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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME VII. }
NUMBER 10. }

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., OCTOBER, 1887.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

ARTHUR G. MORTIMER.

OFFICE: OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy one Year, in Advance, - - - - - \$1.00
One Copy six months, in Advance, - - - - - 00

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

A RUMOR has been current in the Quebec press of the discovery of frauds in regard to cutting timber in that Province, and there is talk of an investigation. So far there is nothing to show whether there is any foundation for these reports or whether they are mere election *canards* or even empty gossip.

In the September number of the *Century Magazine* there is an article discussing the question, "Shall we plant Native or Foreign Trees?" The author, who seems to have studied the subject thoroughly, adduces a number of facts and authoritative opinions in support of his contention, that however foreign trees may thrive at first, they fail after a time, either dying or becoming enfeebled and stunted, while native trees from our American forests continue to do well and to flourish.

THE agitation in favor of commercial union with the United States is still proceeding in Canada, and it is a matter in which Canadian lumbermen are naturally much interested. More light will be thrown upon the probable fate of the movement at the next session of the United States Congress, both by their direct action in regard to the matter, and indirectly by the attitude they assume as to the fishery negotiations with which the tariff question and reciprocity may be connected.

ACCORDING to the *Northwestern Lumberman* the pine owners of the northwestern States are somewhat divided in their views as to the effect of the removal of the duties on Canadian lumber through the adoption of commercial union, the general view seeming to be that they will not be injured, prices not being reduced by the influx. The hostility of the eastern Michigan pine-owners has been mitigated by many of them having invested heavily in Georgian Bay pine. Of course if this view is correct the Canadian lumberman would obtain the benefit of the remission of the duty.

THE actual enforcement of the increase of timber land ground rents from \$2 to \$5 a square mile in the Province of Quebec was postponed from September 1st to October 1st some hope being held out that the change would be reconsidered. As yet no indication has been given official of the decision in this matter. Some lumbermen have paid their rent at the higher figure subject to a return of the excess if the old rent is to be maintained. Others have not yet paid but are awaiting developments. The public feeling as to the impolicy and unfairness of the increase has been strengthened by the hesitation of the Quebec administration.

THE *Toronto Globe*, after detailing the destruction caused by bush fires, which it says swallow up far more timber than all our lumbermen put together, besides causing enormous loss to farmers, continues:—

"In most cases fire is the result of carelessness of the settlers themselves, who, regardless of the condition of things, and of the laws governing the setting of fires for clearing land, start fires with a simple regard for their own interests. If each municipality were granted the power to regulate and even prevent the setting out of fire in times of great heat and drought, there is little doubt the annual destruction of property would be lessened. To say nothing of the loss to the settlers of the country, the destruction of the domain, year after year, demands the attention of the Legislature at as early a date as possible."

The suggestion is an excellent one, we think. It should not be passed unnoticed.

FROM our English exchanges we learn that the shipments to that country from Canada, for the seven months recorded this year, exceed those of the same period of last year by over 4,000 standards, and 1885 by close upon 29,000 standards. It is true that the year last mentioned was an exceptional one, but with trade so depressed the large and continuous increase

within the past two years must prove serious to prices in that country. The gossip about white pine being at such a premium is certainly not borne out by the repeated heavy shipments to Great Britain, there being nearly always more of the wood in stock than the market can digest. It is known that in London pine stocks are heavy, yet the shipments were not regulated in any way by the state of the market, the usual spring and summer fleet from Quebec and the lower ports, having gone forward as if the consuming powers of the British trade were inexhaustible.

THE prediction is being realized that Pacific coast lumber would find a market in Eastern cities. It is stated that the Puget sound mills are getting large orders both for lumber and shingles from cities as far east as Council Bluffs. British Columbia is similarly situated, and such shipments of lumber as have been made east got a ready sale. The prairies of the Northwest should furnish a large market for lumber, and as they become better settled no doubt they will. Much depends upon rates. The erection of mills in the eastern part of the province may be in a position to supply the demand to better advantage than those located near the coast. Still, if they can supply the rough lumber cheaper, the manufactured articles, such as sash, doors, blinds, etc., ought to be supplied from New Westminster, Vancouver and other contiguous points.

ALTHOUGH spruce is growing in favor in this country, the *Lumber Trades Journal* of London, while admitting that in comparison with its intrinsic value spruce is sold lower than any of the American woods, does not believe there is any probability of its selling for more in the European markets. This is in consequence of a wood of a similar character which is supplied from the forests of Russia and the north of Europe generally. Spruce deals have always been supplied so cheaply to builders, says the *Lumber Trades Journal*, that the real value of the wood has been underestimated, or, perhaps, overlooked, and it has merits that do not appertain to other descriptions of whitewood. It has great strength, and is, nevertheless, easily worked, and for the construction of ordinary dwelling houses, roofs, and light work it is especially adapted. The principal growth of spruce is in Lower Canada, including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There is little spruce west of Quebec and of the Ottawa River in Canada.

THE American Forestry Congress held its sixth annual session last month at Springfield, Illinois. A number of papers were read on different subjects connected with the preservation and reproduction of forests. A memorial was prepared to the United States Congress in favor of a bill providing among other things for the appointment of a forestry Commissioner with a salary of \$5000, to have the care, management and control of the public forest lands, and four assistant commissioners with salaries of \$3000. Mr. Fernow, the corresponding secretary of the Forestry Congress, who is also chief of the forestry division of the United States department of agriculture, urged arguments based on statistics to show that the cost of an organization would be amply repaid by the prevention of fires alone. He would have the government make accurate surveys of wooded lands and withdraw them from settlement, and then employ a trained staff to protect the forests. The Hon. Mr. Joly, of Quebec, was elected one of the vice-presidents.

THE Gilmour-Paradis *embroglio* in its various manifestations is still unsettled, though some progress has been made in various directions. A decision has been given in favor of Father Paradis and the settlers, but Messrs. Gilmour intend to carry the case to the Privy Council, where it is reported that Mr. Mercier will intervene against them on the part of the Province. Mr. Tache, the Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, has reported officially that in a conference with Father Paradis and Messrs. Gilmour he proposed that for the timbered lots in dispute those better adapted for cultivation should be substituted, and made a personal, unofficial offer to propose that the Government should assume the costs. Father Paradis declined to consent to this arrangement. The charge of forgeries seems to

have fallen through, the cheque endorsed by Father Paradis being produced and being in reality payable to his order. Messrs. Gilmour's counsel has obtained a verdict giving him damages for an attack made upon him in a journal for acting against a priest.

AT a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. R. A. and J. Stewart held in London, recently, the following scheme was proposed:—The bankrupts to undertake to pay the sum of £70,000, the payments to extend over a period of five years, conditional on their (the bankrupts) obtaining their immediate discharge. No security was offered. This would mean about 5/- in the £ unsecured. Some of the creditors agreed to accept the scheme, but considerable opposition prevailed, and many refused to sign. After a certain amount of excitement and discussion the meeting terminated.

A RECENT report by M. Fabre, the agent of the Dominion of Canada at Paris, speaks hopefully of the prospects of closer commercial relations with France, and expatiates on the great advantages which we would derive. He shows that if we were placed, as we are not now, on the footing of "the most favored nation," the duties on goods exported by us to France would be greatly reduced. He especially mentions flooring, boards, battens and other partially manufactured timber as gaining by this reduction so much as to stimulate the trade. For instance, he shows that the duties on flooring deals, planed and grooved planks, &c., would be reduced 25 per cent., on iron hooped casks, empty or in staves, 60 per cent., and on wooden hooped casks removed altogether, and so with other goods. He argues that a considerable demand would be created for such goods. France, he says, would grant us this proposition in return for a reduction of our duty on light wines.

A RETURN to Parliament as to timber licenses in the disputed territory give little hope of the termination of the present conflict of authorities, so annoying to the lumbermen and mill owners of the district, till the litigation in regard to this matter ends in a final judicial decision. The present dispute is as to the rights of the Province or Dominion in view of the extinction of the Inland title. The rival authorities seem more anxious as to the maintenance of their respective claims than for the interests of those who have invested their capital and whose operations are impeded and rendered uncertain by this dispute. Why should there be any difficulty at arriving at a provisional agreement for joint action, with an understanding to abide by the decision when given, the successful party confirming titles and receiving any moneys that have been paid; At present it seems that it is the Dominion that is willing to make such a provisional arrangement so as to relieve those interested from their dubious position, while the Province appears to hesitate, probably from the fear of prejudicing its claim.

Bradstreet's, usually well informed in all trade matters, speaks of the increased export duty on saw logs as having succeeded in its objects of retaliation for the duty on our lumber, and frustrating those Michigan lumbermen, who, while enjoying this protection, bought pine lands in Canada, in order to get a cheap supply of logs. This importation of logs has, it says, now been abandoned, and it mentions a concern, which, owning one billion of Canadian pine, put in twelve million feet of logs last winter, in order to tow them to Tawas and Saginaw, a project which has been abandoned. This is satisfactory and it is still more satisfactory to learn that these logs, sold to a Boston concern, are being sawn at Midland. According to the same authority other lumbermen from the States are withdrawing from these attempts to carry off Canadian logs. *Bradstreet's*, as might be expected, is better informed as to the real position of affairs than many who are laying down the law with more confidence than knowledge. It places the responsibility, on the right shoulders by remarking "meanwhile the Canadian government is ready to permit free exportation of logs whenever the United States allows free importation of lumber." And until the United States sees fit to accept our standing offer, the export duty, which seems to work as was intended, will be retained.

A FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Gilmour-Paradis litigation and a recent return to Parliament concerning timber licenses and Crown land in the formerly disputed territory, both afford evidence of an unsatisfactory state of things in the two chief Provinces of the Dominion from the intermingling of lumbering operations and agricultural settlement. Attention is thus called to a well-known evil. The influx of settlers into timbered lands under license is not in the interest either of the lumberman, the farmer or the general community.

It is the fruitful source of ill-will, disputes, litigation frauds on the Government and pillaging of the lumbermen by pretended farmers, destruction of property and loss of public revenue. To the lumbermen it is especially injurious for besides minor annoyances it often forces upon him inconvenient and premature cutting of timber on parts of his limit and exposes him to greater risk from fire. It is impossible to prevent the flames sometimes spreading to the forest when settlers are clearing their new land by burning in the immediate vicinity, to say nothing of increased danger from the presence and possible carelessness of persons over whom the lumberman has no control and who have little personally at stake if their camp fire while hunting or match when lighting a pipe should cause a devastating conflagration. In such cases the community at large suffers, for there is a destruction of the wealth of the country, and a loss of revenue, a share of it being borne by every individual. Nor does the settler gain by the system, for forest land is rarely so well adapted for agriculture as other portions of the public domain which are or should be open for settlement.

To remedy this evil or at least to check it, each Province and the Dominion should establish departments or sub-departments of Woods and Forests. One of these should be in conjunction with the Crown lands department, to mark out the land to be classed as forest and the area open for settlement. No farm settlers should be allowed on the forest reserves unless they are thrown open after the timber is removed. On the other hand the lumberman might be called upon to conclude his operation upon certain portions of his limit within a reasonable time if it were held expedient to withdraw it from the forest reserve and open it for settlement. In this way the lumberman would be protected from loss and interruption, the agricultural settler would not be lured into wasting his energies on unsuitable land and the public revenue would be protected. The lumbermen would also be benefitted and the public finances improved by the forestry department exploring, setting aside and making public by maps or otherwise the available forest land not yet appropriated, thus ensuring readier sales and increased competition. It would also facilitate the reservation, if it is not too late, of permanent forests as in the chief countries of Europe.

From every point of view the establishment of properly organized Forest Departments is advisable.

SCHOOLS OF FORESTRY.

A SPECIAL committee of the British Parliament has presented a report on the advisability of a Forest School or other means of rendering the woodlands of the Three Kingdoms more remunerative. After a thorough investigation they recommended that there should be a Board of Forestry with a responsible head reporting to some Department, the members being chosen from the societies, the two Houses of Parliament, owners of extensive woodland, &c. The Board is to manage forest schools in each of the three Kingdoms and instruction in forestry. The committee call attention to the fact that the British imports of timber from abroad amount to no less than £16,000,000 or about \$80,000,000 and they hope that good management may cause a portion of this to be supplied from the home forests. The improvement in the public forests would, they say, amply repay the cost of the School, and the private woodlands are far more extensive. Official figures give the area of woodlands in the Three Kingdoms as 2,788,000 acres, England having 1,460,000, Wales 163,000, Scotland 829,000, and Ireland 330,000. They call attention to the fact that nearly every other civilized nation has forest schools and an organized system of instruction in forestry. The want of such a system in Great Britain will be called to the attention of the general public by this report, and it is expected that the Government will act upon its recommendations. It is not the first time that the want of scientific and practical instruction in forestry has been felt, for on the establishment of a forestry department in India the officials had at first, if they do not still have, to acquire the requisite knowledge in the schools of France and Germany. The same was the case when the Australasian and South African colonies took steps in this direction, for it is Canada alone that has followed the Mother Country in ignoring this subject.

CORRESPONDENCE invited on all relevant topics.

CANADIAN HARDWOODS FOR CARRIAGE BUILDING.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. George Norgate Hooper, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., President of the Institute of British Carriage Manufacturers, and its representative in the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, to the Canadian Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa:—

SIR,—It may be asked what induced me to make a journey to Canada when I might have enjoyed a quiet holiday with change of scene, a pleasant rest, and far less fatigue in some nearer country. To such a question I would reply, the motives were somewhat mixed. I had this year made the acquaintance of many colonists through the medium of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, as also through the congresses, conferences, and entertainments of the London Chamber of Commerce; I had besides promised one of my sons an opportunity of visiting Canada before he settled down in England as a land agent, and so had opened up a sort of sympathy with the colony and its people. I had also received many invitations from Americans to visit them, and in addition, believed that I might acquire some useful knowledge and perhaps be able in some slight degree to assist in promoting a friendly intercourse, and developing trade between the Mother Country and her nearest large colony. Having these views, hopes, and intentions, I left England for a few weeks with a definite plan sketched out, but at the same time one which would have to be enlarged, curtailed, or altered according to circumstances.

Provided with letters of introduction from Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner of Canada in London, England, to Professor Saunders, of London, Canada, from Professor Macoun to H. B. Small, Esq., of Ottawa, and from the London Chamber of Commerce to the Secretaries of the Boards of Trade at Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax, I was offered opportunities of procuring information under a variety of heads.

My time, however, being limited, others moving about besides myself, some being away, and in one case too distant, and entirely out of reach under the conditions of my journey, and again the time of my calling being in some cases inopportune, my credentials were not of such assistance as under more favorable conditions they might have been.

It did not fall to my lot to see many large trees, such as I had been in the habit of seeing in England, except in the public square of the pretty town of New Haven in the United States. I ought not to say that I was disappointed, as in the States and Canada, for many years past, the settlers and farmers have looked upon timber trees as their natural enemies, and have got rid of them by every means in their power. This wholesale destruction has been carried on to such an extent that good timber trees of commercial value can now only be found in places remote from civilization; that is to say in the primeval forests of the Dominion. Woods that we now import from our colonies and many foreign countries are really from wild or naturally grown trees that have matured without care or cultivation. Much of the timber I have seen growing in European and Canadian forests is of so inferior a quality as to be fit only for fuel, for which purpose a large proportion of it is grown in various parts of Europe. Some of our British timber trees are partially cultivated and cared for; nowhere have I seen so good and fine an average of timber and ornamental trees as in England; they are here planted in parks, hedgerows, and on farms, sometimes singly, sometimes in well defined rows, sometimes in groups; but English trees are rarely planted in forests.

Planted in this open manner they are fully under the influence of light and sunshine, storm and rain, and have the benefit of plenty of fresh air; they spread their limbs, they grow slowly, and their wood becomes hard and tough; on the other hand, trees which grow close together in forests get little sunshine and light on their trunks, little fresh air or the bracing influence of wind, rain and storm.

I contend that with scientific forestry timber trees can be cultivated and thereby improved in quality just as by scientific and careful cultivation flowers, fruits, vegetables and all garden and farm produce can be improved and rendered more excellent, and therefore more valuable; the partial success that has followed partial cultivation encourages us to believe, nay, assures us, that, with better methods, better results will be obtained: *Arte natura durabit.*

The establishment of high schools and elementary Schools of Forestry in England and her colonies would render excellent service to landowners, as also to manufacturers requiring sound and fine woods for their work; nor would the general public fail to reap a benefit, since it would get good articles of British growth and manufacture, thus keeping the money of the country to pay its own rents, rates, and taxes, instead of sending it away to pay those of other people who now profit by our distinct negligence in not turning to good account our manifold resources.

Having carefully read the evidence given before the Com-

mittee of the House of Commons in 1885-86, as to the utility of Schools of Forestry, and the advantages of establishing one or more in England or Scotland, I was prepared to believe that great waste must occur, in forests and forest products, without careful and systematic management.

I was quite unprepared, however, to see and hear of wholesale and indiscriminate waste, probably as a sort of necessary sacrifice to the production of wood, but waste for all that. It may possibly be that many trees left to themselves uncared for and uncultivated are fit for nothing but fuel; and it may be that trees fit only for cooking and warming purposes have their value, but all unnecessary waste should be avoided as a loss to the colony. It would be conceded at once that what may be a small individual loss, when multiplied ten thousand times, becomes a heavy national loss, and it is evident that the Dominion of Canada is at present suffering in this way.

In many parts the presence of trees seems to have been looked upon with as much dread as pestilence or famine, and to be got rid of at any cost, by felling, burning, blasting, rotting, &c.; and indeed there are districts which bear traces of a sort of hatred of trees, a hatred that leaves behind it scars, sores, and distortions on the face of the fair earth, tolerable to behold under the bright sun, but which must be gloomy, sad, and forbidding in dull, rainy, or foggy weather.

From the experience of Switzerland, Italy, France, Norway, England, and other countries, it has become evident, and has been proved, that trees are the friends of man, and not enemies to be destroyed by any means, fair or foul; for they moderate and equalize the rainfall, the temperature, the climate, and promote the even and safe flow of rivers. They protect crops and cattle from the keenness and violence of winds and tempests, and they also afford shelter for those necessary birds and animals which keep insect life within due bounds, besides providing shade and shelter to man.

The stately trees of Elm and grown in parks and hedgerows are not only ornamental, but give a character of beauty to the country, to say nothing of the fine quality of the timber contained in their massive trunks to which storm, sunshine, and air have free access; their very beauty, however, is a snare for their owners unless they happen to be imbued with the mercantile spirit of the age and who are apt to delay, and do delay, felling them while in their prime, especially if there are ladies in the case who venerate the sentimental old English ballad "Woodman, Spare That Tree." This and other reasons combine to cause a large percentage of splendid timber trees to virtually rot as they stand, not ultimately to have no value whatever, not even realizing the cost of felling and removal.

This one passes from waste of one kind to a waste of a totally different kind in different countries, and under different conditions.

The evidence shows that by skilled management such as would become general were good forest schools established and maintained—schools which would turn out skilled foresters of various grades—districts, that cannot now be cultivated with profit as farms, might be made to afford good returns under timber, and probably fruit cultivation, with skilled and careful supervision.

If this has been put to the test by the intelligent foresight of the British Government in India, and will probably come to be considered an advantage in England, where timber cultivation has not hitherto been carried on under the best possible conditions for success, how much more would it advantage a country like Canada, that abounds in immense natural forests, which could be rendered highly productive and more profitable under scientific management.

These volumes of evidence to which I have alluded are well worthy of perusal by statesmen, members of Parliament, government officers, timber merchants, and all persons interested in the growth and improvement of trees as well as those using wood in their manufactures; for it behooves the people of all countries to employ their national products with prudence and discretion, by avoiding waste and promoting their best possible use for the general welfare.

Finding that professor Saunders, to whom was addressed my first letter of introduction, was away from his home in London, Ontario, I rapidly retraced my way sixty miles by railway to Chatham, and visited the hardwood mills of Messrs. Van Allen & Co. there. I found fine samples of straight-grown oak being cut and squared for special purposes; but there seemed to be a difficulty in disposing of the outside slabs and planks. These, if of good quality, might be sawn up into straight bars, packed in rough crates or cases, and sent to London, England, at a small cost, for use in many trades; if sorted according to quality, and marked in a manner to be understood both by the seller and buyer, they would readily sell at the carriage auctions, held fortnightly at the Baker Street Carriage Bazaar, London; if they could be sent sound and seasoned so much the better; but in any case the timber should be of good marketable quality, fit for manufacturing purposes, and well worth cost of

packing and freight. American makers send seasoned spokes to the English market, which command a good price, and I see no reason why this waste timber, which is at present unproductive, should not in a similar manner find its way into our factories.

Various timber yards were visited at London, Chatham, Ottawa, Aylmer, Hull, and New Edinburgh, but at only one (Mr. Cormier), at Aylmer, did I see hard and tough timber suitable for carriage building purposes, although large quantities would have to be very carefully examined, selected, and sorted by competent persons in order to secure woods of fine and suitable quality.

Where elasticity is an essential quality required, the trees should be felled and sent to market in youth or middle age, when such quality is naturally in the wood, for it is with trees as with the human body, strength and elasticity must be sought in youth and middle age, not at full maturity or old age.

In order to economise weight, transport, freight, etc., it is desirable that trees should be converted into planks, as is done by timber merchants in England, who convert it where or very near to where it grows, so as to avoid all needless expenses for handling.

Moreover, after planking, great care should be taken to avoid another cause of loss by the timber splitting: for the harder and better the quality, so much greater is the chance of splitting in seasoning. Unless this is provided for and prevented, there may be a waste and loss of 20 per cent. when fully seasoned. Samples have been sent to Mr. John Dyke, the agent of the Canadian Government in Liverpool, to forward to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, showing how the various woods used in England by carriage builders are protected by wood clamps strongly nailed on the ends of all boards and planks 1 in. and upwards in thickness, and glued canvas smeared with strong paint on the thin boards used for panels.

With timber thus prepared and carefully handled in transport there need be little injury or waste, and thus the price can be so arranged as to be advantageous both to seller and buyer; every unnecessary waste should be avoided, and producer and consumer should be brought into close contact for their mutual advantage.

A system of second or artificial seasoning of timber seems to be very general in the United States in addition to the natural system of seasoning wood in the open air, thus—many factories I visited had hot rooms and drying closets and boxes in which seasoned converted wood is kept for several days previous to the framing being finally fastened together. This is probably a wise precaution for objects made of wood and intended to sustain the great heat of the summer in some of the States; but the system is carried a step further in some cases, as for instance at the great factory of the far-famed Pullman Railway Carriage Company, at Pullman, near Chicago. The timber there is exposed to the influence of steam for several days in closed chambers in order to wash out the sap; after a certain time, ascertained by experiment and experience, the steam is turned off and a current of hot air is blown in, the moisture being carried away by exhaust fans. It is contended by scientific experts that the sap of the wood is the part that sooner or later causes decay, containing as it does certain proportions of starch, sugar, or syrup, according to the nature of the tree. Under conditions more or less favorable, this has a tendency to ferment, changes its character and decays, carrying the fibrous portions of the wood with it. If the steam and dry air really carry off the elements of decay and dissolution, and the cells that contained the sap close firmly, decay is deferred or becomes impossible. Be this as it may, the materials and workmanship of these choice and ingenious Pullman cars leave little to be desired, and if this American system has as much merit as its inventors and agents claim for it, a new era for workers in wood may have set in at which many will rejoice. The system has already been introduced into England, and before many years have elapsed we may possibly be able to hear the experience of those who have put it to the test.

At St. Catharines, in Canada, near Niagara, I found a prosperous branch of an American wheel manufacturing company, and it is probable that with care and enterprise its business may be extended, and others established in the colony to meet the demand for good wheels in England.

While receiving the assistance of the Canadian Government through the courtesy of H. B. Small, Esq., of the Department of Agriculture, and his colleagues at Ottawa, I was afforded opportunities of seeing the enterprise, industry, skill, and rapidity of work of some of the chief timber merchants, lumbermen, and their assistants in that hive of timber industry, Ottawa.

At one of the leading mills great balks of pine were neatly hauled up from the river near the Chaudiere Falls, and, almost solely by the water power judiciously applied from the falls, they were placed in position on the great saw benches, the

process being watched and directed by a foreman, so situated that his range of vision took in all that was going on; and I was informed after seeing the sawing done, and the great mass of timber moved by machinery, apparently as easily as a skilled nurse turns over a tiny infant, that a great tree can be converted into joists cut to a given thickness and length at an average of eight minutes per log.

Of course there is much refuse from these logs, and men and lads have to be tolerably active in clearing this away in order to prevent impediments and delays.

The larger refuse is rapidly converted into water pails by very ingenious machinery. Such as is not available for pails is used by a neighboring match manufactory, which work up the scraps, except the bark, and what adheres to it, and the sawdust.

But there is a leak, and a very troublesome one, notwithstanding all this use of refuse, much of which finds its way into the river and becomes interlaced, forming shoals, banks, and impediments that must inevitably cause difficulties and troubles hereafter, which will have to be dealt with by the municipality or the Government.

(To be continued.)

As will be noticed by the present issue very important improvements, both typographically and otherwise, are being made in the CANADA LUMBERMAN. The late arrival of our new printing outfit has not only delayed publication for some days, but also compelled us to mix the old stock with the new in order to get out in at least a reasonable time. With the November issue, however, we hope to show one of the handsomest publications on the continent, and our friends of the trade and also of the press, will please forgo criticism until the November number reaches them.

WE have received the number for Sept. 17th of the edition for Canada and the United States of the *Illustrated London News*. It is printed from duplicate plates and is in every respect a *fac simile* of the original London edition, so well-known and highly appreciated. The double page illustration of "an episode of the Thames boating season" is excellent, and some of the other principal illustrations are scenes in Burma, the United States, Lindisfarre (the pilgrimage), New Zealand, Bulgaria, Morocco, etc. Krupp's latest big gun is depicted on its railroad journey towards Italy. Beside the attractive illustrations, the letter press gives in a compact, readable form the current news of Great Britain and the rest of the old world. The office of publication is 237 Porter Buildings, New York.

Do You Do These Things?

Do you take a squirt can in one hand and project a stream of oil as far as you can throw it, in order to save going to the hole itself?

If you do, don't do it any more; wilful waste is downright robbery.

Do you use an oil can at all for oiling, except on emergency, or for the moment?

If you do, don't do it any more, for much better lubrication can be had by automatic apparatus.

Do you keep an old tin coffee pot full of suet on the steam chest, and every time you have nothing else to do pour a dipperful into the steam chest?

If you do, stop it, and get a sight feed cup, which will save you the trouble of slushing the cylinder and save the cylinder and valve seats, the piston and follower, and all other places touched by the grease.

Do you feed up on the boiler until the water is out of sight in the glass, then shut off the feed, put in a big fire and sit down in a dark corner with a four-horse brier pipe and smoke until you happen to think that maybe the water is low?

If you do these things you should notify the coroner that some day his services will be needed, but it is better to cease the practice mentioned before the coroner comes.

Do you stop leaks about the boiler as fast as they occur, or do you wait until the place sounds like a snake's den before you stir?

If you do, you waste heat, which is the same word as money, only differently spelled. Every jet of hot water leaking from a steam boiler is just so much money thrown away, and if it were your money you would be bankrupt in a short time, in some boiler rooms.

Do you take a screw wrench and yank away at a bolt or nut under steam pressure?

If you do there will come a time, sooner or later, when you will do so once too often, and either kill yourself or some one else. Bolts or nuts are liable to strip or break if tampered with under pressure, and they never tell anyone when they are

going to do it beforehand.

Do you attempt to stop pounding in the engine by laying for the crank pin as it comes around and trying to hit the key once in a while?

If you do, ask the strap and neck of the connecting rod how it likes it, when you don't hit the key and do hit the oil cup.

Do you pack the piston by taking it out of the cylinder, laying it on the floor, setting out the rings and then when the piston won't go into the cylinder, try to batter it in with a four-foot stick of cord wood?

If you do, you should reform, and pack the piston in the cylinder where it belongs, being sure to get it central by measuring from the lathe center in the end of the piston rod.

Do you put a new turn of packing on top of the old, hard burned stuff when the piston rod leaks steam?

If you do you will have a scored piston rod and broken gland bolts some day. Packing under heat and pressure gets so hard that it cuts like a file when left in the stuffing box, and as soon as one begins to leak, all the old stuff should be pulled out and new put in its place.—*The Milling Engineer*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MADAWANKA, N. B., Sep. 20th, 1887.

Editor Canada Lumberman.

DEAR SIR,—I can see no excuse for any one who has ideas to express failing to use them for the benefit of his fellow readers, particularly when you, Mr. Editor, promise, as you do in the last issue of THE LUMBERMAN, to make them interesting.

I am going to take exception to your remarks regarding Quebec ground rents, for as you know there are two sides to every question, and without opposition there is no investigation, without investigation there is no proof, and without proof authority is no better than so much sawdust or chaff.

Quebec ground rents, like everything else, finds its level. It is a well-known fact that our lumber trade is on the wane, and unless strongly protected our country will soon find itself in a similar, if not a worse, position than are the Americans to-day. Experience proves that the lumbering business of this country is being carried on extravagantly, and in many cases recklessly, which sooner or later will bring this great industry to grief, leaving the country in a much worse state than the operator found it. I contend that it is the duty of all governments to check, before too late, this wholesale slaughter of our forests, regulate the trade and keep it within the limits of Government control. They should encourage economy, and so protect our forest wealth that for generations to come it may be utilized to build up our country, instead of giving it body and bones to syndicates and monopolists by which to augment their exchequer to the detriment of the general public. We never should allow one stick of timber to leave our country before being manufactured, and this granting of a monopoly of our timber lands to speculators is a curse, and an imposition on the people of this country. And the screws are getting tightened up more and more every day. The wholesale slaughter now being carried on is making our forests a prey to forest fires, and otherwise destroying the wealth which rightly belongs to the public. I hold that if our lumber lands were highly protected, and domestic mills encouraged in the interior of our country, we would then have one hundred settlers where now we don't have one. Towns and cities cannot be built without a country to support them, and if this natural wealth is removed all prospects of a local trade is removed also. The rapid construction of railroads throughout the interior of our country, adds strongly to the argument to encourage domestic mills to feed and support these iron highways. The starting up of such mills would make a boom in settling our lands, in railroad traffic, and in the manufacture of many things now not thought of. What do our cities gain by their lumber speculators cutting and floating our lumber to the large centres to be manufactured? They increase a small army of labor, hard worked, half fed, and increase the rum traffic, with poverty staring the laborer in the face through the winter, and at the year's end no better off.

What may we expect when our lumber boom ceases? It's all very well as long as high prices are maintained to fill the coffers of syndicates and monopolists, but when a stagnation takes place it will prove a serious affair to the tens of thousands of laborers who now depend on the lumber industry to supply them with the substance of life. The sooner therefore that our wise officials draw the attention of farmers and domestic millers of the necessity of building up our neglected local markets the better it will be for all, and the sooner we will learn to say:

"Ye earnest men, no longer shrink
From speaking what you truly think;
Proclaim the truth you find!
And let free search, free speech, free thought,
By blood of ancient worthies bought,
Advance the human mind."

P. O. BYRAM.

EXCHANGE ECHOES.

Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

There is evidently a growing sentiment among the Canadian people in behalf of commercial union with the United States. If the signs are not mistaken a large majority of our Canadian neighbors are in favor of it, although the central government is opposed to it. Recent events in Manitoba touching the construction of a line of road to connect with the Northern Pacific, indicates that the people of that province are ready not only for commercial union but possibly annexation. Such material prosperity as the Canadas now enjoy may be attributed to her proximity to the United States. The country is rich in raw material, not the least of which is lumber. Her own consumptive demands are not as large as her supply of raw material, and naturally she would be glad to market her products unrestrictedly on this side of the line. A movement in behalf of commercial union has been started at some cities on the border line where freer trade would contribute to their prosperity, but we are not of the number who are ready to believe that the time has yet come to batter down the protective bars. When the existing relations are dissolved let it be by annexation absolute and unequivocal. The friends of commercial union may claim that the one is a step to the other, and that the opposition of the central government to commercial union springs from fear of political union, but we can bide our time. The time has not yet come for any other relations than now exist.

Lumber Trade Journal, Chicago.

The anxiety of the people of the Dominion to consummate a reciprocity treaty with the United States, which will give both countries a free exchange of business, cannot be watched too carefully. The initiative opposition to the measure instituted in 1877 by the National Association of Lumber Dealers, should be followed by all other leading industries. The real object of the Canadians is nicely hidden by the offer to give us, free of duty, such commodities as we stand in need of; but how will it be about such as we do not need? How will it be about iron, on our lake borders when that which has been supplied by the furnaces of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Upper Michigan, will be no more. Iron could, by the success of this reciprocity measure, be brought from England to Quebec, and given to us as a Canadian product, far below the prices at which it can be manufactured in this lake boundary. Our furnaces and mines might remain idle, to the profit and gratification of our Canadian neighbors. As Mr. Butterworth of Ohio is fixing up some sort of a reciprocity scheme with Canada, we hope to see the National Association of Lumber Dealers, at their next meeting at St. Louis, give voice to their views on this important question.

Northwestern Lumberman.

The observing person who visits the lumber office of any of the great logging and manufacturing concerns this fall will notice a peculiarity that will attract his attention. The universal sign on the door "no men wanted for the woods," is conspicuous for its absence, and the droves of men with red shirts, top boots and slouch hats are not hanging around street corners or lounging in the corridors of mill offices to any perceptible extent. The general activity has picked them up, and given them employment in other branches of industry, and the gruffness of employers bored by applications for work no longer blanches the cheek of the hardy woodsman. He won't apply very numerously, and the hunting will be transferred to the other side of the outfit. And men will have to be given big wages and furnished with an apple pie chromo to induce them to go into the woods this winter. They are a scarce commodity. Wages, I am told, will range from \$20 to \$30 a month. It's a very enviable position for labor, even if a little tough on the employer. Men hunters are now raking Canada with fine tooth combs for men for the woods, and the chap who wants work will be cheerfully accommodated.

The Timberman, Chicago.

The lumber business on the Saginaw river has become "the creature of circumstances" to a most remarkable degree, more so, perhaps, than at any great lumber manufacturing centre in the country. In the first place it is very largely dependent on territory which is very remote for logs with which to stock the enormous productive capacity of the monster mills, about eighty of which still continue their work of devastation of the forests of Michigan. In fact, a very large proportion of the pine which now comes to Bay City and Saginaw in the log, and is finally cross-piled on the docks ready for shipment, a few years ago would not have been considered tributary to this market. But necessity, besides being the mother of invention, often forces the adaptation of themselves to circumstances, of the American people in the business departments of life; and this is especially remarkable in the history of the lumbering interests in the Saginaw district. * * * The next important circumstance in the connection alluded to is that of the Canadian pine timber supply. Disguise it as he may, the Saginaw river manufacturer has builded his hopes very largely on the source

of supply embraced in the Georgian Bay country, and very many of them invested their money there, intending to make enormous drafts on the forests of our Canadian neighbors. But these full-blown blossoms of hope have been nipped in the bud by the chilling blasts emanating from the legislative building at Ottawa, in the imposition of a tax on logs exported from the Dominion to be converted into lumber in Uncle Sam's domain. Among those who made heavy investments in Canadian pine may be mentioned: Folsom & Arnold, the Emery Brothers, Charles H. Bradley, the Eddy Brothers, Eddy, Avery & Eddy, and Green Pack, of Oscoda; of course these are only a few of the prominent ones. The first named firm, Folsom & Arnold, have had an extensive mill in operation a few years in the midst of their Canadian pine, which keeps several vessels constantly employed transporting the lumber.

Northwestern Lumberman.

After the old English and Scotch elements of the lower provinces shall have died out, and the younger element of the Canadian communities shall have become embued and vitalized by American ideas and commercial influence, the feeling against complete national union with the United States will have become nearly or quite extinct. The United States can afford to wait for the national, if it can have the commercial union. Uncle Samuel is not vain-glorious for extending his borders. He is benevolent, and willing to take Canada under his waistcoat, when Canada is willing to thus hover. The United States does not need the commercial union as much as does Canada, but is willing to enter into such a relationship for the sake of comity and good neighborhood. The Michigan lumbermen who have invested money in Canadian timber limits will hail with satisfaction the movement that is gaining some headway towards the establishment of complete reciprocity between the two countries.

FORESTS WANTED.

The last three or four years, which cover the whole history of our North-West settlements, are said to have been exceptionally, and in some parts, disastrously dry. The hope of better things is supposed to lie in tree planting, but for this there is no adequate provision, as little can be expected to be done in this way by settlers who have to bend their utmost powers towards keeping soul and body together. Moreover, no practical person will waste his time nursing forests in a country where they are almost sure to be swept away by fire. The most practical measure for the afforesting of that country would be the most stringent possible regulations with regard to prairie fires. But for these the country would be full of forests in about ten years; the trees which flourish best, cotton wood, poplar, ash-leaved maple, would spring up of themselves and under their shelter or, as a later crop on the same ground, trees of greater usefulness might perhaps be made to grow. In view of the interests of the vast territories under its guardianship should not the National Government conduct a series of sufficiently comprehensive experiments to secure the best results in the way of tree planting? Diligent observation on the spot and scientific enquiry abroad should be brought to bear to discover, as speedily as possible, by what process of sheltering, from what source of supply or by what rotation of species the most valuable timber can be made to grow. As with our fruit and ornamental trees in the east, the foresters of the great west must look largely to Russia for experience.

A NEW DAM ACROSS THE OTTAWA.

The lumbermen of the Chaudiere and Thos. McKay & Co., have begun the work of constructing a roller dam 1,500 feet in length across the Ottawa river, from the small island in the river below the Canadian Pacific Railroad Bridge on the south side of the river, and connecting with what is known as the O'Connor dam on the north side of the river.

To those who are acquainted with the appearance of the river above the Chaudiere Falls it will be remembered that on the south side of the river Messrs. Perley & Pattee's saw mills are situated a little above the falls, and that extending for over a thousand feet from the mill directly up the river is a large dam which composes the northern boundary of their mill dam. Outside of this dam from a point near the saw mills there is a lower roller dam, only apparent during low water, which extends to the island about six hundred feet above the falls and about four hundred feet in a direct line from Messrs. Perley & Pattee's mill dam.

On the north side of the river Eddy & Hurdman's mill dam extends from the rear of E. B. Eddy's large saw mill directly up the river about 900 feet, where it is joined to the O'Connor dam, which latter extends three hundred feet in a slanting direction along the upper extremity of the large flat rock on the Hull side of the Falls.

The new dam which it is proposed to build will extend from the upper end of the O'Connor dam to the island in the channel on the south side of the river. The new dam will be 1,500

feet in length and between five and six feet in height and built as a roller dam, that is five feet in height on the side nearest the falls and slanting down to two feet on the upper side so that at high water the water will pass over the dam.

The object of this dam is to raise the water in the river above the Falls to furnish sufficient water to run the mills at the Chaudiere during the period of low water in the river. In addition to giving more water with which to run the mill machinery the new dam will be very useful to the city water-works in furnishing additional power to drive the additional machinery which is now being put into the pump house extension. The building of this new dam, it will be seen, will complete a chain of dams, which stretch across the Ottawa River just above the falls. The new dam as well as the old dam, from Perley and Pattee's mills to the island will of course only affect the flow of the river during very low water, as during high water the dams will be covered. The work of construction was begun to-day and will be pushed through to completion as fast as possible which will probably be before the ice takes on the river. The estimated cost of the work will be between six and eight thousand dollars.—*Journal*.

GALT'S SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

[CONTINUED.]

Below will be found a few of the new buildings erected in Galt during the present year. It was thought by many that considering the great activity in building operations during 1885 and 1886, there would be a decided falling off this year. On the contrary, however, it amounts to the handsome showing of nearly \$210,000. Galt is to be congratulated upon the evidences of prosperity and enterprise which the result indicates. The following are some of the most important structures: Jas. Anderson, 2 brick stores and stone livery stable, \$5,000; Imperial Hotel Co., block of brick stores and bank, \$17,000; Town of Galt, stone vegetable market, \$1,800; fitting up new fire hall, \$613; Victoria Wheel Co., addition to factory, \$500; Goldie & McCulloch, rebuilding of machine shop, \$10,000; Victoria Rink Co., opera house and stores, \$17,000; Young & Main, 2 brick stores, \$4,000; Shurly & Dietrich, Saw Works, stone addition to factory, \$1,000; MacGregor, Gourlay & Co., Machine Works, stone carpenter shop, \$1,500; A. I. Campbell, stone carpenter shop, \$1,650; Geo. Hespeler, addition to saw mill for the purpose of manufacturing sash and doors, etc., \$1,000. Until lately the local saw mills supplied the lumber required for building purposes here, but the pine in the vicinity is almost exhausted. On inquiry it was found that the five saw mills which used to supply Galt had cut as follows: D. Clemens, 750,000; W. K. Dryden, 1,000,000; G. Hespeler, 1,000,000; R. Gilholm, 1,500,000; Reid Bros., 750,000. Galt builders and lumber merchants imported as follows: The town, for sidewalks, etc., 150,000 feet; R. Freer, for builders' supplies, 450,000 feet; A. McAuslin, 500,000 feet; A. I. Campbell, 200,000 feet; W. & F. A. Scott, 550,000 feet; D. Murray, 2,000,000 feet.

A CHANCE FOR "CRANKS."

Some plan must be devised by which cypress logs can be got out of the swamps, rain or no rain. This is a fine opening for inventors, as there is "millions in it," but we want to warn everybody that it is not a problem that can be solved by figures and drawing. One of these pushing, energetic "cranks," who don't value anybody's advice, can do it, provided he is at the same time a first-class mechanical engineer. The field is open and the reward sure and free to all.—*Southern Lumberman*.

NOTES.

Mr. David Griffith, late foreman for Bronson & Weston in the Gatineau district, is dead.

Messrs. S. & J. Armstrong, McKellar, have a large force in the bush near Maganettawan. They expect to get out over 3,000,000 feet during the winter. The logs are for the Georgian Bay Lumber Company.

A discussion is going the rounds of the press as to the relative strength of wet and dry timber. We do not believe there is much to be made out of the discussion. Some kinds of timber are stronger when dry, while other kinds are stronger when wet or green. But most hardwoods when wet will possess more tensile strength than when dry. Timber thoroughly seasoned is more brittle than when green, and with the necessary force will break square off, while the same timber green would stand about the same pressure by bending more or less without breaking. Take a hickory sapling that is almost impossible to break in its green state, although it may bend double, and thoroughly dry it, and you may easily break it almost "square off," as the boys say. So with almost any kind of timber. Drying makes it stiffer, more unyielding, but in very few instances stronger.—*Scientific Press*.

NEWS NOTES.

A L. Wright's saw mill at Berry Mills, has been burnt. Lumber shipping by boat is dull in Ottawa at present. A. Dickinson, Lower Brighton, lumber dealer, has assigned. Miller & Crosby, saw millers, of Carleton, Ont., have dissolved.

Messrs. Grier & Co.'s little mill, at Ottawa, is closed down owing to low water.

An incendiary fire destroyed Spence & Williams' planing mill in Cobourg.

The saw mill firm of McBurney, Laycock & Co., of Gravenhurst, is about dissolving partnership.

The demand for shantymen is steadily increasing, and large numbers of men are leaving for the woods every day.

Lumber shippers are agitating for a new siding at Hull station. Considerable shipping is going on there at present.

The Eddy Manufacturing Company's new pulp mill is being roofed, and when completed the building will be fireproof inside and outside.

This season's cut of deals of the Baptist mills at Three Rivers is said to have been purchased by a Quebec firm, Messrs. Dobell, Berkett & Co.

Large quantities of spruce lumber are being shipped by barges to the United States markets, principally from the Montmorency and Chaudiere mills.

The steamer "Levi Young," one of the Upper Ottawa company's towing fleet on the Chats Lake, was burned opposite Braeside during last month. The crew were all saved.

The ocean freight market in Montreal still continues depressed and unsatisfactory, and there is more space offering than can be filled, deals being quoted at \$9.40 to \$10.

The West Cumberland, British Steamer, from Montreal to Pictou, has put back to Quebec leaky, having been ashore at Couvres Island. She must go into dock for survey and repairs.

The captain of the barque Emily for Bordeaux reported that on the 22nd August, in lat. 40°20 north, and long. 54 west, he passed large quantities of spruce deals drifting broadcast over the ocean.

Grading on the "Soo" between Gagen and Gladstone will be completed Oct. 10th. Track is now being laid east from Gagen, east and west from Hermansville and west from Sault Ste. Marie.

It is understood that the increase of ground rent on timber limits, which was to have come into operation Oct. 1st, in the Province of Quebec, has been indefinitely postponed by the Mercier Government.

Business on the Quebec wharves appears almost at a standstill, there being so very little doing; it is years since the like was seen, and the prospects of a revival for the rest of the season seem very doubtful.

The Ottawa Citizen understands that the Messrs. Hurdman, lumber dealers, are likely to double their cut of last year. It is not long since that this firm purchased from the Gilmour estate a line limit for \$186,000.

The employees of the Moodyville Saw Mill Co. support a comfortable reading room supplied with the best leading British and American papers with the leading local ones, also a library of over a thousand volumes.

Owing to the good demand for lumber at River Platte, the Export Lumber Co., of Montreal, have secured every available sailing vessel to load lumber for that place, and there is quite a scarcity of tonnage for other shippers.

The Eau Claire Lumber Company have experienced a great deal of trouble in getting their logs down the Bow river to their mill at Calgary. They have been working away all summer and have only now succeeded in getting the logs down.

North Gower has been completely surrounded by bush fires, many farmers losing valuable tracts of timber and several have had great trouble in saving their buildings. The loss of timber in this township must amount to thousands of dollars.

Prices for lumber in Kingston have been higher this year, especially in coarse lumber, such as hemlock, larchwood and ash. Birch lumber is coming into use more each year, and is taking the place of walnut in house finishing at about one quarter the cost.

The popular king of the Gatineau, Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P., had a narrow escape from serious if not fatal injuries from fire a few days ago. He was up the Gatineau, and while walking on a piece of ground that had been burned over, fell into a pit of fire burning underneath the surface. Had it not been for the timely assistance of one of his men he would have certainly perished. Fortunately he escaped without any serious injury.

The village of Danby, Que., was almost entirely destroyed, Sept. 20th, by fire communicated by bush fires which have been raging in the neighborhood for some time. Twenty-two houses and the station were entirely consumed and many families rendered homeless.

George Spencer, of Warton, was adrift on the Georgian Bay on a raft of lumber for three days and two nights during a big storm last month. As he was without food and being partly submerged in water the greater part of the time, his escape from death is considered a miracle.

Another disastrous fire occurred in Montreal a few days ago, completely destroying the planing mill, saw mill and lumber yard belonging to the Messrs. Craig. The loss will be heavy. This is the second occasion in which the Craig's have been burned out, the last fire taking place in December, 1883.

The outlook for the local lumber trade in Quebec is said to be very favorable, and prices are well maintained. Latest advices from mill owners say that the demand is good, and they are busily engaged sawing and filling orders; large quantities of lumber have changed hands during the past month.

A disastrous fire took place at Calumet recently, McIntyre's saw mill being burned to the ground. The fire was first noticed about ten o'clock and in a few minutes the flames had gained such headway that all efforts were in vain to save the structure. The machinery in the mill was destroyed. Total loss \$30,000.

We regret to have to announce the death, on the 10th ult., at his summer residence, Cacouna, after a short illness, of Mr. John Ross, the head of the firms of John Ross & Co., Quebec, Ross Bros., Buckingham, and Ross, Ritchie & Co., Three Rivers, and one of the oldest and most respected merchants in Quebec.

Mr. Henry Lovering, of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., left recently for the Georgian Bay lumber district, with one hundred and fifty men to work in the shanties of the company during the coming winter. The men were all hired at Ottawa at wages ranging from \$19 to \$25 per month and board. Mr. Lovering expects to take two or three gangs more from Ottawa before cold weather sets in.

Wooden ship building has not totally ceased in Nova Scotia, as several fine vessels have recently been launched on the Bay of Fundy shore. One ship of 1535 tons, built by Messrs. Frieze & Roy, of Maitland, was launched recently and several more are rapidly approaching completion. The Burrill Johnson Iron Co., at Yarmouth, is engaged on the large ferry steamer for the Halifax and Dartmouth Steam Ferry Co.

The work of constructing the new roller dam across the Ottawa River at the head of the Chaudiere Falls is progressing favorably and the lumbermen expect that before the ice becomes set upon the river that the dam will be completed. The work is under the supervision of Mr. G. B. Pattee. The lumber being used in the dam is white pine of large dimensions, so as to resist the heavy pressure of water and ice during the spring season.

They are talking of holding a world's fair in Montreal to celebrate the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the *Herald* says: "Certainly Canada has never had a more important national event of a material sort or one more worthy of celebration than the connection of ocean ports three thousand miles apart by a single railway which, while being by far the longest in the world, yields to none in magnificence or perfection of management."

It is estimated that the timber forests of British Columbia cover an area of 100,000 square miles, or about one-fourth of the entire province. Some districts are very heavily timbered especially toward the coast, where it is said some forests will yield 600,000 feet of lumber to the acre. Owing to the mountainous nature of the country the timber is very hard to get at in many parts. As yet the timber resources of the country have been but little drawn upon. Exports from the Province last year were about 30,000,000 feet, and this year will probably exceed 40,000,000.

Everything is exceedingly dull in shipping in Montreal, although small shipments of deals are being sent forward to the United Kingdom, indeed, no doubt, by the low rates of freight. Deal freights to United Kingdom ports by steamers are quoted at 37s. 6d. to 40s. by regular liners, and several steamers are offering for October and November loading. It is considered doubtful if deal freights will stiffen much this fall, as there will be several coal boats on the market, unless cotton freights are high enough to offer inducements for them to go south.

Bush fires are creating great devastation in many parts of the country, notably in the Ottawa district, where the damage to timber and farm property is enormous. Similar complaints of destruction come from the neighborhood of Kingston and the Montreal district. Between Montreal and Quebec a dozen vessels are detained by the density of the smoke. Against

forest fires, Ontario has taken precautions in the form of a stringent law with fire rangers to enforce it. But the fire rangers can cover only a limited space, and the origin of fires in a time like the present is not confined to the forest. So exceptionally combustible has the drought made everything that a lighted match thrown in a grass field would in many cases produce a conflagration. In such a condition of things, we fear it is quite hopeless altogether to prevent farm and forest fires; but much can be done by careful precaution, and no thing which it is possible to do in the way of precaution, ought to be left undone.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

Perhaps the healthiest article in the London market at present is spruce, as the stock there is only very moderate, and if any reliance is to be placed in the reports from abroad, the supplies for the remainder of the season will be limited.

None of the brokers' circulars for the month, which have just been issued, speak hopefully of the future of the market; all give expression to a want of confidence, which has, no doubt, been influenced greatly by the late suspensions here and abroad.

The chief point of interest at the present time is the probable extent of the autumn imports, but it is as yet too early to form an opinion on the subject. The rise in freight may be expected to be counterbalanced in some measure by a reduction in free-on-board prices, especially by those who are anxious to move some portion of their somewhat heavy stock before the close of navigation.

Things in the free-on-board business are at a complete standstill on account of the large advance in freights which has been a feature of the autumn trade, and the transactions of the past few weeks have been almost exclusively confined to filling up parcels for ships already chartered. Importers are getting very chary of closing contracts unless they know where to lay their hands on suitable tonnage, and it is almost useless submitting prices unless a ship accompanies the offer.

Burmah, now an English possession, has immense forests of teak, a wood which has become of much reduced supply in India, with increasing cost. It is regarded, in some respects, the most valuable commercially and practically of all oriental woods. It is neither too heavy nor too hard, does not warp or split under exposure to heat or dampness, no matter how prolonged, is handsome, having several varieties of color and grain, and contains an essential oil which keeps it from rotting when wet, acts as a preservative for iron, and repels insects. The wood takes a good polish.

Timber, under date of Oct. 1st, says: "It is somewhat singular that, notwithstanding the sharp rise in freights, and the moderate stocks here, the market, instead of advancing, shows on the contrary a downward tendency. This more particularly applies to mixed and 3rd deals which have had a marked fall, 4ths and 5ths fully maintaining their price. It is of course possible that we may even yet witness some improvement in the demand, but it is not likely. The weekly dock deliveries continue to fall off, and the Millwall docks, which have for some months past shown an increase, are this week behind last year; the deficiency may, however, be balanced by increased deliveries overseas. There is one feature, however, at the present time, which compares favorably with last year, and that is the sounder state of the trade. Last autumn, it will be remembered, there was a considerable number of failures which created uneasiness and distrust all round. Recently we have been fairly free from such disturbing influences, and we hope this may continue.

Deliveries of wood goods at Glasgow have of late been going on pretty freely; compared with last year's they show a decided improvement in trade. The quality of deals (Quebec and lower ports) delivered from Yorkhill yards during the last three months shows an increase of fully 25 per cent. over that of the corresponding period of last year. There has, however, been an ample importation of Quebec deals to Clyde this year, and the market is at present well supplied, especially with the lower grades, which have constituted the bulk of the arrivals, the stock of 1st quality being comparatively small. Altogether there has been handled at Glasgow this year, ex steamer from Quebec and Montreal, 247,156 pieces deals and planks, and ex sailing vessels from Quebec, including imports at Greenock and Bowling, there have been 166,702 pieces. The Clyde import list of the week ending Sept. 5th includes a cargo of teak timber, arrivals of which have been on a moderate scale this year. It is consigned to Messrs. Thompson & Gray. The small stock of birch timber held here has been slightly augmented by the arrival of 400 logs per *Tonia*, from Campbellton, N. S., to Messrs. Singleton, Dunn & Co. Better prices for birch are now ruling than was the case at this time when the stock was considerably larger.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The lumber firm of Black & McKellar, Strathroy, has been dissolved.

The saw mill belonging to W. K. Dickenson, Manotick, has been burnt.

Adam Wright's saw mill at Newburgh, was totally destroyed by fire recently.

Louis and Charles McDonald's saw and shingle mill at Walton has been destroyed by fire.

A saw mill at Omaha has been burned by the bush fires which have been raging of late near the Mississippi.

Mr. James Mackenzie, lumber merchant of Sarnia, younger brother of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, died September 15th.

J. R. Booth is extending his piling ground in the vicinity of Rochesterville, and a siding is being put into it from the C. A. Railway.

H. A. Patterson & Co., of Chatham, have imported two million feet of lumber this year, and are expecting another consignment soon from the Georgian Bay.

M. & J. O'Donnell, of Jersey City, N. J., lost their stave mill at Brighton, Ontario, by fire. The mill, sheds and 2,000 feet of matched staves burned. Loss, \$10,000.

The Cheloygan Lumber Co., recently sold their pine in the Spanish River region to Stephen Baldwin, of Detroit, for \$100,000. About three years ago they bought them for \$60,000.

Lumbermen in the Upper Ottawa are very shorthanded. Mr. Noah Gareau who tried to engage about forty men in Ottawa could only secure three although he offered the highest wages.

The last raft of square timber which will arrive this season from the Upper Ottawa has already run the Chaudiere slides. The timber is the property of W. H. Klock & Co., and was cut in the Temiscamingue district.

Seymour Hollister and Henry Jewell, both Americans, have bought a large tract of pine in Canada, near Sault Ste. Marie, and are making arrangements for extensive logging operations. These gentlemen are thoroughly practical loggers and command abundant capital.

T. L. Nichols, a lumber dealer at Welland, has been absent from his business for some time and the sheriff has seized and is disposing of his stock. He never made any headway although in trade for some years.

A move is being made by the millmen at Norman, a suburb of Rat Portage, to separate the mill districts municipally from the town. The lumbermen claim that they do not receive benefit in return for the amount of taxes paid.

Messrs. R. Hurdman & Co., of Ottawa, have a gang of men employed at present, putting up the frame of their new dimension mill which will be in running order in about two months. They have also added a pump and first-class fire apparatus.

The Minnesota and Ontario Lumber Company's mill at Norman, Lake of the Woods district, will cut nearly ten million feet of lumber this season. The logs are principally drawn from Minnesota, where the company has extensive timber reserves. The output of Cameron & Kennedy's mill at the same place will be about 6,900,000 feet.

The outlook for lumber at Ottawa is said to be very favorable. There has been a gradual advance in prices during the last couple of months. An outside dealer states that three-inch deals now sell at \$7 per thousand, being an increase of one dollar.

Two slides of 1,400 and 800 feet have been constructed by J. R. Booth on the Kabaskong, and another is under construction which will be 480 feet long. Over 350,000 logs have been driven through this season, and it is expected that 100,000 more will be pushed through before the season closes.

The lumbermen at the Chaudiere are apprehensive of a shortage of power for their saw mills, owing to the almost unprecedented lowness of the water in the Ottawa river. It is stated that the water in the mill dams is at present lower than it has been since 1876, when the mills at the Chaudiere were compelled to shut down altogether. If the water in the river falls a foot lower some of the mills will have to cease operations.

M. Brennan & Sons, lumber merchants and saw and planing mill proprietors, are building a new saw mill on their timber limit, Huntsville. This mill will have a capacity of about 75,000 feet per day and will be the largest of their three mills. The mill building is now up and the two 75-horse power boilers are in place. The engine of 150-horse power is also in position. The weight of the steam machinery will not be less than 50,000 pounds.

Mr. Richard Allen, of Bay City, Mich., formerly an old resident of Ottawa, is in the city. Mr. Allen left Ottawa about twelve years ago for Bay City with a few dollars in his pocket. He arrived there when the lumber industry of that State was in its infancy, and by perseverance and business tact became finally the owner of a large saw mill near Bay City. He is now chief partner of one of the wealthiest lumber firms in Bay City. Mr. Allen worked as a corporation laborer in Ottawa for two years.—*Ottawa Journal*.

On Monday morning shortly after midnight the men of the yard department of the Rathbun Company commenced to load the steam barges Resolute and Reliance. The whole work was done under the supervision of M. Marrigan, with G. P. Sills as foreman on the Reliance, and Wm. Wilson and Chas. Dryden on the Resolute. At 6.36 o'clock the same morning, the Reliance was, after two shifts, loaded with 161,286 feet of lumber; and at 7.10 o'clock the Resolute, after three shifts, had received 295,837 feet of lumber. This beats all previous records. The boys are proud of their achievement and are looking forward now to a grand oyster supper as a fitting termination of the season's successful work.—*Deteronto Tribune*.

A dispatch from Kingston, Sept. 16th, says:—There have not been in years as destructive bush fires as those which have burned this year. They are still consuming valuable timber, fences, buildings, and in some instances the crops of the season. At Eganville, in the next county, fires are raging in every direction. On Sunday morning one fire started below the Cascades, and by night had travelled half a mile towards the village. The fires in the vicinity of Golden Lake are probably the largest. The farmers have been night and day battling against the flames. Mr. Brisco was working between two fires when a heavy wind arose spreading the fire so rapidly as to encircle him. He made a bold dash through the burning pinery and lost his hair and whiskers.

Messrs. Hurdman & Co., the extensive lumbermen of the Chaudiere, are making arrangements for the construction of a new circular saw mill, which will utilize a part of their unused water power in the rear of their office, in Ottawa, and next to the works of the Chaudiere Electric Light Co. The new mill will be used entirely for sawing dimension timber and will be 150 feet in length by 74 in breadth. The building will be of wood and will have sufficient capacity to saw all the dimension timber the firm will be able to turn out. The firm have a gang of men engaged in preparing the timbers for the new structure, and the foundation for the new mill was started during the past month.

A very peculiar circumstance occurred in the new saw-mill of Messrs. Grier & Co., Ottawa, a few days ago. While a log was being put through one of the edgers the man in charge heard the saws strike against some hard obstacle, when he immediately had the gang stopped to find out the cause. The log was drawn back, but before anything could be found, it had to be cut into, when it was discovered that near the centre there was embedded an old Indian hatchet, which, judging from the quaint shape and the depth it was buried in the log must have been stuck there quite a number of years ago. The hatchet though very well preserved, must have been left sticking in the tree while very small, as it had completely grown over it, leaving no trace whatever.

An exchange says:—Mr. Johnston, of Rockland, who is taking down a raft of dimension timber to Lachine, has met with unusual luck. When the timber reached the Deschenes rapids the water was remarkably low. In running the first few cribs over the rapids three of his men were injured. The biggest part of the raft was tied at the head of the rapids, when the recent gale struck it, scattering it here, there and everywhere. On the raft was a lot of chains, ropes and other goods, which on the timber breaking up went to the bottom of the river and will be a dead loss. Mr. Johnston's loss is put at \$1,000. To add to the series of misfortunes, a number of men deserted their employment; on the whole Mr. Johnston's attempts at getting down the timber have met with disaster: seldom experienced on the Upper Ottawa.

Ottawa lumbermen generally expect to cut about as much in the woods this year as was cut last year, if nothing interferes with the season's operations. In connection with this it is interesting to note that it is estimated that the busy saws at the Chaudiere will cut this summer about the following figures, which are somewhat less than last year's figures, which were the largest for the previous twenty years: J. R. Booth & Co., 90,000,000 feet; Bronson & Weston 75,000,000 feet; E. B. Eddy & Co. 80,000,000 feet; Perley & Pattee 70,000,000 feet; Hurdman & Co. 50,000,000 feet. The cut of Messrs. Grier & Co. last season was about 16,000,000 feet, but since the building of their new mill which has given them increased facilities it is expected that they will more than double that amount this year. Jam. McLaren will cut over 50,000,000 feet this season.

The shipments of sawn lumber from Ottawa during the first seven months of the present year, as also for the same period of 1886, are as follows:

| | Ft. B.M. Lumber. | Ft. B.M. Lumber. |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| JANUARY | 4,416,887 | 4,587,083 |
| FEBRUARY | 7,174,531 | 5,382,395 |
| MARCH | 9,271,289 | 9,676,682 |
| APRIL | 7,778,551 | 8,115,873 |
| MAY | 7,053,136 | 8,511,481 |
| JUNE | 6,328,401 | 8,782,371 |
| JULY | 5,704,831 | 8,862,361 |

Total, 47,727,626 1886. 53,918,246 1887.

| | M. Lath. | M. Shingles. | M. Lath. | M. Shingles. |
|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| JANUARY | 1,477 | 40 | 385 | |
| FEBRUARY | 1,386½ | 219¼ | 275 | |
| MARCH | 1,039½ | 105 | 701½ | |
| APRIL | 2,331 | 10 | 370 | 90 |
| MAY | 893¼ | 125 | 386 | |
| JUNE | 936 | 80 | | |
| JULY | 886 | | 123 | |

8,952¼ 576¼ 2,240½ 90

Increase in Sawn Lumber, 1887, 6,190,620 ft.

Decrease in Lath, 1887, 6,711¼ M.

Shingles, 1887, 486¼ M.

The foregoing includes shipments to points in Canada, as well as what went to the United States.

QUEBEC.

The sale spoken of in the last issue of the LUMBERMAN, stating that negotiations were going on between McLaughlan Bros., of Amprior, and the Eddy Manufacturing Company, of Hull, for the purchase of the mills and limits of the first mentioned firm, has, it is understood, fallen through.

Charette & Co., lumbermen, Coteau St. Louis, have dissolved.

The firm of McArthur Bros., of Quebec, Que., Toronto, Ont., and East Saginaw, Mich., lumber and timber manufacturers and dealers, has been changed to "The McArthur Bros. Co., (Ltd.)." No further change has taken place.

D. LeClaire's saw and planing mill, Montreal, and adjoining lumber piles, burned August 29. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, only \$2000.

The following is clipped from an American lumber exchange and we re-produce it for what it is worth, not knowing whether it is true or false: "It is announced in official circles that extensive frauds, committed by wealthy and well-known lumbermen, on the government are coming to light in the province of Quebec. Timber has been cut on limits for which patents were held and the certificates of settlers as to the number of trees cut has been falsified so as to defraud the government."

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

D. Cameron, saw miller, of Minnedoca, has sold out.

Prince Bros. mill at Battleford has closed down temporarily owing to shortage of logs.

John A. Christie, of Brandon, has sold out his large mill and business to Durham & Mann.

The mills of the Rat Portage district, six in all, have all been running this season with the exception of one.

Fox's mill at Illecillewalt, west of Donald, barely escaped destruction from fire lately, caused by a spark from a railway engine.

A good deal of spruce lumber has been cut on Lake Winnipeg this season and importations of furnishing material have been made from British Columbia.

Joseph Davis, manager of the Manitoba Lumber and Fuel company, has returned from a trip through the timber districts of British Columbia.

The Canadian Pacific railway mill recently burned at Donald, near the rockies, is being replaced. The machinery from the mill in the district at Six Mile Creek will be utilized for the purpose.

Charles Balfe, a pine cruiser recently connected with Capt. Bent's party of Manitoba surveyors running the Brainerd & Northwestern line between Leech lake and the Mississippi river, is supposed to have been drowned in Leech lake.

In the Riding mountains, a timber country of considerable extent in northern Manitoba, preparations are being made for a large cut this winter, the extension of the Northwestern railway into the district having started up a number of new towns, which are calling for a supply of lumber.

Dick & Banning have, it is said, been about the most fortunate of the Lake of the Woods mill men this season in the matter of floating their logs. Logs on the Big American were the most unfortunate, and here was the principal cut of the Minnesota & Ontario company. A large number of logs are hung up on this stream, though there is still some hope of getting them afloat.

Favorable advices come from the Lake of the Woods district regarding the result of the season's operations in that quarter. The mills from this vicinity continue to furnish the main supply of lumber for the province of Manitoba, as well as the western country some distance beyond.

Mitchell & Bucknell, who have a mill on the Assiniboine river at Millbroke, Man., have closed down for the season, after a successful summer's operation. Whimster & Kyle, Strathclair, have also closed down for the season. They report having had a good local trade.

From the western territorial country comes the news that Peter McLaren will build a saw mill at Macleod, Alberta district. The machinery for the mill has been shipped. The mill will be supplied with logs from the foothills of the mountains. The Alberta Lumber company will have their mill at Deer river completed early in November.

During the early part of September trade was decidedly dull in Winnipeg lumber circles, owing principally to the farmers being very busy and a scarcity of help. An improvement is now confidently expected, however, as those contemplating building improvements will of necessity have to hurry up before winter sets in. The crops have been harvested in good condition, and the yield is fully up to expectations. In the city building operations are quiet, largely owing to the unsettled nature of things in connection with the railway situation.

A saw mill is to be established in the Red Deer country, about 100 miles north of Calgary. The Rocky Mountains lie to the west, and along the base of the mountains extends a timber country which is said to cover a considerable area. The mill referred to is being built by the Alberta Lumber company. The machinery is being hauled from Calgary, and the mill will have a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. It will be completed this fall and ready to commence cutting in the spring. The Alberta and Athabasca railway is projected to run through the district.

The nature of the Canadian Pacific railway monopoly in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will be seen from a reference to freight rates on lumber. Van Horne, vice president, and general manager, promised the Winnipeg board of trade as early as 1882, that lumber, fuel and wheat would be carried at very low rates. How he kept his word will be observed by the following: For green lumber shipped from the mills at Rat Portage to Winnipeg, a distance of 133 miles, the freight rate is \$4.65 per M; for dry lumber the rate for the same distance is 15½ cents per 100 pounds. This rate is over four times greater than is charged by the railroad company on its lines in Eastern Canada, where it has not a monopoly. The rates from the mills in the mountains on lumber shipped eastward to Calgary and other points are even higher than the figures given above.

The Keewatin Lumber Company has kept its mill at Keewatin busy all the season, and about 8,000,000 feet will be the output. About that quantity of lumber is now in the yard. About 12,000,000 feet of logs were taken out last winter by this company on the American river, about one-third of which are hung up. This company is prospering under the management of Messrs. Mather, Dick & Banning's mill, also at Keewatin, will run steadily during the season, and cut six or seven million feet. A good deal of trouble was experienced in getting out logs, but nearly all of the cut amounting to about nine million feet, some of which had been hung up the previous year, was finally got out. The Keewatin mills are run by water power from the falls of Winnipeg river, and therein differ from the other mills of the Rat Portage district which are run by steam.

A correspondent writing from Winnipeg to the Mississippi Valley *Lumberman* says:—The remarks made in a former letter regarding the state of prices here, and the necessity existing for the establishment of a regular schedule to guide dealers in disposing of their product, seem to be already having some effect. It has been whispered around within the past few days that a movement is to be undertaken for the formation of a lumberman's association for the Canadian northwest. The difficulty heretofore has been to get the first steps taken. Lumbermen recognized the necessity for such an association, but no one wished to make the first move in the matter, owing to a feeling of jealousy or distrust which, rightly or wrongly, was supposed to exist among mill men and dealers. If one firm proposed the formation of an association it was feared others might hold back, and so the matter stood. It is now understood that to obviate this difficulty an outside and entirely disinterested party will issue a call to lumbermen to hold a meeting, for the purpose of fixing prices and forming an association. In this way no individual firm will be taking the lead or assuming a position of undue prominence. There is every reason to believe that the issue will result successfully. All the lumbermen are unanimous as to the benefits which would follow the formation of an association. Moreover, it is

recognized that the present is a most opportune time for making a start. Circumstances have not been more favorable for four years than they now are for such a move. While stocks were large, business depressed, and every one anxious to reduce their stocks, even at times at a loss, it would have been almost an impossibility to have succeeded in forming an association, and still more difficult to have kept it together and sustained list prices after it had been formed. Now, however, circumstances are quite different. Stocks of lumber are light, logs not too plentiful and the demand good. Mill men can afford to be reasonably independent and demand fair profits. Under these conditions there is no reason why legitimate profits should not be made. Still, so long as there is distrust among manufacturers and dealers, it will be difficult to keep uniform prices and at a fair figure. The only way to accomplish this is to form an association and arrange prices at intervals, as the exigencies of the industry may demand. The proposed association will include the Lake of the Woods mills and eastward probably to Port Arthur, Lake Superior; also the Lake Winnipeg district.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Dimension deals remain at about \$8.50 per mille at Halifax, and this is not a profitable figure for the manufacturer.

Freights from St. John to transatlantic ports are quoted at about 41s. 3d. to Liverpool, 42s. 6d. W. C. England, 43s. to Dublin or Belfast, 65 francs to Marseilles.

Flemming & Son, St. John, N. B., have the contract for erecting 16,000 feet of snow sheds at St. Fabien, Que., on the Intercolonial railway. There will be a large lumber requirement for the roof and sides.

The amount of wood goods forwarded from the port of St. John up to date has, contrary to expectations, exceeded the exportation for the same period of last year. The timber shipment (that of the square timber and pine stock) has this year been handled entirely by Mr. Mackay, and, indeed, he and Mr. Gibson have handled the great bulk of the shipments to date.

The condition of the New York lumber market is said to have reacted favorably upon the business of St. John, N. B., which ships largely to New York. The coastwise trade has been more flourishing from St. John than for years, lumber constituting the bulk, though at this season there is generally a stagnation. The activity of building in the eastern part of the United States has stimulated the demand for Canadian timber at good prices. Among mill men and shippers renewed energy has been induced, and now the market is termed a healthy and springy one, while the freight carriers, as before mentioned, have profited materially by the general activity.

A St. John, N. B., journal represents the present condition of the lumber trade at that market as somewhat peculiar. The northern manufacturers seemed to think that conditions were ripe for an advance, and sent out notices proclaiming a raise of \$1 in spruce, which buyers, encouraged by large water receipts, declined to meet, some even claiming to have received overtures involving a 50-cent cut on old prices, instead of any advance being asked. The effect of the demoralized bull movement, however, was to make cargo prices firmer, while foggy weather advanced water rates 50 cents and \$1. The increased demand for carriers because of heavier water movement made vessel men more autocratic, for the craft were taken as soon as they put in an appearance, the cargo demand for lumber being active. On the whole the attempted advance is viewed in its effect in about the same light as the last alleged advances in Chicago—it has resulted in firmness of old prices, but little or no actual advance. Spruce quotations are therefore unchanged. There was said to be a very remarkable request for shingles, but heavy receipts kept up the supply so as to head off an advance. The demand for clapboards has improved, but the supply was full and prices easy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is said that Puget Sound lumber is now being shipped from Vancouver, via the Canadian Pacific, to Albany, N. Y.

Shingles in British Columbia are worth \$2.50 a thousand, and first-class cedar lumber \$40 f. o. b. Boat lumber cut to dimension sizes is worth \$45. Common lumber sells at \$12.50 a thousand. The demand, both local and eastward along the Canadian Pacific, is good.

George W. Hotchkiss, ex-secretary of the Chicago Lumberman's Exchange, and now editor of the *Lumber Trade Journal*, announces that he has consented to take charge of a party of lumbermen to the far west, over the Canadian Pacific railroad. The excursionists will make a short stop at St. Paul, one day at Winnipeg, one at Baniff, one in the glaciers of the Rockies, one at Vancouver, one at Victoria, one at Seattle and one at Westminster. Interesting objects, such as the hot springs in the Canadian national park, lumber camps, saw mills, etc., will be visited. Several lumbermen with their wives have announced their intention of going.

UNITED STATES.

Manistee has shipped 200,122,000 feet of lumber this season. Men for woods work are reported very scarce in the Saginaw valley, Mich.

Chicago is said to double her consumption of mahogany about every two months.

Australian forests are said to be practically destitute of pine and woods of that nature.

The South is coming to the front with cypress, gum, cotton wood and yellow pine lumber.

The Cheboygan Lumber Company, Cheboygan, Mich., will cut pine this winter from its Canadian lands.

The demand for shingles in the Saginaw market is good at present and the prices fully 60 cents better than last year.

Alpena, Mich., had shipped to Sep. 1 an aggregate of 104,303,000 feet of lumber, 4,960,000 shingles, 151,900 railroad ties and 65,400 cedar posts.

Jewell & Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., will put in 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 feet on the Canadian tract of 125,000,000 feet, near Sault Ste. Marie, recently purchased.

CANADIAN investors have recently purchased, through Lamb Bros., of 1 Broadway, New York, a tract of 134,000 acres of North Carolina Pine lands.

The shipment from Saginaw River to Sep. 1 aggregated 323,888,627 feet of lumber and 52,365,000 shingles, which is a decrease of 57,000,000 feet of lumber and 16,000,000 shingles from shipments to same date in 1886.

It is expected that about the usual amount of logs will be put in the Menominee, in Michigan, the coming winter, which, with 150,000,000 likely to be left over, would make a total of about 650,000,000 feet for next season's sawing.

Bangor, Maine, has a new enterprise. Every mill on the river wastes great quantities of saw-dust. It has not been available for shipping because of its bulk. Now a hydraulic press has been invented to press the saw-dust and reduce its bulk some 75 per cent., and in this shape it can be easily handled.

At Minneapolis, Minn., a conflagration broke out September 10, in the lumber manufacturing quarters, which resulted in the total destruction of five saw mills, which are as follows, with the estimated losses: Merriman, Barrows & Co., loss \$50,000; insurance, \$31,000. McMullen & Co., loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$25,000. Eastman, Barry & Co., loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$30,000. C. A. Smith & Co., loss \$27,000; insurance, \$17,000. W. W. Eastman, owner of the mill operated by Cole & Weeks, loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$21,500.

The Export Lumber Company, of New York, which does good service to those interested in lumber matters by issuing in sheet form the export of white pine lumber from the port of New York, has just sent out a statement covering exports up to July 1. This report shows that from January 1 to July 1, 32,507,000 feet were exported. Comparisons are as follows: From January 1 to July 1, 1886, 22,794,000 feet; 1885, 32,947,000; 1884, 34,873,000; 1883, 30,559,000; 1882, 29,223,000; 1881, 33,703,000; 1880, 26,999,000; 1879, 27,919,000; 1878, 20,200,000; 1877, 26,976,000.

A correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* writes:—The Hon. R. A. Loveland, of East Saginaw, has gone to Midland, Ont., on business connected with the holdings of the Emery Lumber Company, of which he is a member. This company own 100,000,000 feet of timber on the line of the Canada Pacific road in the Georgian Bay district, and intend to bring it all to Tawas and Saginaw to be manufactured, but the doubling up of the export duty on logs knocked it out and the stock put in last winter, 12,000,000 feet, was sold to the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company and is being manufactured at Midland. I understand the company will lumber this winter on the tract, and in the event of commercial union between Canada and the United States, the logs will be rafted to this side, otherwise they will be manufactured in Canada.

The papers in and about Muskegan, Mich., are calling on the State game and fish wardens to stop this outrageous trespass on the rights of the public. The same thing is being done at several points in Wisconsin, where millers are filling up lakes with everything that is unsaleable. All lumbermen are not vandals and there ought to be some organized sentiment among them that will stop such things. The Raquette, Grau and other streams running out of the Adirondacks, into the St. Lawrence, have been rendered malarious by decaying saw-dust and lumber refuse. So, too, the back water of dams built to give floatage, often kills the trees over a great area, and transforms beautiful silver paradises into hideous fever-breeding wastes. This has occurred in several places in the Adirondacks.

TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, Oct. 7th, 1887.

The cargo trade in this city is at present in a favorable condition, but the one great difficulty now is the car famine on the Grand Trunk railway.

Prices are firm and steady. The local trade is improving as the fall contracts are now being let.

Retail dealers have no complaints to make regarding the amount of trade done since my last communication.

An addition has been made to the city by taking in some of the suburbs, which have to be built up in the very near future.

As some of the mills are closing for the season we may look for a greater scarcity of long bill stuff and consequently greater difficulty in filling bills.

Prices are still well maintained with no perceptible indications of a fall.

The quotations given may, as in last month, be read from 50c. to \$1.00 per M higher; the yards throughout the city having no fixed prices, each conducting business on the go-as-you-please plan.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

Table listing car or cargo lots with descriptions like '1 1/2 and thicker clear picks, American inspection' and prices.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table listing yard quotations for items like 'Mill cull boards & scantling', 'Shipping cull boards', and 'Scantling & joist'.

Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Oct. 5.—Trade in this city is fairly active and conditions, and prices are well maintained.

The following are the prices at the yards:

Table listing prices at the yards for items like 'Mill cull boards and scantlings', 'Shipping cull boards', and 'Cutting up planks'.

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, Oct., 5th, 1887.

The demand for lumber continues to be fairly satisfactory both wholesale and retail, though it is scarcely as brisk as it was a few weeks ago.

The following are the ruling prices at the retail yards:

Table listing retail yard prices for various lumber types like 'Pine, 1st quality', 'Basswood, run of log', and 'Shingles'.

Saginaw River, Mich.

OCT. 2nd.—The Courier says: The cargo market is practically lifeless, the sales being fewer in number than during any previous week this season.

Shingles continue active and firm and XXX have been sold at \$3.55, an advance of five cents over the ruling quotations.

CARGO LOTS.

Table listing cargo lots for 'Uppers', 'Common', 'Shipping Culls', and 'Mill Culls'.

YARD QUOTATIONS—CAR LOTS DRY.

Table listing yard quotations for 'Clear, 3/4 in', 'Flooring and Siding—Dressed', and 'Finishing Lumber—Rough'.

Table listing yard quotations for 'Three uppers, 1 in.', 'Selects, 1 in.', and 'Coffin boards'.

Table listing yard quotations for 'Joist, Scantling and Timber'.

Table listing yard quotations for 'Plank and timber, 12 inches wide, \$1 extra'.

Table listing yard quotations for 'Wide Select and Common—Rough'.

Table listing yard quotations for 'Lath, Shingles and Picks'.

New York City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1887.

The condition of the White Pine export trade of New York is inactive, the demand being light. Prices remain firm.

ber is being offered at figures which will net the manufacturer less than the cost of production. There is still a large inquiry for export, but principally for delivery at ports in the Gulf of Mexico.

Black Walnut.

Table listing prices for Black Walnut lumber like '3/4 in., all clear' and '1 and 1 1/2 inches'.

Poplar, or White Wood.

Table listing prices for Poplar lumber like '3/4 in., 10 inches and over'.

Dressed Poplar.

Table listing prices for Dressed Poplar lumber like '1/2 inch panel' and '3/4 inch panel'.

Ash.

Table listing prices for Ash lumber like '1 inch, white' and '1 1/2 to 2 inch'.

Oak.

Table listing prices for Oak lumber like '1 inch plain sawed' and '1 1/2 to 2 inch'.

Cherry.

Table listing prices for Cherry lumber like '3/4 in., wide and clear'.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous lumber prices like 'Chestnut, clear', 'Basswood white', and 'Maple, clear'.

Detroit, Mich.

Uppers, Selects, Stocks, etc.

Table listing prices for Uppers, Selects, Stocks, etc. in Detroit.

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, etc.

Table listing prices for Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, etc. in Detroit.

Bill Stuff and Culls.

Table listing prices for Bill Stuff and Culls in Detroit.

Shingles and Lath.

Table listing prices for Shingles and Lath in Detroit.

Philadelphia, Pa.

OCT. 1st.—The Northwestern hardwood market is good, from the standpoint of wholesaler and retailer.

The general situation is this: Supplies, which were of only moderate proportions in early summer, have been pretty well run down, even with frequent additions to stocks.

rushing into the market, but are satisfied with the way stuff is going. If cherry would sell, plenty of it would be forthcoming at present prices. Furniture manufacturers take very little of it, for somehow it does not fasten on the popular taste. But little business is done outside of the common grades of walnut; perhaps because consumers earlier in the season purchased freely. Culls sell well at \$30. Poplar from West Virginia is generally in good request. All kinds of ash are selling well, and, in fact, good regular stock is sought for, either for immediate use or for piling. Both plain and quartered oak are in good request, though there is some complaint in regard to the quality of quartered oak. Birch, redwood, hickory and butternut once in a while loom up in the market, but there is nothing in them. Yet samples are always to be found in certain yards. Two or three mahogany firms have done a good year's business, but the lower grades are a drug. In yellow pine the usual heavy business is reported, and at full prices. An enormous amount of Pennsylvania hemlock is handled, and the old story must be repeated that dry stock is scarce. Board are in active demand and a great deal of business is placed for winter delivery, which gives hemlock an upward tendency.

White Pine.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Marh uppers, 1 to 2 in. dry | 1 1/2 to 2 in. plank | 22 50 | 25 00 |
| 2 1/2, 3 & 4 in. | Common plank | 20 00 | 22 00 |
| S'lets, 1 1/2 to 2 in. | 3/4 box boards, wide | 14 00 | 16 50 |
| Selects, 1 in. | 3/4 siding, selected | 27 50 | 30 00 |
| 12 in flooring quality | Culls, 12 in. | 15 50 | 17 00 |
| barn | Wide | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Edge barn, all widths | Narrow | 12 50 | 14 00 |
| | No. 1 moulding | 36 00 | 38 50 |

Cargo Lots.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Yellow pine edge bds | Scantling and plank | 20 00 | 22 00 |
| Heart face boards | | 19 00 | 21 00 |

Hemlock Boards and Scantling.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Edge boards | Scantling, 2x4 & 2x4 | 11 00 | 13 00 |
| 12 in. stock | 16 & 18 ft | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Fencing, 6 in., 16 ft. | 3x4, 12, 12 to 20 ft. | 11 50 | 12 00 |

Shingles and Posts.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Cypress shingles, 14 in. heart, d & b | Cedar shingles, 30 in. hand dressed | 35 00 | 40 00 |
| 24 in. sap, d & b | Chestnut posts, 9 ft. | 12 00 | 12 00 |
| | 7 ft. | 32 00 | 35 00 |

HARDWOOD.

Walnut.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Nos. 1 & 2, 1 in., good | Reject or common, 1 in., 1 1/2 and up | 60 00 | 65 00 |
| dry, Indiana | Culls, 1 in. | 35 00 | 37 50 |
| 1 1/2 & up | 1 1/2 in. & up | 35 00 | 40 00 |
| Nos. 1 & 2, 3/4 in. | | 72 50 | 77 50 |

Poplar.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|-------|
| Nos. 1 & 2, 3/4 in., good | Nos. 1 & 2, 1 1/2 in. & up, good wide, Ind. | 32 50 | 36 00 |
| wide, Indiana | Columas, 5x5 & up clear | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| 1 in. | | 28 00 | 32 50 |

Oak.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------|-------|
| Nos. 1 & 2, 1 in., good | Nos. 1 & 2, 1 1/2 in. & up, good western, straight | 35 00 | 37 50 |
| western, straight | quartered | 52 50 | 55 00 |
| quartered | | 49 00 | 50 00 |

Ash.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------|-------|
| Nos. 1 & 2, 1 in., good | Nos. 1 & 2, 1 1/2 in. & up, good western | 32 50 | 42 50 |
| western | | 35 00 | 40 00 |

Yellow Pine—Yard and Wholesale.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Sc'ing, 2x4 to 12x14 | Flooring, 1 in., Va. | 17 00 | 19 00 |
| Plank, 1 1/2 to 2 in. | 1 & 1 1/2 in., Ga. & Fla. cargo run | 22 00 | 24 00 |
| Fl'g, 1 & 1 1/2 in. No. 1 | | 27 50 | 30 00 |

Cherry.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Nos. 1 & 2, 1 in., good | Nos. 1 & 2, 1 1/2 in. & up, good | 62 50 | 70 00 |
| | | 65 00 | 75 00 |

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, Oct. 5th.—The New York Lumber Trade Journal says: The weather has been cool and beautiful all of this month, and this or some other cause, has infused new life into the lumber trade, and nothing but a panic will prevent a splendid fall trade. Cargoes are again coming freely, our dealers evidently being of the opinion that it is wiser to pay existing freights and have their lumber sorted and piled during the good weather than to await a possible decline in lake freights. Such a course is undoubtedly wise.

Trade in the Pine yards is good, with prices in advance of our last quotations, but not sufficiently settled to admit of intelligent quotations.

Hardwoods are fairly active, the sale of Ash, Oak, Maple, Whiteoak, &c., for local consumption is very large. Buffalo is a good hardwood market, one in which a buyer can always depend upon finding a good assortment of almost anything in the Hardwood line, and at reasonable prices. Much of the coarser grades of Oak lumber, and largely the timber, is produced near the city, and with the competition of so many railroads freights are reasonable. Probably 80 per cent. of all Hardwood handled here arrives by rail, the other 20 per cent. by lake. Fifteen years ago the figures were directly the opposite.

The condition of trade at Tonawanda so far as can be learned is very satisfactory, and reports from the travelling men point to a good fall and winter trade, and no difficulty in obtaining prices. The demand for shingles still continues good, and standard brands are picked up almost as fast as they can be obtained. XXX 16 inch, C. B. 18 inch, are firm at \$4.25 and \$3.25 respectively, and at the close of navigation it will be difficult to obtain them at those prices, from the present outlook. The trade through the central part of the State is good,

and all the retail yards report a good season and look for a continuation of the same.

Hardwood is booming and the local yards are bothered not a little to supply the demand for dry stock, especially in Whiteoak, which is meeting with favor among the retail dealers and is affecting the trade and price of the upper grades of Pine, much to the sorrow of the wholesaler with a good stock of selects and uppers.

Norway Pine—Rough.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| No. 1, 1 & 1 1/2 in. | 19 00 | 20 00 | Stocks No. 1, 1 & 1 1/2 in. | 21 00 |
| No. 2, 1 & 1 1/2 in. | 15 00 | 15 50 | No. 2, 1 & 1 1/2 in. | 17 00 |
| No. 3, 1 & 1 1/2 in. | 11 50 | 12 00 | No. 3, 1 & 1 1/2 in. | 12 00 |

White Pine—Rough.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| Uppers, 1 in. | 24 00 | 26 00 | Shelving, No. 1, 1 1/2 in. | 31 00 |
| 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in. | 44 00 | 47 00 | and up | 31 00 |
| 2 1/2, 3 and 4 in. | 55 00 | 60 00 | No. 2, 1 1/2 in. & up | 22 00 |
| Selects, 1 in. | 39 00 | 40 00 | Pine common, 1 in. | 32 00 |
| 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in. | 39 00 | 40 00 | 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in. | 32 00 |
| 2 1/2, 3 and 4 in. | 45 00 | 50 00 | Common, 1 in. | 16 00 |
| Cuts, No. 1, 1 in. | 25 00 | 28 00 | 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in. | 17 00 |
| 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in. | 32 00 | 31 00 | 2 in. | 22 00 |
| 2 1/2, 3 and 4 in. | 37 00 | 40 00 | Coffin boards | 17 50 |
| No. 2, 1 in. | 15 00 | 17 00 | Box boards | 12 00 |
| 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in. | 21 00 | 22 00 | 1 1/2 in. & thicker | 13 50 |
| Moulding, 1 in. | 25 00 | 32 00 | A stocks, 1x10 | 29 00 |
| 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in. | 28 00 | 32 00 | 1x12 | 29 00 |
| Siding strips, 1 in. | 38 00 | 38 00 | B stocks, 1x6 to 16 | 17 50 |
| | | | C stocks, 1x6 to 16 | 13 50 |

Dressed Lumber

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Base and Casing under 6 inches. | 23 00 | 23 00 | 16 00 |
| Base and Casing, 6 inches. | 34 00 | 25 00 | 17 00 |
| Base and Casing, 6, 7 and 8 inches. | 40 00 | 29 00 | 18 00 |
| Flooring, 1 and 1 1/2 inches, 2 1/2 to 5 in. wide. | 30 00 | 20 00 | 15 00 |
| Ceiling, 3/4 in., 2 1/2 to 5 inches wide. | 33 00 | 23 00 | 16 00 |
| Ceiling, 1/2 in., 2 1/2 to 5 inches wide. | 25 00 | 22 00 | 14 00 |
| Ceiling, 3/4 in., 2 1/2 to 5 inches wide. | 24 00 | 18 00 | 13 00 |
| Philadelphia Fencing | 39 00 | 30 00 | 21 00 |
| Bevel Siding, 6 inches. | 23 00 | 21 00 | 11 00 |
| Bevel Siding, 8 inches. | 23 50 | 21 00 | 17 00 |
| Bevel Siding, 6 inches. | 23 00 | 19 00 | 14 00 |
| Novelty Siding, 6 inches and over. | 40 00 | 23 00 | 16 00 |

Shingles and Lath.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Shingles, 18 in. XXX | 3 85 | 3 90 | Lath, pine No. 1 | 2 10 | 2 15 |
| XX | 2 85 | 2 90 | No. 2 | 1 70 | 1 70 |
| X | 2 10 | 2 10 | Norway | 1 25 | 1 60 |
| Shingles, 16 in. XXX | 3 10 | 3 00 | Hemlock | 1 60 | 1 60 |
| XX | 2 10 | 2 10 | | | |
| X | 2 10 | 2 10 | | | |

Chicago, Ill.

OCT., 1st.—There is a decided improvement in the cargo market. Lumber sells easier, and it is firmer than it has been for some time. The receipts for a couple of days the early part of the week were rather free, owing to a pretty heavy blow that happened to be in the right direction, and the market was consequently liberally supplied. There is an evident demand for lumber among buyers, and it seems to be of that omnivorous character that will absorb anything available. There is a greater call, of course, for dimension and common inch, but offerings of better stock are not hard to place, there being still a good many that have not yet filled in their assortments of lumber to carry over exactly to their liking. There will be from now on a good deal of miscellaneous buying to piece out stocks, and if the market is not too liberally supplied, the brokers ought to have a comparatively easy time disposing of the lumber. It can hardly be said that much actual gain has been made in prices, though a quotation for short piece stuff is given a range a quarter of a dollar higher than last week. The price for average standard cargoes is \$10 straight and firm, but there are some choice lots coming to hand that admit of a slightly higher figure. There has been no piece stuff sold during the week below \$10, unless it was of a quality too low to be considered standard. The market is so quick and easy at \$10, that there is a possibility that the next fleet may be crowded up a point; but on the other hand present buyers are exerting themselves a little to discount the advance likely to soon occur in freights, and the attempt to get mere value for the lumber might considerably abate their anxiety to purchase. Some sellers claim that they have done better this week with their common inch to the extent of about 25 cents. The dealers are aware that they will not be able to get it cheaper this year, and they have room yet for a good deal of common lumber, which is admitted to be about as good property as one can have in his yard.

There have been a good many shingles offered, but evidently no more than was required, for they are reported a shade firmer. For standards \$1.82 1/2 @ \$1.90 is the range now, which is better than it has been for a month or more. There is a sharp inquiry for shingles, and it is thought they will go higher very soon. Lath are steady and firm as a rock.

The peculiarity of the present trade at the yards still continues. Its variable character, as between different firms, seems in fact to be its most noticeable feature. While in some offices the searcher after truth will be told that trade is excellent and that orders are flowing in from the country in a steady stream, at others he will hear in response to his query that "business is only just fair." However, one cannot take a trip through the district without seeing unmistakable indications that the stock is somewhat slow, and that the business done is accompanied without much rush or excitement. Orders where they are plentiful in number, are not usually for very heavy amounts. Retailers are moving cautiously, and the policy of careful buy-

ing which has obtained among them of late is now most faithfully adhered to.—Timberman.

Minneapolis, Minn.

OCT. 1st.—This market is fairly active, although trade is generally considered below the average for this time of year. No effort is being put forth to make it otherwise, either because orders cannot be filled with dry stock, or because it is deemed to be the part of business policy to hold lumber for an even better market in the spring. An average local demand is likely to absorb about all there is to be marketed. The mills, too, are falling short of their estimated productiveness. Dealers are basing some of their confidence in future values upon the shortage in the sawing capacities, brought about by the recent fire. The local trade in both St. Paul's and Minneapolis continues large. The permits issued in Minneapolis last week numbered 130, for structures to cost \$1,275. In this is included \$146,000 to be expended on the Soo shops. In St. Paul the building permits numbered 132 for buildings to cost \$128,800. All this means a very large local consumptive demand and that it is being enjoyed is evidenced by the large receipts of lumber in both cities. In Minneapolis the receipts are fully double what they usually are at this season of the year.

THE QUEBEC TIMBER TRADE.

According to the Quebec Chronicle there is little doing in the timber market in that city at present. That journal has heard of two rafts of small, ordinary timber changing hands at 16 cents per foot. The following is a comparative statement of timber, staves, &c., measured and culled to 14th September, 1887.

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
| Waney White Pine | 2,209,685 | 2,589,583 | 2,016,487 |
| White Pine | 1,619,709 | 2,496,331 | 1,035,435 |
| Red Pine | 60,614 | 245,120 | 635,890 |
| Oak | 1,376,224 | 922,369 | 536,442 |
| Elm | 347,745 | 378,936 | 196,872 |
| Ash | 251,996 | 126,885 | 94,599 |
| Jesswood | 47 | 218 | 535 |
| Butternut | 3,083 | 192 | 1,079 |
| Tamarac | 1,186 | 3,511 | 5,507 |
| Birch and Maple | 380,268 | 160,461 | 116,694 |
| Std. Staves | 45.8.2.10 | 61.4.3.9 | 43.1.1.23 |
| W. I. Staves | 81.8.0.20 | 100.7.2.23 | 118.4.1.10 |
| Brl. Staves | 195.9.3.15 | | 15.0.3.26 |

AMONG THE MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. Peter Bertram has bought out Mr. R. T. Wilson's axe factory at Dundas, Ont., and will increase the capacity of the works. These works have been in existence for about fifty years and their products are widely and favorably known.

Mr. James T. Milne, of Peterborough, manufacturer of Milne's Oscillating Steam Gang and Solid Wheel Band Mill, recently made contracts with J. Milne, of Agincourt, and James Hay, of Woodstock, for the setting up of a band mill in each of these places, to be running by 1st December. All the latest improvements are being added. The bearings will be finished with Spooner's finest Copperine.

One of the main features in the machinery department of the late Toronto exhibition was the extensive display of Emery Wheels and other machinery made by the Hart Emery Wheel Co., of Hamilton, Ont. The popular and accommodating Secretary of this company, Mr. James T. Barnard, was in attendance and demonstrated to all enquirers the superiority of the machines manufactured by his firm. We learn that the business at these works is increasing daily and that it is often difficult to keep up with the orders which are pouring in from every part of the Dominion. A change of advt. appears in this issue.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in the present issue of Spooner's Copperine, which is rapidly replacing the use of rabbit metal in all kinds of manufacturing establishments. Copperine is the result of careful study and consideration for all its intended uses. It is claimed there is not a point where in it fails. It has been tested in many establishments, and by some of the most practical engineers and machinists in this country and pronounced a success. Copperine is made with copper and tin, in each quality sufficient, by careful and scientifically-tested proportions to be thoroughly anti-friction, and to do its intended work. The following are a few of the large firms who have it in use:—Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Co., Waubauslene, Ont; The Rathbun Co., Deseronto, Ont.; The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Peterborough, Ont.; Longford Lumber Co., Longford, Ont.; E. B. Eddy, Hull, P. Q.; Withrow & Hillock, Toronto, Ont. Alonzo W. Spooner, of Port Hope, is the manufacturer and wholesale dealer.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

ELM has become a favorite wood with chair makers. "OAK is the grand, everlasting wood of the ages," quotes a lumber journal. IN the east mahogany is being used more extensively than ever for inside finish.

PAPER picture frames which are a good imitation of walnut moulding are being made, and unless cut with a knife it is hard to tell the difference.

FOR interior house finish soft wood seems to be becoming obsolete, if there is any pretense to richness in design. Hardwood is used almost altogether in houses of the better class.

IN time now long past, flooring strips were supposed to be thoroughly seasoned before they were put down, but now the tree that stands in the forest to-day may form the floor that is laid a week or ten days hence.

THE two oldest trees in the world are supposed to be the one in Calaveras county, Cal., that is believed to be 2565 years old, and the cypress of Somma, in Lombardy, Italy, that is 1911 years old, or planted forty-two years B.C.

ALL sorts of vessels, culinary and otherwise, including pails, tubs, basins, water coolers, spittoons, as well as various other articles, are now manufactured in one piece from wood pulp, under the name of indurated fiber ware, and are called indeluctible.

ON account of its weather-resisting qualities, there would seem to be no good reason why cypress should not make headway as a material for siding, in competition with white pine. It is being used to a small extent for house finish in some northern cities. It has a pleasing appearance.

IRONWOOD and lignum vitae are preferred for heavy canes, and lamboo and malacca sticks for light ones. British Columbia redwood, however, is said to make as heavy a cane as any wood known. It has a rich port wine color and is very handsome.

IN London, 20,000 men earn their living at carpenter work, 4,000 in Paris, and 4,000 in Berlin. Hours in London are 52½ per week, wages, 18 cents per hour. In other cities in England carpenters work 58½ hours and at 12 cents an hour. Employment is precarious. In Paris the eight-hour day prevails and wages are \$1.70.

IT is thought with good reason, that cypress interior finish will serve a purpose in keeping out bugs and moths like that of red cedar. The latter is costly and not very attractive to the eye; while cypress is comparatively cheap and handsome. It is a cedar, and has a slight aroma, and will tend to keep a house sweet and free from vermin.

RED oak grows in favor. It is in some respects and to some tastes more in favor than white oak. It is easier worked, shows up as ornamental a grain, is just as durable, and far more easily obtained. Maple does not hold its beauty to the eye like oak, but discounts it when you come to flooring. Both are wanted in increasing volume every year.

BANDS are superseding circulars, in old as well as new mills, and have reached a stage of development and utility which the circular did not attain for decades after its introduction. The more economical production of lumber by utilizing in the pile that which formerly went into sawdust, is the study of all manufacturers.

PERSONS who may not know the nature and color of black birch after dressing and polishing may be interested in knowing that the grain of the wood is very close, the color mottled and slightly darker than satin wood. Black birch makes beautiful furniture, and the only complaint made against it for house trimmings is the care and extra time required in nailing the boards, to prevent splitting.

THE following will interest many of our readers who spend the winter months in the lumbering camps:—An old Mount Washington guide says that he never carries a compass in the woods. There are three sure ways, says he, that I have for finding the points of the compass. You will notice that three-fourths of the moss on trees grows on the north side; the heaviest limbs on the spruce trees are always on the south side; and thirdly, the topmost twig of every uninjured hemlock tips to the east.

CHERRY is not what it once was in the popular estimation, and cannot be had in size, quality or quantity as of yore. Yet it is unquestionably one of the most beautiful of our native woods, and will never wholly go out of fashion as long as it can be obtained, which will be in greater or less quantities forever. Of walnut the same may be said; at present it is not so fashionable as it was 20 or 30 years ago, but while trees grow the black walnut will not be allowed to become extinct. The neglected varieties of our forest growth, such as sycamore, elm, birch, black ash and beech, are all finding a place in public favor.

HANDLING CIRCULAR SAWS.

IN reading an article by Mr. Hobart in your paper recently, I was led to think he had had but little experience in the use of saws, or else that he did not place a very high estimate on human life.

The lifting up of a board from a pinched saw or placing one over its top appears to be a very hazardous operation, and the word "dodge," is very appropriate. Circular saws are cranky machines. The way they knock things, when on a rampage, throw clubs, knots and chips, will make a man dodge if anything can. Like a mule, they seem to hold a grudge against every one. They may appear to be quiet and gentle, but they never fail to get their work in when an opportunity occurs.

The novice who should try to follow Mr. Hobart's advice, in adopting this "dodge," would be very likely to find himself sprawling on the floor, with a cracked jaw, a broken head or no head at all, a moment later. The man who knows the vicious nature of saws, when he sees an edging or strip of lumber balancing over the edge of the table behind the saw, usually ducks his head or gets out of the way as soon as he can.

I have had twelve years' experience in the use of saws and have learned that one cannot well be too cautious in handling them. Nearly all of the accidents which occur in their use are simply the result of carelessness.

Nor long since a man here was running an edger in the night, his lamp being secured to a post behind the table. Placing his stub pipe in his mouth he leaned forward over the saw to light it by the lamp, when his feet slipped back, letting him down, and in a twinkling his arm was cut off just above the wrist.

There is great danger in running saws at too high speed, especially when the power is variable. The speed may be proper and safe when cutting, but while changing the stuff the speed will sometimes be nearly doubled. I have known saws to burst under such circumstances, and fly about the mill like shot. I recollect one instance where a piece from a 22-inch saw flew off, parting in a straight line across the plate some five inches deep. This piece was thrown with such force as to pass one-half through a window shutter one inch thick. The instant before the saw burst the sawyer was standing directly in front of it.

A number of years ago, when I was building knitting machines in Ballston, Sp.a., a lumberman from a couple of miles up the creek, called to consult with me about a saw which ran crookedly. I went up to see it, but on examination it appeared to be stiff and in good order. I requested him to start it up slowly, when it appeared to run truly, and on applying a piece of edging, found that it cut a clean, narrow kerf.

Said I, to the man, "That saw appears to be all right." "Let me show you," he replied.

Then he lifted on a full gate. The speed began to increase and kept on increasing. It was a 28-inch saw used for sawing ash for fork handles. The speed soon reached a fearful rate, and I stepped back out of the way. Taking up a plank the man started toward the saw, when I caught him by the shoulder and said, "Come away, quick!" He looked at me with surprise, saying, "I see nothing wrong."

I held him back and pointed to the saw, which had now attained such a speed that the plate was so expanded as to vibrate sidewise, like the stem of a boy's top with a whiz through the air enough to make one's hair stand on end. It was weaving back and forth at least three-quarters of an inch out of line, and apparently as limber as a piece of leather.

I expected every moment to see it fly to atoms. I motioned to him to shut the gate, and when it had stopped I told him that I would as soon stand before the cannon's mouth as before a saw running at such a fearful speed.

"Why," said he, "I have been using it so for the past three days."

"Well," I said, "you may consider yourself a lucky man."

We then changed the pulleys, reducing the speed one-half, when he had no further trouble, and could saw more stuff than before the change.

To be a good sawyer is an achievement to which very few men ever attain, and although thousands spend their days at the business, yet they never fully understand the true science of putting and keeping a saw in perfect order. Every one has notions of his own, and the less he really knows the more notions he will have. Many of them believe that the machinery runs faster and will do more work in the night than in the day time.

A good sawyer will make a mill earn the full amount of his wages more, every day, than an ordinary man can, and double the amount that a poor man will; not only in the quantity of work done, but also in the quality, and at the same time he will appear to make less effort than either of them in accomplishing it.

In setting saws the tooth should not be bent in a true line with the plate, but should be given a twist carrying its front

or cutting edge further out of line, and allow clearance for the back part of the tooth. This is very important, as the front edge at the outside (i.e., the side toward the tooth which is bent), soon wears away, leaving a smooth rounded corner which tends to spring back into line with the plate, leaving a bearing further back on the tooth, while by giving it a twist the tooth will bear much more wear before this can take place.

Swaging the teeth with an upset is much to be preferred to bending the teeth, for with swaged teeth there is no chance of the tooth to spring away from the work. Whether the teeth be swaged or bent, it is most important that the saw be trued after the operation so that every tooth shall cut, and run in line with the others. If the sides of the teeth are dressed with a file, the points should be bevelled back to give clearance the same as the twisted tooth.

The upset was unknown in my sawing days as it is a later discovery. In sharpening splitting saws the front edge of the tooth only should be touched with the file, and this filed exactly square across the plate, or in line with the mandrel.

A saw should run perfectly true. If a 54-inch saw should show more than a thirty-second of an inch variation it should be corrected. The collars may be out of truth, and a trifle here may work mischief at the circumference. This may easily be tested by taking the saw and running the mandrel slowly. Place a wedge between the collar and the journal box to prevent any vibration of the arbor, then by placing a stiff rest near the collar and holding the end of the file down upon the rest with the end against the collar, the slightest variation may be detected.

If the collar should prove to be out of truth it may be trued up by scraping the face of the collar while it is running slowly allowing the file to cut only on the high side of the collar.

Inserted teeth are doing away with filing and setting saws at the present day, and are also doing away with a large amount of timber.

A first-class 54-inch solid tooth saw, No. 9 gauge, will save six per cent. of the timber and double that amount of power, and make as good lumber as the best inserted tooth saw in the market. This would save the value of the cost of the saw in every six days' work, sawing clear pine.—*Journal of Progress.*

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

An increase in quantity of timber and lumber received into the United Kingdom, but a decrease in aggregate value, is shown by the official returns for the eight months ending August 31st, 1886 and 1887 compared:

| | Quantity. | | Value. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1886. | 1887. | |
| Eight months ending August 31st. | | | |
| | Loads. | Loads. | £ |
| TIMBER (Hewn). | | | |
| Russia..... | 113,234 | 132,574 | 210,494 |
| Sweden and Norway..... | 371,874 | 383,342 | 497,242 |
| Germany..... | 104,301 | 137,924 | 293,817 |
| United States..... | 60,165 | 63,979 | 249,755 |
| British E. Indies..... | 26,638 | 10,566 | 110,564 |
| British North America..... | 80,533 | 76,297 | 324,258 |
| Other countries..... | 268,209 | 307,805 | 303,039 |
| Total..... | 1,024,904 | 1,112,487 | 1,994,199 |

| Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed). | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1886. | 1887. | Value. |
| Russia..... | 469,188 | 579,594 | 1,103,825 |
| Sweden and Norway..... | 859,797 | 954,712 | 1,878,392 |
| United States..... | 209,206 | 165,702 | 407,375 |
| British North America..... | 479,393 | 495,188 | 1,137,359 |
| Other countries..... | 39,626 | 51,418 | 140,184 |
| Total..... | 2,057,209 | 2,246,614 | 4,707,135 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Staves (all sizes)..... | 75,688 | 88,082 | 347,405 |
| Mahogany (tons)..... | 33,472 | 27,449 | 227,030 |
| Total of Hewn and Sawn..... | 3,082,113 | 3,859,101 | 6,701,334 |

The total for eight months of this year is thus 3,359,101 loads, hewn and sawn, aggregate value £6,701,334; while that for same period of 1886 is 3,082,113, costing £6,758,755. The returns from Canada (B. N. A. in above list) shows a lessened import of hewn timber, but an increase of sawn, with a value smaller in the proportion of £1,137,359 to £1,147,046.

In iron, steel, tin, &c., the quantities exported from the United Kingdom during eight months ended with August last, are in all cases larger than in the like period of 1886. Values are all higher, too, with the exception of wire and tin plates:—

| | £ mos. 1887 | £ mos. 1886 |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Pig and puddled iron..... | 755,922 tons | 688,532 |
| Bar, angle, &c..... | 165,418 " | 153,913 |
| Railroad, all sorts..... | 642,543 " | 502,350 |
| Wire..... | 27,748 " | 26,502 |
| Cast and wrought..... | 239,482 " | 232,646 |
| Hoops and sheet..... | 220,327 " | 198,608 |
| Old iron..... | 205,010 " | 94,299 |
| Steel unwrought..... | 214,708 " | 73,641 |
| Tin unwrought..... | 66,228 " | 61,334 |
| Tin plates..... | 235,901 " | 232,737 |

SAW MILL BOILERS.

I HAVE been interested in the various articles on boiler explosions that have appeared in your columns from time to time, and especially in those on saw mill boilers, and would like to state a few facts that have come under my observation, which I think will help to solve the problem of saw mill boiler explosions. It is my belief that, whenever there is a leak in a boiler, or the fire box of a boiler, the alkali formed thereon and about the leak, by the combination of the wood ashes from the fire and water, eats the iron very rapidly. I was running an engine and boiler in a basket factory where a good deal of the refuse wood was used as fuel. There were three leaks in the fire box, two at the end of the tubes, and one on the side, about two or three inches above the level of the fire, the other two being a foot above the fire, or about fifteen inches from grate.

Every morning and night I noticed that the tube ends, or, in other words, ends of the flue sheet, were covered with a coating of wood ashes, for a distance of about fourteen inches from the leak. This coating averaged about a quarter of an inch thick. Every time I blew out, which was once a month only, I wiped these ashes off, and found that whenever the ashes had adhered to the iron, it was pitted and grooved. I knew it could not have been the water, as it was "pure pond," and the barrel of the boiler was in good condition inside. I wiped the ashes off the side, and found the iron, for a distance of about eight or ten inches from the leak, the same in appearance as the flue sheet, but in worse condition, the pits and grooves being much larger and deeper, and from all appearances pretty nearly through the iron, which is $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch or 7-16 inch in thickness. I immediately notified my employers of the matter, who said: "Those leaks have been there for a long time now, and have never done any damage, and I guess they will last for a while longer, anyway." I had just previously heard, through one of the oldest employes of the firm, that the smoke box, through which the exhaust was carried, had been replaced only twice in three years, as it had been "rotted out," as they termed it, and it was almost ready to be replaced again.

Failing to get necessary repairs done, I looked elsewhere for a job.

This experience did not satisfy me, however, so I began to investigate matters a little. I went to several saw mills and wood-working shops and found that five out of six had leaky boilers—some to a dangerous extent—and no engineers. These boilers were in the same condition and using different water; nearly all used wood and shavings exclusively for fuel. One was a horizontal tubular boiler which had a leak just in front of the bridge wall and about half way up the side from the centre. I went there Sunday, when all was cold, and wiped off the ashes which were on and around the hole for a distance of eight or ten inches. The iron was pitted and had a crumbly appearance; that is, it looked as though the iron had been pounded and had jarred the small particles out.

The ashes on this boiler were only one-eighth or three-sixteenths-inch thick. I examined five or six others and found that when the leaks were anywhere in range of the fire they were invariably covered with ashes and fine dust.

It can be safely said that two-thirds of the saw mills in this state at least, have their safety valves overloaded to a very dangerous extent, or no valves at all, and as the men in charge are thoroughly incompetent to run a steam boiler, and are required to run some other machine in connection with their engine and boiler, the steam is allowed to run up to a dangerous pressure, and of course these parts that have been weakened by this process I have just mentioned give out under the strain.

Owners of saw mills, that is the majority of them, do not do a very rushing business, and consequently do not feel like sending forty or fifty miles for a boiler maker to put on a patch, as long as their feed pump is in good condition, so the boilers are allowed to run just as long as they will hold together. Sometimes not quite so long, as we often see.

I can cite instances where mills were running with engineers, and a farmer boy came along and offered to do the work for them 25 to 50 cents less a day, and the engineer had to make room for him. The great evil with saw mills is cheap labor for skilled work.—H. H. A., *Willoughby, Ohio, in American Machinist.*

THE REPORTER COULD NOT DRAW HIM OUT.

The *Ottawa Evening Journal* says:—Mr. Mercier stayed at the Russell and warded off interviewing reporters with great skill. He was polite and nice and all that kind of thing, but he would not talk. He looked like a man who felt decidedly at home as he sauntered up and down the rotunda of the Russell, but when a newspaper man drew near he relapsed into stonewall taciturnity.

The leader of the national party in the Province of Quebec

is rather above medium height, big made and brawny with a good crop of black hair a bright dark eye and hawk nose. He has a square chin and a twinkle in his eyes, that a Yankee would call cute. He is affable and polite and has a way of shrugging his shoulders when debating within himself, that has a charm of novelty about it.

"Would you care to speak about that burning question to lumbermen, the price of ground rents" asked a *Journal* reporter after he had shaken the hand of the Premier who showed every symptom of a fraternal feeling.

"I do not care to talk. I will speak in Hull and then you can print what I say, but I don't care for talking now."

"Will the ground rents go up from \$2 to \$5 a square mile?" went on the scribe.

"I cannot say. I have such a sore throat."

"Some of the lumbermen think that it is not only a rise in the ground rents that will take place, but the other fees will also take a jump."

"My throat is very sore," said the Premier, and he backed away enveloped in the folds of a large sized you-don't-catch-me-talking smile, "very sore indeed. Bonjour."

AMONG THE PINES OF GEORGIA.

By EDWARD JACK.

To us Canadians who find our forests so difficult to travel among in summer time, owing to the quantity of brush wood one encounters almost everywhere, as well as to the obstructions offered to ready progress by tracts of burned or broken lands, the forests of the interior of Georgia offer a pleasing change, especially during the mild and agreeable southern winter. Here are to be found no cradle knolls, no broken ground, no no burned land, no underbrush—for miles and miles, nothing but lofty pines standing so far apart that I have driven for hours among them, seated in a buggy drawn by a pair of horses, making only an occasional detour to avoid a few square rods of scrub oak or some blown down tree. One of the latter, which I had the curiosity to measure, was 108 feet long, while the first limb was 71 feet from the root. There were many trees at this time around me, which certainly attained a height of not less than 120 feet.

THE SURFACE OF THE COUNTRY

where I travelled for 60 miles was as smooth as the streets of any city. It was not level but gently rolling. The streams by which it was intersected often had banks from fifty to sixty feet in height. These were not abrupt but with a steep slope. Sometimes there were flats along other shores on which magnolias, oaks, lays and other evergreens grew in the greatest abundance. In the early spring these shores are fragrant with the perfume of the Yellow Jassamin which grows abundantly all over this country, while here and there about the small round ponds scattered through these forests the lilac flowers of the Redbud mingle their blossoms with the white bloom of the May-haw, and here may be seen our robins as well as the turtle dove which abounds in these woods, as does the southern partridge or quail. The brilliant cardinal bird and the gay blue bird with robe of deepest cobalt may be seen also flitting from bough to bough.

One may judge of the genial character of this climate from the fact that near Flint river I saw peach trees in blossom on the 4th of February, while in a small garden which I passed on the 5th of that month, peas were already above ground. On the 7th Ionquilles were in full flower and strawberries were in blossom. What added much to the pleasure of travelling among the pines of the part of Georgia which I was visiting was the absence of mosquitoes and black flies.

THE GEORGIAN PINE

is in general much larger and of better quality than that of Florida. On the Flint river the soil is very different from the white sands of Florida, into which the wheels of one's carriage sink deeply, forbidding rapid rate of progress. In the locality where I was travelling through the pine woods, the dark gray sandy soil was firm anywhere; the only benefit of the highway was that it led to bridges by which streams could be crossed, and avoided the occasional fallen trees which the traveller now and then encountered. A good road could be found anywhere among the pines.

The southern pine does not grow so thickly on the same extent of territory as does the white pine of the West, where it is no very uncommon thing to find a 40 acre lot yielding a million feet (board measure) of this lumber. In the West one tract may be very thickly timbered with white pine, while there may be next to none on the adjoining lot. The southern pine, on the contrary, although not found growing thickly in any one place, is yet far more generally distributed over an equal area of ground than its western relative.

Southern pine lands also possess a very great advantage over many others in this, that fires will not destroy them, even when the wire grass, which grows beneath the trees, is burned every spring, so that the tender growth may afford better

nourishment to the sheep and cattle that wander through the forests. Besides this, when the pines have been cut down, especially on the Lime Sink region of Georgia, the land which is free from stone can, with the aid of fertilizers, be made to yield magnificent crops of cotton, Indian corn, melons, or other vegetables or fruit, and peach; pomegranate or fig trees will flourish anywhere here without manure, and yet these pine lands of Georgia are so little prized that they were selling in large lots last winter at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre, where the trees were adjacent to large streams and where the timber could be cheaply placed in the same and driven to the sea.

It must not be inferred from what I have said that all the pine lands of the south or even of Georgia are equally well timbered. On the contrary, there are vast tracts the timber on which is of little value, and many an English capitalist has been swindled by the false representations of designing men into purchasing large tracts of land which are of little or no value. Instances of this have come under my own observation, and no one should allow himself to be drawn into the purchase of any southern lands until he has sent his own trusted and competent explorer to carefully examine and report on the same. Should he not do so he may in general make up his mind that he has been cheated in his investment.

FORESTRY MANAGEMENT.

The importance of forestry management in the estimation of older nations, better skilled than we in Ontario have shown ourselves to be in economic administration, appears in a volume of U. S. Consular reports lately published. The reports cover the particulars of Government control and management of forests in Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, and Switzerland, and are full of matter of great use to students of the subject in this country as elsewhere. Consul-General Jussen reports that no proper returns are published in Austria-Hungary of the profits of Government forests for the whole empire, but for Bohemia alone the clear annual profit is about 14,000,000 florins. The net income from the Prussian State forests, Consul-General Raine reports, stands at about 24,000,000 marks annually. The French net annual income is about 16,000,000 francs, as reported by Consul Roosevelt. Consul-General Alden reports that it is impossible to give trustworthy figures of the revenue and cost of forestry in Italy. According to Consul-General Winchester, the Swiss Confederation derives no revenue from forests. The total value of yield from cantonal forests, however, is about 33,000,000 francs, and the returns from the forests of the Canton of Zurich show a nearly three-fold increase of profit yielded during a period of fifty years of cultivation—from 31 28 francs per hectare (nearly two and a half acres) in 1830-40 to 90 58 francs in 1870-78. Returns in money, however, while of great importance in a Province like Ontario, are the lightest evidence of the true value of the forests. Their influence upon climate and rainfall, and the consequent benefit to agricultural land and to public health, are considerations of far greater importance, besides which is the provision of useful and wholesome employment for great numbers of the population—the number of forest officers of all grades is about 32,000 in Austria alone. It is interesting to note the difference existing in the views of the Governments of the older countries of Europe from those prevailing with some of our own rulers. They attach the greatest importance to forest culture and assume every responsibility in regard to it. Here there seems a desire to shrink such responsibility. To get rid of the forest domain as soon as possible, to put it out of the government hands and into the hands of private speculators, has been the policy in Ontario heretofore, the excuse being that the cost of supervision is too great and onerous. It has been the motto of the Mowat Government that it is better to sell the timber off than have the trouble of preserving it from fire and pillage. But what of the future? Is there any thought of where the supply of timber is to come from after the present stock has been exhausted, which will not be many years at the rate of depletion that has been going on. The forests constitute the capital of the Province, which must shortly come to an end, if drawn from without any effort made to preserve or replace them.—*London Free Press.*

HEMLOCK.

The *Lumber Trade Journal* says hemlock, which a few years ago was wholly ignored in this and other markets, is rapidly coming to the front in coarser uses and is becoming a familiar sight not only for paving foundations, but for joist and small timber, and not a few western dealers have placed it on their price lists. To the initiated, hemlock is known as a far superior timber to pine in various uses, and western prejudices against its use are rapidly giving way, as they did in the east more than a score of years ago.

SAWDUST.

Many a lumberman can mend his ways by simply making better roadways before wet weather sets in.

So much green lumber is used and houses are built so fast in Birmingham, Ala., that when the builder asks the owner to settle up for a house, the owner tells him to wait and let the house settle down.

It is announced that a German chemist has succeeded in making a first-class article of brandy out of sawdust, whereupon an exchange is moved to enquire: "What chance will the prohibition movement now have when a man can take a hand saw and go out and get drunk on a fence rail?"

Old Sawyer has a son whose conduct is not the best in the world, and he was telling to a crowd many of the boy's bad habits and ended by saying that he was drunk all the time and was the worst boy in the neighborhood.

To try to run a saw mill or a lumber business without a lumber paper is like presenting the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. Neither is satisfactory. People did run saw mills before there was any lumber paper published, and they also beat their hominy in a mortar before mills were built, but, as an East Tennessee woman once remarked to us, "It is a mighty poor way of living."

The American Lumber Tax.

Taxed lumber is a feature in the United States tariff that is not over-popular with our American cousins. They recognize two facts: (1) that the duty on lumber makes them pay more for everything made of wood, and (2) that by restricting importations they are causing their own woods to be fast cleared of the forest primeval.

ally cause increasing devastation. Americans are doing what the great geographer, Malte-Brun, says occurred in France, drying up the sources of our fertility and handing down to the next generation a degenerated evil. To hurry this wasting process the aid of the law is invoked.

"The lumber in a \$500 cottage is one half the cost, the labor three-tenths, and other multifarious protected material cost the remainder. In the price of the lumber there is more than 12 1/2 per cent. on \$250. Call it that—\$31.25; in the glass, nails, screws, locks, hinges, etc., summing up \$100, there is certainly a charge of 3 1/2 per cent., as the average duties are 47 per cent.

"Tis ever thus when legislators, instead of turning their attention to reducing the burdens of a people, employ their powers in adding to the cost of life's necessities. Our Chicago contemporary must see that the points it has brought out are strong ones in favor of commercial union, and especially strong from an American point of view.

To Utilize Sawdust.

Along the shores of Georgian bay are hundreds of sawmills. The sawdust is not only worthless, but it is a nuisance, the getting rid of which costs money. If thrown into the water it kills or drives away the fish, hence furnaces are built in which it is burned. The millers would be very glad to put this sawdust on board vessels. It would be better and cheaper for them to do that than to convey it to the furnaces and burn it.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Goderich Works," will be received at this office until Friday the 14th day of October, for the construction of works at Goderich, Ont., in accordance with a plan and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of the Town Clerk, Goderich.

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Announcements in this department will be inserted at the uniform rate of ten cents per line, each insertion, payable in advance.

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TIMBER LIMIT FOR SALE IN ONTARIO—Write to J. RALSTON, 31 John St., Hamilton.

STEAM SAWMILL FOR SALE—CARRIAGE Steamfitted, capacity 60,000 feet day and night, situated on the Ottawa river, east of Pembroke.

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Notice to Contractors.

SAULT STE MARIE CANAL.

CONTRACTORS intending to tender for works
 of construction of the canal proposed to be
 formed on the Canadian side of the Saint Mary's
 River, are hereby informed that Tenders will be
 received about JANUARY next, and that the most
 favorable time to examine the locality will be
 between the present time and the early part of
 November next.

When plans, specifications and other documents
 are prepared due notice will be given. Contractors
 will then have an opportunity of examining them
 and be furnished with blank forms of tender, etc.
 By order,
A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
 Ottawa, 24th August, 1887.

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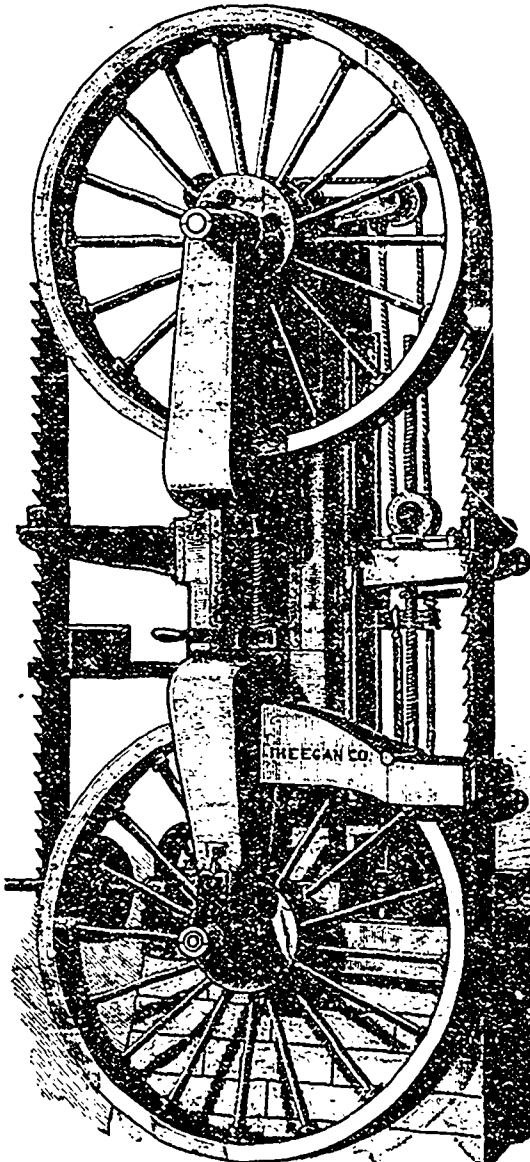
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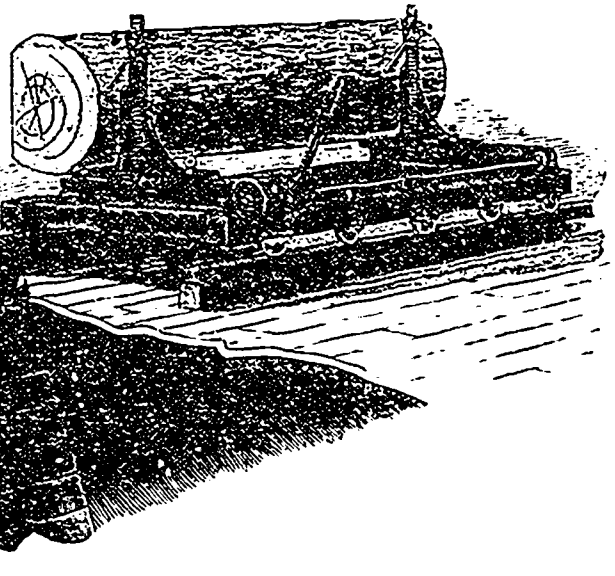
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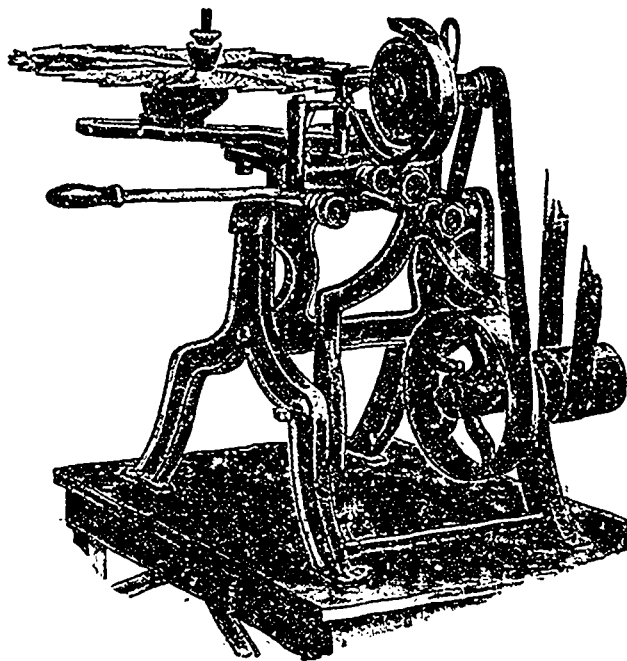


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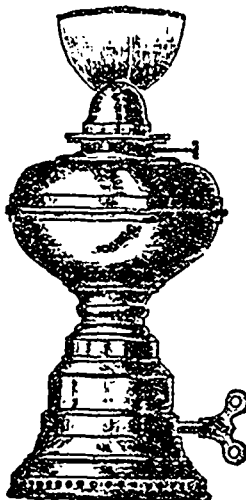
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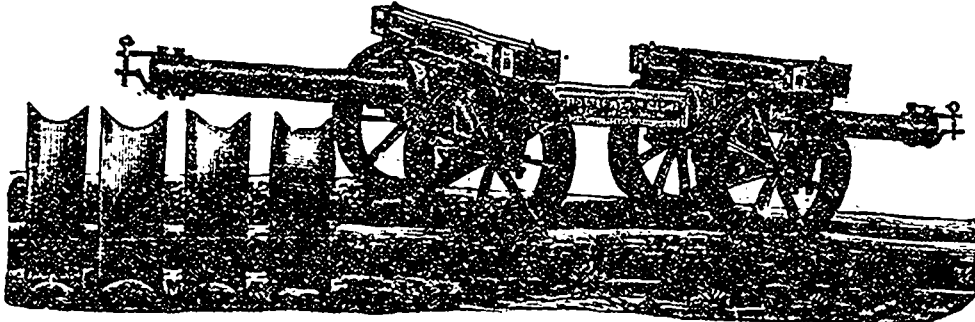
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