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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME IX. }
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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

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

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

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN with its special class of readers is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for three successive issues or longer.

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

It is a settled question that the crops throughout Ontario are abundant, and that they will be gathered in good shape is now assured, so we may look for better times the coming winter. Hay is abundant and the lumbermen are assured of a plentiful supply at low prices. Large numbers of shanty men are already engaged in the Ottawa district for the coming winter. Wages will be about the same. Log makers will not be so much in demand as there will be more square timber made. For the latter the wages will be for scorers, \$36 to \$38 a month; liners, \$40 to \$42; hewers, \$50 to \$60, and general hands about \$20. A great many teams are now being sent up from Ottawa to the woods. With rare exceptions the lumbermen have been able to get a plentiful supply of logs, and with a good demand for export and fair prices being obtained, the lumbermen have no reason to be dissatisfied with the season's business.

THE American Consul at Ottawa has brought to the notice of the Customs Department the fact that a duty is imposed on railway ties, poles and round posts coming into Canada, while the statute defines, under section 725 of the Customs Act, that all logs and round unmanufactured timber shall be admitted free of duty, and which are admitted into the United States from Canada on the free list. The Customs officials hold that whenever the logs have labor performed on them, as in the case of railroad ties, fence posts, and telegraph poles with the bark taken off, are subject to duty. The Consul now says that all these articles will be affected by the bill which will be pressed before the next congress in connection with the log exporting duty question. The third section reads that all articles on shipment into the United States, whether embraced

on the free list of the United States or otherwise, shall pay no less a rate of duty than is or may be imposed by the laws of the country of export on like articles imported into the said country from the United States.

HITHERTO nearly all the box shooks made in Ottawa by Messrs. Barnes & Co. have been sold to the Standard Oil Company of the United States, to be used in making up packages of oil for exportation. On showing to the satisfaction of the United States customs authorities that the shooks so imported from Canada have been made up into boxes and exported the company have been able to secure a refund of nearly the whole of the duty paid upon shooks when brought into the country. The treasury department at Washington has recently decided that Canadian shooks used in the manufacture of boxes are not entitled to the benefit of a drawback on exportation on the ground that the nailing done to shooks in the United States is not of sufficient importance to be considered part of the process of manufacture. This decision must lead to the full manufacture of boxes in the United States to obtain the benefit of the drawback, and it may compel the manufacturers to move their establishments over to American territory or quit the business.

THE log situation at Saginaw looks much better than it did a few weeks ago. The president of the Titabawassee Boom company estimates the total quantity of logs to come out of the Titabawassee and tributaries at 400,000,000 feet, but he does not expect that the company will be able to raft out much more than 300,000,000 feet. It is estimated that the output of the streams in the Saginaw district will aggregate 523,000,000 feet. Probably from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 of these logs will be on hand at the close of the manufacturing season. The other sources of supply for the Saginaw river mills are the Flint and Pere Marquette and Michigan Central railroads, which at a conservative estimate will bring a total quantity direct to Saginaw river of 175,000,000 feet. It is estimated that 35,000,000 feet will be rafted from Georgian Bay to the Saginaw river and from Au Sable, Presque Isle county, and upper Michigan ports there will be rafted at a low estimate 80,000,000 feet. The total product for the supply of the Saginaw river mills the present season is approximated at 864,500,000. There will be sufficient logs to keep the mills running the remainder of the season.

THE St. Catharines Milling and Lumber Company have sued the Dominion government for \$215,000 damages for the loss of logs, plant, &c. It appears that some six years ago, a number of gentlemen secured a license from the Dominion government to cut timber and transact business of lumbering generally on Lake Wabigoon. After obtaining the license they formed a company, secured incorporation by letters patent, and started business. Some two million feet had been cut, when in 1884 the Ontario government secured a decision of the Privy Council of England, the highest tribunal in the Empire, on the question of the ownership of the portion of the country in which the St. Catharines Milling company were operating. On the strength of this decision, the Ontario government served writs of injunction on each of the members of the St. Catharines company restraining them from further operations, at the same time seizing their season's cut of logs and plant, which were subsequently sold. The federal government, using the name of the company, resisted the provincial authorities in the courts, claiming that although Ontario had a right to the land, to the federal govern-

ment belonged the minerals and the timber. Judgment being given adversely to the Dominion, an appeal was again made to the Privy Council, which upheld the decision of the Supreme Court and gave judgment in favor of Ontario. The company subsequently waited on Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, and asked to have the matter referred to arbitration, but the government decided to refer the matter to the Exchequer court for settlement. Sir John Thompson denies that the company are entitled to anything. The outcome will be awaited with much interest.

AN exchange says. Matthew Slush, the pine land estimator and agent for Wm. Whitney, who recently arrived in Bay City from Ottawa, declares that while in Ottawa it came to his knowledge that Sir John Macdonald had written a letter to a prominent pine land owner who lives in the States to the effect that Canada is willing to remove the export duty on logs just as soon as the United States removes the import duty on lumber. "I have been up in the Ottawa district," said Mr. Slush, "looking over a tract of timber which is to be sold there in August at auction. I was there at the instance of a United States syndicate which talks of purchasing the tract. It contains about 300 square miles. I find the subject of reciprocity growing in Canada as well as in the States. I believe that it would be one of the best things for this valley that could happen. With the rate at which Canadian stumpage is now held, Canadians could not interfere with our lumber market. It will cost them as much to place the lumber in our market as it does us, and at the same time we will have the advantage of getting stocks for our mills from Canadian territory." The statement in regard to Sir John A. Macdonald may all be true, and then again it may be a cunningly devised fable, most likely the latter, as Sir John is not likely to foreshadow what he may or may not do in certain events, in any letter he may have addressed to a private citizen of the United States. Our American friends, however, can rest assured of one thing, they are not going to get Canadian logs free of duty to manufacture in American mills so long as they retain the import duty on Canadian lumber. It is claimed by some that they can get along without our lumber, if this be the case, they can also get along without our logs; but it is a well-known fact that they want our lumber and that they want it on their own terms, and that they are more eager to get our logs than they are our lumber, and these they want on their own terms also. Do they suppose for a moment that we Canadians are so bereft of business prudence as not to see that we have the matter in our own hands—that we hold the trump card? The hot heads on the other side can talk as much as they please about coercion and retaliation; but fortunately the wiser ones know that retaliation would, like the Australian boomerang, return on themselves. They can if they choose build a Chinese wall along the boundary line from one end of the continent to the other and shut us out entirely; but in doing so they close themselves in. If the American ports were closed against us to-morrow no Canadian lumberman need give himself any uneasiness regarding the finding of a market for his lumber. With our numerous waterways, and trunk lines extending their iron arms from the Atlantic to the Pacific, our lumber is bound to find a market, if not in the States by a little extra push in other countries. Canadians are not made of the kind of stuff to be awed into measures by threats of force, coercion and retaliation. When our American friends are ready to talk reciprocity in lumber we are willing to sit down with them and smoke the pipe of peace.

THE Canada Atlantic Railway Co. has reduced the rate on lumber from Ottawa to New York from \$2.75 to \$2.50 per thousand. The Canada Atlantic carry by rail to Lacolle, when it is transhipped into boats and forwarded thence by water. Some of the lumber firms object to the transshipment of the finer grades of lumber, which, by the extra handling, depreciates from one-half to two per cent. For coarser grades it practically makes little difference. It is understood that the Canadian Pacific, which is now carrying to New York at a \$2.75 rate, transshipping into boats at St. John, will probably meet the reduced rate of \$2.50 as on the Canada Atlantic. Rates by boat to New York continue at \$3.00.

SECRETARY of the Treasury Windom has seen fit to order the bonded lumber yard of Burroughs & Co., at Hunter's Point, N. Y., to be closed, pending an investigation to be conducted concerning the whereabouts of 2,000,000 feet of Canadian lumber. The order was based on the report of special treasury agents who had been quietly looking into the manner in which Canadian lumber has been carried to N. Y. and what has become of it. The special agents being unable to find any trace of the Canadian lumber consigned to Burroughs' bonded lumber yard, the Secretary of the treasury deemed it best to close up the yard until the lumber could be traced. The duty would have amounted to \$4,000. A little over a year ago a case was discovered where a barge load of lumber from Canada ordered to the bonded lumber yard never went into bond at all. The barge was taken to the yard but was not unloaded, and the boat was secretly towed down to the basin at South Brooklyn, where the lumber was being put on board a vessel bound for an outside port when discovered. Since then the methods of this imported lumber have been scanned closely. It is said the investigation in the present case will be conducted in secret.

THE sawdust question has broken out again, and this time in the goodly town of Peterborough. Four of the saw mill men were fined \$20 and costs for permitting sawdust to flow into the Otonabee river. On the 6th of August the question was taken up by the local Board of Trade and fully discussed, after which the following resolution was passed. "That having heard the remarks of the different speakers, and that in view, and on condition of the proprietors of the saw mills on the Otonabee undertaking to use every means in their power compatible with the profitable operation of their mills to prevent the introduction of sawdust and mill refuse into the Otonabee river, in accordance with an agreement with the department at the request of the Town Council, this Board of Trade respectfully requests the Government of the Dominion to recognize the efforts of the mill owners in this direction, as an indication of their willingness to comply with the spirit of the law, and further requests the Government to forego the enforcement of the letter of the law unless this law be universally applied, and not applied alone to Peterborough mill owners, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries." Proceedings were again had against the saw mill men, and in each case, judgment was reserved pending advices from Ottawa. As is usual in such cases the mill men do not wish to go to the trouble and expense of reconstructing their mills or building new ones, and the people do not wish to have the streams polluted with sawdust and mill refuse. As we have intimated before in the columns of this journal, the true solution of this question lies in the practical utilization of sawdust. This thing of making a law, and then exempting it from operation on some streams and enforcing it on others, as well as making compromises with local councils, if not to nullify the law, to at least render it virtually inoperative, is a great deal like steering a bull by the tail instead of taking it by the horns. A number of methods have been adopted to utilize the saw dust and in some cases they have been successful, the day is not far distant when sawdust, the cause of so much local trouble, will be treasured as one of the richest products of a saw mill

Modern science is extracting from the dry sawdust, not only wood alcohol, pyroligenous acid, the bases of the anilines, but many new compounds in medicine, &c., to say nothing of its being converted into wood pulp, or being pressed and utilized for fuel. Fortune and fame await the man who has the genius and skill to invent a contrivance or method to convert it into a cheap and merchantable fuel.

THE labor commission which was appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the relations of capital and labor, might have been more explicit in its classification of wages paid to the employes of the lumber industry, inasmuch as the investigations of the commission have cost the country, with the publication of their report upwards of \$50,000. The lumber trade is the second leading industry of the country, and we had hoped that the commission would have been able to furnish the country with valuable information in such a manner as it would at least be intelligible. On the question of lumbermen's wages it is too ambiguous, many of the statements are very indefinite leaving the reader to do considerable guessing. At Ottawa, gang men with eight months' work in the year are put down at from \$8 to \$10.50 a week; mill men, at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day; pilers, \$1.15 to \$2 a day; shanty men at \$16 a month and board; slabbers, \$1 50 a day, and teamsters \$7 a week. At Petrolia, it is shown that the lumbermen's wages ranged from \$1.50 a day without board to \$1 with board; but nothing is said as to what class of lumbermen is intended, whether green hands or experienced men. At Montreal, sawyers with six months' work a year, are put down at \$1.50 to \$2 a day; laborers, at \$1.10 to \$1.25 a day, six months' work; choppers, \$24.18 and board a month, 5½ months' work; teamsters receiving the same, while drivers for five and a half months' work received from \$1.25 to \$2 a day. At Sherbrooke and at Hull the information is very indefinite. The sitting of the commission at St. John, N.B., shows that raftsmen were receiving from \$1.75 to \$2.75 a day, for eight months' work, deal pilers, \$1.80 a day, gang men, \$1.80, tail men, \$1.50; middle men \$1.60; circular men, \$1.80, and lath sawyers, \$1.80. At Newcastle, N.B., circular men received \$1.50 a day, gang men from \$1.40 to \$1.60, lath sawyers, from \$1.25 to \$1.50, piler, \$1.50, running logs, 90 cents to \$1 and board, tail men, from \$1.10 to \$1.60, and men in the woods from \$14 to \$18 and board. At Amherst, N.S., lumbermen in the woods are put down \$16 to \$20 with board, while lumbermen received \$1.10 to \$1.15 a day with board, but nothing is said about circular saw men or log runners. The report so far as the lumber interest is concerned might have been made more interesting and less misleading.

THE wonderful resources of British Columbia are attracting the attention of capitalists, not only of Canada but also of America, and it is surprising to see how rapidly the country is advancing even in this rapidly advancing age. That it has a great future before it we have not the least doubt. Its splendid climate, its beautiful waters and harbors, together with its vast fisheries, immense forests and rich mineral lands, with the vim and push manifested by its people, all combined bid fair to make it the Fairy Land—the Eldorado of the West. As trusts and combines are swallowing up, with the aid of English capital, many of the leading industrial interests, with the view no doubt of forming gigantic monopolies which will ultimately crush the smaller establishments, no wonder that smaller capitalists should turn their eyes wistfully to the west, looking for a retreat from the overdone centres of the east. It is at British Columbia, a country blessed by nature and smiled upon by heaven, far away from the rigors of eastern Canadian winters, that they must and will turn their attention. Americans are beginning to see its great advantages, and it would be wise for Canadians to go in now and "possess the land." Alluding to its timber forests, an American writer who has been taking in the country says, in a communication to the *New York World*, that, "one of the great sources of wealth of British Columbia is the extensive forests of valuable timber, which apparently are inex-

haustible. The prevailing timber is the Douglas fir, which is found on this island in large quantities. There is also a beautiful yellow cedar which grows on the island, which takes a splendid finish and is largely used for ornamental panels in connection with mahogany, red cedar and cherry. Scotch fir, oak, hemlock, maple and white pine also abound here. The several lumber yards in the city are doing a flourishing business, and the numerous and extensive saw mills which are in the immediate vicinity are tasked to meet the steadily growing demand. As consumers of lumber here I will mention three or four shipyards, two furniture factories, four waggon and carriage factories, box, cooperage and cigar box factories, and the building trades, the latter being particularly active just now. All branches of the woodworking industry have a most promising field here, for, in addition to a ready market for the manufactured product, the raw material is near at hand and easily and inexpensively obtained. I am impressed with the advantages offered by Victoria for pulp and paper mills, and I have no doubt these interests will sooner or later be added to her list of manufacturing enterprises. As this city is the largest and wealthiest in the province, it is also the chief centre of manufactures. The Albion Iron Works here are the largest on the coast outside of San Francisco, and there are several smaller iron foundries, machine works and stove works. There are also five boot and shoe factories, a large lithographing and printing house, wire works, vinegar and pickling works, six cigar factories, two bookbinderies, two soap works, two cracker bakeries, and oatmeal and rice hulling mills, in addition to the industries mentioned above in connection with the lumber interests, besides numerous minor enterprises. All of these establishments are in active operation, but the field of mechanical pursuits is not by any means over-cultivated, and it is safe to say that manufacturing in Victoria is only in its infancy."

THAT a great deal has been accomplished by the persistent agitation of labor subjects by the numerous labor organizations in this and other countries cannot be truthfully denied. While the ostensible purpose of the continued agitation is to improve the ordinary condition of the working class by securing for it opportunities which it could not bring about without the aid of the law, the resorting to strikes and other arbitrary measures are to be depreciated, inasmuch as they generally bring about results far different to those which they are the most desirous to obtain. The great bane of the working man is ignorance and his worst foe is the unprincipled agitator. He should inform himself thoroughly on the great questions of the day, particularly those relating to capital and labor, and instead of trusting too much to the law-making power for assistance he should endeavor to cultivate self-reliance and depend more upon his own skill and individual efforts. Every man is his own architect, and his success depends a great deal more upon his own efforts than his dependence upon others. Mr. Edward Atkinson in an essay appearing in the August number of the *Forum* takes up this phase of the labor question, wherein the writer says, that the share which each person may secure to his own use and enjoyment of the world's increasing product, depends upon the development of his individual character and capacity, that all laws restricting the free use of time and opportunity, or of skill and talent, are inconsistent with the progress of society and with the progress of the individual as well. Not enough consideration is usually given to the mind of a man as a prime factor in turning to account the material resources of the world and in directing the great wealth producing operations in trade and commerce. The workman who rests his hopes of success upon the passage of some legislative act rests them upon a feeble support. The great captains in the occupations of war and peace have almost invariably risen from the common ranks of society without the aid of any special law. In all gradations of society a similar condition exists, that the fortune of man is largely in his own keeping. Whether he shall be a capitalist or remain a common laborer depends mainly on the quality

of his mind. Unassisted or undirected manual labor is incapable of providing for an increasing population. Mr. Atkinson says: "The saving of capital at the beginning, however little it may be, is due to prudence, self-denial, economy and sagacity; and that the productive use of capital, after it has been saved, calls for intelligence, skill and mental capacity; while the larger the capital the greater is the mental capacity required for its application of productive purposes."

SPLINTERS.

It is stated the lumber shipments from Duluth, Minn., this year by lake will be about 10,000,000 feet, a larger quantity than has ever before been shipped east from the head of the lakes. The shipments last year were about 5,000,000 feet. The eastern trade from this point is yet in its infancy, and as western competition has cut off much of the previous business done in this section, the eastern business promises to be of great importance to the lumber interests at the head of the lakes.

* * *

MR. THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, U. S. consul-general at Ottawa, gives the value of exports from the consular district of Ottawa to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1889, at \$3,267,598. This is considerable of an increase over 1888 when the total was \$2,937,314. The exports in lumber last year were \$2,672,701 as against \$2,465,688 in 1888. The value of export in box shooks has increased from \$63,339 to \$234,162. It is no doubt largely owing to the great increase in the export of box shooks that the treasury department raised the duty to prevent competition with American manufacturers.

* * *

THE Dominion government by proclamation in the *Canada Gazette* of Aug. 10th, has exempted the Ottawa river from the Chaudiere falls to McKay's Bay, and the Gatineau river from Chelsea to the mouth of the river, from the operation of the regulation which prohibits the depositing saw dust and mill refuse in navigable streams. The following streams and rivers have also been declared exempt from the same regulation: Crooked Creek, Albert county, N. B.; Nashua river, N. B.; Beaver creek, Ont., and that part of St. Francis river, in the county of Richmond, Que., known as "Brompton Falls." The exemption is in regard to saw dust only.

* * *

THE Dominion government recently came to a decision in regard to the crown timber office at Ottawa. Mr. John Poupore, ex-M. P., the head of the office, has been superannuated, ten years being added to his term of service, making seventeen years in all. This will give Mr. Poupore an annual allowance of \$884. Mr. C. S. McNutt and Mr. James Ritchie have been superannuated, the former to have \$1,240 a year and the latter \$928. Mr. Jackson, a messenger, is also placed on the retired list, his allowance to be \$216 a year. Mr. A. J. H. Russel is allowed a gratuity of \$350. Messrs. Smith and Slater will probably be retained in the service of the government. Mr. Smith will be the collector of slide dues at \$1,200 a year.

Lumber for Packing Cases.

An American lumberman, writing from Liverpool to an American exchange, says: "It has occurred to me that an extensive business might be worked up in this country for packing cases among the cotton and woolen mills, and shipped here in shooks, or knock down. Especially might this be done when the Liverpool and Manchester ship canal is completed, on which from 12,000 to 15,000 men are at work. When finished the largest ocean vessel will be able to run up to Manchester without unloading here, and thus save the enormous cost of dock dues and other charges, as at present. It is said by those who claim to know, that it costs more to take a bale of cotton from Liverpool to Manchester, 35 miles, than to bring that bale of cotton from Memphis or New Orleans to Liverpool—more than 4,000 miles. The freight charges in this country are much higher than in the United States. When it is taken into consideration that 45 per cent. of all the cotton goods in the world are manufactured in the Manchester district,

the reader can understand that this means also the consumption of a large amount of lumber used to box up or pack the goods from these cotton mills. These goods are shipped to all parts of the world. In addition to these cotton mills there are in the Lancashire and Yorkshire districts a great many large woolen mills which consume a great amount of lumber for packing cases. These cases are mostly made from spruce. The lumber which comes to Liverpool, London, Hull and Glasgow—3 and 4-inch deals—is shipped to the various parts of the country, hauled from canal boats or cars to the timber yards, re-sawed in the saw mills, worked through the planing mills, and then carted to the cotton and woolen manufacturing establishments. There is waste and expense every time this stuff is handled after it is unloaded from the vessel which brings it here, until it is put into the cotton and woolen mills. There would apparently not be many different sizes, as the widths of the manufactured cotton and woolen goods do not vary greatly, and regular standard sized packing cases are required.

In mentioning the matter to an extensive timber broker here who handles large quantities of American lumber, he expressed his opinion that if this thing were taken hold of in the proper way he believed it might be made an extensive and profitable business. This could probably be done best by dealing through a responsible broker here, or in Manchester, or other places in Great Britain who had the influence to secure contracts for such stuff; and would be much more likely to succeed in overcoming the prejudices of the mill owners than if a native American undertook to go about it alone. This idea impresses me all the more from the fact that in several saw and planing mill establishments the parties who controlled the business would say to me, 'Yes, we are glad to get your American timber, but we don't want you to send us any of your worked stuff over here. We want to do that kind of work ourselves.' Of course they do. Every thousand feet of worked lumber which comes here stops just that much work passing through their mills and in time, should the business be pushed with characteristic energy of other American lumber enterprises, it would close many saw, planing and wood-working establishments in this country. In addition to this it would open a wider market for our American lumber and shut out that much from the Baltic. While these people are strongly rooted to old methods and have strong prejudices against new-fangled ideas, they are open to conviction when they can save in their purchase anything above 1 per cent. And it would seem that the saving to them in this matter would be much greater than the rate I have named."

While the above remarks are evidently intended for Americans they are equally applicable to Canadians. Manchester is the centre of the largest cotton manufacturing district in the world, from which is shipped cotton and other manufactured fabrics to every country on the face of the globe, while Yorkshire is equally noted for its immense production of woolen goods. In packing these goods for foreign shipment thousands of packing cases are annually used, and we have not the slightest doubt that by well-directed efforts, a large market could be created for a class of lumber which our manufacturers would be only too glad to sell.

OPERATING A BAND SAW.

(Continued.)

Never get in a hurry when running a band saw. You may crowd a circular saw until it gets discouraged and stops, but the band saw will not stand any such racket. Use a band saw well and it is the best tool ever placed in a shop, but abuse it as you do a circular and it will kick itself all to pieces like a loose jointed crab. Do not let the top wheel pitch backward, that is, so the saw will run hard against the flange that is cast upon the back edge of it. If you do, it will wear the back of the saw very rough, and this in turn wears out the guides above and below the table.

Pitch the wheel toward you, if it must pitch at all. If the machine is well built, the wheel should run with its arbor perfectly level, and we regard this flange, also the arrangement for tilting the wheel, as attachments worse than useless. They add to the first cost, com-

plexity and "tinkerability" of the concern. A man alters the wheel a little to make it run better. He moves it the wrong way, and it takes him half an hour to get the wheel set again so that the saw will run.

Don't allow any waste wood to lie upon your saw table; as fast as you cut off a piece, push or throw it off. These pieces are apt to get where you don't want them and make trouble. One of them may fall through the table beside the saw, if very small, and get between the saw and pulley, or it may stick in the table and pinch the saw. In either case you can count on taking half an hour with the brazing tongs.

Keep your band saws true. If you can't make a saw run true, don't run it. Either spoil it or fix it, or get an expert to do it for you. If the back of the saw is not straight, it should be made so. It must be hammered. If there is a concave spot, the hammering must be done at the roots of the teeth, but if you find a convex place the back of the saw needs the hammer. A blow of the hammer stretches the saw, that is all there is about the mystery of saw hammering; bear it in mind and you will soon learn where to strike.

If a saw breaks while running, it is very apt to double up short just where it goes through the saw table. Sometimes it gets a twist which makes you think of a lightning rod. With a little care and a good deal of patience, you can straighten a saw. Bend out all the big places first. Do all you can with your fingers. Don't lay the saw on a board and go for it with a mallet, for doing so will only put in lots of new kinks, without taking out any of the old ones. Perhaps you will find a place that must be cut and braged. If so, do it at once, before straightening the saw. Let that poor place go, straighten the saw ever so nicely, and it will break at the place, and you will have all your straightening to do over again.

Let a saw once get bent and it will bend again the first chance it gets. It seems to take all the backbone out of a saw to get a short bend in it. When you get the saw straight on the back, hammer out all the bends. Some of them can best be worked out with a pair of small pliers. When ready to file, put the saw on the machine and joint it. Look it all over and see how many twisted places you can find. One of these twists is worse than a dozen kinks. It requires a good deal of engineering to get them out of the saw, but out they must come if that saw is to be good for anything.

Joint the saw well before you file it. The best thing to joint a saw with is a piece of Turkey emery paper just as it came from the mine. Some people use a vulcanite wheel or a piece of one, but this is apt to be too soft. Don't use a stone which the saw will cut into. It corners off the teeth and leaves them rounding. An Arkansas slip is a good thing for jointing saws, and the small flint stones that are found in chalk quarries will also answer the purpose tip-top. Whatever stone is used, see that it has a good flat face where it is applied to the saw. Grind it true on a grindstone or emery wheel. Put a clamp on the stone and you can hold it square with the saw to. Joint one side more than the other and you will have to "carry a helm" all the time and will cut more circles than you want.

Don't set the saw too much. A printed sign should be stuck up over every bench and nailed to every clamp or vice for filing saws. It should read: "use as little set as possible." Just enough to let the saw run free, is all that is needed. For very small circulars use a very narrow saw, but do not try to set a 3/8-inch saw wide enough to turn around in a half inch circle.

Some band saws have one guide above the table and some have two, and the guide with two bearings is the one you want every time. A saw mill sometimes vibrates back and forth above the guide just like a fiddle string. When it does this, it is apt to have another vibrating spot just where the table comes, and then it works mean, and you can't make it cut smoothly. With a double guide, this vibration does not occur at the level of the table. Keep the guides snug to the saw. Have them fit well and oil them once in a while. First-class band saws have a little chute rigged just below the table to carry off the chips and saw dust. It should be upon every saw. Chips and dust don't do any good when they get between the saw and the pulley, or the pulley and the floor.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—The Katrine saw mill is cutting 30,000 to 40,000 feet a day.

—Brady & Hartley's shingle mill, at Washago, is running night and day.

—The timber slides at Almonte have been sold to Mr John Bajal for \$900.

—Rathbun's big mill, at Deseronto, is cutting on an average 2,500 logs a day.

—The recent break in Mickle's mill at Gravenhurst will cost \$900 to repair.

—Mr. W. J. Fletcher, of Alliston, is making some important improvements in his mill.

—The Canada Atlantic Railway is at present doing a rushing lumber freight business.

—Owing to a scarcity of logs, Messrs. Pierce & Co., Ottawa, have not started their night gang.

—Mr. J. R. Booth is having his depots and shanties on the Nipissing limits connected by telephone.

—Mr. J. Budd, Mining Station, has completed his new saw mill and will soon have it in running order.

—Ross, Hall & Brown's new mill at Kat Portage, is now busy manufacturing lumber for local and export trade.

—Messrs. Strickland & Co., Lakefield, have been fined \$20 and costs for allowing sawdust to fall into the river.

—Messrs. Graham, Horne & Co., of Port Arthur, are increasing the capacity of their saw mill at Vermilion Bay.

—Messrs. Bonsall Bros.' shingle mill, at Portland, is taxed to its utmost capacity to fill orders, chiefly for the local trade.

—McLaughlin Bros., Arnprior, will build another large steam mill this winter. The ground is now being cleared for the purpose.

—A raft of excellent dimension timber ran the Deschenes Rapids July 19th, having come from the Amable du Fond limits of Booth & Hall.

—Large booms of Messrs. Gilmour & Co.'s logs of Chelsea have been made up at Grenville, Calumet, and near the head of the Long Sault Rapids.

—The cut of the Lakefield Lumber & Manufacturing Co., this summer has been 10,000,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 lath and 100,000 shingles.

—Mr. Gray, of Dundas, has bought 1000 acres of land near Silverwater, Algoma, and is going to put up a steam saw mill at Shishiwanning village.

—The Cutler & Savage Lumber Company, of Michigan, intend transferring their field of operations to the Georgian Bay region in Canada in about a year.

—The last of the season's drive of logs passed through the boom at Belleville recently. The drive is said to be the largest on record—over 600,000 pieces.

—The Madawaska drive is considerably scattered along the river from Calabogie to Griffith, which will be a great drawback to the speedy delivery of the logs.

—F. B. Schofield & Sons, Woodstock, have sold out their planing mill to Thos. McClay, of Mitchell, who intends carrying on the business and enlarging the same.

—The lumbermen in Nipissing are preparing for the winter's work. Some of the American companies are in now building their shanties and getting ready for operations.

—Mr. Edward Benoit, of Rutherglen, intends moving his saw mill into the village of Callander, C.P.R., this fall and hange it into a steam saw mill.

—Two rafts, belonging to R. Klock & Co., ran the slides at the Chaudiere last month. They contained eighty cribs each of large waney pine. These make the third raft brought down by Messrs Klock & Co. this season.

—Fishery Inspector Gilchrist has been prosecuting Peterborough saw mill men for allowing sawdust and mill refuse to go into the Otonabee river. Messrs. Irwin, Hazlitt and Hilliard have been fined \$20 each and costs.

—The Collins' Bay Rafting Company have rafted 500,000 cubic feet of board timber at Belleville and sent it down the river to Quebec. It is the intention of the company to transfer their interests from Toronto to that place.

—Eighteen cribs of square timber and hemlock saw logs are on their way to Kingston for the dry dock. This is the first consignment of some forty-two cribs from Ottawa for the same purpose. The cribs will contain 700,000 feet of surface measure. The contractor receives 1½ cents per square foot for its delivery in Kingston.

—Mr. Alex. McCormack, recently sold to Robt. Booth of Pembroke for \$70,000, a valuable timber limit, 27 square miles on the Nipissing branch of the Petewawa river. The limit is partly in Devine and partly in Butt township.

—A meeting of the creditors of Francis Hardy, saw mill owner, of Osgoode, was held at Ottawa, Aug. 6th, when it was decided to wind up the estate. Mr. P. Larmouth was appointed assignee, and Messrs. J. W. Russel, W. J. Campbell and Thos. Workman inspectors.

—The collector of customs at Amherstburg has detained a large raft of timber from the Georgian Bay district got out by an American firm for export to the United States upon which duty had not been paid. \$3,500 was afterwards deposited in the collector's hands to cover the duty.

—The well known lumber firm of R. & J. White has assigned for the benefit of creditors. The firm has been in business for a number of years. The Whites had branch stores at Sudbury, North Bay and Ascola, besides doing a large lumbering business on the Bonnechere, Coulonge and Black rivers.

—The last raft of the season has passed down the Petewawa. It belonged to Mr. Alex. Fraser, of Westmeath, and consisted of 138 cribs, and contained in all about 3,000 pines. The timber is said to be of excellent quality, and is being taken down to Quebec where it will likely find a ready market.

—The tail end of the first drive down the Trent, from Gilmour & Co.'s timber limits, has arrived at Trenton, and is now safely through the slide in the boom. The river is piled full of logs. Gilmour's mill is in full blast, and the factory has been running extra time and night work to fill the orders.

—D. Davidson, of Penetanguishene, has two one-circular saw mills across the bay and cuts about 3½ million feet of lumber annually. He owns a tug and the little passenger steamer Maude Davidson, which makes frequent trips to the rocks and the islands, which are famous resorts for tourists and visitors.

—S. & J. Armstrong, who are running a saw mill and carrying on a large general business at McKellar, being hard pressed, have succeeded in getting an extension of two years from their creditors by giving security. Assets \$24,000 and liabilities \$15,000. The cause of the trouble was slow payments.

—Mr. McDonald, of Toronto, general manager of the Ontario Lumber Co., has purchased all the company's limits in Chaffey and Stisted, and is preparing to commence to work the limits this winter. The stock will be manufactured in Huntsville. A mill is to be built on the bay to be ready for the spring work.

—M. Boyd & Co.'s saw mills, at Bobcaygeon, have a capacity of about 100,000 feet a day, and the aggregate cut averages about 14,000,000 feet a year. They employ about 150 men and can boast of having the most important industry in the place. A large branch for the sale of their lumber is carried on at Albany, N.Y.

—Two young Ottawaites had a narrow escape from a serious accident while returning up the Ottawa in a small skiff. When directly opposite the Rideau falls a sawdust explosion occurred almost directly underneath them. They were badly scared as their craft was nearly swamped. They say the water and sawdust shot at least forty feet into the air.

—The last drive of the season is about out of the Petewawa river. It belonged to McLaughlin Bros., of Arnprior, Hurdman & Co., of Ottawa and Mr. Fraser. There is only one raft of timber left up the Petewawa, and it will be impossible to get it out this year. The timber in the raft is said to be of very fine quality, and ahead of any taken down the Ottawa this year.

—The tug Rooth and raft and three million feet of logs were released by the Amherstburg customs authorities upon the parties depositing \$4,000 for export duty on the raft and \$400 fine for the tug. The matter will be tried at Ottawa, as the other rafts brought down by the Rooth this season were measured at Point Albino by customs officers and duty paid before being taken to the United States.

—Deseronto Tribune: A visit to the Cedar Mill shows that everything is booming about that busy establishment, and better work is being done than in any previous season of its history. This is proven by this fact, among others, that 53,000 ties were cut last month in addition to the vast output of shingles and timber. Large shipments are daily made by rail and water. Not long since the hands in an institution ironically entitled the Big Mill asked if the Cedar Mill was running this year. The Cedar Mill boys consider this question another conclusive proof that the Big Mill men are very slow and away behind the times.

—Messrs. Barnes & Co.'s shoo factory at the Chaudiere closed down Aug. 13th, throwing 200 men out of employment. The machinery, trucks, &c, will be removed to Rouse's Point, where the firm have already in operation a large shoo factory. The only men who will remain in the employ of the firm will be a few who will carry on the shipping of rough lumber requisite for the factory at Rouse's Point.

—The C. Beck Manufacturing Co., (Ltd) Penetanguishene, with a paid up capital of \$250,000, have 3 extensive mills, known as the "Penetanguishene Mill," the new Keene mill and the shingle and planing mill. They cut a daily average of 150,000 feet of lumber. They claim to have the fastest running circular saw in the world. They own a steam barge with a carrying capacity of 280,000 feet of lumber and a large steam tug.

—The Rathbun Company, Deseronto, have obtained a judgment for \$5,580.58, with interest, from the corporation known as W. D. More's Sons, of Lowville, N.Y., upon failure to answer. The complaint of the Rathbun company is based upon the failure of the More concern to liquidate various drafts of exchange drawn in their favor to the order of the Bank of Montreal and made payable to the Black River Bank, of Lowville.

—At the Ottawa assizes, opening September 12, a case of unusual interest will be tried. The plaintiff is D. Waite, a lumber merchant of Cambridge, and the defendant Thomas C. Day, of Roseboro county. In March last, Day instituted an action against Waite for stealing lumber, and had him arrested and imprisoned. The magistrate discharged Waite, who now enters an action for false arrest and imprisonment against Day, claiming \$5,000 damages. The defense set up that there was a reasonable and proper cause for making the arrest.

—The French River Boom Company has given notice of its intention to apply for letters of incorporation from the Ontario government to enable it to carry out work and improvements to facilitate the transmission of timber on the French river. The company is also asking for power to erect mills for the purpose of carrying on a general lumber business. Toronto is to be the chief place of business. The capital stock of the company is to be \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each. The names of the applicants are as follows: H. H. Cook, H. J. Bohme, F. E. Macdonald, all of Toronto; C. Henderson, of Bracebridge, and N. Irvine, at French River.

—Ottawa Free Press: During the shanty season, which is now about closed, upwards of 800 bushmen registered in the Lower Town hotels. Many of these complain bitterly of the way they were treated both by the lumber firms and hotel men. The former they claim have reduced the wages slightly every year, and next year it appears intend to make a still further reduction. Then, too, they say that in order to be engaged they generally strike the city a month or more in advance of the season to look for employment, which also necessitates a big expense for nothing. A great many who went to the woods last winter are completely penniless. Most of them were from Quebec province.

—Messrs. Flatt & Bradley, the well-known timber and lumber merchants of Hamilton, have disposed of their Hamilton business to Mr. W. D. Morris, of the Samuel Rogers Oil Co., of Ottawa. The purchase includes about 2½ acres of valuable land in the heart of the city, stock of hardwood and pine lumber, etc., on hand, also horses, wagons, sleighs and the good will of the business. Mr. Morris has associated with him Mr. John Bradley, of the firm of Flatt & Bradley, and James McBain Reid, of Kansas City, who will carry on the business till a charter is procured under the style of Bradley, Morris and Reid. Mr. Reid will be manager, having had an extensive lumbering experience heretofore.

—One of the many dangers that a raftsmen has to encounter was forcibly illustrated recently when two cribs of a raft of Gee Bros. collided in the Chaudiere slides, but fortunately no one was hurt. A crib manned by two men was making rapid progress, when at the bottom of the first pitch the mass of timber stuck, the hind part being lifted considerably by the force of rushing waters, and the men being nearly carried off. They, however, managed to jump on the long pier by the side of the slide and proceeded to give warning of what had happened. As they reached the top of the pitch, to their terror they saw another crib about going over. They shouted to the men to jump, which they did just in-time to save their lives, for a couple of seconds more would have been to late. The second crib bounded over the pitch with lightning rapidity, and went almost clear under the one that was stuck at the bottom. In an instant the crib was shattered and the timbers were swept over the remainder of the slide. The men off the raft were engaged in big boats for some time afterwards, gathering together the pieces that were distributed over the river.

—David Shaw, lumberman, Bixby, has assigned.

—A raft valued at \$70,000 recently passed down the St. Lawrence river.

—James Playfair's mill, at Sturgeon Bay, finished cutting piece logs last week. They still have a month's cut of hemlock and hardwood on the river bank.

—John Richardson, proprietor of Culloden mills, is said to have received a contract from a firm in Petrolia for 100 car-loads of saw dust at \$7 per car, delivered on board cars.

—The Rathbun Company have over 250,000 logs stored up in Lewey's cove across the bay on the Sophiasburg shore. There are enough logs there to keep all the establishments in Deseronic busy cutting for a whole season. None of this will be touched this season; it will be held in reserve for coming years. The visitor to that shore cannot but be impressed with the extent of that mammoth log pond.

—Mr. Woods, manager of Messrs. Barnes & Co.'s box shoo factory, recently had an interview with the Hon. MacKenzie Bowell. He states that the firm has just lost a hearing of their case before the treasury board, the reason given being that the shooks are virtually completely manufactured and require next to nothing to be done on them on the other side, and are therefore subject to the higher duty. They intend to fight the matter out in the courts.

—Gravenhurst, the centre of the lumbering district of Northern Ontario, can boast of having 14 saw mills, all of which are busily engaged in manufacturing lumber. The principal mills are Mickle's, Cockburn's and McNeil's. Fifty men are employed in Cockburn's mill, the output of which is 40,000 feet of lumber, 25,000 feet of shingles, and 20,000 feet of lath per day. Mickle, Dymont & Son, employ 120 men. The capacity of their three mills in West Gravenhurst is 120,000 feet of lumber, 60,000 shingles, and 50,000 lath per day. J. J. McNeil's mill has an output of 70,000 shingles a day, and about eight million shingles are cut in the season.

—The mill of the Parry Sound Lumber Co., Parry Sound, is run by water power furnished by the Sequim river. The company have some 400 square miles of timber limits around Parry Sound. They own the steamer Minnehaha, which is used for towing logs, and the company are building a steel barge of 1,000 tons, carrying from 900,000 to 1,000,000 feet of lumber, which will be completed this fall and ready for business in the spring. The facilities for shipping the product of the mill are excellent, the docks having a capacity of nine million feet. The season's cut of the mill is set down at fifteen million feet of lumber and four million lath. This year the mill is being worked to its full capacity, although as a rule ten million a year is all the company aim at cutting. The company have recently built a shingle mill with a capacity of twelve million; this building is separate from the water mill and is driven by steam. The average output of lumber at the Parry Sound mills is 30,000,000 feet.

—The Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., of Toronto, report the following recent sales of their Patent Rope Transmissions, all of which can be seen daily in operation: Robt. Gardiner & Son, Montreal; The H. R. Ives Co., Montreal; Ontario Bolt Works, Toronto; Augustus Newell & Co., Toronto; Dartmouth Rope Works, Halifax; A. W. Morris & Bro., Montreal; The Joseph Simpson Co., Toronto; J. T. Huber & Co., Berlin; Warden King & Co., Montreal; J. Brown & Co., Quebec; The Beaudry Estate Co., Montreal; Gananoque Carriage Co., Gananoque; Galloway Hersey & Co., Montreal; Force & Dickinson, Elmwood; Darling Bros., Montreal; J. Laurie & Bro., Montreal; J. & T. Bell, Montreal; North American Glass Co., Montreal, The Abbatoir Co.'s Montreal, Canadian Edison Mfg. Co., Sherbrooke; Doty Engine Works, Toronto; Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., N.S.; Chas. Boeckle & Son, Toronto. They also report large sales of their celebrated Wood Split Belt Pulleys which are rapidly taking the place of Iron in all portions of the country.

QUEBEC.

—Bastien & Co., lumber dealers, St. Phillip, have dissolved. Mr. Bastien and J. B. Joliet continue under the same style.

—Mr. Oesime Chahfour, of St. Roch's, has purchased the late H. N. Jone's saw mills and property at Hedleyville, and will carry on the saw mill business there.

—The New Glasgow Lumbering Co., of Montreal, has assigned, with \$15,000 liabilities. The chief creditors are the Banque Ville Marie, at whose instance the assignment was made, and are in for \$12,500. The Ontario Bank is interested to the extent of \$3,000.

—The Roberval Lumber Company, of Roberval, consisting principally of Mr. Ross, of Quebec, Mr. Beemer and Mr. B. A. Scott, have just erected a magnificent steam saw mill, fitted with the most modern improvements, including a circular,

revolving 10,000 feet a minute and gang saws making 22 strokes in the same brief period of time. Three logs are thus squared and cut every two minutes, and it is the intention of the company to saw 150,000 logs per season, 20 per cent. of which are said to be pine, and the balance spruce. The company own 900 square miles of timber limits on the Peribodca and Mistassini, and other rivers flowing into the lake. The logs cut in these limits are floated down stream, and then towed across the lake by the steamer to the mill. The boilers in the mill are automatically fed with sawdust.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—Vancouver papers report a building boom.

—The Eau Claire Lumber Company, of Calgary, owing to the Bow river raising, have been enabled to float their logs to Calgary.

—A Victoria, B. C., man is said to have discovered a process by which lumber can be rendered fire proof at a cost of \$1 per thousand.

—F. G. Strickland & Co., of new Westminster, have sold a sawmill outfit to the Methodist Missionary Society, who will erect the mill near Fort Simpson. It will be driven by water.

—The Victoria Lumber Manufacturing Company, Victoria, will shortly proceed with the extension of their mill at Chemainus, Vancouver Island, enlarging it to a capacity of 250,000 feet per day.

—James D. Leaky, of New York, who built the famous Jiggins raft in Nova Scotia, has made arrangements to build a similar raft on the coast of British Columbia to be towed to San Francisco.

—The shingle mill lately built on Gambier Island, by W. L. Johnston & Co., of Westminster, is completed. The mill is turning out 30,000 shingles per day and this number will be largely increased.

—Freight rates on lumber from Burrard Inlet are as follows to Hobson's Bay, 57s. 6d. per m.; to Melbourne Wharf, 62s. 6d.; to Sidney, 52s. 6d. to 55s. 6d., per m.; Shanghai, 60s per m.; W. Coast South America, 55s. per m.

—The *Columbian*, of Westminster, B. C., says: The bush fires all along the coast are extending considerable, and unless rain comes soon they are bound to do much damage to valuable timber lands. The smoke is also likely to interrupt navigation if it becomes much more dense.

—Vancouver *World*. T. S. Higginson, Crown Timber Agent, was in the city. He has only lately returned from Revelstoke and says the town is getting along very well. A fine saw mill is being erected and also a shingle mill, whilst work on the smelter is giving employment to a number of men. Some of the timber in that section is of excellent quality.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

—J. Foreman has started a lumber yard at Alexandria.

—J. W. Sorsodeil has opened a lumber yard in Winnipeg.

—It is said the lumber cut on Lake Winnipeg this season will be 3,000,000 feet less than last year.

—Dick & Banning's logs have arrived at their mill at Keewatin. The mill will run night and day for the balance of the season.

—The saw mill at Emerson, which has been idle nearly ever since it was built, is working this year on logs from Minnesota.

—There is now no prospect of Mitchell & Bucknall getting their logs down to their mill at Millwood, at least before fall, and perhaps not then.

—The logs in the Riding mountains are mostly hung up for this year. Mr. Christie, of Brandon, has a lot of logs hung up on the Birdtail river.

—Ald. Alexander, manager of the Hastings Saw Mills, Vancouver, B. C., was in Winnipeg recently with a view of establishing lumber agencies in Manitoba.

—Mr. John A. Christie of Brandon, has purchased the whole season's cut of the mill of H. Bulmer Jr., Rat Portage, consisting of about 4,000,000 feet of pine lumber.

—Christie's mill at Brandon has been closed down, the logs brought down the Assiniboine last fall having been all used up. There is no prospect of getting more logs down at present.

—In consequence of the water being low in the Saskatchewan river, the boats have been unable to run this season. At Edmonton the people have given up all hopes of a boat getting in this year.

—A big drive of logs reached Winnipeg recently for D Sprague's mill. The drive has been forty-three days in coming from Grand Forks, where it was locked for a time, and blocked the river for two miles. Mr. Sprague will cut about 3,000,000 feet this season.

NOVA SCOTIA.

—A number of mill owners of Cape Breton, have entered an action against the Dominion government to recover damages sustained. It is alleged that in the erection of bridges for the Cape Breton railroad, the government has caused the water to be dammed and diverted, so that it is impossible to float logs with the same facility as before. The railway act under which the claims are made promises that in operations upon rivers, the latter shall be left in their former state, or equally as good. This has not been done in the cases cited, and heavy damages are now demanded.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—Alex. Gibson, lumber, etc., Marysville, has changed the firm style to A. Gibson & Sons (Ltd).

—It is estimated that about 55,700,000 feet of logs B.M., are hung up on the streams in N.B., with but little chance of getting to the St. John's mills this season so as to be of any service this year.

—A number of American capitalists recently purchased several thousand acres of land in Douglas county, from the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. The object of the purchasers is to procure wood for manufacturing wood pulp.

—J. A. Black, of Moncton, is about to engage extensively in the lumbering business, having purchased 8,000 acres of woodland on Stewiachi River, with a water mill on the property. He has contracted with A. Robb & Sons for one of their rotary mills, with 60-h. p. engine and 75-h. p. boiler, to be completed Sept. 15th. The property cost Mr. Black in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

—A very influential and significant gathering of the lumber kings of the North Shore was held at Newcastle on the 25th July, to consider and resolve on the question of stumpage on crown lands. It was resolved to insist upon the local government complying with the following demands: (1) Renewal of the present ten-year leases. (2) Reduction of the stumpage from \$1.25 to \$1 per thousand. (3) Reduction of mileage from \$8 and \$4 to \$2. (4) Adoption of Quebec scale. (5) Making expenditure on streams to facilitate driving and constructing portage roads. It is understood Mr. Snowball, ex-M. P. for Northumberland, expressed himself very strongly against the Government's policy and intimated that he had spent money to turn the old local Government out, and was prepared to do the same against the present one unless the lumbermen's demands were conceded.

AMERICAN.

—Extensive forest fires are raging in Montana, Oregon and other places, about the most extensive forest fires ever known.

—Bleker & Hagaman, Canadian lumbermen, will put in a lumber plant at Cordele, Ga.

—The present scale of wages in the logging camps at Puget Sound are as follows: Teamster, \$75 a month; chopper, \$65 to \$70; hook tender, \$45 to \$50; larker, \$40; swamp-er, \$40; sawyer \$55.

—At the rate mills are operating at present at East Saginaw, Mich., with a season of ordinary length, the output in the river will exceed 700,000,000 feet, and unless the shipments are exceptionally brisk there will be a large stock on hand when the mills close.

—Both white men and negroes are employed in the saw mills in the Southern States. Common labor is paid from \$1 to \$1.25 per day and skilled labor from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. Negroes are preferred for common laborers and white men for skilled labor.

—It is said that in the Kawlawlin river, Mich., there is hung up 5,000,000 feet of logs that it will be impossible to float out this season. On the Molasses about 2,000,000 feet will not come out. On the other streams in the Saginaw valley moderate progress is reported.

—Miller & Lewis, Bay City, Mich., are cutting a large consignment of logs from Georgian Bay for R. G. Peters and others. The timber is said to be of good quality, and cuts out fully as good as expected. 25,000,000 feet of this stock is being manufactured at Bay City mills.

Lumber was exported from the Puget Sound mills to foreign and domestic ports during the fiscal year ending June 30, amounting to 3,059,236,883 feet, valued at \$48,127,618. During the fiscal year the total shipments of lumber to foreign ports comprised, 143 cargoes, 130,420,985 feet; valued at \$19,191,099.52.

The first full train load of any products from the Pacific Northwest, left Tacoma, W.T., for Chicago, August 12th. It consisted of a train of 19 cars, carrying over 2,500,000 of red cedar shingles. The shipment was sent over the Northern Pacific railroad, by the North Pacific Consolidated Shingle Company, of Tacoma, consigned to Chicago for distribution to Ohio and Illinois points.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN }
August 30th, 1889.

During the month local trade throughout Ontario has been remarkably dull, but this is no unusual circumstance at this time of the year. The desire for pleasure and recreation during the summer months in Canada is too great to be resisted, and men engaged in the lumber trades generally look out for their share of enjoyment. From this on trade is expected to improve.

Trade at Toronto has been really dull during the month, customers wanting nothing but their ordinary every day supplies. There has been no change in prices. Shingles are too plentiful and the supply is in excess of the demand. There are too many mills on the new extension of the Northern and North-western Railway making a low grade of XXX shingles and selling them at any price that can be obtained for the sake of realizing the cash. Stocks are piling up at the mills and there seems to be as yet a very slow movement of the new cut. Dry lumber has been pretty well worked off and is becoming very scarce. There are a number of large stocks new cut that have not yet changed hands and the indication on that urges caution about loading up too heavy. The usual monthly blockade is in force again in Toronto. The Grand Trunk officials admit that this wretched state of affairs will continue until new delivery sidings are added, but when the remedy will be applied nobody knows.

Trade in the Ottawa valley in pine lumber and shingles is quite stagnant. Box lumber is off \$1 per M. in price. There seems to be more lumber offering than buyers therefor. Ash lumber is also dull. Unless trade improves very much in the fall the coming winter's operations in logs will be largely curtailed. Shingles are lifeless. It is hoped that the abundant harvest and improvement in the iron trade may give more tone to the market before long.

At Montreal the market shows little or no improvement, few lots changing hands, either in large or small volume, it is not being expected that much building will be done this fall. At yards there is a moderate amount of hand to mouth retail trade, and prices have ruled steady. There is a satisfactory export demand at the mills at firm prices, manufacturers not being willing to make concessions, while shippers are rather anxious to buy, the opportunity being in their opinion a favorable one. The cut at the mills is very large. The appearances for European and South American trade is good.

At Ottawa, Quebec, and along the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia export business has been very brisk, and is likely to continue so until the close of navigation. The amount of square timber going forward is unprecedented.

The exports from Richibucto, N. B. from June 1st to date, to the United Kingdom amount to 5,073, 843 sup. feet, deals, ends &c. and 8,460 palls; and from Buctouche, N. B. 24 75,609 sup. feet deals, ends &c.

The Quebec timber market keeps strong and some sales are reported. A raft of square, about 43 feet, with some 19 inch waney, has changed hands at 35c, and a raft of small white pine 23c, with red at 17c. Choice Michigan waney of 19 to 20 inch has been sold at 45c.

FOREIGN

The market in London and on the coast is reported as being very quiet. The building trade is somewhat better, but the demand is languid, and an improvement is not looked for until buyers are assured that consignments will be kept out of the market. The strike of Dock laborers has brought shipping to a standstill—a veritable blockade, as men cannot be obtained to unload the vessels. Almost all kinds of business is at a standstill in consequence. On the coast the general tone of the markets is more hopeful since the publication of the July Board of Trade returns. Steamers are fast taking the place of sailers, and sailing vessels are scarce. Freight from New Brunswick are still advancing, and the rates now being paid are 72s 6d to 75s at which vessels are fixing freely.

Messrs. Denny, Mott and Dickson's wood circular under date of August 6th report:—

CANADIAN TIMBER.—Yellow Pine, both square and waney, continues scarce, and whilst the demand is quiet, prices are likely to go still higher in sympathy with the further stiffening of free on board value in Quebec. Quebec Oak is too light in stock to be much affected by the large importation of Southern wood, but import prices are likely to be lowered if the Southern wood finds any favor with consumers. Elm of good quality is light in stock, and commands good prices. The supply of Ash has exceeded the demand, but the importations have chiefly consisted of old and inferior wood.

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—Trade generally remains dull, although a few special orders have prevented any fall in prices for choice specifications of 12 to 14 inch squares of good lengths; but for other sizes there is scarcely any demand, and a decided weakening in values is to be noted. Stocks are more than ample for requirements, and holders are unable to obtain any appreciable profit on recent importations, after adding dock and interest charges to prime cost. Supplies of hewn logs have been small, and importers have done fairly well; but any considerable additions to stocks would inevitably bring about a great reduction in price, as the demand is restricted.

FIR TIMBER.—Stocks are still large, and consumption is limited; but owing to the fact that the greater part of the supplies remains in strong hands, quotations are fairly well maintained. Low qualities of poor average can only be moved at auction, and at prices quite out of proportion to those realized for better kinds.

At Liverpool, we note the consumption for the month of July was somewhat larger than that of last year, while the importation was about 3,000 standards more. The *Timber Trades Journal* commenting on Canadian woods says:—

"Making every allowance for the quantity of spruce which has come forward, there can be but little doubt that pine deals have been brought forward too freely, the stock at the end of the last month being about 2,300 standards above that of last year at the same time. With the close of the import season

now within sight, the increased cost of importation, consequent upon the firmer tone of the freight market, and the higher rates of insurance, we shall not be surprised to see a decline in prices if supplies continue to come forward as freely as they are doing at present. Still we cannot disguise the fact that pine, in the form of deals, boards, sidings and other partly manufactured forms, is rapidly forcing its way in public estimation, to the corresponding detriment of pine in the log, which a few years ago was the favourite and general way of sending this description of wood to this market."

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, Liverpool, under date of the 3rd of August report:—

The arrival from British North America during the past month have been 55 vessels, 43,901 tons, against 46 vessels, 53,447 tons to the corresponding date last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 has been 186,791, 190,608 and 220,707 tons respectively.

Business throughout the month has again been fairly satisfactory. Imports with a few exceptions, have not been in excess of the demand and values generally have been well maintained.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—Of spruce the import has been moderate, viz. 9,564 standards, against 15,008 standards same months last year; the deliveries have been satisfactory, prices are steady and stocks not excessive. Pine deals have arrived too freely, but the demand continues fair.

BIRCH.—Both logs and planks have arrived too freely; the former maintains its value, but the latter have been dull of sale; stocks are quite ample.

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the official returns for the month of July, 1888 and 1889, compared, and also for the seven months ending July 31st, 1888 and 1889, compared:—

	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Timber (Hewn)	Loads	Loads.	£	£
Russia	55,042	67,573	89,658	118,866
Sweden and Norway	47,713	71,114	64,978	108,576
Germany	26,643	25,921	55,204	57,102
United States	12,271	20,917	45,485	88,715
British E. Indies	4,093	6,493	44,386	78,505
British North America	37,463	34,372	161,166	173,545
Other Countries	38,180	47,762	42,647	63,649
Total	221,430	274,052	503,524	688,533
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or dressed.)				
Russia	187,587	287,370	364,137	678,981
Sweden & Norway	261,849	361,380	536,483	783,140
United States	37,299	54,017	99,886	173,608
British North America	228,499	205,890	777,663	539,726
Other Countries	9,539	13,299	23,666	36,544
Total	724,773	921,956	1,501,774	2,211,998
Staves (all sizes)	11,217	21,062	46,707	79,322
Mahogany (tons)	4,327	2,804	35,123	74,752
Total of Hewn and Sawn	946,203	1,196,008	2,005,293	2,900,531
Seven Months ending July 31st.				
	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Timber (Hewn).	Loads	Loads	£	£
Russia	94,842	142,284	152,370	257,895
Sweden and Norway	287,862	364,687	395,781	531,653
Germany	116,765	139,912	267,508	369,334
United States	70,800	86,915	279,495	364,952
British E. Indies	18,978	32,635	216,661	383,680
British North America	41,879	46,184	176,425	233,500
Other Countries	290,028	348,363	285,130	409,571
Total	921,154	1,161,060	1,746,280	2,550,086
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).				
Russia	342,525	549,610	652,689	1,255,020
Sweden & Norway	708,054	1,007,318	1,466,439	2,321,530
United States	168,312	238,857	453,200	758,797
British North America	405,785	404,928	883,813	1,050,978
Other Countries	47,851	72,554	126,368	204,628
Total	1,672,507	2,273,267	3,584,449	5,590,953
Staves (all sizes)	56,487	78,708	220,709	335,677
Mahogany (tons)	28,750	23,108	256,393	205,422
Total of Hewn & Sawn	2,593,721	3,434,327	5,339,729	8,141,039

EXPORT OF FOREIGN TIMBER

	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed)	Loads.	Loads.	£	£
	3,272	2,008	20,999	18,756
Seven Months ending July 31st.				
	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed)	Loads.	Loads.	£	£
	12,479	8,267	76,714	68,331

The total imports of hewn timber for July this year amount to 274,052 loads, as compared with 221,430 loads in 1887. Sawn timber shows a still greater proportionate increase; during July they amounted to 921,956 loads, as against 724,773 loads 1888. The values of the imports of hewn timber for July amount to £688,533, last year £503,524; the value of sawn timber imports July 1889, £2,211,998, as compared with £1,501,774 value of imports of July 1888. The total imports for the past seven months have been: Hewn timber, 1,161,060 loads, at a value of £2,550,086; sawn timber, 2,273,267 loads, at a value of £5,590,953.

* Sale of Mr. E. B. Eddy's Timber Limits. The sale of Mr. E. B. Eddy's timber limits took place at the Russel House Ottawa on Aug. 14th. The sale was the result of a determination of the Eddy Manufacturing Company to retire from the wholesale manufacture and sale of lumbe. and timber in order to devote more attention to the other branches of the manufacturing business at Hull. The property offered for sale comprised about 1,377 square miles of timber limits, with depots, farms, buildings, supplies, plant,

etc. Some of the properties offered were exceedingly valuable, notably the large water power saw mill, splitting mill and filling room, at Hull, the cutting capacity of which is estimated at from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 feet per season. The other properties included lumber yards and piling grounds, and are supplied with tramways, engines and cars, slides and docks, also the steam mill at Nepean, surrounded by 32 acres.

A large number of lumbermen were present at the sale, including a lot of American lumber kings. Among those present were Messrs. Klock, Fraser, James McLaren, E. H. Bronson, M. P. P., R. White, Pembroke; G. B. Pattee, Wm. Murray, Andrew McCormack, John Bryson, M. P., Gilles, of Braside; R. Hurdman, R. Gonroy; W. C. Edwards, M. P., C. McLachlin, Armprior; J. R. Booth, C. A. Grier.

Lot 1. Garden River Limits 83 square miles was withdrawn the upset price not having been reached.

Lot 2. North River, Turtle Lake limit 26 square miles sold to A. Lumsden at \$315 = \$8,190.

Lot 3. Temiscamingue limits 125 square miles sold to J. Stuart at \$195 = \$34,375. Plant and supplies \$11,650, total \$36,025. Purchaser failed to make deposit and complete transaction.

Lot 4. Antoine Creek limit 45 square miles, sold to A. & P. White at \$330 = \$14,850.

Lot 5. Magnissipoo limits 111 square miles (a choice lot, easy of access, well watered, splendidly timbered) was bid up to \$380 per mile, and was withdrawn as the lowest upset price was not reached.

Lot 6. Lower Dumoine 71 1/2 square miles sold to Bronson's & Weston Lumber Co., at \$455 = \$32,532.

Lot 7. East portion of Fort Eddy limits 150 square miles did not reach lowest upset price were withdrawn at \$430 per mile. These are very valuable, excellent limits and are fully equipped with plant, stock and supplies for lumber operations.

Lot 8. West portion of Fort Eddy limits 124 square miles sold to A. Lumsden at \$410 = \$50,840. This was the greatest bargain in limits that has occurred for a long time in this section, the auctioneer misunderstood his instructions and let this parcel go at too low a price. It was cheap at \$100,000.

Lot 9. Coulonge limit 50 square miles sold to F. Murtagh at \$320 = \$16,000.

Lot 10. 100 square miles on Black River withdrawn at \$395 per mile bid.

Lot 11. 100 square miles on Dumoine withdrawn at \$375 per mile bid.

Lot 12. 100 square miles on Dumoine withdrawn at \$390 per mile bid.

Lot 13. 110 square miles in Clyde and Eyre withdrawn at \$16,500 en bloc.

Lot 14. 179 1/2 square miles on Madawaska withdrawn at \$8,500 en bloc.

Lot 15. Large saw mill, water power, piling ground, etc., at Hull, withdrawn after bids up to \$180,000.

Lot 16. Nepean mill site, withdrawn.

PERSONAL.

THE LUMBERMAN congratulates Mr. C. M. Whitlaw, the popular manager of the Montreal Saw Co., on his recent very narrow escape from drowning, while attending the A. C. A. meet at the Thousand Islands.

Richard G. Lay, of the district of Columbia, brother-in-law to Vice President Morton, has been appointed Consul-General at Ottawa, vice Thos. H. 110tchikiss.

Charles R. Pope, of Missouri, has been appointed Consul at Toronto.

Mr. John E. Barry has been appointed head of the Hull crown timber agency. Mr. Barry has been in the lumber trade for many years, first as agent for Price Bros., and then as managing director of the Escoumain lumber saw mills.

FIRE RECORD.

Wm. Milne's saw mill at Ethel, Ont., was burned Aug. 18th. Loss about \$5,000; insurance \$1,500.

Dresden, Ont., has met with a serious loss by fire. A McVean's spoke and hub factory is levelled with the ground. Four persons were injured by the explosion of a boiler. The wheel business will be conducted as before, but the hub and spoke factory will not be rebuilt. Loss 100,000; no insurance.

The saw mill and store of W. P. Cameron, at Mainland, Hants, N. S., were recently burned. Loss \$7,000; no insurance.

The saw mill belonging to Wood & Co., Nixon, Ont., together with the planing, stave, heading, shingle and lath machinery was burned July 28th, as well as a cooper shop and about 300,000 feet of lumber. Loss \$10,000; no insurance.

The saw mill and cheese box factory of Jas. Dural, of Newington, was burned Aug. 15th. Loss between \$3,000 and \$4,000; no insurance.

The saw mill, at Father Point, Que., on the Ramouski river, belonging to the G. B. Hall estate, was destroyed by fire, Aug. 4th. Amount of insurance unknown.

Ludlam & Ainslie's heading factory, at Comber, Ont., was burned on Aug. 3rd, together with two M. C. R. cars loaded with elm bolts for Detroit, which were standing or the siding near the mill. Loss on the mill \$3,000. Cause of fire unknown.

OUR TIMBER EXPORTS TO BRITAIN

The following cargoes of Canadian wood have been reported at various United Kingdom ports since our last issue:

ABERDEEN.—Lindsay, Quebec, 45 pcs. hewn oak, 38 pcs. hewn elm, 59 pcs. hewn birch, 371 pcs. hewn yellow pine, 3,465 pcs. sawn deals. Dronning Sophie, Quebec, 13 pcs. oak, 180 pcs. hewn noc., 495 pcs. hewn fir, 6,441 pcs. sawn fir.

AYR.—Caledonia, Yarmouth, N.S., 16,625 fir deals, 3,162 birch deals. Hero, Miramichi, 11,769 fir deals. Sarpsborg, Quebec, 5,055 deals, 461 pine logs, 23 oak logs, 40 pcs. hewn elm, 20 pcs. hewn birch.

BARROW.—Augerton, St. John, 74,702 deals, boards and ends. Dagny, Sheet Harbor, 21,937 deals and battens. Acuba, Montreal, 44,376 deals, boards and ends.

BARNSTABLE.—Minnie, Quebec, 75 pcs. hewn birch, 3,299 white pine deals, 250 white pine deal ends, 249 red pine deals.

BELFAST.—Pioneer, Miramichi, 30,497 deals and ends, 5,497 palings. Mandalay, Quebec, 48,877 pcs. hewn fir. Arathusa, Miramichi, 2,600 staves, 11,717 deals and ends. Oronto, Miramichi, 22,742 deals. Eurydice, St. John, 40,424 deals and ends. Australia, Miramichi, 23,492 deals, 8,550 palings. Action, St. Thomas, 21,244 pcs. sawn fir. Tinten, St. Thomas, 23,674 pcs. sawn fir. Sheffield, Bay Verte, 21,695 deals and ends. Erato, Miramichi, 16,363 deals and ends. Captain Dan, Sheet Harbor, 13,431 deals, 1,139 deals and ends. Frinds Oscar, Miramichi, 21,378 pcs. sawn fir. Trivold, Miramichi, 12,598 deals and ends. Plymouth Rock, Quebec, 84 pcs. hewn elm, 83 pcs. hewn birch, 486 pcs. waney pine, 73 pcs. whitewood, 246 pcs. hewn fir, 9,974 deals and ends. Donald Ferguson, Quebec, 116 logs hewn pitch pine, 386 logs hewn fir, 5,796 deals, 12 lds. lathwood. Kate Crosby, Miramichi, 21,724 deals and ends, 10,000 palings.

BRISTOL.—Dominion, Montreal, 5,785 deals. Dracoma, Montreal, 116 bbls., 43 box handles, 250 pcs. birch. Armenia, Chatham, 17,493 spruce deals, scantlings, boards and ends, 3,335 birch deals and ends, 221,288 staves.

BRUARIUS.—Hanbet, Halifax, 8,556 spruce deals, 614 birch deals. Emmiline, Economy Point, 937 spruce deals, 10,051 bbls. and 33 pcs. sawn birch. Saron, Halifax, 10,659 spruce deals.

CHESTER.—Kongsverre, Halifax, 7,221 spruce deals, 627 deal ends, Frier, Richibucto, 10,162 spruce deals, 1,012 spruce deal ends.

CARDIFF.—Revolving Light, St. John, 41,281 deals, boards and battens. Premier, Quebec, 80 pcs. hewn oak, 56 pcs. hewn elm, 119 pcs. red pine, 62 pcs. board pine, 424 pcs. white pine, 5,536 deals and ends, 2,400 staves, 3,201 pine ends. Virginia, Miramichi, 16,355 deals and ends. Premier, Quebec, 75 pcs. hewn oak, 280 pcs. hewn fir. Revolving Light, St. Johns, 2,969 birch planks. Teresa Olivari, Newcastle, 26,710 deals.

CARNARVON.—Dusty Miller, St. John, 6,955 birch planks, 10,516 spruce deals. Immanuel, Campbellton, 7,885 fir deals.

COLERAIN.—Frances, St. John, 13,021 pcs. sawn fir. Arto, St. John, 13,027 spruce deals.

CORK.—E. W. Gale, St. John, 11,620 pcs. sawn fir. Ellida, Grand Pabos, 21,368 deals, battens and ends. Argyll, Hillsboro, 7,556 deals, 4,218 battens and ends. Marden City, St. John, 23,653 deals and battens, 2,064 ends. Clonakilly, St. John, 7,103 deals and ends.

DUNDALK.—Valykrie, St. John, 14,802 deals, battens and ends.

DROGHEDA.—Lanick, Parsboro, 12,051 pcs. sawn fir. Arbutus, St. John, deals and ends.

DUNDEE.—Ch... Quebec, 10 lds. oak, 23 pcs. elm, 51 pcs. birch, 201 pcs. white pine, 3,020 deals, 761 deals and ends.

DOUGLAS (ISLE OF MAN).—Clare, Quebec, 21 pcs. oak timber, 50 pcs. elm timber, 6 pcs. fir timber, 10 pcs. birch timber, 6,684 pcs. sawn fir.

FLEETWOOD.—Norma, Bay Verte, 13,932, deals. Friederich, St. John, 52,590 deals, boards and scantlings. Hidevig, Bathurst, 20,635 deals. Fearnought, St. John, 28,836 deals, 1090 birch logs. Dora, Liscombe, N.S., 726 deals, boards and scantlings. Alma, Bathurst, 23,789 fir deals. Aboraca, St. John, 59,257 fir deals. Carrie L. Smith, Hillsboro, 21,673 deals, scantlings, and ends, 1,938 birch deals and ends. Pettitodiac, St. John, 27,622 deals, ends and boards. Hjalmar, Buctouche, 12,786 deals, ends and scantlings. St. Joseph, Quebec, 871 pcs. hewn fir, 302 pcs. hewn birch, 34 pcs. hewn elm, 9,441 fir deals.

GALWAY.—Stormy Petrel, St. John, 24,973 deals and ends.

GLOUCESTER.—Valkyria, Miramichi, 21,868 deals. Pasqualina, Chatham, 13,344 deals. Johanne, Parrsboro, 26,851 deals and ends. Aristides, Halifax, 17,100 deals. Goldface, Bathurst, 25,805 deals. Svea, Parrsboro, 15,173 deals. Welsh Prince, Archangel, 3 lds. spars, 4 lds. firewood. Mercurius, Parrsboro, 17,280 deals. Merritt, Shediac, 21,587 deals. Bertha, Bathurst, 24,817 deals. To Brodre, Miramichi, 18,740 deals. Ebba, Bathurst, 31,733 deals.

GLASGOW.—Alcides, Montreal, 2,595 battens, 902 deals. Samartian, Quebec, 6,650 deals. Lord Warwick, St. Johns, N. F., 50,790 deals and boards, 16,751 birch planks. Countess of Dufferin, Chatham, 14,595 deals, 3,228 ends. Eledona, Miramichi, 7,264 deals, 1,374 ends. Chittagong, Miramichi, 45,657 pine deals. Titania, Chatham, 12,127 deals and ends, 466 deals. Corean, Montreal, 6,380 deals. Norwegian, Montreal, 4,896 deals. Pontecorvo, Quebec, 2,107 birch deals, 10,231 pine deals, 465 birch deal ends, 1,031 pine deal ends. British Prince, Montreal, 50,361 pine deals.

GREENOCK.—Beaconsfield, Quebec, 494 pcs. waney, 191 pcs. red pine, 125 pcs. elm, 395 pcs. oak, 6,408 deals, 1,659 ends. Courant, Quebec, 343 pcs. birch, 91 pcs. oak, 112 pcs. red pine, 70 pcs. square white pine, 552 pcs. waney pine, 4,021 spruce deals, 2,233 spruce ends, 147 waney pine. k City, Quebec, 489 pcs. ash, 243 pcs. square white pine,

95 pcs. waney pine, 2,561 spruce deals, 150 pine deals, 680 spruce ends, 170 pcs. oak. Bernadotte, Quebec, 362 logs square pine, 500 logs waney pine, 267 oak logs, 231 red pine logs, 84 elm logs, 1,275 pine ends, 2,746 spruce deals. Asia, Quebec, 72 pcs. oak, 100 pcs. elm, 1,011 pcs. white pine, 2,967 pine deals, 919 pine deal ends. Festina Lente, Quebec, 180 pcs. oak, 46 pcs. elm, 41 pcs. birch, 684 pcs. square white pine, 65 pcs. waney pine, 2,751 pcs. pine deals, 1,101 pine deal ends, 12 pcs. hickory. Sigrid, Quebec, 243 pcs. oak, 174 pcs. elm, 64 pcs. ash, 127 pcs. red pine, 395 pcs. white pine, 1,929 pine deals. St. George, Quebec, 4,484 pine deals, 294 pcs. oak, 99 pcs. elm, 12 pcs. whitewood, 1 pc. butternut, 775 pcs. red pine, 255 pcs. white pine, 100 tamarac, deals, 1,148 spruce deals. Nicosian, Quebec, 32 pcs. hewn oak, 50 pcs. elm, 124 pcs. ash, 394 pcs. birch, 498 pcs. yellow pine, 22,299 deals.

GRIMSBY.—Charrington, Montreal, 58,401 deals and battens, 322 pcs. hewn fir, 3,571 staves. Daggy, Buctouche, 13,048 deals, battens and boards.

HARTFORD WEST.—Napoleon III, Quebec, 10,872 deals and ends. Lauderdale, Montreal, 41,061 deals and boards, 239 pcs. birch, 39 pcs. ash.

LANCASTER.—Christian, Halifax, 17,889 deals. Henriette, Miramichi, 24,440 deals, 5,000 palings. Try, West Bay, 20,684 deals and ends. Carl, Richibucto, 9,149 deals. Sveien, Bay Verte, 18,561 deals and ends.

LIMERICK.—Ratrons, Miramichi, 442 deals. Hugin, Halifax, 7,515 pcs. sawn timber, 2,943 pcs. sawn fir. Brages, Halifax, 14,415 deals. Orinico, St. John, 11,848 deals and ends. Satellite, St. John, 8,639 deals, and ends, 1,634 deal ends. Alexander, Miramichi, 22,644 fir deals.

LIVERPOOL.—Capella, Bay Verte, 16,247 deals, 1,519 ends, 53 scantlings. Lapwing, Miramichi, 14,190 deals, 464 pcs. birch, 3,164 ends. Lake Ontario, Montreal, 24,023 pine deals, 10,868 white deals. Stelvis, Miramichi, 32,611 deals and ends, 25,732 deals Vancouver, Montreal, 18,503 deals and ends, Quebec, 303 deals. Carthagian, Montreal, 9,141 deals. Newman Hall, Quebec, 300 pcs. oak, 200 pcs. elm, 78 pcs. square white pine, 590 pcs. waney 200 pcs. waney pine, 3,030 pine deals, 98 pcs. waney white, 111 pcs. red pine, 3,135 pine ends. Hanna, Buctouche, 7,103 deals, 865 scantlings, 555 deal ends, 2,429 hardwood deals, 139 hardwood ends. Oxenholme, Montreal, 325 stds. deals and boards. Nightingale, Bay Verte, 18,761 deals and battens, 2,912 scantlings, 1,408 deal ends. Vesta, Montreal, 47,252 pine deals, 12,179 pine deals and ends, 5,007 pine ends, 2,387 spruce deals, 20,082 pine boards. Minnehaha, St. John, 667 pcs. birch timber, 16,506 deals and battens, 210 scantlings, 2,250 deal ends, 10,000 palings, 5,831 boards. Karoo, St. John, 6,003 birch planks, 885 ends, 46,925 spruce deals, 736 spruce scantlings, 6,381 spruce ends, 6,120 spruce boards. Ashantee, Picton, 1,118 pcs. birch, 3,322 birch planks, 126 ends, 3,835 spruce deals and battens, 350 ends. Sardinian, Montreal, 8,255 pine deals. Madalena, Quebec, 121 pcs. oak, 133 pcs. elm, 547 pcs. waney, 81 pcs. square pine, 193 pcs. birch, 68 pcs. maple, 1,333 pine ends, 3,275 deals. Sarnia, Montreal, 10,934 boards, 2,009 pine deals, 14,209 deals, 2,723 deals. Lake Nepigon, Montreal, 9,483 deals. Juno, Quebec, 3,538 deals, 152 pcs. oak, 56 pcs. elm, 85 pcs. ash, 150 pcs. birch, 741 pcs. white pine, 400 ends. Murciano, St. John, 41,741 deals and battens, 2,715 boards, 3,166 birch planks, 2,501 scantlings, 7,461 deal ends. Apollo, Bay Verte, 14,248 deals, 2,173 scantlings, 629 ends. Harbinger, Montreal, 8,068 pcs. red, 24,754 white deals, 1,738 deal ends, 3,834 ends. Harbor, Buctouche, 8,876 deals and battens, 473 pcs. scantlings, 1,186 ends. J. H. Schwensen, Buctouche, 11,598 deals and battens, 1,733 pcs. scantlings, 97 ends, 1,130 deal ends. Avalon, Quebec, 59,712 pcs. spruce, 15,238 pine deals. Lake Superior, Montreal, 2,286 pcs. lumber, 1,341 deals, 52 pcs. ash, 3,477 deals, 60 maple logs. Ramon de Larrinaga, St. John, 1,072 stds. deals, 68 1/2 stds. ends. Annot Lyle, Quebec, 171 pcs. elm, 284 pcs. white, 57 pcs. red pine, 72 pcs. oak, 317 pcs. waney, 278 pcs. square pine, 5,066 deals, 5,160 ends. Oregon, Montreal, 2,923 boards, 7,536 deals and ends, 20,314 boards. Circassian, Montreal, 7,186 deals, 4,150 boards. Quebec, 4,285 spruce deals, 1,418 pine deals. W. G. Russel, Quebec, 55 pcs. red, 403 pcs. waney, 4 pcs. white, 577 pcs. square white pine, 2,682 pine deals, 11,611 pine ends, 145 pcs. oak, 140 pcs. birch, 50 pcs. rock elm. Ocean Prince, Miramichi, 38,764 deals, scantlings and ends, 20,568 deals and ends, 75 1/2 hemlock deals. Nor, Bay Verte, 14,277 deals and battens, 1,123 deal ends. Ethandune, Hillsborough, 13,124 deals and battens, 1,934 pcs. scantlings, 283 deal ends, 247 pcs. white pine timber. Thorne Holme, Montreal, 30,912 deals and ends, 14,911 boards, 7,750 red pine deals. Aftensjernen, Bay Verte, 19,566 deals and battens, 883 deal ends. Atlas, Bathurst, 13,833 deals, 1,632 ends. Urama, St. Mary's, 7,566 deals and battens, 397 deal ends. Harmonie, Bay Verte, 10,375 deals and battens, 1,113 deal ends. Alga, Bay Verte, 15,148 deals, 4,013 scantlings, 1,025 deal ends, 5,572 palings. Elvator, Chicoutimi, 44,072 spruce deals and ends, 59,688 spruce board ends. Southey, Quebec, 31,211 spruce and 24,474 pine deals, 3,279 pine deal ends. Sinken, Bay Verte, 20,082 deals, 1,340 scantlings, 1,787 deal ends. President Harbitz, Bay Verte, 22,321 deals, 872 ends. Parisian, Montreal, 5,051 deals. Quebec, 631 splints. Latona, Bay Verte, 10,820 deals and battens, 400 pcs. scantlings, 955 deal ends. Coventry, Miramichi, 54,056 deals, boards and ends. Annie, Halifax, 12,067 deals and battens, 992 deal ends, 511 birch deal ends, 4,263 birch deals. Beaconsfield, St. John, 28,380 deals and battens, 5,118 scantlings, 4,039 deal ends. Patent, Halifax, 11,385 deals and battens, 1,317 deal ends, 10,292 pcs. spruce, 2,410 birch deals. Lake Winnipeg, Montreal, 14,449 deals, 5,449 boards. Gracia, St. John, 63,411 deals and battens, 3,063 scantlings, 10,188 deal ends, 3,694 boards. Elise Linck, Parrsboro, 14,621 deals and battens, 1,069 scantlings, 1,139 deal ends. Starlight, Quebec, 383 stds. deals, 147 stds. planks, 17, stds. ends. Toronto, Montreal, 8,161 deals and ends, 5,913 boards. Einar Tambaraskjolvinn, Quebec, 11 pcs. hickory, 91 pcs. white, 344 pcs. waney pine, 50 pcs. elm, 71 pcs. ash,

149 pcs. waney, 153 pcs. square pine, 107 rock elm, 13 pcs. oak, 3,498 pine deals, 1,905 deal ends. Peruvian, Montreal, 8,837 hhd staves, 6,000 bbl. staves. Gylfe, Quebec, 96 pcs. oak, 91 pcs. elm, 166 pcs. waney, 111 pcs. red pine, 515 pcs. w. pine, 127 pcs. birch, 2,418 pine deal ends, 4,549 spruce. Lord Londonderry, Chatham, 350 pcs. hardwood. Lake Huron, Montreal, 14,801 deals, 10,993 pcs. 27 logs lumber. Lord Londonderry Chatham, 35,750 deals, boards, scantlings and ends, 21,751 deals and boards, 10,189 deals and scantlings, 440 deals, 48 sleepers, 406 pcs. pine timber. Venner, Shediac, 9,857 deals and battens, 3,933 scantlings, 1,200 deal ends, 2,327 boards. Canopus, Montreal, 14,418 boards, 27,107 deals, 16,168 deals. Gorilla, Campbellton, 12,230 deals, 811 ends. Marana, St. John, 43,287 deals, and battens, 2,203 scantlings, 6,839 deal ends, 3,393 boards. Finland, Halifax, 14,324 deals, &c., 2,722 deal ends, 438 pcs. birch timber. Mirjan, Bay Verte, 13,093 deals and battens, 3,150 pcs. scantlings, 1,184 deal ends, 6,660 palings.

LONDON.—Victory, Quebec, 45,187 spruce deals, 1,961 ends. Buteshire, Miramichi, 41,177 deals, battens, ends and boards. Bucephalus, Three Rivers, 39,080 deals and ends. Ocean King, Montreal, 2,140 deals. Trudvang, Miramichi, 12,717 deals and ends. Betsy and Arnold, Quebec, 6,501 deals, 3,298 ends, 1,433 pcs. timber. Fremona, Montreal, 15,902 deals. Emelia, Miramichi, 37,847 deals, battens, and ends. Etna, Montreal, 20,206 pine deals, ends and boards, 1,914 longitudinals, 3,700 staves. Bellini, Quebec, 30,293 spruce deals, 3,561 deal ends, 11,001 deals. Canadian, Canada, 660 3rd pine. Erl King, Montreal, 80 stds. pine and odds. Ulundia, St. John, 15 pcs. pegwood, 3,477 birch deals, 343 birch deals and ends. Queen of the North, Quebec, 1,412 pcs. timber, 2,000 staves, 28,942 deals and ends. Slaerkodler, Miramichi, 8,681 deals. Albion, Quebec, 10 pcs. hewn birch, 160 pcs. hewn fir, 20 boards, 14,004 deals. Concurrent, Sault-au-Cochon, 17,994 pcs. spruce deals, 14,021 spruce ends, 10,000 pcs. spruce palings. Constantia, Miramichi, 193 stds. spruce deals, boards, battens and boards. Beatrice Lines, Quebec, 490 stds. pine and spruce deals and boards and odds and ends. Festina Lente, Miramichi, 200 stds. spruce deals, battens, boards and palings. Betty Matane, 10,002 deals, 19,246 spruce deals, 3,345 ends. Emmanuel; Metis, 11,679 spruce deals, 843 spruce deal ends. Sargon, Quebec, 22,795 deals, 931 deal ends, 271 pcs. birch. Gerona, Montreal, 21,035 deals, 2,005 deals and ends, 172 pcs. timber. Clara Bastican, 35,578 deals. Capulet, (s) Three Rivers, 48,710 pine deals, 3,273 pine ends. Michigan, Montreal, 17,691 deals.

LONDONERRY.—Twilight, Quebec, 204 lds. hewn fir, 7 lds. hewn oak, 7 lds. hewn timber, 858 lds. sawn fir. Maria Stoneman, St. John, 26,640 deals. Mirza, St. John, 1,214 lds. sawn fir. Kong Sverre, Bay Verte, 11,685 fir deals.

MARYPORT.—Ocean, Quebec, 22 lds. hewn oak, 15 lds. hewn elm, 4 lds. hewn ash, 5 lds. hewn birch, 583 lds. hewn fir, 61 deals. Ebenezer, Miramichi, 713 lds. deals. Firmafenger, Campbellton, 500 lds. deals, 200 lds. battens, 149 lds. scantlings.

NEWRY.—Douglas, St. John, 18,736 deals. Howard A. Turner, Hillsboro, 23,341 deals, battens and ends. Indiana, Halifax, 14,609 deals and ends. Aletta, St. John, 23,244 deals and ends.

NEWPORT.—Fratelli Laurin, Miramichi, 19,234 deals, and deal ends.

PLYMOUTH.—Canova, Quebec, 4 pcs. hewn oak, 197 pcs. hewn elm, 9 pcs. hewn ash, 19 pcs. hewn birch, 1,242 pcs. hewn fir, 6,675 pcs. sawn fir. Hahnnemann, Quebec, 2,089 pcs. hewn fir, 9,073 pcs. sawn fir, 488 staves. Berkley Castle, Quebec, 4 pcs. hewn oak, 197 pcs. hewn elm, 9 pcs. hewn ash, 20 pcs. hewn birch, 1,045 pcs. hewn fir, 7,342 pcs. sawn fir. Bothnia, Quebec, 410 pcs. hewn elm, 406 pcs. hewn fir, 8,238 pcs. sawn fir.

SKIBBEREEN.—Forest, St. John, 23,457 deals and battens. SLIGO.—Northern Star, Miramichi, 10,549 deals and battens. Aquatic, Quebec, 5 pcs. hewn oak, 5 pcs. hewn ash, 10 pcs. hewn elm, 5 pcs. hewn birch, 80 pcs. hewn fir, 12,297 pcs. sawn fir.

SUNDERLAND.—Alma, Quebec, 49 pcs. hewn oak, 32 pcs. rock elm, 28 pcs. white ash, 24 pcs. red pine, 508 pcs. yellow pine, 2,571 deals. Nelson, Quebec, 69 pcs. hewn elm, 36 pcs. hewn birch, 1,270 pcs. hewn pine, 2,563 pine deals. G. M. Cairns, Quebec, 163 pcs. hewn oak, 233 pcs. hewn timber, 1,145 pcs. hewn fir, 1,887 deals and ends.

TYNE.—Mary Graham, Quebec, 1,002 pcs. timber, 3,053 deals.

WHITEHAVEN.—Louise, Quebec, 47 pcs. hewn oak, 22 pcs. hewn fir, 4,807 fir deals.

YARMOUTH.—Moss Rose, Montreal, 16,056 deals and deal ends.

CASUALTIES.

A young man named Ives fell before a circular saw in Scripture's mill, Colborne, and lost a leg and arm thereby.

Sandy Ganton was struck by a block from the saw at Chew's mill, Midland, and was badly cut about the head and face.

Geo. Thomas, of the Cedar mill, Deseronto, Ont., had the little finger of his right hand accidentally cut off by the jointing saw in the shingle mill.

Chas. Golliete, engaged at Hillman's mill, Ottawa, slipped and fell across the circular saw which cut off his left arm just below the elbow. The saw was stopped before any further injuries were inflicted.

A serious accident happened at A. and P. White's mill, Pembroke, Ont. The machinery was running as usual, when, without any warning the iron pulley, known as the "saw arbor," burst, and caused considerable damage. It broke the carriage and saw frame but did not damage the saw. The force of the burst pulley must have been very great, as it was a large one, being 30 inches in diameter, with a 14 inch face. How the workmen escaped without injury is a miracle.

THE OTTAWA'S RAPIDS

(Continued From Page 1)

Years and years ago a scheme was promulgated to build what was afterwards known as the Ottawa Ship canal. The intention was to make a water highway by way of the Ottawa river, connecting the great lakes and Montreal. The promoters knowing that the Upper Ottawa contained the greatest water power sites in the world; that these being utilized and with the great highway open to all ships in the world, the valley of the Ottawa would blossom out with prosperity and Ottawa itself would become one of the largest commercial centres on the continent. It is a known fact that the water power spoken of, that is, the rapids of the Ottawa, are, for volume and number, unequalled by any other river on the face of the globe. [No one who has not journeyed over the stretch of waters that lie between the Capital and the broad expanse of Lake Temiscamingue, can conceive for a moment the extent and grandeur of these magnificent and oft-times dangerous waterfalls. With what feeling of awe did Champlain look upon these leaping and foaming cascades when he penetrated these wilds in his vain search for a Northwest passage. Since that time many of the rapids have been materially changed in appearance by the hand of man in order to facilitate the descent of timber and logs, yet a few remain as natural in appearance as when Champlain and his party gazed upon them. Commencing at the Deschenes with its sweep of waters the traveller as he journeys up the stream, comes to the rapid which of all others, the river men like to "run" the well known "Chenaux" near the village of Quyon. Onward, and the wooded shores and the rapids of Portage du Fort are reached. From here to Bryson village, a distance of eight miles, the mighty volume of the river rushes through a rocky gorge, weird in its grandeur, with towering, precipitous sides. This rapid is much feared by the voyageur. Many a hardy toiler and courageous riverman has gone down to death amid the foaming waters here. All along the wild course of the rushing foam are land marks pointed out to the traveller, as the place where an adventurous river driver met his doom, and on both sides can be seen the small mound of earth and wooden cross which mark his last resting place. There are many of these graves to be seen all along the route, where the remains of the unknown dead have been placed, close to the deadly rapids where they were hurled into eternity, with the surge of the ever rushing water, and the sighing and murmuring of the wind among the pines chanting an eternal requiem. Further up the stream again the Calumet is reached; here the once raging rapid has been changed by man, large slides have been constructed, and the logs and timber are got through with little trouble. This was the wildest torrent on the whole extent of the river, which at this point narrows down considerably, and the immense body of water rushing through the narrow space made its rapidity and ferocity increase to such an extent that it was impossible to get on without the slides above mentioned.

Running the Calumet is a thing of dread, and haunts the raftsmen's mind when he starts from the upper reaches of the river until he is safely through. Fear has blanched many a brave man's head passing through on a crib; the excitement of one trip is sufficient to last the ordinary man for a life time. Green hands who wot not of the danger go through the ordeal much better than the old hand, who is always on the alert, and if there is the slightest sign of the crib going to pieces in the mad waters a jump is made for the wall which runs parallel with the slide, and the crib is allowed to take care of itself. A legend in connection with these rapids, out of many lovely ones relating to them, is worth telling. In the early days of Canada some hardy voyageurs penetrated from the Huron village of Montreal in bark canoes gathering fur. Just above the rapids the Indians suddenly came upon them, and preferring to face the boiling waters and instant death to the cruel tortures following a capture by the redskins, they shot out into the stream and went headlong over the rapids, and when they at last emerged, the Indians were astonished at seeing standing in the bow of the canoe a white robed figure. And this the raftsmen believe to be St. Anne, who piloted the canoe through the death-dealing rapids. Residents of the locality point to a large stone at the foot of the rapids, erected by the voyageurs to keep green in the memory of the passer the heavenly assistance that came at the eleventh hour. The next rapid in succession after Calumet is "Pacquets," called after one of the old pioneers. This is what is known as a "flat" rapid, that is that there is very little fall and no danger in descending. Passing the Pacquets rapids the Allumette cascades are encountered. Here the river widens into a lake of two miles in width and fourteen miles in length, and this immense body of water finds its outflow through three distinct passages or rapids known as the Allumette, the Lost Channel and Bicket's gorge. They are all formidable rapids of fully two miles in length. It was only a short mile from the head of these rapids that Champlain made his historical visit to the Algonquin Chief who guarded the river passage and extracted the first toll

known in the history of the Dominion. The old Algonquin Chief had a snug fort built here, almost opposite the present town of Pembroke on Allumette Island.

The remains of this fort are to be seen at the present day. Many stone pipe heads and tomahawks have been picked up after a little delving around this fort. It was here also that Champlain discovered as the old chief had been telling him, that the Ottawa river, instead of being the northwest passage, led to "nowhere in particular." Allumette Island is now dotted over with fertile fields, but the memory of the old chief who hunted and ruled over these domains is not forgotten. There is yet a story told of a creak of buried gold which if dug for at midnight on the island will be found. Some years ago a resident dreamt that the spirit of one of the departed warriors came to him and told him the spot to dig at. He told his neighbors, and a rush was made for the place, and many an arrow, and pipe head, and tomahawk was found, and at last a broken creak, but to the consternation of the finders, who expected to find it filled with gold, there was nothing in it but earth. Some of the residents fully believe today that if they had dug at midnight instead of in the day time, that earth would have turned to gold. Leaving this island of Allumette and journeying still upward the Des Joachim is reached. Here the river which has been of the dimensions of a lake for fifty miles, narrows; the rapids here are walled in with slides and the look of nature has faded. Fifteen miles further to the northwest is the famous "Rocher Capitaine" rapids, three miles in length, and as wild and stormy looking as any on the river. The rapid is named after one of the best known voyageurs, Captain Roch, who, coming down in a boat, was thrown on to the rocks and killed. This happened on Stony Monday, well remembered by old Boytonians. Further on still, comes the "Deux Rivieres" rapids, four miles in length, and a seething mass of white waters. Then comes the village of Mattawa, and hear the river is very swift. Above the village are "Le Miserable," the "Cave" and the "Mountain" rapids, each formidable and fierce.

The last rapid on the list is the "Long Sault," extending eight miles, and situated at the foot of Lake Temiscamingue. The great body of water from this island sea pours through the Long Sault into the river below. It was thought by the promoters of the Ottawa ship canal that, when opened, the banks of this river would be dotted with mills and factories, giving employment to tens of thousands; they thought that the splendid facilities which nature afforded for manufacturers would be utilized. But politics frowned down on the scheme, and the wild rush of waters goes tumbling on without knowing that if it were caged up they would be of priceless value.

LOGS AND LUMBER.

The following, taken from the Buffalo correspondence of the *Southern Lumberman*, is about as candid a statement as we have seen, given as it is from an American standpoint, of the much discussed question relating to logs and lumber. The deputy collector evidently has not heard that the export duty on logs has been reduced from \$3 to \$2 per thousand.

As this is one of the border markets, we are naturally interested in the discussion of the subject of duty on Canadian lumber and logs. I called on C. C. Candee, our veteran deputy collector, who has served in the custom-house here under at least three administrations as deputy collector, and whose experience entitles him to the credit of being one of the best posted men in the service. He said that as soon as the United States removed the import duty on logs Canada put on a higher export duty than we charge import on lumber. The fact is that this export duty from Canada on logs is intended to prevent the export of logs.

The stumpage on pine lands over there has been put on the market at a lower figure than the same class of stock is worth on this side of the line, and large tracts have been bought by American mill owners on the lakes, whose extensive plants have about cut off the pine in their reach, and they bought their Canada holdings for the purpose of rafting across to their mills. They manufacture the lumber in Michigan, and it goes into the market as Michigan pine.

Now if Canada can, by imposing an export duty heavier than our import duty on lumber, force these people to move their mills to Canada, they and not the American consumers are the gainers. They will then not only get the money for their pine, but also the wages for its manufacture, and the maintenance of the large mills. This is a cross fight between Canadian and American interests. As long as we collect an import duty on logs, all their surplus logs would be brought to the States to be manufactured. Canada-made lumber is not as well adapted to our market as our own make. Canada cuts logs to thirteen feet in length, and they also make their lumber thick enough to dress full thickness to one inch and fractions thereof, and this is not any advantage. It implies increased bulk and consequent weight, which makes cost of transportation greater. Lumber dressing seven eighths of an inch is just as good for practical purposes as if dressed a full inch, and then they grade their home-made stock before offering it in our markets. They reserve the choice grades for European trade, and fill our markets with the lower grades of common, box, and cutting-up. This is directly against the interests of our own goods. It requires the proportion of uppers and selects to enable our dealers to work off their lower grades. Now if Great Britain gets the cream of Canada exports, and the coarser stock only is thrown

into the American trade, other unavoidable conditions follow that they monopolize our box shook, and cutting-up trade, and this tends to depreciate values on our own cull stocks by overloading our markets.

This matter of import duty should be so adjusted as to either force Canada to give us their uppers as well as their culls, or keep the latter out. The proper policy of our law makers should be to make a higher import rate on lumber than Canada puts export on logs, and thus control the manufacture in this country of all Canada stock brought into this market.

The present export from Canada on logs is \$3 per thousand, while manufactured lumber goes out free. Our import duty on sawed stock is \$2 per thousand on everything but four varieties, namely, hemlock, whitewood (poplar), sycamore, and basswood, and on these it is \$1 per thousand, while logs of all kinds come in free. Thus it is clearly seen that the whole question of duty is as to which country shall get the benefit of the manufacture. The duty in no wise affects the price of lumber. The stumpage in Canada, as well as the lower wages paid loggers, enables the lumber from there to pay either the import or the export duty, and still compete with home-grown timber on an equal footing. What is paid the government in either case is saved to the dealer and manufacturer in first cost and cheaper wages paid in Canada.

LUMBER CASES.

Girouard and Delorimier, of Montreal, on behalf of the Canada Industrial company, have entered an action against John Grier, *et al.*, doing business as lumber merchants under the name of J. & B. Grier, of Montreal, jointly and severally with Messrs. George Arthur Grier, of Montreal, and Erskine H. Bronson and Henry F. Bronson, of Ottawa, lumber merchants, to recover from them the sum of \$30,000 damages, on the ground that defendants have caused to have registered a certain protest upon plaintiff's property.

Advices from Quebec state that the transfer of a large timber limit from Mr. John Bryson, M. P., to the Rathbun Co., has been confirmed by the provincial government, although after making the transfer, Mr. Bryson, it is alleged, wrote to the Crown Lands Department asking that such transfer be not ratified. The timber limit in question, which is situated in the neighborhood of Quinze Lake, Upper Ottawa district, was purchased some years ago by Messrs. R. & J. White, of Pembroke, from Mr. John Rochester, for \$20,000. Half the money to purchase the limit was advanced by Mr. James Maclaren, whose claim was subsequently purchased by Mr. John Bryson, M. P. The Whites continued to work on the limit and last year were engaged in taking out logs for the Rathbun Co., when Mr. Bryson demanded payment of the \$10,800 due him. It was arranged that the Rathbun's should pay off Mr. Bryson's claim, taking as security for the money a transfer of the limit, the same security as Mr. Bryson had held. This transfer was made, but Mr. Bryson, so it is charged, asked the Quebec government not to accept it. The matter was referred to Mr. John Poupore, then crown timber agent for this district, who reported that there was no ground rent or stumpage due to the government, and that the transfer from Bryson to Rathbun was regular. Upon receiving this report the commissioner of crown lands confirmed the transfer. The firm of R. & J. White, lumber merchants, of Pembroke, lately became insolvent and the creditors, it is said, propose to take legal proceedings to recover from the Rathbun Co. the limit before referred to. The whole claim of the Rathbun's amounted to \$14,800.

The Common Sense Dry Kiln.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the St. Albans Mfg. Co., on another page of this issue. This company are the patentees and manufacturers of the "Common Sense Drying Apparatus," which has achieved a reputation both throughout America and Europe second to no other process for drying lumber. It is especially adapted for hardwoods, the process being radically different from all others. The lumber is placed in an air-tight kiln and dried in moisture of heat. The moist air is drawn off by the fan and passed through a condenser which is a cylinder filled with a coil through which cold water passes. Here the sap, held in form of vapor, is condensed, and escapes in a waste pipe. The fan then propels the dried air back to kiln again and through the sweating lumber. It again absorbs sap, and is again and again circulated through the machines, until the drip of condenser ceases, when the lumber is dry. The heating may be done in choice of two ways, either by steam pipes under the lumber in the kiln, or (as in their improved plan,) by a heater encased in jacket and placed outside, attached to fan and condenser, when the heat is thus blown in. Time the quickest and results the best over any known process.

TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, Aug. 30th, 1889.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

Table listing various lumber products such as '1 1/2 and thicker clear picks', '1 1/2 and thicker, three uppers', etc., with prices in dollars and cents.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

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

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, Aug. 30th, 1889.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Ottawa, including 'Pine, 1st qual.', 'Walnut', 'Cherry', etc.

Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Aug. 30th, 1889.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Hamilton, including 'Mill cull boards and scantlings', 'Shipping cull boards', etc.

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, Aug. 30th, 1889.

Deals, Boards, Scantling, etc.

Table listing lumber products and prices for St. John, including 'Spruce deals', 'Pine', 'Deal deals', etc.

Shingles.

Table listing shingles and prices for St. John, including 'Spruce, extra', 'Pine', etc.

Clapboards.

Table listing clapboards and prices for St. John, including 'Pine, extra', 'Spruce, extra', etc.

Flooring, Dressed.

Table listing flooring and prices for St. John, including '6 in. No. 1', 'No. 2', etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous lumber products and prices for St. John, including 'Staves', 'Heading', etc.

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, Aug. 30th, 1889.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Montreal, including 'Pine, 1st quality', 'Basswood', etc.

Saginaw, Mich.

SACINAW, Aug. 30th, 1889

CARGO LOTS.

Table listing cargo lots for Saginaw, including 'Uppers', 'Common', 'Shipping Culls', etc.

YARD QUOTATIONS CAR LOTS DPY

Table listing yard quotations for Saginaw, including 'Clear, 3/4 in.', 'A', 'B', etc.

Flooring and Siding Dressed.

Table listing flooring and siding prices for Saginaw, including 'Flooring, clear, d & m', 'Siding, clear, 3/4 in.', etc.

Finishing Lumber rough.

Table listing finishing lumber prices for Saginaw, including 'Three uppers, 1 in.', 'Selects, 1 in.', etc.

Joist, Scantling and Timber.

Table listing joist, scantling, and timber prices for Saginaw, including '12 to 18 feet', '20 feet', etc.

Wide Select and Common Rough.

Table listing wide select and common rough prices for Saginaw, including 'C (No. 1 com.)', etc.

Lath, Shingles and Pickets.

Table listing lath, shingles, and pickets prices for Saginaw, including 'Lath, No. 1', 'Shingles, river brands', etc.

New York City.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30th, 1889.

Black Walnut.

Table listing black walnut prices for New York City, including '3/4 in., all clear', '1 and 1 1/2 inches', etc.

Poplar, or White Wood.

Table listing poplar or white wood prices for New York City, including '3/4 in., 10 inches and over', etc.

Ash.

Table listing ash prices for New York City, including '1 inch, white', '1 1/2 to 2 inch', etc.

Oak.

Table listing oak prices for New York City, including '1 inch plain sawed', '1 1/2 to 2 inch', etc.

Cherry.

Table listing cherry prices for New York City, including '3/4 in., white & clear', '1 inch', etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous lumber products and prices for New York City, including 'Chestnut, clear', 'Basswood white', etc.

Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, Aug. 30th, 1889.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Oswego, including 'Three uppers, 1 1/2 & 2 inch', 'Pickings, 1 1/2 & 2 in.', etc.

Siding.

Table listing siding prices for Oswego, including '1 in siding, cutting up', '1 in dressing', etc.

1x12 Inch.

Table listing 1x12 inch lumber prices for Oswego, including '12 & 16 ft. mill run', '10 & 16 ft. No. 1 & 2, barn boards', etc.

1x10 Inch.

Table listing 1x10 inch lumber prices for Oswego, including '12 & 13 ft. mill run, mill culls out', '12 & 13 ft. dressing and better', etc.

1x12 1/2 Inches.

Table listing 1x12 1/2 inch lumber prices for Oswego, including 'Mill run, mill culls out', 'Dressing and better', etc.

1x14 Inches.

Table listing 1x14 inch lumber prices for Oswego, including 'Mill run, mill culls out', 'Dressing and better', etc.

Shingles.

Table listing shingles prices for Oswego, including 'XXX, 18 in pine', 'Clear butts, pine, 18 in.', etc.

Pickets.

Table listing pickets prices for Oswego, including 'No. 1, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2', 'No. 1, 1 x 3', etc.

Lath.

Table listing lath prices for Oswego, including 'No. 1, 1 1/2', 'No. 2, 1 1/4', etc.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, Aug. 30th, 1889.

Hemlock.

Table listing hemlock prices for Albany, including '1x10 in., good each', '1x10 in., culls', etc.

Pine.

Table listing pine prices for Albany, including '2 1/2 in and up, good', 'Selects', etc.

Table listing pine prices for Albany, including '1 1/2 to 2 in., good', 'Select', etc.

Table listing pine prices for Albany, including 'Cutting up, 1 to 2 in.', 'Bracket plank', etc.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30th, 1889.

Norway.

Table listing norway prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, including 'Clear, 1 to 2 in. all width', 'Dressing, 1 to 2 in. all width', etc.

White Pine Rough.

Table listing white pine rough prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, including 'Uppers, 1 in. 1 1/2', '1 1/2 and 2 in.', etc.

Table listing white pine rough prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, including 'Selects, 1 in.', '1 1/2 and 2 in.', etc.

Table listing white pine rough prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, including 'Cuts, No. 1, 1 in.', '1 1/2 and 2 in.', etc.

Shingles.

Table listing shingles prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, including 'XXX, 18 in. sawed', 'XXX, 18 in. sawed clear butts', etc.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Aug. 30th 1889.

Western Pine—by car load.

Table listing western pine prices for Boston, including 'Uppers, 1 in.', '1 1/2 & 2 in.', etc.

Eastern Pine—Cargo or Car Load.

Table listing eastern pine prices for Boston, including 'Nos. 1, 2 & 3', 'Clapboards, 4 ft.', etc.

Spruce—by Cargo.

Table listing spruce prices for Boston, including 'Scantling and plank', 'random cargoes', etc.

Lath.

Table listing lath prices for Boston, including 'Spruce by cargo', 'Shingles', etc.

Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 30th, 1889.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Burlington, including 'Canada Pine Siding—1x8 in. and up', 'Select & shelving', etc.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Burlington, including 'Canada Pine Stock—1x10 in. 12 to 16 ft.', 'Selects (clear)', etc.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Burlington, including 'Canada Pine Stock—1x12 in. 12 to 16 ft.', 'Pickings & better', etc.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Burlington, including 'Canada Pine Sheathing, D. M. & B.—1 in. 4 to 7 in.', '1st quality, 12 to 16 ft.', etc.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Burlington, including 'Canada (Quebec) Spruce—1 and 1 1/2 in.', 'Clear, 10 to 16 ft.', etc.

PUBLICATION.

The new book entitled "Johnstown Flood," published by H. S. Goodspeed & Co., of New York, is perhaps the latest work out, yet we do not feel ourselves amiss in pronouncing it also the best.

"Port Arthur Illustrated," is the title of a work of 40 pages recently issued as a supplement to the Manitoba Colonist, published at Winnipeg.

THE August number of the Patent Review is on our table. It has recently been enlarged to 16 pages, is well gotten up and bears every evidence of prosperity.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, August 26th, 1889.

Great activity has prevailed at this port during the month. Late arrival of vessels have been much more frequent, and there is an excess of some forty, over the number of sailing vessels from sea that arrived up to the corresponding date last year.

THE CANADIAN TRADE REVIEW

Finance and Insurance Record.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railways, Manufacturing, Etc.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION

Table with 2 columns: Subscription type and Price. Includes City Subscribers (\$2.50), Canadian Subscribers (\$2.00), Foreign (\$1.50), American (\$3.00), and Single copies (10c each).

Editorial and Business Offices:

No. 47 St. John Street, Montreal

P. O. BOX, 318.

HENRY HARVEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Unused manuscripts not returned.

All Payments to be made at the Head Office, Montreal

TELEPHONE, 2104.

of ships and steamers are in port taking in cargoes of wood for English and South American markets. Such activity has not been seen here at this season for some years past.

Messrs. Bryson Bros., of Fort Coulonge, have just closed the sale of a very valuable timber limit to Messrs. Hale & Booth, of this city.

The s. s. "Dentala," left port last week for sea with the largest deal cargo that has ever left this port, viz., 1,250 St. Petersburg standard.

The ruling rates for ocean freights are: Quebec to Liverpool 29s; Deals, 70s. Quebec to East coast, England, Timber 32s 6d.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c., measured and culled to date

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1887, 1888, 1889. Lists items like Waney White Pine, White Pine, Red Pine, Oak, Elm, Ash, Basswood, Butternut, Tamarac, Birch & Maple, Masts & Bowsprits, Spars, Std. Staves, W. J. Staves, and Brl. Staves.

JAMES PATTON,

Supervisor of Cullers.

Quebec, 21st August, 1889.

The Future Source of Telegraph and Telephone Poles.

The lightness and great durability of the White, Cedar (Thuja occidentalis) point to it as being the very best wood for the purposes for which it is so largely being made use of, that of poles for the support of telegraph and telephone wires, a use which must hereafter be constantly on the increase.

There was a time when Cedar abounded in Maine, but so many demands on it have been made for shingles, railroad sleepers and poles, that it is virtually almost a thing of the past in that state.

The same is true of the west side of the St. John, as far north as Houlton, in Maine, including the territory of the province of New Brunswick, on that side of the St. John within this limit.

On the upper waters of this river, as well as in the State of Maine and in the province of Quebec, Cedar is abundant in places, though the shingle business is also making great inroads upon it even there, great quantities of Cedar logs being annually driven down the St. John to be manufactured into shingles at its mouth.

By far the best places, however, for long, large and sound Cedar are to be found on certain rivers which discharge their waters into the Bay of Chaleur.

At one time the writer of this spent two months in the winter, three or four years since, in the vast forests which fringe one of the larger of these streams. Here Cedar was to be met with growing far up on the hillsides wherever there was a depression in them, or where the clear waters of some small brook trickled downward to the rapid river.

What is true of this river is also true of others there. The Bay of Chaleur, therefore, must ere long be a chief source of supply for the production of this wood, whose transportation to Eastern markets will be cheapened when the ship railway across the isthmus between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, now in course of construction, shall have been completed.

Frederickton, Canada. EDWARD JACK.

CASUALTIES.

Geo. Campbell, in Gilmour's sash and door factory, Trenton, was caught in a belt and horribly mangled. He was alive when picked up, but died 24 hours afterwards.

William Johnston, a river driver, in the employ of the Gilmour Company, was drowned in the Trent at Belleville, Aug. 1. He and others were engaged in breaking a jam at the head of a rapid, and when the logs began to move he failed to reach a boat which was near and was swept on to death.

John McLelland, working in Christie's shingle mill, Severn Bridge, Ont., had one of his fingers cut off and the rest of his hand badly mangled last month.

Brice Crawford, employed by Mr. O. Dufoc in rolling logs on the Ottawa river, near Mackeys, Ont., was killed by a large stone weighing about two tons falling from the bank of the river and crushing him.

Mr. Bradford, employed in the Feeny shingle mill, at Gilmour, whilst sawing shingles slipped and fell on the saw, severing his right arm from his body, and narrowly escaped having his body cut in two.

A young man named Wheeler, had his hand badly crushed at Peters & Cain's lath mill, Midland, the other day.

Dexter Willard, an employee of the Cookshire Mills Co., Cookshire, Que., was struck by a piece of a plank thrown off by the saw, striking him on the left side, knocking him five feet, breaking his ribs and injuring one of his lungs so badly that he died soon after.

James Findlay, working in Campbell & Dickinson's saw mill at Midland, fell on a circular saw and had his right arm and fingers of his left arm cut off. He sustained other injuries and his recovery is doubtful.

John Joslyn, lumber merchant, Broadview, Assa., was killed last month by a C. P. Ry. engine.



NOTICE.

Weights and Measures.

TRADERS, manufacturers, and owners of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines generally, are specially requested to read carefully the following instructions and act accordingly:

1. The Weights and Measures Act provides for a regular biennial inspection of all Weights and Measures used for trade purposes, as well as for irregular inspections of the same, which may be made at any time when deemed necessary by the inspector, and it also imposes a heavy penalty on any trader or other person who wilfully obstructs or impedes an Inspector or an Assistant Inspector in the performance of his duty under said Act, or who refuses to produce the whole of his Weights and Measures when called upon to do so by an Inspecting Officer.

2. Every trader, manufacturer and owner of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines, when paying moneys to Inspectors or Assistant

Inspectors of Weights and Measures for verification fees, is entitled to, and is specially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate ("Form O 6" with the words "Original for the Trader," printed at the head thereof) properly filled out and stamped, and also at same time to carefully ascertain whether or not the stamps attached to such certificate represent exactly in value the amount of cash paid. Traders are requested to bear in mind that certificates of verification are of no value whatever unless stamps covering the full amount of fees charged are attached.

3. Owners or holders of these official certificates are specially requested to keep them carefully for two years, and in order to secure their safe keeping it would be advisable to placard them in their place of business in the manner in which ordinary License certificates are done; for it must be distinctly understood that all traders who are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when asked to do so by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, may, in all probability, have to pay over again their verification fees.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, April 15th, 1889.

OAK FOR SALE.

600,000 feet of Fine Standing Oak on the Thessalon River, four miles from Bruce Mines Station, C. P. R. Can be moved by rail or water. Full particulars by addressing

J. W. LANG & CO., 33 Front St. East, Toronto.

The third page of the Toronto DAILY MAIL is noted for "Want" advertisement. If you want to buy or sell anything, if you want a situation, a mechanic, a business, machinery, lodgings, if you have lost or found anything, or if you want to find out where anyone is, advertise in the Toronto DAILY MAIL and read the advertisements on the third page of that paper. The charge is 10 cents a word each insertion. Address THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada.

If you want to buy or sell a Farm, advertise in the Toronto WEEKLY MAIL. That paper reaches 100,000 farmers' homes every week, and your advertisement should meet the eye of someone who wants to purchase. Advertisements of this class are inserted in the Toronto WEEKLY MAIL for Five Cents a word each insertion, or Twenty Cents a word for five insertion. Address THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Announcements in this department will be inserted at the uniform rate of fifteen cents per line, each issue, payable in advance. For four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement a discount of twenty-five per cent. will be allowed. Eight words of ordinary length should be counted as one line. Copy must reach this office by the 25th of the month to secure the appearance of the advertisement in the paper of the following month.

ENGINES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. One 25-horse power and one 35-horse power, with boiler; both nearly new; adapted for saw or grist mill use. Money to loan to purchaser, secured: J A CULL, Port Perry, Ont.

SAW MILL FOR SALE—NEAR GOODWOOD—with or without buildings—or would take good sawyer as partner. Address, JOHN DRUMMER, Blackwater.

SAW MILL FOR SALE—DOING LARGE lumber business in County Bruce; also grist mill site, fine water power. W WHITE & COMPANY, Business Brokers, Toronto.

BOSS AUTOMATIC SHINGLE MACHINE by Turner & Burns, London; also six-knife jointer, only used two weeks; equal to new. cheap. F. DRAKE.

AUTOMATIC SHINGLE MACHINE WITH four horizontal saws; guaranteed good as new; cheap for cash. F. J. DRAKE, Belleville.

FOR SALE—SAW MILL—CAPACITY FROM ten to twelve M. per day; in good running order, with shingle and lath mills; also dwelling-house, store-house and stable, situated on Lake Huron, at the mouth of Sauble river, in County Bruce; any amount of good timber convenient; a splendid opportunity for a practical man. For further particulars address GEORGE QUIGGIN, Sauble Falls, P. O., North Bruce.

VALUABLE SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR sale—almost new; in good running order; Township of Tilbury East, Kent County; district well timbered, elm, maple, etc.; purchaser may secure 500 acres of timbered land or the timber thereon; price of mill and three acres \$3,000. Apply to J. G. STEWART, Fletcher P. O.

SAW MILL FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP best of its size in the country. JAS. HUXTABLE, Hornings Mills, Ont.

FOR SALE—FOR \$1,600—NEW STEAM saw and shingle mill—with first-class machinery—worth \$2,500; grand opening for experienced man; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply Box 22, Keldon P. O., Ont.

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER BUSINESS for sale—Western town—plant and machinery in good condition; splendid chance for practical man to secure well-established paying business; terms favorable. W. WHITE & CO., Business Brokers, Toronto.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—PINE TIMBER limit of twenty to thirty million feet; must be good quality of timber, easy accessible to water or rail, and must stand close inspection as to quantity and be well worth the price asked. Address Packet Office, Orillia.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

1. Circular Saw Mill (heavy) with steam feed, 3 head blocks, to cut thirty feet.
2. Circular Saw Mill (heavy) with rope feed, 2 head blocks, to cut twenty feet.
3. Lane's Patent Lever Set Circular Mill, No. 1, to cut 25ft.
4. Two Law's Shingle Machines.
5. One Iron Pulley 31t x 16in face.
6. One Iron Pulley 4ft, 2in x 15½in face.
7. One Iron Pulley 5ft x 14in face.
8. 32in Leffel water wheel, made by Jos. Hall Co'y good as new
9. 30½in Leffel water wheel, made by Jos. Hall Co'y. G. order.
10. 14in Little Giant water wheel, made by J. C. Wilson & Co. Good order.
11. Wood Shaper heavy, iron frame; wood top, two spindles and counter shaft; in good order.
12. Iron Planer, 28in x 28in x 8ft. Good order.
13. Iron Turning Lathe 28in x 14ft bed. Good order.
14. Iron Turning Lathe, rod feed, 8ft bed x 12in. Good order.
15. Iron Turning Lathe 15in x 8ft bed, screw feed; fair order.
16. Heavy Iron Boring Lathe 42in in gap x 8ft bed. Good order.
17. Bolt Gutter, cuts from ¾ to 1in; in fair order.

Paxton, Tate & Co.
PORT PERRY, ONT.

Manufacturers' Life and Accident Insurance Companies.

HEAD OFFICE,
83 King Street West, Toronto.

Sir John A. Macdonald, President
Geo. Gooderham } Vice-Presidents
Wm. Bell
J. L. Kerr, Secretary and Treasurer
A. H. Gilbert, Supt. Agencies.



Combined Authorized Capital, \$3,000,000 00
" Subscribed " 739,700 00
" Cash " 150,760 00

Combined new business for 1888, 9,575,525 00
Combined new business for 1889 to June 1st, about \$3,000,000.

A FEW GOOD AGENTS WANTED
APPLY TO

Geo. A. Morrison
District Manager,
PETERBOROUGH.

LUMBER

TRUCK * WHEELS.

The Montreal *

* **Car Wheel Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHARCOAL IRON CHILLED

RAILROAD WHEELS

Offices: New York Life Insurance Building, Montreal.

Works: Lachine, Quebec.

WE make a Specialty of Wheels suitable for the requirements of Lumbermen and Street Car Service, and can supply them Bored, Finished and Balanced.

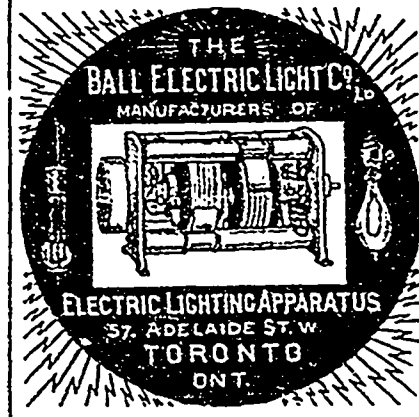
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

MACHINERY FOR SALE

List of SAW MILL MACHINERY for sale by H. W. PETRIE, Brantford and Toronto.

- SAWMILL outfit, Waterous direct action at a bargain.
- SEVERAL second hand saw rigs, two, three and four block.
- A fine 66 inch inserted tooth saw also 52 inch do.
- ONE new ellipse saw mill with all late improvements.
- ONE saw Gummer, Diiston make, Philadelphia.
- ONE set hoop machines, American make.
- Canadian agent for the celebrated Winne hoop machinery, catalogue free.
- ONE drag saw-rig. Waterous Engine Company make.
- ONE hub turning lathe, American build.
- ONE automatic handle lathe.
- ONE broom handle lathe with wood frame, cheap.
- BROOM handle lathe, Lockport N. Y. make.
- ONE set of spoke machinery, Fay & Co., make.
- ONE Goldie & McCulloch stove cutter, set equalizing saws &c.
- ONE gauge lathe, Bailey make.
- ONE Blanchard spoke lathe, Fay & Co. make.
- ONE new axe handle lathe.
- ONE lot Ewart chain belt, good as new with sprocket wheels.

- 4 pole road cars, also a number of lumber cars.
 - ONE self feed lath machine Waterous make.
 - NEW gang lath machine.
 - ONE Fairbanks timber gauge.
 - ONE saw mill head block, Galt make.
 - HEADING turner, Goldie & McCulloch make.
 - ONE single edger with frame work.
 - NO. 2 large size smallwood shingle machine
 - DOUBLE edger. Waterous Engine Co. build.
 - ONE Drake's patent self feeding parallel shingle edger.
 - DOUBLE block shingle machine, Pierce make, 42,000 capacity per day.
 - TWO Hall self acting shingle machines, Goldie & McCulloch makers.
 - TWO Smallwood shingle machines, Waterous make.
 - FOUR Laws patent upright swing shingle machines.
 - ONE Doherty swing shingle machine.
 - DRAG saw machine, Goldie & McCulloch.
 - TWO new shingle packers, all irons.
 - SHINGLE jointers, 3, 4 and 6 knives.
 - ONE new No. 3 Rogers saw filer and gummer.
- Send for full description of any machine in above list, H. W. PETRIE Brantford and Toronto.



THIS YEAR'S
MYRTLE
CUT and PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO
FINER THAN EVER.
See

T & B
IN BRONZE
ON EACH PLUG AND PACKAGE.

THE MART--BY OLIVER, COATE & CO.

POSTPONED AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS

Situated in the Province of Ontario. We have received instructions from Mr. John MacKay to sell by auction on Tuesday, 20th August, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., two valuable timber berths. Nos. 261 and 262 of season 1888-9, situated in Township of Laurier, containing 12½ and 22½ square miles respectively. Said berths are well timbered with White Pine, Spruce, Birch, Maple &c., and situated on line of N. and N. W. division of the G. T. R.
Terms and conditions of sale made known on day of sale. Further particulars may be had on application to John MacKay Eau Claire, Ont., District of Nipissing, or to the undersigned.
OLIVER, COATE & CO.
Auctioneers, Toronto.
The above sale is postponed to
Thursday, 5th September,
At the hour of 2 p. m.
OLIVER, COATE & CO.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

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

Sovereign Grease

FOR Mills, Railways and Steamboats.
Has proved itself the best lubricant in the world. It effects a saving from 50 to 75 per cent. over any other mode of lubrication and no hot boxes. To be had from our agents, viz: McDougal & Cuzner, Ottawa; Bibby & Virtue, Kingston; The Chic Hardware Co., Quebec, and at our factory.

59 Common St., Montreal
AS WE ARE THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS
STOCK OIL & GREASE CO'Y

- The following are a few of the many testimonials we hold.
- HULL, Canada, January 23rd, 1889.
STOCK OIL & GREASE CO., Montreal.
GENTLEMEN—Complying with your request we have much pleasure in stating that the SOVEREIGN GREASE, furnished us, and which we have been using for the past three months, has given perfect satisfaction.
Yours truly,
THE E. B. EDDY SING. CO. Ltd.
per Cushman.
- ANLIER, P. O., January 30th, 1889.
STOCK OIL & GREASE CO., Montreal.
GENTLEMEN—I am using the SOVEREIGN GREASE in my cylinders and on my engines, and on all the rest of my machinery, and find it perfectly satisfactory and a great saving over any other mode of lubrication, and with its use we have no hot boxes.
(Signed), **N. E. CORMIER.**
- TRENTON, April 27th, 1889
STOCK OIL & GREASE CO., Montreal.
DEAR SIR—Please send as soon as possible one keg SOVEREIGN GREASE same as before.
Yours truly,
GILMOUR & CO.
- CANSLMAN, July 11, 1889.
STOCK OIL & GREASE CO., Montreal.
DEAR SIRS—Ship on receipt 1 pail Mill Grease.
FLATT & BRADLEY.
- [TELEGRAM.]
GARDEN ISLAND, July 16, 1889.
Please send us keg of Grease same as last.
THE CALVIN CO. (Ltd.)

HARDWOOD LUMBER WANTED.
HARDWOODS Bought, Sold, or received on Consignment.
TUCKER DAVID,
Lumber Commission Merchant,
313 Eleventh Ave., NEW YORK.
J. K. POST & Co.,
LUMBER MERCHANTS
And Shipping Agents.
OSWEGO, N. Y.

B. F. Sturtevant's Patent Progressive Lumber Dry Kiln

RELIABLE RAPID! CHEAP!

GUARANTEED TO DRY

-IN-

Best Manner Possible

ALL KINDS OF HARD and SOFT WOOD LUMBER.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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NO WARPING, CHECKING AND BLUEING

-WITH THE-

STURTEVANT

Patent Hot Blast

Steam Heating

Apparatus.

31 N. CANAL STREET CHICAGO.

B. F. STURTEVANT, Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, 34 Oliver Street, (corner of Franklin street) BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Company OF TORONTO.

Offices : 43 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Factories : PARKDALE, ONT.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF "MONARCH," "RED STRIP," AND "LION" BRANDS OF

RUBBER BELTING

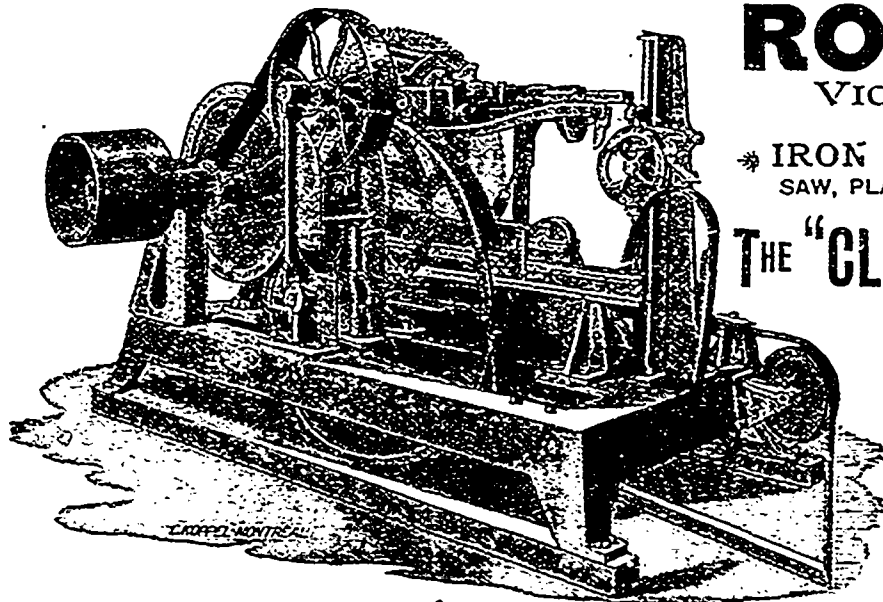
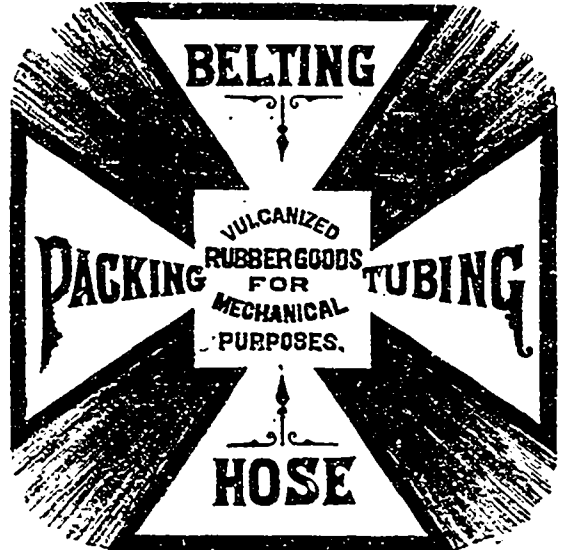
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO SPECIAL BELTS FOR LUMBER MILLS

Our celebrated "Maltese Cross" Rubber; "Baker Fabric" and Ajax Cotton; "Giant" and Light Linen. Fire Hose constantly in stock.

LUMBERMEN'S HEAVY RUBBER CLOTHING, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Address all Communications to

THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO. OF TORONTO, 43 Yonge St.



ROBT. BRAMMER

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, ORILLIA, ONT.

Manufacturer of Every Description of

IRON AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, SAW, PLANING, SHINGLE AND SAWING MACHINES, ENGINES BOILERS, &c.

The special attention of lumbermen is directed to the accompanying illustration of

THE "CLIPPER" SHINGLE MACHINE

With all the Latest Improvements, and undoubtedly the best machine in the market. PRICE LIST: Shingle Machine \$300.00; Drag Saw complete \$90.00; Joister \$40; Knot Saw Machine, \$27

LONGFORD MILLS, ONT., Nov. 24th, 1888.

ROBERT BRAMMER, Orillia.

Dear Sir - The two Shingle Machines we got from you are doing good work. They are the best machines we have ever had anything to do with. They are both fast and do good work and give every satisfaction. We have no hesitation in recommending your machines to any person in want of a good shingle machine. Yours truly, THE LONGFORD LUMBER CO., WM. THOMSON, Pres.

To Whom it may Concern - This is to certify that I consider Mr. Brammer's make of shingle Machines has no superior. I have used the first one he made of the kind called the "Clipper" and several more since. The firm of Heath, Tait & Turnbull, of Huntsville, recently sawed in one day of eleven hours, one hundred and three and a half thousand with two of the machines, and the average during the season has been over seventy-two thousand per day. A. TAIT.

ORILLIA, Nov. 7th, 1888. To Whom it may Concern - I purchased of R. Brammer his latest improved patent Clipper Shingle Machine, and have great pleasure in bearing testimony to its vast capacity and durability, and I have no hesitation in stating that it is the best machine I have ever worked, or have ever seen. THOS. B. TAIT, Gravenhurst.

THE MONARCH BOILER (PATENTED) AND HERCULES ENGINE.

A. ROBB & SONS CELEBRATED ROTARY SAW MILL



Guaranteed to Saw Lumber Perfectly Smooth and Even in thickness.

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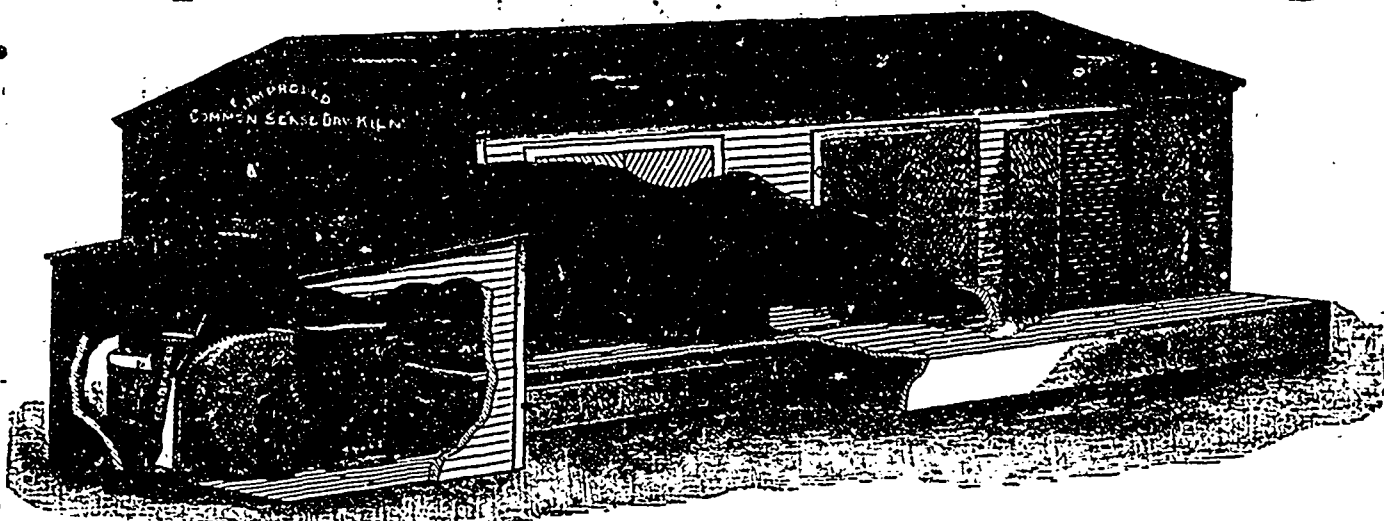
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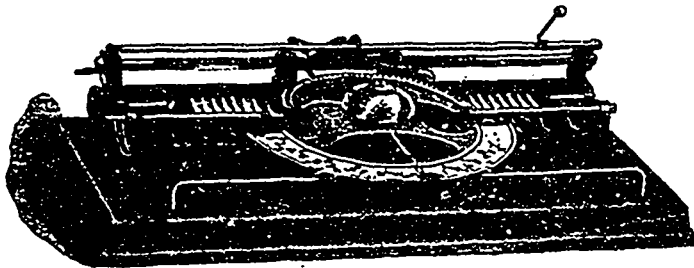
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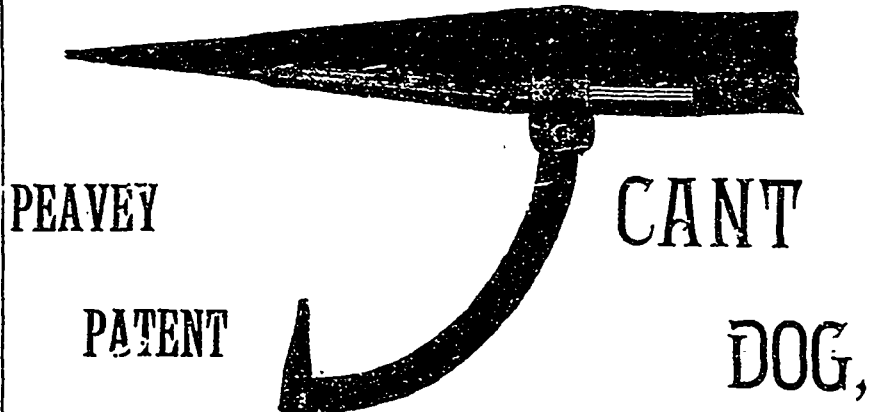
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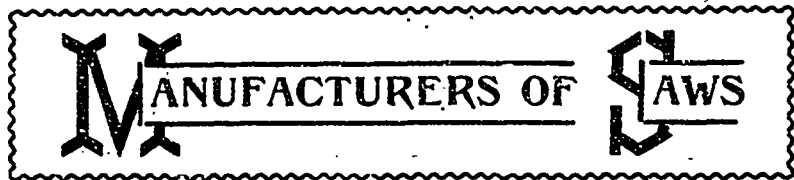
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