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By A. G. MORTIMER.

The only Newspaper devoted to the Lumber and Woodworking Industries of the Dominion.

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PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AUGUST, 1887.

NO. 8.

The Canada Lumberman

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

A. G. MORTIMER, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AUGUST, 1887.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

If we are to accept the statement of the *Northwestern Lumberman* the price of lumber must have increased to a fabulous price in Canada lately, as that journal furnishes the startling intelligence that a loss of \$10,000 was incurred by the destruction by fire of 60,000 feet of lumber in Ottawa. Surely \$166 per thousand should leave the manufacturer at least a living margin of profit.

SHIPMENTS to Europe from Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Chatham, N.B., and other ports, are, according to latest reports, increasing daily. The English trade journals are chronicling almost daily arrivals from this side of the water, and although trade in that country is generally considered at low ebb, the consumption to all appearances is nevertheless large. Our news columns this month contain considerable information regarding the arrivals and sale of Canadian woods in Europe.

A NEW lumber cutter, a description of which is given on another page, has recently been tested in Toronto, and promises great results. This cutter substitutes a knife for a saw and does its work at one stroke. It cuts anything from a slab to a veneer and that without the slightest waste. Steps are already being taken for the organization of a strong company to go into the manufacture of this machine for the Canadian trade, and it is therefore quite probable that our readers will soon become familiar with the new process.

THE dispute between the Dominion and Ontario Governments *in re* the title to the timber land and minerals in north-western Ontario has been going on for some time, and although the Supreme Court has sustained Mr. Mowat in his views, the probability is that it will yet go before the Privy Council for final decision. Sir John Macdonald contends that

the title resides in the Dominion Government as acquirers of the Indian title, while Mr. Mowat on the other hand holds that the Indian title was extinguished, not acquired. Time will tell who is right.

"WE should not lose sight of the fact," said G. W. Warren, the pine land dealer, "that the greater part of the pine to be manufactured at Rat Portage and Winnipeg, for use in the British possessions, must come from this side of the line. The bulk of the stumpage is owned by Minnesota men, and so the condition of the market up there, and what is being done, is of a great deal of importance and interest. I look for a very important development up that way. More men are interested in the Northern slope development than is generally supposed."

ONE hundred in the shade is a temperature seldom experienced in this part of the world, but for the past month it has been no uncommon occurrence to see the thermometer sizzling around that number. By donning our airy, linen coat and trousers, with a nicely starched unmentionable, we can stand ninety-nine, but when the thing gets up to a hundred and over a line has to be drawn somewhere. We drew the line and went over to see some of our American cousins, but the scheme didn't seem to work. The further we went the hotter it got, and after bunking on the floor for several nights with our head in close proximity to a refrigerator, we made up our mind that Canada was not such a mean place after all and accordingly packed our valise and took the first train for home. To get the lumbermen to talk business these days is just about out of the question. Even a newspaper man can't draw them out. Their main ambition now a-days seems to be directed to some sylvan resort where sweet breezes can lull them into a feeling of security against the heat of the office, and where by the aid of the lemon—and something else—they can keep in a somewhat natural physical and mental condition.

NEWS has recently come from Washington that the Treasury Department has decided that sawed elm boards 6½ feet in length, 1½ inches in thickness, the edges of which follow the natural shape of the tree, used in the manufacture of hoops, are dutiable at the rate of \$2 per thousand feet, board measure, under the tariff provisions for sawed elm lumber. And this decision, aimed at our Canadian mills, comes just after the resolution of our own Parliament, at the instigation of the friends of foreign industries, not to impose an export duty on elm logs. The manufacturers in the United States want our elm, but they are so greedy as to grudge Canadians the profit even of this primary stage manufacture, wishing to obtain at small cost our raw material that they may reap all the advantage of turning out the manufactured article. Well may the *Toronto World* remark that our Parliament has committed "a grave blunder" in allowing hardwood logs to be exported free of duty, and add that we are offering encouragement to carry off out of the country valuable raw material, which we ought to hold at home with a firm grip, in order that the wealth it is converted into may remain with the country to which it belongs. This decision of the Washington Treasury Board supplies another strong reason why the export duty should be exacted and our Parliament should reconsider the matter as soon as it again meets.

AN important meeting of the representative lumbermen of Ontario was held in Toronto the end of June, at which several important matters of peculiar interest to the trade in general came up for discussion. The meeting was of such a character that for the present no public statement can be made of the work done. Suffice it to say that live questions affecting legislation were freely talked over and steps taken to protect the trade in every case where an undue advantage was being taken by the government, calculated to prove injurious to the lumber industry. The question of the immediate organization of a Provincial Lumberman's Association was again debated, resulting in positive steps being taken to further the scheme. THE LUMBERMAN is pleased to accept this as an indication of unity among the trade, and the overthrow of the barriers which in the past have tended to destroy the unanimity of action which should characterize so important a body of manufacturers. In union is strength, and at no time in the history of the lumber trade of Canada is organization more required than at the present time. The vital interests of the trade are threatened by the late action of both the Ontario and Quebec governments, and the strongest influence must be brought to bear if the lumbermen are to be protected from serious loss. We hope at an early date to be in a position to give our readers tangible proof of the work now under way, and to announce as a matter of fact the successful organization of a Lumberman's Exchange for Ontario, to be followed no doubt, by similar action on the part of the trade in the other provinces of the Dominion.

A GOOD deal has been said for and against the timber on the Canadian side that grows in the Georgian Bay region, but those who have put their money in there appear to be fairly well satisfied that they will have a chance to turn it over again, notwithstanding the restrictions which the Dominion Government has seen fit to put upon the exportation of logs. A gentleman who has lately been in the Spanish river district, says that the quality of the timber there is very satisfactory. It is not cork pine, nor the soft, black knot timber, but it is a sort of medium size, red-knot variety that makes a good average. It does not run remarkably high to uppers, but it is said that it does yield a satisfactory low percentage of culls, which perhaps makes it worth quite as much. It is not apparently a class of stock that is either very choice or else good for nothing, but a sort that may nearly all be marketed at a fair price. The Detroit gentlemen who favor *The Lumberman* with some facts about that country this week, figure out a very good profit on it at present rates of cost and market value. He makes its net cost in pile at the mill \$9 for stock that will average, say, \$17 in the market. It can be freighted for about \$3, and with \$2 duty will cost \$14 in market, leaving \$3 as the net profit. There is, of course, not the bonanza in it there would be if there were no \$2 to pay the Government, but there is still a chance on this showing for those who have invested there to make a profit on what they have put in. They are likely also to profit later by the removal of the duty, which is pretty sure to come off within a few years on both sides. The fact of the matter is, the natural market for the pine standing in western Ontario is through the distributing points on the lakes, and the inevitable tendency of trade will carry it where there is a demand for it, and in time break down any barriers that stand in the way of its free movement. —*Chicago Lumberman.*

It is reported that an effort is being made in Michigan to enforce the prohibition of the importation of foreign contract labor against the French-Canadians who go over there to work in the woods in the winter. If this movement should be successful it would have a tendency to increase the expenses of the Michigan operators, and at the same time to increase the supply of labor and make wages easier for Canadian lumbermen.

DR. ROBT. BELL, of the Geological Survey, in a paper recently read before the British Association, states that the amount of timber which has been lost through forest fires in Canada is almost incredible, and can only be appreciated by those who have travelled much in the northern districts. The proportion of red and white pine which has thus been swept away in the Ottawa Valley and in the St. Maurice and Georgian Bay districts is estimated by the lumbermen as many times greater than all that has been cut by the axe. Yet all this is insignificant in quantity compared with the pine, spruce, cedar, balsam, etc., which have been destroyed by this means in the more northern latitudes all the way from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Nelson River and thence northwards. The total quantities which have disappeared are almost incalculable, but even a rough estimate of the amount for each hundred or thousand square miles shows it to have been enormous and of serious national importance. This is all the more to be deplored that these forest fires are usually the result of carelessness, and any laws existing on the subject seem to be a dead letter.

PREPARATIONS are already being made for an International Exhibition at Glasgow in the summer of 1888. The fact that the corporation has given a site of 60 acres whereon will be erected buildings covering 10 acres, shows the scale of this enterprise, promises to support which have even now been received from all quarters, the guarantee fund already exceeding \$1,250,000. One of its stated objects is "to stimulate commercial enterprise by inviting all nations to exhibit their products, both in the raw and finished state." Our timber trades should be adequately represented on this occasion. It is true that the woods from Canadian forests are already well known and appreciated in the Glasgow market, but there should be such a display as will ensure our not suffering by comparison. And those Canadian mills that carry the manufacture of our lumber to a more advanced stage, might find their interest in trying to extend their market in this direction. We are ahead of Great Britain in wood working machinery, and ought to be able to obtain custom for doors, sashes, &c. Our manufacturers of machinery should also be represented.

The city of Melbourne, the most populous and most enterprising community of Australasia, has announced that it will hold a Centennial International Exhibition next year to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of the great Island-continent. With the impetus that the C. P. R. and its associated line of steamers has given to the trade of the Dominion, and the facilities for transport thus afforded, the Australian market has acquired increased importance, and this is especially the case with the products of our forests. The documents we have received in relation to it show that the management of the exhibition is in good hands and that every arrangement is being made for the convenience of exhibitors and spectators. We will quote one useful suggestion:—"Exhibitors are particularly requested to mark the trade price of the articles exhibited, so as to facilitate the judgment of the jury as well as the information of visitors." It is intended to keep the exhibition open from the 1st of August, 1888, to the end of January, 1889. We will give further information as we receive it, to our readers, but those of them proposing to exhibit would do well to communicate with the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, as applications for space should be made by the end of August, 1887.

BRADSTREET, usually well informed in trade matters, speaks of the increased export duty on saw logs as having succeeded in its objects of retaliating for the duty on our lumber and frustrating those Michigan lumbermen who while enjoying this protection bought pine lands in Canada, in order to get a cheap supply of logs. This importation of logs has, it says, been abandoned, and it mentions a concern, which owning 1,000,000,000 of Canadian pine, put in 12,000,000 feet of logs last winter in order to tow them to Tarvos and Saginaw, a project which has been abandoned. This is satisfactory and it is still more satisfactory to learn that these logs, sold to a Boston concern, are being sawn at Midland. According to the same authority other lumbermen from the States are withdrawing from these attempts to carry off Canadian logs. Bradstreet, as might be expected, is better informed as to the real position of affairs than many who are laying down the

law with more confidence than knowledge. It places the responsibility on the right shoulders by remarking that "meanwhile the Canadian Government is ready to permit free exportation of logs whenever the United States allows free importation of lumber." And until the United States sees fit to accept our standing offer, the export duty, which seems to work as was intended, will be retained.

EFFECTS OF RECIPROCITY.

Is it so certain that reciprocity would be all gain to the Canadian lumberman? There are two sides to every question and it is always as well to see what there is to be said on the other side. It is claimed by those in the United States who favor reciprocity that Canadian lumbermen would not obtain the amount of the duty for their own profit, but that the purchaser would secure the benefit of cheaper lumber. Though there is some difference of opinion of this point the majority of the lumbermen of the States more immediately affected, do not seem to fear that reciprocity would seriously reduce prices, and as they ought to be well qualified to form a reasonable conjecture, our lumbermen may fairly hope to pocket at least a considerable portion of the amount of the remitted duty. Again the advocates of reciprocity in the United States claim that their pine is being fast exhausted in the Northern States, and that free access to the forests of Canada would spare their own from such rapid destruction. In this some of the lumbermen of Michigan, Wisconsin and other States seem to concur, for it is notorious that some of those who have extensive limits in their own country have obtained others in Canada with hardly any concealment of their intention to work these and spare their home timber for the present. If there is any profit for United States lumbermen in reserving their limits till timber becomes scarcer and therefore more valuable, it seems as if such a policy must be equally advantageous for Canadians.

Another point to be taken into consideration is that with reciprocity the export duty on Canadian saw logs must go with the import duty imposed by the United States on our lumber. Would the increased competition of citizens of the United States for Canadian limits materially increase the price our lumbermen would have to pay for them? And would the drain of logs out of the country to be sawn in mills across the international boundary prejudice the Canadian trade?

Another question is whether reciprocity would materially cheapen the lumbermen's supplies. Perhaps in some localities corn could then be obtained at a price that would make it an economical substitute for oats purchased near at hand. Possibly, too, pork might be obtained more cheaply from the States than from the home market, though the abolition of the duty might not always have this effect, as there is little doubt that the great pork men of the Western States have in times of a glutted market sold in large quantities to our lumbermen at a reduction to cover the duty, thus reducing their surplus stock and maintaining prices at home.

A further question is what the effect of reciprocity would be upon our home markets for lumber. If, as is asserted by protectionists, Canadian industries would suffer from the competition thus facilitated, it is evident that the home market which some of our lumbermen have assiduously cultivated and which they find most remunerative, would be prejudicially affected, but on the other hand the friends of reciprocity maintain that it would give an impetus to our Canadian towns and increase business.

Weighing the different considerations, it seems that reciprocity would in some respects benefit the Canadian lumberman, but that this advantage would not be without some drawbacks. The relative importance of these drawbacks it would be difficult to estimate. They would vary considerably with distances from markets, facilities for conveyance and other local influences. It is at least certain that the trade should not be too sanguine as to the effect of reciprocity or exaggerate its benefits so as to be led into disappointment and perhaps inconvenient miscalculations.

There will, however, be time for further consideration before reciprocity is adopted. The United States does not seem to be eager to accept the Canadian offer of a renewal of the old restricted reciprocity, nor does Canada seem more eager to snatch at the suggestion of unrestricted reciprocity. If either bargain is made it cannot be concluded in a day.

THE N. & N. W. R. AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

OUR attention has been frequently drawn to the manner in which the Northern and Northwestern Railway Company is treating the lumber merchants in Toronto and vicinity, and during a recent visit to that city we made enquiries of every lumber dealer we called upon, and found the dissatisfaction universal. To rightly understand the grounds of complaint it may be briefly mentioned that for many years Toronto, by its

position as the terminus of a number of roads running through lumbering districts, has been practically made a slaughter market for the lower grades of lumber. For instance: Sales are frequently made by Toronto merchants of, say, 75 per cent. of a certain stock of lumber at the mills to go to the United States, and during the shipping of which the balance, or 25 per cent. is forwarded to Toronto to be sold for whatever it will bring. In this way an immense quantity of lumber is thrown on that market, and the builders and their consumers of lumber reap a great benefit in low prices. Much of this lumber has, however, either to be unloaded on the railway docks and yards, or has to be held on the cars for a few days until a market can be made for it. Certain rules in regard to demurrage on these cars have been laid down by all the roads coming into Toronto. The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railways have always treated their lumber shippers in a liberal spirit in this regard, and have shown themselves reluctant to add to the difficulties of the dealer by making charges for demurrage if unloaded in anything like a reasonable time. The management of the N. & N. W., however, has construed these rules in the harshest manner, and most unyielding manner. The agents are allowed no discretionary power and the only satisfaction consignees can get is to be told to place their case before Mr. Barker, and perhaps he may do something for them, which remark is generally accompanied by a smile of doubtful portent. These charges for demurrage by the Northern have become so onerous that customers in fear of such charges are reluctant to purchase lumber coming over this road, and so make matters worse for the wholesaler. Several of the leading merchants of the city stated in the most positive manner that they would not buy any lumber to come over the Northern railway if they could get it by any other route. Practically the severe rules put into effect by Mr. Barker are provoking a "boycott" most injurious to the road. The Grand Trunk and C. P. R. are often spoken of as huge monopolies, but their treatment of their Toronto customers is in marked contrast to the road which of all others should act in the fairest spirit towards its Toronto patrons. This question of demurrage is by no means the only ground of complaint against the Northern, and we certainly found in our interview with the Toronto lumber dealers an irritation and prejudice against Mr. Barker's management that must in the end act most detrimentally to the road.

WHERE IT GOES.

The annual draft on the United States forests for purposes outside of the ordinary lumber supply, is as follows: Shoe pegs require 100,000 cords of timber annually in their manufacture; matches 300,000 staves and boot trees, 500,000. All this is of the most superior quality, straight grained and clear of knots and gnarls. To raise the telegraph poles of the country require 800,000 trees, and 300,000 more are required for annual repair. The railway ties of the country annually consume 75,000 acres of timber at least thirty years old, and the fencing of railways represents \$45,000,000 and the annual repair \$15,000,000. These are but a moiety of what is required of the United States forest supply. The burning of brick alone requires 2,000,000 cords of wood annually.

THE VENEER CUTTING MACHINE.

A Brooklyn, N. Y., man has invented an improved veneer cutting machine, and has applied it to the cutting of logs into lumber, claiming that it will effect a complete revolution in lumber manufacture. The invention is a large steel plate with knife-like edge, a compressing roller and ingenious appliances to serve the log and remove the lumber when cut—all operated by steam power. The log is held stationary in a horizontal position. The knife-like plate, capable of from 20 to 30 strokes per minute, strikes the log at an angle of 45 degrees at each stroke, passing through its entire length and cutting off a board of perfectly smooth surface and uniform thickness. It is claimed that any degree of thickness can be cut, even to the hundredth part of an inch. A machine adapted for cutting logs four feet long and averaging two feet in diameter will cut in one day 37,500 feet of inch, 60,000 feet of half-inch, or 80,000 feet of quarter-inch lumber. Besides the present process of sawing, planing is also done away with, as the operation of cutting renders smooth the surface of the board. In material alone a saving is effected of from 37 per cent. in the manufacture of half-inch to 223 per cent. in the manufacture of one-sixteenth inch lumber. It is the expectation of the inventor that in the case of thin lumber, at all events, which composes 66 per cent. of United States consumption, his machine will supersede saws and planing mills. He shows barrel staves made from lumber manufactured by his machine. He says that from 1,000 feet of lumber 1,800 of such staves is the highest number now obtainable, whereas by the use of his machine 4,500 can be got.

THE NEW CHICAGO LIST.

THE lumber dealers of Chicago, says *The Timberman*, have yielded to the inevitable and advanced their prices. At least they have made a new list. Perhaps strict exactness requires it should be said that they have not so much raised the figures they were getting, as they have made a basis for future advances; for it is certainly a fact that on many grades the meeting attempted to do nothing more than to put into shape prices that have been asked and received for some time back. The item of No. 1 fencing, for example, was not really advanced, though admitted to be the strongest thing on the list. The figure established—\$15.50—has been current in this market for a couple of weeks, and in its last issue *The Timberman* noted the fact that this stock was held by some yards at \$16. So far as fencing goes, the new list merely brings the prices up to the plane that had been reached some days ago by houses that lead the market. And certainly, any conservative man must admit that \$14 for common boards, though it is a distinct rise from previously ruling figures, is not a price for that can long obtain. They are selling for \$13 by the cargo, including a liberal percentage of culls, which leaves a handling bill for the yards of an even dollar. Lumber cannot be handled on such a margin. The piece stuff list is put in rather better shape. The advance of short lengths to \$12.50 gives the yards about \$2 margin, which will let them out, though it will give them no great profit. But they have not been in the habit of making much money on their dimension stock, and it is probable that most of them will feel very well pleased for the present, to be assured that when they fill a bill of two-inch lumber they are getting back the money they invested in it.

It is well known that the "official" Chicago price lists, so called, have had a bad reputation. They have been known to be unreliable and to be disregarded entirely in the business of selling. But there is reason to believe now that the old order of things has, for the time at any rate, passed away, and that all things relating to these prices have become new. *The Timberman* is inclined to put faith in the new list which has been issued, because it conceives that the prices rest upon a basis of necessity and good business sense. The theory that prices can really be advanced by a price list meeting is exploded. A price list meeting has no such function, as a matter of fact. It cannot make values. It can by inquiry ascertain what values are, and through consultation and by agreement can secure concert of action to the end that the price of lumber and its actual value may be made to correspond. When it undertakes to go beyond this, and strain its power to force prices above a natural and healthy level, its deliberations become farcical and its resolutions come to naught.

It is fortunate that in their action this week the Chicago dealers kept carefully within the limits set by prudence and good judgment. They have made a list of prices that may fairly be obtained. They may be obtained, not because they are declared by a meeting, but because they represent what lumber is worth.

There is another good reason why the new list should prove one that will be observed by the trade—it is simply the basis of further advances that are certain to follow within a few weeks. There is the strongest "bull" feeling in lumber that was ever known at this season of the year. It is a feeling developed out of the conditions of the trade, and that is bound to increase. As it transpires from day to day—and it certainly will do so—that competing markets follow promptly in the lead of Chicago, and put up their figures to correspond, the practicability of securing still better prices will become apparent, and the necessary result will be a steady upward movement. A lingering fear of the dull weeks about the fourth of July, led to the making of a slightly lower list than the strength of the situation warranted, but in this respect if the dealers made any error it was on the right side. The mistake of making their list too low, can be easily rectified; the mistake of making it too high, has always proved demoralizing and disastrous.

Beginning with the better grades, there was little attempt made to advance them; in fact, none of the items were really put up except B select, which was made \$31 for 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, and \$32 for 2-inch, and 3-inch third clear, which was put at \$44. In 12-inch stocks, B was advanced \$1, to \$37, and D to \$22 for 12 to 16 feet, and \$24 for 18 and 20 ft. Twelve inch common, was put at \$16 for 12 feet, \$14.50 for 14 and 16 feet, and \$18 for 18, 18 and 20 feet, being an advance of about fifty cents. No. 2 boards 12 feet, were raised a half dollar to \$14. Box boards were not changed particularly, except on D, which was lifted to \$24. There was considerable discussion over steps, which were finally left about as they have been quoted, with a provision that sixteen feet strips be held one dollar higher than other lengths. In flooring, the practical changes were on C, 6-inch, put at \$24.50; No. 1 Norway raised to \$16.50; A and B, 4-inch, \$33 and

\$31 respectively; Norway, clear, \$23, B \$21 and C \$18; ship lap was advanced to \$15.50 and \$16 for 8 and 10-inch; the balance of the flooring list was left without much further change. It was developed that there is a good deal of variation in the prices made on siding, and after some talk it was decided to quote it \$21.50 for clear, \$20.50 for A, \$18 for B, \$13.50 for C and \$10 for D. The price of ceiling was made in proportion. Common and cull boards were advanced decidedly over the prices that have been secured heretofore. They were made \$14 for No. 1, \$12.50 for No. 2 and \$10 for No. 3. Thick common went up to \$14 also. The list on fencing was fixed at \$15.50 for No. 1, \$13 for No. 2, \$10 for No. 3; No. 1 Norway, \$15; and 4-inch common, 12 and 14 feet \$13, and 16 feet \$12. It was recommended by the committee that the D flooring should be left in the No. 1 quality of this sort of lumber. Piece stuff was advanced to \$12.50 for 2x4 to 2x10 -12, 14 and 16 feet. For 2x12 and small timber the price was put at \$3.50. Up to 2x10 the price of 18 and 20 feet was set at \$15. The quotations on the larger sizes and longer lengths may be found in our market columns. Cull dimension was also advanced a trifle, 2 inch plank of promiscuous widths being made \$10, and 2x4 \$11. The shingle quotations were established at \$2.40 for extra A, \$2.25 for choice, \$2.15 for standard, and \$2.20 and \$2 for extra and standard cedar. Lath was put up to \$2.10.

HOW TO SELECT GOOD TIMBER.

There are certain appearances which are characteristic of strong and durable timber, to what class soever it belongs. In the same species of timber, that specimen will in general be the strongest and most durable which has grown the slowest, as shown by the narrowness of the annual rings. The cellular tissue, as seen in the medullary rays (when visible), should be hard and compact. The vascular or fibrous tissue should adhere firmly together and should show no woolliness at a freshly cut surface, nor should it clog the teeth of the saw with loose fibres. If the wood is colored, darkness of color is in general a sign of strength and durability. The freshly cut surface of the wood should be firm and shining, should have somewhat of a translucent appearance. A dull, chalky appearance is a sign of bad timber. In wood of a given species, the heaviest specimens are in general the strongest and the most lasting. Among resinous woods, those which have least resin in their pores, and among non-resinous woods those which have least sap or gum in them, are in general the strongest and most lasting. It is stated by some authors that in fir wood which has most sap wood, and in hard wood that which has the least, is the most durable; but the universality of this law is doubtful. Timber should be free from such blemishes as clefts or cracks radiating from the center; "cup-shakes" or cracks which partially separate one annular layer from another; V upsets, where the fibres have been crippled by compressions; V "rindgalls," or wounds in the layer of the wood, which have been covered and concealed by the growth of subsequent layers over them and hollow or spongy places in the centre or elsewhere, indicating the commencement of decay. — *Chicago Lumber Trade Journal.*

TREES ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

GEORGE H. Hamm, the well-known correspondent, who is "doing" British Columbia in the interests of the *Winnipeg Manitolan*, writes as follows: "The timber supply of the province is apparently inexhaustible, and will doubtless prove a mine of wealth before many years. Already shipments are made to the Australian, South American and Chinese markets, but the volume of trade has not as yet reached the proportion that it is capable of. The principal tree is the Douglass fir, which ranges from four to twelve feet in diameter, and from two hundred to three hundred feet high. It is straight and tough, and capable of bearing a great strain, and is almost unequalled for bridging, framework and for ship-building, while its great length and straightness make it especially adapted for masts and spars. Besides the Douglass, the following trees are to be found in the province—the lists being obtained from a work issued by the local government. Western hemlock, large, found on coast and Columbian river; Englemann's spruce, eastern part of province and interior plateau; Menzie's spruce, very large, mostly on coast; great silver fir, coast tree of great size; balsam spruce, abounds in Gold and Sel'irk ranges, and east of McLew's lake; Williamson's Alpine hemlock, too scarce and too high up to be of much use; red pine (yellow pine or pitch pine,) a variety of the heavy yellow pine of California and Oregon, very handsome, four feet in diameter, common in dryer parts of the interior; white pine, (mountain pine,) Columbia region—Shuswap and Adams' lakes—also interior of Vancouver's Island; white-barked pine, small; western cedar (giant cedar or red cedar,) wood pale, yellow or reddish color, very durable, often found 100 to 150 feet high, and 15 feet thick; yellow cypress

(yellow cedar,) mainland coast, Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands; western larch (tamarac,) Rocky Mountains, Selkirk and Gold ranges, west to Shuswap lake, large tree, yields a strong, coarse, durable wood; maple, valuable hard wood, on Vancouver and adjacent islands, Queen Charlotte island and the mainland coast, up to 55 deg., attain a diameter of four feet; vine maple, very strong, tough white wood, confined to coast; yew, Vancouver and opposite mainland shores, very tough and hard, and of a beautiful rose color; crab apple, along all the coasts, wood very hard, takes good polish, and withstands great wear; alder, two feet thick, on the Lower Fraser and along coast, good furniture wood; western birch (paper or canoe birch,) Columbia region, Upper Fraser, Peace river, range and value not much known; oak, on Vancouver island, 70 feet in height, and three feet in diameter; dogwood, Vancouver and coast opposite; arbutus, close grained, heavy, resembling box, reaches 50 feet in height, and 20 inches in diameter, found on Vancouver and neighboring islands; aspen poplar, abounds over the whole interior, reaching a thickness of two feet. Three other varieties of poplar are found, commonly included under the name cottonwood. One does not extend above Yale, and is the same wood largely used in Puget Sound to make staves for sugar barrels for San Francisco. The other two kinds occur in valleys in the interior. Mountain ash, in the interior; Juniper (red cedar or pencil cedar,) east coast of Vancouver, and along the shores of Kamloops and other lakes in the interior.

There are already some very extensive saw mills in operation—and have been cutting for a quarter of a century—and yet this branch of industry is only in its infancy. Not only is there the trans-Pacific trade, gigantic as it should soon be, but with cheap freight rates the treeless plains of the northwest could be readily supplied, and profitable interchange of commodities spring up.

THE SPEED OF CIRCULAR SAWS.

Competent authority has decided after long experiments that the rim of a circular saw should travel about nine thousand feet or nearly two miles a minute. Following is a table compiled to show the number of revolutions a minute saws of different sizes should make to reach an average speed of 9,000 feet a minute:

Size of Saw.	Revs. a minute.	Size of Saw.	Revs. a minute.	Size of Saw.	Revs. a minute.
8 in.	4,500	30 in.	1,200	52 in.	700
10 in.	3,600	32 in.	1,125	54 in.	675
12 in.	3,000	34 in.	1,058	56 in.	650
14 in.	2,585	36 in.	1,000	58 in.	625
16 in.	2,222	38 in.	950	60 in.	600
18 in.	2,000	40 in.	900	62 in.	575
20 in.	1,800	42 in.	870	64 in.	550
22 in.	1,636	44 in.	840	66 in.	545
24 in.	1,500	46 in.	800	68 in.	529
26 in.	1,384	48 in.	750	70 in.	514
28 in.	1,285	50 in.	725	72 in.	500

These calculations are based on the assumption that the circumference is just three times the diameter. This assumption is for ease in computation, and the reader of course understands that, as the circumference is more than three times the diameter, by a small fraction, the saw will in each case run a little faster than this computation demands. The speeds are near enough for all practical purposes.

—Says a traveller who has recently visited the Pacific coast: Among the myriads of natural curiosities and wonder that confront the visitor to the coast of the North Pacific ocean, nothing impressed me so deeply as the gigantic forests of Puget Sound. That arm of the Pacific is 250 miles in length, with a shore so irregular and indented so plentifully with bays and deep harbors that its measurement is over 1,800 miles in extent. Along this whole shore line and extending thence on both sides miles and miles farther than the eye can see, is one vast unbroken area of forest trees, the like of which I never saw. A few saw mills have been erected along the sound, and although for several years they have ripped 500,000,000 feet of lumber from these forests annually, these spaces made by what seem like tremendous inroads on the timber, appear like little garden patches. The markets for this product of these mills in the depths of the Washington territory wilderness is South America, Australia, Central America, and the Pacific ocean islands. The great belt of virgin timber covers 30,000,000 acres, an area equal to that of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire. The forests are of fir, cedar, maple and other valuable wood. The firs comprise two-thirds of the timber. An official estimate places the amount of timber on this belt at 500,000,000 feet, enough to last the mills now there for more than 1,000 years. The fir trees grow to the enormous height of 250 feet, and I have seen piles of boards cut from them, not one board in which was less than 10 feet long and six feet wide, without a knot from one end to the other.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

Baltic timber is at present selling well in England.

Wholesale business is not active and the complaint is that things are quiet.

The arrivals of timber from Canada are increasing in importance, the principal commodity being pine.

The trade in Grimsby is firm in its character, but there is no great amount of business doing from quay or yard.

The first arrivals in Liverpool of the spring fleet from Quebec will make the quays appear more lively than for some time past.

An important reduction is being made in the London dock rates of timber. This will be good news to shippers, importers and the trade generally.

The importation of wood goods into the port of London still continues to be restricted within much narrower limits than are usual for this period of the season.

Steamers are pushing themselves into every branch of the wood trade in England, and it is said that they will largely pervade the pitch pine trade this year, with consequent reduction in freights.

Things are very quiet at the London timber docks, and the absence of the bustle usually expected at this period of the year is very noticeable. It is evident the undercurrent of activity which brought to the surface the advance in flooring, and some other descriptions, was not sufficient to keep the volume of trade at its ordinary level, and stagnation has again become a marked feature.

Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay say:—"The importation from Quebec has not yet commenced, the amount of consumption falling wholly on the stock on hand, which has now got to a very low ebb. Of Quebec square pine the stock is 28,000 cubic feet, of waney pine 62,000, and of St. John and other ports pine 12,000 feet, making a total of 102,000 cubic feet, against a like total of 346,000 cubic feet twelve months ago. The bulk of the present stock is Quebec waney board pine."

The stock of wood in the public docks in London on the 30th June, 1887, was: Foreign deals and battens, 3,211,000 pieces; pine and spruce battens, 1,705,000 pieces; boards, 5,894,000 pieces; total, 10,810,000 pieces. The deliveries for the first six months have been: Foreign deals and battens, 4,319,000 pieces; pine and spruce battens, 1,058,000 pieces; boards, rough, 854,000 pieces; boards, prepared, 4,903,000 pieces; total, 11,134,000. These figures will do much to account for the very depressed state of the market.

There have been considerable arrivals of deals at Glasgow lately, comprising Quebec deals and Pictou, N.S., spruce deals and a small cargo of Namias deals and battens. There have also been a number of sundry imports of wood goods per steam liners, and American walnut logs and oak planks, &c. The first sailing vessel with timber from Quebec had arrived at Greenock last year on 23rd June. There is a quiet demand, and imports of Quebec log timber this season are expected to be small.

Messrs. Church & Sim, of London, in their last wood circular, report the following arrivals from Canada during the past half year:—The deals, &c., 265,000 pieces, against 86,000 pieces in 1886; spruce, 32,000 pieces, against 86,000 pieces in 1886. And from New Brunswick, &c.: Spruce deals, 15,000 pieces, against 86,000 pieces in 1886. There is little market business to report in pine deals, such sales as have been made are at last month's quotations. Spruce have been more freely taken by the trade, but at no improvement on recent rates. For timber the demand has been very feeble and prices lower.

From the accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of May, we learn that the difference between the value of the imports and exports to that country for the first five months of the year amounts in round numbers to about £62,000,000, or, in other words we receive value for our goods to the extent of £90,000,000, and pay to foreign countries and our colonies something like £152,000,000. The question of how this enormous difference is made up is left to the political economist. There can be no question but that there has not been anything like a balance between the exports and imports for a considerable time past, the former being uniformly downward.

Messrs. Dobell & Co., report as follows:—"We have no change to note in our trade, which has throughout the month shown a lack of animation. The import from Quebec has been confined to pine deals, and though it has not been excessive it has been considerably beyond the requirements of our trade, and an unusually large proportion of the arrivals have had to be yarded. Spruce deals are down to a very low point, in fact the stock now held is not equal to the consumption of last month. Pitch pine has been arriving freely but the con-

sumption has also been on a liberal scale, and in view of the season being about over, the stocks cannot be considered excessive. All other goods are lower in stock than we have known them for some time, but, unfortunately, this has so far not had the beneficial effects on values which might have been expected."

Particulars of Glasgow stocks at 30th June are appended:—Teak timber shows about 2,600 loads less on hand than at corresponding date last year; about 3,000 loads of teak have gone into consumers' hands during the past quarter. Pitch pine is less by about 8,000 loads than the stock of a year ago, but at that time it was far in excess of requirements; the quantity now on hand is about the same as at 30th June, 1885, and is ample. The consumption of pitch pine during the past three months (say about 8,000 logs hewn and sawn) shows a falling off compared with corresponding quarter last year. Of Quebec log timber there is, on the whole, a smaller stock than at this time last year, to the extent over all of about 3,000 loads. There has been a moderate consumption during the past quarter. In the Clyde import list for this week the first of this season's import of timber from Quebec to Greenock is included, viz. the cargo per Arizona from Quebec.

Farnworth & Jardine, of London, report as follows regarding the imports from Canada:—Yellow pine timber: The stock of both waney and square pine is now reduced to a very low compass, the consumption has been small, and very little will now be done until the arrival of the new season's wood now shortly due. Red pine is seldom inquired for; there has been no consumption and the stock is only nominal. Oak: The consumption of Canadian has been moderate and the stock is small. From the States the import of both logs and planks has been large; it has gone freely into consumption at rather lower prices, and the market is now very lightly stocked. In elm nothing has been doing, and the stock is very limited. Ash is in moderate request, but prices rule low, and the market is almost bare. Pine deals are heavy in stock, and, although the consumption has fairly kept pace with the import, sales are most difficult to effect; prices have had a downward tendency, and prospects are not encouraging for future imports. In Quebec staves nothing has been doing. Regarding New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals, they say: The import has been unusually light, and almost entirely by steamer; the consumption has been satisfactory, leaving the market with the lightest stock held for many years past at this period. Prices have been fairly steady throughout the month, but it has not been possible to obtain any advance on the low prices now ruling. Birch is arriving freely, and, although the consumption has been large, the market has had a downward tendency; the stock, however, is moderate. Pine deals are seldom inquired for, and prices are low.

The half-yearly general court of the proprietors of the Canada company was held in London, on the 30th June, at the offices, No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Mr. Robert Gillespie presided, and in moving the adoption of the report—which recommended a dividend at the rate of £2 per share—said that after the distribution a sum of £4,076 8s. remained to be carried forward. The results for the half year ending the 30th June had been, he thought, on the whole satisfactory. The land sold and leased compared favorably with what had been done in the previous year, and though the rule receipts had been less than in the corresponding period of 1886, they would observe that the falling off had been in rents and interest, and also in the receipts from timber and sundries. He had analysed the transactions of the year considered up to the end of March, and he thought the proprietors would concur with him in thinking that the expectation he had at the last meeting expressed had been fairly realized. The transactions had resulted in a satisfactory advance upon the valuation of December, 1886. The total lands disposed of represented 1,936 acres, of which 883 acres, which were valued in December last at £12 4s. 11d., had realized £1 9s. 6d. per acre; 673 acres which had been valued at £5 6s. 7d. had realized £7 12s. 10. per acre, and 380 acres, which had reverted to the company at £3 had realized £3 3s. 2d. per acre. The general result was that there had been an increase at the rate of 20 per cent. over the valuation of December, 1886. This verified the contention that though the company might be slow in effecting its sales, it realized very advantageously on its property. The chairman concluded by reading extracts from the report of the Commissioners in Canada, which extracts testified emphatically to the satisfactory condition of the company.—The report was adopted.

Canada has at least one representative lumber journal. THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, published monthly at Peterborough, Ontario, is one of the most readable of our exchanges:—*New York Lumber Trade Journal.*

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

—Quebec freight market is dull.

—Edmund C. Spencer, Parrsboro', lumber merchant, has assigned.

—The Export Lumber Co., of Montreal, is doing a large shipping trade this season.

—A large number of mills commenced sawing operations in the province of Quebec during the month of July.

—Reports from Three Rivers (Que.) district state business in the shipping line from there has been very brisk this season.

—Montreal freight market remains weak, 37/6 for deals being about the rate, and even at this rate it is now easy to get shippers.

—A man named Arthur Prenovost was accidentally drowned July 15th at Hall, Neilson & Co's saw mill, Three Rivers, Que., where he was employed.

—A. L. Wright & Co. are building a steam saw mill at Cloverdale river, near Salisbury, N.H., which will have a circular and gang, with accessories.

—The drives on the St. Maurice have not yet got in, and it is rumoured quite a number of logs have stuck owing to the rapid fall of the water in the creeks.

—John Paterson's mill at Hollin, Ont., was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of lumber. Loss, about \$3,000; no insurance.

—Messrs. Hall, Neilson and Co., who operate in the province of Quebec, are reported to have a number of logs hung up on the Wattawin, which will now probably remain there until next spring.

—Disastrous forest fires have been ravaging Cape Breton. A tract of one hundred square miles of country, between Sydney and Cow Bay, has been completely devastated. It is said to be the worst fire known in the island.

—Mr. William Little, of Three Rivers, has been a heavy purchaser of laths and No. 1 cull pine deals, and it is rumoured he has badly burned his fingers, the market having broken and he has been left with large stocks on hand.

—At a recent meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade a successor was elected to fill the post of President of the Board in lieu of Mr. T. Beckett (Dobell, Beckett and Co.), whose other duties would not admit of his retaining the office.

—The Canadian Pacific road is likely to have a suit on its hands for not having built bridges over Bow river, west of Cannore, Ont., such as will not interfere with log navigation. The company owning the Eau Claire mills at Calgary will seek damages because of a jam above the railroad bridges, having given the railroad company due notice of the requirement for a log passage.

—The employees in the Burrard Inlet saw mills, British Columbia, went out on strike recently in order to enforce a demand for a reduction in the hours of labor to ten hours per day. The men have been working eleven and a half hours per day. The mills were very busy at the time of the strike, no less than six vessels being in waiting for lumber for foreign ports. The strike has since ended by the proprietors according to the demands of the men.

—Mr. T. Butler has succeeded in getting all his drive of 100,000 pieces down the Salmon river and all has been rafted and towed to Deseronto. On the Moira, the tail of the drive is at Cannifton with very little water. On that river over 150,000 pieces have been left behind owing to low water, in the dead water between Plainfield and the railway bridge. Of this stuff about 35,000 pieces belong to the Railhubn Company, the rest belonging to the Messrs. Gilmour, Flint & Holton, Wm. Sutherland, and Job Lingham. They may be got down should heavy rains occur in the fall.

—From the best information obtainable, says the *Minneapolis Lumberman*, it appears that the season's log cut has about come up to the expectations. B. E. Nelson, secretary of the Minneapolis exchange, who has given considerable attention to the subject, although not in possession of full statistics, is of the opinion that the cut will aggregate about 275,000,000 feet, and this figure is generally accepted by the lumbermen. In addition there are 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 of old logs in the river, making a total log supply of about 300,000,000 feet. The prospects are that all of this will be sawed this season. The present condition of the lumber piles throughout the Northwest warrants the full cut. Stocks have not been so low since 1882 as they are to-day, and they are lower in Minneapolis, in proportion, than they are at other principal manufacturing and shipping points. According to figures compiled for the lumber exchange the stock in Minneapolis was about 130,000,000 on April 1, against 200,000,000 in the spring of 1886, and a similar supply in the spring of 1885. In Chicago there is about 100,000,000 feet less this spring than last.

IMPERIAL TARIFF POLICY.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

DEAR SIR,—At present the movement in favor of Imperial Federation seems to be in the stage of a general policy, the cultivation of a sentiment for unity, and opposition to the adoption of anything leading to disintegration, rather than of a definite proposal of any immediate practical measure. As to the exact shape any modification of the present status of the different portions of the Empire shall take, it seems to be at present undetermined and left an open question even for members of the Imperial Federation League. A suggestion, not yet officially adopted, has however been made by the Canadian branch that all portions of the empire should agree to discriminate in favour of importations from each other and against foreign imports, an idea which has also found some acceptance among the members in Great Britain. The proposal is not to form an Imperial Zollverein with free trade, or a similar tariff for all parts; neither the principal Colonies nor the mother country are at all inclined to such a step, which indeed would be contrary to the constitution of the League reserving as it does to the self-governing colonies their right to frame their local tariffs. The idea briefly sketched is that the different portions of the Empire whether their tariff calls for high duties, low duties or no duties at all, should maintain them unchanged as against each other, but that they should all add a discriminating duty of a certain amount against foreign importations, thus whether protectionists or freetrade, favoring their fellow subjects against foreigners.

Though this idea is still undeveloped, and has not become a practical question, it may be of interest to your readers in these times of lively discussion of our fiscal policy and proposed amendments of it, to consider how such a policy of Imperial discrimination against the rest of the world would effect the Canadian timber trade. Our two great markets apart from home consumption are the United States and the United Kingdom. It would be impossible to estimate the effect of the change as regards the trade with the States, because it would depend greatly upon the action taken at Washington in consequence of it, and thus is an unknown factor in the problem. As to the trade with the United Kingdom it would undoubtedly give it an impetus for it would give our timber a preference as compared with that from Northern Europe and the Southern States of the Union, both strong competitors with Canada for the custom of Great Britain. In the British West Indies it would secure us almost a monopoly of the market, for a very moderate discriminating duty would transfer from the United States to Canada this valuable business of which the former has so far had the lion's share. The same would be true of Australia, which has hitherto drawn largely from Norway and Sweden and from the Pacific Coast States of the Union, neither of which in the face of any adverse discrimination should be able to hold their own against the splendid timber of British Columbia. It would be useless to extend this view to the markets of smaller or more distant portions of the Empire, though their aggregate trade might be worthy of consideration.

Though as I have said this is not at present a practical question of the day, it is not without interest for our lumbermen and others connected with the trade, who may watch, as I shall, to see what progress is made with this movement. It is a matter of curiosity now, but some day, perhaps in a modified shape, it may become a live issue. Events march rapidly in these times, and there is change in the air.

Yours truly,
I. F. L.

LOGGING ON THE OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, CAN., July 7.—This, the beautiful seat of the Dominion Government, is also the great entrepot of the Ottawa River. Draining a heavily wooded district containing 100,000 square miles, the Ottawa is the greatest logging river of Canada, and its timber industry is the most important in the Dominion. Each year the lumbermen work their way further back into the interior, logs now travelling as far as 200 miles before reaching the mills. The number of saw mills in the Province of Quebec is stated at 1,729, employing 12,461 hands. The estimated value of the rough products of the forest annually exported from the province is about \$10,000,000. The number of logs that will be brought down this year will be about 2,500,000.

In former years great confusion and loss resulted from the mixing up of the logs, as well as their being left along the banks after the subsidence of high water. These annoyances are now reduced to a minimum, under the marvellous system adopted and carried on by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., popularly known as the "boom company." Extensive booms have been constructed, distributing stations established, and with the powerful steam tugs, and large body of experienced men at work, the losses amount to comparatively nothing.

The most important distributing station is near the town of Quyon, about forty miles above Ottawa. Here the logs are sorted with reference to the side of the river on which they are to be delivered, as well as by certain groups of mills, a further sorting taking place below. The logs are brought down into a narrow passage called the gap, and are distributed according to their axe marks. The principal sawmill men on the north side of the river are known. Eddy, Conroy and Hamilton; and those on the south side as Booth, Perley, Mason, Young and Bronson. The logs take the names of owners as they are pushed through the "gap" by the stalwart loggers, who sing out the particular pocket into which they are to be floated, by very singular, and to the uninitiated, incomprehensible terms. Here are a few of the calls:

CALL.	MEANING.
"Eddy, I roll!"	A log belonging to Eddy is rolled over in the water so as to bring the private mark to the surface, and is sent down the gap, being seized by the proper man and pushed into the appropriate pocket.
"Eddy, 3 times!"	Three logs for the Eddy pocket.
"Perley, I see!"	A log for the Perley pocket.
"Conroy, I shove."	A Conroy log is shoved down the gap.
"Bronson at the hustings!"	A playful tribute to the greenness of a former employee who described the platform or dock on which the company's quarters are located as "the hustings" having reference to the Canadian or English term for what is known in American politics as the speaking platform at a political meeting.

Thus the monotony of work is greatly relieved and the natural witty exuberance of the French and Irish loggers finds expression.

On the piling grounds around the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa, there is always a stock of lumber estimated at 125,000,000 feet. To keep these filled to their utmost capacity, a large number of mills cluster around the falls, some of them employing over a thousand men. They are supplied with the finest machinery and lighted with the most powerful electric light, by the aid of which work during the season is maintained without ceasing both day and night.—*Cleveland Iron Trade Review.*

U. S. LUMBER TRADE.

THE White Pine lumber market is generally fairly active. Prices continue firm. Since our last report about one and a half million feet has gone forward to the West Indies. Trade with Cuba is very quiet. For the River Plate several small lots have gone forward and two cargoes are loading. The demand seems to keep up in moderate degree. For Rio Janiero, 500,000 feet have been shipped recently. This will no doubt meet immediate demands. Small lots are being shipped to Australia to complete vessels landing on berth. For Africa and the West Coast of South America, there is nothing being shipped to speak of. Inquiries for North Carolina Pine continue in excess of the available supply, particularly kiln-dried boards, both rough and worked. Prices are firm and with a decided tendency to advance. Mills are so overrun with orders that they refuse point blank to bid on time bills which call for delivery by a specified date. Air-dried lumber is in good supply, but for many purposes this cannot be used to advantage. The scarcity and high price of Spruce has induced an increased demand for timber and large quantities are being placed. The trade in Yellow Pine continues fairly active, the yards reporting a good business, which is becoming restricted for forward delivery, the lumber for most of the buildings to be erected having been contracted for. Boards are still dull, with an over supply. There is an improvement in the export trade, especially for the River Plate, and for Europe, especially for continental ports; but Brazil seems to be suffering from over-importation of Pitch Pine, and the only orders received from there now are to postpone deliveries. There is a very moderate inquiry from the West Indies, the Windward Islands and Central America. Prices for Spruce continue firm and without change. Arrivals have been comparatively heavy, but not sufficient to cause any weakness in values. Yard stocks had been so badly broken that holders can afford to be stiff in their askings. There is considerable now on the way and it is possible, but not probable, that a slight shading in figures may occur within the next two weeks. Laths continue without change and with light receipts. The Hemlock mills are mostly busy with orders, and the retail yards are complaining that they cannot get stock as fast as they require. There seems to be a feeling among them that they will soon have to pay an advanced price. A number of mills report that they are behind from two to three weeks in filling orders that they are usually able to ship in from a week to ten days. Should the present demand continue there must be an advance of from 50 cents to \$1 per M., before September. Business in Hardwoods at the yards has been a little quieter. The demand has not been so steady

and the moderate activity has not been kept up. Trade fully up to what it generally is at this particular season of the year. Arrivals are slightly on the increase and while prices are fairly firm, buyers are not as anxious as they were a few weeks ago. Manufacturers are offering lumber more freely and assortments, that were broken, have been sufficiently replenished for present needs. Quotations from first hands are unchanged, but there is apparently more eagerness to place stocks. Rough edge Eastern Second Growth Ash and Hickory are in steady demand. It would be difficult to secure first rate lot of either in large quantity. The usual midsummer quiet prevails in the Mahogany and Cedar market, as well as stocks, remain very much as at last report. Coopers' stocks are firm and unchanged. There is now a demand for export, more particularly for the light grades such as light pipes, West India light hogsheds and light barrel staves. There is a ready sale for these. Manufacturers of staves should watch the market closely, as the demand fluctuates a great deal. To-day an accumulation of heavy stock with no demand make it undesirable, while light stock is wanted next week the reverse is just as likely as not to be the case.

DISAPPEARANCE OF OAK TIMBER.

It is stated that oak timber especially is rapidly disappearing from Europe, although half of the area of Sweden, one-fourth of Norway, one sixth that of Switzerland, and 780,000 square miles in Russia are said to be yet in forest. The consumption of oak in France has doubled during the last fifty years; she requires 15,000,000 cubic feet yearly for wine casks alone, 72,000 for building purposes, 600,000 cubic feet for her fleet, and 150,000 cubic feet for railway carriages; £800,000 worth of staves were imported in 1852; £5,900,000 worth are now needed. Since losing Alsace and Lorraine, France contains 150,000,000 acres, 20,000,000 of this surface is covered with forest. Holland and Belgium are nearly denuded of timber, and are large importers. North Germany is rich in forest, but within half a century has commenced to cut down young trees. Austria has sold her forests since railroads have been introduced. In Italy no forests remain. Spain and Greece are almost woodless. The southern coast of the Mediterranean is almost forestless.—*Ex.*

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

BUFFALO, July 19.—With all due respect to dealers in pine lumber here, says *The Lumberman* correspondent, I am inclined to suspect a slight dullness in the trade, notwithstanding the assurance of the majority of them that business is good. There are several reasons why the demand is not as good as during the past three or four weeks. The principal cause of complaint is that smaller markets are being drummed to death by a few representative houses here and particularly at Tonawanda. That small lumber hamlet, judging from reports received, contains a large number of very weak-kneed sellers. One from there with a heavy stock of dry lumber on hand, has by his over-anxiety to dispose of it, created a widespread feeling of distrust and weakness in future prices. The trail left by one of them has furnished a large sized wedge to split prices in every town struck by him. It is also said that drummers are more numerous this year than last, and "tally a round dozen" or "fifteen for this morning," seems to be the greeting most agents meet on the road. The best bids are taken by agents outside, and in most cases the price is lower than would be accepted for the same stock here. There is no real change in the market at present, but the outlook for future trade, in my opinion, is very favorable.

Shingles and lath are in the same condition as reported heretofore, viz., demand good, supply light and prices strong.

OUR esteemed contemporary, *Timber*, of London, Eng., recently devoted considerable space to a criticism of Prof. John Macoun's article on "The Value of Canadian Woods for Export," which appeared in these columns some months ago. Owing to Prof. Macoun's absence in British Columbia at the present time we have not been favored with his views on the subject, but we can at least conjecture that he will have something to say in substantiation of his statements at no very distant date.

FOR the next issue of *THE LUMBERMAN* we would like to secure as many reports from individual lumbermen in all parts of Canada as possible, concerning the state of trade; how the cut is progressing; the condition of the drives; the probable output, and any other information concerning their business that can be furnished. It is these items of news which go to make up an interesting paper, and as a post card will furnish all the necessary information, we trust that the request herewith may bring in hundreds of replies. Let each of our readers consider this a personal invitation, intended in the interest of the trade. Replies should reach this office by August 15th if possible.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—Kingston is to have a new dry dock.

—R. Bell & Co., Toronto, builders, have assigned.

—John Patterson's saw mill at Hollen has been burned.

—The making of egg barrels is a new enterprise at Fergus, Ont.

—The Government is being petitioned to increase the duty on axes.

—Perley & Pattee's saw mill at the Chaudiere commenced running July 12th.

—Mr. James Benor is about erecting a new sash and door factory at Campbellford.

—Robert Campbell, of the firm of R. Campbell & Son, Eganville, Ont., is dead.

—The Parry Sound Lumber Co.'s tramway recently fell, injuring several employees.

—Charles Conrad, lumberman, of St. Thomas, has compromised with his creditors.

—The sash and door factory belonging to Hunter & Ezard, Milton, was recently damaged by fire.

—Large quantities of square timber are coming over the Grand Junction for shipment at Belleville.

—The saw mills at Crow Bay, owned by Messrs. Gilmour & Co., have a capacity of 14,000 feet per day.

—Jones & Beaudet succeed A. G. Jones as owners of the sash and door factory at Rochesterville, Ont.

—Joseph B. Weller, a lumber merchant, Belleville, has been committed to gaol as a dangerous lunatic.

—An immense amount of property has been destroyed by a fierce bush fire at Wilmur, Addington County.

—Mr. Wm. Smith, of Beaverton, has added a new planer and matcher to the wood-working department of his business.

—Mr. John Goodman, of Minden, is putting new machinery in his mill and expects to have it again in operation this season.

—About 60,000 feet of lumber belonging to Mr. Grier, of Ottawa, was burned on July 4th. The loss is estimated at \$1,000.

—Fred Pual, a young fellow working in the Cedar Mill, at Deseronto, had three fingers of his left hand lacerated by a saw recently.

—Henry Bros., Randwick, have sold their saw mill to Mr. J. D. Smith, Toronto, who intends removing the machinery to North Bay.

—The saw mills owned by McLaren & Edwards, Carleton Place, are running at full force, and expect to cut 25,000,000 feet this year.

—On July 18th Suttaby's steam joiner and planing mill, at Gravenhurst, caught fire, and in a very short time a loss of from \$4,000 to \$8,000 was incurred.

The amounts passed in the estimates for slides and booms in the Pembroke district were: River Coulonge and Black River, \$2,800, River Ottawa, \$4,000.

—At Brockville, Manhard & Co., lumber, have admitted Thos. Doddridge a special partner, contributing \$10,000, from May, 30, 1887, to May 30, 1890.

—The schooner Aurora landed at Owen Sound the first consignment of the twelve million feet of lumber which will be brought there for shipment over the C.P.R.

The milling company, at Melonté, under the management of Mr. John Knight, will cut four million feet of lumber this season. This is about the average output.

—The Str. E. B. Eddy left the Chaudiere recently with a tow of twelve barges loaded with lumber for Quebec. This is considered one of the heaviest tows of the season.

—The planing mill owned by Mr. George Cormack, of Whitby, was recently destroyed by fire, together with most of the machinery, patterns etc. Mr. Cormack's loss is about \$9,000.

—Pine drives on the Gatineau and Ottawa are progressing favourably, and the mills are all cutting up in full time. The demand for the lower grades of lumber is good in the U.S. market.

—Messrs. Dowd & Co., of Oscoda, Michigan, lost a large quantity of square timber by fire recently on the Pickereel River, supposed to be the result of carelessness on the part of the employees.

—Martin Hammore, an employee in the saw mill of R. Traux & Co., Walkerton, met with an accident a few days since, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. It appears that the man who works the rip saw allowed a piece of wood to fall against the saw, which flew with terrific force, striking Hammore in the ribs burying them into his lungs.

Messrs. McLachlin Bros. and Mohr Bros. are putting their drives of saw logs and dimension timber through the slide at Eganville. The drives consist of nearly one hundred thousand pieces.

—Every department of the Cedar Mills, at Deseronto, is reported as enjoying a boom. Large shipments of ties, lumber and shingles are daily made to all parts of Canada and the United States.

Chew's lumber mill, at West Gravenhurst, was burned June 30th. The weather was calm and consequently the fire did not extend to the lumber or other buildings. The mill was insured for \$2,500.

—Great quantities of telegraph poles, hoops and staves, are being shipped from the vicinity of St. Thomas to the United States the present season, the value of the exports from that city exceeding \$62,000.

—All the drives in the Parry Sound district are coming down slowly and none of them will be "hung up" this year. Some of the companies are still cutting logs in the bush and intend to keep their camps going all summer.

—The Terra Cotta Lumber Company, of Deseronto, celebrated the Queen's Jubilee by starting their works on that day. They have already commenced the manufacture of their products. The new industry will give employment to many hands.

—The *Intelligencer* says that the Rathbun Company have constructed a simple, yet effective machine on their property adjoining the Grand Junction lock at Belleville, for loading railway ties on flat cars. With this machine, which is operated by steam power, a car can be loaded in fifteen minutes.

—Prices of pine lumber at Ottawa do not vary much from last quotations, good lumber of all kinds but strips rating about \$2, and strips from \$1 to \$1.50 less than last fall. For ordinary and coarse lumber prices remain about the same. Freights by boat to Albany \$3 and to New York, \$3.25.

The steam-barge Scotia, from Kingston, Canada, with its consorts Gaskin and Oriental, loaded about 40,000 cubic feet, or 480,000 feet, board measure, of timber for shipbuilding at Montague, Mich., recently. The timber was to be subsequently put on a raft, sent down the St. Lawrence, and shipped to England.

—THE LUMBERMAN regrets to announce the failure during the past month of the well-known and popular wholesale Toronto lumber firm of Hargreaves & Co., which was brought about, it is said, by the depression in the lumber trade. The liabilities are placed at \$15,000 and a surplus of \$4,000 is claimed by the firm.

—Messrs. A. & P. White of Pembroke, have opened the steam saw mill purchased from Mr. W. B. McAllister. The mill has been thoroughly overhauled and the old machinery replaced by new or made over. An extension has also been made to the building and on the whole it is now one of the best saw mills in this section.

—Attorney-General Mowat left for New York on July 13th, sailing from there by the Sardinian. It is understood his principal business in the old country is to settle whether the case of Queen vs. St. Catherine's Mill and Lumber Company regarding timber in the disputed territory shall be carried before the Privy Council or not.

—Mr. W. H. Siesmith, of Ottawa, is having built two large barges capable of carrying 300,000 feet of lumber at McRae's ship yard, opposite the Queen's wharf. The new barges will be two of the largest on the river. Mr. Siesmith, who has been for a number of years connected with the forwarding firm of Blanchard & Co., intends establishing a new and independent line of barges and tugs.

—The Terra Cotta Lumber Company, of Deseronto, manufactured their first lot of materials three weeks ago. Experts pronounced them first-class and indeed superior to any they had seen elsewhere. This is most encouraging. The Company have made contracts with several parties for their wares. The works attract crowds of visitors who seek to satisfy their curiosity about the new lumber.

—The *Burk's Falls Arrow* says:—Mr. Monroe of William Hamilton Machine Works, Peterborough, called upon us on Monday. He was on his way home from North Bay, where he had concluded a contract for a large steam saw mill which they are to build and turn over complete for operations. He inspected the W. Train & Son's mill here, and was much pleased with the manner in which the millrights had put in the machinery.

The William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough, is building band mill machinery for the Victoria Lumber Company, at Victoria Harbor, in the Georgian Bay region. The mill is the Allington patent, an invention of D. K. Allington, of Saginaw, four of which are now being put

into mills on that river. The Victoria Company will have two gangs and a band-mill in its establishment, and will be prepared to do business in the latest style.

—The lumbering firm of J. R. Booth at the Chaudiere, expect, at the end of this year's cutting in the mills, to have a reserve of logs of at least 40,000, while Messrs. Bronson & Weston expect to have a reserve of 50,000 pieces to begin sawing on next spring. Messrs. Perley & Pattee as well as E. B. Eddy, will have sufficient over to carry on sawing operations in the spring until the first of their drive comes down. The shortage in last winter's cut will only average about five per cent. more than last year, so that no great scarcity of logs is anticipated.

—The drive on the Ottawa above Des Joachims is all on the main stream. It is expected that it will be swept into Des Joachims by the 15th of August. The drive on the estate of D. Moore, on Kippewa, will not be out of the lake for some time yet. It will be too late for the main drive and will very likely be laid up for this year, on Kippewa lake. J. R. Booth and Grier's drives on Mattawa are all out of the Mattawa river. The Dumoine drive is coming along slowly; it is just possible some part of it will not get out this year. The Black river drive is all swept out.

—It is rumored in lumber circles that the biggest transaction which has ever taken place in the trade is above completed, being the sale of McLaughlin Bros.' large mill at Arnprior, and extensive limits on the Upper Ottawa, to Hon. J. G. Ross of Quebec, and E. B. Eddy, the Match King, of Hull. The consideration is \$2,500,000. The cause of selling is the ill-health of the managing partner, who has been advised by his physician to seek rest. In the event of the purchase being completed it is said Messrs. Ross and Eddy contemplate building a short line railway from Arnprior through the Townships of Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Napier to Ottawa.

—A dispatch from Ottawa says: The lateness of the timber drive this spring, owing to the long winter, is now becoming apparent. Several of the leading millers have recently had to shut down their mills temporarily several times during the last month or so owing to the scarcity of logs, as many supplies expected have not yet arrived. Experienced old lumber workers also declare their opinion that the lumber cut of last winter will soon prove to have been smaller than supposed, and the mills will not work nearly so long this season as in the past years. If they do they will have to use up the reserve supply of logs ordinarily kept over to begin work in early spring.

—The Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Co. at Wauhaushene, have issued the following notice: "This Company appreciating the stand their men have taken during the recent strikes in the neighbourhood, as well as their loyalty to the Company's interests at all times, and desiring to acknowledge the same, propose until further notice to cease work in connection with the Severn and Wauhaushene Mills, at three o'clock on Saturday. While some of the men might prefer half an hour daily, this Company believe the interests of the greatest number will be served by allowing the whole reduction of time on Saturday." Would it not be well for other concerns of a like character to join in carrying out the good example set by the above company?

—At the Russell House, Ottawa, on July 2nd, Mr. W. H. Lewis, auctioneer, sold three valuable timber limits on the North Shore of Lake Huron, No. 40, 46 and 47, each containing thirty-six square miles. The river Wahnapius waters all three, and the C. P. R. Company have a station near at hand. Among the lumbermen present were Messrs. Wm. MacKay, R. H. Klock, A. McCormack, P. H. Colton, O. Latour and R. Hurdman. Both 40 was knocked down to Mr. Colton for \$25,000. Berms 46 and 47 were sold to Mr. Joseph Riopelle of Ottawa for \$13,000 and \$7,000 respectively. The terms of the sale were one half cash down and balance in one year. This is the first sale of limits that has taken place in this district this year. Lumber is high now and owners of limits are not anxious to sell.

—Mr. G. B. Greene, secretary of Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, says there is not a particle of danger that there would be any shortness in the lumber this summer. All the mill-owners with perhaps the exception of one, had sufficient logs to keep their mills busy all summer. Asked if there would be any trouble next spring from want of logs, Mr. Greene said there might be some of the lumbermen who had not a sufficient reserve. Messrs. Perley & Pattee had a drive of some 30,000 logs on the Kippewa River which would not reach Ottawa this summer owing to the lowness of the water on that river making the drive float very slowly. This would, of course, leave them short on reserve logs for next year, but he thought if they had enough reserve logs to keep their mills till the 1st of June next year this drive would be down and would keep them till that year's drive was in.

—Reports from the Upper Ottawa state that the lumber drive this summer would be considerably earlier than it was last year. The logs are taken at the head of the Long Sault by Mr. Alex. Lumsden, who has the contract for drawing the logs from the Long Sault to the commencement of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company at Schewyn. Mr. Lumsden states that when he gets the tail of the drive into the company's hands the drive will make rapid progress to Ottawa.

—The Minden *Echo* of a late date says.—Our village has been visited during the present week by one of J. M. Irwin's drives under the superintendence of Mr. G. S. Thompson with Messrs. Preston & Johnston as foremen. The drive consists of some 32,000 pieces of pine and ash, a large number of which are 25 to 60 feet in length, having been got out specially for to meet the demands of bill timber trade. Mr. Thompson informs us that he is changing the base of his operations in the woods this year and building a new depot in the township of Harbun. The building consists of an office, storehouse, blacksmith shop, stable and dwelling, built in the form of a square, with a yard enclosed of 100 yards either way. He is also clearing a farm of some 200 acres, where he proposes raising hay and roots for the use of the shanties. The front of his dwelling is surmounted by a flag pole, sixty feet high, bearing a large jubilee Union Jack, on which is inscribed "Port Irwin," by which name the depot is known in the district. Three more drives are expected in the course of the next few weeks containing in all some 60,000 logs.

—Mr. Cook wants to know what compensation the Government intend to allow the Indians of Christian Islands for timber cut by licensees of the Crown on their lands on the eastern shore of Georgian Bay; how have the moneys arising from the sales of the Indian lands of Georgian Bay, Lakes Couchiching, Huron and Simcoe, and of the Coldwater reserve, been applied; what disposition has been made of the £1,200 annuity payable to the Chippawa Indians under the surrender of 1818; and what compensation will the Government make to the Indians or the Christian Islands for the lands comprised in what is known as the Pequetanguishene purchase, which the Indians allege was never surrendered by the tribe to the Government. Replying to the above Sir John Macdonald informed Mr. Cook that the money arising from sales of Indian lands on the Georgian Bay, Lakes Couchiching, Huron and Simcoe, and from the Coldwater reserve, had gone to the credit of the Indians in the Chippawa reserve. With regard to the claim of the Christian Island Indians for timber cut by licensees of the Crown on lands on the eastern shore of Georgian Bay, that matter would be settled when the commissioners met to settle the claims against the old Province of Canada.

—A Canadian writing to the Montreal *Herald* from the English metropolis, among other valuable suggestions makes the following pertinent remarks on tree planting in Canada, which are worthy of every consideration:—"The question of protecting your country against a timber famine and all its attendant evils is becoming a pressing one in Canada, and is one which your Government might judiciously take in hand—at least negatively, by being less liberal in the granting of timber limits. That the planting of a country with trees is a work in which individuals may largely share, your institution of Arbor Day is a practical proof. It may interest your readers to know of one or two "big things" in the way of tree planting by individuals which have been done in the Old Country. Lord Dalhousie has planted on his Brechin Castle estate since 1884 nearly two millions of trees, and has in the nursery over another million of young first trees ready for planting. If Lord Dalhousie goes on like this he may before long beat the Duke of Athole, who, between 1774 and 1826, planted more than fourteen millions of trees at Dunkeld and Blair Athole. Scottish proprietors have for a good while past recognized the value of thousands and scores of thousands of barren acres as planting ground for hardy, marketable timber. Think what a gift to posterity such men bequeath."

QUEBEC.

—Local prices in lumber at Montreal are reported good, but for exportation the great competition has brought prices low.

—There seems to be every prospect this year of increased shipments of Ottawa pine deals from Montreal to Europe, chiefly by steamers.

—Very little chartering has been done in this Province so far this year, as most vessels arriving have been previously chartered in England.

—The supply of white pine logs in the Ottawa valley—which is now the almost exclusive source of supply for white pine—is variously estimated at between 600 and 700 million feet, board measure. Some square timber, which was wont, years ago, to figure for 10 to 15 million cubic feet, is reduced this year to under one million feet.

—The lumbermen, Quebec despatch says, did not succeed in getting the Quebec Government to promise to reduce the tax on timber limits, but some modifications in regard to greater fixity of tenure, etc., were made.

—In the spruce districts, from Montreal down to Gaspé, operations in some parts were either suspended altogether or considerably reduced; in others, they were materially increased over those of previous years. On the whole a full average supply of spruce will be forthcoming.

—Reports from different points in Quebec state that there have been the cleanest drives this season than for years past. This is generally attributed to the fact that the winter's snow passed away slowly, giving plenty of water in the rivers and streams for floating with great advantage.

—No doubt owing to the small sales, comparatively speaking, made by Quebec exporting houses last winter in Europe, the vessels so far arrived since opening of navigation have not been numerous. Up to June 25th, the arrivals this year have been 97 ships, 75,480 tonnage, as compared with 120 ships, 103,090 tonnage, in 1886. However it is expected that by 1st August there will have been loaded fully as many vessels as last year at same date.

—The Quebec ship labourers are again trying to obstruct the trade of the port. They have, through some petty spite against a batteau owner, passed a resolution boycotting his batteau for the season. The result, however, has not turned out exactly as they would have wished, as the first vessel boycotted turned to with her own crew, and is now loaded. The consequence is that other captains will now do the same and it is hoped Quebec will soon be free of the obnoxious rules of the Quebec Ship Labourers' Society.

—Mr. Andrew Thompson, of Quebec, who has been in London for some time in connection with the floating of the Montmorency Milling property as a limited company, has returned home. We have not learned the result of his mission.

—The spruce mills in the vicinity of Quebec have now all secured their logs, and are cutting on full time. Spruce lumber is in fair demand from the U. S., and several mills have made considerable sales. One mill in this vicinity is in negotiation for the sale of all they can cut into boards. If this sale is made, the cut of spruce deals will be reduced some 200,000 to 300,000 q.s.

—A correspondent of an English exchange, speaking of Quebec trade, says:—"The present state of our market is one of complete stagnation. Our shipping houses, with few exceptions, find themselves with pretty heavy stocks; in face of a demoralized market at our side, with sales difficult, almost impossible to make, they very naturally have ceased purchasing here. There are, therefore, still some spruce cuttings unsold. The pine manufacturers of the Ottawa Valley have the advantage, however, of sawing into boards for the United States, and those who have not yet made contracts to saw deals are now sawing into boards. The markets in the United States show great strength, and our pine manufacturers will find a good market, and good prices therein, for all they can make. We are sorry to say the present aspect of your markets does not warrant similar expectations. We wish we could see some ray of hoping better things for the future, but we fail in any direction to see it. As we often in past years brought to the notice of your readers, we look each succeeding year for a constantly decreasing volume of our wood exports to the United Kingdom, and a constantly increasing augmentation with the United States. In the latter country their magnificent pine forests of the West are giving out, as those of the East have given out many years ago. Their annual requirement of wood has grown to vast proportions, and is every succeeding year growing to still greater volume. Looking on the other hand, to the United Kingdom, the future outlook seems to us as if the requirements of wood goods are decreasing year by year. Another factor is the supplies coming from the Baltic, to which there seems to be no practical limit, and with which in prices it is becoming less and less possible for us to compete, more especially in spruce or whitewood."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—All the drives are down the Restigouche.

—Freight rates still rule low from New Brunswick to British and Continental ports.

—The output of lumber from the port of St. John for the first six months of this year will fall very far short of that for the corresponding period of last year.

—The lumber mill and some lumber owned by Hilyard Bros., Portland, were destroyed by fire July 13th. The mill was valued at \$30,000, and insured for \$13,000.

—Last year 95,000,000 feet B. M. of logs passed through the Fredrickton boom. It is estimated that there will be 100,000,000 feet pass Fredrickton this season. The cut of logs below that city is unimportant.

At a meeting of the English creditors of Guy, Bevan & Co., lumber merchants, of St. John, N.B., held in London recently, the liabilities of the firm was found to be £180,000, of which £106,000 is unsecured. The assets are £25,000.

—Mr. E. J. Smith's saw mill at Shediac, N. B., was thoroughly repaired last winter and a new foundation put in, and is now capable of sawing 50,000 to 60,000 feet a day. About 2,500,000 feet of logs were brought down the Scadouc this spring, and the mill is now running full blast, sawing deals, boards, laths and shingles.

—The St. Croix *Courier* says the drive from Katahdin is now in the vicinity of the forks of the Penobscot and includes about 18,000,000 feet of logs. One hundred men and six horses are employed on the drive. All last winter's cut, with the exception of about a million feet, and the whole of the previous season's cut have been successfully brought from the Wiscaticquoik. Mr. Tracey expects to reach his destination at Greenbush boom about July 20th.

—The big jam of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 feet of logs still hangs on the Aroostock Falls, and unless there are very heavy rains it will remain there all summer. The Dechane drive, of three and one-half millions, is hung up in Big Black river, about 60 miles above Fort Kent. These logs are owned by Hayford & Stetson, Bangor City. The Sewall & McIlvaney drive, which was hung up at the falls in the Allegash about a fortnight was started by the rise of water caused by the recent rains, and is now coming along well with every prospect of getting into St. John in good season. Allegash enters the St. John 30 miles above Fort Kent. The last rains brought up the water in the river seven feet.

A New Brunswicker writes: The American market for our staple continues very good, and were it not for the duty that the shipper has to meet in the United States Custom houses the returns would be highly satisfactory; as it is, the prices received on lumber shipments to American ports compare very favourably with those received for lumber cut for the British consumer; and I am of opinion that it is only a matter of time when by far the greater quantity of the lumber cut in this section will be shipped to the United States, simply because that country is our natural market, and, besides that, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Baltic wood, which is taking the place of ours in many ways, can be laid down in the British market in much quicker time and for much less expense than can the wood from this side of the water. Consequently the consumer invests in that article which, other things being equal, he can get for the least money, and the Canadian lumber has to suffer.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

—Considerable quantities of lumber is being shipped from British Columbia to South America.

—Gangs of men are taking out saw logs along the Saskatchewan from Pitt to Saddle Lake for Prince Bros., of Battleford.

—Messrs. Leamy & Kyle have the ground staked off and arrangements made for the erection of a large sash and door factory at Vancouver, B. C.

—The Alberta Lumber Company are establishing a saw mill at Red Deer, Alberta. They have lumber limits on the Red Deer and Saskatchewan rivers.

—The Royal City Planing Mills Co., of Vancouver, are sending to Yokohama, via the Abyssinia, samples of their windows, sashes, doors, blinds and lumber.

—Latest reports from the Lake of the Woods lumber district, go to show that a portion of the "hung up" logs have been got out. It is said, however, that the supply of logs for mills in this vicinity will be very limited.

—The logs being floated down the Bow river to the Eau Claire mills at Calgary, has been jammed up at the C.P.R. bridges west of Canmore. It is stated the Eau Claire Co. will claim damages against the C.P.R. for the detention of their logs.

—The Northwest town of Calgary boasts of a 75-horse power saw mill, with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day, a 25-horse power planing, sash and door factory, the largest in Manitoba or the Northwest, and a smaller planing, sawing and grinding mill.

—A lot of sash, door and window ware from Vancouver, B. C., manufacturers, is being taken on board the S.S. Abyssinia consigned to Yokohama and Hong Kong. It is likely that the future will develop an important trade between those places in a few years.

—The Moodyville saw mills are working night and day at present to keep up with the demand for lumber and to hasten the loading of the vessels now taking in cargo at their wharf. This is rendered absolutely necessary, as a number of vessels are now under charter and are on their way to this port to load at the company's mills.

TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, July 27, 1887.

Lumber trade in this city is dull. The strikes of the carpenters and the season of the year both contribute to the existing state of the market.

Shipments to the United States are not numerous. Prices are well maintained and have an upward tendency.

No indications point to an early settlement of the difficulties between the master carpenter and men. Each side seems resolved to starve the other into subjection.

Table listing lumber prices in Toronto, including items like Mill cull boards, Dressing stocks, and various types of flooring and sheathing.

HAMILTON.

The following are the quotations of the yards here :-

Table listing lumber prices in Hamilton, including items like Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, and various types of flooring.

MONTREAL LUMBER MARKET.

MONTREAL, July 25, 1887

Since our last report prices in the lumber market here have been firm and well maintained, although for exportation the great competition has brought them somewhat lower.

The Quebec Local Government has received another strong protest from lumbermen against their recent increase of the Provincial tax on timber.

The following are the quotations at the yards here :-

Table listing lumber prices in Montreal, including items like Pine, 1st quality, Pine 2nd, and various types of culls and sheathing.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1887.

Trade in this city at present is rather at low ebb, but the prospects are that in a short time an improvement will be perceptible. The yards are all well stocked but distribution is slow.

Export trade is moderate. The River Plate business is now being carried on largely from Montreal. Trade with the West Indies is fair. The Australian business is in small lots.

Spruce is still scarce and high priced. Yellow pine is moving moderately. Eastern spruce offerings for the past week have been somewhat heavier, considerable of which comes from St. John.

Table listing lumber prices in New York City, including items like Pine, very choice and ex. drv., Pine, good, and various types of planks and sheathing.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

Table listing lumber prices in Oswego, N.Y., including items like Maple good, Chestnut, and various types of shingles and planks.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1887.

Table listing lumber prices in Chicago, including items like Three uppers, Pickings, and various types of culls and sheathing.

SAGINAW VALLEY.

EAST SAGINAW, July 20.

A large quantity of lumber has been sold in a quiet way during the past 10 days. Opinion differ as to prices. Much of the stock sold has not been reported, and details of sales are daily suppressed.

demand for medium and picked common inch is in excess of supply. The demand for shingles is active and the tendency of prices is to advance.

The most notable feature of the week's market was the receipt and sale, by M. Laren & Morris, of a cargo of mill run lumber from the mouth of Spanish river, Ont., consigned by Bushwell & Co., who are running a mill at that point.

The following are the ruling quotations at present :-

Table listing lumber prices in Saginaw Valley, including items like Receipts for week ending July 21, Receipts from Jan. 1 to July 21, and Stock on hand July 1.

Table listing finishing lumber prices, including items like 1st and 2d clear, 2 inch, 1st and 2d clear, 1 1/2 inch, and various types of select and clear lumber.

Table listing flooring prices, including items like A flooring, B flooring, C flooring, and various types of dressed and match.

Table listing siding prices, including items like 1st and 2d clear, 12 ft., 1st and 2d clear, 14 and 16 ft., and various types of siding.

Table listing beaded casing prices, including items like Clear, 1 1/2 inch, A, 2x0 inch, and various types of casing.

Table listing common boards prices, including items like Com. boards, 1 1/2 in. 18 to 20 ft., 10, 12 to 16 ft., and various types of boards.

Table listing timber and dimension prices, including items like Joist and scantling, 2x4, 12, 14 and 16 ft., and various types of timber.

Table listing various lumber prices in Saginaw Valley, including items like Pine, clear, Pine, fourths, Pine, select, and various types of planks and sheathing.

of 2,000,000 feet capacity busy until navigation closes, and this in addition to the present available tonnage, Sibley & Bearinger have sold 7,500,000 feet to Noyes & Sawyer, of Buffalo; 2,000,000 to Lay, Hurlburt & Co., Sandusky; 1,000,000 to Craig, of Rochester, and 1,500,000 feet to other parties. The prices ranged from \$10.50 upward. This stock is cut at East Tawas and on the Saginaw river. In addition to the foregoing I hear of sales of 200,000 feet at \$8.50, \$17 and \$37; 400,000 feet at \$9, \$18 and \$38; 300,000 feet of box at \$10.50; 1,400,000 feet at \$10 straight; 1,300,000 feet at \$16.50 straight; 300,000 feet at \$8.50, \$17 and \$36; two lots, one of 700,000 the other 60,000, at price not reported; 200,000 feet at \$9.50, \$19 and \$38. Good lumber is picking up a few friends who are inquiring as to its health. Box lumber is in urgent request. Norway strips are quoted at \$11 with a fair inquiry. Shingles are firm with a good inquiry. Quotations are \$2.15 to \$2.35 for clear butts, and \$3.15 to \$3.35 for the XXX grade.

The year lumber trade keeps up well, the movement being large for the season of the year. Prices are firm. Lath are held at \$1.35.

CARGO QUOTATIONS.

Shipping culls	8 00@10 50	Under straight	
Common	15 00@21 00	Measure	10 00@25 00
3-uppers	38 00@40 00	Shingles, XXX	3 00@3 25
Bill stuff	8 50@10 00	Shingles clear butts	6 00@8 23
Norway bil stuff	8 00@10 50	White pine s.d.	1 40

YARD TRADE.

3-uppers wide and thick	41 00@40 00	Fencing, coarse common	8 00
D. 1 in	43 00@45 00	Fencing, mill culls	4 00@0 00
Felects	35 00@35 00	No. 1 stock 12 in	14 00@15 00
Fine common	28 00@31 00	No. 2 stocks	11 00@12 00
1, 1 1/2, 2 in cut ups	60 00@32 00	Wide common	12 00@15 00
No. 1 base, 7, 8 and 9 in select	40 00	Piece stuff and timber	9 00@10 50
No. 2 do. (fine common)	30 00	12, 14, 16, 18 ft	9 00@12 00
No. 1 floor strips	40 00	Do. do. 20 ft	12 00
No. 2	35 00	Lath No. 2 (cut)	1 00
No. 3	29 00	Shingles XXX	3 15@3 23
Fencing	12 00@15 00	Clear butts	0 00@2 23

DRESSING.

Surfacing	1 00	Making drop siding	2 25
Dressing and matching	2 00	Making level siding and ceiling	3 00

TONAWANDA.

Prices unchanged as follows:—

CARGO LOTS—MICHIGAN INSPECTION.

Three uppers	840 00@47 00	Culls	12 00@13 00
Common	20 00@25 00		

YARD PRICES—CAR LOTS.

3 uppers, inch	843 00@45 00	Dressing stocks	18 00@22 00
3 uppers, plank	45 00@40 00	Drossing sidings	10 00@22 00
Pickings, inch	38 00@40 00	Common stocks	12 50@13 00
Pickings, 1 1/2 in to 1 inch	39 00@40 00	Common sidings	15 00@17 00
Fine Common	31 00@34 00	Common box	12 00@13 00
Fine Common, thick	34 00@40 00	Shingles, XXX, 18 in	3 40@3 50
Cutting up	25 00@28 00	Do. clear butts, sawed	2 40@2 45
Shelving, 12 in. and up	27 00@30 00	Shing'gs, XXX 16 in. cut	@ 3 00
Cothn boards, 12 in. and up	16 00@18 00	Do. XX do.	@ 2 75
		Lath	1 90

DETROIT, MICH.

Uppers, 4x4	845 00	Siding, clear	21 50
5" 6x4 & 8x4	45 00	A	20 50
3 & 4 in.	50 00	B	18 50
Se'cte, 4x4	37 00	C	13 50
6x4, 6x4 & 8x4	39 00	Bill stuff ordinary sizes:	
Shop, 4x4	22 00	12 to 16 ft	11 00
5x4 6x4 & 8x4	25 00	18 to 20 ft	12 00
Fine common, 4x4	31 00	22 to 24 ft	13 00
5x4, 6x4 & 8x4	33 50	26 to 28 ft	14 00
Stocks, 1x12 & 1x10, No. 1	10 00	30 to 34 ft	16 00
1x12 & 1x10, No. 2	10 00	Ship culls	12 00
1x12 & 1x10, No. 3	13 00	Mill Culls	10 20
Flooring, select common	22 00	Shingles, clear, 18 in.	3 25
No. 1 common	18 00	10 in. clear, 18 in. Ex.	2 30
No. 1 fencing	16 50	6 in. clear, 18 in.	2 20
Celling, select common	25 00	6 in stocks clear, Ex.	4 00
Celling, No. 1 common	22 00	5 in.	4 80
No. 1 fencing	20 00	Lath, per M pes.	2 50
Roofing, D. & M.	16 00	Add for S. 1 or 2.	\$1 3/4

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

—Inquiries are brisk for shingles in the city of New York.
 —St Louis is still shipping considerable black walnut to Germany.
 —The hardwood trade throughout the country has been exceptionally good this year.
 —North Carolina pine is selling freely in New York, and is constantly increasing in favor.
 —High grade hardwood lumber is in good demand in every prominent market in the country.
 —The total amount of lumber shipped this season from Manistee up to July is 80,500,000 feet.
 —Trade is fair at Buffalo and Tonawanda. Shipments into the interior of New York have been heavy.
 —Judging by the reports from the east there is not much activity in the white pine demand in the seaboard cities.
 —During the high water the boom at the mountain mill, west of McLeod, Alberta, gave way, and let loose about 15,000 logs.

—The great lumber manufacturers of the Ottawa are unanimous in favoring commercial union.

—The recent rains have raised the Pine river, Michigan, so that 5,000,000 feet of logs will be run into St. Louis to be cut this summer.

—A Tonawanda N. Y. firm recently shipped 195,000 feet of lumber on a canal barge, said to be the largest load ever sent out by canal.

—Prices of lumber are making some progress toward a higher plane than they have rested on for some time past, but the movement is slower than is universally agreeable.

—The E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Co. of Hull, Que., are putting a new sheet iron roof on their factory at Hull. The former roof was of shingles, and less safe from fire.

—One of the grandest sights ever seen in the river St. John was to be witnessed a fortnight ago at Grand Falls, where there were 15,000,000 feet of logs jammed.

—A recent report of the Forest Administration of the Madras Presidency, India, shows a net profit to the Government of 22 per cent., chiefly items from the sale of timber, fuel and bamboos.

—Mr. H. W. Petrie, of Brantford, Ont., manufacturer of wood-working machinery, has recently filled a large order for such machinery for a ship-building concern at Liverpool, N.S.

—The sash, door and blind manufacturers and dealers of Chicago have organized a local association as an annex to the Wholesale Sash, Door and Blind Association of the Northwest.

—The United States covers 1,856,070,400 acres and of this surface 486,280,000 are covered with forest—about one-fourth. And yet there are plenty of people who are crying about a lumber famine.

—The Hart Emery Wheel Company, Hamilton, Ont., of which Mr. Samuel Briggs is manager, are operating their works full time, being full of orders. Their emery wheels are in strong demand.

—Good pine stumpage, accessible to the streams of Michigan, can hardly be bought for less than \$7 or \$8 per M. In 1866 this same stumpage could have been bought for \$1 or \$1.25, and in 1885 for \$4.50 or \$5.50.

—The Ashland News figures out that of the 200,000,000,000 feet of pine in the United States, Wisconsin has 20 per cent. and of that Douglas, Bayfield, and Ashland counties have two-thirds and over half of this two-thirds is tributary to Ashland bay.

—Gilmour & Co. have about 20,000 saw-logs hung up in the Trent. The Rathbun Company have a small number of logs stuck in the Trent and a very large quantity in the Deer River. Both concerns have, however, a sufficient number of logs to keep their mills running throughout the season.

—Sales have lately increased in Saginaw valley. It is hinted that there has been some relaxation of grip on the part of holders. Transactions have been quietly effected, and have been larger and more numerous than appears on the surface. The car load trade from Saginaw has been heavier this season than ever before.

—The Treasury Department at Washington has decided that sawed elm boards 16 1/2 feet in length and 1 1/2 inches in thickness, the edges of which follow the natural shape of the tree, used in the manufacture of hoops, are dutiable at the rate of \$2 per thousand feet board measure under the tariff provision for sawn elm lumber.

—George Van Dyke, a big New England lumberman, is this year handling the largest drive that ever went down the Connecticut river, containing over 90,000,000 feet of spruce logs. He is said to have had 600 men and 80 horses employed in camp, at an expense of over \$2,000 a day. His four mills saw about 500,000 feet of lumber daily.

—The large amount of building going on in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, is causing a continued active demand for eastern and northern spruce, the supply being scarcely equal to the requirement. The demand for dimension gives opportunity for the working in of hemlock, and sales of that kind of lumber are larger than in former years.

—A large number of logs intended for supplying the mills on Lake of the Woods are in a very precarious shape, and it is feared that about 15,000,000 feet will be "hung up" if there are not heavy rains. Logs cut in the Riding Mountains, which were "hung up" on the Little Saskatchewan, Bird Tail and other streams in Northwestern Manitoba last summer, have been successfully floated this summer.

—A lumber firm of West Bay City, Mich., has an immense pine log en route in a raft, and which it was intended to have in the 4th of July procession, providing it had reached Bay City in time. The log scales 3,800 feet and, as will be readily understood, is a monster in size. The idea of a single log which, when converted into timber, would possibly obtain a value of \$200 is astonishing, even in these days of high stumpage.

—Fully a third of the band of Stones, at Wolf Creek, near Edmonton, have died since last autumn, probably from the effects of exposure too quickly following an attack of measles. They are said to be very troublesome now, and are firing the timber limits near the mountains, in order, as they say, to kill the spirits that are killing them. They are also said to be very unruly in their behavior towards the Indian Department officials.

—At the foot of Granville street on the shores of False Creek, Vancouver, B.C., a wharf has been built and the frame of a window blind, sash and door factory and planing mill is in course of erection. The machinery to run this establishment is here and the proprietors, Messrs. Bell, McKay & Co., intend to rush the work so that they can have the benefit of the summer months' trade, both local and eastern, a large trade in their proposed wares being expected from the Northwest.

—We learn from the Calgary Herald that Mr. J. J. Dalton, of that town, has received the plant for the saw mill belonging to the Colonization Company which is to be placed on the Red Deer River as soon as possible. At the same time the plant for the saw mill owned by the Alberta Lumber Company has arrived. This mill will have a 100-horse power, and with a circular saw will cut 50,000 feet daily, but by means of a gang it will average 100,000 feet. This mill will be placed on the Little Red Deer River.

—East Saginaw mill employes are quietly working to secure, in whatever manner they can, the exclusion of the French Canadians, who come over during the winter to work in the woods, at which time men can only find work in the lumber camps. In many cases these Canadians are brought in response to advertisements for men published by the local lumbermen in Canadian papers. This looks to the laboring men here very much like a violation of the statute prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor.

—The St. Croix river is a disputed boundary line between Maine and Canada. It was recently reported to the Treasury Department at Washington, by Special Agent Moore, that the mills on the above named stream, near Calais, Me., were owned by both Americans and Canadians, and that a former collector of customs at East Port, Me., had followed the rule of considering some of the mills American and some Canadian in the matter of customs, and the Special Agent questioned the legality of the proceeding. Secretary Maynard's reply was that by the treaty of 1783 the boundary line was fixed definitely, and it is simply a question of fact as to whether a mill is on one side or the other, though it is understood to have been the practice to consider mills as Canadian when they were subject to Canadian taxation, and vice versa.

—A recent writer has made some interesting compilations as indicating the large amount of lumber handled at Buffalo and Tonawanda markets, in the course of which he says: "Many of Buffalo's lumber merchants run, or are interested in, yards at Tonawanda, where the receipts of lumber last year amounted to 505,426,000 feet or a total of more than 900,000,000 feet valued at \$30,000,000, for Buffalo and Tonawanda together. Mere figures convey a very inadequate idea of what a prodigious quantity of lumber this is. With it a fence might be built as high as that which encloses the Olympic base-ball grounds, that is, nine feet high, and 19,000 miles long, or three-quarters of the way around the world. Or, if it would be piled up in a solid wooden monument, 100 feet square, its summit would be fourteen miles from the ground. It would be sufficient to put a wall clear around Buffalo, six inches thick and 200 feet high, and then cover the whole with a roof two inches thick.

—The following is a list of the mills at the mouth of the St. John River, together with the names of the owners and the capacity of each:—Randolph & Baker, 2 gangs, sawing capacity, 18 to 20 million feet; George Barnhill, capacity 8 to 15 million; Hayferd & Stetson, 6 shingle machines, capacity, 10 million; Miller & Woodman, 2 gangs and single saw, capacity, 20 million; Andrew Cushing & Co., 2 gangs and 2 single saws, capacity, 20 million; Clark, 2 gangs, capacity, 10 to 12 million; Hayferd & Stetson, 1 gang and muley, capacity, 15 million; E. G. Dunn, 2 gangs and muley, capacity, 15 to 16 million; R. A. Gregory, 2 gangs, capacity, 12 to 15 million; Jewett (Grand Bay) 1 gang and single saw, capacity, 8 to 15 million; Jewett, (South Bay), 1 gang and single saw, capacity, 8 to 15 million; Kirk & Daniel, 2 gangs and single saw, capacity 15 million; Hilyard Bros., 1 gang and single saw, capacity, 10 million; C. Hamilton & Co., 1 gang and rotary, capacity, 12 million; Warner & Purvis, 1 gang and rotary, capacity, 12 million; R. Connors, 1 gang and rotary, capacity, 15 million; Moses Cowan, rotary, capacity, 2 million; Hayferd & Stetson, 2 gangs and single saw, capacity, 16 to 18 million; Jewett (Milledgeville Mill), 1 gang and muley, capacity, 10 million. Seven of the operators mentioned in the above list are Canadian, while the balance are recorded as Americans.

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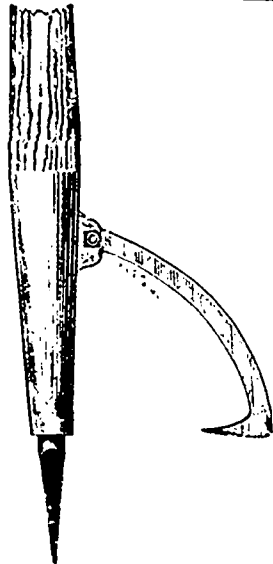
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 MAIN OFFICES and WAREHOUSE at the Factories, 135 to 155 West Ledgo Avenue. P. O. Box 494. **TORONTO**
 The largest Manufacturers in the world of Vulcanized India Rubber Goods for mechanical purposes. Rubber Belting from ONE to SEVENTY-TWO inches wide. Hose, for conducting, suction and steam. Packing, Cloth Insertion and pure Tubing of all kinds. Rubber, Linen and Cotton Fire Hose. Leather Belting. Extra heavy American Oak Tanned.
 A Full Stock always on hand. Write for Price Lists and Discounts.
 Works also at **NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.**

THE SPANISH RIVER DISTRICT.

A correspondent writing to *The Timberman* from Detroit, says:—Now that pine in Michigan is being more and more controlled by wealthy corporations and syndicates, those who have exhausted their supply are turning their attention elsewhere. Many of our Michigan men have invested in Canada, especially in the Georgian Bay region. Buswell & Co., formerly of Wyman, Buswell & Co., Grand Haven, have a very large limit on the Spanish river and are now manufacturing there, having taken their mill from Grand Haven to that point. This firm controls by purchase all the available room for mill sites at the mouth of Spanish river. But Mr. Buswell says that any one purchasing on that stream and wishing to manufacture, can secure a site of them at much less cost than theirs. They have and will cut about 7,000,000 feet of lumber this season which runs from thirty-five to forty per cent. better than common. I find that lumber from this part of the country has a good class of common.

The Cutler and Savidge Lumber Co., Spring Lake, owns an extensive limit adjoining that of Buswell & Co. The Spanish River Lumber Co., owned by Albany and Bay City parties, has been operating at that point for some years, marketing their lumber at Albany, Buffalo and Ogdensburg.

Timber on that stream, as well as on other streams, is sold at auction at so much for a limit or the privilege of cutting. An additional charge of seventy-five cents a thousand is made as crown tax when the timber is cut and in the water. The gentlemen operating on Spanish river speak well of the treatment received from the government, and say that there is enough timber on this stream to keep all the mills in Muskegon sawing for the next ten years. One of the best harbors in the country is at this point, being sheltered by numerous small islands, and at the same time having an abundance of water. The running of the logs in the stream is said to be comparatively easy.

Spanish river is also the name of the Canadian Pacific railway station where you take and leave the cars going to and from the Buswell and Spanish River Co's mills. Since the railroad has been completed logging is much cheaper. I was informed that lumber, which sells readily in the Chicago market for \$17 and \$18, is put in pile there at a cost not to exceed \$9.

THE EXPORT BUSINESS.

Shipments to the River Platte for the first half of the present year show a marked increase over exports of last year. In detail the figures are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.
White pine	27,816,000	\$,015,000
Spruce	17,550,000	12,232,000
Pitch pine	36,768,000	23,759,000
Oak and ash	645,000	570,000
Other woods	2,905,000	1,319,000

There are now one cargo afloat, loaded at the port of New York, with 575,000 feet bound for Buenos Ayres. At Portland, seven vessels are loading, and will carry out about 4,650,000 feet. At Boston, five vessels are loading, and the total amount to be shipped is not far from 2,600,000 feet. The shipments from Montreal are increasing, and June 10 there were 17 vessels loading, with a carrying capacity of about 11,575,000 feet. One vessel is loading at Quebec with about 1,000,000 feet; two at Calais with a total of \$25,000 feet; one at St. Margaret's bay with 375,000 feet, and one at Bridgewater with 325,000 feet. In southern ports, two vessels are loading at Brunswick with \$25,000 feet; 12 at Pensacola with 7,025,000 feet; one at Tacoma with 975,000 feet, and one at Port Moody with 555,000 feet. Almost the entire list enumerated is destined for Buenos Ayres; a few cargoes going to Montevideo and Rosario.

—For months past the demand for bill stuff has been something phenomenal. Interior mills, accessible to the right kind of timbers have been filling bill stuff orders since away back last fall, and to all appearances they are as full of business as ever.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOSE wishing to **BUY** or **SELL** **TIMBER LANDS, LUMBER** or **SECOND HAND MACHINERY** will find **THE CANADA LUMBERMAN** an excellent medium in which to make known their wants. Advertisements of this character will be inserted at the low rate of 1½c. **A WORD**, cash to accompany the order in every case.

Address **A. G. MORTIMER**, Publisher, Peterborough, Ont.

TIMBER LIMIT FOR SALE—**WOULD** take property in part payment. Box 2, **LUMBERMAN** office.

HEADING and Shingle Mill—Running in good shape; near railway station; timber abundant. **D. SPENCE**, Guelph.

FOR SALE—**SAW, SHINGLE** AND **PLANING** mill—stave and heading factory also good residence. Address Box 7, **LUMBERMAN** office.

TIMBER Lands and Timber Limits for sale in Muskoka and on the Georgian Bay. For further particulars apply to **GORDON & SAMPSON**, Solicitors, 28 Scott St., Toronto.

TIMBER Lands by Tender—Tenders will be received up to 10th July for purchase of valuable section of timber lands in Bruce—no Government dues. For particulars apply to Box 38, *Mail Office*.

CASH AND **DOOR** FACTORY—**FULLY** equipped; in running order; adjoining two railways; liveliest town in Ontario; splendid opportunity for a business or practical man. Address Box 13, **LUMBERMAN** office.

ATTENTION—**THREE HUNDRED** **ACRES** timber land—one mile from station North Simcoe railway—will sell cheap or exchange for good general store and stock; timber will pay for property twice over. Box 16, **LUMBERMAN** office.

LUMBERMEN and Speculators Attention—**For Sale**—half interest in fifty square miles timber limit on Turtle Lake, near Battleford; North-Western railway will pass the property; timber estimated at twenty-five million feet; to raise money; will sell cheap or take other property in Ontario for part. **GEO. COOTE & SON**, Dundas.

STEAM SAWMILL AND **1,250 ACRES** land—of which 900 acres are in one block—timbered with pine, cedar, tamarac, hemlock and hardwood—mill only up about six months; new engine with locomotive boiler, all in good running order; only three miles to water where lumber can be shipped. Address *Timber*, **LUMBERMAN** office.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND Stave, Heading, Shingle Churn, Hoop and Ice Machines, Box 110, Cleveland Ohio.

IRON AND STEEL RAILS.

A QUANTITY of Second-hand Rails 20, 30 and 40 lbs to the yard. For Sale Cheap—In good order for re-laying.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE, 49 Front St. West, TORONTO.

FOR SALE.

A STEARNS No. 2 Circular Mill, Friction Feed, with five head blocks, carriage and track for long timber; two 60-inch Hoe patent and one solid saw, all in first-class condition. Address **HENRY HOWARD & CO.**, Port Huron, Mich.

FOR SALE.

CHAIR MACHINERY—A Full Set Cane Seat Chair Machinery, \$350, cash. Box 110 Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

STEAM SAWMILL—Carriage Steamfeed, Capacity 60,000 feet day and night, situated on the Ottawa River, east of Pembroke 4 miles, fitted up with improved machinery, run 10 months; siding from C.P.R. into yard about 10 acres of land in connection; seven dwelling houses; boarding house and blacksmith shop; limit well timbered, white and red pine, tamarack, cedar, hardwood, &c.; area of limit 25 square miles. Apply to

JAS. B. DICKSON, Pembroke, P.O., Ontario.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND Tight Barrel Stave and Heading Outfit, Cheap. Address BOX 110, CLEVELAND, O.



TIMBER AND LAND SALE.

CERTAIN lots and the timber thereon situate in the Townships of A. Ian, Assiginack, Bidwell, Billings, Carnarvon, Campbell, Howland, Shegungah, Tekumseh and Mills on the Manitowlin Island, in the District of Algoma, in the Province of Ontario, will be offered for sale at Public Auction in blocks of 200 acres, more or less, on the first day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the Indian Land Office in the Village of Manitowaning.

Terms of Sale—Bonus for timber payable in cash, price of land payable in cash, a license fee also payable in cash and dues to be paid according to Tariff upon the timber when cut.

The land on which the timber grows to be sold with the timber without conditions of settlement.

At the same time and place the Merchantable Timber of not less than nine inches in diameter at the butt, on the Spanish River reserve and French River lower Reserve will be offered for sale for a cash bonus and annual ground rent of \$1.00 per square mile, and dues to be paid on timber as cut, according to Tariff of this Department.

For full particulars please apply to **Jas. C. Phipps**, Esq., Indian Supt. Manitowaning, or to the undersigned. No other paper to insert this advertisement without authority through the Queen's Printer.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Supt. Gen'l. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 2nd June, 1887.

\$1.25 **SCRIBNER'S LUMBER** and **LOG BOOK**, and the **CANADA LUMBERMAN** for one year, sent, post paid, on receipt of **\$1.25**. This book contains tables for finding the correct measurement of scantlings boards, planks, cubical contents of square and round timber, saw-logs by Doyle's rule, stave and heading bolt tables, cord wood, prices of lumber per foot, speed of circular saws, weights of wood, strength of rope, felling of trees, growth of trees, tables of wages by the month, price of standard logs, interest tables, etc., etc., to which is added 60 pages of new tables, making 160 pages in all. It is the most complete book of the kind ever published. It is worth many times the price of the subscription, and no lumberman or wood-worker can afford to be without it.

JAS. LACY & COMPANY,

CANADA DOCK,

LIVERPOOL - ENGLAND

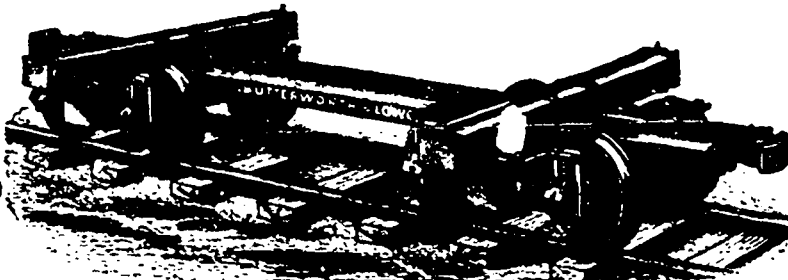
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HARDWOOD LUMBER

Either in the Log or Dimension Stuff, for prompt cash. OFFERS INVITED.

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Manufacturers of Logging Cars, Logging Trucks, Pole Road Cars, Wheels, Chilled and Unchilled, Flat-faced and Concave, for every description of Logging Road.

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CAPITAL - - - - - \$1,000,000.

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MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER SHOES, FELT BOOTS,

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Engine, Hydrant Suction and Fire Hose

Valves of Superior Quality and Make, Car Springs, Wringer Rolls, Tubing, Gaskets, Corrugated Matting, Mats, Carriage Cloths, Rubber Horse Clothing, Fire Department Supplies, Flexible Branch Pipes, Salvage Covers, Screw Couplings and Nozzles, all designs, Rubber Blankets, Stopples, etc., etc.

Head Office : 333 & 335 St. Paul St., Montreal

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J. H. WALKER, Manager

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WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

TIMBER, LUMBER

BILL STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH.

All kinds of Hardwood Cut to Order.

White and Red Oak, Hickory, Hard and Soft Maple, Cherry, Whitewood, Ash, Chestnut, Walnut, Butternut, Sycamore and Elm in Stock. Vessel Masts of all sizes a specialty.

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MILLWRIGHT AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

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Milne's Oscillating Steam Gang and Solid Wheel Band Mill.

These Mills, in Strong Timber Frames, containing Foundation, Engine, and Sawing Movements, and all improvements so long desired by the Lumber Trade, built at any point in America.

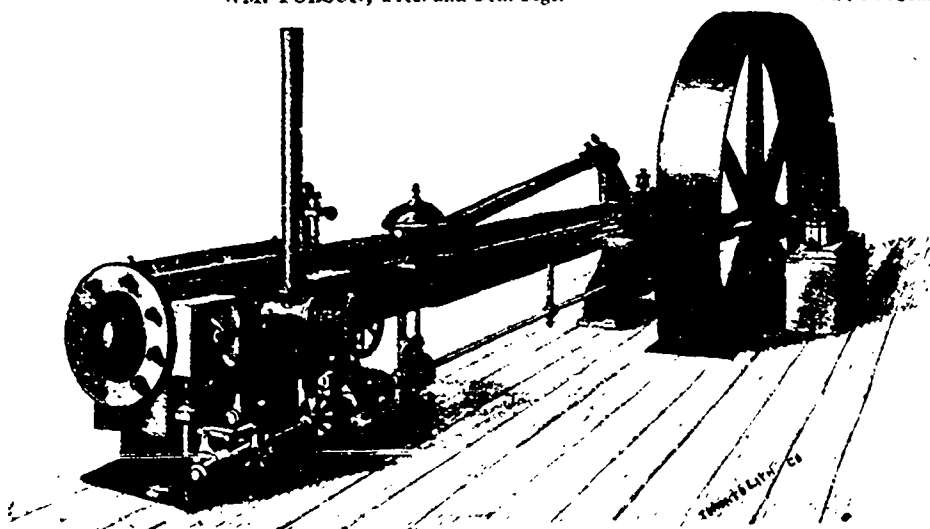
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TORONTO, ONT. (LIMITED.)

Manufacturers of Steam Boilers of Every Description.

The BROWN and ALLAN Automatic Engines, Slide Valve Engines, Marine Engines, Hoisting and Vertical Engines and Boilers. Builders of Steam Yachts, Launches and Tugs.

General Machinery Dealers, ESPLANADE Foot of TORONTO, ONTARIO. Sherbourne Street

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

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Dock, foot of Church Street.

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HARGREAVES & CO.,

Wholesale Lumber Merchants,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

OFFICE—Cor. Front and Lorne Streets.

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*Successors to McCool, Boyle & Wilson,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of*

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Butternut, Brown and White Ash, Hickory, Beech, Maple,
Birch, Whitewood and Elm.*

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OFFICE:—16 Union Block, Corner Toronto and Adelaide Sts.,

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Manufacturers of Lumber and Shingles.

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Wholesale Dealer in

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FRANK THORPE,

WHOLESALE

Pine  Hardwood Lumber.

Corner King and Toronto Streets,

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Quebec Bank Buildings,

Timber Shipped to all parts.

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86 and 88 King Street East,

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Lumber shipped to all parts by rail or vessel.

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Agents for the Celebrated Lufkin Board and Log Rule.

TENNANT & CO.

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DRESSING AND BETTER PINE.

Also Hemlock in all sizes a specialty.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

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15,000 p tiers, in Wood, Iron and Brass, covering almost every requisite for the most extensive Foundries in the Dominion, for:-

- General Machinery,
- Railway and Car Work,
- Mill and Fancy Castings,
- Agricultural Implement Work,
- Engine and Boiler Work.

Enquirers will please send descriptions of what they may require, for prices and terms to

JOHN LIVINGSTONE, Trustee.

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WHITEMOUTH

LUMBER MILLS

Whitemouth, Man.

Every Description of Seasoned Lumber on Hand.



CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

SEC.—STRAIT OF CANSO TO GRAND NARROWS.

Tender for the Works of Construction

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Cape Breton Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on WEDNESDAY, THE 6th DAY OF JULY, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the head Office of the Cape Breton Railway, at Port Eawkesbury, C. B., on and after the 6th day of June, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order.

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals. Ottawa, 27th May, 1887.

LUMBERMEN'S CARDS.

THE LUMBERMAN respectfully solicits correspondence from the wholesale Lumbermen from all points in Canada, who are desirous of making their business known through the classified list of Lumbermen's Cards in this Journal. The lowest rates promptly furnished on application to

A. G. MORTIMER, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.



THE WANZER LAMP

Patented at Home and Abroad, 1886.

50 CANDLE POWER

No Chimney! No Smoke! No Odor! Positively Non-Explosive!

No Heat around the Oil Well!

EVERY LAMP GUARANTEED.

OUR LAMP is all we claim for it, being positively non-explosive, the oil being kept continually cool, consuming only half a pint of ordinary coal oil during six hours burning; using only an inch wick, and producing a fine clear 50 Candle Power light. No chimneys are required, but ordinary globes or shades may be adjusted to it

No smoke or offensive odor. Water can be heated in a few minutes. Tea or Coffee made, and Oysters Cooked, &c., without obstructing the light. Reflectors of entirely new designs for both out-door and in-door use are furnished at low figures. Made in

all styles—Table, Hanging, Library, attach to Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, etc. Agents wanted where territory has not already been taken.

R. M. WANZER & CO., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

MONEY can be made but this will not return to us, and we will send you free a copy of a book that will start importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just costs money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUB & Co. Augusta, Maine.

CHARLES A. BRAMBLE, D.L.S.
Frederickton, New Brunswick.

Surveys and reports upon Timber Lands in any section. Can effect sale of properties occasionally if desired. References from former employees.

TORONTO MILLING EXCHANGE

If you want to Buy, Sell, Trade or Rent a Saw or Grist Mill, send full particulars to me. I am a practical mill man. I advertise extensively, and my facilities for handling mills are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion. I also furnish contractors, sawmillers, and others with men. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Write for particulars.

JOSEPH TURNER,
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The Joseph Hall Machine Works.
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Have on hand and for sale, the following:—

- 1 do Improved Leaflet Water Wheel 52 in. against sun
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- 1 do do do do 17 1/2 in. with sun,
- 1 do Champion Water Wheel Governor.

JOHN LIVINGSTONE, Trustee.

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Ranges and Pulleys,
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14 to 34 KING AND
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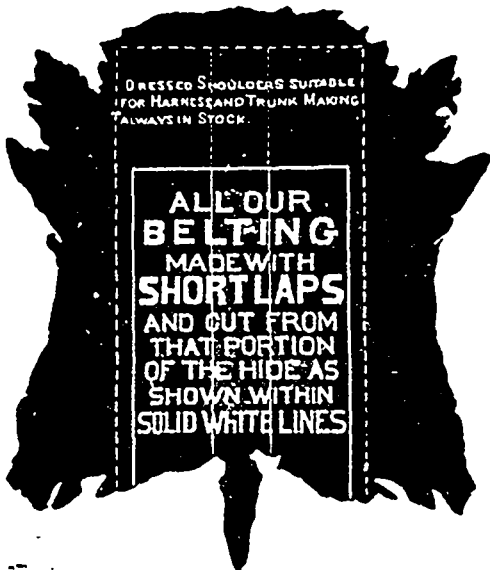
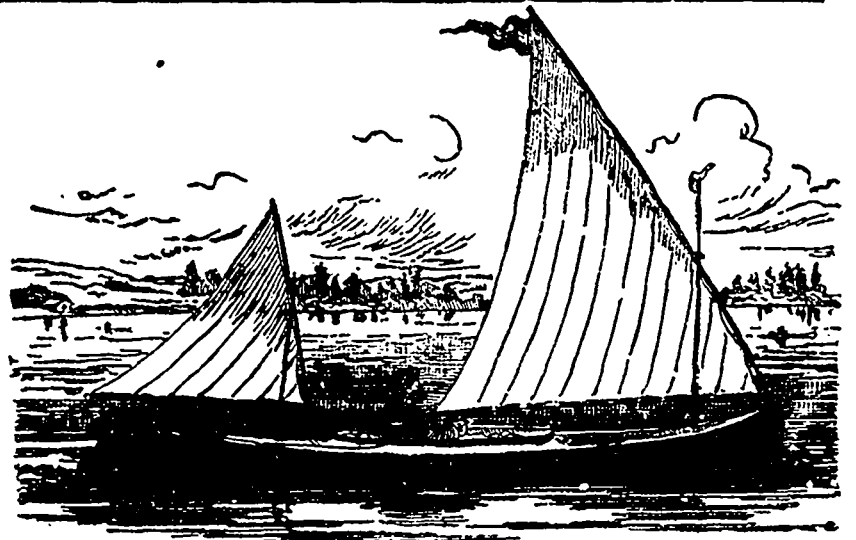
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