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# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME IX. }  
NUMBER 10. }

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., OCTOBER, 1889.

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## THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

ARTHUR G. MORTIMER,

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### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interest of the lumber trade and of allied industries throughout the Dominion being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion of them by others. Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world so as to afford to the trade in Canada information upon which it can rely in its operations.

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

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

WHEN a firm or individual receives a copy of THE LUMBERMAN with a blank order enclosed, it may be considered a mute appeal to fill out the blank and send it to us. It is a timely suggestion to look over the paper and examine it carefully, page after page, notice each article and then answer the question, "Is it not worth more than the subscription asked?" Fill out the blank and return it to us, you will find it a great auxiliary to your business. Should any of our old readers happen to read this they would do us a favor by calling the attention of a friend to it. Superintendents of mills, managers and foremen, would find themselves greatly benefited by becoming constant readers of the paper. An order by postal card or letter is just as good as a filled out blank.

A WASHINGTON special claims that Canadians are despoiling the timber on the Minnesota side of the line, chiefly on the Red Lake reservation. The telegram sets forth that the chief of the timber depredations bureau of the general land office asserts that the lumber thieves along the Rainey Lake and Rainey Lake river operate systematically every season and in such a manner as to make it almost impossible to get at them. Large crews are sent into the pine woods in the early winter from the north. By the time they begin operations the United States authorities cannot reach them on account of the severity of the winter. These crews are cut off from civilization all winter, and in the spring the log cut is floated down the numerous streams into Rainey river and over to the Canadian shore. When an agent of the land office finally gets into the section the camps are gone as well as the thieves and logs.

The timber, or a great deal of it, is on the Red Lake Indian reservation. If it were owned by private parties it is more than possible that an effort would be made by them to protect their lands, but as it now is the general government is the only sufferer. The vast tract of uninhabited territory on the northern border makes it almost impossible for an agent of the government to reach the scene of these depredations. The lumber thieves, says the telegram, carry large supplies, while a lone man would more than likely perish before he could reach any of the camps. Even when he did find the thieves cutting timber he could do nothing. If they would refuse to accompany him to a United States official he would have to take his prisoner or prisoners through Canadian territory, and they could at any time refuse to accompany him. The land office feels practically powerless to protect the interests of the government on the northern frontier of Minnesota, and sees no way to prevent the Canadian thieves from carrying on the work of destruction, which is increasing every season.

A REMARKABLE impetus has been given to the lumber industry of British Columbia within the past few months, and the next few years will witness a far greater development of the lumbering industry of that province. The facilities which British Columbia offers for the development of an export trade are such as to arrest the attention of capitalists. The Fraser river and its tributaries, which run through the vast timber regions of the northeast, offer exceptional advantages for floating the products of the forest to the sea coast for shipment. The most important tree of the Pacific province, and the only wood that has as yet become to any extent an article of export, is the Douglas fir, sometimes called the Oregon pine. The tree is frequently from 150 to 175 feet in length, without knots or branches, and of a diameter varying from 6 to 10 feet. It is frequently squared 45 inches for a length of 90 feet, and is remarkable for its extraordinary size, straightness, and uniform thickness, its durability and freedom from knots place it almost beyond competition. As there is a rapidly increasing demand for timber limits on the Pacific coast, we may state for the benefit of those who are not sufficiently informed, that every applicant for a license to cut timber in British Columbia is required to publish for 30 days a notice of his intention to apply to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for such license in the official gazette. In the railway belt no timber license will be granted for a larger area than 2,000 acres of land, for every 2,500 feet of lumber that the mill operated in connection therewith is capable of cutting in 12 hours, nor will the license be granted for a longer period than four years, and no person can take out more than one license at a time. The license fee is \$10 for each 1,000 acres, while upon each tree felled the sum of 15 cents is demanded. In addition to this, the party holding a license to cut timber is required to pay the sum of 20 cents for each 1,000 feet, board measure, contained in such logs, and until this is paid the logs cannot be moved. The foregoing applies only to timber lands situated within the "railway belt" lying south of 49 degrees, 34 minutes north latitude and west 121 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich. Licenses for cutting timber in British Columbia, as far east as the height of land forming the watershed between the basin of the Columbia river on the east, require the payment of a yearly license fee of \$50, thirty cents stumpage for each tree felled and seventy-five cents for each thousand feet, board measure, contained in the logs made from such trees.

CONSUL Thomas W. Hotchkiss, in a report to the United States government, discusses the timber supply in the United States and Canada. Mr. Hotchkiss says: "The leading industry of this district, that of sawed pine lumber, still keeps its relative position as the second leading industry of Canada, in this district alone amounting to \$3,000,000 annually. The conditions of prosperity were never more apparent than at present. The only apparent difficulty the past year has been ocean freightage and the enormous rise in rates growing out of shortage of freight room from the seaports. The effect of this difficulty is to leave upon the docks of the manufacturers here an abnormal quantity of lumber—sold, but undelivered." He says the great disturbing element which now agitates the lumbermen of Canada is the United States tariff question of free lumber or any change of rate; while the chief disturbing element, and one which is a deep source of grievance to the American lumbermen, is the Canadian export duty levied on pine logs going from Canada to the States. He does not coincide with the generally expressed opinion that the forests of Canada are inexhaustible, and intimates that a person need not travel to the north pole to find its limit. These limits, he says, may be placed, approximately, at the 73rd degree of longitude on the east and the 90th on the west, the distances being to a point about 130 miles north of the St. Lawrence river, and east and west an approximate of 1,000 miles. The growth of timber in the United States, he says, has been more rapid than in Canada, all varieties of timber being of much larger growth. In this connection the immense fir and cedar forests of British Columbia must not be forgotten. In regard to the supply of timber, Mr. Hotchkiss says, it is still greater and of far superior quality in the United States than in Canada, and that the day is yet far distant when the United States will depend upon any foreign timber supply. Of the \$2,000,000 realized by the Dominion government from the sale of pine leases during the year 1888, of this sum nearly \$500,000 was by American purchasers direct and in behalf of American interests. Since the order-in-council was issued advancing the export duty to \$3 per 1000, no sale of timber limits had been made to Americans.

A LARGE and influential meeting of lumbermen and others who were interested, was recently held at Bridgewater, N.S., to consider the sawdust question. As is usually the case at such meetings, exemption from the operation of the law was claimed, and that practically little or no injury was done by throwing the saw dust into the streams. In this instance it was claimed that the river La Have should be exempted, upon the grounds of justice and reason, as it was shown by evidence, official and otherwise, that the navigation of the river is as good to-day as a quarter of a century ago, and that the idea that sawdust injured the fish was at best a mere conjecture, concerning which there has never been the slightest proof to back it up. "There are abstract questions in connection with this sawdust question," says a local paper, "with which we have practically nothing to do. We presume doctrinaires will continue to debate the question as to whether sawdust is injurious to fish life or whether it is not. Perhaps it would be correct to say that nothing has been absolutely and scientifically settled upon this point. This much, however, is admitted, that there has been a great falling off in river fishing in places where sawdust has not been deposited at all, and fish have managed to continue to live in rivers where sawdust has been steadily and copiously deposited." We have not the least doubt

that fish can live just as well on sawdust as mankind can live on bread made from the same material; but that is not the question at issue. There is a general law, and the objection is not so much against the law itself as it is against the making "fish of one and flesh of another." Laws are supposed to be made to be enforced, and if they are not, they are of no account. If a law be odious, the best way to bring about its repeal is to enforce it. The great trouble, however, lies in the fact that a very large number of the mills were built before the law was thought of, and at a time when it was customary for saw mill men to throw their sawdust and refuse into the streams. To reconstruct the mills or build new ones would entail a large expenditure of money and that is just where the shoe pinches.

COMPLAINTS are again being heard from the various lumber quarters in Toronto regarding the snail pace adopted by the Grand Trunk railway in transmitting lumber from the various points of manufacture to the northern railway yard in that city. Ever since the Grand Trunk assumed control of the old Northern road there has been no end of bickering between the lumbermen and the railway officials, and a solution of the difficulty seems to be as far off as ever. At the present time there is a continuous blockade in the yard referred to, and the accommodation afforded is by no means in proportion to the demands of the trade. This yard has a capacity for about five hundred cars, but in no case can there be found more than from 250 to 275 loaded, the remaining space being filled up with empties. What is urgently needed is a more expeditious system of unloading, and instead of having the yard half-full of empties, to occupy the space with new cargoes. Under the present red tape system of the railway company, two to three days are usually taken up in securing proper orders to have cars placed, which makes it impossible for the owners of the lumber to meet any urgent demands from their customers. When it is considered that the lumber traffic over the Grand Trunk system forms a large percentage of all the freight handled, it is surprising that more consideration and privileges are not accorded to the trade. Every persuasive means has been adopted by the lumbermen calculated as a redress for their grievances, but the railway authorities almost invariably turn a deaf ear to all entreaties. Once let a rival line connect Toronto with northern Ontario and the lumbermen will receive all the attention necessary.

A CORRESPONDENT who has the rare faculty of expressing himself in brief without being ambiguous, writing from Vancouver, B. C., to the *Pembroke Standard* regarding the lumbering business of that province says: "As this is a great lumbering province I would like to write an open letter to your Upper Ottawa Lumber Kings. (1st) In Ontario and Quebec there is not and never was anything in the lumber line equal to the timber and lumber capabilities of British Columbia. (2nd) The magnificent chances which were so common fifty years ago in Ontario and Quebec are lying around in profusion in this province to-day. (3rd) The methods of getting and holding timber limits are easily learned and complied with. Timber limits slowly increased in value in Ontario and Quebec from a few thousand to hundreds of thousands of dollars. (4th) Already, wide awake lumbermen from the east are coming in to possess a vast and glorious heritage. (5th) If any of the Pembroke or other lumbermen desire information of a specific character I shall be glad to give any help in my power. (6th) I might say that the *limits* are not sold by the government. As near as I can tell there is a charge of fifteen cents on each tree cut and twenty-five cents per thousand on all sawn lumber. With a small capital, enough to build and erect a suitable mill and to work the concern, a man or company should do a good thing. (7th) Where is the market? The world our market. Our mills are sawing and exporting lumber to England, Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, South America and other places, besides the home consumption is becoming very important. Cities and towns are growing very rapidly—Victoria, 10,000; Vancouver, 15,000; Westminster, 6,000;

Nanimo, 5,000, and many smaller places. (8th) Vancouver is not a boom town. The boom wave has swept across the continent from east to west and is spent. It can go no farther, and business men know that the waves of westward immigration must pile up here mountains high. (9th) There is no room for agents, speculators, hangers-out, loafers and general commercial parasites." The writer of the above is evidently a practical man, as when he undertakes to do a thing he knows how to get there without stepping twice on one chip.

#### SPLINTERS.

OFFICIALS of the Customs Department are engaged in collecting statistics showing the volume of the transit trade through Canada from one United States point to another, and also the imports into Canada from Europe through American ports.

A SYNDICATE is being formed in the Saginaw Valley, Mich., for the purpose of buying up Canadian pine and taking it over the line to be manufactured. W. R. Burt, it is stated, is at the head of the scheme, and several Bay City gentlemen will be interested.

AN order-in-council has been passed permitting homesteaders in the Macleod district, N. W. T., to obtain from the local timber agents, upon the payment of twenty-five cents, permits to cut dry or fallen timber of a diameter up to seven inches inclusive, for fuel or fencing, free of dues. This privilege is not extended to squatters, ranchers or homesteaders other than those whose names are upon a list furnished by the land agent at Calgary.

FROM among the manufacturing firms of the Dominion few rank higher in the estimation of the purchasing public than the Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford. For this reason our readers will be pleased to observe that they have again contracted for space in *THE LUMBERMAN*, and will from month to month present something new and interesting for our lumber friends to read. In the current issue they illustrate their new Band Mill, which was seen in practical operation by hundreds of lumbermen at the Toronto exhibition and universally pronounced an unqualified success. Our readers will do well to enquire carefully into the merits of this machine before completing their plans for the coming season's alterations and additions to their mills.

THE sale of timber limits and mills, at Oliver, Coate & Co.'s Mart, Toronto, was well attended on Sept. 5th. The attraction was the sale of the property of the R. C. Smith estate, Port Hope. Among those present were: Messrs. Conlen, St. Catharines; T. G. Hazlitt, Peterborough; Dalton Ullyot, Peterborough; J. B. Pearce, Norwood; Jno. D. Smith, Fenelon Falls; Alex. Campbell, Kinmount; Wm. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; Wm. Booth, Ottawa. The sale started at 2.30 and dragged along till about 4.30. The bidding was very slow, and it was evident the lumbermen were not anxious to buy limits unless they could get a pronounced bargain. Parcel No. 1, situated on White Fish River, was withdrawn at \$10,000. Parcel No. 2, in the township of Stanhope, Victoria county, together with mills at Fenelon Falls, went up to \$57,000, and the same parcel with mills at Harwood was withdrawn at the same figure. No. 2 alone got bids to \$53,000. There were other properties offered and small bids made. Everything that was bid on was withdrawn.

THE new Halifax dry dock was formally opened on the 19th Sept. by Vice-Admiral Watson, with the docking of the warship Canada. This is the largest dock in America, one of the finest in the world, it will dock the largest vessel afloat or likely to be built, and was constructed at a cost of nearly one million dollars. It is built of granite and concrete, is 601 feet in length, 72 feet wide at the bottom and 102 feet at the top, and has 30 feet of water over the sills. It was blasted out of solid rock and the site adjoins the Imperial dock yards. Its importance to Halifax cannot be over-estimated, as Halifax as a shipping port ranks third on the continent, being next to New York and

Boston. As the great dock constructed at Bermuda many years ago for the use of the Imperial navy is now obsolete, there is little doubt but that hereafter Halifax will become the headquarters of the British Navy on this side of the Atlantic.

THE shipbuilding trade, says the *Timber Trade Journal*, in all the northern ports continues brisk, many fresh contracts being booked, and numerous inquiries coming in. Several firms are now out of the market, and refusing all orders for execution before the end of 1890, being fully occupied till that time with Government and private contracts. The Wear yards are very busy, and at West Hartlepool all the building berths and dry docks are occupied. A large business has been done in the sale of second-hand steamers during the last six months, and the quantity of tonnage that has changed hands is unprecedented. The orders for new boats during the past two months show a considerable increase on the previous four months, and prices for all descriptions of vessels are considerably higher, owing to the increase in values of steel, iron and building materials. Labor is already about 15 per cent. dearer than last year, and, with the unsettled feeling among workpeople, builders are compelled to increase their prices for new boats.

AMONG the witnesses examined before the Senate committee in Boston on Sept. 11th was Mr. Hall, an extensive lumber dealer. He denied that the abolition of the duty on Canadian lumber would reduce the price of lumber in the United States, because the duty is now paid by the Canadian producer, and if it was removed the value of Canadian timber lands would be proportionally enhanced. Mr. Hall said that, "within five years, if the duties on lumber were entirely removed, there would be no appreciable difference in the value of lumber in Boston from what it was now, for the reason that the timber lands in Canada would be more valuable when the duties were removed from the product of those lands. Those lands would be purchased, a great many of them, by parties in the United States, some of whom he knew were waiting for the removal of the duty in order that they might go in and purchase Canadian timber lands." While it is still a debatable question as to who pays the duty on Canadian lumber, Mr. Hall is right in saying that the removal of the duties would enhance the value of Canadian timber limits.

#### KIND WORDS WILL NEVER DIE.

Of the many kind words of encouragement which have from time to time been bestowed on *THE LUMBERMAN*, none have been more acceptable or more highly esteemed than the following from Mr. Thos. W. Hotchkiss, U. S. Consul at Ottawa. The letter which follows speaks for itself:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
OTTAWA, Sept. 10th, 1889.

Editor "Canada Lumberman"  
Peterborough, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR:—Before retiring from this post of duty I desire to express to you my thanks for the courtesy extended to me by the sending of a copy of *THE LUMBERMAN*. I have taken great pleasure in reading its contents. Indeed, as a lumberman, I have enjoyed it equally with the American papers of its class. I am pleased to say that there has been a steady and marked improvement, and it is to-day in the front rank with the best of the American papers. I have become so attached to it I shall miss its coming. My successor, having no interest in the lumber industry, will, as a matter of course, feel differently. May your success be commensurate with its great worth, and again warmly thanking you for your courtesy.

I am, most truly,  
THOS. W. HOTCHKISS,  
U. S. Consul.

We heartily reciprocate the kind wishes above expressed, and sincerely regret the circumstances which have made it necessary for Mr. Hotchkiss to sever his connection with the onerous duties of an Ottawa consulate, a position which he has filled for some years with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all with whom he has been called upon to do business. But worthy as he has been of the position he has held, he is not of the same political complexion as the present U. S. government, and as a result he steps down and out to give place to a party-favorite. *THE LUMBERMAN*, however, wishes him every success in whatever new field of labor it may be his lot to engage in.

## FOREST PRESERVATION.

THE protection of our forests is a question of vast importance both to the national government and to the citizen, and a question which demands the consideration of the well-meaning citizen and the thinking men of the country. Our forests have been and still are a great source of wealth, but the rapid rate at which they are being denuded by the woodman's axe, to say nothing of their destruction by immense fires, is sufficient to cause alarm. More care should be taken in the preservation of existing forests, and the sooner the people are educated to the importance and necessity of preserving them and the replanting of new ones the better. It is a matter of vital importance to the well-being of the nation. At the recent meeting of the American Science Association, Mr. R. W. Phipps, read a paper on "Our Forest Protection," which contains many valuable suggestions. The arousing of public opinion by the gleaming of information and the distribution of the same by means of pamphlets among proper persons, and the delivery of addresses by Forestry officials, are set down as being among the prominent aids. A large Government nursery, where trees might be obtained free of cost, would be one of the greatest inducements for landowners to plant. It would not do to say that he who wants trees should buy them. There is an inducement needed here, or the work will not be done. The work is national; it is the nation desires the farmer to plant the trees; it was the fault of the nation that he was ever allowed to obtain public land at first without an agreement to retain a certain portion in trees. Few should be in a better position to say than I, for I have now for seven years been examining this subject, and I am strongly of opinion that, under a system of free saplings, twenty times as much planting would be done as at present. Instead of free nurseries Governments sometimes grant orders on nurserymen. With careful and earnest supervision, either plan would answer. The great point is—free distribution of young trees. On the settling of fresh woodland he says: "The great error of the original settlers was taking hill and hollow, mountain and valley, indiscriminately for settlement. The result is that many mountain tops were cleared, farmed and ruined, for the soil washes away and in a few years nothing is possible but to desert it and go elsewhere. That the mountain should be wooded and the sloping valley cropped is the very alphabet of forestry. If there is one lesson more than another which overclearing has taught America it is that people should not be allowed to enter the woodland and hack and hew as they please. There are now millions of acres of deserted and wornout farms in the Eastern States and Canada, which were simply the elevated ridges, fit, with care, to bear timber forever, but not fit for farms, as the earth washes off. It is hard for the settler in a forest to know the elevation, but the survey should have regulated matters. I wish it to be understood that here I speak from my own experience. When, over thirty years ago, with no one to guide us, many of us entered the forest, we cleared much which never should have felt the axe and is now worthless, or very near it. This is not proposed in the case of the ordinary rolling land of the country, nor where there are merely a number of small hills, but where thousands of acres form the watershed of a mountain range, they should remain in wood." The remission of taxes on woodland would greatly assist in preserving a considerable amount of forest throughout the country if taxes on woodlands, where the country is sufficiently cleared, were in all cases remitted; and, if in the same connection some stipulation was made that cattle should, to a proper extent, be excluded, very great benefit would follow. For a wood dried up and hardened, its undergrowth destroyed by cattle, is of very little value climatically compared with one where the forest bed is preserved. Neither will it remain a store of fuel, for, there being no young trees, the forest must ultimately die. There is, no doubt, however, that many of these wood-lots are allowed to decay, because it is intended to clear them up, and that, if the remission of taxes induced the owners—as it in most cases would—to keep them as permanent forests, much

better care would be taken of them. The prairie lands, both of Canada and the United States, urgently need tree planting and will give good returns. Plantations of miles square have been given for eight years in Kansas by railway companies and with good paying results. Yet, even with this successful example before their eyes, settlers plant little. When I saw these plantations they were four and six years old, yet still the prairie for hundreds of miles was comparatively treeless, though all admitted the benefit of trees. I should recommend, in prairie countries, while the soil is yet in Government hands, that many millions of young trees be planted and cared for under Government appropriations, cultivated to keep down weeds for a couple of years, and the prairies, close by, ploughed to prevent fire running to the trees. In this we should not wait long for experiments. It is necessary to plant four times as many trees as needed, to allow for thinning, and by planting different varieties it would be easy to arrange them that, even if three-fourths failed, we should still have a forest. This would cost millions of dollars, it is true, and it is equally true that it is a matter in which, above all others, it should be spent. If, when I first saw the Prairie States, between thirty and forty years ago, an appropriation of ten millions of dollars had been given to plant trees and care for the ground then existing, these States would, I am well assured, be more valuable by a thousand million of dollars now. Can nations not afford such sums? Let us think of the sums they are, without exception, ready to spend in war and then answer. But that, it may be said, is to preserve national life. So is the other. Every well-informed student of history is aware that in all the past as the forests of a country were destroyed beyond a proportion national life weakened, and by the time, when, as examples show us, the treeless desert had overspread the ground the nation was dead. The preservation of timber forests has been little thought of in America, and the lumberman, on condition of paying the authorities a certain amount, has been allowed to cut at his pleasure. No care has been taken to replant forests. This generation, say for thirty years, will have timber enough, though they will have to use much wood hitherto thought unfit. After that there will be little good pine and not much hardwood in our forests; what is obtained will be brought from British Columbia and the forests of the Southern States, while the generation following will exhaust these. Considering the well-known benefits of keeping a large section of the country in forest, I would earnestly urge the people of America to consider how much more advantageous it would be at once and decidedly to say of certain large portions now in forest:—"These shall not be cleared for settlement; these shall be sacred to the tree." Once this determination is arrived at, the rest is easy. Nothing is more simple than to introduce and maintain a method of forest preservation, if populations demand it and Governments fulfil their desires. It is often said, "We have a large proportion of forest land." But most of this is not good forest. Much has been overrun by fire, much culled of every good stick by lumbermen. But nearly all of this might be renewed, and made good, permanent forest, if the means were used.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From our Regular Correspondent.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 21st, 1889.

The lumber trade continues brisk along the Pacific coast. Five ships arrived at Burrard Inlet during August, and during the month six ships cleared with lumber for different ports. The old Chemainus saw mill is at present shut down, and it is not likely that it will again re-open, unless to turn out the building material required for the new mill. There is a rumor that instead of rebuilding on the old site, the saw mill company intend erecting their new premises either at Victoria or Esquimalt.

The largest real estate and manufacturing transaction which has yet been consummated in this city was finally closed in Victoria recently. I refer to the transfer of the ownership of the Hastings Saw mill, the real estate attached thereto, and the timber limits connected therewith, all of which constitute the most valuable property outside of that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the city of Vancouver. Mr. John

Hendry, President of the Royal City Planning Mills becomes the sole manager of the property, which will continue to be operated and known as the Hastings saw mill. The purchase consideration, it is understood, being somewhere in the neighborhood of \$290,000. The capacity of the mill is to be largely increased, and new machinery and motive power of the most approved pattern are to be introduced.

A company is being formed at San Francisco, California, to build rafts of from 8 to 12 million feet, at Puget Sound, after the Joggins' plan, to be towed to San Francisco. The advantage of rafting is in freights. The present rate on lumber from Puget Sound to San Francisco is \$6 per thousand, while it is claimed the rafts of logs can be rafted at a cost of \$2 per thousand.

The lumber trade is brisk at Westminster. The Royal City Mills are running full time. The bark C. C. Fink is loading 700,000 feet of rough lumber at the mills. The Brunette saw mills are having gas put in in prospect of a heavy run of night work.

The following are the ruling prices at present for lumber at Vancouver.

Common rough, \$9, \$11 yard; common sized, \$11; common S. I. S., do; on board cars, \$13; 1x4 flooring, No. 1, \$19; No. 2, \$17; 1x6 flooring, No. 1, \$18; do., No. 2, \$16; ceiling, No. 1, \$18; do., No. 2, \$16; No. 1 S, 4 S, \$19; No. 2, do, \$17; common rough plank for sidewalks, delivered, \$9, 1x4 per M, \$2; rough cedar, \$10 to \$12 per M; double dressed cedar, \$35 per M; single dressed, do., \$30 per M; shingles \$2 per M; maple, \$20 per M; curly do., \$75; pickets, rough, \$19 per M; dressed do., \$20.

The bush fires which so extensively prevailed during July and August have entirely disappeared. They have been worse this season than any other during the last fifteen years.

The country settling up gradually, will increase the danger of these fires yearly, but it is said the Government is contemplating some scheme for protecting the limits more effectually than heretofore from the ravishes of fire.

Fader Bros.'s mill at Vancouver is being bought up by a joint stock company, and rumor has it that the C. P. R. is largely interested.

The Vancouver Lumber Co., at same place, have been bought up by a syndicate, of which Mr. W. H. Higgins, lately in connection with the McLaren, Ross Lumber Co., is managing director.

The Moodyville mill is talking of making large additions this winter, but the negotiations to this effect were temporarily suspended owing to the demise of Mr. Walch, of San Francisco, one of the largest stockholders.

The new machinery for the Victoria Lumber Co. is on the way, and expected at Chemainus daily from Peterborough.

A great many eastern capitalists have paid the coast a visit the last two months, and there are rumors of some large investments having been made.

The other mills at Vancouver are all very busy, and every week a ship sails out of Burrard Inlet loaded with Douglas fir for every part of the world.

In New Westminster the Brunette Saw Mill and Royal City Mills are working night and day, and still cannot keep up to the orders continually coming in.

The McLaren-Ross new mill has been all roofed with corrugated iron roofing, and the foundations for boilers, burner and engines are nearly finished; the fire bricks and Portland cement arriving last week. They expect to be running by February. A car load of iron working tools arrived last week from Bertram, Dundas, and they ordered an engine and boiler of the Ballmake from E. Leonard & Sons, London, to run the above, and an electric plant. This mill will revolutionize mill building in this country, and will tend to economise the use of manual labor.

From a recent visit to Revelstoke, American capitalists are talking of building a mill on the Columbia as soon as the duties are better arranged between Canada and the United States.

The Valentine shingle mill is running to its full capacity, and the price of shingles there, 75c. run, f.o.b., is very cheap, and lots of money in it to the manufacturer.

Benjamin Franklin, of Chiticutimi, is talking of building a saw mill in that part of the country, having ordered power and carriage, and, if successful, will put in more machinery next year.

The Alberni mill is getting under way; the parties are now negotiating about the machinery, and will order as soon as the grants are allowed.

Hon. G. Dewdney is now out here, and is making some stir with those mill owners who control more limits than the law allows, but they expect to pull through all right.

At the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition, to be held in New Westminster, on the 23rd and 24th of October, the mill men are going to make a special exhibit of the lumber industries, and qualities of all the woods in British Columbia.

## THE NEWS.

## ONTARIO

—P. McDermott, lumberman, South River, Muskoka, has assigned.

—A great deal of lumber is being shipped from Penetanguishene by rail.

—Three Gravenhurst mills have already cut out their stocks and shut down.

—Davidson's mills, at Penetanguishene, have closed down, the piling yards being full.

—Fire is rapidly consuming the timber on Griffith's Island, at the mouth of the Georgian Bay.

—Mr. R. H. Menzies, Burk's Falls, is putting a new combination trimmer in his mill.

—From Baysville we learn that Messrs. Mickle, Dymont & Co. have put in a camp at Ridout.

—S. B. Crossfield's saw mill at Sturgeon Bay is turning out fifteen thousand shingles per day.

—The Emery Lumber Company have started their camps on the Wahnapiatae, Georgian Bay District.

—The Ontario Lumber Company have started to work in the bush near Loring, and are putting in four camps this year.

—Mr. Donald Campbell sold his lumber yard in Dundas street, West Toronto Junction, 170 feet frontage, for \$16,600.

—S. B. Crossfield shipped the first car of shingles cut by his new mill at Sturgeon Bay, to Springfield, Mass., last month.

—The Gilmours will rebuild their shingle mill at Trenton on a smaller scale. They will also build a new flume at a cost of \$4,000.

—It is reported that Messrs. J. B. and R. H. Klock have purchased Mr. James MacLare's Bear Creek timber limit for \$200,000.

—Shipments of lumber are fairly brisk at Parry Sound, but a large amount remains to be shipped before the close of navigation.

—The Georgian Bay Lumber Company got out 100,000,000 feet last year, and it is said they will not exceed 30,000,000 feet this year.

—Pierce & Co's mill, at Ottawa, has closed down at night for the season. The company's small mill still continues running at night.

—Logs are being towed out of Lake Superior to the Bay City, Mich., mills. One raft of large dimensions passed Sault Ste. Marie last week.

—It is possible that the syndicate who recently purchased the Scott timber limits in Haliburton, may lease the mills at Harwood, to cut their logs.

—Mr. J. R. Booth will operate the limits which he purchased some time ago from Messrs. Barnet & Russell, on the Temiscamingue river, during the coming winter.

—A new lumber company from East Saginaw, Mich., has commenced operations on the north shore of Georgian Bay. They will make Little Current their headquarters.

—A large quantity of lumber at the Chaudiere mills has been held to dry that should have gone forward weeks ago, owing to continued wet weather during the summer.

—Forest products exported to the United States through the Ottawa consulate for the quarter ending June 30th, 1889, amounted to \$1,035,996, and for the fiscal year \$3,042,365.

—Wm. Potter & Co., Little Current, have cut 2,000,000 feet of lumber this season, and expect to finish 4,000,000 before it freezes up. They will have 2,000,000 feet of uncut logs left over.

—Mr. Maurice Malone, took with him last week from the Ottawa district 320 men to work on the timber limits controlled by the firm of Hackley & Gordon, in the vicinity of Seattle, Washington Territory.

—The Longford Lumber Co's shingle mill at Orillia has been shut down for the season. The woodenware factory, however, has enough orders booked ahead to keep the concern running for three or four months.

—The last two rafts of the season, consisting of 100 cribs, each passed through the Chaudiere slides Aug. 30th. The timber was cut on the Kippewa and Pettewawa rivers, and was owned by Messrs. Moore and Frazer.

—A prominent Ottawa lumber merchant states that this season's cut of lumber will likely exceed the quantity turned out for many years past. This is largely owing to the high water being very favorable for sawing during the season.

—The Nassau mill, at Peterborough, closed Sept. 5th for the season, the supply of logs having been cut and the quantity of lumber in the yard being so large, over twelve million feet. The steam mill will continue to run as usual.

—Numerous gangs of men are being sent to the woods from Ottawa, Quebec and other points. Lumbermen are making preparations for the commencement of lumbering operations, and a lively winter's work in the woods is anticipated.

—Mr. Milne, of Ethel, whose saw and shingle mills were destroyed by fire, has commenced to rebuild, and the new structures will be much larger and more complete in every department than the old ones. He got all his insurance money.

—Dr. Herriman, of Lindsay, is clearing a site for a large saw mill on West Bay Creek, Algoma. Men will arrive in about a week to commence putting in machinery. This will be a great boon to the settlers in that part of the country.

—The Rathbun Co.'s saw mill, at Campbellford, is running night and day, turning out, 2,000,000 feet of lumber, 150,000 railway ties, besides shingles, lath and heading. Steam power is used and about 70 men are employed. Campbellford is the head office for Trent operations.

—The Imperial Lumber Company, (Ltd.) has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$260,000. The incorporators are, T. W. Dobbie, C. D. Warren, G. M. Warren, F. B. Warren, C. R. Warren, H. C. Boomer, Toronto; W. J. Jones, Bowmanville; G. M. Warren, Niagara.

—The steam tug *Nellie* left Messrs. E. B. Eddy's lumber docks on the Hull side of the river Sept. 16th, having in tow eight barges, all loaded with inch boards, for American firms at Burlington, Vermont and Whitehall, N. Y. The previous week upwards of 2,000,000 feet were shipped to the same places.

—A large amount of square timber has been sawn this season at Mason's mill, Ottawa. The mill has been going night and day most of the season and will continue to run so until it shuts down. Mr. Mason purchased a 250-horse power engine at the commencement of the season and it has given much satisfaction.

—Campbell Brothers, lumber dealers, Toronto, assigned Sept. 5th. Liabilities \$15,000 to \$17,000. Assets are said to be much larger. The assignment was caused by a lockup of the money of the firm in certain real estate transactions of D. Campbell & Co. It is expected they will pay 100 cents, on the dollar.

—Mr. H. G. Buck, of Norwood, is busily engaged in superintending the rafting of 50,000 feet of square timber at Belleville. It will be taken to Quebec, and on the arrival of the fall fleet will be shipped to Great Britain. This is the fourth raft Mr. Buck has shipped this year, making in all over 200,000 feet of square timber.

—The mills of the Ontario Lumber Co., at French River, are run by steam, using a band saw, also a circular and gang saw. They cut on an average 100,000 feet of lumber per day, employing 100 men. This company load from 55 to 60 vessels with lumber for different ports each season. They are now engaged in making improvements in their mills.

—Increased value of timber limits and extra cost of log crops makes economical lumber-making of utmost importance to all lumbermen. The land sawmill shown at the Toronto exposition by the Waterous Co., Brantford, runs a 16-gauge saw and cuts 20 per cent. more lumber from the log than the ordinary circular. It has also the merit of cheapness and adaptability to any mill.

—The lumbermen have no difficulty in obtaining labor at present, as men are plentiful at Ottawa. Most of the Lower Town hotels are well stocked with them. The wages for log makers have been steady so far and no change noticeable, but as for general hands, they are not getting quite as much as last season. They are promised from \$12 to \$16 per month and board.

—H. Cargill's steam saw mill, at Cargill, cuts from six to seven million feet of lumber, also some two-and-a-half to three million lath. The saw and shingle mill runs by water power, cuts all kinds of bill stuff and runs the greater part of the winter months. His supply of logs and timber is obtained from some 11,000 acres of bush or swamp lands which he purchased from the government some years ago.

—The Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Company is one of the oldest established lumber companies in northern Ontario. They are now operating both the upper and lower mills at Byng Inlet, together with large mills at Waubesa, Severn and Collingwood. The output from their upper and lower mills at Byng Inlet this season will be about 20,000,000 feet. At these mills they employ 160 men.

—A sawdust explosion took place in the Ottawa river, on the Hull side of the river, which threw water up some 15 feet high. There was luckily no boats in the vicinity at the time. The sawdust shoal in the Ottawa river just at the foot of the Government hill, is now fully a foot above the surface of the water. Recently several sawdust explosions have occurred in that vicinity which were big enough to swamp a small boat.

—Lumberers are rapidly sending men into the woods. Messrs. R. Hurdman & Co., of Ottawa, have three crews at work on their Magnicippi limits. Mr. A. Barnet has a crew at Barnet Lake; Mr. A. Fraser another at Misty Lake, Messrs. Chevrier & Whistie have two shanties running in full blast making logs for Messrs. Perley & Pattee. Mr. Louis Cherrier has a gang making improvements on the Nipissing branch of the Pettewawa for Messrs. Booth & Co.

—A deputation consisting of Messrs. Robert Innes, Thos. G. Hazlitt, A. P. Pousette, James M. Irwin, E. B. Edwards, of Peterboro' and R. C. Strickland, Lakefield, accompanied by Mr. Jas. Stevenson, M. P., for Peterboro', visited Ottawa on the 18th and waited on Hon. C. H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, re the sawdust in the river question. The government have for some time been prosecuting offenders who have been using the river around Peterboro' as a receptacle for their spare sawdust. The millmen cannot see why if a portion of the Ottawa river is exempted from this law their river should not be treated likewise. They asked Mr. Tupper to make some amicable arrangement.

—Burton & Bro., Byng Inlet, North, have extensive timber limits on the Magnettewan, Beaverstone, French, Spanish and Mississangua rivers, with a supply sufficient to last for 20 years. They ship all their lumber by their own vessels, composing a fleet of four. The mill is supplied with the most modern and approved machinery and run by steam. It is claimed that they can produce more lumber with a circular and gang than any other mill in Canada, and this season they will cut 15,000,000 feet, running from May to November. Sixty-eight men are employed by this firm. It is said they cut as much as 130,000 feet of lumber per day with one circular and gang saw.

—The *Thessalon Advocate* says that Hon. Mr. Hardy, Crown Lands Commissioner, is determined that nothing shall be left undone to advance the opening up of that portion of the Province formerly known as the "disputed territory," the hitherto unexplored and unsettled. The Rainey River Free Grant Act is now in force, and patents are being issued under it for mining lands where the claim is not in dispute. All applicants have been notified that on the deposit of the necessary purchase money the Department is prepared to issue patents. Two Commissioners are taking evidence and obtaining information in the disputed territory—one at Rat Portage, respecting claims to mining and other lands; the other at Rainey River, respecting claims of settlers to lands in this section.

—A case of interest to lumbermen was tried last month in the Common Pleas Division court, at Peterborough. It was an action for trespass, and cutting timber in Peterborough county, of which the plaintiff claimed to be the owner in fee in possession. The defendants claimed a right to cut timber on the lot in question under a license from the Commissioner of Crown Lands issued in 1888. The learned judge holds that the defendants had notice that this lot was sold on March 13, 1884, and as three years had elapsed prior to the issue of the license, that they should not have proceeded to cut timber unless advised that the sale had been cancelled. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the sum of \$530.50, with interest from April 26, 1889, and full costs.

—Mr. Robert Wilson, of Mr. J. R. Booth's firm, has returned to the city after an extended tour through British Columbia. Mr. Wilson's object was to invest in the lumbering industry in that country, but owing to certain facts which he perceived on his trip he thought it advisable not to. He says that the mills there are of sufficient capacity to supply the local markets at present; and until the export trade is more developed there, and decreased in the eastern part of Canada, he is of the opinion that it would not be a wise investment. Mr. Wilson visited the Maclaren, Ross & Co.'s mill, which is in course of construction on the Frazer river, and speaks highly of its site. The earth is so soft were the mill is being erected that its foundation consists of piles driven in the ground a great distance and made solid with 200 barrels of Portland cement. He says that the mill is most conveniently situated, as the Canadian Pacific railway runs directly through its yard, and one great advantage is that the logs when cut and put in the sea will not be effected with the much-dreaded toredoes which invade the salt water, as they can be towed with the greatest of ease to the Frazer river and then run directly to the mill. The firm has men already at work cutting logs within three miles of the mill, which is a very short distance in comparison with that which the lumbermen in this vicinity are obliged to go for them. It has been said by good authority that the firm have already obtained an order for 50,000,000 feet of timber for export. Mr. Wilson, who has had considerable experience in Canadian forests, was greatly struck with the size of the trees there. He said that he watched men take no less than four 32 foot logs out of one tree without touching it at the branches.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

Seven men unceremoniously left the employ of the Mesers. Hurdman last month. They had only worked three days. Lumbermen sigh for the good old days when there was a law to punish men who left their work without a just cause. There are numbers of the river men now, who stay in Ottawa till they run up a big bill at their boarding house, then engage with some lumberman, go to the wood and on the slightest pretext, or no pretext at all, leave their employer after he has paid their way up and in many cases advanced money to them.

The mills in the neighborhood of Fallbrook do not get much Pine to cut now, and the most they cut is in Hemlock, Basswood and Ash. At one time there were seven saw mills within a radius of two miles cutting, on an average 1,000,000 feet each a year, but now there are only three cutting about one and a half million altogether. The largest drive of sawlogs that ever went down the Mississippi in one season passed here a short time ago on its way to Carleton Place, to be cut there by the Canada Lumber Co., and Boyd Caldwell & Son. It consisted of about two hundred and twenty thousand pieces.

#### QUEBEC.

The mills at Scottown are all shut down for want of logs.

L. A. Stearns & Co., lumber and saw mill, have assigned.

The new steam saw mill of the Roberval Lumber Company, Roberval, is now in active operation, turning out some fine pine and spruce lumber. They expect to saw nearly 100,000 logs during the season.

The E. B. Eddy Company have decided not to send any more men into the woods or make any more logs. The Eddy limits found employment for about 500 men yearly. The mills will close down unless sold. They employ a day gang of about 300 and a night gang of about 250. Unless the mills and limits are purchased before the logs are cut, several hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

A meeting of lumbermen operating timber limits in the Province of Quebec was held Sept. 5th, to consider the new regulations of the Crown Lands Department with respect to the prevention of destruction of timber by fire, and the tax imposed on limit holders for the purpose of enforcing such regulations. Mr. J. R. Booth presided. Under the new law the Government appoint fire rangers to enforce the regulations, and half the expense of maintaining these officials is paid by the Government, and the other half raised by assessment at the rate of ten cents per mile upon the limits under license. Some of the lumbermen objected to the Quebec fire protection tax, on the ground that the fire rangers are appointed by the Government without consulting the lumbermen, whereas in Ontario license holders have a say in the appointment of fire rangers for their respective districts. After some discussion it was agreed that Mr. Charleson, the superintendent of Forest and Fire Rangers for Quebec, be informed that the limit holders agreed to pay the assessment levied upon them for fire protection purposes, with the understanding that their request that they should have a voice in the selection of fire rangers be submitted for the consideration of the Provincial Government. Mr. Charleson promised to convey the representation of the limit holders to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. H. O. Larey's mill at Mission Point has been shut down for the season for lack of logs.

The continuance of the dry weather has been the occasion of numerous forest fires in the Province. Much valuable timber has been destroyed.

H. H. Stevens, the well-known shingle manufacturer, has 12 machines at work, at Fairfield and Salmon river, and will cut out during the year twenty million shingles.

At a recent sale of the Frederickton Boom Company, spruce logs brought \$9.10 a thousand for merchantable, and two-thirds of that price for battens. White pine sold for \$7.60, cedar, \$5 and hemlock \$4.10.

Simmon & Burpee, bridge builders and mill owners, Frederickton, have assigned with heavy liabilities. The hanging up of the firm's logs by low water on the Upper St. John was the chief cause of the difficulty. It is stated that the liabilities of the firm will amount to about \$40,000 and that the assets will pay about sixty cents on the dollar.

The Chatham World says: Steamers are steadily supplanting sailing vessels in the deal carrying trade, much to the disgust of the laborers and others in port. The Thorndike, now loading at Muirhead's mill, is nearly 2000 tons and will carry about two million feet. She will have to take in part of her cargo outside the bar. A still larger steamship is expected.

During the month forest fires have done an immense amount of damage in the province; for miles the forests burned on each side of the tract on the Main Central Railroad.

On the New Brunswick Railroad thousands of dollars of damage was done. The country roads were impassable on account of the heat. The towns of Fredericton and Moncton was surrounded by flames and the people had to fight hard to save their property.

There promises to be great activity in the woods the coming winter, and the cut will be unusually heavy. Operators who have hitherto gone to Aroostook are seeking grounds on the Canadian side of the line in consequence of the trouble and expense arising out of the United States bonded system, and also on account of the extremely high rates charged by the Aroostook people for camp supplies. Wm. Sewell, who is to operate for Andre, Cushing & Sons, has started for the Alogash, and Walter Stevens has started for Fish river with his crew for E. D. Jewell & Co. Kilburn & Baird will operate extensively on the Tobique, while Wm. Teddie will occupy his old grounds on the same river. Gilman Bros. have left for Little Black river, Quebec, for Wm. Murray, and Robt. Connors is preparing for work on Cabins lake, his field of last winter. Beveridge & Co. go to Nictena lake, on the Tobique. David Keswick, of Hortland, will operate extensively on the Grand river. Lynch Bros. and Mr. Welch are making extensive preparations for a big cut on the Miramichi.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A tug called the *Active*, has been completed for the Royal City Mills, Westminster.

The Royal City Planing Mills Company, Westminster, contemplates making extensive improvements in its mills.

Improvements are being made in the Vancouver saw-mill. It is the intention to ship to foreign countries as soon as the necessary alterations have been made.

The sale of the Hastings mill property at Vancouver to an English syndicate is reported off, owing to one of the British shareholders declining to dispose of his stock.

In view of the prospect of rafts of logs being exported from British Columbia to the United States, the governments are considering a rate of duty to be levied on British Columbia pine.

A. J. Hill and H. G. Ross, commission agents and surveyors, Westminster, have dissolved partnership. Ross will continue the commission business, and Hill the engineering department.

The Crystal City mill is expected to be in operation by the middle of October. On account of the moulders strike and the cancellation of orders by Goldie & McCulloch, of Galt, they were unable to get their engine completed and have purchased one now on exhibition in Toronto, which has received the highest commendation.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

James A. Freeman, general store and lumber, Kempt, is offering to compromise.

The lumbering firm of Messrs. E. D. Davidson & Son, have purchased the mill and timber formerly owned by the Messrs. Freeman's on the Port Medway river.

E. Leonard & Sons have filed an order for engine, boiler and sawmill for Miss Stirling, founder of Edinburgh and Leith Children's Aid and Refuge at Aylesford, Nova Scotia.

Lumbering in Nova Scotia appears to have brightened up, and there is quite an active demand for milling property. J. E. Dickey, of Steviache, recently placed his saw mill and timber limits in Eastville on the market. They were at once taken up by a company from Amherst that intends to cut lumber on a large scale. This property is considered one of the finest water privileges in Nova Scotia.

#### AMERICAN.

Horace S. Shepard, Treasurer of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Co., whose office is in Boston, has failed. Liabilities, 100,000, assets, light.

J. W. Howry & Sons, of Bay City, have purchased a large block of Canadian timber and are making arrangements to commence lumbering. The logs will be towed to Saginaw river to be manufactured.

J. Weiss, a lumber dealer and large stockholder in the H. S. Matthews Lumber Co., Texaskana, Texas, the largest concern in the place, has decamped, carrying with him, it is alleged, funds of other parties estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

The lumber output of Memphis, Tenn. for the commercial year closed Aug. 31, by the mills and dealers, is estimated at \$1,930,000. These firms sold within the past 12 months over 60,000,000 feet of lumber, not including the output of the commission men during the same period.

The Folsom estate has a large amount of pine land in the Spanish river country, Canada. Some of this pine has been

cut into logs, while a large amount is still in the tree. At present the Folsom mill in Bay City, Mich., is busy consuming the logs on hand. As soon as the American logs are all sawed up, the shipment of the Spanish river stock will commence, and continue until their mill and store rooms are filled to their utmost capacity. The mill will then begin the consumption of these logs. There will be enough of them to last an indefinite period.

The Bangor Commercial intimates that the ordinary gang or rotary saw mill is to be superseded by the "band mill," in which the band saw is applied to all purposes of sawing. The F. W. Ayer & Co. mill is fitted with this band saw arrangement, and, says the Commercial, "representatives from nearly every mill on the St. John river, from the New Hampshire mills and the Bradstreets at Gardiner and from other mills all over the state have been here and inspected it and watched it work. They have all been surprised and pleased with it. Our own millmen say there will never be another gang or rotary put in here, but that they will be replaced by the band mill. We give the figures showing the amount of lumber sawed by the little and big gangs at Mr. Ayer's mills yesterday as well as that sawed by the band saw, and a comparison will be interesting. In eleven hours yesterday the little gang sawed 73,287 feet, the big gang 83,208 feet, and the band saw 128,357 feet making a total of 284,852 feet.

#### CASUALTIES.

Samuel Purcell, a young man working in Pierce & Co.'s lumber mill on the Chaudiere, had the toes of his right foot taken off by the carriage that feeds the circular saw.

Wm. Jacques, working at McKee's mill, Windsor, fell from a lumber pile and broke three of his ribs.

Theodore Moreau, who was engaged in canting logs at Gratton's mill, on the Ottawa, was frightfully crushed by a jam of logs rolling on him. Faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Crowley West, a well known citizen, fell on a circular saw at Babbitts mill, Gibson, N. B. and had his shoulder bone cut almost to the joint and one arm badly lacerated.

Geo. Palmer had three of his fingers almost severed by a circular saw at Carleton mills, Kouchibouguac, N. B.

A Finlander, named Marston, was killed by a slab saw in Graham, Horne & Co's mill, at Vermillion Bay.

While tailing on the gang at the Lakesfield Lumber Co.'s mill, Lakesfield, Ont., Wm. Wood was caught between the stock and the roller, fracturing the small bone of the leg.

Robert Forrester, while working on a machine in Cushing's planing mill, Calgary, Man., had his hand badly lacerated by coming in contact with the revolving knives.

William Herricks, an employee of the Canada Lumber Co., at Carleton Place, was killed on the 17th by a lorry laden with lumber running over him.

#### FIRE RECORD.

Larlee's mill at Perth Centre, N. B., was burned with its machinery.

J. C. Shook's saw mill at Corbetton, Ont. was burned early last month.

Leith's saw mill, near Moncton, N. B., was burned recently with all its contents.

The saw mill at Duncan's Indian colony at Metlakatla has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$22,000.

W. & J. Anderson's saw mill, at Burnt Church, near Chatham, N. B., was burned last month. Loss \$3,000; no insurance.

The shingle mill, of Gilmour & Co., Trenton, Ont., was burned Sept. 4th. Loss about \$20,000; insured for \$13,000. The mill had been partly shut down for some time.

The barn and stables belonging to the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Victoria Harbor, was burned on the 15th, together with the contents. A spark from the burner is supposed to have been the cause of the fire.

A fire in Laird, Norton & Co.'s lumber yard, at Winona, Minn., destroyed twenty-two million feet of lumber, seven million shingles, and a three-story brick warehouse and contents, consisting of doors, sash, glass, etc., with sheds, tramways, etc.

Mr. L. H. Hillman's mill situated on the Ottawa, opposite Kettle Island, was burned Sept. 11th, and 1,500,000 feet of lumber. Loss nearly \$200,000. The mill was valued at \$22,000; insured for \$8,000. The lumber was owned by the Rathbun Co., of Deseronto, and was principally this season's cut. It consisted of pine, ash, birch and basswood. It was valued at \$175,000, and was partly insured. Fifty men are thrown out of employment.

## LUMBER TRADE OF NEW ONTARIO.

[The Editor's Column]

This timber was and partly is, the property of the Local Government. They charge a uniform stumpage due of one dollar per 1,000 feet, and three dollars per annum per square mile. They put up the right to cut on these terms on certain limits at public auction. When Mr. Scott was Commissioner he thought the Province had struck a bonanza when this right fetched \$200 a square mile. Last year inferior limits, less accessible and with less favorable terms, fetched \$1,500 to \$2,500 the mile.

Some idea of the magnitude of the lumber trade may be gained by the fact that these "bonuses" alone have brought in to the Provincial Treasury nearly \$21,000,000 since Confederation. It is quite impossible to pretend to write up this immense industry in a single letter; hence, with your permission, I propose to describe operations in one little corner of New Ontario, and will write to you about the lumber interests of Parry Sound and the country tributary. It is a very small portion of New Ontario, no portion of the tributary district being further than fifty miles from the Sound.

How do you account for the pessimistic and narrow Provincial views of our urban population? The mixture of races and the charm of new surroundings have made to the south of us a population pleased with their surroundings bright, original and singularly optimistic. Why should there be such pessimists there? The farmer says, "Take all the land out and Canada would be a small country." The shrewd manager of a steamboat rushes an excursion through Algoma to a foreign island in search of scenery. The villager is neither a prophet nor the son of one, yet he predicts that the lumber will be played out in Muskoka in five or ten years, and the settler who is grubbing a living among the rocks, sand and stumps will have to get out.

Let us maintain the truth, the arable lands of all Algoma are as good, if not better (because newer), than the best soil in Western Ontario. They have a better climate and produce, even with bad farming, better crops. As long as grass grows and water runs, the material interests of New Ontario, I mean its lumbering, farming, and mining interests, will never be less valuable or extensive than they are to-day.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Judge McCurry for an estimate of the timber within these limits. It has cost time and money to prepare it, and it is as accurate as any estimate well can be. There is 750,000,000 feet of merchantable pine that is over ten inches in diameter, besides which there is continually growing another crop to afford a continuous but reduced supply. At the average cutting now done, the visible supply will last forty years.

Birch is a much more valuable wood than pine. It is taking the place of walnut and mahogany for fine furniture, is capable of a fine polish, and is more abundant here than pine, owing to the lack of railway facilities, little of it yet having come into the market. As it sinks in water, it cannot be carried to the place of manufacture. There is as much as the first supply of pine in the hemlock forests. The bark is used by tanners, and is worth \$5 to \$6 per cord now. The wood is worth \$10 per 1,000. It makes splendid scantling, rail, ties and barn flooring (being proof against rats), and if not so hard to work, would be a splendid wood for wainscoting and interior decoration.

There is an extensive quantity of basswood which is being more used than ever for cheap furniture. Of oak there is only a limited quantity, which is in active demand for vessel keels and house decoration. Of tamarac and spruce there are great quantities. These are fully as useful as pine, but no account is made of beech and maple their use being chiefly as firewood. Poplar is plentiful and is being extensively sought after for the paper factories. After pine is cut, the refuse is brought in as shingle bolts. The manufacture of shingles is a tremendous industry.

Nature again covers the rocks and sandy soil with trees of second growth. Pine comes occasionally in clumps, but the second growth is principally soft maple, birch and poplar, and all this in a radius of fifty miles? and remember, there are thousands of miles just like it!

Some thirty years ago Mr. Beatty located at Parry Sound. He built a saw mill and the Government gave him as a reward 2,000 acres in fee simple, and on this grant stands the principal part of the town of Parry Sound. The town had two splendid harbors, but a poor country in its neighborhood, and it would scarcely exist save that it is the seat of the lumber industry of the neighborhood. The mill for which Mr. Beatty was so plentifully rewarded, together with valuable limits, became, after a long time, the property of Mr. J. C. Miller. Mr. Miller was a good specimen of a shrewd Yankee. He commenced life as a school teacher and ended it as President of the Parry Sound Lumber Company and an honored member of the Local Parliament of Ontario. He was succeeded

in the presidency by his son, under whose presidency and the management of Mayor McLennan the Company has had an increasing prosperity. The company cut 12,000,000 feet annually.

The Midland & North Shore Lumber Co., is composed of a syndicate of capitalists, of which Mr. Ulyott, of Peterboro', is President. After the hopeless bankruptcy of the Guelph Lumber Company, this company bought the estate, and, under Mr. Fitzgerald's management, it has been a grand success.

The death of Mr. Miller happened just before the burning of Mr. Pratt's famous hotel at Rosseau, the energetic "Discoverer of Muskoka" as a summer resort was thus enabled to gratify a long felt wish to become lumber king. With others he formed the Conger Lumber Company, bought limits and mill from the Miller estate, and carried into his new business all the geniality and enterprise which had formerly made his name so well-known in Ontario.

The Conger Company cuts 7,000,000 feet, and the other two 12,000,000 each. The Conger employs 60 men in summer, and 100 in winter, and has a pay-roll of about \$30,000 annually. The other two companies employ 200 men each in winter, and about 100 in summer, and each pays in annual wages \$50,000 per annum. The cut is divided into two qualities, the mill run and the mill culls. The specific duty of two dollars causes the choice lumber alone to go to the States, the markets there being Tomawanda, Buffalo and Albany.

The product goes by water, and it is a matter of regret that more Canadian and less American vessels are not employed in the traffic. The common lumber goes to Toronto, and the price received is—for mill culls, \$7 to \$9 per thousand, and for good \$12 to \$15 per thousand. The combined mills do an average business of \$2,500,000 annually. The effect of the duty is supposed to be that buyer and seller each lose one dollar.

The great difficulty of the country is lack of railway communication. Its want is felt at every turn. Other companies would locate, bringing other sections under tribute; tanneries would spring up, and the weary hauling of men and supplies to camp would soon cease. The quantity of lath, common lumber and slabs, now destroyed, would, if utilized, largely pay for the running, the road would pay from the start. Only the voice of the Pessimist is heard in the land. The history of the Northern Road shows a series of efforts in railway building against the sneers and laughter of the wise men of the day. Successive bonuses extended the line from Barrie to Orillia, the boom in railway building secured its extension to Gravenhurst, but the glittering bait of \$8,000 bonus per mile did not induce capitalists to take hold. They cry that the revenue would not pay grease for the wheels, and Manager Cumberland's witty statement that Muskoka was not rocky, but all rock, did their work, and things remained *in statu quo* until the advent of Sir Charles Tupper as Finance Minister. An offer of \$6,000 per mile was quickly followed by another doubling the bonus, and \$12,000 per mile secured the extension to North Bay.

The purchase of the Northern by the G. T. R. has injuriously affected the lumbering interests. The Northern Company used them with whips, the G. T. R. is doing it with scorpions. The new rates are notoriously unfair, and they have caused a dullness in trade not before experienced. In this connection it may be stated that Mr. Miller, who is Vice-President of the Polson Company, is having built a steam-barge of steel which will be the second largest barge on fresh water.

There is considerable friction between newly-arrived settlers and the various lumber companies. It is a pity they do not see eye to eye, as their interests are so much in common. Lumbermen contend that if delay was made before further land was open for settlement, it would conduce to closer settlement in the old district, that settlers are the frequent cause of fire, and do more damage sometimes than they are worth. Angry feelings have been aroused in consequence. The Government have solved the problem. They allow no more settlement on pine land. They have got to be satisfied more than ever as, the bona fides of the settlement and the strict enforcement of the Fire Act has been of great advantage to the preservation of timber. It must be remembered that fire is not so very destructive usually. It simply disarranges plans and forces the getting of two season's supply in the year.

This article would not be complete without reference to the loss that lumber men and settlers alike receive in the death of Hon. T. B. Pardee. Mr. Pardee loved the country that was his peculiar charge. Affable and easy of approach, he gave an attentive and sympathetic attention to the wants and wishes of the people of the district. If he had done nothing more his authorship of the Fire Act alone would have kept his name green in the heart of his country now.

If the reading of this article should convey to one single influential man a just idea of the capabilities and possibilities of New Ontario, the writer will consider himself well repaid for his trouble.

## Lining a Saw with the Carriage.

It is almost impossible to make two saws that will hang just alike on the same mandrel, or make the same saw hang alike on any two mandrels. The slightest difference turning up the collars of the mandrel, or in the finish of the saw gear the mandrel-hole will cause a perceptible difference in the hanging, so that it is often necessary to adjust the saw by packing between the collars, with writing paper. In hanging a new saw, it is best to fit it on, screw it up between the collars, and then examine it carefully on the front or log side, and see if the face of the saw is flat. If it is found to be rounding on the log side, cut a ring of writing paper, about half an inch wide, the size of the collar on the outside, oil it, and stick it on the face of the fast collar around the outer edge. Then cut another ring of paper of the same width, making the outside of the ring the size of the hole in the loose collar; put this small ring between the loose collar and the saw, and screw up the collars. If the two rings are not enough, put in another until the saw comes right. If the saw hangs dishing on the log side, reverse the rings of paper, that is, put the small ring between the saw and the collar, and the large ring on the loose collar.

Should a saw run a little out of true on the rim, it may be made to run true by packing with writing paper between the saw and the fast collar. It is also necessary that the saw mandrel should be perfectly level, so that the saw will hang perfectly plumb.

Never try to run a saw that is dishing on the log side, as it will be sure to draw toward the log. The carriage track must be straight, and the carriage run true. The flange that is fast to the mandrel should be a little concave, and the loose flange perfectly flat.

The most perfect saw is that which will cut the easiest, the smoothest and the most in a given time, with the least expenditure of power. When the teeth are presented to the timber with just the right pitch on top of the teeth, they will cut the kerf out in shavings, and not scrape it into fine dust. We do not mean to say that all of the dust will be cut into long shavings, for all timber is not sufficiently tough to hold together. How differently the teeth are presented to the wood in the solid-toothed saw. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the chips of the two will readily see. In the patent-toothed saw there is more room. Solid teeth, or teeth cut in saw plate, cannot be run at the same angle as inserted teeth. The teeth should not be rounded off, but filed straight back from the point. The sawdust cut with the patent-tooth saw is fifty per cent. better for fuel than that cut with the solid-toothed saw, on account of so large a percentage being cut in shavings.

## Large Sawmills.

[The Editor's Column]

An item is floating around to the effect that the Port Blakely, Washington, saw mill is probably the largest sawmill in the world, and that it has a capacity of about 100,000,000 feet annually. This is a mistake. There is a mill located at a small place in Ontario, at the mouth of the Trent river, near the head of the Bay of Quinte, which has a much larger capacity than the one alluded to in Washington, but which has rarely been run to its full speed, the stock not being obtainable. The Trenton mill, when erected, was simply enormous in size and capacity, a large number of gangs and circulars comprising the lumber-producing machinery; but it was hyperbolic, a sort of exaggeration, so to speak, like the steamship Great Eastern, there being no "use for it," or in the case of the mill no use for over half of it, as it would have required nearly all the logs harvested on the Trent river to have furnished food for its capacious maw of saws. In fact at the time the mill was erected it had sufficient capacity to have produced all the lumber being cut on the Saginaw river, if not in all Michigan. It was a perfect cormorant in its power to consume pine sawlogs, and could undoubtedly have cut one-quarter of the present output of all the Saginaw and Bay City mills. It was known when erected as "the big mill," from one end of Canada to the other, and approximately retains its name to this day. But from its inception to its consumption it was a sort of abnormality, and its enormous capacity was rarely utilized.

## THE DOUGLAS FIR AS A TIMBER TREE.

A correspondence has been going on in the *Scotsman* in regard to the merits of the Douglas fir as a timber tree, a perusal of which will be found interesting to many of our readers. A writer in the *Scotsman*, signing himself "British Forester" has this to say about it:

As to the Douglas fir's merits as a timber tree I can say for certain that one of the three oldest and most extensive planters of the tree in Scotland, a noted member of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society flatly contradicts the chairman's statement regarding its value. He told me the other day that it was the fastest growing tree in Scotland, and, consequently, as he put it, the least durable. His private nurseries are amongst the largest in the north, and the best managed, and there the Douglas fir is conspicuous by its absence—the Scots fir and larch still being the favorites. Another fact—although the supply of seed must now apparently be plentiful—in the nurseries about Edinburgh and elsewhere you still find the Scots, larch, Corsican and Austrians first propagated and sold most extensively, and the Douglas fir in small quantities, as an ornamental tree principally. How is this after "fifty years' experience"? One of the most accomplished arboriculturalists and botanists in Edinburgh—a much respected member of the Arboricultural Society—also told me, only yesterday, that the tree was quite overrated, and that the society's certificate of merit was "nonsense." Dr. Schlich, the accomplished and practical arboriculturalist, of Cooper's Hill, London, (whom the Scottish Arboricultural Society voluntarily enrolled as an honorary member at their late general meeting), wrote an exhaustive paper on the Douglas fir last spring—his data being derived from the Scone plantations principally, and other plantations in Perthshire, which he examined and measured both in single trees and in sections of the plantations—comparing the tree for profitable planting, most exactly, in every possible way, with the Scots fir and larch, and his conclusion was that the merits of the tree had been overrated, that the statements made regarding it by foresters were too vague and general to be worth anything, and that its merits for general planting were extremely doubtful, that it was inferior to the Scots fir in that respect; and, probably, of less value as a timber tree generally. In short, the Douglas tree has never been properly tested for either endurance or strength. I may add that I have been over the best Douglas fir plantations in Scotland, more than once, and only again, the other day, to correct some former observations of my own, and I am more convinced than ever that the opinions I have cited are right and the society's wrong, and I hope planters will think twice before they follow its advise.

Mr D. F. Mackenzie, of Morton Hall, near Edinburgh, writes on the same subject. I wish to say a word about the Douglas fir, than which few nobler or more profitable trees grow within our shores. I speak from experience and not from hearsay, as your correspondent "British Forester" admits he is doing. He really does not know what the markets require, nor does he know the tree if he saw it in a marketable state. All he does seem to know of timber of that sort is his experience of it in a flower-pot in the conservatory, or at most on the lawn, and from a gardener's point of view. If he would wish to confirm the chairman's opinion as to the value of the timber of the Douglas fir, I would recommend him to apply to Sir Douglas Stewart, Murthly Castle, and Mr. Young Dunis, both of whom are now using the timber for all purposes for which larch has been used, and that for some time, and by myself many years ago. If he would come here I would show him planks of the larch and Douglas fir side by side and challenge him to tell which was which.

This correspondence is also continued in the *Scotsman* by "Scottish Forester," who says. "British Forester's" comments on the merits of Douglas fir are, I am afraid, quite as likely to mislead as those of Mr. M'Corquodale in his speech at the annual meeting of the society. If the latter is too sanguine in his expectations, the former errs in the opposite extreme

and with an amount of assurance and dogmatism not warranted by his information or that of any one else. Experience of this tree, in regard to its merits for timber producing and its adaptability to the climate of Britain, is only in process of formation in this country, but Mr M'Corquodale may claim to have quite as much experience as "British Forester," since Dr. Schlich, in his report of the "Douglas fir in Scotland," published in November last, not last spring, according to "B. F." credits him with having the oldest pure plantations of Douglas fir in Scotland. Does "British Forester" question this concession? He appears to do so when he says the "statement of the chairman is accepted as being founded on second-hand report," &c. It is difficult to understand "British Forester" here. The allusion to the chairman's connection with a "ducal estate" where Douglas fir has been neither planted nor tested thoroughly, raises the old suspicion about his state of mind when he wrote. The Douglas fir plantation set out by Mr. M'Corquodale in 1860 belongs to the Earl of Mansfield, not to a duke. In conclusion I would ask "British Forester" to state where he finds Dr. Schlich say the merits of the tree have been overrated. His friend, 'one of the three oldest and most experienced planters of the tree in Scotland,' comes to a rather untenable conclusion when he says that because it is the fastest grower, Douglas fir is the least durable timber. Because larch exceeds the Scottish pine in rapidity of growth, will "B. F." and his friend assert that it is less durable than the latter? What do they or anybody know about the durability of the timber of this exotic tree as grown in this country? Nothing certainly to swear by, though that appears to be the position taken up by "British Forester."

[We should be glad to hear from any of the lumbermen in British Columbia, or anybody else who is posted in regard to the merits and durability of Douglas fir, as it is well known this wood abounds in that province in immense quantities. ED.]

## How to Get the Greatest Amount of Clear Lumber from a Log.

A sawyer who is not careful to take every advantage from the log, so as to get the greatest amount of clear lumber out of it, cannot be considered a first-class sawyer, no matter what his other attainments may be. Logs are never round, and most of them are decidedly flat-sided, and in placing the log on the carriage for the first cut, the sawyer must so place it that in squaring it up, the flat side will not be thrown on the corner, but will be true to the corner of the cut. Very few logs are perfectly straight, and many of them are very crooked, so the sawyer must be very careful to so place the log that the bow of the log will be exactly square to the cut, otherwise if he so place the log as to throw the bow of the log on the corner of the square cut he will not get near so much clear material from it, and in whatever degree he fails to observe and conform to these conditions, just in that degree he will fail to get the greatest amount of clear material from the log. There are but few perfectly sound logs, most of them are affected with heart crack, wind shakes or cracks from felling the trees, or rotten knot holes. After squaring the log and sawing from that side the sawyer may find a part of the defect in many of the planks, if so he should turn the log and cut from the other side, thus cutting the entire defect out in one plank and making lumber of the balance of the log. All good sawyers know this, but the most of them conclude that the time lost by so much painstaking will amount to more in the end than the loss of material from not properly placing the log on the carriage and taking advantage of the defects, but this is a great mistake, for it is safe to say that the cost of logs delivered at the mill amounts to from two-thirds to three-fourths of the whole cost of manufacturing lumber, and surely where the cost of material is so out of proportion to the cost of time and labor expended in its manufacture, it will pay to put all the time and labor into it he possibly can, so long as he can enhance its value by so doing. This is equally true of all kinds of manufacturers. No manufacturer expects to make his profits out of the raw materials as such, but he expects to make the profit out of the time and

labor he puts on the material. The manufacturer who puts a pound of iron into a plow-share, only enhances its value a few cents, because he has expended but little time and labor upon it, while he may take a pound of the same iron and by expending sufficient time and labor on it, put it into hawsprings for watches and thereby enhance its value more than two thousand dollars. The sawyer or mill owner who estimates the day's work by the number of logs he has slashed up, nine times out of ten, fails to realize a legitimate profit out of the amount of raw material consumed, and I know of very many mills where the day's run is estimated in this way. To all such, my advice is, stop just where you are, and begin at the other end, count up the amount of clear merchantable lumber made in the day's run, and you are apt to find right away, that there is something wrong, it does not tally with the scale column of logs used up in a satisfactory manner, and a little further investigation shows that just here is that leakage which he has long been satisfied existed somewhere, but could never find before, and very often he finds that his leakage alone is sufficient to eat up all of the profits of the business. After all there is no time lost by the careful painstaking sawyer, for carefulness soon becomes a habit with him and extends to every part around the mill, the machinery is handled with care, and if anything gets wrong he sees it at once, stops and applies the remedy before any damage is done, and if you would count up his work, one day with another, you will find that he has done more and better work than the slasher, made more first-class lumber out of the same amount of logs, cut up as many logs, with less than half the wear and breakage in machinery.

## Black Walnut.

This very superior wood has nearly disappeared from the Western forests; but so earnest is the inquiry for it that its cultivation is becoming a matter of great desirability. To that end Daniel B. Emerson, of Beloit, Wis., has given his experience in its culture as follows: He prefers shallow planting, seven feet apart each way if planted in a field, or sixteen feet apart if planted around fences, as wire fences can be attached to the trunks without injury. Under favorable circumstances, the trees begin to bear in about seven years. One bushel contains from four hundred to six hundred nuts, or fifteen pounds of kernels, which will yield seven and one half pounds of oil. He has trees fifteen years old which are thirty feet high and a foot through at the base. They yield ten bushels of nuts each annually, worth \$4. The leaves and the husks, when boiled, furnish liquid which will kill worms and insects on lawns, without injuring the grass.

## Agatized Wood.

In the wilds of Arizona is a place called Chalcedony Park, which may be considered one of the greatest wonders of the world. Here, thousands of years ago, were giant trees of pine, cedar and red wood. How long ago the trees fell and were covered with lava from volcanoes now extinct and moisture from the earth, which had the effect of making them hard as steel, yet clear and of the most exquisite colorings, it would be impossible to tell, yet it is supposed to be 10,000 years.

The action of the elements is all accounted for by scientific men, but those who understand little about silicification can but wonder and admire when seeing the beautiful blocks, which can be used as table tops in the place of marble and onyx, clock cases, mantels and paperweights, knowing they were once parts of the living, growing green trees.

Almost every color can be found in this chalcedony; sometimes they are spotted distinctly, again having a mottled appearance. But on ever piece the layers of the trees can be seen and at the edge the peculiar ragged look of the bark. It is supposed that the sap flowing through the tree from the top gives the color.

The wood is more than beautiful with the naked eye, but a microscope shows the wonderful cells of the bark, and also gives the amethyst and green tints and added beauty. It is said to be more durable than granite, and the strongest acids have no effect whatever on the high polish of the surface, and can only be cut by diamonds.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN,  
Sept. 30th, 1889.

During the month, trade in Ontario has shown marked signs of improvement, and there is more of a hopeful feeling among dealers. Prices at Toronto remain unchanged, and the demand continues steady. The usual freight blockade on the G. T. R. continues, and there is no predicting when the railway officials will bring relief to the lumbermen.

Trade in the Ottawa district for the past two weeks has shown a slight improvement, with no material advance in prices, and what little advance there has been is more than neutralized by advanced freights. There seems to be a feeling prevailing that both lumber and grain freights will be higher than what they were last year. The shipping of lumber to the English market is not quite so brisk as it has been, and the forwarders are talking about laying up their barges for the season.

The season's cut has been quite large so far, and the outlook has the appearance of being the largest that has yet been turned out of the Chaudiere. Although the shipping has been lively, the cut will probably be so large that there is no doubt but the goods will be stocked much larger than last winter. The prospects for the coming winter are good, and the square lumber cut will, in all probability, greatly exceed that of last year, as the demand has been brisk. The demand for cut lumber has also been good, especially for Norway pine.

Since our last report there has been a slightly increased demand for shingles, but prices are unchanged. Laths show a slight advance, with a fair demand. No change in basswood. Ash is firm and in demand, but there is no material change in prices.

The market at Montreal has been on the quiet order all through the month, the bulk of the business done being of a small jobbing character, large buyers not being disposed to enter the market. The prospects are anything but flattering, contractors having but slight anticipations for this fall. Prices are nominally unchanged. It is understood that the bulk of last winter's cut of pine is still in mill men's hands, while the demand is least for the best qualities of lumber. The square timber demand has somewhat improved, and hardwoods are showing increased sales. At Quebec, square and Waney pine timber have been selling at better rates than ever known before. Pine and Spruce deals are bringing good prices, and remain firm. No appearance of shrinkage in value, and market in a healthy state. Freights have been good all season, and continue good.

The amount of spruce deals cut in this portion of the province have been considerably larger than during the year 1888, and have all been placed at good rates, and there is no tendency to shrinkage of values.

Good deal sidings have been sold chiefly to the United States, and have realized good prices. At present they are worth from \$11 to \$12 per M. feet, b. m., at the mills, and good culls \$6 to \$6.50 per M.

Within the past few days the market has been quieter, and there is no great inclination to buy at present prices. A raft of 200,000 is reported to be sold at 41c. all round. The square averages 54 feet, and the 80,000 feet of waney about 20 1/2 inch. In hardwoods there is not much doing.

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

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Waney White Pine	1,917,908	1,612,958	3,223,252
White Pine	1,164,728	1,386,644	3,809,058
Red Pine	590,864	525,417	628,350
Oak	716,720	915,060	1,155,989
Elm	219,782	169,604	744,092
Ash	93,827	127,803	240,194
Basswood	535	770	2,635
Butternut	1,079	419	1,545
Tamarac	5,507	3,186	7,515
Birch and Maple	116,694	168,070	365,980
Masts and Bowsprits			
Spars		5—pes	33—pes
Std. Staves	43.1.0.23	19.0.3.10	60.0.1.12
W. L. Staves	118.4.1.10	319.2.1.26	116.0.2.29
Brl. Staves	15.0.3.26	13.3.3.25	1.3.2.22

JAMES PATTON,

Supervisor of Cullers.

Quebec, 25th Sept., 1889.

Recent transactions of ocean freights are reported as follows:—

Quebec to Greenock or Liverpool Timber, 20s., Deals, 65s.

Quebec to Liverpool or Glasgow—Timber, 26s. 6d.; Deals, 65s.

Quebec to London—Timber, 28s.; Deals, 70s.

Quebec to Bristol Channel—Timber, 26s.

FOREIGN.

The general trade at London has to a great extent been paralyzed in consequence of the dock strikes, and although the timber trade has been restricted, it has not suffered to any great extent. Supplies of American black walnut continued to come forward freely, but there was little improvement, if any, in the quality of

the wood. The stock of satin walnut is said to be large. American white wood is in demand, and good stock scarce. There was a good inquiry for oak, and a fair trade doing: prices firm, with a tendency to advance.

At Liverpool trade has been fair and satisfactory, the demand having a fair proportion to the supply.

Messrs. Simpson and Mason's wood circular reports British North American goods as follows:—

**PINE DEALS, &c.**—Quiet market. Although the stocks are small, there is no life in this branch of the trade, and prices do not tally with import cost; 62,000 pieces realized indifferent rates at auction. Quebec freights, however, are still firmer.

**SPRUCE**—The price of this article has fallen, owing to the close competition with Baltic white, particularly Riga; 69,000 pieces sold by auction during the month, 14 feet 3x9 inch 2nd Quebec, realising £8 10s. to £8 15s. P. S.

**TIMBER**—Birch in good demand. Prime oak commands a high price, but only in small lots. Elm fairly enquired for, if prime and fresh. Yellow pine of first class quality, of which there is only a very small stock, sells freely at satisfactory rates. Fair dock stock of most sorts of timber

Messrs. Denny, Mott and Dixon, under date of September 3rd report:—

**CANADIAN TIMBER**—Free-on-board prices both for square and waney pine preclude any hope of reductions in the c.i.f. values all this year. Rafts have lately been sold in Quebec at the highest prices obtained for many years past. The first-hand manufacturers of this class of timber are now so few, and they have actually on hand such large orders to execute, that prices must hold for the remainder of the year. Oak and elm prices are also very high, and for first-class shipments are almost certain to be maintained. It is not now expected that there will be any drop in freights for the remainder of the season.

**PITCH PINE TIMBER**—Demand is slow; and, although a few special orders have made a show of briskness, trade is by no means satisfactory, the prices realized being very little more than import cost. There is still some inquiry for 12 to 13 inch logs, but small wood and short bulky logs are comparatively neglected. Stocks are abundant, and generally the market is weak.

**FIR TIMBER**—Except for the better qualities, a decided fall in values has to be recorded. Supplies have come forward freely, and stocks are in excess of present very moderate requirements.

The Board of Trade returns for August show that the month's import of wood goods are still on the increase, and again points to an ever increasing volume of business in the timber trade. The month shows an increase of 39,471 loads of hewn at an increased value of £252,404. Russia, Sweden and the United States show the largest increase, whilst Germany and Canada exhibit a falling off during the month. In the supply of sawn wood the increase for the month is 205,138 loads at a value of £620,598; British North America showing the largest increase, exceeding by 84,168 loads its imports of August, 1888.

For the eight months the total increase in hewn timber compared with last year is 279,377 loads, value £1,056,300; all countries, with the exception of Canada, contributing greatly in excess of their last year's shipments. During the same period there has been an increase of sawn wood from every wood-shipping centre, of which Sweden and Norway show the largest excess, the next being Russia. The total increase over last year's supply to the date mentioned amounts to 805,838 loads of sawn, and the increase of value £2,727,102. The importation of sawn goods in August was greater than any month this year except July, when a total of 921,069 loads was reported.

OUR TIMBER EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.

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

**ABERYSTWITTH**—Hope, New Richmond, 8,772 deals and battens

**ALLOA**—Hildur, Shediac, 9,772 deals.  
AVR—Jane, Quebec, 8 pcs. hewn oak, 13 pcs. N.O.E., 617 pcs. hewn fir, 3,214 deals.

**BARROW**—Sarah, Pugwash, 18,033 deals and battens, 2,898 deals, battens and ends. City of Ottawa, Quebec, 91 logs hewn elm, 827 logs hewn yellow pine, 1,767 fir deals.

**BRAMHALLS**—Alroy, Halifax, 7,779 spruce deals, 1,494 birch deals. Frank, Richibucto, 11,244 spruce deals.

**BRISTOL**—Texas, Montreal, 978 deals. Dominion, Montreal, 1,821 deals, 250 pcs. splints.

**BELFAST**—Kong Carl, Miramichi, 14,433 deals. City of Adelaide, Miramichi, 26,236 deals, 9,600 palings. Iris, Miramichi, 23,749 pcs. sawn fir.

**CARDIFF**—Argo, Ship Harbor, 16,702 pcs. sawn fir. Zio Battista, Newcastle, 23,644 deals. Rothesay, New Mills, N. B. 25,000 deals. Marie, Shediac, 18,889 pcs. sawn fir. N. S. del Boschetto, Miramichi, 19,583 fir deals. Superior, Quebec, 210 pcs. hewn oak, 50 pcs. hewn elm, 5 pcs. walnut, 1,270 pcs. hewn fir, 2,314 fir deals.

**CHESTER**—Como, Richibucto, 8,341 spruce deals, 1,484 spruce boards, 1,036 spruce deal ends.

**CORK**—Skibladnes, St. Thomas, 13,652 deals and ends. Venus, Miramichi, 8,244 deals, battens and ends. Ashlow, St. John, 19,558 pcs. sawn fir. Kalos, Quebec, 33,422 deals, battens and ends. Arcturus, St. John, 20,573 deals and ends. Maritana, Quebec, 28,703 pcs. sawn fir, 5,540 ends, 600 pine deals, 125 pcs. sawn pine. Credo, Nova Scotia, 10,528 deals and ends. New Brunswick, Dalhousie, 17,676 deals and ends. Maritana, Quebec, 53 pcs. hewn oak, 41 pcs. hewn noc., 215 pcs. sawn fir, 1,595 deals.

**DUBLIN**—City of Lincoln, St. John, 66,439 deals, 218 pcs. birch timber. Otto and Antonie, Quebec, 892 yellow pine deals, 1,504 yellow pine boards, 8,942 red pine deals, 24,515 spruce deals, 2,022 spruce deal ends, 3,000 pipe staves, 72 pcs. birch timber. Marie, Bay Verte, 16,697 deals and scantlings. Comorin, Quebec, 99,091 deals and ends. Rosshire, Miramichi, 59,396 deals. Echo, St. John, 13,433 deals, ends and battens.

**DUNDEE**—Askur, Quebec, 30 pcs. hewn elm, 100 lds. hewn birch, 312 pcs. hewn pine, 3,661 spruce deals. Shakespeare, Quebec, 22 pcs. hewn oak, 97 pcs. hewn elm, 6 pcs. hickory, 15 pcs. hewn ash, 127 pcs. hewn birch, 396 pcs. hewn pine, 5,738 pine deals.

**DUNDALK**—Belle Star, St. John, 10,178 deals, battens and ends.

**FLEETWOOD**—Pedro, Miramichi, 30,352 deals, battens and boards. Frey, Shediac, 21,722 deals, boards and ends. Propitious, Quebec, 217 logs hewn fir, 49,760 deals. Alexandria, Bay Verte, 16,183 deals. Kalliope, West Bay, 32,645 deals. Jeus Nielsen, Halifax, 10,721 deals. Henry IV, Quebec, 775 logs hewn fir, 350 logs noc., 18,406 fir deals. Canuroivi, Musquash, 31,987 deals. Washington City, St. John, 58,347 deals, 8,087 boards.

**GALWAY**—Echo, St. John, 13,433 deals, ends and battens.

**GLOUCESTER**—Vigo, Shediac, 18,738 deals. Alianza, Sherbrooke, 8,098 deals. Christine, Campbelltown, 8,974 deals and ends. Tabor, Shediac, 12,998 battens and ends. Lemuria, Montreal, 47,221 deals. Napoleon, Miramichi, 24,502 deals. Scotsman, Montreal, 53 pcs. hewn fir, 224 pcs. oak, 462 pcs. birch, 30,827 deals, 7,226 staves, 4 lds. elm, 42 pcs. ash, 56 pcs. walnut. West Cumberland, Montreal, 39,600 deals. Aldine, St. John's, 13,662 deals.

**GLASGOW**—Siberian, Quebec and Montreal, 7,907 deals. Concordia, Montreal, 5,486 battens, 6,980 deals, 31 pcs. timber, 2,428 pcs. oak lumber. Brunel, St. John, 15,404 birch planks, 43,668 deals and ends. Fort William, Montreal, 39,841 deals and ends. Martha Reid, Portland, 172 spruce deals, 46,637 bds. spoolwood. Nestorian, Halifax and Philadelphia, 1,680 hhd. staves, 4,366 pcs. walnut, 360 pcs. poplar. Warwick, Montreal, 3,709 battens, 2,026 deals, 1 car lumber. Gylden Love, Sheet Harbor, 7,813 deals, 748 ends. Alcides, Montreal, 752 pcs. oak lumber, 93 pcs. timber. Colina, Montreal, 2,730 battens, 11,448 blocks, 148 pcs. oak lumber. Sarmatian, Quebec and Montreal, 11,891 deals. Circe, Montreal, 4,365 battens, 2,370 deals, 124 pcs. oak lumber. Norwegian, Montreal, 2,625 sawn fir deals. Althea, Bathurst, 16,105 deals. Parejero, Montreal, 7,425 deals and deal ends 92 pcs. timber. Corean, Quebec and Montreal, 8,666 deals. Tropic, Three Rivers, 33,913 pine deals, 1,769 pine ends, 1,044 pine planks, 4,504 spruce deals, 95 spruce deal ends, 50 pine deal ends. Aquila, Bathurst, 14,510 deals, scantlings and ends.

**GREENOCK**—King Cenrie, Quebec, 296 pcs. oak, 78 pcs. elm, 157 pcs. red pine, 9 pcs. whitewood, 269 pcs. waney pine, 684 pcs. square white pine, 4,157 pine deals, 3,548 square deals. Tiber, Portland, 71,290 bds. spoolwood. Sabina, Quebec, 50 pcs. elm, 118 pcs. ash, 47 pcs. maple, 146 pcs. oak, 1,608 pcs. pine deal ends, 4,653 spruce deals, 3,000 pcs. pipe staves, 128 pcs. oak, 974 pcs. s. w. pine. Madura, Quebec, 92 pcs. ash, 310 pcs. s. w. pine, 164 pcs. waney pine, 1,761 pcs. bright pine deals, 21 bright pine ends, 1,141 pcs. spruce deals, 1,740 pcs. spruce ends, 135 pcs. rock elm, 199 pcs. oak, 182 pcs. s. w. pine, 7 pcs. waney white pine. Everest, Quebec, 164 pcs. square white pine timber, 5,701 pine deals, 3,822 pine deal ends, 972 pipe staves, 3,600 wovi. staves, 288 pcs. oak, 121 pcs. elm, 150 pcs. ash, 129 pcs. maple, 11 pcs. birch, 155 pcs. black walnut, 697 pcs. red pine, 265 pcs. white pine, 28 pcs. butternut, 25 pcs. cherry, 25 pcs. basswood, 1 pc. balm of Gilead. Elisabeth, Quebec, 179 pcs. oak timber, 301 pcs. white pine, 100 pcs. elm, 149 pcs. waney timber, 20 pcs. waney pine, 3,052 pine deals, 6,147 pipe staves.

**HARTLEPOOL WEST**—Columbia, Quebec, 40 lds. oak, 60 lds. elm, 25 lds. ash, 463 pcs. birch, 503 pcs. hewn fir, 6,926 deals and ends. Hero, Quebec, 107 pcs. oak, 42 pcs. elm, 195 pcs. birch, 416 pcs. hewn fir, 2,901 deals and ends. Thekla, Quebec, 169 pcs. oak, 281 pcs. elm, 51 pcs. ash, 28 pcs. hewn fir, 28 pcs. birch, 1,098 pcs. hewn fir, 7,546 deals. Valborg, Quebec, 35 pcs. oak, 40 pcs. ash, 329 pcs. birch, 327 pcs. hewn fir, 13,184 deals and ends.

**LANCASTER**—Nymph, Campbelltown, 11,890 deals. Commander Solling, Richibucto, 10,416 deals and ends. Iris, Richibucto, 14,610 deals.

**LLANELLY**—Ansgar, New Richmond, 1,869 pcs. sawn timber unrated, 14,495 pcs. sawn fir. St. Louis, Halifax, 9,014 pcs. sawn timber. May Queen, Richibucto, 6,582 pcs. birch, 6,144 pcs. sawn fir. Scotsman, Dalhousie, 47 pcs. fir hewn, 6,573 deals.

**LIMERICK**—Dovre, Halifax, 1,308 deals. Eugenie, Quebec, 19,905 deals.

**LEITH**—Wandrahm, Montreal, 30 maple logs, 3,519 deals and ends. Martin Luther, Quebec, 28 pcs. hewn oak, 31 pcs. elm, 19 pcs. maple, 191 pcs. birch, 44 pcs. pine, 469 pcs. waney pine, 3,719 pcs. sawn pine, 5,000 yellow deals, 1,032 spruce deals. Anna, Quebec, 336 pcs. hewn fir, 22 pcs. oak, 56 pcs. elm, 99 pcs. birch, 12 pcs. ash, 6,175 deals and ends. Gallina, Montreal, 14,272 pine deals.

**LONDONDERRY**—Hiawatha, Miramichi, 1,286 pcs. sawn fir, 38 pcs. hewn fir, 6 pcs. hewn birch.

**LONDON**—Edmondsley, Montreal, 500 stds. deals. Isleworth, Quebec, 500 stds. timber, 406 stds. deals, 68 stds. longitudinal, 5 mille staves. Grecian, Montreal, 11,126 pine deals. Condorent, Quebec, 32,573 deals, 5,352 deal

ends 2,512 staves. Elsie, Quebec, 41,132 spruce deals, 17,903 ends, 6,043 staves. Danara, St. John, 6,753 deals and battens; from Halifax, 1,186 pcs. splints, 7,188 deals. Assyrian, Quebec, 600 cs. splints, 14,761 deals. Drumbrlie, Quebec, 1,186 pcs. birch, 4,105 pcs. pine, 49,945 pcs. spruce, 333 pcs. ash, 9,108 ends, 6,000 staves, 149 pcs. walr. 1, 17 pcs. hickory. Henriette, Quebec, 22,385 spruce deals, 2,625 spruce deal ends. Trojan, Quebec, 2,200 ends, 36,571 spruce deals, 2,129 pine and 551 birch ends. Tropic, Three Rivers, 31,354 deals, 1,923 ends, 1,044 planks, 4,505 spruce deals, 2,559 pcs. red pine. Harald Haarlagar, Quebec, 100 pcs. oak, 394 pcs. elm and 290 pcs. pine timber, 5,983 pcs. deals and ends, 6,632 deals, 3,025 staves. Bonnington, Montreal, 6,340 pine ends, 64,205 deals, 983 ends. Merchant Prince, Montreal, 32,441 deals, 9,485 deal ends. Mugnum, Quebec, 981 ends, 40,415 deals, 5,529 staves. Mandalay, Montreal, 8,666 ends, 34,808 deals. Fremont, Montreal, 223 pcs. ash, 5,200 deals. Craigallien, Quebec, 36,689 deals, 2,074 deal ends, Palmas, Three Rivers, 73,061 deals and ends. Empress, Montreal, 2,218 deals, 822 pcs. longitudinal: from Quebec, 46,702 deals. Gordon Castle, Montreal, 31,165 deals, 6,080 deal ends.

LIVERPOOL.—Elektra, West Bay, 19,825 deals, battens, scantlings, &c. Nordstjernen, Bay Verte, 17,048 deals and battens, 55 scantlings, 866 deal ends. Amerika, Dalhousie, 12,644 deals, battens, scantlings, &c. Claudine, West Bay, 13,413 deals and battens, 1,486 scantlings, 1,792 deal ends, 3,653 boards. Marie, Campbellton, 18,625 pine deals, 1,701 pine deal ends. Clara, Northport, 14,521 deals and battens, 785 scantlings, 846 deal ends. Lake Ontario, Montreal, 161 logs timber, 17,247 deal ends, 16,074 boards, 17,065 pcs. lumber. Fred, Bay Verte, 15,587 deals and battens, 1,252 ends. Edmouton, Quebec, 211 pcs. elm, 16 pcs. br., 577 pcs. white, 56 pcs. r., 190 pcs. pine, 5,540 deals and 297 pcs. waney pine, 4 pcs. hickory. Euskaro, St. John, 889 stds. deals. Melmery, Quebec, 105 pcs. oak, 56 pcs. elm, 318 pcs. birch, 72 pcs. ash, 144 pcs. white and 704 pcs. waney pine, 6,524 deals, 1,888 ends. Asbrooke, Miramichi, 26,203 deals, 7,937 ends, 9,566 boards, 4,248 scantlings. Buenaventura, St. John, 535 1/2 stds. deals, 23 1/2 stds. ends. Aeronaut, St. John, 12,388 spruce deals, &c., 494 pcs. birch timber. Gladstone, Quebec, 981 spruce deals, 194 pcs. oak, 619 pcs. w. and 181 pcs. waney w. pine, 1,248 pine deals, 684 ends, 50 pcs. rock elm. Ellida, Dalhousie, 13,926 birch, pine and spruce deals, &c. Eva, Bucouche, 12,508 deals and battens, 1,103 scantlings, 708 deal ends. Hercules, Dalhousie, 2,781 pcs. birch, 1,440 pcs. pine and 27,217 spruce deals, 629 birch deals, 7,417 spruce deal ends, 133 s. pine and 4,631 spruce scantlings. Scholar, St. John, 33,893 deals, 1,230 scantlings, 5,003 deal ends, 2,071 boards. Federico, St. John, 618 stds. deals, 30 stds. ends. Jorgen Lorenzen, Quebec, 47 pcs. oak, 138 pcs. birch, 67 pcs. elm, 16,113 deals, 552 pcs. waney pine, 732 deal ends. Edith, Quebec, 3,542 spruce deals, 2,329 spruce ends, 285 pcs. waney, 175 pcs. square, 121 pcs. white and 99 pcs. board pine, 170 pcs. ash, 337 pcs. birch, 59 pcs. spruce, 3 pcs. oak. Sardinian, Montreal, 93 elm logs, 1,103 deals; from Quebec, 57 cs. spools, 516 bils.

spoolwood. Lake Nepigon, Montreal, 281 bils. pickets, 6,394 boards, 6,666 2 in. deals. Nordcap, Pictou, 996 pcs. birch timber, 425 deals, 1,180 deal ends, 6,408 spruce deals. Albion, Pugwash, 22,908 deals and battens, 1,037 deal ends. Zeus, Pugwash, 16,176 deals and battens, 1,304 deals and ends. Capenhurst, Miramichi, 21,426 fir deals and ends, 7,000 fir palings. Harmonie, Northport, 20,957 deals and battens, 740 pcs. scantlings, 1,716 deal ends. Helene, Campbellton, 1,009 birch planks, ends, &c., 15,736 deal ends, 1,118 pine deals. Davenport, Miramichi, 98,980 deals, boards and scantlings. Mondego, Quebec, 13,946 pine and 1,708 r. p. deals, 4,378 p. deal ends, 23,210 spruce deals, 1,312 spruce deal ends, 104 pcs. waney pine. Elginshire, Miramichi, 72,627 deals, scantlings, boards and ends. Purotoriqueno, Quebec, 146 pcs. hickory, 610 pcs. w. p. timber, 6,379 spruce deals, 3,923 birch deals, 961 pcs. spruce, 600 pcs. pine, 1,531 birch deal ends, 1,031 w. p. scantlings, 60 fancy boards, 43 pcs. square w. pine, 70 pcs. ash, 924 pcs. birch. Bentala, Quebec, 69,510 spruce deals (34 in dispute), 23,056 deals (38 in dispute), 3,028 deal ends, 3,146 pcs. pine, 4,694 pine boards, 1,852 spruce deal ends. Orbo, Miramichi, 38,496 deals, 7,646 ends, 11,576 boards, 2,482 scantlings. Charrington, Quebec, 47,714 spruce deals, 11,497 spruce planks, 3,607 spruce deal ends. Gleniffer, Montreal, 39,960 deals and deal ends, 10,773 boards. Castellano, St. Johns, N. F., 58,106 deal ends. Silistria, Quebec, 40 pcs. oak, 54 pcs. red pine, 2,035 spruce deals, 50 pcs. elm, 391 pcs. waney white pine, 1,012 pine deals, 710 pine deal ends. Merchant, St. John, 29,827 deals and battens, 3,555 deal ends, 586 scantlings. Fama, Port Medway, 10,132 deals and battens, 1,350 deal ends, 235 boards and scantlings. Emiliano, Quebec, 211 pcs. oak, 196 pcs. ash, 627 pcs. birch, 42,158 deals, 111 pcs. hickory. Vancouver, Montreal, 16,795 deals. Harmonie, Bay Verte, 15,990 deals and battens, 1,041 ends, 1,724 scantlings. G'n Grant, Quebec, 619 pcs. square w. pine, 36 pcs. oak, 47 pcs. birch, 50 pcs. elm, 95 pcs. waney board pine, 2,087 pcs. spruce, 1,316 pine deals, 1,091 ends. Persian Prince, Quebec, 900 stds. deals and boards. Condor, Tatamagouche, 1,100 pcs. birch, 162 birch planks, 7,540 spruce deals, 69 ends, 748 pcs. birch, 3,070 hardwood deals. Valona, Richibucto, 28,183 fir deals, and ends. Sagona, Richibucto, 1,732 pcs. birch, and 27,472 fir deals and ends. Axel, Bay Verte, 21,040 deals, 1,106 deal ends. Roska, Miramichi, 18,051 deals, battens and ends. Wilmslow, St. John, 41,976 deals and battens, 1,750 scantlings, 3,750 deal ends. Nicto, St. John, 48,941 deals and battens, 8,543 scantlings, 10,722 deal ends, 5,506 boards. Monard, Miramichi, 600 pcs. birch and 14,082 spruce deals, 183 birch deal ends, 1,919 battens, 2,029 ends, 1,348 scantlings, 3,266 spruce boards. Ceylon, Bay Verte, 18,401 deals and battens, 1,435 scantlings, 1,222 deal ends. Stamboul, Quebec, 622 pcs. birch 25 pcs. oak, 73 pcs. elm, 194 pcs. square white pine, 5,334 spruce deals, 52 pcs. maple, 132 pcs. ash, 8 pcs. chestnut, 1 pc. butternut, 349 pcs. waney pine, 1,700 pine deal ends. Navarch, Quebec, 392 pcs. white ash, 196 pcs. elm, 15 pcs. birch, 342 pcs. w. 3 pcs. maple, 2 pcs. oak, 1 pc. cherry, 4,496 pine deals, 1,462 pine deal ends, 228 pcs. square white pine. Sarnia, Montreal, 5,667 boards, 10,282 deals, 5,220 deals; from Quebec, 64 cs. spools. Red Sea, St. John, 41,043 deals and battens, 5,495 scantlings, 3 pcs. pine, 20,033 deal ends, 6,178 boards, 1,051 pcs. birch. Olga, Shediac, 9,876 deals and battens, 122 pcs. scantlings, 1,134 deal ends, 2,376 boards. Oxenholme, Montreal, 17,383 pine deals, 1,339 pine ends. Freta, Shediac, 16,134 deals, 4,427 scantlings, 2,225 deal ends. Lake Superior, Montreal, 144 broom handles, 8,000 deals, 10,016 boards, 6,865 strips, 5 logs timber. Paramatta,

St. John, 14,602 spruce deals, 117 spruce scantlings, 2,147 spruce deal ends, 1,064 pcs. birch timber, 1,064 deal ends. Nystad, Dalhousie, 1,306 birch planks, 11,210 pcs. sawn lumber. Oregon, Montreal, 740 boards, 16,909 deals and ends, 5,203 deals. Circassian, Montreal, 2,260 pine deals, 4,170 deals, from Quebec, 484 cs. splints. Panama, Chatham, 26,422 deals, &c., 987,267 palings. Lake Winnipeg, Montreal, 1,256 deals, 5,692 boards. Parisian, Montreal, 7,081 deals, from Quebec, 29 cs. spools. Toronto, Montreal, 1,558 deals, 6,538 deals and ends, 15,481 boards. Norden, Chatham, 14,767 boards, 18,012 ends, 6,443 deals. Florida, Parrsboro, 13,021 deals, 1795 scantlings, 1624 deal ends. Ingeborg, Bathurst, 10,333 deals and battens, 794 scantlings, 3622 boards, 1826 ends. Alpha, Pugwash, 15,300 deals and battens, 2001 deal ends. Kong Oscar, Bay Verte, 13,477 deals, 750 scantlings, 554 deal ends. Vancouver, Quebec, 885 pcs. waney white pine, 164 pcs. birch, 3135 spruce deals, 125 pcs. oak, 71 pcs. ash, 202 pine deals, 706 pine and 1291 spruce deal ends. Thornhill, Quebec, 59 pcs. waney and 132 pcs. square white pine, 59 pcs. elm, 191 pcs. white and 261 pcs. waney pine, 1,713 pine deal ends, 766 pine deals.

MARYPORT.—Ono, Bay Verte, 709 lds. timber.

MONTROSE.—Magdalene, Quebec, 400 pcs. hewn fir, 16 pcs. elm, 5 pcs. ash, 70 pcs. birch, 22 pcs. oak, 6167 fir deals.

NEWBURY.—Dea, Pugwash, 20,360 deals, battens and ends. Belle Vue, Quebec, 152 oak logs, 40 elm logs, 95 birch logs, 57 pcs. hewn red pine, 54 pcs. hewn white pine, 884 deals and deal ends. Sirio, Miramichi, 22,170 deals, boards, scantlings and ends. Sea Queen, Pugwash, 29,104 deal ends, deal ends, battens and batten ends.

NEWRY.—Alscar, Quebec, 24,909 deals and ends, 20,516 pcs. sawn fir.

PLYMOUTH.—Bothnia, Quebec, 646 pcs. sawn fir.

SWANSBA.—Young Eagle, Oak Bay, 9,716 pcs. sawn birch, 7,443 pcs. sawn fir. Ensign, Oak Bay, 5283 pcs. sawn birch, 6645 pcs. sawn fir. Marim, Halifax, 13,444 spruce deals and scantlings, 1252 deal ends, 3,015 pcs. sawn birch.

SUNDBRAND.—Austerlitz, Quebec, 98 pcs. hewn ash, 191 pcs. hewn elm, 104 pcs. hewn birch, 446 pcs. hewn oak, 699 pcs. hewn fir, 483 pcs. fir deals. Freta, Quebec, 144 pcs. hewn oak, 111 pcs. hewn elm, 718 pcs. hewn fir, 2268 pcs. fir deals. Anna, Quebec, 70 pcs. hewn elm, 29 pcs. hewn birch, 76 pcs. pine, 1035 pcs. yellow pine, 2,990 deals and deal ends.

SLIGO.—Margot, Sault-au-Cochon, 12,894 fir deals.

TYNE.—Octavia, Quebec, 1,429 pcs. timber, 3,032 sawn deals. Osman, Quebec, 255 lds. deals, 592 lds. white pine.

TROON.—Lyna, Quebec, 32 pcs. hewn oak, 53 pcs. hewn pitch pine, 585 pcs. hewn fir, 2056 fir deals, 1189 deal ends. Concordia, Dalhousie, 9625 deals and ends.



**TENDERS WANTED.**

Department of Crown Lands,  
TORONTO, Sept. 26th, 1889.

Tenders will be received up to and including the 21st day of October next for the right to cut the timber on "Sandy Island," in Lake Nipissing, tenders to state the amount the party making tender is willing to pay as bonus for the right to cut the timber, the timber to be subject to Crown dues of 81 per thousand feet, board measure and to be cut under existing regulations or such regulations as may be established with respect to the cutting of timber on lands of the Crown.

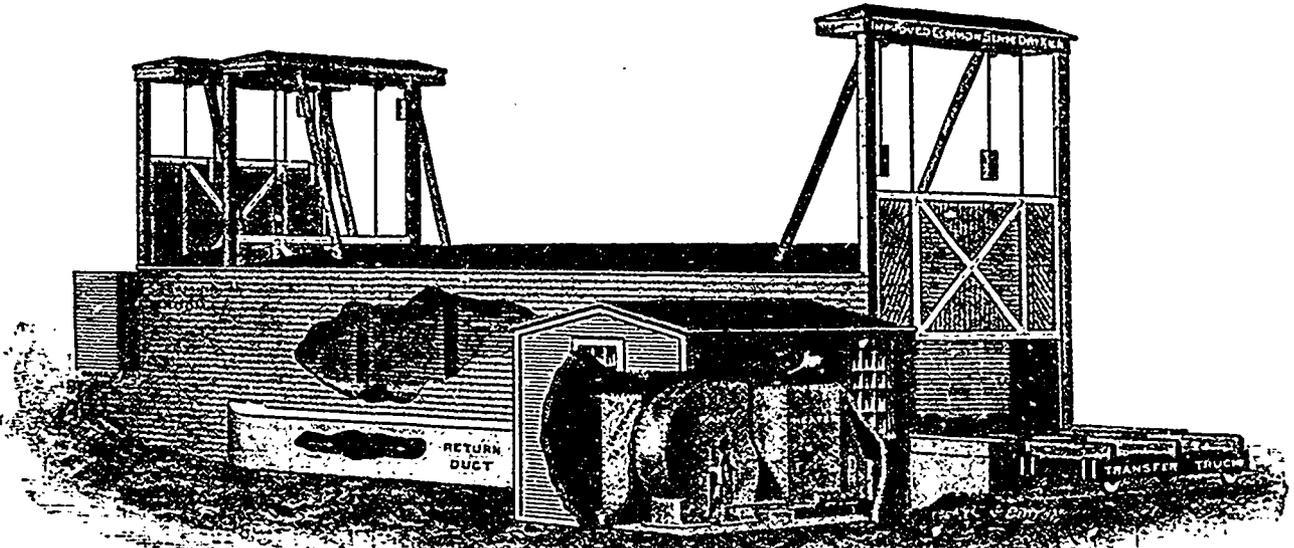
The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,  
Commissioner.

For further particulars and general information respecting the above, parties may apply to this department or to Mr. J. D. Cockburn, Crown Land Agent, Sturgeon Falls.

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## HARD AND SOFT WOOD LUMBER

Lath and Shingles.

88 Church Street, - TORONTO.

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

RELIABLE RAPID! CHEAP!

GUARANTEED TO DRY

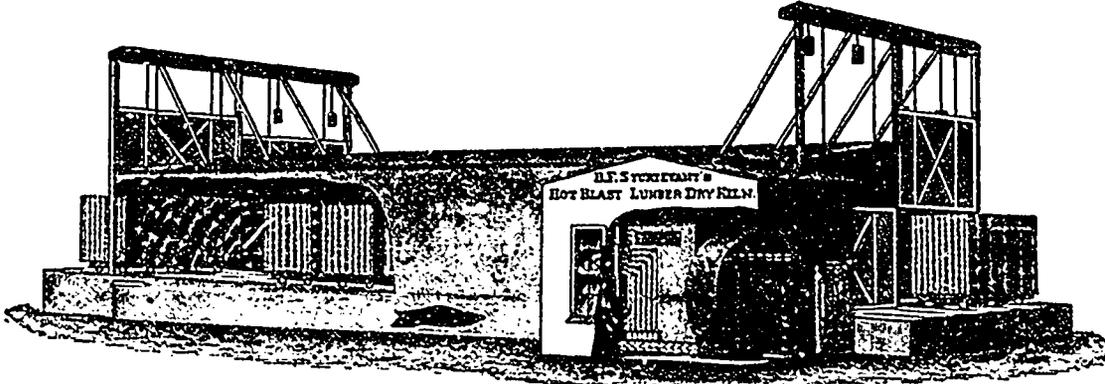
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Best Manner Possible

ALL KINDS OF HARD and SOFT WOOD LUMBER.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

91 LIBERTY STREET NEW YORK.



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

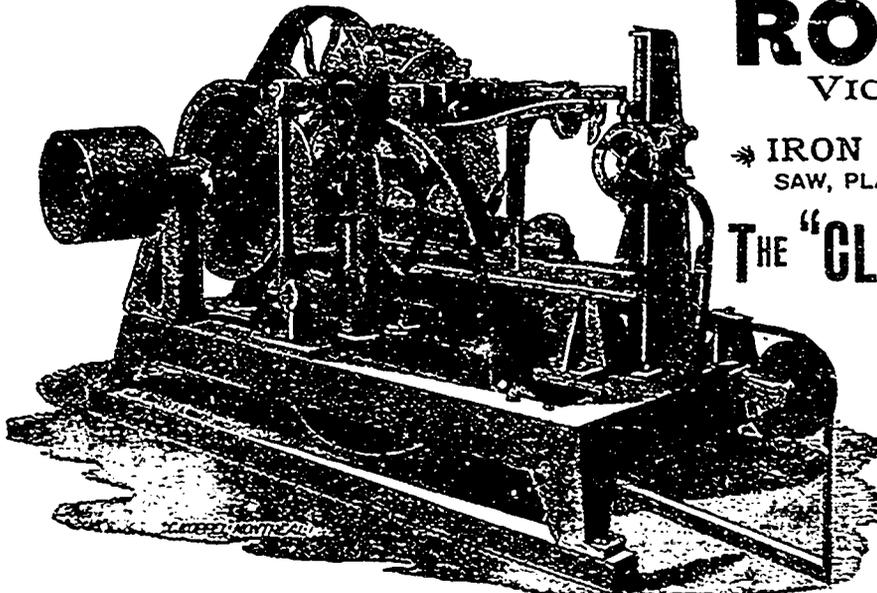
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO SPECIAL BELTS FOR LUMBER MILLS

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; Jointer \$40; Knot Saw Machine, \$27

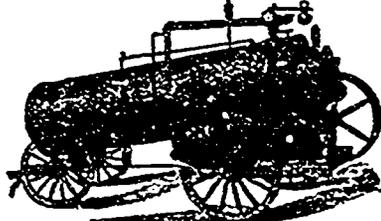
LONGFORD MILLS, ONT., Nov. 24th, 1888.

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.

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. ORILLIA, Nov. 7th, 1889.

### THE MONARCH BOILER (PATENTED) AND HERCULES ENGINE.



Portable from 6 to 70 horse power. Surpass portable steam power heretofore produced for strength, durability, compactness, and the ease with which they can be moved. The 70 horse power can be taken over the roughest roads, or into the forest, and set up as easily and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power portable engine, and as firm as a brick-set stationary engine. Engines and boilers of every size and description. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath machines, Log Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machinery and supplies of every description. Every boiler insured against explosion by the Boiler Insurance & Inspection Co. of Canada. Write for circulars.

A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst Foundry and Machine works. Amherst, N.S. ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

### J. W. LANG & CO. Wholesale Grocers & Importers

33, Front St. East, Toronto.

We shall be pleased to have you write to us for samples and prices of

TEAS, TOBACCOS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE, Etc.

We can and will cut prices fine to large buyers.

We have a GOOD, SOUND, FINE FLAVOURED TEA at 12 1/2 cents.

Write for sample chest. Address,

J. W. LANG & CO. TORONTO.

### GEO. BISHOP ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO. LIMITED.

On Steel, Copper, Stone and Wood. LITHOGRAPHING, PLATE PRINTING, BOOK and JOB PRINTING PHOTO-ENGRAVING, BOOK-BINDING, ELECTROTYPING.

Illustrated Catalogues and Reports a Specialty

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

## The D & C TO MACKINAC

SUMMER TOURS. PALACE STEAMERS. LOW RATES. Four Trips per Week Between DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND Petoskey, Saunt Ste. Marie, and Lake Huron Way Ports. Every Week Day Between DETROIT AND CLEVELAND Special Sunday Trips during June, July, August and Sept. Double Daily Line Between CHICAGO AND ST. JOSEPH, MICH. OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS Rates and Excursion Tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich., Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, Sept. 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 products like 'Mill cull boards & scantling', 'Shipping cull boards', 'Scantling & joist', etc.

Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Sept. 30th, 1889.

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

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29th, 1889.

At the present date the lumber trade in this city is in a fairly satisfactory condition, and with the close of the holiday season the prospects are that business will greatly revive.

Table with columns for 'WHOLESALE' and 'RETAIL' prices for various lumber types like 'Pine, 1st quality', 'Spruce', 'Hemlock', etc.

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, Sept. 30th, 1889.

Deals, Boards, Scantling, etc.

Table listing prices for 'Spruce deals', 'Ash, log run', 'Basswood, log run', etc.

Shingles.

Table listing prices for 'Spruce, extra clear', 'No. 1 extra', etc.

Clapboards.

Table listing prices for 'Pine, extra clear', 'No. 1', 'No. 2', etc.

Flooring, Dressed.

Table listing prices for '6 in. No. 1', 'No. 2', 'No. 1', 'No. 2' flooring.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing prices for 'Staves', 'Heading 17 in. per pr.', 'Laths', etc.

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30th, 1889.

There has been no noticeable changes in prices this season, except in a few of the higher grades which have advanced about 1 per cent.

Table listing prices for 'Pine, 1st qual.', '2nd', '3rd', '4th quality deals', etc.

Saginaw, Mich.

SAGINAW, Sept. 30th, 1889.

The cargo market is devoid of interesting features and there is a continued complaint of dullness.

CARGO LOTS.

Table listing prices for 'Uppers', 'Common', 'Shipping Culls', 'Mill Culls'.

YARD QUOTATIONS CAR LOTS DRY.

Table listing yard quotations for 'Clear, 3/4 in.', 'Three uppers, 1 in.', 'Selects, 1 in.', etc.

New York City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30th, 1889.

Walnut is unpopular and slow of sale. In ash good width stock is wanted, and 16-foot lengths are especially desirable.

Black Walnut.

Table listing prices for '4 in. all clear', '1 and 1 1/2 inches', '1 1/2 and thicker', etc.

Poplar, or White Wood.

Table listing prices for '3/4 in. 10 inches and over', '1/2 in. 10 inches and over', etc.

Ash.

Table listing prices for '1 inch, white', '1 1/2 to 2 inch', '2 1/2 to 4 inch', etc.

Oak.

Table listing prices for '1 inch plain sawed', '1 1/2 to 2 inch', 'Thicker', etc.

Cherry.

Table listing prices for '3/4 in. white & clear', '1 inch', '1 inch strips', etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing prices for 'Chestnut, clear', 'Chestnut common', 'Basswood white', etc.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30th, 1889.

Trade has undergone no change worthy of note. Lake arrivals are good, and both lake and rail rates continue at the opening figures in the spring.

Norway.

Table listing prices for 'Clear, 1 to 2 in. all widths', 'Dressing, 1 to 2 in. all widths', etc.

White Pine.

Table listing prices for 'Upr's, 1 to 4 in.', '10 in.', 'Slits & Picks', etc.

Shingles.

Table listing prices for 'XXX, 18 in. sawed', 'XX, 18 in. sawed clear butts', etc.

Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, Sept. 30th, 1889.

Table listing prices for 'Three uppers, 1 1/2, 1 1/4 & 2 inch', 'Pickings, 1 1/2, 1 1/4 & 2 in.', etc.

Siding.

Table listing prices for '1 in siding, cutting up', '1 in dressing', '1 in No. 1 culls', etc.

1x12 Inch.

Table listing prices for '12 & 16 ft. mill run', '12 & 16 ft. No. 1 & 2, barn boards', etc.

1x10 Inch.

Table listing prices for '12 & 13 ft. mill run, mill culls out', '12 & 13 ft. dressing and better', etc.

1 x 12 1/2 Inches.

Table listing prices for 'Mill run, mill culls out', 'Dressing and better', etc.

1x14 Inches.

Table listing prices for 'Mill run, mill culls out', 'Dressing and better', etc.

Shingles.

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

Pickets.

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

Lath.

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

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Sept. 30th, 1889.

Among the exporters business is very lively, especially in the line of white pine, although there is a demand for hardwoods.

Western Pine—by car load.

Table listing prices for 'Uppers, 1 in.', '1 1/2, 1 1/4 & 2 in.', '3 & 4 in.', etc.

Eastern Pine—Cargo or Car Load.

Table listing prices for 'Nos. 1, 2 & 3', '4', '5', '6', etc.

Spruce—by Cargo.

Table listing prices for 'Scantling and plank', 'random cargo', 'Yard orders, ordinary', etc.

Lath.

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

Shingles.

Table listing prices for 'Spruce, 18 in. extra', 'Pine, No. 1', etc.

Good cherry boards are wanted badly. Common and cull cherry is abundant.

Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 30th, 1889.

Table listing prices for 'Canada Pine Siding—12 in. and up, 12 to 16 ft. D 2 or 4 S.', 'Select & shelving', etc.

Table listing prices for 'Canada Pine Stock—12 in. 12 to 16 ft. D 2 or 4 S.', 'Selects (clear)', etc.

Table listing prices for 'Canada Pine Stock—14 in. 12 to 16 ft. D 2 or 4 S.', 'Selects (clear)', etc.

Table listing prices for 'Canada Pine Short Boards—12 in. & up, 11 ft. & under. D 2 S or R.', 'Pickings & better', etc.

Table listing prices for 'Canada Pine Sheathing, D. M. & B—1 in. 4 to 7 in. 5 in. & up C B 7 in.', '1st quality, 12 to 16 ft.', etc.

Table listing prices for 'Canada (Quebec) Spruce—1 and 1 1/2 in. 4 to 10 in. D 2 S and M.', 'Clear, 10 to 16 ft.', etc.

Above prices delivered on a rate of \$30 per car load.

# CAMPERS

*SOMETHING NEW!*

*THE WANZER COOKER will cook a three course dinner for 6 to 12 people without attention of any kind, for ONE-HALF CENT. Hundreds already in use.*

MANUFACTURED BY  
**R. M. WANZER & CO., \* Hamilton, Ont.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE  
GIVING  
FULL PARTICULARS OF

## THE WANZER COOKER.

# FRICITION PULLEY BOARD

The Best Material Ever Used for Frictions of all Kinds.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**The Dominion Leather Board Co.**  
MONTREAL, - - - QUEBEC.

**Asbestos Mill Board \* Steam Packing**  
SAMPLES FURNISHED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.  
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

# THE RATHBUN COMPANY,

DESERONTO, - - ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Doors, Sash, Blinds, Stairs**  
AND ALL KINDS OF WOODEN HOUSE FINISHING MATERIALS.

**CEDAR OIL FOR PURGING BOILERS**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

# Galt \* Machine \* Knife \* Works.



## MACHINE KNIVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR  
Planing, Moulding & Stave Cutting.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST  
**PETER HAY, - - - GALT, ONT.**

# THE RATHBUN COMP'Y,

DESERONTO, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**\* TERRA \* COTTA \* FIRE-PROOFING \***

For Use in Old and New Buildings.  
Endorsed by Leading Architects. Absolutely Fire-proof. About as Cheap as Wood or Brick. Weight One-Third that of Brick. Does not Crack on application of Heat or Water.  
Deadens Noise. Gives Warmth in Winter; Coolness in Summer.

# NAPANEE CEMENT COMPANY

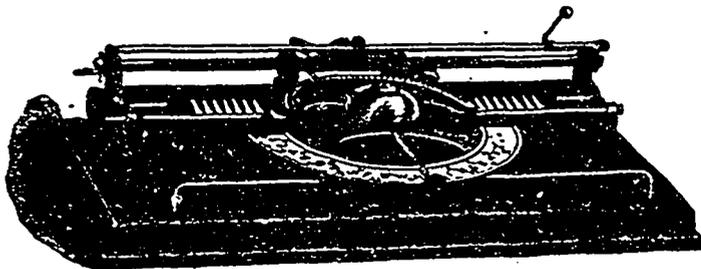
(LIMITED.)

## \* Hydraulic Cement \*

PARTICULARLY adapted for Dams, Smoke Stacks, Foundations, Culverts, Cisterns, Cellars, etc.  
ENDORSED BY LEADING RAILWAYS AND CONTRACTORS.

**ROACH \* LIME,**  
For Building, Plastering, Gas Purifying, Paper Making, &c.

# THE "WORLD" TYPEWRITER.



Price \$10.

Price \$10.

This is a simple, practical, durable machine. It never gets out of order, nor out of alignment. Requires no instruction. Every business man that writes letters should have one. Over 40,000 in use. Send for descriptive circular, mentioning this paper.

**THE TYPEWRITER IMPROVEMENT CO., 4 P. O. Sqr., Boston, Mass.**

Branch Office : 7 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

Selling Agents : T. W. NESS, 694 Craig St., Montreal.

H. CHUBB & CO., St. John, N. B.

# THE NEW IMPROVED



PEAVEY

CANT

PATENT

DOG,

THE LIGHTEST, STRONGEST AND MOST PRACTICAL CANT DOG MADE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.  
**LEWIS BROS. & CO., AGENTS FOR CANADA.**  
MONTREAL, QUE.

# ROBERT BRYANS

WHOLESALE  
**LUMBER**  
DEALER AND MANUFACTURER

Pine		Birch
Hemlock		Black Ash
Bill Stuff		Basswood
Lath		Shingles

Proprietor of Kinmount Mills

Head Office: **LINDSAY, ONT.**

**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.

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 two 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.

**PETER GERLACH & COMPANY** MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Alligator Chisel-Bit Saws**  
THE CHAMPION STAVE, HEADING AND SHINGLE MACHINES.  
Ice Tools and Mill Supplies.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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 two 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, Fleicher P. O.

SAW MILL FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP best of its size in the country. JAS. HUNTABLE, 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.

PLANNING 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.

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 5ft x 16in face.
6. One Iron Pulley 4ft, 2in x 15 1/2 in face.
7. One Iron Pulley 8ft x 14in face.
8. 52in Leffel water wheel, made by Jos. Hall Co'y. good as new.
9. 30 1/2 in 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 3/4 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 cellope saw mill with all late improvements.

ONE saw Gummer, Disston 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 stave cutter, set equalizing saws &c.

ONE guage 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 guage.

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 selffeeding parallel shingle edger.

DOUBLE block shingle machine, Pierce make, 40,000 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 iron.

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.

Sovereign Grease

St. Catharines, July 20th, 1889. To whom it may concern - I have been using SOVEREIGN GREASE for the past two months, and I can say that it has given me entire satisfaction, and is a saving of 60 per cent. over Oil, and is that much better than Oil. I have been running eight (8) teams from St. Catharines to Montreal and return on 40 lbs GREASE, and using it on my crank-pin as well as all other bearings. Yours respectfully, (Signed,) SAM BRISHIN, Engineer "Ocean."

OTTAWA, Aug. 5th, 1889. THE STOCK OIL & GREASE CO. GENTS.—We have used the SOVEREIGN GREASE for some time, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a first-class lubricator, and as such has given us entire satisfaction as to its durability and cheapness.

Truly yours, ARTHUR JONES, Foreman of Union Machs

DESCHENES MILLS, Aug. 12th, 1889. MESSRS. McDOUGAL & CAZNER, Ottawa: DEAR SIRS.—We have been using the Stock Oil & Grease Co.'s SOVEREIGN GREASE in our saw mills since spring, with very satisfactory results. Yours truly, R. & W. CONROY.

ROCKLAND, ONT., Aug. 20th, 1889. STOCK OIL & GREASE CO., Montreal: DEAR SIRS.—Please send us per first freight boat, two hundred (200) pounds of GREASE, same as sample left by you here a short time ago. Yours truly, W. C. EDWARDS & CO.

AGENTS. F. G. STRICKLAND & CO., New Westminster, B. C. McDOUGAL & CAZNER, Ottawa, Can. CHINIC HARDWARE CO., Quebec, P. Q. DUNLOP & CHAPMAN, Pembroke, Ont.

STOCK OIL & GREASE COY SOLE MANUFACTURERS 59 Common St., Montreal

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.

Jas. Shppard & Son. WINTER SAWING, Ship's Decking, Bill Timber, Dressed Lumber, Mouldings, Etc. MILLS. - SOREL, QUE.

TENDERS WANTED.

Department of Crown Lands TORONTO, Sept. 26, 1889. A quantity of pine timber in the vicinity of Whitefish Lake, in the District of Thunder Bay, having been damaged by fire, the Department, desiring that the same may be cut and utilized, hereby calls for tenders for the right to cut the said pine. Tenders will be received up to and including the 21st DAY OF OCTOBER next, and must state the rate per thousand feet, board measure, the party making the tender is willing to pay. The timber must be cut during the present fall or coming winter, and the cutting of the same will be supervised by an agent of the Department, who will point out the localities where the damaged timber stands, and generally oversee the operations, which latter must be carried on in accordance with existing regulations, or such regulations as may be established with respect to the cutting of timber on lands of the Crown. The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. ARTHUR S. HARDY, Commissioner. For further particulars and general information respecting the above, parties may apply to this department or to Mr. Hugh Munroe, Crown Timber Agent, Port Arthur.

# Economical Lumber Making.



**T**HE great advance in value of timber lands and the supply receding from the mills and markets tend yearly to increase the cost of logs delivered at the mills and thus to reduce profits unless the price of lumber is increased or cost of production diminished.

To lessen the cost of production the circular mill has been driven to its utmost capacity to produce large quantities in the least time and consequently least cost of wages per thousand.

To stand the strain of extra feed the thickness of saw and kerf has been increased, sending millions of feet into the burners or under the boilers, the loss being unnoticed as long as logs held out to scale.

Thin circulars did not remedy this, as they won't stand up under a sufficiently heavy feed to pay and the result is more spoilt lumber than is saved by thin gang.

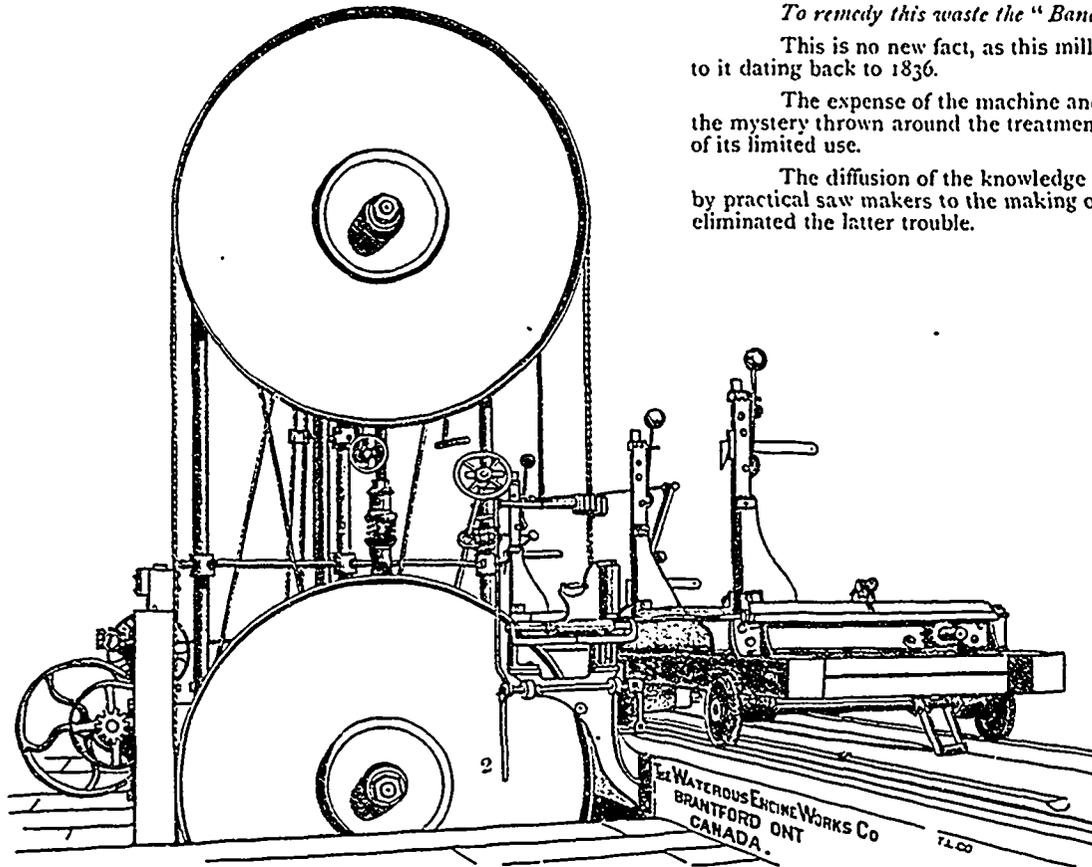
Heretofore the gang was the only recourse, but even it has been put in the race for speed with heavy saws, cutting nearly a quarter inch kerf, and while the cutting of stock lumber on a gang is a good practice in itself, it fails to save the best lumber—the "uppers" cut off the best part of the log by the circular with its extra waste in saw kerf.

To remedy this waste the "Band Mill" is the coming machine.

This is no new fact, as this mill has been before the public for many years—patents in regard to it dating back to 1836.

The expense of the machine and the supposed great trouble and expense in operating it from the mystery thrown around the treatment of the Band Saw by so-called experts has been the great cause of its limited use.

The diffusion of the knowledge among a wider circle of users and the increased attention given by practical saw makers to the making of Band Saws in a practically perfect manner has gradually eliminated the latter trouble.



## OUR NEW PATENT ECONOMICAL BAND SAW.

This is a strong, rigid but light machine which brings the Band Saw as much within the reach of all parties cutting lumber as the old-time circular.

**THE FRAME** consists of two triangular castings connected by four steel columns.

**THE WHEELS** are solid cast iron, perfectly balanced and made with bearings inside the wheel-face, bringing the strain on them in place of on the shaft.

**THE UPPER WHEEL SHAFT** is carried in a triangular frame throwing the main strain on centre column in a straight line with foundation plate and top and bottom bearings.

**CROSS-LINE MOVEMENT** is provided to both wheels. After the saw is on and strained the lower shaft may be strained by saw out of line. We have arranged a vertical and horizontal movement to this shaft, independent of the frame, to enable it to be brought back to a perfect line after the saw is strained. The upper wheel can also be tipped with a hand wheel within reach of sawyer either forward or back so as to keep the saw strained tight on its cutting edge, or keep it in any desired position on the wheels. This cross-line movement enables sawyer to adjust the mill to the saw, rather than the saw to the mill.

**THE STRAINING BAR** has a new arrangement of screw and gear and tension; is held on saw by spring and also by very sensitively fulcrumed combined levers and weight, the whole strain coming in a direct line with centre of foundation plates.

**THE GUIDE** consists of wooded blocks, adjustable and readily removable. The upper guide is raised and lowered by power actuated by lever in reach of sawyer. The outer arm of guide throws up in changing saws.

**THE FEED** is worked by face plate and friction disc operated by rack and pinion; the feed can thus be instantly varied at the will of the sawyer. The gidding back motion is operated by bevel friction and is strong and quick.

**OFFSET TO CARRIAGE.** We offset the carriage as it gigs back by a simple automatic device which acts instantly the carriage is reversed. If desired, however, to back out of a cut straight the offset can be stopped or controlled by a lever. This device works to perfection and does away with the vibration caused by deflecting the saw which does not readily subside, and is the means of frequent injury to saws.

**THE CARRIAGE** can be of any size to suit the diameter and length of logs to be cut. The one shown in operation consists of the three head blocks of Girder steel with adjustable rack, throwing out at pleasure and permitting the adjustment of each knee independently of the other to a crooked lock or to cut taper stuff.

**ROPE FEED.** The rope feed is exceedingly effective and simple, the rope being in all positions in a straight line and the old-fashioned winding barrel is done away with.

**THE SAW** we use is 8" wide and 38 feet long, 15 guage.

The following table will show mill men, at a glance by comparison, how the Band Mill touches their pocket. It shows the saving on logs sawed to inch boards with the 1/8" saw kerf of the band saw to exact sizes with 12 feet logs.

Diameter of Log in Inches..	10", 11", 12", 13", 14", 16", 18", 20", 22", 24"	Diameter of Logs in Inches...	26", 28", 30", 32", 34", 36", 38", 40", 42"
Waterous Band Saw Scale..	58, 68, 88, 100, 120, 162, 200, 252, 312, 376	Waterous Band Saw Scale ...	440, 514, 594, 682, 770, 866, 958, 1,068, 1,186
Scribner's Scale.....	59, 73, 86, 119, 160, 210, 251, 303	Scribner's Scale.....	375, 436, 493, 552, 600, 692, 801, 903, 1,007
Doyles' Scale.....	27, 37, 48, 61, 75, 108, 147, 192, 243, 300	Doyles' Scale.....	303, 432, 507, 588, 675, 768, 867, 972, 1,083

DIAMETER OF LOG IN INCHES..	44", 46", 48"
Waterous Band Saw Scale.....	1,306, 1,426, 1,554
Scribner's Scale.....	1,110
Doyles' Scale.....	1,200, 1,323, 1,452

**NUMBER OF MEN** required to run the band mill is the same as a circular mill, but it will be found economical to have a man in the filing room to take care of the saws and have them always sharp and ready to go on, and as on the excellence of the work put upon the care of the saw depends very much the quality and quantity of the output. This mill can be placed in any mill same as a circular saw, or circular can be taken out and band mill put in its place. For further particulars address,

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Which will not Tear at the Lace Holes,  
Which will give Complete Satisfaction,*

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Our Circular Saws are Unequaled  
Our Cross-Cut Saws are Unexcelled  
And our Hand Rip and Butcher Saws

FULLY EQUAL TO ANY MADE ON THE CONTINENT.

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THE "SIMONDS" CIRCULAR SAW  
THE "LEADER" CROSS-CUT SAW  
THE "LAWSON" BUTCHER SAW  
THE "LEADER" HAND SAW

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