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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME IX. }
NUMBER 6. }

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., JUNE, 1889.

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

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

ARTHUR G. MORTIMER.

OFFICE: SIMCOE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy one Year, In Advance, \$1.00
One Copy six months, In Advance, 50

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

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

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

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

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

MR. D. A. MARTIN, agent for Bronson & Weston, Ottawa, does not share the opinion of the many operators, that the logs will be "hung up" in the streams above Ottawa. He recently said, "there will be plenty of water for any stream that there is any quantity of logs on. These streams have been so improved that we hold the water as long as we require. The improvements are put on the streams just for the purpose of keeping up the water supply. People who wag their heads and predict that many drives will be stuck, don't happen to know what they are talking about. The logs will come down all right and they will be out early too."

THE *Saskatchewan Herald* of Battleford, complains that of late years timber has been ruthlessly destroyed along the Saskatchewan, and it fears the effect, if this destruction continues, will in a few years be a deterioration in the climate of the district. The origin of the fires is the clearing of lands. A few acres are to be cleared, but the settler is unable to confine the fires to this limit, and hundreds of acres are burnt over. A remedy suggested is a return to the old law, confining the time for clearing fires to the month of March. Where the preservation of timber is of as much consequence as it is on the southern border of the timber belt of the North-west, the necessity of rigid governmental action to prevent injury being done to public lands is very obvious. The timber is of more or less value, and even though trees do not perhaps increase rainfall, their loss increases floods, secures a less regular distribution of water to the springs, and exposes crops to influences adverse to the growth.

IN our April issue we made mention of an English Land Company owning large timber limits chiefly in the county of Haliburton having at one time failed, but have since ascertained that such was not the case. The Canadian Land and Emigration Co., finding it inconvenient and expensive to carry on their business so far away as London the Shareholders and Directors consented to the management of the old company being located in Ontario. The winding up of the old company and the reformation of it in Ontario was simply to enable them to move the head office from London to Toronto. The change in no way affects the credit of the company, and it is believed it will add strength to its position in every respect. Messrs. Lockart Gordon of Toronto and J. M. Irwin of Peterborough are the active officers of the company.

SINCE our last issue the drought has continued over a large area of the western and northern states and as a consequence forest fires have been very numerous. Wisconsin and Minnesota have probably been the greatest sufferers, although Michigan has sustained heavy losses. Millions of feet of logs were lost on Willow and Apple rivers, Minnesota. It is reported that over 1,100,000 ties, 45,500 piles, 54,000 telegraph poles, 520,000 posts and 130,000 cords of wood have been destroyed on eight lines of road running into Duluth, Min., besides two shingle mills, several small interior saw mills, timber, logs, wood, camp outfits, &c. Reports from fires in Wisconsin come from Ashland, the Chippewa and Wisconsin valleys, Marinette, Cumberland, Hudson and other regions. The Shields saw mill, about 12 miles from Wausau, and about 1,500,000 feet of pine and basswood were burned. In different parts of the state several towns have been partially burned out. From East Saginaw, Michigan, fires have been reported running through the timber in every direction. About 5,000,000 feet of timber valued at \$50,000, belonging to one man, was burned in Tuscola county. What with these forest fires and the lack of water to float their logs, the prospects of the lumber trade in those states, to say the least, are not very encouraging. Canada has been more highly favored, although in some districts there is a scarcity of water yet, upon the whole we have no serious cause for complaint, and so far we have had no forest fires worthy of mention.

DURING the past winter our timber merchants had pretty much their own way in the United Kingdom and a great many of them have made most profitable contracts. The present improved situation is attributable to the fact that for some time past the buyers on the other side have allowed their stocks to continue to lessen, until they were confronted with empty timber yards, and an increased demand for wood goods. All trades have revived in Great Britain, especially that of shipbuilding. Besides the orders now on hand for merchant vessels, about £10,000,000 sterling is to be spent in making additions to the Royal Navy, half of which is to be laid out in private yards. A large spring fleet is not anticipated, as merchants are not inclined to charter heavily for early shipment, knowing that, with the paucity of timber at present in stock in Quebec, vessels would meet with considerable delay, if not being unable to secure cargoes at all. There will no doubt be a large midsummer fleet, and it is stated that several charters have already been made for that period. Vessels will soon have no difficulty in securing cargoes, as the timber that has been made during the past winter is now being rapidly forwarded to Quebec. Present indications are that there will be

a considerable addition of steam tonnage, and that the latter will increase year by year. Business may not reach the proportions it obtained some years ago, but there is a confident feeling that the present season's work will far surpass that done for the last two or three years, as the tone of the markets of Great Britain is extremely healthy. Our timber shippers are fully alive to the situation, as is manifest from the statement published, that the Messrs. Price Bros. have chartered eighty vessels for the season's trade.

OWING to the continued drought there is every indication that a very large number of logs will be tied up in the small streams, giving an additional value to what may be available. The banks will be called upon to carry so much more until another season, thereby enhancing the cost to the lumbermen to the extent of the amount of interest paid. The outlook in Canada, however, is far more favorable than that of Michigan as the copious rains in the east have relieved the anxiety of the lumbermen, the river St. John having reached within a couple of feet of being as high as it was during the freshet of last year. The drives on some of the small streams are out, and logs are coming down with a rush. The small quantity of snow which fell in the state of Michigan last winter has been in the interests of Canada, because not one saw mill in ten in that State has a sufficient supply of logs for the coming season's cut. It is said there are a billion logs tied up in the woods of Michigan owing to the scarcity of water in the rivers to drive them to the mills. Canada has fared much better, yet there are about forty million logs tied up in the Algoma district. There was a large stock of lumber on hand in Canada at the close of last season owing to the dull trade, the result of the Presidential campaign in the United States which paralyzed the markets. The people of the United States must have lumber, and if on account of the lack of water the lumbermen are unable to float the logs to the mills, and the demand exceeds the supply, they will have to look elsewhere for their supplies; and if there is not a veritable boom in the lumber trade of Canada this year prices will be well maintained, if they are not better than former years. The outlook is not discouraging.

THE creditors of Marks, Dobie & Co., Thessalon, some twenty-five in number, representing houses in Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto and Collingwood, have succeeded in making a settlement with their creditors. At a meeting of the creditors it was shown that their total assets amounted to \$105,000, and after deducting all accounts which were at all doubtful, and outside of an amount of \$20,000 owed George Marks, the liabilities remained \$85,000, thus showing a surplus in assets to the amount of \$25,000. The firm offered a settlement of sixty cents, at four, eight, twelve and sixteen months, which was readily accepted by the creditors, who expressed the firm's confidence in the integrity and business ability of the firm. The main cause of the trouble was the wrong estimate of the amount of timber on the limits, there being only about 15,000,000 feet where the estimate presented to the firm by the contractors stated that there were 55,000,000. The rough country which required an extra amount of labor to put the roads, etc., in shape, and the lack of snow during the latter part of the season, was a strong hindrance, the men having to work during the nights to take advantage of the frosty weather. When Marks, Dobie & Co. promised to advance supplies to the contractors the estimates promised fortunes, and the contractors being old lumbermen, the firm accepted

the estimates as correct, without examining the limits themselves. It appears that there was no agreement whatever to the effect that Marks, Dobie & Co. should pay, or guarantee to pay, the wages of the men, although there were some whose wages they did guarantee and who have since received their pay. They simply agreed to supply the contractors with provisions, etc. It is said that in their purchase of the limits Timothy, Nestor & Co. lost over \$175,000. In the township of Morin alone, their own bush ranger estimates that there were 55,000,000 feet where there is only 10,000,000. It appears that the contractors instead of paying the shantymen absconded to the States and left the shantymen to whistle for their winter's pay. The logs were taken out by John Rowan for Matheson & Co., and between Marks, Dobie & Co. and John Rowan they got all that was coming them from the firm. When the men found that they could not get their pay it was natural enough for them to ask where the \$37,000 paid to them had gone to. They undertook to hang on to the logs. The improvements that Rowan had to make and the unnecessary distance he had to draw his supplies left him in the ditch. John Boyd was in a similar fix, but it is said he had nothing to lose. Rowan lost all his horses and plant, all were mortgaged, registered at the "Soo" on the 4th of March. Marks, Dobie & Co. were the securities for Rowan & Boyd, and this circumstance is what caused their failure for \$75,000. It was out of these troubles that the rioting at Bruce Mines grew. The shantymen, some 500 in number, took possession of the logs and refused to allow the lumber company to take their logs down the river. The shantymen had dynamite in their possession with which they blew up the dams, which will have to be rebuilt before the logs can be floated down the river. Violence being threatened the authorities were invoked for aid, a detachment of constables was sent from Toronto, upon the appearance of which the men blew up the bridge. The police at once proceeded to rebuild the bridge, and as soon as they were able they crossed over and charged upon the shanties. So far no lives have been lost, but great damage has been done to the stores. It falls extremely hard upon the men to lose their winter's earnings, and to prevent trouble from a like cause in the future a law should be passed making the shantymen's wages a lien upon the logs.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *American Cultivator* cites some interesting experience showing the profits of growing timber. Twenty years ago he bought a farm and cut off the wood and timber which covered 12 to 15 acres. The pine was mainly on six acres—scattered and in clumps. No trees over ten inches thick were left uncut, yet three years ago, over 100,000 feet of box boards were cut on this lot. In 1855 he bought a lot of 115 acres, upon which all the timber had been cut five or six years before; the little pieces left were too small to make timber of any description. The growth was mostly hardwood and poplar. In 1861-2 he netted \$1,200 from the timber taken off the new growth; two years later he netted \$800; and two or three years still later he sold the soft timber for \$600 and refused \$1,000 for the remaining timber. The lot was presumed very poor soil and cost only \$600. An ordinary white pine, a foot in diameter, is worth almost nothing, but in 24 years each acre will carry 100 trees at least 20 inches in diameter and therefore worth a large amount of money. There is little doubt that poor lands grown in timber and carefully thinned, will produce more profit than the same land put in farm crops of any kind.

THE importation of all kinds of wood goods into Great Britain is by no means a decaying industry, but, on the contrary, is in a very flourishing condition as a statistical comparison of the importations of this class of goods during the last forty years readily shows. In 1837 wood goods were imported into Great Britain to the value of £832,182, and into Ireland of £237,782, or a total of £1,069,964. In 1864, the year preceding the one in which the duty was taken off all timber imported, we find that Great Britain and Ireland imported wood goods to the value of £2,247,278, or more than double that of 1837. On referring to the Board of

Trade returns for the year 1888, we find that there were imported into Great Britain and Ireland wood goods to the value of £14,068,000, or fully thirteen times the value for the year 1837, when Her Majesty ascended the throne. This sum represents an enormous amount of material, no less a quantity than 6,220,000 loads, exclusive of fancy woods and staves. The proportions given are, log or hewn timber, 1,884,000 loads; sawn timber, deals, battens, or boards, 4,336,000; and of mahogany and fancy woods and staves 164,700 tons. These figures show that the timber trade of Great Britain occupies no mean place in the value of its imports, being now about one-thirtieth of the total importation of all classes of goods to that country. If we exclude fancy woods, we find that three-tenths of the timber imports are hewn timber, and the remaining seven-tenths sawn goods. Hewn timber does not therefore bear a heavy proportion of the wood imported, the bulk of it being in a sawn state. Taking into consideration that the United States use double the amount of Great Britain's timber imports, and the enormous quantities exported from other countries to her colonies, in addition to the consumption on the Continent of Europe, we can form a good idea of how large an industry the handling of timber has now become in all civilized countries.

WHEN a man undertakes to teach another he should first thoroughly inform himself, and when a politician sets himself up as a leader of the people and an enlightener of the masses he should be prepared to enter the field well organized with facts. Sophistry may do well enough for the unthinking and unwary but it requires something more tangible to elicit the approbation of the more thoughtful and practical classes. Mr. Eliastus Wiman, the political blacksmith, with the aid of his striker, Mr. Benjamin Butterworth, a well known politician on the other side, who affiliates with the protectionists in his own country and with the free-traders in this, seeks to weld Canada and the United States together into one political union in order to patriotically enhance his own interests, and in doing this he shows a determination to accomplish his purpose by ignoring the rules of logic and the utter disregarding of facts. In a recent communication to the *North American Review* he makes this statement: "One-half the lumber consumed in the Western States is cut from Canadian forests." Referring to the above, the *Lumber World*, an American journal, gets on this man Wiman with both feet in the following style: "According to the statistics of the Dominion of Canada the total annual log and lumber production of Canada is about 1,510,000,000 feet, while the Western States consume at least 6,000,000,000 feet annually. It would appear from this fact that Mr. Wiman is at least 50 per cent. out of the waz, a very serious error, even in case the total log and lumber production went to the Western States, which is by no means true. To make the error still more serious and inexcusable, it is only necessary to quote the government statistics, which show that for ten years past the yearly average export from Canada to the United States has been about 490,000,000 feet, and that about 250,000,000 feet of that total have been bonded for export from the United States! As the consumption of the United States aggregates 29,999,000,000 feet annually, as Canada's total production is about 1,510,000,000 feet, as the Western States consume nearly 6,000,000,000 feet, as Canada sends to the United States 490,000,000 feet, and as only 240,000,000 feet of that total is consumed in this country, it is easy to comprehend how dense, how dark, how solid, how hopeless is the ignorance of Mr. Agitator Wiman, who is trying to bamboozle 65,000,000 people into the idea that the chief end of the existence as a nation is to make regulations that will enrich him! It is this same Mr. Wiman who not long ago informed the wheat-growers that the great depth of forest in the ground in Manitoba fitted that country most admirably for wheat-growing. It would seem to unprejudiced observers that this eloquent Mr. Wiman should be sat down upon in the interest of common-sense. He has brought himself from Canada into the United States and grown wealthy, but now, when he proposes to carry the United States over into Canada to make the Dominion wealthy and

prosperous, it is time to protest." This political blacksmith and his cohorts can lay the flattering unction to their souls that Canadians are not dreaming of political union or annexation. Canada is a great country with as fine a climate as any country on the face of the globe, rich in its productions, blessed with enumerable water ways, a railway extending from ocean to ocean, innumerable lines carrying the products of the soil, the forest and the mine, to the various points where they are needed. Canadians are fully capable of managing their own affairs in their own way and to suit their own purposes. They want no dictation or instruction from unscrupulous American politicians or reckless adventurers.

THE EXPORT DUTY ON LOGS.

THE export duty on logs is still an open question, and it is likely to remain so for some time to come. It has been, and it still continues to be, discussed by our contemporaries on both sides of the line, and it is well that it is so for it is a matter of the gravest importance as to the future of the second leading industry of the country. The lumbermen themselves are by no means a unit on the question, the Maritime Provinces being largely in favor of the maintenance of the duty, while western Ontario and Manitoba are largely in favor of its reduction, if not in favor of its repeal altogether. It is a well known fact that when the duty was increased last fall, it was done so at the earnest request of some of the leading lumbermen of Ontario, and it was done without an actual knowledge of the facts no sensible person will deny. In acceding to the requests of the lumbermen, whether the government are to blame or not, they had a precedent for their action established in 1879, when the existing duties upon wheat and flour were fixed by the late Mr. Gibbs after consultation with the millers, who had practically the making of the tariff. The action of the lumbermen in asking for an increase of the duty was undoubtedly stimulated by the issuing of President Cleveland's message of retaliation—a message dictated by neither wisdom nor statesmanship, and which no person well informed on American politics ever for a moment supposed would be carried into effect. The issuing of the message proved to be a mistake, yea more, it proved to be a fatal blunder to the Democratic party, when in its zeal to catch the Anti-British vote in order that it might be enabled to retain power, it estranged thousands of naturalized Scotch and Canadian voters, who were sufficiently numerous to remand the Democratic party to a negative position, and who have since atoned for their blunder by the loss of power.

It is now seen that the increasing of the duty upon logs was not only an unneighborly act, but an absolute mistake, and the more so when we consider that the imports of American logs into Canada free of duty are four-fold greater than the export of Canadian logs into the United States. It is true that a small portion only of the lumber manufactured in Canada from American logs finds a market in this country, the great bulk of it being shipped back to the States; yet it brings Americans in direct contact with our manufacturers, and while it is a matter of convenience to them to use our waterways to get their products to market, the bringing of the logs to this side in order to manufacture them into lumber gives employment to a large number of Canadian workmen, and being American products they are again exported free of duty, the advantage being largely in favor of the Americans.

The interests of the lumbermen are so varied that it makes this question a very troublesome one to handle. In order that we may be able to draw just conclusions let us carefully examine the facts. As stated in a former issue of THE LUMBERMAN, the export of logs from Canada to the United States from 1880 to 1888, nine years, was \$2,251,339, while the imports of logs into Canada from the United States during the same period was \$10,619,850. Logs exported from Canada to the United States are principally from the Lake Huron region to Michigan mills. To some extent logs are also exported from the Maritime Provinces. It is estimated that from 50 to 100,000,000 feet of spruce, pine and cedar are floated down the River St. John from the State of Maine to St. John, N. B. The

trade in the Rainey River Valley and Southern Manitoba is furnished with logs from Minnesota, and it is here where the greatest amount of logs are exported from the United States. The effect of the repeal of the export duty would be to largely enhance the value of our timber limits, thereby making the rich timber owner richer, while at the same time it would work to the injury of the saw mills. The question for thoughtful men to consider then is shall we in order to keep a minimum amount of logs at home debar ourselves to a great extent from a desirable market for our manufactured goods? Yet, should the Americans increase the import duty on lumber, even up to \$5, we have nothing to fear, for a portion of Canadian timber they must have, and in that event the extra duty would come out of the pockets of American consumers. Another thing, American timber lands are principally owned by speculators, and in case of an increase of the import duty they would take advantage of it and put up prices, thereby putting both countries on a more equal footing. It is not clear just what the Dominion Government will do in regard to reducing the export duty, but the country can rest assured of one thing, as it is conservative in its character, that it will take time to consider, and when it is ready it will take such action as it deems best for the interests of the country.

SPLINTERS.

THE import of timber, hewn and sawn, into Great Britain from Canada during the month of April amounted to £56,978 against £28,182 imported in April, 1888, showing an increase for the month of £28,796.

MR. AUBREY WHITE, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, denies that he stated that lumbermen who held licenses from the Dominion Government to cut timber in the formerly disputed territory would be able to continue on licenses from the Ontario Government by complying with the Provincial Crown Timber regulations.

THE timber market is quite active in Toronto this season and prices are fair. But very little oak is being shipped from Michigan in cubic form this season, a large portion of the supplies coming from Northern Ohio. Several hundred thousand feet of board pine was put in in northern Michigan and the Georgian Bay country last winter.

INCREASED business, and the necessity of more ample accommodations, have caused B. F. Sturtevant, manufacturer of Blowers, Heating Apparatus, Engines, &c., to move his New York branch office to No. 91 Liberty St. where he will be better able to meet the trade. He has also recently established a branch office at Portland, Oregon, under the management of Mr. O. C. Gove, who will handle the rapidly increasing trade of the Pacific Slope.

THE twelfth convention of the National Association of Lumber Dealers, an organization which seeks to protect the interests of retail dealers against unfair treatment on the part of those from whom they purchase their supplies, was held at the Tremont House, Chicago, May 8th. The attendance was small, and but little business was transacted. The time of meeting was changed from the second Wednesday in May to the third Wednesday in January. It is probable that the next place of meeting will be held either at Kansas City or St. Louis, Missouri.

HUGH R. ROBERTSON of Joggins raft fame has recently been exploring the lumber districts of the Pacific coast. He says that a company is being formed in England to transport lumber in the form of rafts from Canada to England. The Pacific coast has been selected as a basis of operations, because it is easier to cut and float logs there than on the Eastern coast. The only obstacle to the plan now is the Canadian export duty, but they are working to have this removed. In the event of the Government deciding otherwise, the company will confine their operations to the American coast in Washington Territory, Oregon, California and Alaska for shipment to the Southern states.

FOLLOWING in the wake of the Oklahoma boom another springs up in Dakota. The boom for Sioux reservation lands continues and the excitement is daily growing. It is said the prospects are that before sixty days elapse the boom will equal, if not exceed, that in Oklahoma. Let those who have a natural hankering for cyclones and blizzards join the grand procession at once. For our part we prefer to remain in God-protected Canada, far away from land sharks and official plunderers.

UNDER the amended "Culler's Act" now in force it is not compulsory to have any lumber measured, culled or assorted, except all square and waney lumber shipped for exportation by sea. This must be either measured, culled, or counted, at the option of the persons interested, by a licensed culler, under the supervision or deputy, and the owner or shipper of such timber, or the proprietor or lessee of the premises from which such timber is unlawfully shipped, shall incur a penalty equal to the market value of timber shipped.

THE annual conclave of the Poplar Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers' Association was held in the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, beginning on Tuesday, May 7th. The attendance was large, 37 firms and companies being represented out of a membership of 61. The price list was advanced from \$1 to \$3 a thousand on first and second clear rough lumber, and an equal advance was made in rough clear saps. Advances of 25 to 50 cents were made on dressed lumber, the design being to equalize prices as between rough and dressed stock, when the discounts on both classes were considered.

MR. AUBREY WHITE, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, and Mr. G. P. Kirkpatrick, chief of the survey department visited Ottawa last month, and accompanied by Mr. Bronson, M.P.P. they called upon the Deputy Minister of the Interior. It is understood that the object of their visit was to make final arrangements for the separation of the Ontario crown timber business from the crown timber office at Ottawa. It is expected that in the future all the licenses will be issued, accounts kept and dues collected by the department at Toronto. It is also stated that the bona fide lumbermen who obtained licenses from the Dominion Government to cut timber in the formerly disputed territory will be able to continue as licensees of the Ontario Government on complying with the provincial crown timber regulations.

THE supply of black walnut is rapidly becoming exhausted, and there is no satisfactory substitute for it in this country. No other tree can approach it in value. It is a rapid grower, and it will thrive in almost any soil on this continent. It is a sturdy, handsome, vigorous tree, easily grown, because no animal and only one insect feeds upon it. The black walnut has a transcendent value but little known, which is that the fine European walnut grows finely on it, either stock or top grafted. The hardier varieties of this finest of nuts from the north of Europe should succeed top grafted on this hardy stock in Ontario and the Northwest. It can be made to yield a fortune by those who cultivate it on a large scale. In twenty years a grove will have more than have paid all expense and interest on the investment. In fifty years at present prices the trees would be worth at least \$20,000 per acre.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Southern Yellow Pine Association was held, May 2nd, in the parlors of the Exchange Hotel at Montgomery, Alabama. The association comprises the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The question of freight rates was discussed at considerable length, after which the President appointed a committee on prices. The committee reported a scale of prices rather lower than that of last year. The explanation was made that it was intended to be a minimum scale; but the scale only included flooring, ceiling and finishing boards. Free discussion developed the fact that there was great diversity among mill men as to the prices they received, and considerable difference in grades. Some got more

for ceiling than flooring, others less. The price list was adopted. The association will meet again at the same place on the second Thursday in July next.

PROVINCIAL Detective Green who had charge of the government force of officers sent to the Bruce Mines to maintain order among the rioting shantymen has succeeded in bringing about a settlement. The company offered to make the men a present of \$2,500 and a surplus of 25 cents a standard on 50,000 logs after the expense of taking the logs down the river, which should have been met by the contractors, was deducted. The company held back certain portions of the money due the contractors as a guarantee that the work would be done. This amount they proposed to devote towards paying the men, together with their denoument of \$2,500. The men, however, refused to accept the proposal, and wild times ensued for a while. Finally, largely owing to the tact and good judgment of Mr. Green, a settlement was come to between the company and the men. The men will get a smaller percentage of the wages than at first offered, but will be continued in the employment of the company.

IT is important for lumbermen to know that the Montreal Car Wheel Company manufacture exclusively railway, tram, and lumbermen's car wheels. In the manufacture of these wheels the highest grades of charcoal pig iron only are used, the wheels are run in chills and the greatest care is given to the regulation of the depth of chill and of the strength of iron used. By the use of such irons and with their system of manufacturing, they are enabled to make a far better class of wheel than that manufactured by the ordinary founders. They finish their wheels so as to make them perfectly true to circle and bore them to a dead centre, and balance as perfectly as it can be mechanically done. If desired they can furnish their wheels pressed on axles and ready for use, and they can at any time supply drawings and particulars of the wheels made by them, and they are prepared to make any pattern called for by purchasers. They are at present supplying railroad wheels to the leading roads of the country. See advertisement in another column.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Lumber Trade Journal*, published at New York City, sends us a very convenient and well gotten up directory of the New York trade and those of neighboring cities. It also contains the inspection rules of New York, Boston and Baltimore, as well as other information valuable to lumbermen. Sent postpaid, in any number, at ten cents a copy.

We are in receipt from William H. Sayward, Secretary of the National Association of Builders of the United States of America, a copy of the Official Report of the third annual convention held at Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1889, for which he has our thanks.

"Merx," the financial critic of *The Budget*, refers to the discussion in the House of Commons on the customs seizures, and expresses the belief that this will be the beginning of a change from which radical changes may be expected to result.

We have received from Mr. Wm. Edgar, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, a little book of 96 pages with pictorial cover, entitled "Guide to Fishing and Hunting Resorts in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Railway." It contains information respecting shooting, fishing and boating of the principal resorts near the Grand Trunk, which will be useful to our piscatorial friends and the pleasure-seeking public.

The Pacific Coast *Wood and Iron*, a monthly journal published at San Francisco, Cal., comes to us this month with a supplement containing two artotype views of the Duncan Mills Lumber Company, also a massive redwood 17 feet through, lately cut on their grounds in Sonoma County. The tree is represented as being about half cut through with eleven men seated upon the stump and two men and a boy standing between them and the tree. Choppers are standing around surrounded by chips evidently sufficient to fill a railway car. The views are from photographs taken upon the spot.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—An extensive furniture factory is being erected at Berlin.

—Mr. J. B. McNaughton, lumber dealer, Menford, has assigned.

—All the mills at Parry Sound are cutting and the lumber trade is booming.

—James Thompson's saw mill, at Orkney, is cutting 15,000 feet of lumber daily.

—Thomas Batman, of Green Bay, has bought out the Shegulandah saw mill.

—Johnston & Blair's shingle mill at Whitoff burned some time ago is being rebuilt.

—Complaint is made of the interfering with navigation at Bracebridge by saw logs.

—Mr. James Dollar, of Bracebridge, has over 1,000,000 shingles ready for shipping.

—The first of this season's cut of saw logs arrived at the Belleville boom on the 13th.

—Messrs. Brennen, of Sandridge, have about one and a half million of logs at the falls.

—The large saw and grist mills of George Marks & Co., at Bruce Mines, were burned May 8th. Loss heavy.

—Mr. A. Seaman has purchased the Sill's mill site at Warton, on which he intends building a large saw mill this summer.

—The grist and lumber mills belonging to Mr. George Marks, Bruce Mines, Algoma, were burned recently. Loss not stated.

—Mr. Wood's mill, Fesserton, has started up for a good season's work. The other mills are expected to commence work soon.

—Caldwell's big lumber mill at Clyde Forks was burned May 8th. The mill was valued at \$60,000; insurance upon mill and lumber \$33,000.

—The saw mill owned by Mr. J. Doolittle, near Centerville, Middlesex county, caught fire while the men were at dinner and was totally destroyed.

—Boyle & McCracken, have leased MacLaren & Co's saw mill at Green Sboals, a point five miles below Gatneau Point, and will start up for the season.

—Cradser Kraner, a German laborer, was instantly killed in Cameron & Kennedy's saw mill at Rat Portage, by the saw breaking and cutting his head off.

—A lad named James Found, slipped and fell on belt in a saw mill at Long River, P. E. I. He was thrown upon the circular saw and literally cut in two.

—Sutherland's stave mills at Harwich station were totally destroyed by fire May 7th. The machinery used was the only sample of the kind in Canada. Loss heavy.

—Mr. Thos. Allen, of Perth, has bought the portable saw mill formerly used in Dickson's mill near Pembroke. Mr. Allen intends taking the mill to near Sharbot Lake.

—McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, have erected a large iron crematory for burning the refuse at their saw mill. It is over 160 feet high, 30 feet in diameter at the base, and 18 feet at top.

—The Messrs. McLachlin Brothers, of Arnprior, are having a handsome new tug built in their lumber yard, which they will use in towing logs from there to the mills at Goodwin's Bay.

—Carswell, Thistle & Mackey's mill at Calabogie has received a thorough overhauling. One of the many improvements is a machine for loading logs on the cars out of the water.

—John Longeway's saw mill in Logan township, seven miles north of Mitchell, has been burned. The loss is fully \$3,000, covered by \$500 in the Perth Mutual, and \$500 in the Waterloo Mutual.

—Shipping by boat from the Chaudiere is brisk and the export trade has fairly commenced. Considerable lumber is being shipped by the Canada Atlantic railway to different points in the States.

—R. W. Mutchmore's little saw mill, at Providence Bay, is making first-class lumber this season and has this spring cut about 700,000 feet of pine lumber. His stock of logs will make 2,000,000 feet.

—Robert Lane, owner of a saw mill near Teeswater, while making shingles slipped on some material that had accumulated beneath the machine and fell against the saw, severely lacerating his left arm.

—A man named Marie was severely injured while working at a circular saw at Duncansville, May 4th, necessitating the amputation of his right arm near the shoulder. He suffers likewise from internal injuries.

—Mr. Campbell, of West Toronto Junction, has opened a lumber yard in that thriving burg; and in addition he is erecting a large planing mill south of the C. P. R. depot, which will give employment to a number of men.

—J. B. Smith & Sons, saw and planing mill at Southampton, burned on May 7th. The building was entirely destroyed and a quantity of lumber was also burned. The loss is estimated at \$3,500; insured for \$1000. Cause of fire unknown.

—Mr. J. T. Harvie, having cut out all his stock of timber in the vicinity of Doe Lake where his mill was situated, has now removed it to Germania, where he last year purchased additional limits, sufficient to keep his mill in operation for several years.

—Mr. Parker Davis, of Nogey's Creek, near Bobcaygeon, lost his shingle and lumber mill by fire. The mill was a good one and well supplied with machinery. The property was valued at between five and six thousand dollars, and was insured for \$3,000.

—Mr. Milton Knox, of Messrs. Perley & Pattee's lumber concern, has returned from Lake Temiscamingue. He says a good winter's work has been accomplished in that district. The Temiscamingue Colonization Co., is wonderfully improving the appearance of that section.

—Six men in the employ of Messrs. R. H. Klock & Co., had a narrow escape from drowning. In running the Toon Rapids their boat was swamped, and had not a boat's crew of Hurdman's men been in the vicinity some of them would most undoubtedly have met a watery grave.

—Drumbo *Record*: Messrs. W. I. Reid and John McNab, of Ayr, have bought thirty acres of timber on the farm of Mr. Walter McEwan, lot 8, Con. 5, Blenheim, consisting of excellent pine, cedar and oak. A saw mill will be erected and the manufacture of lumber begun shortly.

—The new planing mill at Midland will be run by a joint stock company. The following gentlemen form the company: D'Alton McCarthy, barrister; John Eyer, lumberman; J. F. Paterson, banker; and William Pratt, mechanic. The company will be known as the Midland Manufacturing Co.

—Timber from the Georgian Bay is being shipped in large quantities over the Midland railway to Belleville, where it is rafted and taken to Quebec. From Quebec it is shipped to Liverpool. The Collins Bay Rafting Company have a gang of men employed at Belleville, as 1,000,000 feet of timber is to be rafted during the summer.

—Vessel building, an industry closely allied to that of lumber, has been carried on to more than the usual extent at Goderich last winter, giving employment to a number of men. A schooner of 200,000 feet capacity has been entirely rebuilt and a new one of about 350,000 feet capacity is nearing completion. The latter will be the best of her kind on the lakes.

—Messrs. A. McPherson & Co., Longford Mills, have begun work at both their mills. They pulled down the old shingle mill last fall and built a new one during the winter. Both mills are working well. They have a very large stock of logs and bolts, and they are well down. The firm shipped over one hundred and sixty carloads of lumber and shingles during April.

—Gravenhurst *Banner*:—Mr. W. Thomson was in town on Monday. After having had a very successful winter in lumbering near Torrance, he has located with his family at Orillia. Mr. Thomson has received from the Grand Trunk Railway Co., the contract of loading all the square timber, to be conveyed over their northern divisions, from Waubausene and North Bay.

—A letter to the firm of R. Hurdman & Co., from George Hamlin, clerk in the employ of the firm, dated from Deux Rivieres, states that three of Thistle, Carswell & Co.'s men had been drowned and three seriously injured while attempting to run the Roche Capitaine slides. These slides are said to be very dangerous to run and lumbermen generally take the open rapids rather than risk the lives of the men.

—Algoma *Advocate*:—A. Mr. Boyd's camps things are looking brighter, and the men are working hard to have every log in the river before the floods decrease. It is expected that Mr. Boyd and Messrs. Rayburn & Son will have a large balance in their favor when the work is through. All through the winter it has been a difficult matter for the the company's and the contractor's scalers to agree on the measurement of the logs cut. It is reported that a deeply laid scheme to rob the contractors by unjust measurement has been discovered, and that when the Government scaler, Mr. P. C. Campbell,

will have finished scaling, the contractors will be many thousand dollars ahead.

—Norman is a thriving village situated on the main line of the C. P. R., 130 miles east of Winnipeg and about half way between Keewatin and Rat Portage. From a mere lumber camp in 1886 it has grown into a place that will compete closely with Rat Portage or Keewatin. The chief industries of the place are three large saw mills, owned and operated respectively by the Minnesota and Ontario Lumber Co., Messrs. Cameron & Kennedy and Mr. H. Bulmer Jr. The three mills are now in full operation.

—The cedar mill at Deseronto is doing excellent work this season and Superintendent Roach is well satisfied with results thus far and a very successful season is looked for. Mr. Wm. Mitchell has introduced a friction and straight belt for driving of Deseronto will be found more interesting to the casual and the shingle machines and these work satisfactory. The engine and boilers have been thoroughly overhauled and now work much better than formerly. Few, if any, of the establishments observant visitor than the cedar mill.

—Nipissing *Times*: Lumbermen of Nipissing and Algoma are everywhere expressing fears that the unusually low water which appears in the rivers and creeks this spring will greatly retard, if not quite prevent, the transport to market of a large amount of the square timber and log cut of the past winter. Unless the timber district is favored with a heavy rain, all soon many will suffer heavy loss. Those who are fortunate enough to reach Quebec with timber will doubtless realize good prices on account of the reduction in the supply called for this year. A few seasons like this would have the effect of transferring the chief timber transport of this territory from the waterways to the railways.

—The Orillia *Times*:—The steamer Longford made a special trip across to Longford having on board the President and Directors of the Rama Timber and Transport Co., who went over to attend the annual general meeting held at their office yesterday. The secretary read a statement of the season's operations, which was very satisfactory. After taking dinner at the Longford Lumber Co.'s boarding house, the officers of the company boarded their tug, Comet, commanded this season by Capt. John Adams, and proceeded to inspect the works at the canal and Portage. Everything was found in good order, and the officers and directors were very much pleased with the look of things. They expect to have a busy season's work, provided all the logs which are coming that way reach Lake St. John. Owing to the scarcity of water it is not unlikely that some of the logs will be "hung up."

QUEBEC.

—Trembley's saw mills at Lyster have been burned down. Loss heavy.

—Messrs. Price Bros. have chartered eighty vessels to export their timber to Europe this season.

—The logs are arriving so rapidly that E. B. Eddy has been compelled to start his lumber mill at Hull running at night.

—Over one hundred thousand feet of square birch have been made along the line of the Lake St. John railway during the past winter.

—Mr. Telesphore Madore, of Quebec, has been appointed general agent for Quebec timber lands of the Ottawa district. Mr. Madore has established his office in Hull.

—Francis McCaffrey's saw mill at Riviere Neuf on the Athabasca branch of the Grand Trunk, was entirely consumed by fire, May 7th. Loss \$5,000; no insurance.

—The Port Neuf pulp and saw mills, belonging to an English company and held for some time past by Messrs. Gibson & Campbell, has been sold to another English syndicate for \$30,000.

—Mr. James Gorman has received the machinery for the new steam saw mill which he is erecting on the Schneil a short distance from Fitzroy Harbor. He expects to have it in running order this season.

—One of the returned lumber merchants says that during the past winter Quebec timber merchants have had the business pretty much their own way in the European markets and they must have very profitable contracts. The yards on the other side are almost bare of timber. A large spring fleet is not anticipated as most of this season's shipments are not yet come to market. There will however be a large mid-summer fleet. A heavy increase is anticipated in steam tonnage which will for the future continue to grow larger. The British Government is going to spend ten million pounds on shipping this year, about half of which will be placed in private yards.

—Pierre Aumont, a French Canadian, lost his life last month in Mr. P. Donnelly's saw mills, Montreal. He was engaged in oiling a shaft when he slipped and to save himself from falling seized the shaft around which his clothes caught and he was whirled to death.

—To meet the anticipated demand and to keep up with the times, Mr. Lawrence, of Lawrenceville, has disposed of his old saw mill machinery and is getting in one of the improved mills with rope feed, &c., manufactured by the Jenks' Machine Co., of Sherbrooke. He is also getting one of the new adjustable tooth-saws manufactured by the Montreal Saw Works.

—Mr. John Poupore reports that the cut of logs in the Ottawa district was very large this winter. The operations of the lumbermen have been facilitated by the heavy falls of snow and everything indicates that driving will be successful. Mr. Poupore says not only do prices remain satisfactory, but very extensive sales have been made by our merchants in England during the past winter.

—In April the Land Surveyors of the Province of Quebec held their first annual dinner at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, under the most auspicious circumstances. A large number of prominent guests were present, and numerous speeches were made. In the course of his remarks the Commissioner of Crown Lands stated that it was his intention, as soon as the resources of the Province would allow, to have the whole of the valuable lands surveyed inch by inch, so as to place the government in a position to know exactly the enormous resources of the Province, and turn them in the near future to the treasury.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—The Brunette Saw Mill Company, of Westminster, B.C., will add a plant for the manufacture of sash, doors, etc., to their mills.

—Mr. W. P. Sayward's mill property in Victoria and his timber limits on the northern coast have been sold to a syndicate of local capitalists for \$265,000.

—S. C. Dodge and Hughes, president and vice-president of the Los Angeles (California) Planing Co., were in British Columbia recently, looking for a suitable site for a planing mill.

The Department of the Interior advertised some time ago for tenders for 25 square miles of timber limits in the Rocky Mountains, B. C., slope. The successful tenderers were, Mackenzie & Holt, of Beaver, at a bonus of \$100 per square mile.

—Vancouver World: It is believed there are more new buildings in process of erection in Vancouver at present than ever before in its history at one time. They are not by the dozen, but by the hundred, and in every quarter and section of the city.

—W. D. Robinson, whose elevator was recently burned at Carberry, is completing arrangements to start a saw mill at Ottertail in the Rocky Mountains with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day. He will also rebuild his elevator at Carberry, but will increase its capacity to 60,000. Building operations will begun in July.

—Mr. G. O. Buchanan is selling out his mill business on the line of the C.P.R. and removing to Lower Kootenay Lake where he will open up a complete saw mill establishment and make all kinds of house building material. The demand there is entirely local in connection with the mining camps at Toad Mountain, Warm Springs and Galena Bay. The mill will be located at an intermediate point and will have easy water communication with each of these camps. The quantity of gold, silver, copper and lead ores in sight at these mines is immense and four railways are projected which will have their terminus at the Lake. There is no arrangement by which Canadian goods or machinery (except express parcels) can be bonded through, nor is there any road except a pack trail through Canadian territory. Mr. Buchanan has therefore been compelled to buy machinery in the United States and pay Canadian duties upon it. The supply of timber is small in the country having been badly burnt, but Mr. Buchanan has enough in sight to supply the local demand for some years.

—The Columbia River Lumber Company intend building a saw mill at the Beaver, B. C., with a capacity of 80,000 feet a day. The company has put in a boom across the Columbia river, driven piling for a flume to convey water across the railroad track, and erected the frame work of the mill building. Part of the machinery is on the ground, and some 50 odd men are now employed by the company. The main mill building will be 147 feet long by 42 feet wide, and two stories high. It will contain two circulars and a gang saw, besides other machinery. The motive power will be furnished by three 30-inch water wheels, each having a capacity of 142 horse-power the wheels being driven by a 40-foot head of

water. Its capacity when completed will be from 125,000 to 250,000 feet of lumber or dimension stuff a day. The company own timber limits on the Columbia and its tributaries, from which it is estimated 300,000,000 feet of lumber can be cut; the last limit acquired being one of 24 square miles on the Blackwater. The company expect to fill a contract for 300,000 sawed ties, and will put in three tie machines, each having a capacity of 1,500 a day.—*Truth*.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—If the lumber gets safely down the streams, there is the prospect of a brisk summer in the North, and an unusually large quantity of deal will be shipped from Miramichi this season.

—The mills are in full operation at Coatsville. Mr. J. E. King, the chief operator, is doing a good business cutting spruce and hardwood deals. Mr. P. King is about to start his new rotary about three miles below here.

—The directors of the St. John River Log Driving Company for the current year are—James R. Warner, president; W. H. Murray, C. J. Woodman, William Tedlie, W. B. Beveridge. J. Fraser Gregory was elected Sec.-Treas.

—The quantity of lumber of all kinds cut on the Tobique river during the past winter is greater than for many years past. It is estimated that 75,000 railway ties will come down the various streams this spring. The cut of spruce logs is said to be one half greater than last year or nearly ten million feet.

—During April there was forwarded from Moncton to U.S. ports 26,700 railway ties and 919 cords pulp wood, of a total value of \$9,358. There was also shipped from Hillsboro in April 496 cords fire wood, from Hillsboro and Alma 68,800 feet piling and a quantity of other stuff.

—The right to drive lumber on the St. John was sold at Fredericton last month, when George Tedlie secured the right at the following figures: From Grand Falls, 15 cents; from Salmon River, 3½ cents; from Aroostook, 14 cents; from Tobique, 6 cents; from Presque Isle, ½ cent; from Beckaguimic, ½ cent; from Woodstock, ½ cent.

A few of the mills in the region roundabout Miramichi are in operation. The mill owned and operated by Thomas Ramsay, Esq., of Kedliank, commenced work last week and the whiz of the circular makes (we cannot say sweet) music in the ears of the villagers. The mill is now sawing the plank for the new bridge at Redbank, which is being built by T. Killam & Co., the contractors.

—St. John has 18 lumber manufacturing concerns, whose total equipment of machinery is: 21 gangs, 24 shingle machines, 27 lath machines, seven rotaries, six single saws, three mulays, two piling machines, 19 box machines, four clapboard machines, eight stave machines and seven heading machines. During 1888 St. John turned out 157,026,928 feet of deals, 58,340,000 shingles, 105,446,000 pieces of lath, 364,200 boxes, 992,000 pieces of clapboard, 3,411,819 staves and 400,800 pieces of heading. A total of 1,611 hands was employed, and \$395,045 was paid out in wages for the year.

—The *Globe* says: "A memorial has been forwarded to the Government by Mr. Hale, of Carleton County, signed by himself, and by Mr. Temple of York, Mr. Wilmot of Sunbury, Mr. Baird of Queens, and Mr. Gilmour of Charlotte County, praying the government to exempt the St. John river and its tributaries, under Canadian control, from the operation of the law prohibiting the deposit of sawdust in these rivers. The reasons are set out in the memorial, and particular stress has been laid upon the fact that on the tributaries on the American side the mills are in the proportion of six to one on the Canadian. Upon these mills there are no restrictions, they discharge their sawdust into the streams upon which they are situated. The result, the memorial claims, would be, if the law is enforced, to place the Canadian mills at great disadvantage as compared with their American competitors. Mr. Hale has been informed that the Government will give the matter their best consideration."

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

—Joseph Riley has opened a lumber yard at Cypress River, Manitoba.

—Log driving on the Little Saskatchewan river, Man., has commenced. It is said there is plenty of water.

—Capt. Grahame, late Dominion Government immigration agent at Winnipeg, intends going into the lumber business.

—D. Ross, of Whittemouth, Man., last winter took out over 3,000,000 feet of logs, and has them all piled on the river bank handy to his mill.

—An investigation by officials of the Ontario Government reveals the fact that the deficiency in the accounts of A. F. Dulmage, Crown timber inspector at Rat Portage, will amount to over \$20,000.

—Christie, of the new Brandon mill, and Mitchell & Bucknall, of the mill at Millwood, Man., have sent men of the Riding Mountains to bring down their logs.

—The new saw mill at Brandon is now in operation and has a capacity of cutting 30,000 feet per day, employing about 45 men. C. A. Larkin's new planing mill is also in operation.

—The firm of Whimster & Kayll, lumbermen and millers of Strathclair has been dissolved. The partnership has existed eight or ten years, the limits being in Riding Mountain, sixteen miles north of the mills. W. N. Whimster carries on the business while W. Kayll will go into mercantile pursuits at Vinden on the C. P. R.

—The Sturgeon river grist and saw mill, belonging to the Roman Catholic mission at St. Albert was burned last month. The fire started on the north side of the river, burning 1,300 saw logs which had been brought out from the Egg lake timber limit during the winter. It then crossed the river to the mill, which it destroyed with contents and about 300,000 feet of sawn lumber. The outbuildings of the mill were also destroyed, the dwelling house alone escaping. A quantity of grain and flour in the grist mill and the saws, planer, edger, etc., in the saw mill, were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at twenty to forty thousand dollars.

AMERICAN.

—The *Railway Age* presents tables showing that 666 new railway lines, with an aggregate mileage of 53,436 miles, have been projected in the United States since January last.

—Boston parties are said to have purchased about 36,000 acres of timber land in Maine, near the terminus of the Megantic railroad, and taking in the entire township of Jerusalem. The tract is said to contain over 150,000,000 feet of stumpage, mostly spruce.

—The five masted schooner "Gov. Ames," the largest schooner afloat, sailed from Portland, Maine, for Buenos Ayres May 1st, with a cargo of 1,896,000 feet of spruce and pine lumber valued at \$29,868. This is the largest cargo, with perhaps one exception, ever taken by an American vessel.

—Nicholas Petry, Rockport, Missouri, has invented a device for sawing tenons and gains and to save the time and labor of measuring them, the heads or holders of the frame having slits in which the saws are adjustably held, so that one saw can be dropped below the other, to permit cutting of enons having one side longer than the other, or both saws can be lowered, when the frame will form a gauge.

—It was not many years ago that the cottonwood tree was considered useless for the purpose of lumber. To-day it is crowding white pine out of the market for certain purposes, and large fortunes are being made all along the Mississippi out of this wood, which was once despised as much in that field as a garfish has always been amongst fishermen. In New Orleans white pine is worth \$35 a thousand, while yellow cottonwood brings \$65.

—There are 1000 mills engaged in manufacturing lumber and shingles in Michigan, with an invested capital of \$48,000,000; value of annual product, \$60,000,000; number of persons employed by these mills, 35,000; wages paid them, \$7,000,000 annually; total lumber product of Michigan for 1886, almost 3,000,000,000 feet of lumber; shingles, etc., 283,838,000. The railroads of the state used 3,750,000 ties in 1885, 131,250,000 feet, and at least 1,500,000 ties were shipped out of the State. The timber used in piling, bridging etc., amounts to about one-third of the above. It is estimated that Michigan originally had about 150,000,000,000 feet of pine, board measure, but now has only from 12,000,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 feet left. During the last five years the average cut has been about 4,500,000,000 feet.

—McKenzie Bros., a lumber firm at Courtright, Ont., have assigned.

—The lumber mill at Hinchinbrooke, owned by Jno. Shellington, burned on the 27th. Loss \$4,000. No insurance.

—A drive of 42,000 logs of last season's cut, which was held over at Burleigh, are on the way to Mr. J. M. Irwin's mills at Nassau. Mr. C. Young has engaged the "Mary Ellen" to tow to the Point the logs which his shanty took out this season. These with the timber which he has purchased, will make a busy season's cut.

—The drive of saw logs belonging to The Dickson Co., Peterborough, under the charge of Mr. Fagan, passed Minden some days ago. They are chiefly of a superior quality, and with the excellent gang of men he has under him, he is making good time with his drive.

CARE OF OAK LUMBER.

There are so many species of oak that even experienced lumbermen are frequently perplexed to correctly designate to which class a sample piece of wood belongs. It is a wood which requires a great deal of care in its manufacture. On this subject a writer says. Ordinarily in the yard trade but two kinds are known—white and red. Among ship builders, carriage makers, and machinists may be found live oak, a species of wood that is peculiarly adapted to purposes where immense strength is necessary. The average lumberman, when he talks about white oak or red oak, is influenced solely by the color of the wood when it becomes partially-seasoned. Again and again veterans in the wood-working business have been known to select red oak for white, and *vice versa*; from a dozen specimens of six different species of oak they have been unable to correctly name a single sample.

Oak is a wood which calls for an unusual and unceasing care in its manufacture. The tendency of oak, from the moment an axe is planted in the side of the tree, is to split, crack and play all sorts of mean tricks on the owner. Such tendencies can be held in hand, and almost absolutely obviated, by following certain rules. A thick coat of waterproof paint applied to the ends of the logs is a wise expenditure; it prevents the absorption of moisture. Oak, when piled, should have the ends protected so as to prevent absorption of rain and moisture, followed by the baking process of a hot sun. Alternate moisture and heat is the prime cause of checks and cracks, and when such defects begin in oak they are bound to increase and ruin otherwise perfect stock.

Oak should be stuck as fast as sawed. It is a mistake to permit it to lie in a dead pile even for a single day. It is a wood that contains a large amount of acid, which oozes to the surface as fast as the timber is sawed, and, if the stock is allowed to remain piled solid, it is apt even in a few hours, to cause stain on the surface. The lumber should be stuck in piles not over six feet in width. The bottom course should be raised two feet from the ground, and a space of five inches left between the pieces. It is advisable to follow this rule up to about the fifth course, when the space can be gradually diminished to two inches, and continued to the top of the pile. In this way air has free circulation through the pile, and the lumber will dry readily. The pile should cant towards the back so that rain will follow the inclination.

Board sticks not over three inches wide should be used, the front stick placed so as to project a half inch beyond the lumber. This plan permits moisture to gather in the stick, not the lumber. Other sticks should be placed not over four feet apart, and in building the pile the sticks should be exactly over one another. By this plan, warps, twists, and sags are avoided.

It is advisable to pile every length by itself. This rule permits more systematic piling, and, in shipping, consignments can be made of lengths precisely as wanted. Thicknesses in piling should never be mixed. Twisted stock is certain to be the result if this advice is ignored.

The sap should be placed downward. The draft is upward, and any practical lumberman can readily observe the advantages of this advice. Every pile should be well covered with sound culls, the covering so placed as to project beyond all sides of the pile; raise it a foot from the top course. The piles should not be nearer than 20 inches apart: 24 inches is better.

A Land or Water Tug

The North Bay *Times* has been permitted to inspect a novelty in the shape of a steam tug constructed for towing rafts on French river. Owing to the fact that this river is rather a chain of lakes separated from each other by numerous rapids than a river in the ordinary sense of the word, it has been found difficult to float logs over its waters without great expense and delay. The tug we describe is intended to relieve these difficulties by taking a form which will enable it to proceed upon land as well as upon water. It is built in the form of a large scow and attached to the flat bottom are heavy oaken shoes faced with iron, something like a sleigh runner. It is furnished with a

large drum on which is coiled a wire cable half a mile long. These instruments are operated by the engine. When the tug is at work in the water it is supposed to be anchored. The wire cable is uncoiled and attached to a raft or boom of logs half a mile distant; the engine is set in motion and the revolutions of the drum coils the cable around its surface by which process the raft is drawn to the tug. The vessel being removed to another position the process is repeated until a lake is traversed, and a portage is reached, when the logs are released from the boom and shot through the rapids. In the meantime the captain of the tug advances his wire cable along a road which has been previously prepared on the land opposite the rapids, fastening it to a tree or other projection, sets his engine in motion when the wire cable is again coiled around the drum and the tug now moves forward upon the road like a huge sleigh, and the process is repeated until the water is reached at the other end of the portage. The tug is the invention of Mr. John West, of Simcoe, whence it was transported to North Bay by rail. It will be immediately placed on French river, if the device proves a success, it will be employed towing logs this season.

Timber and Canals.

Governor Russel Alger, who was at Chicago recently on his way west, said that the Nicaraguan canal project would be, in a measure at least, the solution of the problem of the future lumber supply of the United States. "Very few people appreciate the extent and superiority of the Washington territory fir," he said, "and the only reason it is not now brought east is the necessarily high freight rates by rail. Some of it now finds its way to New York by vessel, but the voyage is a long one. For several years, appreciating the fact that Michigan and Wisconsin pine lands were being rapidly exhausted, I have had my eye open for new fields, and three years ago I visited the Washington region, making a personal examination of the field. I think I am a fair judge of timber, and I don't hesitate in pronouncing the product of those regions in every way superior to our northern pine, and other countries recognize the fact. While I was in Tacoma I saw nine vessels bound for England, Germany and China loading at the wharves. If the canal is ever built an enormous lumber traffic by water will surely spring up, and it will possibly come just at the time when we need it most."

Systematic Planting.

The *Forest and Stream* is publishing a series of practical papers on forest restoration. It concludes the last by saying. Systematic planting on a nautical scale must wait, and will be sure to wait, until the little remnant of our forests shall be administered economically, and at such a profit on costs of exportation as will justify the outlay to cover the costs of replanting, but meanwhile, millions of acres of denuded forest land may be preserved from the destruction of its soil by fire, or its erosion by water, for the trifling cost of collecting and scattering the seed over their surface. The winds and the birds annually redeem thousands of acres in this way and we need only open our eyes to the importance of their labours to realize how much may be done in the same way by systematic, intelligent effort.

The Filer Dethroned.

The rapid pace of progress in sawmill machinery has brought more changes than one. Among others, says a Wisconsin mill man, is the dethronement of the filer from his exalted position as supreme dictator in the sawmill. Until up to a comparatively recent date he was grand mogul. Everybody else had to make reverence to his lordship, he practically dictated his own terms, and on his work depended the running or stopping of the mill. His reign is ended. With improved sawmill appliances the same degree of skill is not requisite. The man of ordinary gumption with a reasonable degree of familiarity with the mill appliances can do the job successfully in less than half the time formerly required and at considerably less than half the expense. Peace to the memory of the dethroned monarch.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS.

We have compiled for the benefit of our patrons the following list of saw and shingle mills in the Province of British Columbia. There may be some omissions but it is as near complete as we could possibly get at the present time.

	Daily Capacity
Moodyville Saw Mill Co.	Burrard Inlet, N.W. 105,000
Hastings Saw Mill Co.	Vancouver 65,000
Royal City Planing Mill Company	New Westminster (2 mills) 110,000
" " "	Vancouver 30,000
Leamey & Kyle	Vancouver 50,000
W. R. Sayward	Victoria
Wm. Sutton	Cowichan 35,000
Haslam & Lees	Nanaimo 70,000
Croft & Angus	Chemainus 50,000
Shuswap Milling Co.	Yale District (2 Mills) 32,000
Muir Bros.	Sooke 12,000
Brunette Saw Mill Co.	New Westminster 30,000
Fader Brothers	Vancouver 75,000
Port Moody Saw Mill Co.	Port Moody 15,000
W. A. Johnston	Quesnelle (Cariboo Dis.) 20,000
J. B. Nason	Bakerville " 7,000
Indians (Church Mission)	Alert Bay 5,000
Cunningham Company	Port Essington 8,000
G. Williscraft	Georgetown 12,000
N. Hanson	Kootenay District 10,000
Indians (Kincolith)	Naas River 3,000
Vancouver Lumber Co.	Vancouver 60,000
The Columbia River Lumber Company	Beaver 80,000
W. C. Wells	Palliser 20,000
A. J. Borral	Langley 15,000
Knight Bros.	Popcum
G. F. Slater	Vancouver
Geo. Cassady	Vancouver
J. Valentine & Co.	Revelstoke
Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co.	Victoria
Fred Robinson	Beaver Mills
Wm. Pinchbeck	15 Mile House
Pioneer Lumber Co.	Port Moody
R. Cunningham	Skeena
G. O. Buchanan	Twin Butte
W. S. Chambers	Victoria
Robert Grant & Co.	Wellington
Hugh Burr	Ladner's Landing
J. McDonald	Craigellachie
S. McKay	Griffin Lake

IN CONTEMPLATION.

John Frederickson, Oyster Harbor, Vancouver Island, Shingle Mill.
Captain Armstrong, Oliver's Landing, Columbia River, Saw Mill.

IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

G. A. Buchanan Nelson, Saw Mill.

AMERICAN NOTES.

—Ten million feet of lumber in the yards of the Empire Lumber Company, at Hannibal, Maine, were burned last month by a fire started by sparks from a locomotive. Loss \$100,000.

—The Methudy & Meyer Lumber Co., St. Louis, Missouri, recently assigned, with assets at \$172,280.33 and liabilities at \$224,619.33, has made a proposition to the creditors for a compromise at sixty cents on the dollar.

—Geo. H. Holmes, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., has obtained a patent for a band saw for cutting wood, having an annealed back and the rest of the blade and cutting edge tempered with the ordinary temper of wood saws, the back of the blade being thin and the rest of it of even thickness, making a saw designed to work smoothly without being liable to crack or break.

—The big raft that is to float from Puget Sound down to San Francisco will be made of longer logs than were ever put into a raft on Atlantic waters. It will have but 5000 logs, as against the 25,000 in the big Joggins raft of last year, but none will be less than 100 feet long, and the great size of the sticks, it is thought, will bring the amount of lumber up to the big eastern raft.

—The Manufacturer's Record, of Baltimore, in its quarterly report published in April, gives the name, location and character of business of 1,259 new industrial enterprises that have been organized since the first of January. The amount of capital and capital stock represented by this list of new enterprises and the enlargement of old plants during the last three months is \$58,227,000, as compared with \$38,668,000 in the same time last year. The stream of humanity and wealth that for many years has flowed so steadily westward has found a new outlet, and in the wonderful resources of the southern states both capital and enterprise will find an almost limitless field of endeavor and abundant reward for achievement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUGGESTIONS ON PLANTING.

Editor Canada Lumberman.

It would be of great value to Ontario if this spring could witness an increased amount of tree planting; and, perhaps, not of less value, if a more general care were taken in the preservation of the small portions of forest which here and there still exist. We should remember that the experience of all nations teaches us that when the forest is destroyed fertility ceases in the land. On the great western prairies, people at first thought they could do without trees, as the ground, destitute of the forest, was fertile. But it was soon found that the great mass of dense prairie grass had answered the purpose of the forest, and when the land was chiefly brought into cultivation the same evils occurred which had been experienced on clearing wooded countries. What is wanted here is not so much the planting of lines of trees, (though these are excellent in their way), as the planting of large numbers of young trees in plantation form, covering a strip of some acres.

In such a plantation as this valuable timber can be rapidly grown. It is surprising to see in Kansas where the railway companies and also private individuals have planted forests by the square mile, what great trees have been produced in ten years. They plant them four feet apart every way, and do not intend to thin until they can take out trunks large enough for railway-sleepers. This they have been probably doing for sometime, as when I saw them four years ago they were nearly large enough. In a closely planted wood trees grow to timber, but set out alone they grow to branches. The plantation also has the impetus in growth given it of each tree striving to rise above the others, so that at last instead of short branching trees tall straight stems are produced. Good timber of many kinds is already scarce in Ontario, and the farmer who secures a valuable plantation of useful woods will add greatly to the worth of his farm. There are two points it would be well to attend to in doing this. The plants if taken from a forest should be chosen from the outside; and next, the plot should be cultivated to keep down weeds for a couple of years or longer if necessary. After that they will if cattle be kept away take care of themselves.

The forestry report for this year is now printed, and will be sent to any of your readers who forward me their address. There is no charge for it, and no postage to pay on it, it is a pamphlet sent free yearly by the Ontario Government in the interest of the forest preservation, and this year contains many articles of interest concerning forestry.

Yours, &c.

R. W. PHIPPS,
233 Richmond St., Toronto.

April 27, 1889.

MADAWASKA, N. B., May 22nd., 1889.

Editor Canada Lumberman.

Your valuable journal is one among the few to be found that is free from party prejudice, which accounts for the high esteem in which your subscribers hold it. I see you have changed your base in regard to the export duty; but I must beg leave to differ with you and at the same time give my reasons for so doing. Now suppose you owned mills in some part of the Dominion on some beautiful river, with water power to cut all the lumber the stream could supply. Americans come over the line and with unlimited capital control all the lumber on the stream above your mills, float their lumber by your mills and over your dam and manufacture it on the American side, thereby saving 35 cents per M. on shingles and \$2 per M. feet on other lumber. By not exacting an export duty, the Dominion is offering a premium of the amount of the duty to Americans to come over and slaughter our forests and depress our milling industry; whereas, if an export duty was enforced to secure the manufacture of our forests at home, it would bring about a boom in the local milling business, and thereby stimulate both labor and agriculture.

Now suppose this said party of Americans cut stock to manufacture 30 million of shingles per year on the American side and if they paid a duty of 35 cents per M. on their shingle stuff making it equivalent to what we must pay to get it into their market it would amount to \$10,500 per year. The clapboards and other lumber would amount to some hundreds more, and the loss in labor and consumption to manufacture the lumber at a small calculation would amount to \$40,000 per year, or more. The above state of affairs has for years been carried on, until our forests are being denuded and our sons and daughters are being driven from the country.

I see in your news items, New Brunswick has the credit of collecting \$465 paid for export duty, and if the Dominion had only done its duty, in our parish alone, \$10,500 per year should have been collected. In regard to your argument about the Americans manufacturing so much of their lumber at St. John taken off American territory, I may say, if New

Brunswick had got her honest rights not one stick of lumber would have been on American territory to be driven to St. John.

The capitulation of Ashburton gave to the state of Maine a great part of New Brunswick, to have the privileges of our waters and manufacture the lumber we had. The way Webster outgeneraled Ashburton it was agreed they should meet in a spirit of perfect candor. And how did Americans do it? Webster had a copy of the map in the Archives of Paris and on it drawn a string red line through the entire boundary of the United States, which line ran wholly south of the St. John, and between the head waters of that river and those of the Penobscot and Kenebec. He never allowed Ashburton to see it or know anything about its existence until the treaty was signed, so through secreting facts we were swindled out of our honest rights, they got our territory and they are not entitled to our sympathy.

P. O. BYRNE.

LUMBER TRADE IN THE NORTHWEST.

The importance of the lumber trade in the Northwest may be seen from the following account of the trade done during 1888. In the Edmonton district the collections for timber amounted to \$973 more than 1887, or \$6,767.

There are four saw mills in this district, three driven by steam and one by water power, having a capacity, two of 5,000 feet and two of 10,000 feet per day of 12 hours.

	Feet.
The quantity of lumber manufactured during the year was.....	2,038,301
The quantity of lumber sold during the year was.....	1,129,964
The quantity of lumber on hand October 31, 1888.....	2,189,077
All spruce:	

	Pieces.
Shingles manufactured during the year.....	866,507
Shingles sold during the year.....	847,700
Shingles on hand October 31, 1888.....	375,500
	Bundles.
Lath manufactured.....	76,775
Lath Sold.....	188,875
Lath on hand October 31, 1888.....	13,000

In the Calgary district the revenue amounted to \$10,599.39. There are five steam mills and one water power, the smallest turning out 5,000 feet and the largest 25,000 feet per day of 12 hours, the timber cut being Spruce, Pine, Cypress, and Douglas Pine.

	Feet
Quantity of lumber manufactured during the year.....	3,677,308
Quantity of lumber sold during the year.....	2,371,552
Quantity of lumber on hand October 31, 1888.....	1,927,924
	Pieces.
Quantity of shingles manufactured.....	518,000
Quantity of shingles sold.....	204,250
Quantity of shingles on hand.....	108,250
Quantity of lath manufactured.....	593,050
Quantity of lath sold.....	227,150
Quantity of lath on hand.....	527,900

In the Prince Albert district the business was small, the dues collected being \$3,220, of which \$401 was for seizures.

There is only one saw mill in this district (steam), turning out 35,000 feet a day of 12 hours. The timber cut being Spruce, Pine, and Poplar.

	Feet.
Quantity of lumber manufactured was.....	1,755,590
Quantity of lumber sold was.....	1,132,151
	Pieces.
Quantity of shingles manufactured.....	1,709,666
Quantity of shingles sold.....	574,665
	Bundles.
Quantity of lath manufactured.....	4,385
Quantity of lath sold.....	1,728

In the British Columbia agency the returns show the revenue from all sources amounting to \$25,567.

"The agent states that during the year there have been many inquiries by Eastern Canadian and American lumbermen with a view to establishing extensive mills in the Province at an early day." I may here say that Mr. James McLaren, of Ottawa, and others, sent out a few days ago a large staff of mechanics, millwrights, etc., to build a large saw mill in British Columbia. "The Douglas Pine and cedar of this province are recognized to be superior to any wood found in the East, the trees containing from 5 M to 25 M feet B. M., and defective trees being the exception."

Another advantage that presents itself to the lumberman being the immense market, as these superior woods find ready access by water to China, Japan, Australia, and South America, while a steadily increas-

ing demand for the finer grades is developing in the Canadian Northwest territories which is supplied over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The returns only cover saw mills operating under government license, therefore do not show the whole lumber output of the province.

There are in the district six steam and two water mills, producing from 10,000 to 75,000 feet a day, the timber sawed being Douglas Pine, Spruce, and Cedar. It may be interesting to give the names of the owners of the mills and locations, as well as the output. They are as follows:

	Feet	Sold.
Royal City Planing Co., New Westminster, cut.....	12,378,678	12,378,678
Brunette Saw Mill Co., New Westminster, cut.....	4,858,906	4,858,906
W. C. Wells, Palliser, cut.....	438,178	438,178
F. Robinson, Beaver, cut.....	4,208,535	4,208,535
Knight Bros., Popcum, cut....	85,598	85,598
Hugh Burr, Ladner's Landing, cut.....	567,000	567,000
J. McDonald, Craigellachie, cut.....	1,100,000	1,100,000
S. McKay, Griffin Lake, cut...	800,000	800,000
	24,436,895	24,436,895

It will be noticed that the whole actual output was sold within the year, a result which rarely occurs to any of our Eastern manufacturers. The report does not give prices realized, which information would be of considerable importance.

The Forests of Alaska.

It is a mistake to suppose that the whole of that territory is heavily timbered, a good deal of it being as destitute of timber as the desert of Sahara. There are nowhere any trees or other vegetation except moss above an altitude of 3,000 feet, the tree growth above 2,500 feet being of not much account. When it is considered how much of the country consists of lofty mountains, the area of timbered land becomes, under these conditions, somewhat restricted. The above remark applies, of course, only to that portion of the territory that has been explored, a comparatively small part of the whole. What of the timber or other resources there may be in sections remote from the coast no one knows. In the far north, where the country is believed to be less mountainous, there may be and very likely are, extensive forests, as is the case on the Eastern continent. The most common tree in Alaska is the Sitka spruce; the most valuable the yellow cedar. Both these trees grow to a large size, some of them reaching a height of 250 feet, with a diameter of six feet near the ground. Generally they are about 150 feet high and measure about four feet through at the butt. The Sitka spruce makes a good coarse lumber, much like the spruce and fir of California. The yellow cedar is, however, a much more valuable tree, having a close, fine grain, and being remarkable for its strength and durability. It is also very fragrant, and taking readily a fine polish becomes a most desirable cabinet wood. Hemlock is also quite a common tree in Alaska, with willow and alder along the water courses. The bark of the hemlock will some day become valuable for tanning purposes. In intimating that the forests of Alaska are in some sense restricted, compared with the extent of that territory, is not to say that they will ever suffer extinction. Centuries hence, when the forests further south have all disappeared, the coming generations will be able to draw their supplies from this vast timber preserve, which, with its power of production and its immunity from the ravages of fire, will prove practically inexhaustive. Owing to the moisture of the climate and the thick coat of moss that everywhere covers the ground, it is impossible for a conflagration to occur in the forests of Alaska.

Measured Lumber.

Statement of lumber measured at the Port of Three Rivers for the year ending June 30th, 1888. Spruce Deals, 6,476 pieces; Pine Deals, 4,525, Pine Deals, 30,000; Spruce Deals, 14,239; Pine Deals, 800; Spruce Planks, 2,760; Spruce Deals, 1,568; Pine Deals, 46,731; Pine Deals, 137,967; Spruce Deals, 57,747; Pine Deals, 70,698; Red Pine Deals, 2,415; Spruce Deals, 15,891; Spruce and Pine Lumber 417,781. The total amount accrued on the above amounted to \$1,093,74.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN,
May 31st, 1889.

In the Toronto local trade retail yards are still complaining of dullness although a number of large contracts for warehouse, schools and offices have been allotted during the past month.

Many of these contracts have gone into the hands of comparatively unknown builders, while the older firms are still figuring up tenders.

The volume of housebuilding business has been very materially decreased this spring, and this will in a large measure account for the dullness in the yards. Speculative builders of the better class are converting their terraces into money before entering upon new enterprises, while the weak men cannot now get credit or loans as easily as they did a year ago.

Perhaps the dealers are learning wisdom and are drawing in the lines of credit that have hung altogether too loosely in the past.

A fair Western car trade is being done. Prices are still firm and there is no sign of weakening.

The stocks of dry lumber on the Georgian Bay, which were low at the opening of navigation, are rapidly being depleted. Vessel freights are low and plenty of vessels are asking charters.

There is very little being shipped to the United States from this section either by rail or water.

A few lots of D and B stocks and sidings have changed hands, but M and thicker C and P is still slow of sale.

For the past fortnight the usual monthly blockade in the Grand Trunk yards has been in force, and the shipments for this point have been held back. It seems strange that the local manager is content to sit in his office and allow his yards to be blockaded with loaded cars without making some effort to obviate the difficulty. An entire rearrangement of the shunting facilities is necessary and should be carried out at once.

During the past month trade has been generally good, so far as Ontario is concerned. Exports to the United States from the Ottawa district have commenced to move, and a large business is being done, and numerous vessels are being loaded for European markets.

Pine lumber, such as is used mainly by box makers, or good shipping culls, are in demand, and prices firm. 1x12 for West India shippers are in demand, and the advance price of early spring is fully sustained. The supply of dry stock is limited and we think the demand will keep pace with the supply of these grades for the balance of the season. Higher grades of lumber are moving slow and concessions are being made to effect sales.

Owing to decreased manufacture of cars in Canada, car lumber is off in price, and dull.

Shingles are very dull, and it is difficult to sell any but the very best brands.

Brown Ash is in fair demand, for dry, good lines, well manufactured, and thick; but common grades are very unsaleable.

Lath are moving off fairly well at a slight advance on last year's prices, which advance we fear will hardly be sustained.

Timber limits are in good request, and what sales have transpired are very satisfactory. Pine timber lands, are to some extent, being inquired after.

The outlook for the lumber trade at Montreal is not specially promising for a large amount of business. Stocks on hand and at the mills are heavy, while the contractors are understood to be well supplied. Prices remain steady. Quebec merchants are looking for an active trade as soon as the vessels begin to arrive. Since foreign firms have purchased the Clyde fleet of sailing vessels, which were formerly engaged in the Quebec timber trade, the business has gradually fallen into the hands of foreigners, who are now receiving high rates of freight. It is learned from Glasgow that in order to check their high rates four steamers have been chartered to carry timber from Quebec to Greenock this season.

Between 30 and 40 million feet of lumber will be hung up at the head waters of river St. John, N. B. Nearly all the logs in the Aroostook are hung up and the same may be said of Tobique river.

The American lumbermen and timber dealers are again working themselves into a frenzy over the Canadian export duty on logs, and are threatening dire retaliation in case the duty is not abolished or reduced. A memorial and petition has been forwarded to the secretary of the Treasury, and the secretary of State, by lumbermen and timber dealers of Buffalo, Tonawanda and Lockport, N. Y., and others of a similar character are about to be sent from Saginaw, Bay City and other eastern Michigan points. The purport of the memorial is to influence the United States government to put a plenary duty on Canadian sawed lumber, "or some other impediment to its importation," while the export duty is continued.

FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW.

The British Board of Trade Returns for April and the four months inclusive are considered very satisfactory. The total export for April, 1889, were valued at

£19,569,647 as against £17,775,474 the preceding year, showing an increase of £1,794,173. The exports for the four months, including April, were valued at £80,039,699, as against £74,398,875 same period last year, showing a balance in favor of the present year to date of £5,640,824. The imports for the month of April are valued in the present returns at £37,225,549, as against £32,098,693 for April last year, showing an increase of imports this year of £5,126,856. The estimated value of imports for the four months is given at £143,751,383, as against £128,978,878 the same period last year, being an increase of £14,772,505 of this year's import trade. On a comparative scale of increase we find that the imports increased in the month of April nearly as much as the export has done in the four months including April.

We note that hewn timber shows an increase on last year's shipments to the 30th of April of no less than 142,297 loads, the principal contributors being Sweden and Norway, 64,333 loads out of the above being their share of increase. Germany keeps ahead of her shipments last year, while the United States are slightly behind, the former showing an increase over same period last year of 20,289 loads, mostly into London, while the latter shows a shortage as compared with last year of some 464 loads. Russia with only 6,592 loads last year, now sends 31,453. Sweden and Norway an increase of 77,953, and the United States 18,218 loads more deals, &c., than they did 2 year ago, Canada 22,216 loads more than in 1888, and other countries over 15,000 loads increase on their supplies of the first four months of last year.

The export of timber for the four months is 2,304 loads more than last year. The total increase on last year's supply of timber, sawn and hewn together, amounts to 300,683 loads.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., May 20th, 1889.

The lumber trade is booming on the Pacific Coast. Nine vessels are loading lumber at British Columbia mills and four more are expected this week. Four are loading for Australia, three for South American ports and two for the English market. The "McDuff" a full rigged vessel 1200 tons, arrived on the 19th, to load at the Royal City Planing Mills. When loaded she will draw 20 feet, which proves conclusively that any ship can come up the Fraser river channel. She is loading for Liverpool, England.

The McLaren Ross Co., are driving piles for their new mill with all speed. The capacity is to be 120,000 per day. They are going to put up a duplicate mill to cut the same amount. Mr. David McLaren and Mr. Little are now away looking up a site.

Rumors are rife about a new lumber concern in Victoria, who propose to build a 100,000 mill on the island.

The Chemainus mill is now being handled by Michigan lumbermen and the cut is to be increased to 150,000 a day; they are at work on the new building and putting in new machinery.

Haslam & Lees, Nanaimo, are cutting to their full capacity, and expect to build a large addition this fall to increase their cut for next season's business.

The Moodyville, Brunette & Royal City mills are running night and day to meet the demands.

The Vancouver Lumber Company will start running on the 1st of June, and they expect to rush things, being a little late in starting.

Leamy & Kyle, and Royal City Mills, Vancouver, are running to their full capacity as they cannot fill their orders quick enough.

Cassady & Co., Vancouver, recently put a Wheelock engine in their planing mill, and they think it is the finest piece of machinery on the coast.

The shingle business at New Westminster is lively and the output at the least calculation will be 600,000 a day, before the season closes, when all the mills get into full service.

J. Valentine & Co. are progressing favorably with their new mill at Revelstoke. The machinery is on the way and when completed it will be the finest shingle mill on the coast. Capacity 120,000 a day.

T. Robertson, of Beaver, is running night and day on a large order from the Northwest, taxing the mill to its utmost capacity.

W. C. Wells, of Palliser, is pushing out lumber as fast as cars come into the yard, and all the mills inland are very busy and get more orders than they can fill.

The whole outlook for the season is now favorable and from the inquiries made about the lumber capacity of the Province a large influx of eastern lumbermen are expected this season to spy out the land.

Mr. James McLaren, of Buckingham, left for home on the 12th to make the orders for all the machinery for their new mills and great hustling is expected to get the orders. Mil-

waukee machinery builders are making a push to get the business in this country, and Canadian machinery builders should be put to shame if they let the American firms, who are at a great disadvantage owing to the duty, secure their orders.

The British Columbia lumbermen are complaining, and not without reason, of the dilatory manner in which eastern manufacturers leave the filling of their orders until the last of the season, when they should be the earliest, as the season opens here earlier than in the east, and the long time shipments take to come out they should have their consignments shipped first, hence the tendency to give the American builders the preference as they guarantee a quicker delivery.

A Lumber Case.

An interesting lumber case was decided in the Court of Chancery, at Ottawa, last month. Mr. Hurteau, the defendant, bought from W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, Ont., some 3,000,000 feet of three inch shipping cull deals; an agent of Hurteau sold to Mr. Wm. Little, of Montreal, 1,000,000 feet, and gave an order on Edwards & Co., for that quantity of the deal purchased, which was accepted by Edwards & Co. Little gave a note at six months for the value of the deal delivered on board boat at Rockland. At the time the note matured he wanted Hurteau to renew it, but he declined. Later on Little made an assignment, and it transpired that during the currency of the six months' note he had assigned his interest in the million feet of deals to the late W. G. Ross, of Quebec, in consideration of certain advances made him by Ross. The lumber was sold and the proceeds paid into court, the present suit being an interpleader action between the representatives of the late W. G. Ross and Hurteau Bros. to determine which should have the money. Messrs. Blackstock & Gald, of Toronto, represented the defendants, and Dalton McCarthy and W. D. Hogg, of Ottawa, were counsel for the plaintiff Ross. The defence was that there was no actual delivery of the lumber, as the quantity in question had never been separated from the whole quantity purchased by Hurteau from Edwards, as provided by the contract. After hearing the arguments on both sides the judge decided in favor of Hurteau.

—The Chaudiere mills are now nearly all running full blast. Messrs. Hurdman & Co. do not intend putting on a full gang this year, as they consider that by strengthening the day gang they can cut more timber in proportion to the expense than by putting on the night gang. Messrs. Perley & Pattee have on a night gang of 200 men, and will continue to run them during the season. As, however, they are seriously pressed for room on the piling grounds, it is possible they may have to suspend for a short time, although it is not expected. Mr. J. R. Booth began a pile gang of 200 night hands on May 13th, having been delayed by unforeseen causes. Messrs. Bronson & Weston commenced their night watch on April 30th, and have about as many hands employed as Messrs. Perley & Pattee, and J. R. Booth. Messrs. Pearce & Co. are running their new mill only, and that by day. The old Capt. Young mill is being fitted up with entirely new machinery of the latest patterns and improvements. It is anticipated that this mill will be working day and night by the first of June. In arranging night work different courses are pursued by the various mill owners. Some employ just as many men on the night as on the day shift. Others leave out of the night shift all cullers and yard men, except pilers.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Ingleton of the firm of Ingleton & Co., Engineers, Brantford, Ont., gave us a call last month. The firm are engaged in manufacturing portable, traction and saw-mill engines; also Ingleton's patent steam plow and double and single blast separators. They have their works at Brantford, with branches at Winnipeg, Man., and Hamburg, Germany.

Mr. A. W. Spooner, Port Hope, of "Copperine" fame, was among the recent callers at THE LUMBERMAN office. He reports large sale for his well known babbitt metal, and informs us that his trade doubles every year. There is nothing like success, and Mr. Spooner, backed up with the best article on the market is undoubtedly getting a fair share of it.

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Department of Crown Lands.

Sale of Water Privilege at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Public notice is hereby given that there will be sold by public auction at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on SATURDAY, the EIGHTH day of JUNE, 1889, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m., the following land and land covered with water as a water privilege at or near the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, in the District of Algoma: All those parcels of land and land covered with water belonging to the Province of Ontario, situate, lying and being between the south limit of Portage street in the town of Sault Ste. Marie, and St. Mary's Island, bounded on the west by the east limit produced southerly of West street, and on the east by lands granted by letters patent to the Hudson Bay Company and to Messrs. Laird and Henderson, containing thirty-eight acres more or less. Also the islands and the

land covered with water lying between the south limit of the lands granted as aforesaid to Messrs. Laird and Henderson at St. Mary's Island containing three acres, more or less, as shown generally in shaded lines on the map or sketch of the property dated May 11, 1889. The above will be sold in one parcel. The purchaser will be required to pay at the time of sale one-third of the purchase money and the remainder within thirty days thereafter, when he will be entitled to a patent. The property will be put up subject to an upset price fixed by the Commissioner, and will be sold subject to certain conditions as to development of water power and otherwise, copies of which, together with a map or plan, can be had at the Registrar's Office, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at this Department, or they will be forwarded upon application.

ARTHUR S. HARDY, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Crown Lands Department, May 14, 1889.

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Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders for Works," will be received until noon on **THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT**, for the construction of an addition to the **SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, Toronto**; for the construction of a Tank House for sewage disposal, and for galvanised iron roofing for the new Farm Buildings at the **AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Guelph**; for an addition to the Lodge at the **GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto**; for the construction of additions to the **GAOL at Sault Ste. Marie**; to the **COURT ROOM at Parry Sound**; to the **LOCK-UP at Bracebridge**; to the **LOCK-UP at Sudbury, Nipissing District**; and a **COURT ROOM and REGISTRY OFFICE at Gore Bay**. Plans and specifications for the above works can be seen at this Department, where forms of tender can be procured. The tenders for the addition to the School of Practical Science, Toronto, must be accompanied by an accepted Bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the sum of two thousand dollars, and each tender for the work at Sault Ste. Marie, Parry Sound and Gore Bay must be accompanied by a similar cheque for five hundred dollars, on condition of being forfeited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into a contract based upon his tender when called upon to do so. Where tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The bona fide signatures of two parties, who may be willing to become sureties for the performance of the contract, to be attached to each tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. F. FRASER, Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Ontario, Toronto, May 31, 1889.

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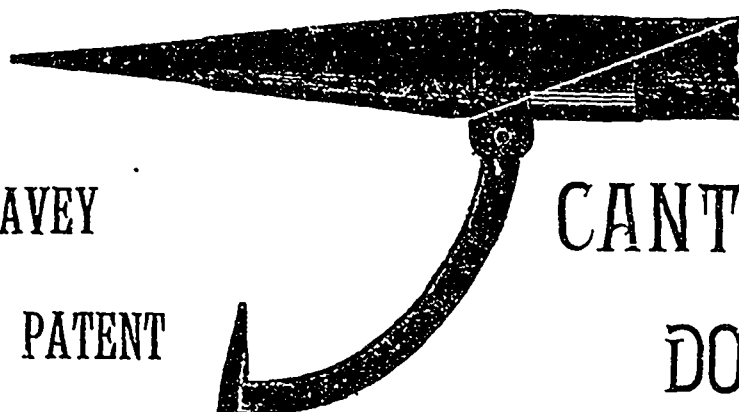
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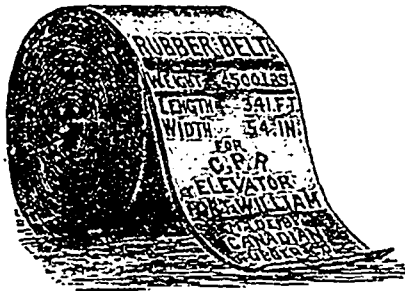
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TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, May 31st, 1889.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

Table listing lumber prices for Toronto, Ontario, including items like 1 1/2 and thicker clear picks, American inspection, and various mill runs.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table listing yard quotations for Toronto, Ontario, including mill cut boards, shipping cull boards, and various stock types.

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, May 31st, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Ottawa, Ontario, including mill culls, cull strips, and various stock types.

Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, May 31st, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Hamilton, Ontario, including mill cut boards, shipping cull boards, and various stock types.

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, May 31st, 1889.

Deals, Boards, Scantling, etc.

Table listing lumber prices for St. John, New Brunswick, including spruce deals, pine, and various stock types.

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, May 31st, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Montreal, Quebec, including pine, basswood, and various stock types.

Saginaw, Mich.

SAGINAW, May 31st, 1889.

CARGO LOTS.

Table listing cargo lots for Saginaw, Michigan, including uppers, common, and mill culls.

YARD QUOTATIONS CAR LOTS DRY.

Table listing yard quotations for Saginaw, Michigan, including drop siding, flooring, and various stock types.

New York City.

NEW YORK, May 31st, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for New York City, including black walnut, poplar, and various stock types.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, May 31st, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Boston, Massachusetts, including western pine, eastern pine, and various stock types.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, May 31st, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Albany, New York, including hemlock, boards, and various stock types.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, May 31st, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including Norway pine, white pine, and various stock types.

Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, May 31st, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, New York, including pine, shingles, and various stock types.

Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, May 31st, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Burlington, Vermont, including uppers, thick, and various stock types.

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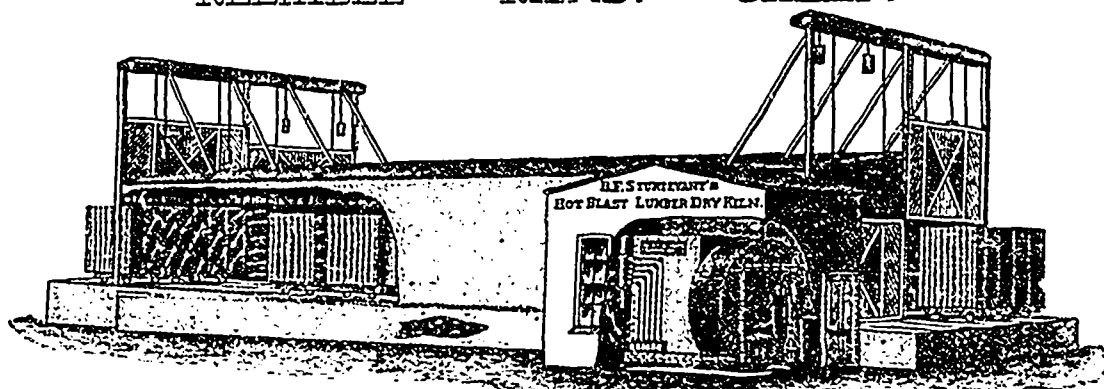
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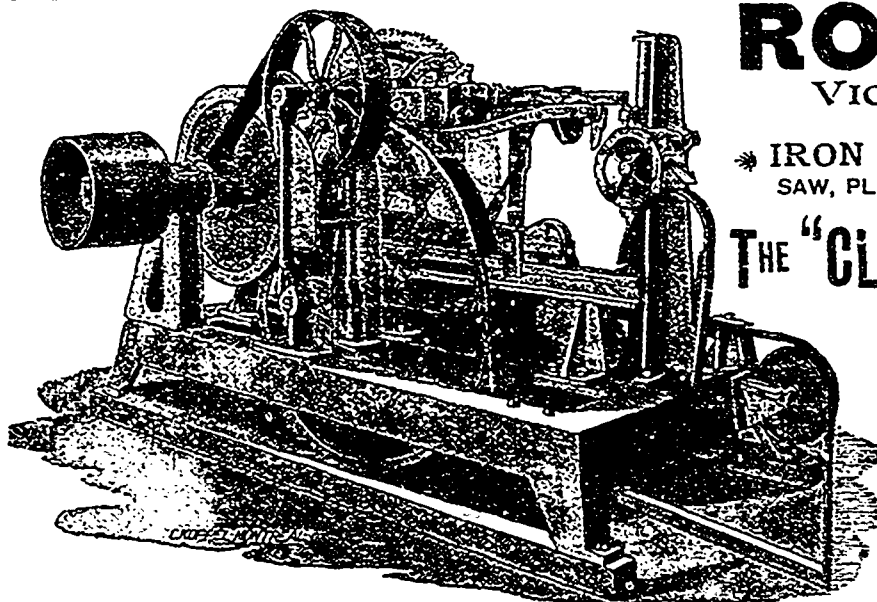
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ORILLIA, NOV. 7th, 1889

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5. LOWER DUMOINE Berths 209-10, 215, say 71½ square miles.
6. UPPER DUMOINE Berths 357, 399-1-2, say 200 square miles.
7. BLACK RIVER Berths 394-5, say 100 square miles.
8. COULONGE Berth 220, say 50 square miles.
9. MADAWASKA Berths 87 S. 104-5, 174, 176, say 180 square miles.
10. TOWNSHIP OF NIGHTINGALE Berth 167, say 1½ square miles, together with the unrestricted right, free from all stumpage charges and crown dues till the 15th March, 1892, to cut the pine whole of the Township of Clyde and that portion of the Township of Eyre falling towards the Madawaska River 110 square miles, with benefit of extension of said right for a further period of five years from the 15th March, 1892, at an annual rental thereafter of \$500.00.

ALSO OUR LARGE WATER POWER SAW MILL, SPLITTER MILL AND PILING ROOM AT HULL with the Water and Pondage privileges, Dams, Bulkheads, etc., etc., used with the same. Fully equipped and in first-class order; cutting capacity thirty-five to forty millions per season, day watch; full complement of LATH, PICKET AND SHINGLE MACHINERY.

Together with LUMBER YARD "No. 5" and the "POINT" YARD, being sufficient piling grounds for the said mills. These yards are well equipped with all necessary TRAILWAYS, ENGINES AND CARS, SLIDES, DOCKS, &c. are second to none in Canada and are convenient and contiguous to the Mill property.

Also, their valuable STEAM MILL SITE AT NEPEAN, ONT., 3 MILES DISTANT FROM OTTAWA, COMPRISING 72 ACRES, with brick chimney, boilers, foundations, walls of buildings, etc., etc., with piers, booms, and booms capacity for 30 M. LOGS.

The terms and conditions of the sale will be made known at the time of sale or further and fuller particulars can be had on application to the Proprietors.

THE
E. B. EDDY MAN'F. CO.
(LIMITED)
HULL, CANADA.

Or to
GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Vendors' Solicitors, Ottawa.
April 3rd, 1889.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

List of WATER WHEELS for sale by H. W. PETRIE, Brantford and Toronto.
ONE 6 inch Turbine, Goldie & McCulloch Builders.
ONE 6 inch Tyler
ONE 60 inch Sclater.
ONE 48 inch Leffel.
ONE 48 inch Tyler in Scroll case.
ONE 48 inch Sclater.
ONE 45 inch Improved Turbine Water Wheel.
ONE 42 inch Sampson Turbine.
PAIR of Sampson Turbine Wheels, 42 inch run together.
TWO 4 inch Leffels.
ONE 36 inch Sclater.
ONE 35 inch Leffel.
ONE 33 inch Little Giant.
ONE 34 inch Leffel.
ONE 3 inch Burnham
ONE 28 inch Leffel.
ONE 24 inch Leffel.
ONE 20 inch Leffel.
ONE 21 inch Little Giant
ONE 17½ inch Leffel.
ONE 15 inch Archimedian in Globe Case.
ONE 12 inch Little Giant.
ONE 10 inch Leffel, all brass. Springfield Ohio make.

WATER WHEEL GOVERNOR, Galt make. Full particulars regarding any of the above wheels, sent on application, Address H. W. PETRIE, Brantford.

List of WOOD-WORKING MACHINES for sale by H. W. PETRIE Brantford, branch 6 Yonge St. Toronto.

ONE 24 inch Surface Planer, Rogers make
THREE side Moulder, Rogers make, Connecticut.

BROOM Handle Lath with wood frame, cheap.
NEW No. 2 three side molder, Galt make.
SHINGLE JOINTERS 3, 4 and 6 knives.
SAW ARBORS all sizes, Galt make.

FOOT Wiring Machine, Galt make.
ONE 12 inch Diagonal Buzz Planer
ONE Automatic Handle Lathe.
NEW 20 inch Band Saw, Galt make.
NEW Cove-tailing Machine, Tyrell's patent.

ONE Set of Hop Machines, American make.
ONE Hub Turning Lathe.
BROOM Handle Lathe, Lockport, N. Y. make.
MATCHER, Kennedy & Sons make, Owen Sound.

ONE Doherty Swing Shingle Machine.
ONE car load of new Wood-working Machinery Galt make.

ONE Laws Patent Swing Shingle Machine.
GOLDIE & McCULLOCH Stave cutter, set Equalizing saws, &c.

NO. 2 three side Molding Machine, Galt make.
SET of Box Nailing Machines.
UPRIGHT SHAPER, Galt make.

ONE Gauge Lathe, Bailey make.
ONE Planing Machine Knife Grinder.
ONE Blanchard Spoke Lathe, Fay & Co. make
ONE New Axe handle Lathe.

POWER MORTICER, Goldie & McCulloch makers.
ONE set of Spoke Machines, Foy & Co. make.
ONE Smallwood Shingle machine, Waterous make.

POLE Road Cars.
ONE Self Feed lath Machine, Waterous make.
ONE set of Box Nailing Machines.
NEW Gang Lath Machine.

Sand Paperers new and second hand.
ONE Saw Mill Head Block, Galt make.
ONE Fairbanks Timber Gauge
HEADING TURNER, Goldie & McCulloch.

ONE Shingle Edger with Frame Work.
ONE Power Scroll Saw.
TWO Self Acting Shingle Machines, Quebec make.

TWO Shingle Packers all Iron.
POWER MORTICER with Boring Attachment.
DOUBLE Cope Tenoning Machine, Dundas make.

WOOD Turning Lathes Several Sizes
Drag Saw Machine, Goldie & McCulloch.
POWER MORTICER, Galt make.
NEW Blind Slat Tenoner, Galt make

NO. 4 Cant Gourlay, Planer and Matcher.
24 inch Pony Planer, Cowan make.
ONE 24 inch Planer and Matcher, Dundas make
PLANER and Matcher, Michaels make, Detroit

NEW Eclipse Planer and Matcher, Galt make.
ONE No. 5 Planer and Matcher, Galt make.
NEW Pony Planers and Matchers only \$175.
SEND for Descriptive List giving full particulars and mention wants, to W. H. PETRIE Brantford and Toronto.

FOR SALE

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE

Joseph Hall Machine Works.

- Iron Turning Lathes
- Wood Turning Lathes
- Sand Belt Machine
- Upright Boring Machine
- Emery Wheel Frame
- Facing Machine
- Horizontal Iron Boring Lathe
- Punching Machine
- Post Drilling Machine
- Iron Column Drilling Machine
- Gang Drilling Machine
- Nut Tapping Machine
- Cutting-off Machine
- Set 40 inch Hand Rollers, 3¼ dia.
- Traveling Crane and Cranes
- Horizontal Engine, with Lift Pump and Heater, Cylinder 18 in x 36 in. stroke, fly wheel 10 feet in dia., in one casting.
- New Model Vibrators
- Portable Engines
- Horse Powers

All for sale at sacrifice prices, and may be seen in the Toronto Bridge Building, Toronto.

JOHN LIVINGSTONE,
31 York Chambers, Trustee.
Toronto, 29th Jan. 1889.



Sealed tenders marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies" and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Friday, 31st May, 1889.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE,
Comptroller N. W. M. Police.
Ottawa, May 10, 1889.



Sealed tenders marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies" and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 18th June, 1889.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North-west, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE,
Comptroller N. W. M. Police
Ottawa, May 10, 1889.

THIS YEAR'S MYRTLE CUT and PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO FINER THAN EVER.

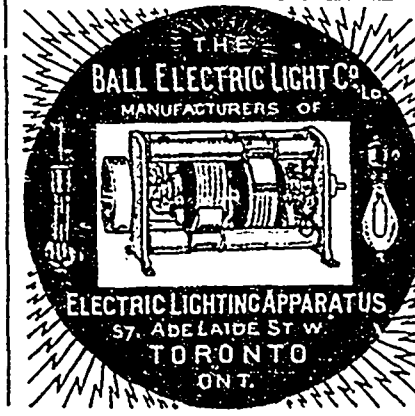
T & B IN BRONZE

ON EACH PLUG AND PACKAGE.

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., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.



Manufacturers' Life and Accident Insurance Companies.

HEAD OFFICE,
83 King Street West, Toronto.



Combined Authorized Capital, \$3,000,000 00
" Subscribed " 739,700 00
" Cash " 150,760 00
Combined new business for 1888, 9,575,525 00

MESSRS. WILSON & MORRISON
Managers for Eastern Ontario, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED.
A. J. HILL, HERBERT G. ROSS
M. Can. Soc. C. E.

ALBERT J. HILL & CO. Commission and Shipping Agents

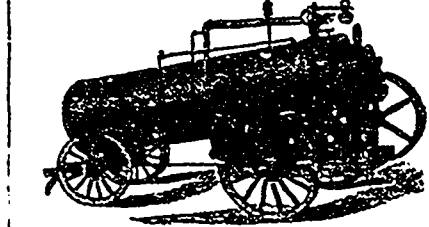
LUMBER bought and inspected for Foreign Shipment. Full and reliable information furnished on all matters connected with the location, quantity and quality of Timber in B. C. Timber limits explored and reported upon.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

PATENTS SECURED Trade Marks, Timber Marks, Copyrights and Designs Registered

Advice on Patent Laws, etc.
Electrical Cases a Specialty.
F. H. REYNOLDS
SOLICITOR AND EXPERT
Temple Building St. James St., Montreal

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, Law 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 Amherst, N.S. Machine works.
ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

TO MILL OWNERS, MANUFACTURERS

AND ALL WHO ARE USING

Leather* Belting

IF YOU WANT BELTING

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

— SEND TO —

F. E. DIXON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT LAP-JOINT STAR RIVET

LEATHER BELTING*

70 King Street East, Toronto.

Sole Agents in Canada for the

CELEBRATED PHOENIX OIL

The Only Perfect Belt Dressing.

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

ST. CATHARINES SAW WORKS

R. H. Smith Company, Ltd.

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Finest

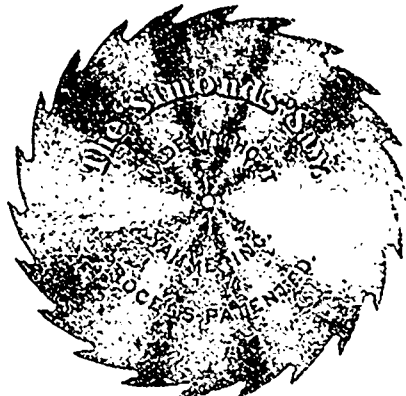
Material

Most

Even

Temper

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The

Best

in the

World

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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.

OUR SPECIALTIES.

THE "SIMONDS" CIRCULAR SAW

THE "LEADER" CROSS-CUT SAW

THE "LAWSON" BUTCHER SAW

THE "HERLING" HAND SAW

THE LARGEST SAW FACTORY IN THE DOMINION.

R. H. SMITH CO. LTD.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

DOMINION SAW WORKS!

JAS. ROBERTSON & CO.

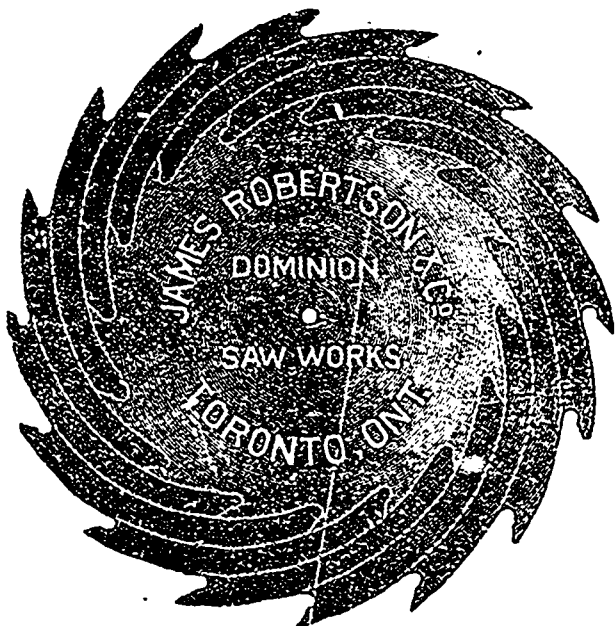
253 to 267 King Street West,

Toronto, - - Ontario.

JAMES ROBERTSON

Dalhousie and William Streets,

Montreal, - - Que.



MANUFACTURERS OF SAWS

Circular. Shingle. Gang. Cross Cut. Concave. Mulay. Drag. Grooving.

Thuber's Royal ANTI-FRICTION BABBIT METAL.

Importers and Dealers in

Band Saws, Emery Wheels Saw Sets,
Saw Swages, Rubber Belting, Iron Pipe,
Saw Gummers, Leather Belting, Files, &c.

EVERY SAW FULLY WARRANTED.
Prices on Application.

