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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME XI. }
NUMBER 2. }

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1890.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

ARTHUR G. MORTIMER.

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

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

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

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN with its special class of readers is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 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.

THE export of lumber from Portland, Me., during the past year has been heavy and fully up to the amount shipped in former years. The greater part of the shipments have been from Canada,—principally spruce. The lumber goes over the Grand Trunk railroad, and is placed in bonded warehouses or loaded direct on vessels. The shipments from Portland last year amounts to 43,175,500 feet, valued at \$471,880. The amount shipped in transit amounts to 10,164,000 feet, valued at \$112,215. All this lumber went to South America, the principal points being Buenos Ayres, Rosario and Montivideo.

IN laying out the town of Kakabeka Falls, near Port Arthur, Ont., a new departure on the Henry George principle has been entered into. The price of a business lot has been fixed at \$250 and a workman's lot at \$125, the management reserving out of this five per cent. for roads and parks, and twenty per cent. to be used in assisting manufacturing concerns to start operations in the town. Something like one thousand acres have been laid out into lots and manufacturing sites. The management has let a contract for getting out a pile of logs and a saw mill along with other industries will be erected in the spring.

IF Russia has no better representative to send to this beautiful climate of North America than Bill Grippe, we would thank her kindly if she would keep her native productions at home. We are inclined to be a hospitable people, and are ever ready to extend a royal reception to any foreign potentate or power that may come amongst us, but we hate to be imposed upon. During the month, that hideous tramp, Bill Grippe,

unceremoniously entered our establishment, and with one fell swoop of his paw, knocked every one of our staff into pi. That is the reason why we have to apologize to our patrons for the scarcity of reading matter and lateness of the present issue. He left as unceremoniously as he came, followed by a yell from our devil. Avant! foul sprite. Back to thy Russian lair.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* publishes a list of fire losses during 1889 in the United States and Canada, aggregating 662, against 494 in 1888, 349 in 1887, 310 in 1885 and 223 in 1884. Of these 354 were saw mill fires, of which 75 were in connection with other mill and factory property, lumber, etc. There were 210 planing mill losses, including 32 sash, door and blind factories and other connections; 55 shingle mill losses; 30 dry kilns, and 76 separate lumber losses. An estimate of loss is given in about 500 cases, aggregating approximately \$8,000,000, while the insurance reported amounts to about \$2,400,000. Fifty-three cases with no insurance are reported. These figures go a long way towards answering the question, where does all the machinery go to?

DOUGLAS fir, as is well known to the lumber trade is the principal timber of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. A Pacific Coast exchange has the following to say in regard to Douglas fir:—It would seem that the lumbermen of the west should agree on some one trade name for the woods of this section. As it now stands eastern men and foreign customers are mystified by the various names assigned by the different lumbermen. Oregon dealers have a local pride in adhering to the old name of "Oregon Pine," while the Washington men have "Yellow fir," "Puget Sound fir," "Red fir," and occasionally it is called "Pacific Coast pine." All these names stand for just two varieties of Douglas fir, viz: the yellow and red. All well posted lumbermen in the north-west know that Douglas fir is the proper name, but habits and prejudices are strong, so the local names are still used, and it will take time to adopt what is right. Douglas fir only should be advertised for sale, quoted and written about until every man who buys lumber should have it firmly fixed in his mind and as definite in its trade meaning as the word "Pine" to a Wisconsin or Michigan man.

AMERICAN lumber papers are pressing congress to increase the customs duty upon Canadian lumber imported into the United States, with the view of compelling the Canadian government to repeal the export duty on logs. Senator Hoar, chairman of the Committee on Relations with Canada has already introduced into the United States Senate a resolution which is not without significance. The resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee, instructs that committee, whenever it reports a tariff bill, to incorporate in it a provision that whenever any foreign country shall impose an export duty on logs in any form, or on manufactured or on partially manufactured lumber, a duty shall be collected on such logs and lumber in the United States equal to the amount of the export duty so imposed, in addition to the duty otherwise imposed by law. There can be little doubt that the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar is designed to give the Treasury Department the power to counteract the export duty imposed by the Canadian government upon logs for export to the United States. The Michigan and other lumbermen have complained that the varying rates of export duty imposed upon logs by the Canadian government has had a bad effect upon

their business, especially as the changes have been made without notice. This may be true to some extent, but the great trouble lies in the fact that the American lumbermen, knowing that there is money in Canadian logs, want to convey them to their mills to be manufactured without paying any duty, and at the same time retain the import duty on Canadian lumber. The export duty on logs was imposed to enable us to husband our forest resources, and guard them jealously from foreign invasion, and if the American congress should see fit to impose an import duty on Canadian lumber as to shut it out of the American market, they can rest assured that when the American lumbermen want Canadian logs they can whistle for them.

DURING our rambles among the wholesale lumbermen in Toronto and elsewhere we have repeatedly heard complaints regarding the inexplicit manner in which many manufacturers of lumber offer their stocks for sale by letter. Not sufficient attention is given to details as a rule, and in order to ascertain the exact quality and kind of stock offered the wholesaler has to put himself to unnecessary time and expense in asking questions by letter which should have been explicitly given in the communication to him. We trust that the following suggestions on this subject will not be considered out of place:

- (1) State as definitely as possible the quantity of each kind of lumber you wish to sell.
- (2) State the thickness, and quantity of each thickness, also length, and as near as possible the proportion of lengths.
- (3) Give widths, 6" and up or 8" and up, as the case may be; also the average width. This is important.
- (4) How long the lumber has been on sticks; also as to its present state of dryness.
- (5) Name the grade. It will run hardwood give as near as practicable the percentage of firsts and seconds contained therein; if pine the percentage of the various grades. Also give an idea of the general character of the lumber.
- (6) State shipping point, as the rate of freight always affects the price paid.

In giving quotations by letter it is necessary that the intending purchaser be furnished with information similar to the above; otherwise several day's delay is often caused in ascertaining the necessary particulars regarding the stock, and sales are frequently lost in the meantime.

THE *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*, in a recent article on the Canadian log export duty, says: "It would be perfectly futile to appeal to the government of Canada for the redress of the wrong. What it wants to do is to skin the Yankee, and if the Yankee, who is being skinned, squirms under the knife the only answer is a grim smile of satisfaction. Fortunately, however, there is a remedy within reach, and it is in the hands of congress. It has only to enact that, if any country imposes an export duty on pine or spruce logs, its pine or spruce lumber when imported into the United States, shall pay an additional duty equal to the export duty, and the Canadian soon will come down. Or if congress proposes to reduce the lumber duty let it provide that no country imposing an export duty on logs shall have the benefit of that reduction, and the result will be the same. It is simply a matter of justice that congress should protect the interests of American mills, and American holders of Canadian limits in the manner we have indicated. The Canadian government is not so hard to approach as our contemporaries would have it to appear, for when approached in the right spirit, it is ever ready to lend a willing ear looking to the redress of real or imaginary wrongs. The export duty was imposed in the first place not for the purpose of skinning the Yankee, but to protect the interests of Canadian mills,

and in giving this protection to a Canadian leading industry, surely the Americans will not be so ungenerous as to deny us a right which they claim for themselves. We are very far from believing that the American import duty on Canadian lumber was imposed for the sole purpose of skinning the Canadian lumbermen but rather in the interest of protection to American mills. Retaliation, of which we hear so much talk, will not bring about the "desideratum so devoutly to be wished," as it is too boyish a question to command the consideration of statesmen. The placing of a prohibition tariff upon Canadian lumber would undoubtedly cause an embargo to be placed upon the exportation of logs to the States, and this would mean, "no lumber, no logs," thereby throwing the Americans upon their own resources for a log supply. If our friends on the other side of the line would only bottle up their acrimony and show a disposition to do the fair thing instead of playing the role of the American hog, there would be no trouble in settling the controversy. The repeal of the import duty would bring about the abolishing of the export duty on logs, and therein lies the solution of the whole question.

A SENSATIONAL despatch emanating from St. Paul states that Canadian lumbermen are stealing timber and logs from the pine lands on the Minnesota side of Rainy river, and that congress will be asked to adopt rigorous measures to put an end to such depredations. Despatches of like character should be received with very little credence, as it is very doubtful if any Canadian lumberman every obtained any pine logs from American territory by dishonest means. Mr. John Mather, of Ottawa and Winnipeg, owns some lumber mills at Keewatin and some timber areas on both sides of the Rainy river. Mr. Mather says that the number of logs cut yearly on the Minnesota side of the line and brought into Canada to be sawn into lumber is very small.

MESSRS. E. D. Davison & Sons., of Bridgewater, N. S., are out in a lengthy article in reply to the Hon. C. H. Tupper on the sawdust question, in which they set up the claim that saw dust does not injure the fish, and that the law is violated elsewhere. They say in conclusion, "we have only to say that we see no argument in your communication that shakes our conviction that no damage is being wrought to any industry or person by the fall of saw dust into La Have river. At the same time, as soon as the law is enforced impartially we are ready to conform to the new order of things; but we object decidedly to being forced to tear down our mills merely to gratify the love of revenge of the parties at the head of the movement against the milling interest on this river."

THE Hon. Mr. Tupper's Bill to amend the Act respecting the protection of navigable waters will be a surprise to those who have been milling on exempted waters. The throwing of saw dust or mill refuse into any navigable stream, or any part of which flows into navigable waters, is prohibited, and every person violating the Act is liable to a penalty of \$50 for the first offence, and for each subsequent offence to a fine of not less than \$100. Any river, stream or water, or part thereof, which is at present exempted, shall continue to be so exempted for one year from the date of the passage of the Act, and no longer; all of which means that twelve months after it has become the law of the land saw dust or mill refuse cannot be thrown into any navigable river or stream in the Dominion. But Mr. Tupper's Bill has not passed yet, and if it does it will not be without the most strenuous opposition from the lumber trade.

WORD has been received by cable that the Imperial Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of the Chaudiere lumbermen against Antoine Ratte the Ottawa river boatman. Ratte first sued a number of lumber firms in the Chancery Court, asking for damages for loss sustained through the saw dust, and also for an injunction to prevent the mill men depositing any more saw dust in the river. In the course of the

trial in Canada it was arranged that Ratte should not press for an injunction but would be content with damages. The lumbermen defended the action on technical grounds. In the first court Judge Proudfoot upheld the lumbermen's contention and dismissed Ratte's action. Ratte appealed to the whole court, which reversed Judge Proudfoot's decision and ordered an enquiry as to damages. The lumbermen carried the case to the Court of Appeal, but that court maintained the Chancery Court's decision against them. The lumbermen then took the case to the Privy Council, and once more judgment is given against them. Mr. Ratte has now simply to prove the extent of the damages sustained.

THE chief business of the Dominion in lumber is with Great Britain and the United States. Our lumber exports last year aggregated in value \$23,043,007, which is a better business than we have done since 1884, when the exports were over twenty-five millions. Of the twenty-three million dollars worth sold last year, twenty-one million dollars worth went to Great Britain and the United States, the latter taking rather the larger quantity. Next to Great Britain the Argentine Republic is our best customer. That country takes half a million dollars worth annually, whereas in 1884 it took but \$282,000 worth. In 1884 we sent to Great Britain \$13,742,000 worth of lumber, and \$9,883,000 worth to the United States, since then the British exports have gradually diminished and the United States exports have increased until last year, when we sent to England lumber to the value of \$10,197,000, and to the United States to the value of \$11,043,000. England has many sources of supply and Canada has many formidable competitors for the English trade, while on the other hand Canada is the nearest purchasing market for the American dealer. The British trade is almost entirely in timber and deals, while the higher value of the exports across the line are largely accelerated by the circumstance that we send large quantities of lumber partly manufactured. At the opening of the present season in the woods the outlook for next year was not very propitious owing to the absence of snow, but latterly the out-look is much brighter as the soft weather has been confined to Southern Ontario. Operations in the woods in the North have been going on fairly well, although in some of the camps a number of men have been laid up with the influenza. There is no doubt but the danger line has been passed, and a large out-put of logs may be expected. Logging has been very good in the Maritime Provinces and a good trade during the coming season is confidently looked for. The threatened action of the United States Congress with regard to the import duty on lumber may have a depressing effect upon the trade, but it is not yet certain that the duty will be increased.

SPLINTERS.

IN view of the contemplated establishment of the China Mail Steamship Line, extensive wharf and dock accommodation at the outer Harbor of Victoria, B. C., is about to be undertaken, with a view of furnishing every facility for the larger steamships to call at that port on their inward and outward passages.

IT is the experience of a good many that the lumber trade of Toronto is in better shape now than it was this time last year. There has been altogether too much building of late years, and as a result there will be a perceptible dropping off in this line the coming season. Over-hauling and repairing the older classes of buildings is now the order of the day, and many improvements are being made in this line.

CONGRESSMAN McCormack, of Pennsylvania representing the lumber interests, has made an arrangement before the Ways and Means Committee, against any reduction of the duty on lumber, as he claims the margin of profit, particularly on hemlock and spruce, was hardly a living one. He stated the competition was confined to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, although some cheap grades of pine also came in competition from other districts in Canada.

WE are in receipt of the Christmas number of the *Lumber World*, published at Buffalo, N. Y. It contains 114 pages, is profusely embellished, and is a fine specimen of the typographical art. The journal has an immense advertising patronage, and is in fact a veritable encyclopedia of woodworking machinery. It has every appearance of being a paying concern.

THE estimates for the season's cut of lumber in the Ottawa district show that though fewer logs are being taken out this year, there is a large increase in the amount of square timber being made. This year the estimated number of logs to be cut is about 4,000,000, as compared with 4,750,000 made last year, showing a decrease of nearly three-quarters of a million logs. The estimate for square timber to be made is 8,000,000 cubic feet, showing a very large increase over last year.

WE learn from the London *Timber Trades Journal* that Mr. R. G. Goodday has retired from the timber agency business which he has successfully carried on for the past eight years at Paris, Havre, and latterly in London, has decided to go into the Canadian trade. He has entered into partnership with Mr. Ernest W. Benson, of Quebec, and under the style of Goodday, Benson & Co., will at once commence the business of shippers of pine and spruce, with a specialty of hardwood lumber.

ACCORDING to the tables of the trade and navigation of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1889, recently furnished to the press, we find that forest products were exported to Great Britain to the value of \$10,197,529, against \$8,932,177 in 1888, an increase of \$1,565,352. We sent the United States last year wood products to the value of \$11,043,023 against \$10,622,338 in 1888, an increase of \$420,685. The total exports of Canadian produce exported to Great Britain and the United States last year amounted to \$77,201,804, of which \$23,043,007 were forest products, against \$21,302,814 in 1888.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN,
Jan. 31st, 1889.

Business has been very quiet at Toronto during the month. There is really no news of importance to report as yet. Everything is as flat as can be just now. The weather to date has not been favorable to lumbering and if the winter should continue mild the crop of logs harvested will be less than usual and have a tendency to stiffen prices. The outlook for the trade this season is by no means flattering. The South American market, particularly that of the Argentine Republic is demoralized, which will have some effect on prices and Americans are not expected to purchase as much this year as last. Most of the firms which handle pine deals did an unsatisfactory business last year, and as a consequence this product will probably be curtailed this year. Operators in the Ottawa valley should the weather be favorable, intend getting out about the same stock as last winter with perhaps an increase in the amount of square timber, or altogether probably nine or ten million cubic feet. It is expected that about the same quantities of oak and waney board pine will be imported from Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio, or about 1,500,000 cubic feet. There has been no recent transactions in the Quebec timber market of any importance, the demand being confined to small lots for local consumption. Reports from merchants now canvassing the European markets, indicate that they have met with fair success in making sales for delivery the coming season. Some of the mills have succeeded in disposing of their cuts, but we find it very difficult to get the exact figures. The high rates realized at the recent provincial government sale of timber limits must have the effect of stiffening prices.

Several timber vessels have already been chartered on the other side for early sailing to the port of Quebec. More than the usual activity is reported in the sawlog business, along the route of the Lake St. John railway this winter, and the quantity of logs

taken out will be above the average In Nova Scotia the saw log business is progressing finely.

Some small contracts for sawn lumber for shipment to American ports—principally Buffalo and Whitehall—have been made at quotations. So far the outlook for the Quebec trade the coming season is not very bright, but it is perhaps too early to speculate upon its probable volume; but the indications are that the shipments will not exceed the average. The following are the total quantities of timber, masts, bow sprits, spars and staves, which have passed through the culler's hands at this port during the past year:

Waney white pine, 3,770,000 feet; white pine, 4,224,000 feet; red pine, 739,435 feet; oak, 1,359,660 feet; elm, 750,526 feet; ash, 250,558 feet; basswood, 2,635 feet; butternut, 1,573 feet; tamarac, 16,233 feet; birch and maple, 365,980 feet; spars, 33 pieces; standard staves, 78; H.I. staves, 124.

Following have been the ruling prices:

White pine—By the raft, inferior and ordinary, measured off, 20 to 25 cents, fair average quality, 25 to 30 cents; good and good fair average, 31 to 35 cents; superior, 35 to 41 cents; in shipping order, 30 to 44 cents; waney board, 18 to 19 inches, 38 to 40 cents, 19 to 21 inches, 40 to 45 cents.

Red pine—According to average and quality measured off, 18 to 30 cents. In shipping order, 35 to 45 feet, 25 to 35 cents.

Ash—Fourteen inches and up, 27 to 30 cents.

Elm—By the dram, 45 to 50 feet, 30 to 33 cents; 30 to 35 feet, 27 to 30 cents.

Oak—By the dram, Canada, according to average and quality, 43 to 48 cents; Michigan and Ohio, 49 to 52 cents.

Birch—Sixteen-inch average, 21 to 23 cents.

Tamarac—Square, according to size and quality, 18 to 20 cents. Flatted, 15 to 18 cents.

Staves—Merchantable pipe, according to quality and specification, \$300 to \$330. W. O. Puncheon, merchantable, \$85 to \$95.

Deals—Bright, according to mill specification, \$115 to \$120 for first, \$78 to \$80 for second, and \$38 to \$41 for third quality. Bright Michigan, \$125 to \$130 for first, and \$90 to \$95 for second quality. Bright spruce, \$42 to \$45 for first; \$26 to \$27 for second; \$23 to \$24 for third; and \$18 to \$21 for fourth quality.

Sawn Lumber—For shipment to Great Britain and the United States. Pine \$15 to \$18 per 1000 feet; birch maple and spruce, \$11 to \$12 according to quality and sizes.

FOREIGN.

The tendency of freights in Britain is at present weak, and 60s. is about the price from Quebec, but for moderate-sized vessels 62s. 6d. could still be obtained from Three Rivers. From the mills on the Lower St. Lawrence a line of vessels has been chartered at rates ranging from 60s. to 57s. 6d. to usual range of discharging ports. From New Brunswick ports, like Bathurst, 57s. 6d. has been fixed and is still offering. Nova Scotia rates are still fluctuating between 52s. 6d. and 55s., but there is no great business done.

In American hardwoods there is still a good trade doing at London, principally in lumber, logs being not so much sought after. At the beginning of 1889 all descriptions of Canadian timber were short in stock, with a good demand for birch, oak, elm and ash. In March there was scarcely a month's consumption on hand in ash or elm. An ample import of all kinds, however, came forward, and prices generally became weaker. A dull demand continued during the autumn, and we have now to face a heavy stock of each description, except elm, which is only moderate. Quebec timber prices are dangerously high for all shipbuilding woods. Messrs. Denny, Mott & Dickson think the supplies to this market, although moderate, have been difficult to sell at a profit on c.i.f. cost; but disagree as to stocks, which they say "are small", which "holders have still some months to work off, and are therefore in a sound position." Messrs. C. Leary & Co. say, of ash, that: "Quotations have been low during much of 1889, forced sales of logs of moderate quality having depressed the tone of the market."

The London Board of Trade returns for the month of December show a continued expansion of trade. The

total exports for the month gave a value of £20,903,353 against £18,814,209 in December, 1888, showing an increase of business done of £2,089,144. For the twelve months the total exports amounted to £248,091,959, against £233,842,607 in 1888, being an increase of £14,249,352. The imports for December amounted to £38,267,934, against £37,940,625, showing an increase of £327,309. For the twelve months the imports show a greater proportionate increase than the exports, the value being £427,210,830, against £386,582,026, an increase on last year of £40,628,804, or about 13 per cent. The month's import of timber and deals shows a decrease as compared with the corresponding month of last year of 3,131 loads on sawn, but an increase on hewn amounting to 13,709 loads. The importation for the whole year, 1889, leaves an increase on the import of 1878 of 404,242 loads of hewn timber, and 982,666 loads of sawn, or a total surplus of 1,386,908 loads, not counting staves and mahogany.

SALE OF QUEBEC CROWN TIMBER LANDS.

The Government sale of Crown Timber Lands held at Quebec was well attended. The limits were adjudged subject to the following conditions of sale:

The timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at an upset price to be made known on the day of sale. The timber limits to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of bonus. The bonus and first year ground rent per square mile, to be paid, in each case, immediately after the sale. These timber locations to be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force and which may be enacted hereafter.

The following is a complete list of the lots sold, with their upset prices, and where sold, the name of the purchaser, and the purchase price:—

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY.

- Limit N. ½, No. 12, 2nd range, Block A, 25 square miles, upset price \$75, P. Fitzpatrick, \$76.
- S. ½, No. 12, 3rd range, Block A, 25, \$75, P. Fitzpatrick, \$76.
- No. 583, River Ottawa, 15, \$125, P. Fitzpatrick, \$126.
- No. 584, River Ottawa, 32½, \$175, P. Fitzpatrick, \$176.
- No. 591, River Ottawa, 24, \$125, Walter Ross, \$126.
- No. 592, River Ottawa, 25, \$125, Walter Ross, \$126.
- No. 593, River Ottawa, 25, \$125, Walter Ross, \$125.
- No. 594, River Ottawa, 25, \$125, P. Fitzpatrick, \$160.
- No. 595, River Ottawa, 32, \$175, P. Fitzpatrick, \$205.
- No. 596, River Ottawa, 19, \$175, P. Fitzpatrick, \$260.
- No. 597, River Ottawa, 31½, \$175, E. Lauzon, \$250.
- No. 598, River Ottawa, 25, \$175, E. Lauzon, \$250.
- No. 599, River Ottawa, 25, \$160, E. Lauzon, \$215.
- No. 600, River Ottawa, 25, \$125, W. Ross, \$130.
- No. 601, River Ottawa, 23, \$225, E. Lauzon, \$230.
- No. 602, River Ottawa, 14, \$225, E. Lauzon, \$235.
- No. 603, River Ottawa, 10, \$225, E. Lauzon, \$290.
- No. 604, River Ottawa, 17, \$225, E. Lauzon, \$250.
- No. 605, River Ottawa, 23, \$150, G. B. Laflamme, \$500.
- No. 606, River Ottawa, 23, \$150, G. B. Laflamme, \$470.
- No. 607, River Ottawa, 22, \$175, P. Fitzpatrick, \$310.
- No. 608, River Ottawa, 26, \$250, Hon. Jas. McShane, \$255.
- No. 609, River Ottawa, 11, \$250, Hon. Jas. McShane, \$510.
- No. 610, River Ottawa, 22, \$250, P. Fitzpatrick, \$565.
- No. 611, River Ottawa, 17, \$250, P. Fitzpatrick, \$260.
- No. 612, River Ottawa, 19, \$250, P. Fitzpatrick, \$260.
- No. 613, River Ottawa, 19, \$150, P. Fitzpatrick, \$155.
- No. 614, River Ottawa, 7, \$125, A. H. Leggo, \$605.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY.

- No. 126, River Petite Peribonka, 42, \$15, H. J. Beemer, \$17.50.
- No. 134, Oujatchouan West, 13, \$15, Damase Jalbert, \$16.
- No. 135, Oujatchouan West, 8½, \$15, Damase Jalbert, \$16.
- No. 137, Lac des Commissaires, S. E., 30, \$20, Prosper Lafontaine, \$21.
- No. 138, Rear des Commissaires, S. E., 20, \$20, Prosper Lafontaine, \$21.
- No. 140, Rear Lac des Commissaires, S. W., 20, \$20, Damase Jalbert, \$21.
- No. 150, Township DeQuen, 23, \$8, Price Bros. & Co., \$9.
- No. 159, River Cyriac, 16½, \$20, Guay & Co., \$29.
- No. 160, River Cyriac, 26, \$20, Price Bros. & Co., \$20.50.
- No. 161, River Cyriac, 36½, \$20, Price Bros. & Co., \$20.50.

- No. 162, River Cyriac, 37½, \$20, Price Bros. & Co., \$20.50.
- No. 163, River Pika, 51, \$20, Price Bros. & Co., \$20.50.
- No. 164, River Pika, 26¼, \$20, Price Bros. & Co., \$20.50.
- No. 165, River Pika, 23¼, \$20, Price Bros. & Co., \$20.50.
- No. 166, River Mistassibi West, 10, \$6, H. J. Beemer, \$11.
- No. 167, River Mistassibi West, 10, \$6, H. J. Beemer, \$9.
- No. 168, Township Lateriere, B, 2, \$8, Guay & Co., \$8.50.

RIMOUSKI AGENCY.

- Limit, River Humqui, No. 2, 6, \$15, G. Marcoux, \$15.50.
- Limit, River Nemtaye, No. 3, 20, \$15, G. Marcoux, \$15.

SAGUENAY AGENCY.

- Limit, River Manitou, No. 1 East, 30, \$4, Adolphe Gagnon, \$4.50.
- Limit, River Manitou, No. 2 East, 30, \$4, Adolphe Gagnon, \$4.50.
- Limit, River Manitou, No. 3 East, 30, \$4, Adolphe Gagnon, \$4.50.
- Limit, River Manitou, No. 1 West, 30, \$4, Adolphe Gagnon, \$4.50.
- Limit, River Manitou, No. 2 West, 30, \$4, Adolphe Gagnon, \$4.50.

GRANDVILLE AGENCY.

- Limit, Township Armand, range E, 2½, \$12, William Pinet, \$13.
- Limit, Township Armand, 19, \$12, G. H. Deschenes, \$13.
- Limit, No. 45, River Saint Francis, 14, \$4, Alex. Belanger, \$5.
- Limit, No. 46, River Saint Francis, 16½, \$4, Alex. Belanger, \$5.
- Limit, No. 47, Black River, 38, \$4, Geo. Manchie, \$5.

BONAVENTURE AGENCY WEST.

- Limit, River Escuminac, 10, \$12, Chas. Audet, \$16.
- Limit, Township, Nouvelle West, 9, \$12, Chas. Audet, \$12.50.
- Limit, Glen Brook, 2, \$12, G. B. Sowerly, \$12.50.
- Limit, Rear River Nouvelle, West, 10, \$12, Chas. Audet, \$12.50.
- Limit, Mill Stream, No. 2, 12, \$12, W. S. Thomas, \$12.50.
- Limit, Rear Mill Stream, North, 10½, \$12, W. S. Thomas, \$12.50.
- Limit, Rear Mill Stream South, 5, \$12, W. S. Thomas, \$12.50.
- Limit, Township Carleton, 6, \$12, John Leblanc, \$13.
- Limit, Township Ristigouche, 2, \$12, J. B. Sowerly, \$12.50.

SAINT FRANCIS AGENCY.

- Limit, Township Emberton, 17, \$20, F. Dudley, \$33.
- Limit, Township of Chesham, No. 1, 19½, \$20, F. Dudley, \$36.50.
- Limit, Township of Chesham, No. 2, 26¾, \$20, F. Dudley, \$61.

The Dodge Wood Split Pulley.

The Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., of Toronto, whose extensive factory is at West Toronto Junction, inform us that they are exceedingly busy at this time. Alluding to their business they state the following facts:—The Goderich Organ Co., Goderich, Ont., have fitted their new factory throughout with the "Dodge" pulley. The Wilkinson Plow Co., who are just completing an immense new works at West Toronto Junction, are fitting it throughout with the "Dodge" pulley. The new machine shops of Messrs. Kerr Bros., Walkerville, Ont., are equipped with the "Dodge" pulley. The extensive additions which have recently been made to the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, Ont., are equipped with the "Dodge" pulley; and the "Dodge" system of rope transmission of power, which transmits the power of a 20-h.p. engine a distance of 70 feet, is included in the equipment. The works of the Hess Mfg. Co., now being built at West Toronto Junction, will be equipped throughout with the "Dodge" pulley. The Rathbun Co., Deseronto, have just replaced their wire cable drive, extending between their cedar mill and car shops, a distance of 300 feet between shafts, with a "Dodge" system of rope transmission, carrying the power of a 50-h.p. engine. Messrs. J. McLaren & Son, lumbermen, of Ottawa, have lately adopted the "Dodge" system of rope transmission of power in their mills. Messrs. R. Lang & Son, Berlin, have just put in a 25-h.p. "Dodge" system rope transmission to convey power to an extension of their works recently completed. Messrs. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Halifax, N. S., have just purchased a carload of the "Dodge" patent pulleys for the Nova Scotia trade, in which they report a brisk business. Messrs. Wood, Vallance & Co., Hamilton, carry full lines of the "Dodge" pulleys, for which they have a large demand. Mr. T. W. Ness, 694 Craig street, Montreal, is agent in that city for the "Dodge" pulley, of which he carries a large stock. He reports that he is kept busy supplying the trade, his sales increasing rapidly. The Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co. inform us that they are now busy filling export orders for Europe.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—Gravenhurst is likely to have a pulp mill.

—Thos. Allen, lumberman, Perth, has assigned.

—James Graham intends erecting a saw mill at Lake Clear, on Quinn's creek.

—During the late storm about 60,000 feet of lumber were blown into the bay at Parry Sound.

—Mr. A. Bridge is building a new saw mill at Westbrook, and intends having it in operation about March 1st.

—Bronson & Weston are building two new flumes in connection with the smallest of their mills at the Chaudiere.

—Berry Bros., Providence Bay, have built a new sash and door factory and planing mill. The building is 70x40 feet.

—The Essex Land & Timber Company ship from Tilbury station for Detroit an average of five car loads of logs per day.

—Mr. J. R. Booth is having a new gang saw put in his mill at the Chaudiere, to increase next summer's sawing capacity.

—It is reported that Alex. Fraser, Westmeath, has disposed of his timber at Quebec and will therefore forego his journey to England.

—John French and J. Vanschryver have leased the mill at Roblin's Lake, Ameliasburg, and will manufacture barrels and staves.

—The Rathbun Co., Deseronto, have received an order for a thousand sash and twelve hundred doors to be shipped to South Africa.

—Mr. John McNevin has assumed the management of Bell's saw mill, at Kippen, and is now prepared to do all kinds of custom sawing.

—Lumbering has not been extra brisk up to the present on the Temiscamingue, owing to the scarcity of snow; but an average output of timber is expected before spring.

—The traction engine which Messrs. Perley & Pattee are introducing into this country has been dispatched to the firm's limits on the Pettewawa river. Lumbermen generally will look with interest for results.

—An extremely valuable timber limit changed hands short time ago. Mr. R. Klock purchased from Mr. James MacLaren a limit of fifty square miles on Bear Creek for the large sum of \$4,000 a square mile.

—The lumbermen are busy taking out logs in the Nipissing district, and the output bids fair to be a large one. There will be a large output of square timber on the French, Magneawan and Commanda rivers.

—Mr. Chas. Tate, Merrickville, has purchased from H. Ryan, of Toronto, the grist and shingle mill at the Flats for \$25,000. Mr. Tate will move his machinery from his mill at Merrickville to the mill purchased.

—The value of wood products exported to the United States from the Peterborough district during the year ending December 31, 1889, were: Lumber \$124,417.96; shingles \$20,000.93; lath \$746.57 and timber \$204.

—The annual lumber sale of the Nassau Mills, Peterborough, took place Jan. 10th. About 300,000 feet of cull lumber were sold at good prices. There was a fair attendance of local and district lumbermen and builders.

—Maitland, Rivon & Co's new saw mill on the bay shore, near Owen Sound, was blown to the ground during the recent gale. The building was a large frame structure, 30x100 feet, and had only been recently completed.

—The amount accrued to the excise department of Canada, upon culling of timber was, during 1888-89, \$21,416.07. The revenue from these sources and from law, stamps of the Supreme and Exchequer Court was \$50,033.89, or \$4,001 in excess of the previous year.

—Mr. J. Puntj has a large number of men in the bush on South River getting out square timber. Mr. Hull has put up a camp on the adjoining limit and is getting out saw logs. Large quantities of pulp wood are being got out and the shipments will be large this winter.

—At terrible explosion occurred Jan. 8, on the Ottawa river about 300 yards from the Queen's wharf. The explosion was due to the saw dust, and the gas generated from it. The hoie in the ice was some 50 yards in circumference, hundreds of tons of ice were thrown up, great blocks of which were scattered in all directions.

—The statement of exports from the Ottawa consular district to the United States for the last three months of 1889, shows that trade between this section of the Dominion and the neighboring republic is steadily increasing. The total

value of the products shipped to the United States during the last quarter of 1889 was \$712,437, and of this amount only \$134,095 was the value of goods designed for re-shipment.

—The monthly trade returns of the Dominion continue to indicate prosperity. The value of exports for the five months ending Nov. 30th shows a grand total of \$56,876,132, against \$48,700,565 last year. The value of the imports is given at \$50,775,605, an increase of over \$4,000,000, last year's figures being \$46,694,284. The duty collected in 1889 so far as reported amounts to \$10,264,123, and in 1888 to \$9,838,698. The exports of the month of November were valued at \$10,059,668, of which \$1,834,593 were forest products.

—The first meeting of the Casselman Lumber Company was held at Casselman, January 16th, at which the following directors were elected: Messrs. J. G. Davis and John Cameron, Quebec; John Bradley and J. A. Flatt, Hamilton; Captain James Murray, St. Catharines, and J. J. Hargreaves of Casselman. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Captain Murray was elected president of the company, Mr. Bradley, vice-president, Mr. Davis secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Hargreaves general manager. The capital stock of the company is \$220,000.

—The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company will not put in any logs in Georgian bay this winter. The Emery Lumber Company, of which the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company is a branch, is putting in 15,000,000 feet of logs on the Wahnapitac, and has built a logging railroad seven and a half miles long to haul the timber to the stream. The greater portion of these logs will be manufactured in Canada, as the firm has a contract with a Midland firm running two years yet. The bulk of the stock has been sold to a Boston firm. The company owns 200,000,000 feet of standing pine in Canada, enough for a 15 years' supply.

—The Deseronto *Tribune* of recent date says: "The stone mill made a very successful run the past season, beating all records, even the big one of last year, by a million feet and also, a very important matter, doing the work considerably cheaper than heretofore. The total cut was 30,892,395 ft. of 1 and 1½ inch lumber. The lath mill also claims the broom, having lowered all previous records by 2½ millions lath, and a correspondingly increased output of other products, such as mouldings, panels, blind-slats, &c. &c. This is the more remarkable, as during the larger part of the season only two lath-machines were run, instead of three, as usual. During the portion of the season in which all three machines were in use (53 days) the magnificent average of 100,000 lath per day was maintained. Mr. F. Burr and all connected with this department deserve the highest praise. The mill ran 197½ days it may be said without a hitch, which speaks volumes for the efficient work done in repairs last winter, and also for the watchful care exercised by Mr. M. C. Dunn and his assistants over the machinery while running. The *Tribune* congratulates Superintendent H. C. Crawford and all his assistants on this splendid record.

QUEBEC.

—Montreal has voted to borrow a million dollars to spend on civic and harbor improvements.

—A. Trahan, lumber dealer and general merchant, Weedon, has assigned, owing \$30,000.

—A bill rendering lumbermen liable for all damages caused to colonization bridges by the driving of logs will be introduced in the Quebec legislature.

—Mr. A. Lumsden, who bought Eddy's limits on Gordon Creek, is making some first class timber, which will be rafted to Quebec as soon as navigation opens in the spring.

—Next season promises to be a busy one for the lumber trade at Quebec. A number of vessels have already been chartered and large quantities of pine deals and other kinds of lumber are being piled on Louise embankment.

—Lumbering is going on on a very large scale this winter along the line of the Lake St. John Railway. The Roberval Lumber Company are making 120,000 logs for the supply of their large mill at Roberval, and all the other mills along the line are largely increasing their operations. Quantities of square timber, ties, telegraph poles and cordwood are also being made for the Quebec and English markets.

—The Quebec *Chronicle* says: A gentleman who has just returned from the Upper Ottawa, above its easterly bend from Lake Temiscamingue towards Quebec, describes that country as being rich in pine timber both white and red, and having large quantities of valuable hardwood. The soil and climate of this country, which is very level for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, are described as being very good and offering exceptional advantages for settlement. Our informant states that all that is needed to create an enormous lumbering business in this new country is a railway, by means of which pine timber that now takes nearly two years

to reach Quebec, could be brought here in twenty-four hours from the time it was cut. If this rich lumber district was in Wisconsin or Michigan there would be half a dozen railroads into it before now.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—C. E. Malette, lumber dealer, Victoria, has sold out.

—The Vancouver lumber mill, Burrard Inlet, was recently sold at a sheriff's sale for \$8,000. The purchaser was a Mr. Talley from Michigan who intends going into the lumber business.

—A large quantity of saw logs and railroad ties are being taken out at Palliser and along the Kicking Horse river. W. C. Wells expects to get out four million feet board measure of spruce and fir saw logs.

—At a meeting of those interested in the Hastings saw mill, Vancouver, it was decided to enlarge the capacity of the mill four-fold. It is understood the general office will be removed to Burrard Inlet, Vancouver, with a branch office at Victoria.

—Mr. W. Sutton, of Cowichan, is said to have concluded arrangements with a party of Michigan lumbermen to take over his saw mill property at Cowichan. The cutting capacity of the mill is to be increased to a daily output of 100,000 feet.

—A. Haslam, proprietor of the Nanaimo saw mills, has perfected arrangements for the establishment of a sash and door factory in the large building opposite the Nanaimo gas works and which was built and occupied many years ago for a similar purpose. The factory is expected to be in operation this month.

—At a meeting of the creditors of Leamy & Kyle, of the Commercial mills, Vancouver, recently held in that city, it was agreed to give the firm an extension of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months in which to discharge its liabilities by four equal instalments. The arrangement gives general satisfaction and it is hoped that the firm will enjoy a season of prosperity in the continuance of its business.

—The Brunette Saw Mill Company's mill of New Westminster, which was shut down during the cold spell, has started up again, and is running with a full crew. The firm has also a large force of millwrights on their new mill, the foundation of which is completed and the first floor laid. The piles are all driven for the new boiler house, and they are driving now for the burner. When this is done they will have driven six hundred and fifty piles in their foundations. The company intend to have their new mill running by April 1st. All the machinery in this mill will be new and of the very best that can be produced. All the machinery in the old mill has been sold, and will be removed when the new building is ready. It will be replaced by a complete outfit of sash and door machinery. The company will then have one of the most complete establishments on the coast for the manufacturer of all kinds of building material. They will also put in new box-making machinery, which will more than treble their capacity for turning out salmon cases, which the company are making a specialty of. There are now about seventy-five men employed, to say nothing of the number it takes to supply them with saw logs. It will probably take twice as many to keep the establishment running next season.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

—The Alberta Lumber Company, Limited, will ask Parliament to legalize and confirm the bonds issued by the company for \$150,000, changing its head office from Winnipeg to Minneapolis, Minnesota, reducing the number of directors resident in Canada from three to one, and authorizing the holding of the meetings of directors and shareholders in Minneapolis.

—J. A. Christie, of Brandon, has fifty men in the Riding Mountains where he intends taking out 3,000,000 feet of logs besides 125,000 ties. These will come down the Little Saskatchewan. He also has 1,000,000 feet of logs lying at the mouth of the Birdtail, which were cut year before last and were caught by low water. Farther up the Birdtail he has the entire cut of last season 3,000,000 feet, which never moved from where they were rolled down the bank. It is expected that the entire stock will arrive at the Brandon mill next season. Besides this stock McArthur & McCrea, who have purchased the old Leacock limit from the Federal and Merchants' banks, are negotiating to send 5,000,000 feet here for manufacture by Christie. This firm are also getting out large stocks of ties for the N. W. C. and M. & N. W. Malcolm Thompson, of Rapid City, has bought the right to cut held by Mitchell & Bucknell on Shell river and is taking out ties there in large numbers for the C. P. and M. N. W. He has also purchased a limit on the Saskatchewan which he is now operating.

—Williams & Willoughby will open up a lumber yard early in the spring at Regina.

—The machinery of the Lake Dauphin saw mill has arrived at Strathclair, Man., and will be hauled to its location. Roberts & Crawford will run the mill.

—Notice is given that the business of the Calgary Lumber Co., limited, The Coal Creek mine has been transferred to the Canada Northwest Coal and Lumber Syndicate.

—Mr. S. R. Marlatt, who has been manager of Dick, Banning & Co.'s lumber business at Portage la Prairie for the last five years, has severed his connection with that firm. He will enter a new firm to be established at the Portage to be known as the Portage Lumber Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

—There are more men engaged in the lumbering industry in Cumberland county this winter than any winter previous.

—A Winnipeg lumberman estimates that next season's cut at Rat Portage and Keewatin will be about eighty million feet.

—Owing to the enforcement of the law pertaining to the throwing of mill refuse and saw dust into the streams, the lumbering business in Lunenburg county is greatly restricted.

—The total shipments of deals from Parrsboro for the past season was 32,000,000 feet. This is 500,000 feet more than ever before. The number of vessels engaged in carrying this lumber was 47 with a total of 34,618 tons.

—The firm of N. & A. Locke have a large gang mill about a mile above the Freeman's, which has all the modern improvements attached. They have been doing an extensive business with the West Indies; but they have recently closed up the mill, and the few logs which they have yarded in the woods are for sale.

—The outlook for lumber this season in the vicinity of Jordan River is very promising, particularly if the present hard weather continues. Messrs. S. Freeman & Co. have about fifteen teams in the woods and the timber is being put to the river in large quantities. Their mills are favorably situated on the lower part of the Jordan river about a mile from shipping, and the lumber is easily handled either by raft or scow. They also have two wharves, one a mile from the mill and another about four, one being used for winter shipments as well as a large tonnage which they are unable to land at the upper wharf. The firm manufacture principally deals.

—The year just closed has been a more prosperous year for the wood trade than any of its immediate predecessors. The trans-Atlantic exports of 1889 were the largest since 1883. Comparative figures are as follows:—

MARITIME PROVINCES GENERALLY.		NOVA SCOTIA.	
1882.....	376,000,000	1882.....	55,000,000
1883.....	411,000,000	1883.....	75,000,000
1884.....	333,000,000	1884.....	69,000,000
1885.....	292,000,000	1885.....	79,000,000
1886.....	276,000,000	1886.....	87,000,000
1887.....	277,000,000	1887.....	85,000,000
1888.....	277,000,000	1888.....	93,000,000
1889.....	399,000,000	1889.....	93,000,000

—The development of Nova Scotia's trans-Atlantic deal trade, it will be seen, is much more recent than that of New Brunswick, and its forest area is, therefore, inviting the operators. The government of Nova Scotia has no stumpage system, such as prevails in the other provinces of the Dominion, but sells its timber lands to the first applicant at 40 cents an acre. The stumpage tax, which has been greatly increased by the government in order to provide funds for its extravagances, is more onerous in New Brunswick than any of the other provinces. It now amounts with mileage charge added, to \$1.50 a thousand feet, a sum about equal to the cost of production.

AMERICAN.

—There are over 35,000,000 shingles on hand in the Saginaw Valley.

—A lumberman tells a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* that in the forest fires in the Northwest enough timber has been burned last year to pay half the national debt, and yet its loss had made no apparent impression on the stupendous fir woods.

—The cut of the Minneapolis mills last year is given at 275,855,648 feet of lumber, 138,195,000 shingles and 63,620,290 lath. In comparison with the cut in 1888 this is 61,807,653 feet less lumber, 31,459,860 more shingles, and 9,553,030 less lath.

—Reports from the south are of the most gratifying character concerning the prospective industrial activity, showing that many millions of capital is being transferred from the north, which will soon be utilized in the development of the timber, iron, cotton and other resources of the Southern States.

—A Lumberman's National Building Association has been formed in Chicago with an authorized capital of \$50,000,000, and W. B. Judson, proprietor of the *Northwestern Lumberman* as president; Chas. L. Hutchison, president of the

Corn Exchange Bank, treasurer, and the Northern Trust Company of Chicago with \$1,600,000 capital as trustee.

—Twenty-four saw mills, having a daily capacity of 589,000 feet and 21 planing mills, with a capacity of 555,000 feet, are now in operation in Nashville, besides 20 lumber yards. In 1889 200,000,000 feet of lumber were handled, on an invested capital of \$4,327,000. Prewitt, Spurr & Co. own the largest wooden ware establishment in existence. Their principal output is red cedar ware, requiring the employment of 200 men. Three box factories, employing 140 hands, furnish the supply of poplar boxes to candy, cracker and other companies. Seven furniture and show case manufactories employ 350 hands. Seven hundred men are employed by 17 carriage and wagon manufactories, which consume annually 3,130,000 feet of lumber.

—The lumber committee of the Buffalo Merchants Exchange has made a recent report stating that the trade for the year has been good, prices stable and uniform, great scarcity of cars, good return on investments, and estimate the lumber on hand now at 125,000,000 feet. The lumber committee for the year of 1890, recently elected, is composed of the following dealers: John I. Stewart, Calvin P. Hazard, O. S. Laycock, Charles J. Hamilton and James Crate. The lumber receipts for 1889 have increased 16 per cent. over ten years ago, while with Tonawanda, together it has increased 75 per cent. The receipts for 1889 were 342,525,000, while with Tonawanda the receipts were 1,043,790,200 feet, making this region the largest lumber mart in the world. The canal has had most of the shipments on account of the scarcity of the cars, and the lake trade was very large.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

—J. W. Carpenter, lumberman, Maxville, Ont. has assigned.

—Wm. Pattison, saw miller, township of Culcross, Ont., has assigned.

—The season's lumber business on Lake Winnipeg is much better than was expected.

—A large quantity of timber which is now being cut in Algoma will come down the Thessalon river.

—Forest products to the amount of \$838,898 were exported from Canada during the month of December.

—J. & L. B. Knight, Musquash, are running a gang mill, cutting small hard spruce, and are turning out 45 M 2 and 3 inch stuff every day.

—There is plenty of snow in the woods in the Nipissing district, and the lumbermen are busy hauling while the roads are in good condition.

—The weather is at present in good shape for lumbering operations in the vicinity of Parry Sound, and lumbermen are now in a fair way for getting out a good season's cut.

—The tug *Belle* recently lost a boom of 400,000 feet of logs which were being brought down for the Hastings Saw Mill at Vancouver, B.C. The sea was very rough and not two sticks were left together.

—The estimates of the season's cut of logs in the Ottawa district is placed at 4,000,000, as compared with 4,750,000 made last year. The estimate for square timber to be made is 8,000,000 cubic feet, showing a very large increase over last year.

—The Quebec government have submitted to the legislature a resolution setting forth that the right of the license under section 3 of Act 52 Victoria, chapter 16, to cut under such license the merchantable timber on any lots sold for colonization or farming purposes, and which are included in his license during thirty months from the date of location ticket, applies only to the lots sold in the territorial limits of the forest reserves established by the order-in-council of tenth September, 1883, and of the tenth of January, 1884.

THE TIMBER TRADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

J. B. Snowball Reviews the Trade of the Past Twelve Months.

The winter of 1888-9 was a favorable one for logging operations, and all the cut in this section came to market early. In this respect we were much more favored than other timber districts. Considerable St. John stock only arrived at market about the close of the season, and driving expenses were excessively heavy. The shipments from this port were the largest since 1883, showing an increase of 37,000,000 superficial feet over last year, the larger portion of which is compensated for by reduction in the stock being wintered, which is the smallest on record, and the stock at outports are almost nil. The total export from the

province was 369,000,000 or 92,000,000 superficial feet more than last year, the largest since 1883. The exports from Nova Scotia ports also show a small increase. The stock wintering at St. John is computed to be 16,000,000 superficial feet—a little over half of which is manufactured. Thirty millions superficial feet was the stock at the same date last year. Of the 180,000,000 superficial feet exported from St. John to Europe the past season, 45,000,000 came from Nova Scotia, and 35,000,000 from New Brunswick Bay of Fundy ports, leaving only 100,000,000 for the production of the St. John river and its tributaries and the contributing districts which send their deals to St. John by rail.

The direct export from Nova Scotia to Europe was 92,000,000, and adding the 45,000,000 shipped via St. John, brings the total to 137,000,000—a formidable showing—and as Nova Scotia has a better West India and coastwise trade than New Brunswick, her export of wood goods generally, compared with her timber area, largely exceeds that of New Brunswick.

The development of Nova Scotia's trans-Atlantic deal trade is much more recent than that of this province, and its forest area is, therefore, inviting to operators. Its government has no stumpage system, such as prevails in the other provinces of the Dominion, but sells its timber lands to the first applicant, at 40 cents per acre. The sales thus made, in each year, from 1883 to 1888 inclusive, were 35,000, 37,000, 13,700, 36,796, 25,995 and 27,809 acres, or 176,300 acres in the six years. The returns for last year are not made up, but it is officially stated that the sales of 1889 were much larger than those of any of these years.

The operations in the forest this season are larger than prospects justify. Shippers are all anxious to curtail, but operators getting logs for the markets elated by last season's success, having increased their productions and—forcing beyond their facilities—are working at an extra first cost, which they are not likely to realize.

The weather so far has been very favorable for winter operations, and the scarcity of skilled labor and high rate of wages are the only drawbacks. The export for next season, however, will not probably be any larger than it was this, as an average winter stock held for 1890 will more than take care of all the surplus.

The substitution of steam for sailing vessels is not looked upon with much favor by shippers or buyers of cargoes; still, steam is likely to monopolize the future trade. There were 27 steamers loaded at this port last year, against 18 in 1888, and 7 in 1887.

WARNING THE LUMBERMEN.

Referring to the stocks of wood goods at Liverpool, the *Timber Trades Journal* says although the deliveries during the month of November were very favorable yet the imports overran them. "We think it our duty," continues the *Journal*, "to those amongst our subscribers abroad who are engaged in the lumbering business to advise caution if they wish to save themselves from trouble in the future. There is little doubt that a portion of the spruce deals which went overside on arrival, and were forwarded to Manchester, were not going into legitimate consumption, but they were going there to be stored on Liverpool merchant's account. It follows, then, that whatever the amount may be, whether large or small, it should form as much a portion of the Liverpool stock as if it were in the merchants' yards at the Canada dock. The case is the same at Fleetwood. No stock is affected by these circumstances so greatly as spruce deals, and it is upon the lumbermen, millowners and shippers of these goods that we specially urge our remarks." The *Journal* hopes that the operations in the woods during the coming logging season will be moderate as regards birch timber, as the stock of timber and planks together is not less than 296,000 cubic feet, or nearly two and a half times as great as that of last year, with more to arrive before the season closes. The stock of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia deals at Liverpool, Birkhead and Garston, for the month ending December 1st, is placed at 20,136 standards, and the consumption 7,285 standards.

RAMBLING NOTES.

Tid-Bits of News and Gossip Affecting the Lumber Interests. Picked up Here, There and Everywhere.

By Our Travelling Correspondent.]

LINDSAY.

This is a flourishing town, with a population of some 6,000 people, the county seat of Victoria county. It is situated on the Scugog river, which furnishes power for a number of saw, flour, planing and other mills. It possesses good railway facilities, being on the line of the Midland railway, the various branches of which extend in various directions. It has also steamboat communication to different points; has good agricultural surroundings, and more than the usual complement of public buildings, churches, schools, stores, etc.

The Rathbun Co., of Deseronto, have an agency here, and there are also the following firms representing the lumber interests:

Messrs. Killaby & Kennedy, wholesale and retail lumbermen, have been established for the last six years, and ship largely to Toronto and Buffalo. Their saw mill is located at Burnt river.

Messrs. A. W. Parkin & Sons, have been established 17 years; have a shingle mill with an output of eight millions per year; cut from their own limits at Somerville; have a steam tug on the river, and furnish the power for the electric lighting of the town.

Messrs. Green & Ellis is one of the oldest and best known firms in this part of the country. They are manufacturers and wholesale dealers in lumber, their annual output being about five millions. They also operate at Fenelon Falls.

Messrs. Sadler, Dundas & Co., wholesale and retail lumber merchants, established 28 years. They also have a large saw mill, and cut from their own limits, and also do custom work.

Mr. John Dovey has a shingle mill, with an average output of six millions a year, and cuts from his own limits on Burnt and Gull rivers. The boiler in his mill burst recently, when Mr. Robert Poles, his engineer, was instantly killed. The mill is now in full working order again.

Mr. D. B. MacNab has a portable saw mill for custom trade and has been established 15 years. He is doing a good trade.

Messrs. Ingle & Ryley have a sash, door and blind factory, established 20 years. Their trade is principally local. There is also a small saw mill, run by Mr. Rodd.

SMITHS FALLS.

This is a smart little town, of some 4000 inhabitants, and is located on the Rideau river. It has 7 churches, 4 public schools and some good stores. It is in a good agricultural district, and has a very large agricultural implement manufactory in its centre, owned by Messrs. Frost & Wood, who employ 300 hands. The lumbering interest is represented by a small saw mill for custom work owned by Mr. Woods; Messrs. Beckett Bros.' door, sash and blind factory, (who are also contractors and lumbermen and have been established 8 years), and Mr. George Steele's, Jason Island planing mill and door, sash, and blind factory, which has been established 3 years.

NEWMARKET.

The only firm in this town in which we are interested is that of The William Cane & Sons Manufacturing Company, who have been established 25 years as lumbermen, and for past 15 years have operated a sash, door and blind factory, saw mill, and their now widely known woodenware manufactures to their previous industries. This is a very extensive concern employing some 150 hands, where, with the very latest and most improved machinery, they turn out every class of mouldings, etc. for complete housebuilding, as well as tubs, pails, washboards and clothes pegs, and are the only firm in Canada who make a speciality of impervious packages.

CARLETON PLACE

Is a rising incorporated village on the banks of the Mississippi river, which affords water power for its woollen, planing and other mills, and has a population of nearly 4,000.

The Canada Lumber Company, Ltd., is located here,

with Mr. A. H. Edwards as managing director. They have been established 25 years, and do a very extensive business. Their own limits extend over an area of some 800 square miles, and during the past year they cut about 40 millions, all of which, with the exception of that required locally, was shipped per C. P. R. to the United States.

Mr. William Caldwell's Mississippi steam saw mills, are also located here. He is also a wholesale and retail lumber merchant, has been established 20 years, and handled 11 millions during the past season.

Messrs. Moffat & Co., who have been established 18 years, have a sash, door and blind factory, where they manufacture all kinds of timber for building purposes. They also have a shingle mill in connection.

Mr. A. Nichols has a planing mill and sash, door and blind factory, and does local custom work.

Among the other industries of the town are Messrs. John Gilles Bros.' cotton mills, the iron works of the C. P. R., and the Canada Central machinery mills.

UXBRIDGE.

This is a smart, solid little town, with a population of about 2,500, and is situated on Beaver Creek. At one time large quantities of lumber was shipped from Uxbridge, but the lumber of the district having been consumed other industries have succeeded for the benefit of the town, such as flour and woollen mills, tannery, organ and furniture factories, etc. At present the lumbering industry is represented by Mr. R. P. Harman, who has a sash and door factory and turning mill for custom trade; by Messrs. Vickers Bros.' sash, door and blind factory; and by Mr. J. G. Goulds' small saw mill for custom work.

GRAVENHURST.

This was one of the best centres for lumbering in this part of the Dominion; boasted 8 saw and 6 shingle mills, and an immense trade; but the disastrous fire some three years ago devastated the whole town and made it a heap of ruins. But, like Chicago, after the great conflagration of 1870, Gravenhurst is budding forth in greater glory than before, and huge blocks of splendid buildings are arising on every side, and she is nearly "herself again."

As the lumbering interests of Gravenhurst have been previously written up in THE LUMBERMAN I will content myself with but a passing notice.

Messrs. Mickle, Dymont & Son have two saw mills here and one at Windermere. They, like many others, make grave complaints against the G.T.R. for insufficiency of rolling stock in shape of freight cars. They say Toronto is blocked regularly every 14 days during shipping season, and their business is greatly and injuriously effected in consequence. They alone require some 15 cars a day in season and only get an average of two. So they closed their mills much earlier this season, as their stocks are so very heavy and cars could not be had. The firm sent a deputation to Toronto to wait upon G. T. R. authorities, and were told "we are building 1,000 new cars," but what are 1,000 among so many?

Messrs. McBurney & Laycock have a steam saw mill located here, established 13 years, and cut about 5 million feet a year, getting logs from their own limits in Muskoka district.

Mr. John McNeie, has been established 10 years here; manufactures 7½ million shingles and 1 million lumber a year and is doing a successful trade.

Messrs. Thompson & Baker's saw mills are located here. Have been established 12 years; and cut from their own limits and custom work.

There are also a shingle mill owned by Mr. Isaac Cockburn; a planing mill run by Mr. Thomas Gale; and Mr. A. P. Cockburn is also interested in the lumbering business, and the Navigation Company's office here.

Mr. T. B. Tait, who used to operate here has now a large shingle mill at Burk's Falls.

BRACEBRIDGE.

A charming village on the Muskoka river, the North Falls of which (60 feet high) give immense water power for the woollen, saw and planing mills located here. It is also a favorite summer resort of the tourist and sportsman, fish and game being plentiful and close at hand.

Messrs. Leishman & Sons have been established here as lumber, shingle and lath manufacturers for some 10 years and previously in Ottawa. Their output averages three millions lumber and four million shingles each year. They cut their logs from their own limits in the district.

Mr. J. D. Shiers' lumber, lath and shingle mill has been operated here for past six years. Output about four millions a year. It is shut down for the season, and he has 70 men in the camps on his own limits for the season's logging.

Mr. S. Brown has been running a shingle mill here for 6 years past with an output of 5 millions a season, getting his logs from his own limits in Muskoka district.

Mr. James Dollar does a very extensive business here as a lumber and shingle merchant, and possesses a wide knowledge of the operations in lumber in the Muskoka district.

Mr. Thos. Perry also has a small lumber and shingle mill here, but I had not the pleasure of seeing him during my ramble in Muskoka.

FALKENBURG.

A small village, 5 miles from Bracebridge. There is only one small saw and shingle mill here, owned by Mr. M. Moore, who is also postmaster, and has been established about 12 years.

WINDERMERE DISTRICT.

Messrs. Thos. Clarke & Sons have a saw, shingle and planing mill at Windermere, Lake Rosseau, with an output of two million of lumber and about a half million shingles, and are a very old established firm.

The old saw mill at Dee Bank has been condemned and a new one is in course of erection, and will be run next season by Messrs. Thomas Clark & Sons, of Windermere.

Mr. Muchinbachers has a water power saw, planing and lath mill, and a steam power shingle mill at Rosseau Falls, and does a good trade.

Mr. John Hutton runs a steam saw mill on Muskoka Lake.

HUNTSVILLE.

A flourishing village on the Muskoka river, which supplies water-power for the industries on its banks.

Messrs. Hobson & Wilson now run the water-power lumber and shingle mill previously operated by Scarlett & Fetterly.

Messrs. Heath, Tait & Turnbull have an extensive steam saw, lath and shingle mill here; having 3 shingle machines, with an annual output of 15 million shingles, 3 million feet of lumber and 2 million lath. They take all their logs from limits of 70 square miles in Muskoka district, and ship to Toronto, West, and Great Britain. They employ 150 men.

Mr. John Whiteside, has been established here as a wholesale and retail lumberman for past 16 years, and has a steam lumber and shingle mill, cuts his logs from his limits near home and does a custom trade.

Messrs. M. Brennen & Sons, of Hamilton, have a steam lumber, shingle and lath mill located here. Average output per year two and a half millions lumber, two million shingles and one and a half million lath.

The Whaley Lumber Company have purchased the old mill here lately run by Mr. John McConnachie; and are about rebuilding a new mill on the site of the old one, on a more extensive scale to be run by steam power. This firm are taking out now a large quantity of logs ready for working the new mill in the spring.

Messrs. John Milne & Son have a steam sash, door and blind factory here. They also manufacture furniture and broom handles. Messrs. Tutton & Sons, Engineers, of Orillia, have just completed the order for machinery for the broom handle factory and Messrs. Milne & Sons have an order for 200,000 handles to commence with. May they go on and prosper.

BURK'S FALLS.

A snug little village in Parry Sound district, only settled in 1879, but is growing apace, and has a good future.

Mr. T. B. Tate, late of Gravenhurst has re-modeled an old mill here and converted it into a smart steam shingle mill, with an average output of 4 millions, and

as an old subscriber to your journal I wish him every success.

Messrs. Knight Bros. have a planing mill and broom handle factory and a sash and door factory here. They also prepare large quantities of spruce for pulp and ship it to the U. S. They can turn out 2,500 handles per diem.

Messrs. Gall & Anderson own a water-power lumber and shingle mill here, where they turn out three millions lumber and one million shingles each season.

Mr. John Hobert has a steam lumber and shingle mill here also.

Mr. R. H. Menzies has been running for past 2 years a lumber and shingle mill in same place.

PENETANGUISHENE.

This old town of "rolling silver sands," as its long name implies, was a military station so far back as 1812. Its military glories have departed, and it has now settled down as a thriving lumbering district, and also ships large quantities of fish and furs.

The C. Beck Mfg Co. have two steam saw mills, and a shingle and planing mill located here. They have been established 15 years: the average output being about 15 millions of lumber a year, cut from limits in the Spanish, French and Shawanaga rivers districts. They ship to Toronto and West as well as to Buffalo and other parts of the U. S.

Messrs. Geo. Copeland & Sons, have a small water-power saw mill here, established 40 years. They average about a half million only per year, cut from their limits for local trade only, and have just put in a new circular saw. They also own two large grist mills with a 250 barrel a day capacity, which furnishes the flour for the "staff of life" for the surrounding country.

Messrs. McGibbon & Son, have a steam saw, lath and lumber mill here; established 37 years; capacity, three millions lumber and one million lath. They cut from limits in vicinity and ship to Toronto, Sarnia and Oswego. They have a yard and planing mill at Sarnia. Mr. C. McGibbon, Jr., is Warden for the county of Simcoe.

Across the bay are located the two steam saw mills of Mr. D. Davidson, wholesale and retail lumber and shingle merchant. He cuts about three millions a year; ships principally hardwoods to the U. S. He says hardwoods are firm in price, and pine here, as in many other parts of the Dominion, is becoming very scarce. Whilst crossing the bay to visit Mr. Davidson, the writer of these rambles had such a severe shock to his system through a slip on the ice that for some days thereafter he was expected to "Hop the Twig" and ramble in another world where, lumber it is hoped, will be unknown as well as ice.

BARRIE.

This flourishing town is on Kempenfeldt Bay, Lake Simcoe, and lumbering was at one time a far greater industry than at present. Others have taken its place. Still the headquarters of Messrs. Mickle & Dymont, who operate in many places, are located here, and they have a large steam saw mill close by on the lake shore and do a very extensive shipping trade.

Messrs. Vansickle Bros. have also a steam lumber and lath mill at the head of Kempenfeldt Bay, where their average output is three and a half million a year, which they cut from their limits in the district.

Messrs. Finlay Bros. also own and run a small water-power saw mill at Midhurst, near here, with an estimated output of one million a year.

The Barrie sash and door factory and planing mills, owned and operated for past 25 years by Mr. George Ball, is doing a very extensive business. It is said it was the first planing mill established in the county.

Mr. A. Rankin has for the last 20 years had a small planing mill and sash and door factory in this town, and is also a builder and contractor. His business is purely local.

ORILLIA.

Any stranger rambling in this town cannot fail to be struck with the magnificence of its situation on Lake Couchiching, and the admirable manner in which its streets are laid out, and will vote it at once a haven for the tourist or summer idler; but rambling on lumber interests, (except as the residence of several lumber magnates, whose works are elsewhere) it did

not strike me as being a lumbering town.

Mr. P. Madden has a sash, door and moulding factory here, established about 12 years; Mr. J. R. Eaton, Mr. W. H. Hammond, and Mr. G. Robins, have each smaller mills here, but they were away during my visit and I could not get any information from them.

Last, though not least, Messrs. Tutton & Sons, have the "Old Orillia Foundry" where they manufacture every description of machinery used for grist, shingle and saw mills, and are well spoken of by our lumbermen friends.

Orillia possesses many fine public buildings, private residences and good hotels. Among the latter from personal experience I can highly recommend all visitors to try that owned and presided over by Ned Moore—the Grand Central. They will find mine host a good sportsman and an all round good fellow.

LONGFORD MILLS.

This is a small but pretty village, situated on Lake St. John, and has a station on the Midland branch of the G. T. R. and is about seven miles north of Orillia.

What the Messrs. Rathbun are to Deseronto, the Longford Lumber Co. is to Longford, but on a smaller scale of course. This company (whose president and general manager is Mr. William Thomson) has been established here some 20 years as lumber, lath and shingle manufacturers. They have two steam saw mills with an average annual output of 18 million feet of lumber, and a shingle mill with 10 million shingles capacity. They have also a large woodenware manufactory in Orillia, whose productions are well known throughout the Dominion. Their lumber, cut from their limits of 150 square miles leased from the government, as well as from 50,000 acres of deeded land in the township of Longford, is shipped principally to Boston, Ogdensburg and different points in the United States. Mr. Thomson, Sen'r, the founder of this now great firm, died in June, 1881, and the surviving members of his family have erected a neat church, capable of seating 175 persons, close to the mills, a sacred memorial of his goodness. There are also about 40 dwelling houses for the lodgment, and a general store for the convenience of supplies, for the employees of this firm. There are also public school buildings and a strong brass band in connection with this model firm and village. Mr. Hall the courteous manager of the firm, informed me at time of my visit that they had 12½ millions of lumber on hand, 7 millions sold, 7 million logs at mills, and they were taking out 15 million more logs this season.

The Rama Timber Transport Co., Ltd., of which company Mr. William Thomson is president and general manager, own a canal to convey logs from Black river to Lake St. John, and also have a tramway for taking logs out of Lake St. John and putting them in Lake Couchiching. They employ 50 men for five months in each year and have facilities to sort and tow 50 million in the season.

RAMA.

Messrs. A. McPherson & Co. have a saw and shingle mill located here. They have been established 12 years, with an annual output of four millions lumber and five million shingles; they cut from their own limits at Oakly and also buy from settlers and ship to Toronto, West and the United States.

R. O. D.

CASUALTIES.

Joseph Edmond, employed in Eddy's mill, Hull, had three of his fingers smashed recently.

Augustin Leclere was killed at Chicoutimi recently while assisting in felling a tree.

Jno. McLean, a shantyman from Ottawa, had a leg broken while logging on the Kippewa.

Joe Lindsay had his foot badly cut by a circular saw in P. Wartman's saw mill at Yarker.

A young man named Campbell had a hand taken off by a planer in Gilmour's mill, Trenton.

Peter McGrath, while working in Shook's mill, at Corbetton, had his hand badly lacerated by a saw.

Geo. Burgett had one of his legs crushed underneath a log while working at Edgar's mills, Colchester South.

The Canada Lumber Company had two tall smoke stacks blown down during the recent gale at Carleton Place.

A lumberman of St. Henri de Levi had both of his legs broken by a falling tree while at work at Black Lake, Que.

Mr. Greensides Sr., of Mitchell, Ont., while working in the mill yard at Monckton, had one of his legs broken by a log rolling on him.

Mr. Charles McFarlane had his face badly cut by a deal end that was hurled from a circular saw at Mr. Snowball's mill, Chatham, N. B.

Mr. Steven Brooks, of Severn Bridge, who works in Mr. Rainey's mill, had a thumb and finger nearly severed from one of his hands a few days ago.

One of the men working in McBarren's camp on the White fish, Manitowaning Island, Ont., was caught by a falling tree and had both of his legs broken.

A young man named James Scott, who was working at Smith's camp, in Algoma, was so badly injured by a log rolling over him that he died four days after.

A Gatineau Point man named Laroche, who was attending a saw in a small mill back in Templeton township, had the misfortune to have his hand almost severed from the arm.

Narcisse Dupont, of Ottawa, had both his feet and hands frozen while working in the woods on the Upper Ottawa. It is thought he will have to undergo the amputation of all the limbs.

David McLeod, of Ottawa, was attacked by a pack of wolves while working alone in the woods on the Calabogie. Timely assistance saved his life, as it was he was badly injured.

Thos Upton, who got severely crushed on left side of the abdomen and left leg in the lumber camps near Parry Sound, about a month ago, has had his left leg amputated, gangrene having set in.

Mr. Dean, of Barrie, Ont., running a shingle mill in McMurwhile in the act of cutting a block of wood, his foot slipped, rich, causing the axe to fall in such a manner as to sever his left hand at one blow.

John Montgomery, a youth of about sixteen years of age, who was at work in Messrs. Marois' mill, on Rondeau lake in the Gatineau, had his left arm almost severed close to the wrist by coming in contact with a circular saw.

At St. Ephrem de Tring, Beauce county, Que., Napoleon Hamel, 32 years of age, was struck on the leg so violently by the breaking of a saw that it was deemed necessary to amputate the limb. Before the operation could be performed the unfortunate man died.

A man named Lariviere, employed by Pierce & Co., on their Coulonge limits, above Booth P. O., Quebec, was working too near one of the log makers, whose axe glanced and struck Lariviere on the calf of the leg, cutting down to the heel. Lariviere bled to death.

EXCHANGE ECHOES.

Southern Lumberman.

Young fellow, do you want a good, permanent, and paying job? If so, you begin now to learn how to hammer, set, swage, file, and run a band saw better than the other fellows are doing it, and you are just as good as elected to the position. Behold, the band saw mill is here to stay, and the laborers who can run it are few. Be wise in time and master a trade that will insure profitable employment for many years to come.

FIRE RECORD.

The steam saw and shingle mills of Mr. D. C. McLean, on the line of the Kingston & Pembroke railway, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$4,500; no insurance.

A building belonging to D. W. Clark & Sons, Carleton, N. B. containing a saw and shingle mill and an electric light plant was burned Jan. 10th. Their loss is estimated at \$10,000 to \$12,000, with small insurance.

The "Dauntless" Shingle Machine.

The following letter, which speaks for itself, is a sample of the flattering testimonials received by Mr. F. J. Drake, of Belleville, manufacturer of special lines of saw and shingle machinery:—

MADOC, Sept. 25th, 1889.

Mr. F. J. Drake, Belleville, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Your "Dauntless" Shingle Machine, with improved Saw Edger and Shingle Packers, has proved a first-class mill in every respect. We run the 40 in. shingle saws 1,700 revolutions per minute, and the machine has so little vibration that we could write on it while running at that speed. As to capacity, we can make more shingles per day, and more from the same quantity of timber than we ever did or could with the best self-acting machines made in Canada. Our sawyer offers to put up a "month's wages" that he can saw 60 M shingles in one day (11 hours) on your machine.

Truly yours,
WM. & JAS. FEEHEY.

TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, Jan. 31st, 1890.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

Table listing various lumber products and their prices in Toronto, Ontario, including items like '1 1/2 and thicker clear picks', '1 1/2 and thicker pickings', and '1 1/2 and thicker mill run'.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table listing yard quotations for various lumber products, including 'Mill cull boards & scantling', 'Shipping cull boards', and 'Scantling & joist'.

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31st, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices in Montreal, Quebec, including 'Pine, 1st quality', 'Spruce', 'Hemlock', and 'Oak'.

Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Jan. 31st, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices in Hamilton, Ontario, including 'Mill cull boards and scantlings', 'Shipping cull boards', and 'Scantling and joist'.

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31st, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices in Ottawa, Ontario, including 'Pine, 1st qual.', 'Spruce', 'Hemlock', and 'Oak'.

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, Jan. 31st, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices in St. John, New Brunswick, including 'Deals, Boards, Scantling, etc.', 'Spruce deals', and 'Shingles'.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Jan. 31st, 1890.

Western Pine—by car load.

Table listing Western Pine prices by car load, including 'Uppers, 1 in.', '1 1/2 & 2 in.', and 'Selects, 1 in.'.

Eastern Pine—Cargo or Car Load.

Table listing Eastern Pine prices for cargo or car load, including 'Nos. 1, 2 & 3', 'Ship's bds & coarse', and 'Refuse'.

Spruce—by Cargo.

Table listing Spruce prices by cargo, including 'Scantling and plank', 'Yard orders, ordin.', and 'Yard orders, extra'.

Lath.

Table listing Lath prices, including 'Spruce by cargo'.

Shingles.

Table listing Shingles prices, including 'Spruce, 18 in. extra' and 'Pine, No. 1'.

Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, Jan. 31st, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices in Oswego, New York, including 'Three uppers, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 & 2 in.' and 'Pickings, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 & 2 in.'.

Siding.

Table listing Siding prices, including '1 in siding, cutting up' and '1 in dressing'.

12 & 16 ft. mill run.

Table listing prices for 12 and 16 foot mill run lumber, including '12 & 16 ft. mill run' and '12 & 16 ft. No. 1 & 2 barn boards'.

12 & 16 ft. dressing and better.

Table listing prices for 12 and 16 foot dressing and better lumber, including '12 & 16 ft. No. 1 culls' and '12 & 16 ft. No. 2 culls'.

12 & 16 ft. No. 1 culls.

Table listing prices for 12 and 16 foot No. 1 culls, including '12 & 16 ft. No. 1 culls' and '12 & 16 ft. No. 2 culls'.

12 & 16 ft. No. 2 culls.

Table listing prices for 12 and 16 foot No. 2 culls, including '12 & 16 ft. No. 2 culls' and '12 & 16 ft. No. 3 culls'.

12 & 16 ft. mill run, mill culls out.

Table listing prices for 12 and 16 foot mill run with mill culls out, including '12 & 16 ft. mill run, mill culls out' and '12 & 16 ft. No. 1 culls'.

12 & 16 ft. No. 1 culls.

Table listing prices for 12 and 16 foot No. 1 culls, including '12 & 16 ft. No. 1 culls' and '12 & 16 ft. No. 2 culls'.

12 & 16 ft. No. 2 culls.

Table listing prices for 12 and 16 foot No. 2 culls, including '12 & 16 ft. No. 2 culls' and '12 & 16 ft. No. 3 culls'.

12 & 16 ft. No. 3 culls.

Table listing prices for 12 and 16 foot No. 3 culls, including '12 & 16 ft. No. 3 culls' and '12 & 16 ft. No. 4 culls'.

12 & 16 ft. No. 4 culls.

Table listing prices for 12 and 16 foot No. 4 culls, including '12 & 16 ft. No. 4 culls' and '12 & 16 ft. No. 5 culls'.

12 & 16 ft. No. 5 culls.

Table listing prices for 12 and 16 foot No. 5 culls, including '12 & 16 ft. No. 5 culls' and '12 & 16 ft. No. 6 culls'.

12 & 16 ft. No. 6 culls.

Table listing prices for 12 and 16 foot No. 6 culls, including '12 & 16 ft. No. 6 culls' and '12 & 16 ft. No. 7 culls'.

Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 31st, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices in Vancouver and New Westminster, including 'Car load and ship rates according to assortment' and 'Wharf Plank and Timber'.

Table listing lumber prices in Vancouver and New Westminster, including 'T. & G. Edge Grain and Dry' and 'No. 1, Dry'.

Table listing lumber prices in Vancouver and New Westminster, including 'Edge Grain, Dry' and 'T. & G. Edge Grain, Dry'.

Table listing lumber prices in Vancouver and New Westminster, including 'S. S. Planks for scows' and 'D. D. cedar, verandah cover'.

Table listing lumber prices in Vancouver and New Westminster, including 'Shingles' and 'Lath'.

Table listing lumber prices in Vancouver and New Westminster, including 'Pickets, rough' and 'Five per cent. off above prices'.

Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Jan. 31st, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices in Burlington, Vermont, including 'Canada Pine Siding' and 'Select & shelving'.

Table listing lumber prices in Burlington, Vermont, including 'Pickings & better' and 'Canada Pine Stock'.

Table listing lumber prices in Burlington, Vermont, including 'Selects (clear)' and '1st shelving'.

Table listing lumber prices in Burlington, Vermont, including '2d' and '3d'.

Table listing lumber prices in Burlington, Vermont, including 'Pickings' and 'Canada Pine Stock'.

Table listing lumber prices in Burlington, Vermont, including 'Selects (clear)' and '1st shelving'.

Table listing lumber prices in Burlington, Vermont, including '2d' and '3d'.

Table listing lumber prices in Burlington, Vermont, including 'Pickings & better' and 'Canada Pine Stock'.

Table listing lumber prices in Burlington, Vermont, including '1st quality, 12 to 16 ft.' and '2d'.

Table listing lumber prices in Burlington, Vermont, including '3d' and '4th (selected common)'.

Table listing lumber prices in Burlington, Vermont, including 'Canada (Quebec) Spruce' and 'Clear, 10 to 16 ft'.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

RUFFALO, Jan. 31st, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including 'Clear, 1 to 2 in. all widths' and 'Dressing, 1 to 2 in. all widths'.

Table listing lumber prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including 'Up'rs, 1 to 4 in' and 'St'cts & Pick's'.

Table listing lumber prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including 'Fine common, 1 to 2 in. and thicker' and 'No. 1 cuts, 1 to 2 in'.

Table listing lumber prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including 'Mold, strips, 1 to 2 in.' and 'XXX, 18-in. sawed'.

Table listing lumber prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including 'XX, 18-in. sawed clear butts' and 'XX, 18-in. sawed'.

Saginaw, Mich.

EAST SAGINAW, Jan. 31st, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices in Saginaw, Michigan, including 'Uppers' and 'Common'.

Table listing lumber prices in Saginaw, Michigan, including 'Shipping Culls' and 'Mill Culls'.

YARD QUOTATIONS CAR LOTS DRY.

Table listing yard quotations for car lots dry, including 'Siding' and 'Clear, 1 1/2 in.'.

Table listing yard quotations for car lots dry, including 'Select, 1 1/2 in.' and '3/4 in.'.

Table listing yard quotations for car lots dry, including 'Three uppers, 1 in.' and '1 1/2 & 1 1/2 in.'.

RUNNING CIRCULAR SAWS.

(By James P. Webster.)

Have seen men who, to judge by the intelligence they displayed, had better be running an ax in a wood yard. They would jam a saw through a board like a man running a beetle and wedge. If the saw choked up and stopped, they would pull the board back a foot or two, take breath themselves, then bring the lumber slap bang against the saw again, stopping it dead. Something has got to slip. The saw belt is the thing that usually does it. The belt can't run off, for it has a cob house of edgings nailed around it. Like a horse in a horse-power machine, the poor belt can kick as much as it chooses, but must run as long as it holds together.

Sometimes a well-regulated saw will bind. It will crowd into the work and cut a wider strip than can pass between the saw and fence. Now the average man tries to remedy matters by pulling the work back. The back of the saw cuts itself clear, but there is a spot the width of the saw that has not been touched, so the saw runs in there again and is just where it was before. The trouble is caused by the saw getting hot. It expands and dishes over. The saw always dishes toward the coolest side. The cool side is the sharpest, or may be has a trifle more set in it.

When a saw acts as above, lift the board square off the saw. If you have just started into a long board, bear down on your end, and let it swing upon the edge of the table, and raise clear of the saw. If nearly through the board, let it swing upon the back of the table, and raise your end of it. Be very careful to keep the board snug against the fence while lowering it back upon the saw. The cool air striking the saw takes out all the dish, the saw straightens up and cuts itself clear as the board is replaced, and will go along all right. There is always one thing to look out for when a saw cuts thus caper, and that is to see if the saw don't need filing or setting. Nine times out of ten this is the cause of the trouble.

In jointing boards upon a sliding carriage you will sometimes feel the board crawl sidewise as the saw cuts along. When this happens, just take the saw off and play dentist for a few minutes. When a saw smokes (and when a man does also) it is time to quit also. Saw the timber, don't burn it off. File a saw before it gets dull. Do n't follow the rule one old chap had, viz.: "When edgings would slide off the saw without catching, then file the saw." Any saw that can be filed with a three-cornered file, should need but three strokes of the file for each tooth—two for the face and one for the back. It does not take long to go round a saw at this rate, and it can be done every time if the saw is filed before it gets too dull.

Sometimes when taking a saw from the arbor, a blue spot is found upon one or both sides of it. Just look that saw over, and see if there is not a spot of gum or dirt close to the blue spot. Glue is had to get on a saw. Pitch is worse, and there is something in maple sap wood that is worse than either. A spot of gum upon a saw will cause it to heat, and the blue spot tells the story. Take a piece of sand-stone or soft Scotch "rag," wet the saw, and scour off all the dirt or gum. Blue spots do not hurt the temper of the saw, but they are apt to spring the saw, take a permanent set, and the only cure is hammering.

Hammering a saw is the sawyer's bugbear. Almost every one of them has tried to take a kink out of a saw by hammering and many failed in the attempt. The way they did was to lay the saw on the buzz-planer table, and rounding spot up, then take a five-pound hammer and attempt to beat down the bent spot. Just like putting a saucer upside down and trying to hammer it flat. A man might as well attempt to straighten a dent in a tall hat by placing it on the floor and pounding on the top of the crown with the heel.

Take a steel straight-edge long enough to reach across the saw. Hold the saw nearly plumb upon your finger (if a small saw) and locate the bend. It is generally a little round spot. Lay the saw, rounding place down, upon the anvil. If you can not afford to own an anvil to true your saws upon, you are too poor to own a saw, and you had better sell out. Have a little hammer not larger than your finger. The face should be round and convex, and not over an inch in

diameter. The pane of the hammer should never be used, except in severe cases. Strike one or two blows upon the bent place. Be sure that the saw lays true upon the anvil, or you may hammer until you are tired, for all the good it will do. After striking one or two light blows, test the saw again with the straight-edge. If it shows any improvement, strike a few more blows and test it again. If no change is seen, strike a couple of hard blows and make another test.

The principle of the thing is, that the convex side of the saw is larger than the other side, so it puffs out; the hammer blows upon the smaller side stretch the surface, and have a tendency to correct the error by swelling out this side, and of course shrinking the other. Sometimes hammering as above only makes the matter worse. In this case, mark the spot with chalk, or by some other means, and strike several blows in a line extending from center to circumference through the bent spot. Strike each side of the spot so as to stretch the whole saw to agree with the full place.

The simplest bend to remove is when an arc of the saw is sprung one side and the line of bend follows the chord of the arc. All that is needed to cure is a number of light blows all in a row upon the hollow side as above, and right in the line of the hollow or bend. The worst case to deal with is a twist, part of the saw bent one way, part of it another, and the rest of it both ways. In this case, go for all the low places upon one side first. Get them all out and the saw will dish. It is very easy to deal with a dishing saw—just hammer the rim. Take the worst saw you ever got hold of, and if you can hammer it so as to be dishing, then the battle is yours. A few good blows at the roots of the teeth, and that saw is good for something.

Once get it through your head where to strike a saw, and you can easily true up a bent one. If you have an old saw that you have always kept to look at, try your hand on that. Pick out a true place in it and strike there with your hammer, and see what the effect will be. Strike four or five blows in a line and measure the bend they cause. Now, try to straighten the saw back again, always bearing in mind that you can not drive down a bulging place. You must coax it down. Do it as Paddy coaxed the pig to go ahead, by hitting him on the nose. "If the mountain won't go to Mahomet, then Mahomet must go to the mountain." If a certain part of the saw is to big, then stretch the rest of the saw to correspond. It does n't take much hammering. Have often seen saws hammered too much. It would spring the saw the other way every time, and then it would have to be hammered elsewhere to get it back again.

Hammering, like filing, wants to be done "just before it is needed." A small kink needs but three or four taps of the hammer. Let it go, and another kink gets in, the saw springs out of shape, and you may have to get an expert to hammer it into shape again. Don't let a saw run a minute after it needs fixing. It is only a waste of time, power and elbow grease. It is ten times as much wear to the machinery, saw, and man. If we could only make the men who tolerate dull, untrue saws believe the above they might get rid of lots of hard work and poorly cut stock.

One day while passing through a shop, a circular saw was heard making a noise as if it were having an awful hard time. Every time the sawyer forced a board against the saw it would slow down and stop after going eight or ten inches. The countershaft kept right on, and did n't seem to care what the saw was doing. Upon going around the saw table where the belt could be seen, it was found to be sagging badly, it was too loose. The remark was made to the sawyer that "if he took up the saw belt, the saw would work better." The sawyer said, "I'll be—if I take up any belts around this mill unless I have an order to." That man can not be blamed, either. The foreman would fuss and fret around a man every time he found him doing a little repair work, and it shows that the foreman des n't know his business. The men get so they hate to mend anything. It is hard in any shop to make the men "take a stitch in time," but when the whining boss runs the shop, then every crack goes until it breaks clear off.

Patch up little breaks as fast as they are found, and

things will work better. If the corner of a belt cement joint starts up, don't let it go until the belt breaks, but warn the belt, work a little cement (one third fish, two thirds common glue,) hammer the parts together and drive in a few pegs. Five minutes will do the job, but it will take half an hour to mend the belt if it runs a week longer without fixing.

Some sawyers raise the table until the saw barely reaches through the work. They claim that the saw cuts better and easier. That is a mistake. It puts double the work on a saw. For example: Take an eight-inch saw and a pine board. When the board runs close to the collars, the saw cuts nearly square across, and the action of the teeth is to cut off the grain of the wood and then split out the pieces thus cut off. This agrees with the action of cutting tools in general. When the table is raised the tendency is to split before cutting. This, with the increase of the section upon which the saw acts, which is doubled, makes it much harder for the saw. The chip is smaller, but does not compensate for the extra section of cut.

Always run the saw as high as possible. If the pulley is small, or the machine is belted down, raise up the saw until the collars project almost through the table. Keep the saw sharp and true. Use more oil than cuss words, and leave tobacco and rum to cure snake bites and bee stings. Then your saw will cut a great deal of lumber, and do it easily.

Output of Logs and Timber.

The following quantities of saw logs, square and flat timber, and other wood goods were cut in the Ottawa agency of the province of Ontario during the season of 1889, yielding a revenue of \$234,192.71.

237,664	sq. ft. pine sawlogs	\$1	.....	\$237,664	77
209,278	ft. basswood sawlogs	75c	.....	156	90
277,920	ft. ash sawlogs	50c	.....	138	97
14,763	ft. mixed sawlogs	50c	.....	7	38
284,419	ft. spruce sawlogs	50c	.....	142	19
618,412	ft. hemlock	50c	.....	309	20
21,656	ft. tamarac	50c	.....	10	52
158	ft. butternut	50c	.....	80	50
20,340	c. ft. pine square timber	2c	.....	606	80
8,320	hemlock sqr.	1c	.....	83	26
234	pine dimen'n	2c	.....	10	68
10,532,211	ft. pine booms	81	.....	10,503	21
149,349	ft. tamarac sawlogs	50c	.....	74	66
146,712	ft. spruce square	50c	.....	74	84
28,800	ft. mixed	50c	.....	14	40
45,238	ft. hemlock	50c	.....	22	62
5,122	ft. ash and hemlock sqr.	50c	.....	2	56
2,468	ft. ash square	50c	.....	1	23
123,616	railway ties at 2c	.....	.....	2,472	32
2,350	tel. poles at 50c, 15c per ad val	.....	.....	178	19
869 1/2	cords posts at 30c per cord	.....	.....	260	80
32,876	ft. cedar 3c, 15c per ad val	.....	.....	147	55
450	travesses at 3c each	.....	.....	13	80
583	cords soft wood at 12 1/2c	.....	.....	72	88
740	cords hemlock at 20c	.....	.....	148	00
45 1/2	cords shingles at 30c	.....	.....	144	37
6	spans 2,200 feet at 50c per M	.....	.....	300	00
	trespass charges	.....	.....	931	64
				\$234,192	71

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT'S SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS.

The sale of Government timber lands which took place in the city of Quebec on January 9, was exceedingly successful. The prices realized were the best on record, and the total sale amounted to about \$200,000. The Ottawa Valley limits as advertised were the first offered for sale, the first four lots being withdrawn, because there were no offers covering the upset price. In the Upper Ottawa district Mr. P. Fitzgerald, of Chapeau, bought nearly 300 miles of pine at prices ranging from \$76 to \$565 per mile. Mr. Walter Ross purchased 100 miles at from \$126 to \$155 per mile. Mr. E. Lauzon, of Ottawa, bought 128 miles at prices ranging from \$210 to \$290 per mile. Twenty three miles were sold to J. B. Laflamme for \$500, and 25 for \$470; 26 miles to Hon. James McShane for \$255 and 11 miles at \$510. Seven miles were sold to Mr. A. F. Leggo, of Ottawa for \$605, the upset price being \$125. This lot seemed to be gilt edged, as there was a great competition among several well known lumbermen. The land contains 250 trees per acre. It is said that the lot changed hands after the sale with a further advance, Mr. Bryson, of Pontiac, being the buyer. In the Lake St. John district Mr. H. J. Beemer bought 72 miles at \$17, 10 at \$1 and 10 at \$9. A number of limits, principally spruce and hardwoods, were sold in other parts of the province, but realized much lower figures than those given above. Messrs. Price Bros & Co., O. Jalbert, and Guay & Co., were among the purchasers.

THE QUEBEC LUMBER TRADE DURING THE YEAR.

The lumber and timber trade during the past season, says the *Quebec Chronicle*, we believe, while fairly successful in some lines, has been very disappointing in others. During the contracting season last winter our shipping merchants found less difficulty in making contracts on the other side, stocks there had materially lessened and buyers were in a better mood for doing business, there was also a marked improvement in the ship building and other trades, which had its natural effect on wood goods, and sales were large as to quantity and fair as to price. As a consequence there was more activity than usual in the Quebec market during the summer, and first-class Ottawa rafts of White Pine changed hands at unprecedented figures, such as 40½ cts. for a raft of 70,000 ft. square 62 ft. average, and 21,000 ft. Waney, 22 ins. average, which we reported in July, and subsequent transactions at similar rates. Shipping merchants considered these figures too high, but new timber arrived slowly, and as there was not a great deal in the market for sale manufacturers were able to hold up the price. We reported amongst other transactions, two rafts in August, square about 49 feet with some Waney 19 inch at 35 cents, Red Pine at 22 cents; one common raft of small White Pine at 23 cts. and Red at 17 cents; choice Michigan Waney 19 to 20 inch at 45 cents. Later, a good raft of about 200,000 feet, the square averaging 54 feet, and the 80,000 feet of Waney about 20½ inch at 41 cents all round.

In Hardwoods there was also a steady demand, and prices were well maintained, such as, Oak 50 cents for 60 to 65 feet average; Elm 32 cents for 50 to 55 feet average; Birch 22 cents to 23 cents for 16 inch average, 32 cents for 18 inch average; Ash 30 to 32 cents for 14 in. and up 16 inch average. Elm came down in larger quantities, and of Ash there was a fair supply, which reduced the price in the latter part of the season. Oak maintained its price throughout the season. The spruce deal market was also firm, and remains so, although the reports from Great Britain are less encouraging, and in Liverpool an appreciable fall has taken place which should we think check manufacturers this winter, and be a warning to all that values have become too high. Pine deals have been, we are told, the most disappointing feature of the trade; as nearly all the stocks were bought up last winter there has been no fall in price on this side, but it has been impossible for anyone to realize on the market at the prices they gave last year, and the shipments which were made in the Fall at the advanced rate of freight must all have lost more or less money. This, in the face of the enhanced cost of manufacturing Pine deals, and the increased demand from the States, makes it the more disappointing that the English markets have not supported the prices given here. To-day the stock in almost all the markets in England is reported too heavy, and the markets are dull. We strongly advise our manufacturing friends to curtail the supply next year. Without this is done we fear there will be a material drop in prices before the end of next season. This can now be obviated by mill-owners at once realizing the position and curtailing the supply.

Stocks wintering at this port will be much the same as last year, and are chiefly in the hands of the shippers. In White Pine, Waney and square about 3,000,000 feet will winter; in Elm about 250,000 feet; Oak about 600,000 feet, as against 850,000 last year; Red Pine 600,000; Birch only about 35,000 feet it having been chiefly shipped out. Scarcely any Hardwood remains in manufacturer's hands. If the winter should prove favorable for making timber the production is likely to be larger than last year. It is difficult to forecast the quantities, but probably White Pine might reach to eight million feet. Elm is getting more difficult to procure each year, as the principal portion has to be brought from Michigan, which makes it much more expensive—the production will not likely be over 300,000 feet. Birch is not likely to be produced in as large quantities as last year, as it is becoming more difficult to get each year, and the producers will probably expect higher prices. In Oak the production will probably be a little more than last season, say a million to a million and a quarter, but this depends very much

on the kind of winter they may have in the manufacturing districts, as most of this wood comes from Michigan and Ohio, where the climate is very much against the operations of making and hauling, and the cost now of getting wood from that district makes it unprofitable if from 47c to 50c cannot be got for 60 to 65 feet average.

We have heard of a very large sale of timber now being made, at prices fully up to or even higher than those paid for similar wood last year, but it must be remembered that the demand is only for special descriptions of timber, that is, wood suitable for deck planks, either prime or good fair average. There is a very small demand for other descriptions of square Pine, and the present value in Liverpool, Cardiff, and other markets for ordinary square Pine of 50 to 55 feet average would show a very severe loss on the values here. A large amount of Waney has been sold, chiefly from Michigan and the north shore of Lake Superior, all at high prices, and although this wood is being made in larger quantity than last year there is not much probability that any will be made that has not been previously contracted for. It will be in the interest of limit-holders not to glut the market by over-production, as, by manufacturing more than the trade needs they only hurt themselves without doing anybody else any good, but we would suppose that the sad experience of many past seasons would act as a deterrent in this respect.

MEETING OF TORONTO LUMBERMEN.

The Lumber Section of the Toronto Board of Trade held their annual meeting at the board of trade rooms, Toronto, January 20th. The secretary-treasurer, Mr. Edgar A. Wills, presented his financial statement, which showed that the finances were in a healthy condition. The Chairman, Mr. J. Donogh, read the annual report which was as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—In issuing the call for this meeting it has been deemed advisable to include in the invitation all firms, members of the board who are in any way connected with the lumber interest, whether manufacturers, wholesale or retail dealers.

Our meetings have by our constitution been limited strictly to members of the wholesale trade in Toronto, I think it has been felt that this was restricting the operations of the section to lines that are altogether too narrow for interests as large as those that are involved in the lumber trade.

There are so many matters of common interest, so many points at which trade lines converge, that it would seem as if it were to the mutual advantage of all engaged in the lumber business that all branches should be represented in a united organization. There can arise no question affecting the wholesale trade in which the manufacturers have not some interest; there can arise no question concerning the retail trade in which the wholesale dealers and the manufacturers have not an interest. I therefore express the hope that the meeting to-day will result in bringing into the lumber section of the board of trade all firms who are in any way engaged in the great lumber industry.

I think I may safely congratulate the members of the trade upon some of the results of united action during the past year. In the winter of 1888-9 the evil of the "excess freight" system became so intensified by the manner in which many local railway agents interpreted and executed their instructions, that endurance on the part of dealers and shippers became intolerable. A meeting of all persons interested in this question was called and held in the council chamber of the board of trade December 23, 1888. The greatest unanimity prevailed, a guarantee fund was subscribed, the Hon. Oliver Mowat was retained as counsel, and steps were taken to bring the railway companies to an issue on this matter. As the result of considerable correspondence, a meeting with General Manager Hickson was arranged, and on April 5, 1889, a deputation consisting of Messrs. Donogh, A. K. McIntosh, George Gall, A. A. Scott, James Tennant, of Toronto; Robert Thomson and H. T. Brennen, of Hamilton, and E. A. Wills, secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade, went to Montreal by appointment and had a personal interview with the officials of the Grand Trunk railway, when all grievances were fully discussed. The deputation urged strongly the adoption of a freight rate per 1,000 feet instead of the present rate of 100 pounds, but this they failed to obtain. What was gained, however, by the conference was the opportunity of discussing personally with the heads of the railway company the various matters which have been in dispute for many years. And there was obtained from the company the promise that weigh scales should be erected at all important shipping points; that the guessing of weights by agents would be stopped, and a reduction in freight rates was granted which, to some extent, compensated for the failure to obtain a change from the weighing system. All of these promises have not yet been carried out, and there is still need for the united action of the trade.

Another question with which the lumber section has had to deal was the scarcity of cars, which entailed great loss and inconvenience to the trade in the months of October and November. On representation to the council of the board of trade a strong and influential committee was appointed to deal with the matter, and as a result the Grand Trunk Railway Company was stirred up to the making of some efforts which

were partially successful in relieving the strain of the situation.

In both of these instances the value of the united action of the lumbermen, with the powerful backing of the board of trade behind them, shows that a lumber section can be and is an influential factor in promoting the interests of the whole trade.

A few words about the condition of trade during the past year. I think it may be stated as a fact that while the total volume of business done may not have been perceptibly diminished, yet the general results have not been as satisfactory as in former years. The local city trade has been done on a smaller margin and with larger risks as to bad debts than in other years. Speculative building in the outlying wards has been overdone, and as this class of trade absorbs a very large proportion of the lumber sold in Toronto, the profits of the dealers, both wholesale and retail, have been considerably affected by keen competition in selling and by the number of failures which have taken place among the small speculative builders. There is no doubt about the wisdom of rigidly inspecting the lines of credit granted to this class of builders. Trade in western Ontario has been fairly active, and, I think, has been generally conducted on a profitable basis, while there have been few failures of any account. There has been no increase of trade with the United States, and shipments will continue to be confined to the better grades as long as a specific duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet effectually prevents the handling of common lumber in that market. There are several topics that at this and future meetings might be taken up for consideration, and among these I would suggest the adoption of a uniform rule of inspection, the interchange of information upon the questions of credit and the regulation of freight delivery in Toronto.

An alteration in the constitution was effected whereby not only wholesale lumber merchants resident in Toronto and members of the board of trade are eligible as members of the section, but also merchants and manufacturers of lumber who are members of the board of trade have a right to become members of the lumber section. This makes some 40 additional members eligible for membership. The following were elected on the executive for the present year: Messrs. John Donogh, George Gall, A. K. McIntosh, A. A. Scott and A. R. Richards. The arbitration committee for the year will be: John Oliver, T. H. Willmott and J. Tennant, of J. Tennant & Co. The inspection committee, as newly elected, consists of: A. R. Riches, A. K. McIntosh and George Gall.

At a meeting of the executive of the lumber section Mr. A. K. McIntosh was appointed chairman, Mr. George Gall deputy chairman and Mr. Edgar A. Wills secretary-treasurer.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

A large shipper of American woods to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, gives the following information in the *Southern Lumberman* which will be found to be of interest.

The demand for walnut, oak and poplar in England is very large through the entire year, but the market is at all times well supplied and frequently overrun, and prices therefore so low that in comparison, and considering freights, etc., prices are higher in the United States than abroad. The writer himself bought clear sap boards of poplar, worth about eighteen dollars out West, in England for thirty dollars per thousand, including three months free storage.

Exporters are able to hold their prices, providing they are satisfied with a small profit, if they know where to place their stock before shipping, but every body should be cautioned against sending lumber to English and Continental ports at random. A great many agents make it a practice to induce manufacturers here to consign direct to them, leaving the manufacturers under the supposition that they are dealing with large concerns or wholesale consumers, but these shippers soon find out that they have been duped, and that the consignees are mere commission men. I know of cases in which, for instance, one of these agents ordered six car loads of lumber, and after receiving two car loads as a trial, was asked for a settlement, but refused to remit, and insisted upon receiving the whole amount of order. Finally the American firm, well knowing the difficulty of obtaining his rights in a foreign country, was glad to escape further losses by sacrificing the two car loads. Newspapers ought to bring such cases before the public, so as to prevent the manufacturers of this country from being robbed this way.

The oak lumber for export is mostly cut up into dimensions, while walnut and poplar generally goes into boards and plank. Poplar firsts and seconds, thick plank, can be bought in England almost any time for thirty-five dollars per thousand feet. Export expenses, besides freight, amount to at least five dollars per thousand feet for handling, dock charges storages, etc., and very often more than that.

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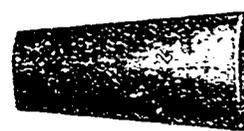
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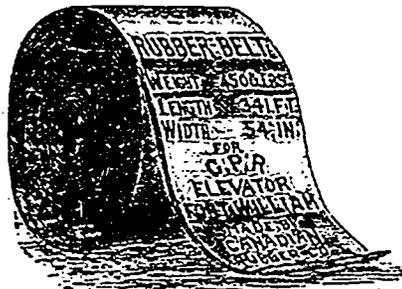
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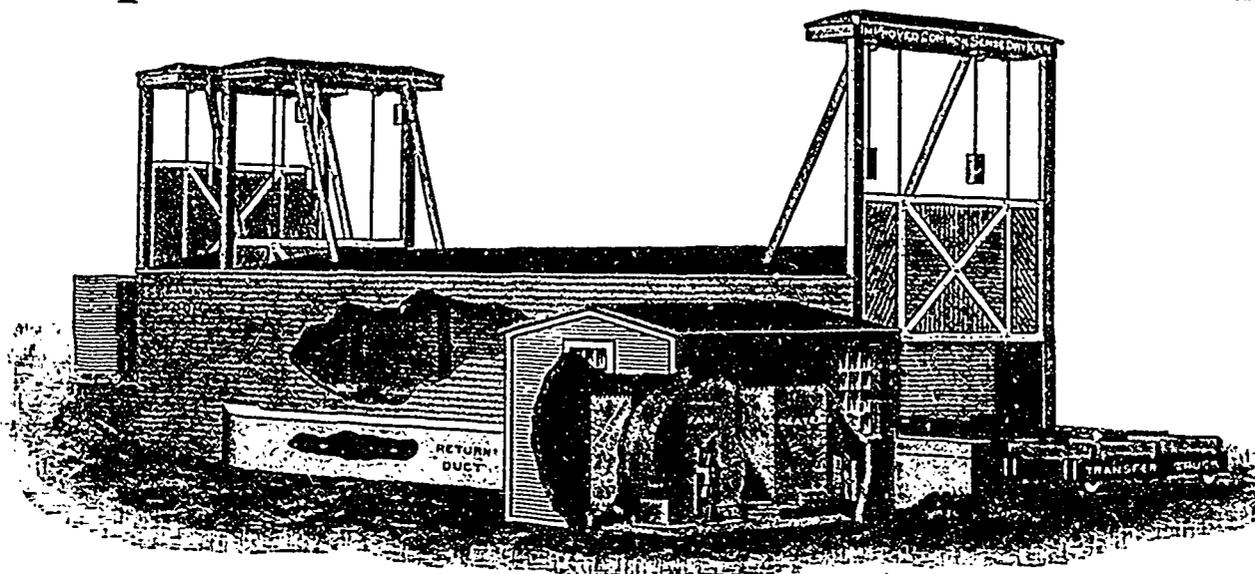
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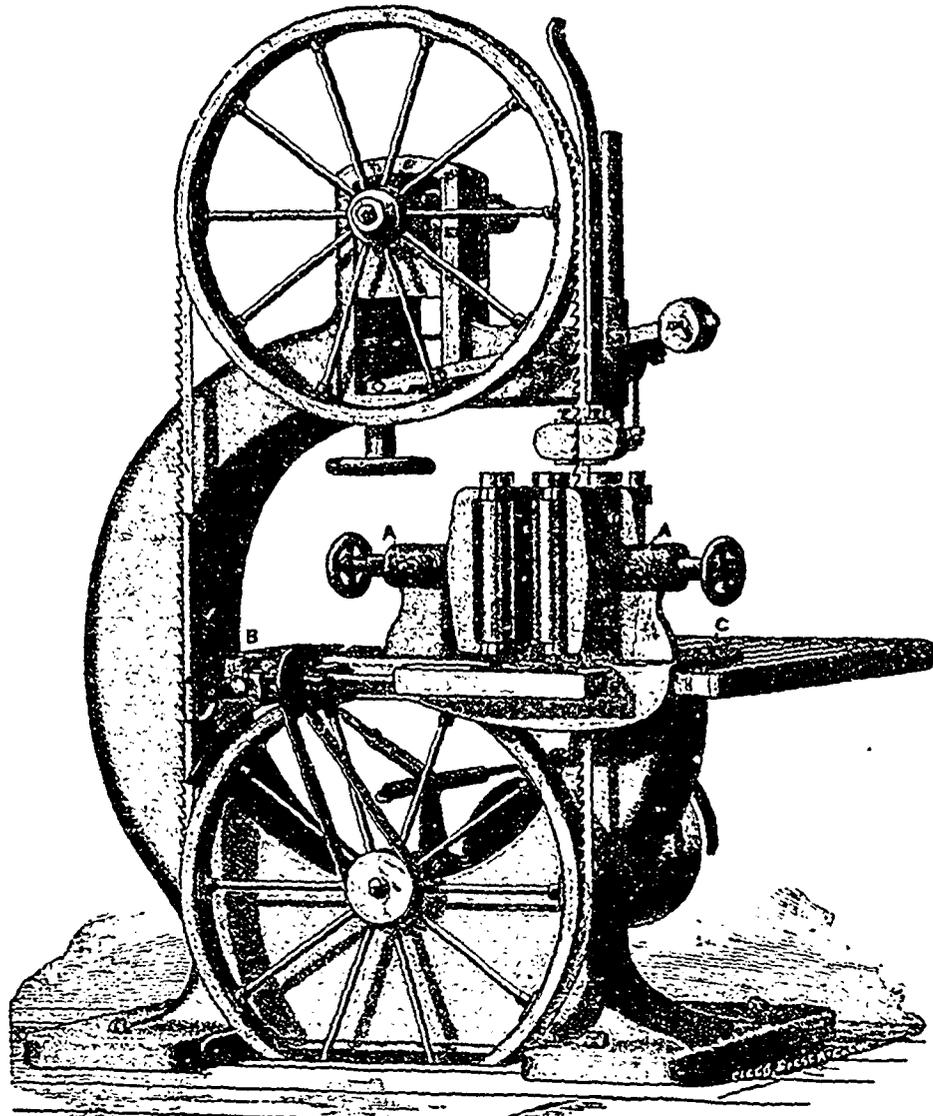
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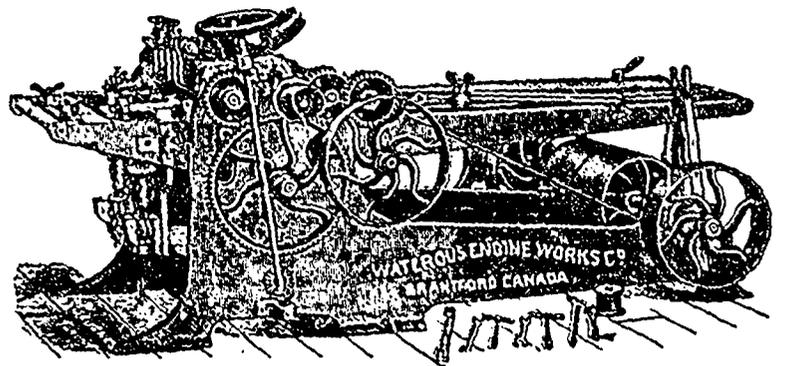


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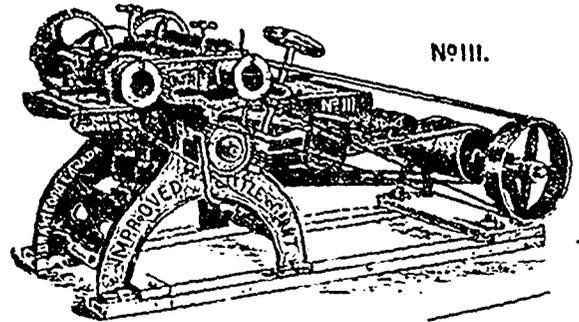


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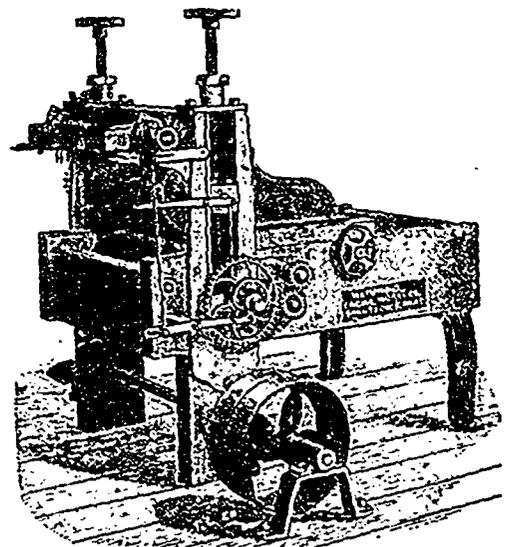
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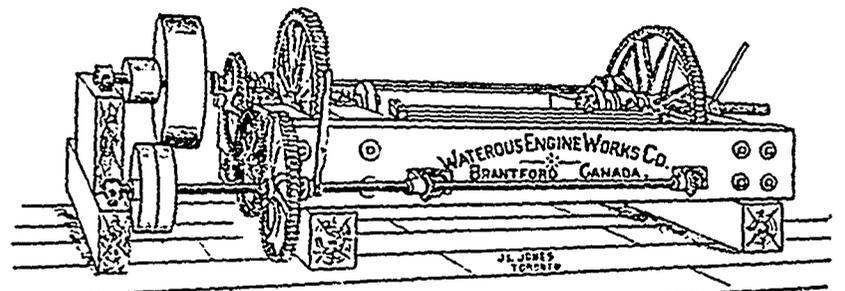
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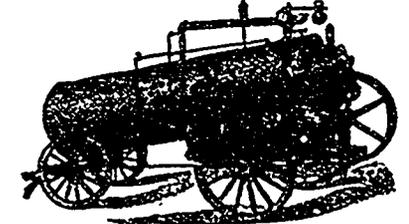
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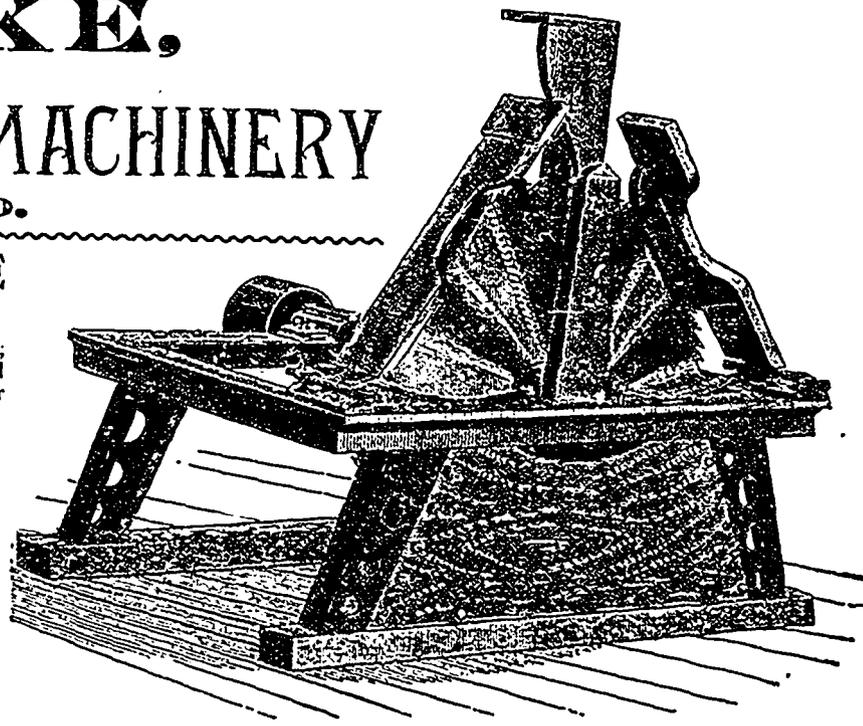
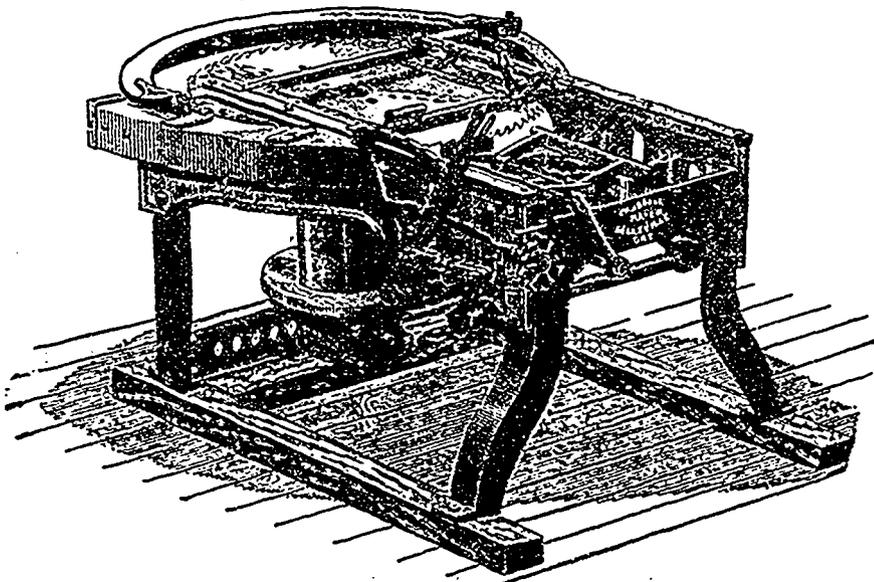
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