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

CHARLES A. BRAMBLE, D. L. S. Fredericton, New Brunswick.

SURVEYS AND REPORTS UPON TIMBER Lands in any section. Can effect sale of properties occasionally if desired. References from former employers.

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RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make \$5 and upwards per day who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done away from home should at once send their address to Hall & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old, no special ability required. Capital not needed. You are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand out at free. Address TRU & CO., Augusta, Maine.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of the well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAS. EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Announcements in this department will be inserted at the uniform rate of ten cents per line, each insertion, payable in advance. For three or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. Eight words should be counted as one line.

TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE. TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE IN ONTARIO, Quebec and Manitoba. W. J. FENSTON & Co., 50 Adelaide Street, East, Toronto.

THE

Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

AND THE

MANUFACTURERS' ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

Are two separate and distinct Companies with full Government Deposits.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL } \$2,000,000
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RESPECTIVELY.

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Life Interests Purchased and Annuities Granted.

PIONEERS OF LIBERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Issues Policies of all kinds at moderate rates. Policies covering Employers' Liability for Accidents to their workmen, under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries' Act, 1886. Best and most liberal form of Workmen's Accident Policies. Premium payable by easy instalments, which meets a long felt want.

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TO MILL OWNERS, MANUFACTURERS

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LEATHER * BELTING

IF YOU WANT BELTING

*Which will Run Straight on the Pulleys,
Which is Thoroughly Well Stretched,
Which will not Tear at the Lace Holes,
Which will give Complete Satisfaction,*

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* LEATHER * BELTING *

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Sole Agents in Canada for the

CELEBRATED PHOENIX OIL

The Only Perfect Belt Dressing.

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All our Belting is sold at the Canadian price list. Please compare before purchasing. Send for Discounts and our Pamphlet on Belting.

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MACHINE KNIVES

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A NON-FIBROUS, ANTI-FRICTION BOX METAL, for Machinery Journal Bearings. Guaranteed Copper-Mixed, and to do work that no other metal can. Hardware Stores all keep it: if not order direct

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CANADA DOCK,

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Are prepared to buy all classes of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Either in Log or Dimension Stuff for Prompt Cash.

OFFERS INVITED.

LOGS WANTED

Tributary to Lake Huron.

ONE MILLION FEET OF WHITE PINE,

Also Norway Pine.

Persons having such will address,

LAKE SHORE SAW MILL LUMBER COMPANY,

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WANTED!

The undersigned is prepared to purchase any quantity of

Black Ash, Red Birch, Red Oak and Basswood.

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Crown Jewel Flour—Unexcelled for Family Use.

If your Grocer does not keep it, order direct from us.

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We are special agents for leading manufacturers of Mill Machinery, Mill Supplies, Belting, Hose, Packing, &c., and will be glad to quote prices and discount to intending purchasers. Samples of the following lines may be seen in our Permanent Exhibition :

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

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MACHINE KNIVES, PLATFORM SCALES, &c., &c.

The Permanent Exhibition of Manufactures and Commercial Exchange.

NICHOLLS & HOWLAND.

The ORONO CANT DOGS.

Strongest and Lightest in the Market.

NEW STYLE--COMPLETE
 Socket is in one piece and extends above hook, adding strength. Drop Forged Hook and Round Bill; easily disengaged. Pick, with shoulder. Selected Rock Maple Handle, specially bored.

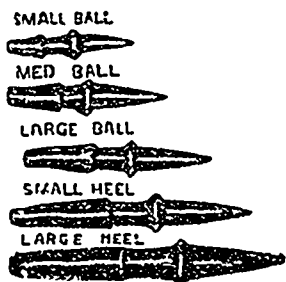
OLD STYLE--COMPLETE
 Wrought Norway Iron Socket and Band. Steel Hook. Long Pick. Drop Forged Hook, Round Bill. Rock Maple Handle.

HANDLES
 Selected Straight-Grained, Split and Turned Rock Maple Handles. Extra Fine Quality; 5, 5½ and 6 feet long.

NEW STYLE--ALL STEEL.

OLD STYLE.
 IRON BANDS,
 STEEL HOOK

LUMBER DRIVER'S BOOT CALKS



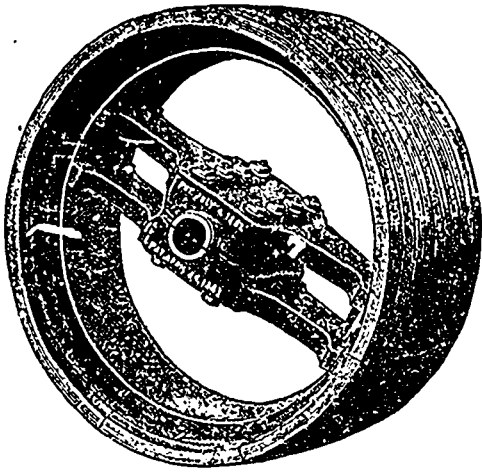
Made from the best Refined Tool Steel and forged. The method used in tempering leaves every one of the same temper, rendering them stronger and more durable than any other Calks.

Ask your dealer for our make, and see that our Labels are on the boxes.

SEND FOR PRICES.

T. McAvity & Sons, St. John, N.B.

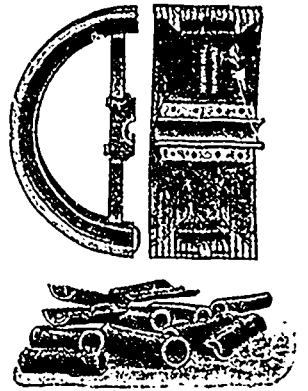
DODGE PATENT WOOD SEPARABLE OR SPLIT PULLEYS.



**BEST BELT SURFACE, LIGHTEST, STRONGEST,
BEST BALANCED AND MOST CONVENIENT
PULLEY IN THE WORLD.**

WITH OUR PATENT BUSHING SYSTEM

Every pulley will fit 22 different sizes of shafting, and guaranteed to give from 30 to 60 per cent. more power from same belt and like tension than any iron or steel pulley. Every pulley a split pulley, 70 per cent. lighter than cast iron, and 50 per cent. lighter than wrought iron or steel. Strong enough for any power required. Made in any size from nine inches to sixteen feet diameter.

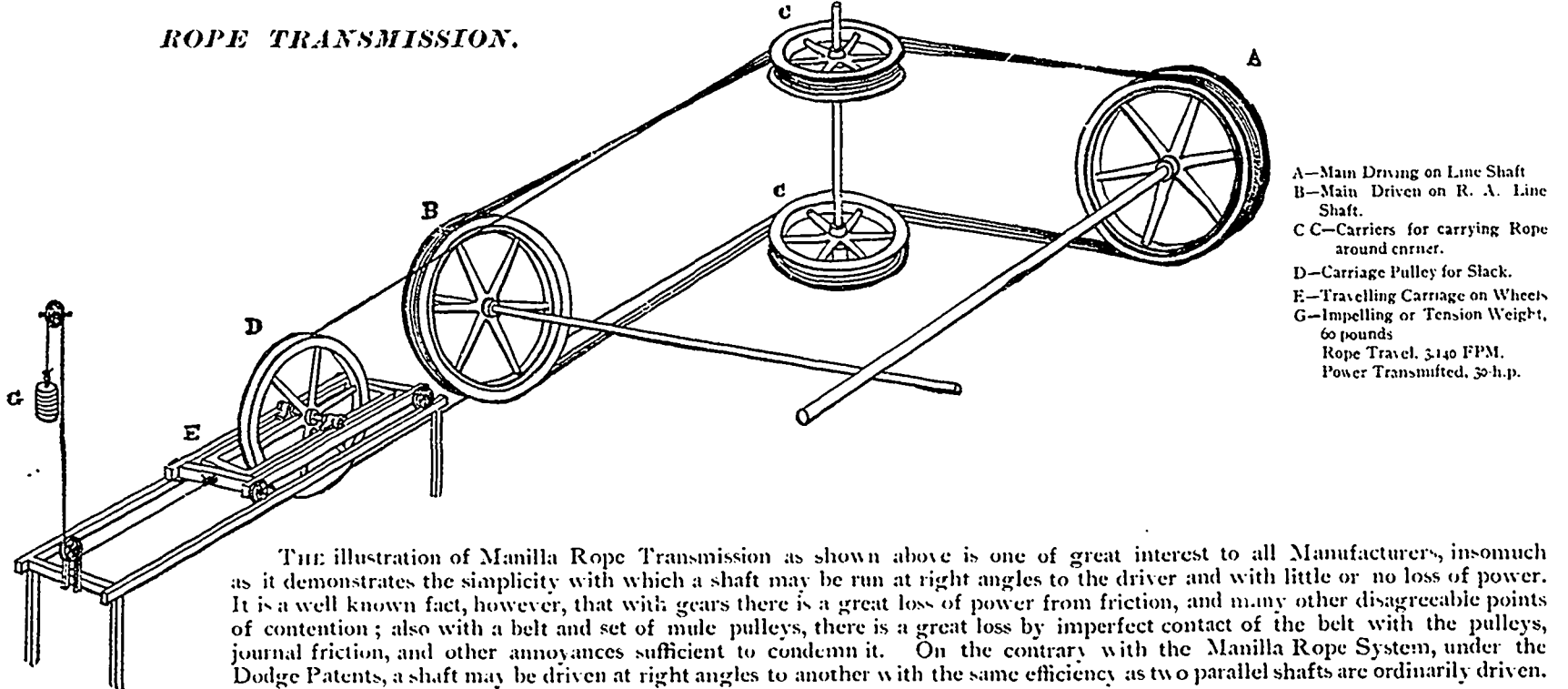


THE TRANSMISSION OF POWER BY ROPES AND THE DODGE PATENT WOOD PULLEYS

THE great advantage of Wood over Iron as a material for belt pulleys (or drums) to transmit power economically, has induced the DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEY Co., of Toronto, to introduce grooved hardwood pulleys for the special purpose of transmitting power by ropes (manilla tallow laid) and in this connection Mr. Dodge has taken out Canadian Letters Patent for a system of applying the ropes, adjusting the pulleys, and taking up slack, that is giving the most unqualified satisfaction. This system of transmitting power by ropes is cheaper and superior to belts in many cases, such as where the driven shaft is at right angles with the driver, also where the drive is perpendicular, particularly when it is quarter twist and perpendicular; also where the driver and driven are close together; also for long drives, such as across a street, or a stream, etc. For transmitting power from an engine to the line shaft this system is unequalled; steady all the time, not like a heavy belt, which is always more or less flapping, jerking and stretching, then slipping and losing power. It is safe to say that an engine hitched up by the Dodge Rope System will do 25 per cent. more work on the same consumption of fuel than the same engine would do with a belt. We have put up a number of the Dodge Patent Rope transmissions during the past year, all of which are in most successful and satisfactory operation, as certified by the testimonials published in our catalogue of well-known manufacturers who have them in use.

WITH OUR SYSTEM OF MANILLA ROPE TRANSMISSION is overcome the objection to Wire Rope (because of crystallizing) and gearing, (because of loss of friction) and shafting (because of the liability to get out of alignment, hence loss of power by friction), and a separate engine plant (because of its great expense); on the contrary, with the Manilla Rope System, under the Dodge patents, the power is transmitted with the same efficiency as though the shafts were close together, there being no loss of power by excessive tension, or bad alignment, but simply the friction of the journals to overcome at the carriers, which have a strain of weight of the rope to carry.

ROPE TRANSMISSION.



- A—Main Driving on Line Shaft
- B—Main Driven on R. A. Line Shaft.
- C C—Carriers for carrying Rope around corner.
- D—Carriage Pulley for Slack.
- E—Travelling Carriage on Wheels
- G—Impelling or Tension Weight, 60 pounds
Rope Travel, 3140 FPM.
Power Transmitted, 30-h.p.

The illustration of Manilla Rope Transmission as shown above is one of great interest to all Manufacturers, inasmuch as it demonstrates the simplicity with which a shaft may be run at right angles to the driver and with little or no loss of power. It is a well known fact, however, that with gears there is a great loss of power from friction, and many other disagreeable points of contention; also with a belt and set of mule pulleys, there is a great loss by imperfect contact of the belt with the pulleys, journal friction, and other annoyances sufficient to condemn it. On the contrary with the Manilla Rope System, under the Dodge Patents, a shaft may be driven at right angles to another with the same efficiency as two parallel shafts are ordinarily driven.

The right angle transmission consists of a series of Wood Split Pulleys with grooves for the rope, and an ordinary manilla rope, [tallow laid.] The power is taken from the main line which makes 250 RPM. and transmits about 20 HP.

The driver A and driven B, and mule pulleys CC each have four grooves, and the carriage pulley D has one groove. It will be noticed that the driver A and driven B act as winders, and the rope is wound from one to the other to get surface in contact; the mule pulleys CC are simply carriers, carrying the rope around the corner, and are so placed that the travelling carriage always keeps the rope at an even tension, so that the ropes will always follow the grooves, and the rope is thus guided to and from the driven, always keeping its alignment.

We have lately put in a great variety of rope transmissions for the following well known Manufacturers, viz:—The Granby Rubber Company, Granby Quebec, one drive of 250 H.P.; A. R. Clark & Co., Leather and Glove Manufacturers, 50 H.P.; T. Tushingham & Son, Builders, 35 H.P.; J. R. Black, Carriage Works, 50 H.P.; Barber & Ellis Co., Stationers, 8 drives, 87 H.P.; Jas. Lochrie, Rope Manufacturer, 60 H.P.; J. P. Wagner & Co. Show Case and Keyboard Manufacturers, 50 H.P.; J. Taylor, Morse Soap Works, 60 H.P.; Joseph Simpson, Knitting Mills, 80 H.P.; and numerous others whose testimonials can be seen in our catalogue. Parties who are in want of anything in this line, or who are interested in the efficient and economical transmission of power, are cordially invited to call at our works and see the ropes and wood pulleys in operation, as we are driving our whole factory by this system. Send for Price List, Catalogue and Cypher Code, for ordering by telegraph, to

The Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., 89 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

HART EMERY WHEEL COMPANY,

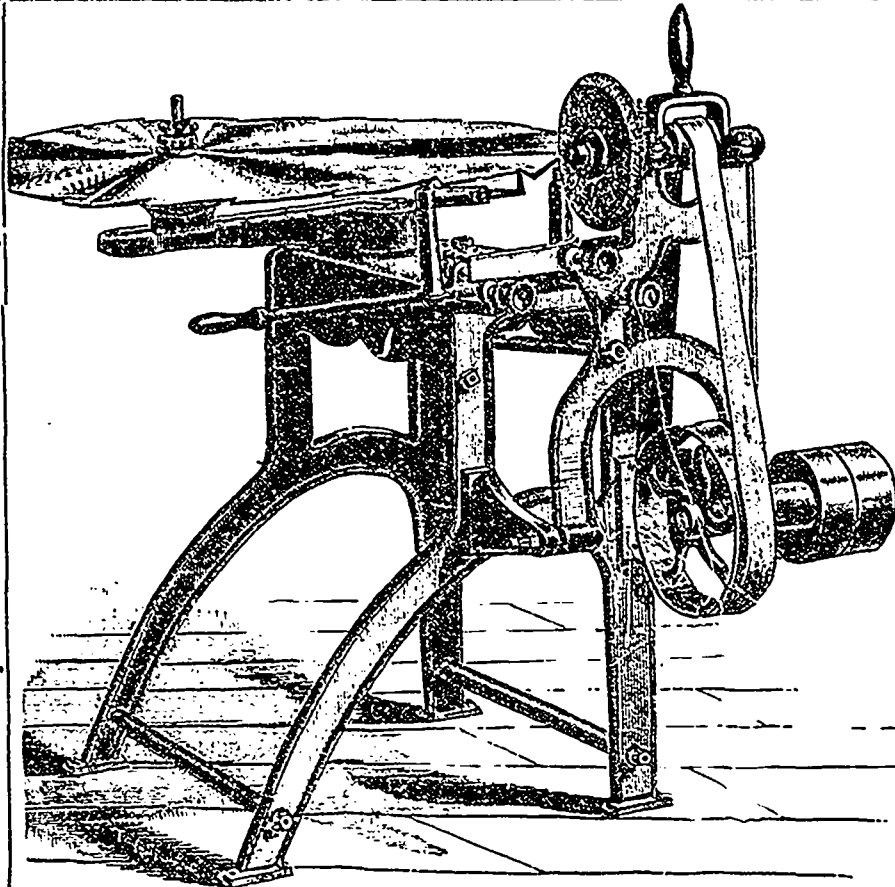
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HAMILTON, ONTARIO.



EMERY and
CORUNDUM
WHEELS

FOR ALL KINDS OF
Wood-working Tools & Saws.



NO. 3 ROGERS' FILER.



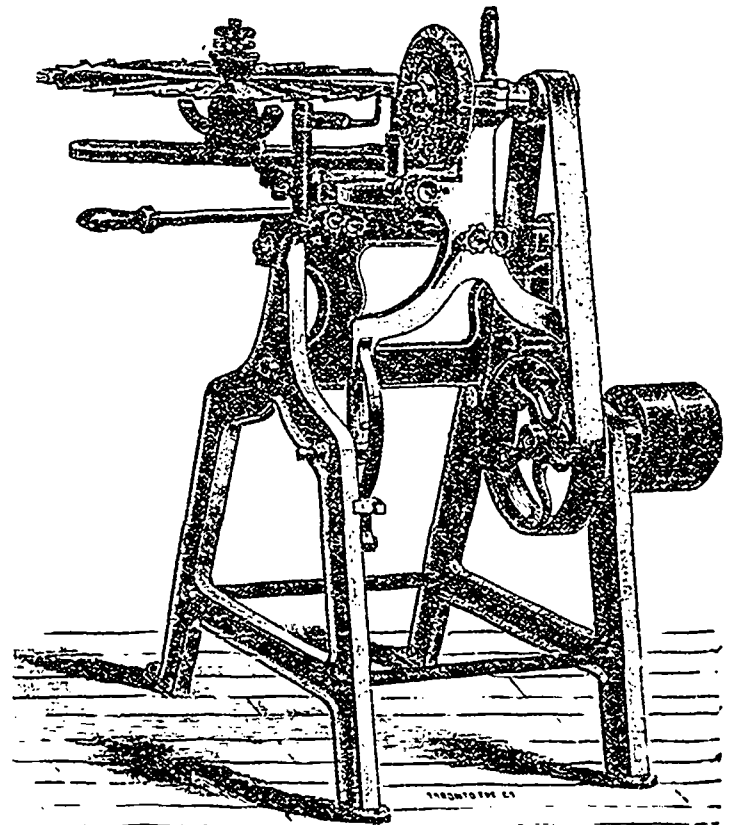
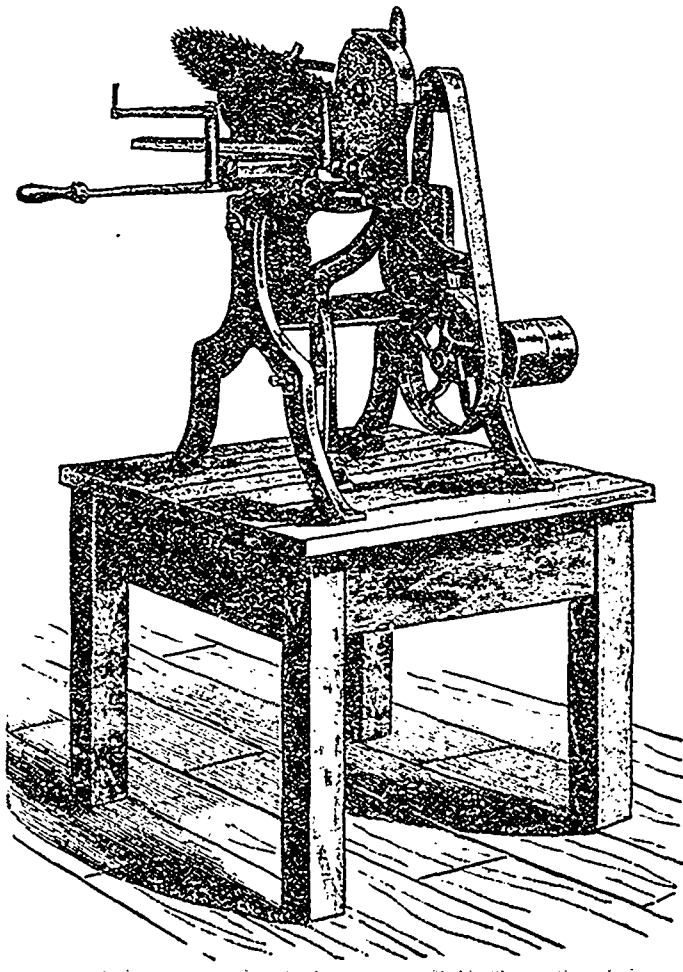
EMERY
MACHINES

— FOR —
Grinding,
Polishing and
Saw Gumming.



ROGERS' FILERS A SPECIALTY.

1st—The machines are moderate in price; 2nd—They are exceedingly simple; 3rd—They do not readily get out of order; 4th—They are so provided with stops that exact work is done without any trouble; 5th—They are very quickly and easily adjusted to any size of circular, rip or cross-cut saw, and finish the sharpening without files.



MANUFACTURED BY
HART EMERY WHEEL CO., HAMILTON

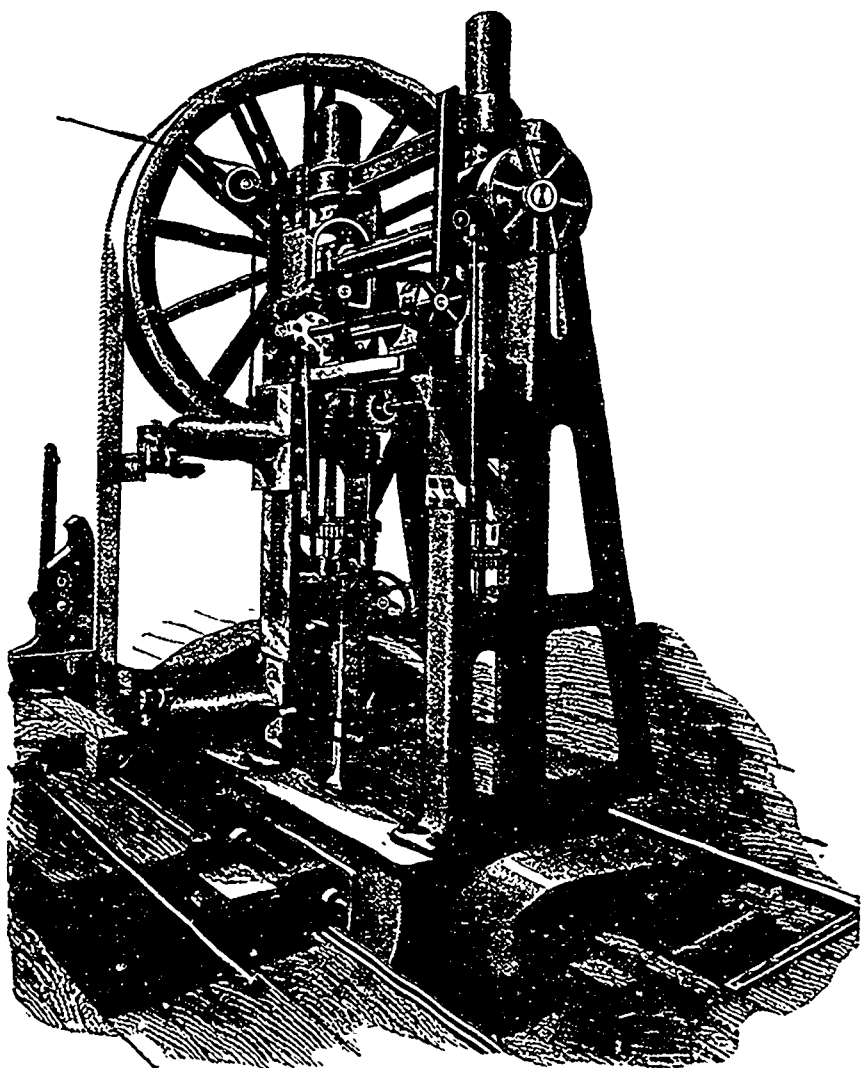
CHARLES ESPLIN, MILLWRIGHT * AND * MECHANICAL * ENGINEER,

Patentee and Builder of the

ESPLIN BAND SAW MILL

The Only Perfect Mill in Use.

THE following statement of Dimensions will give some idea of its proportions: Diameter of Wheels, 8 feet; diameter of lower and top Wheel Shafts, 5½ inches; length of Lower Shaft, 8 feet 6 inches; length of Top Wheel Shaft, 8 feet 4 inches; length of Bearings for Wheel Shafts, 18 inches; Weight of Mill alone, 22,000 Pounds.



ENDORSEMENTS

IN ABUNDANCE.

The Following is Only a Sample:

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

CHAS. ESPLIN, ESQ.,

Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

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

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

Very respectfully,

SUPERIOR LUMBER CO.

John H. Knight, Secretary-Treas.; D. A. Kennedy, Supt. and General Manager.

Address, CHAS. ESPLIN, care of Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Peterborough, Ont.,

OR TO MY AMERICAN OFFICE:

623 Franklin Ave, Minneapolis, Minn.

Cotton and Rubber
BELTING.

ALL SIZES KEPT IN STOCK.

ORDERS + PROMPTLY + FILLED.



ROBIN & SADLER

LEATHER

MANUFACTURERS OF

BELTING

LACE LEATHER

Send for Price Lists and Discounts.



2518, 2520 and 2522 Notre Dame St.
MONTREAL.

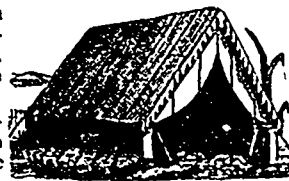
129 Bay Street,
TORONTO.

PETERBOROUGH TENT AND AWNING FACTORY.

J. J. TURNER, Proprietor,

The subscriber would call particular attention of Surveyors, Lumbermen and Prospecting Parties, to his facilities for the manufacture of every description of commodious Waterproof Tents, Awnings, Horse and Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Rick Cloths, Portable Store and Private Window Awnings, from English, French and American Stripes and White Duck.

Lawn and Camping Tents, in every variety of Style and Color. Refreshment Tents, Photographers' Tents, and all kinds of Waterproof Clothing in stock and made to order. American and English Oakum. All kinds of Rope spliced. Orders by mail promptly filled. Tents of every description to rent.



J. J. TURNER, PETERBORO', ONT.

THE "SIMONDS" SAWS

R. H. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines, Ont.

Sole Manufacturers for Dominion of Canada.



OUR Circular Saws, manufactured by the above patent process, having been in use by a large number of Millmen and Manufacturers for the past ten years, have won a reputation never attained by any other make in the Dominion.

WE ATTRIBUTE THIS SUCCESS

First—To the superior quality of the STEEL, which is of a finer texture than is or can be used by any other process, and for which we pay a far higher price, being manufactured expressly for us.

Second—Our patented process of TREATING the steel, producing a uniformity and quality of temper never before attained.

Third—To our patented method of ADJUSTING, which insures a perfect running saw when correct cutting speed is given.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST CIRCULAR SAW MADE,

One that will stand up to its work better, and run longer without hammering than any other make, buy the

SIMONDS

OUR NEW CROSS-CUT SAW—"THE LEADER,"

Four gauges thinner on the back than teeth, ahead of all others, will be on the market shortly. Ask your Hardware men for them.

All Communications or Orders will receive prompt attention.

WINTER SAWING.

W. R. THISTLE & CO.

Having started their Winter Saw Mill at Chalk River, for supplying DIMENSION TIMBER in White and Red Pine; CAR LUMBER, SPILES, and THIN LUMBER, solicit orders

And in connection with their large stock of Building Material at their Pembroke mills are enabled to quote prices and fill orders to the satisfaction of purchasers.

Address, W. R. THISTLE & CO.,

Ottawa Office: 25 Sparks Street. Pembroke, Ont.

MUSKOKA MILL & LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

LUMBER

Manning Arcade, King St. West,

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

IRON AND STEEL RAILS.

A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND RAILS, 20, 30 and 40 lbs. to the yard, for sale Cheap. In good order for re-laying.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
49 Front Street West, Toronto.

THE MANUFACTURERS

Life Insurance Company.

Head Office, - - 38 King Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL & OTHER ASSETS
OVER \$2,000,000.

Full Deposit with the Dominion Government.

The following is taken from the *Monetary Times*, of Jan. 20th. "When the announcement was made that a life assurance company was being formed under the above title, with the Premier of the Dominion as its president, and influential manufacturers and capitalists as its vice-presidents and directors, it was natural that considering the esprit de corps of our manufacturers and the bonds which hold them together; considering, too, the prestige of the names at its head, a liberal support would be accorded the new company and a large business would be done.

"The result of some five months' business of this company shows even greater success in securing business than the most sanguine of its friends deemed likely. In that period no less than \$2,564,000 of insurance has been written, the premiums on which amount to \$62,000. The amount of stock subscribed reaches \$621,000, and of this \$126,000 has been paid up. It is clear that extraordinary energy has been put into the work of securing business, and the result justifies the effort. The agencies of the company are spread over all Canada and the volume of business secured surpasses anything done, to our knowledge, by a Canadian company under like conditions. The low ratio of cost of which the Manufacturers can point is in part accounted for by the large proportion—one-fifth—done at the head office, which either came unsolicited or was secured under circumstances which lessened its cost to the Company. Offered such a volume of risks for approval, it is of the gravest importance that the actuarial and medical departments of a new company shall be adequate to their task. It was made evident at the annual meeting that care and discrimination have been shown by the medical men and it is testimony to the reasonableness of the company's plans that they are approved by Mr. Standen, a New York actuary. The Manufacturers' has what is known in the States as "a good send off," it does not lack for enthusiastic workers and able directors, and it has great reason to look for continued success.

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