

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME IX. }  
NUMBER 1

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., JANUARY, 1889.

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

## THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

ARTHUR G. MORTIMER.

OFFICE: SIMCOE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

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

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

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

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

THE failure of the attempt of the two great railways of Canada to come to an amicable mutual understanding not to fight one another will hardly cause regret among the lumbermen. The want of success of the attempts of the officials of the respective roads to arrive at such an arrangement, and of the efforts of the shareholders to urge upon them the adoption of such an agreement, will give a check to the possible formation of a huge monopoly. A little fair competition is not a bad thing, and railways which must from their very circumstances be always somewhat of the nature of a monopoly, want this wholesome stimulus to make them value custom and exert themselves to serve their customers. In some respects the lumbermen have too often just grounds for complaint against the railway companies. With one great railway monopoly the situation would be still worse.

FROM recent advices from Vancouver we learn that the lumber trade is being rigorously pushed in that quarter, two new mills having been erected during the summer and arrangements having been made for the construction of others. The local demand in British Columbia is rapidly increasing as the towns grow, and lumber is also being shipped by rail to the prairies of the Northwest Territories. A little lumber has been shipped to China, but Australia is the chief foreign market, with which there is a considerable and growing trade that promises to be still more largely developed in the near future as commercial relations and intercourse of all kinds are facilitated. Ontario and Quebec men who have extended their operations to the Pacific coast are said to be well satisfied, so it is expected that their example will be followed by others.

PRESIDENT W. B. McMurrich and his directors have had an interview with Attorney-General Mowat and other members of the cabinet, regarding the proposed railway to James Bay. As the proposed new line is of particular interest to the lumber trade, a few words regarding it in these columns will not be out of place. The traffic of the Upper Ottawa has hitherto gone the way of Montreal and Quebec, but should the James Bay line be constructed, a strong competition would be brought about. Many prominent Ottawa lumbermen and merchants say that their supplies would be sent over the new line, as being the most expeditious and least expensive. Lumber merchants have hitherto taken their mills to the limits and sent cut lumber direct to the frontier. If this road were built it is probable that they would establish mills on Lake Temiscaming. Last year's cut from Pembroke to Sudbury, north of the C. P. R., was 750,000,000 feet, two-thirds of which was transferred by rail over the C. P. R. to whatever lines ran southward. There seems no doubt but that there are large stretches of red and white pine in that northern country, as well as valuable hardwood, such as beech and maple.

AN action has been issued by Messrs. Cook Bros., timber merchants of Toronto, against Singleton, Dunn & Co., timber brokers and commission agents, Glasgow, Scotland, for the payment of \$75,000. The defendants acted as agents for Cook Bros., in the sale of timber and wood goods. Between the years 1872 and 1875 several large consignments were made for sale on commission, and on each of these pursuers say there was a profit due to them. The savings on the various consignments amount together to the sum sued for. They claim that they have frequently asked the defendants to furnish them with an account in order to get a final settlement, but they declined to do so. The defence is that both parties had transactions with the late A. F. A. Knight, a timber merchant of Quebec, and as a result of such transactions there was due to the defendants in December, 1885, the amount of \$63,270, at the time he became bankrupt, and that they could not recover the amount. The balance due by the defendants in respect of the consignment after deduction of expenses, was \$28,740, and they claim that the plaintiffs acquiesced in the transference of Knight's account, and therefore they are barred from raising this action. The case is now being fought out in the courts.

THE Ontario mining commission has now suspended its operations for a time after having collected a great mass of valuable information in its peregrinations through the province. The result of their labors, when they have completed their investigations, will no doubt be embodied in an official report, which will be of great value to those interested in our mineral resources. The information published from time to time of the proceedings of this commission is of a nature to cause regret that the other proposed branch of this provincial stock taking was not also favored by the government. If it is advisable to know the extent and locality of your mineral property it is at least as important that a similar course should be adopted in regard to our forest wealth. The nature and locality of our remaining public forests and the approximate amount of the timber still left with other connected circumstances which would occur to the minds of such commissioners as have been enquiring into our mines, should be made public and the report would be of great utility. The officials would thus have a better knowledge of the property they have to administer; the lumbermen would

have a valuable guide for them in their operations and the community at large would learn the truth as to the extent and probable duration of the forests as to which so many different opinions are heard. A forestry commission, something like the mining commission, would be would all it would cost.

HON. WM. MACDOUGALL, it is stated, is at present endeavoring to put a new phase on the question of the export duty on logs. This Hon. gentleman having had considerable to do with framing the British North America Act, of 1867, points out that section 124 of that Act appears to specially prohibit the levying of export duties on timber or lumber by any authority. After extending to the province of New Brunswick the special power (which has since been commuted, of collecting export dues on logs, the section referred to winds up by saying "But the lumber of any of the provinces other than New Brunswick shall not be subjected to any such dues." A New Brunswick paper in commenting on the above holds that it is impossible for the federal parliament to levy export duties on logs without subjecting the timber of the provinces to such duties—unless by special enactment relating to the territories which, generally speaking, have no timber to export. If the closing proviso of the 124th section of the B.N.A. act was inserted merely to prevent the legislatures of provinces other than New Brunswick from levying export duties on logs, it would appear wholly superfluous, because the legislature possess no such power. If the provinces generally had a right to levy export duties upon timber why was special provision made for granting such a right to the legislature of New Brunswick? Lumbermen will await the outcome of Mr. Macdougall's investigation with a great deal of interest.

"PERIL to the Lumber Industry" is the suggestive heading of a leading article in a recent issue of the *N. W. Lumberman*. The term signal is flying, it says, and a crisis is approaching, that if not checked, will be brought about by producing beyond the requirements of the demand. In former years the manufacturers of white pine lumber had it all their own way. They had all the territory they desired to cover. They went west, south and east, and only in the latter direction, and then not till they were well toward the seaboard, did they meet with competition; then they came in contact with Maine and Canada lumber. During these years population in the western states was rapidly increasing, and in those states the demand for building material was large and constant. The territory so prolifically worked by the white pine men has gradually become smaller, and is growing smaller every day. Notwithstanding this the high water mark in the white pine states was reached in 1884, when the output was 7,935,033,054 feet. A year or two earlier than this, however, it was seen that the mills were running too fast, and an association was formed for the purpose of bringing about a curtailment of the log cut. The movement in great part was successful. In 1885 the cut of the mills dropped nearly 900,000,000 feet. The brakes were then removed. In 1886 the output increased about 400,000,000 feet. In 1887 it was 7,757,916,784 feet, and there is every indication at the present writing that the footing for 1888 will exceed those of the preceding year. There are unusually heavy stocks at many of the producing and distributing points, and the operators are as eager as of old for a big stock of logs. The result of such a condition as portrayed above cannot be satisfactory. The outlook is not bright. It is time that the wheels of many a mill were permitted to take a rest.

THE Ottawa river lumbermen have come to terms with the Inland Revenue Department with reference to the arrears of rent for the water power of the Chaudiere. The lumbermen agree to pay all arrears, about \$59,000, on condition that their leases, which expire next year, are renewed for 21 years. This matter of arrears has been going on almost since the time when the Ottawa lumbermen settled at the Chaudiere, and although the yearly rental is but a small amount, the total for so many years has amounted to a good round sum. When the question of settlement was pressed the lumbermen were unwilling to pay up unless recouped for improvements put in by them years ago in order to enable them to utilize the water power. Then they offered to settle if given renewals of their leases for 99 years; finally they decided to accept renewals for 21 years, and now it is understood they will pay the arrears, with a small deduction for improvements, which were necessary to bring the water power to some of the water lots.

WE have now in course of preparation the third annual Statistical Edition of the CANADA LUMBERMAN, five thousand copies of which will be issued February 1st, next, and circulated among the trade throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain. Arrangements are being made by which every province in the Dominion will furnish a complete budget of news of interest to every man engaged in the lumber, wood-working and kindred branches of trade. The result of the past year's operations and the prospects for the coming season, will be fully set forth, while the list of technical contents will be unusually large and complete. We sincerely hope that every reader of THE LUMBERMAN will consider it a personal duty on their part to send in whatever items of information with which they may be familiar, either as regards their own operations, that of their neighbor, or any matters that would prove of interest to the trade in general. We beg to remind advertisers that during the months of February and March Canadian lumbermen are fitting up their mills for the season's trade; discarding old machinery and putting in new; and for this reason, at no other season of the year will an investment in advertising pay as well. For rates and other information we would direct attention to the advertisement on another page of this issue.

THE supplies for the shanties is a very important factor in a lumberman's operations and one of the most important articles is pork, so the recent interview with the Minister of Customs on this subject is of considerable interest. The pork-packers had already been to Ottawa asking that they should be given further protection by increased customs duties, so about the middle of the month a very influential deputation waited upon the Minister asking that the duties should remain as they were at least, even if they were not reduced. One strong point made by the speakers was that the "heavy mess pork," which was the grade chiefly used by the lumbermen, was not produced in sufficient quantities in Canada to supply the demand, and therefore the proposed protection was useless to the farmer, while adding to the cost of the lumberman's commissariat. Between the somewhat different interests of the farmer, the packer and the lumberman, the Minister seemed puzzled how to act and would not commit himself. From some of the questions he asked it may, however, be reasonably anticipated that he will move at least some way towards the views of the trade without being afraid of interfering with the farmers. While discussing this subject it was evident that the minds of the members of the deputation were busily engaged on another theme, for it kept coming to the surface. This was the question of the increase of the export duty on saw logs. There seemed to be no objection, but the contrary, to the change in itself, but some of the deputation feared that our neighbors might retaliate by raising their import duty on sawn lumber, while others stoutly maintained that they did not care if the duty of lumber were raised. There seemed to be a general agreement that the export of our pine logs must be stopped, and one gentleman who had recently visited Michigan described

how he had seen thousands of Canadian saw logs being converted into lumber on the Saginaw. Suggestions were made that the Provincial Government might stipulate in their leases that the logs must be sawn in Canada, when an export duty would become unnecessary. To show the weight of this deputation a journal calculates that its members represented an invested capital of twenty million dollars.

No definite answer has yet been given by the Dominion Government to the application to them to put an export duty on elm logs. The case is similar to that of pine logs, the export duty on which has not only been maintained, but has been substantially raised by the Ottawa authorities in pursuance of their policy of preventing the exportation as logs, and forcing the manufacture and consequent employment of labor to be retained in Canada. The application of this sensible theory would demand an export duty on elm logs just as much as on pine logs. Foreign mill owners are carrying off this timber abroad to supply their mills, thus taking from the Canadian mill owner his material, giving the employment and profits to foreigners, while in some cases these elm logs come back again to Canada to be used in a manufactured form. There is no good reason why this advantage should be given to foreign competitors with our own people. More opposition is, however, offered to an export duty in this case, because the elm timber is largely in possession of private land owners, while the pine is chiefly owned either by the government or by their lessees, the lumbermen. The farmer having on his farm a comparatively small quantity of elm timber now sells it to the United States mill owners, and he finds that a export duty would put an end to this business leaving him in the hands of the Canadian mill owners with the prospect, as he thinks, of his being able to obtain only a lower price. This, however, is not the case, for the Canadian mill owners are willing to purchase at fair rates, and when they no longer saw the logs carried abroad before their eyes they will be encouraged to extend their operations, so the farmer would not be victimized, and he would gain more than any other portion of the community by the presence of a flourishing industry close at hand and increasing the demand for his produce. We hope the government will stand firm, and will put their policy into effect in regard to elm logs.

ONE very important occurrence of the past month has been the delivery of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council in the great case of the Queen vs. The St. Catharines Milling and Lumber Company the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada being confirmed and the appeal of the defendants below being dismissed without costs. Thus this long litigation carried from court to court is at length terminated, the highest tribunal of the realm and the final authority having decided that the Dominion of Canada does not own the land and timber in the disputed territory of Northwest Ontario and had no right to grant licenses, the Province having the beneficial interest, subject to the Indian title and therefore to the cost of extinguishing the claims of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Privy Council in fact took the view that the Indians only enjoyed the right of use for hunting, fishing and so forth, their title being only an incumbrance on the Provincial property. The company is therefore left without any valid right to its limit. Of course it is too early yet to know how the Provincial authorities will deal with the company in these circumstances and with others in the same plight, for this was a test case determining a number of others. It is certainly a case in which there is a moral claim for liberal treatment and for recognition of the position of the company which acted in good faith, dealing with the authorities who were in possession of the property. There is the more reason for fair and even generous treatment as the refusal of the Privy Council to award as usual the costs of the appeal against the unsuccessful party is an acknowledgment that it was a moot point and one that ought to be brought to the courts to determine, so laymen might well be at fault when lawyers and even judges were doubtful. It

should also be taken into consideration that for a time at least there was an understanding that the titles given by the unsuccessful authorities should be recognized by those who gained the day, all pecuniary benefits being of course transferred to the party ascertained to be the rightful owner. It may of course be anticipated that now the Province of Ontario has secured its rights to this property it will as soon as possible proceed to apply its usual laws and regulations to this district. There is a likelihood too that no very long time will elapse before a public sale will be called of the limits in this region, and as there is some fine timber still left, this opportunity of acquiring a limit at first hand will be awaited with considerable interest as there will not be many more such chances in Ontario.

#### SPLINTERS.

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

THE Dominion Parliament has been called to meet on the last day of January.

THE town of Owen Sound, Ont., has voted a bonus of \$15,000 to the Polson Iron Works Co., of Toronto, to assist them in enlarging their dry docks and ship-yard at that place. The company have among their present list of contracts the building of a new steel steamship for the Canadian Pacific railway.

MR. R. R. DOBELL, a leading lumberman of Quebec, is at present engaged in organizing a company with a capital of \$2,000,000 to undertake the laying of a telegraph cable from Blanc Sablon at the Straits of Belle Isle to a point on the coast of Scotland or Ireland.

WE overlooked drawing attention last month to the advertisement of Messrs. W. R. Thistle & Co., of Pembroke, which appears in another page of this issue. This firm have already commenced winter sawing in their Chalk River timber mills, and are open to receive orders for building and dimension timber, ship decking, red pine, car lumber, flooring, etc.

A RECENT change in the tariff will be of considerable benefit to one of our Canadian industries. An Order-in-Council has been passed placing upon the free list hickory felloes, sawn to shape, but not further manufactured. As it has been difficult to get this class of wood in Canada of late years, manufacturers of carriage woodwork have pressed this change upon the government.

A REPORT has been received from the Inspector of Mounted police in charge of the patrol now stationed on the Manitoba frontier to prevent timber stealing by Dakota settlers, in which he States that already five Dakotans have intimated to him their intention to settle in Manitoba in the spring, as they cannot continue to live in Dakota without fuel, which they have hitherto been in the habit of helping themselves to in Canadian territory without saying even as much as by your leave.

THE exports of lumber last year formed twenty-six per cent. of Canada's total export trade, the figures being in round numbers, total exports \$77,000,000; products of the forest, \$20,000,000. Of these \$20,000,000, some \$9,353,000, or forty-five per cent., went to the United States, and about an equal amount, or \$9,454,000, was exported to Great Britain. Last year lumber formed twenty-eight per cent. of Canada's total exports to the United States.

NOTICE is given of the proposed incorporation of the Ottawa and Montreal Boom company, to improve the navigation of the Ottawa river from the Chaudiere falls at Ottawa to the northeasterly end of the island of Montreal, and either by one or other or both of the channels to the northwest of the said island, to facilitate the transmission of rafts, timber, saw logs, railway ties, cedars and other timber on the said river and the various rapids thereof, with power to construct, purchase or acquire any booms or piers in the part of the said river, etc.

## THE NEWS.

—Mr. Hepburn is extending his saw mill at Picton, Ont.

—H. B. Ward, lumber merchant Canning, N. S., has assigned.

—A. W. Brown & Bros., planing mill, Spring Hill, N. S., have assigned.

—Edy & Edy, saw mill and general store, Oil Springs, Ont. have sold out.

—Hulmer & Co., Rat Portage, are taking out six million feet of logs this winter.

—Cockburn's mill at Gravenhurst, Ont., recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

—Hill & Berry, lumbermen, of Fredrickton, N. B., have made an assignment.

—Walter Ross is erecting a saw mill near Keewatin, in the Lake of the Woods district.

—The shipment of lumber from Parry Sound, Ont., during the fall was smaller than usual.

—McLaughlin Bros. of Arnprior, propose erecting extensive saw mills near Papineauville, Quebec.

—H. Crowe & Co., lumber dealers, of Winnipeg and Carberry, are opening a branch at Glenboro.

—Wm. G. Empey, operator of a saw, shingle and lath mill, at Berwick, Ont., has made an assignment.

—P. McConnell, has been appointed local Crown timber inspector for the Turtle Mountain district of Manitoba.

—The Minnesota and Ontario Lumber Company, of Rat Portage, contemplate a cut of ten million feet next season.

—W. J. Mathers now continues the lumber business of Wade & Mathers, of Deloraine, Man., the firm having dissolved.

—Brown, Rutherford & Neilson, of Selkirk, Man., have sold out their entire stock of lumber to the Selkirk Lumber Co.

—Gauthier & David, saw mill, Valleyfield, Que., have dissolved. The business will be continued by Gauthier & Lalonde.

—The saw mill at Macleod, Alberta, which some time ago closed down for the winter, has resumed operations owing to the mild weather.

—The present winter's cut of timber in the Parry Sound district promises to be large. So far work in the camps has progressed favorably.

—A by-law will be voted on at Rat Portage, on January 9th next, to grant a bonus of \$15,000 to Ross, Hall & Brown, to establish a saw mill in the municipality.

—The Collins Bay Rafting Co., expect to handle 1,000,000 feet of lumber at Belleville, during the season of 1889. Last season they handled 300,000 feet.

—The saw mill in the New Sweden Colony, north of Minnedosa, Man., has been burned. This will be a heavy loss to Mr. Hemmingsen and the colony.

—Messrs. Bronson & Weston and Pierce & Co. have a large number of workmen engaged constructing an overflow dam at the mouth of the upper channel on the Ottawa river.

—Messrs. T. & W. Murray of Pembroke, Ont., are having a large supply house erected at North Bay. About three hundred tons of supplies will be stored as soon as the building is completed.

—Mr. David Eidt and Mr. Henry Eidt, of Phillipsburg, Ont., have purchased Mr. P. Knechtel's saw mill at Hanover, Ont. The business will be carried on under the name of Eidt Bros.

—Mr. Sam. Sloan, of Tilbury Centre, Ont., will enlarge his planing mill. He will put in a sixty-horse power boiler and engine, adding saw mill and other machinery for wood-working.

—Mr. R. E. Steeves, of Hillsboro, N.B., has purchased an engine and the appliances for a new rotary steam saw mill he is now building at that place. The mill will saw about two million a year.

—Two hundred car loads of lumber, about three million feet, have been shipped this season by the Royal City Planing Mills at Westminster, B. C., to Sir John Lister Kay's farms in the Territories.

—Tait and his men have already taken out 26,000 spruce logs in the Riding Mountain district of Manitoba, and expect to take out 80,000 during the winter. Some of the logs have to be drawn about three miles to the river.

—Messrs. Davidson & Hay, of Toronto, have purchased a limit north of Lake Nipissing, and are about erecting a mill at Colliender. Mr. C. S. Smythe, who had charge of their mill at Orr Lake, has accepted the management of the new mill.

—The Subaskong Mining and Lumber Company has received its charter from the Dominion Government. The company has among its stockholders several Rat Portage men. Its object is to develop the mining and lumbering industries of the district.

—The old saw mill at Moodyville, B. C., opposite Vancouver, which was established about 25 years ago, will be fitted up with modern machinery, and will soon be closed down for that purpose. The mill has done a large export business in past years.

—Christie's new mill building at Brandon, Man., has been completed, and is ready for the machinery. Christie is preparing to bring down a lot of spruce logs from the Riding Mountain in the spring, via the Bird Tail Creek and Assiniboine river.

—During the first eight months of 1888 there was a decrease of 20 per cent. on the price and 24 per cent. on the quantity of boards, deals, plank etc., imported into Canada from the United States during that period, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

—Lumbering operations on the North Shore of Nova Scotia are being so extensively carried on that men who have not gone into the woods for years are now wielding the axe, tempted by the increased pay. One operator recently brought a number of men from Newfoundland.

—Eastern capitalists, it is said, are about taking hold of the steam saw mill at Emerson, Man. An immense quantity of lumber is sold in Emerson annually, and as a supply of pine and oak logs can be had up Red River, there is no reason the lumber should not be manufactured there.

—The Rathbun Co's big mill at Deseronto, Ont., closed down on the 12th Dec. the latest date during that month that it has ever run. The *Tribune* says that the Big Mill did splendid work this season and Supt. Dexter and his army of associates may well feel proud of the record made by their great establishment.

—The report is current that Messrs. Gilmour & Co., the big lumbermen of Trenton, Ont., are talking of carrying out an important scheme for conveying their logs over the lakes in the northern townships. Mr. Gilmour states that he intends building a railway down to the waters edge and hoist a tug on a car and take it back north.

—Ottawa lumbermen are said to believe in the possibility of building up an interprovincial trade in lumber, which will render them independent of the United States markets. The local consumption in Montreal in 1886 was 45,000,000 feet, which in 1886 ran up to 120,000,000, or about 20 per cent. of the cut of all the mills in Ottawa and vicinity.

—Their supply of logs having run out, says the *Port Arthur Sentinel*, Graham, Horne & Co's shingle mill has been closed down for the season. The total cut is slightly in excess of 3,000,000 shingles, and represents just that much money's worth of a staple article manufactured at home, instead of, at formerly, being imported from the Northwestern States.

—Mr. Robertson, builder of the Joggins raft, has been paying a visit to Moose river in New Brunswick, and is reported as being very much impressed with the facilities which that place affords for the storage and shipment of lumber. He is said to have offered M. L. Tucker \$10,000 in cash for his mill property there, and if this offer is accepted he will build two rafts a year at that point.

—The new Government dry dock at Kingston, Ont., will have a bottom area 280x40 feet, and the coping 300x72 feet. It will be thoroughly equipped with pumping machinery, so that the 350,000 cubic feet of water it will contain can be emptied in three and one half hours. It will take two years to build the dock, and the probable cost will be \$300,000 or \$400,000.

—Mr. G. W. Stokes, of Windsor, has been in the lumber trade nearly all his life, and has now large tracts of timber in different parts of Canada and the United States. Speaking about the Dominion Government's export duty on logs, he says:—"It is only a square deal, but instead of \$3 it ought to be \$10. If the Americans want Canadian logs let them bring along their mills, cut the logs up and spend a little money in the country from which they derive their revenue."

—The Madawaska Improvement Company have a gang of over one hundred men engaged on the Madawaska river putting in the remainder of the improvements which will enable lumber firms to bring timber and logs from limits which before were inaccessible owing to the Madawaska not being navigable. The works will be completed by next spring. Last winter one hundred and fifty men put up works costing \$200,000. This year the works will be completed at a cost of \$150,000. The works consist of a series of dams, piers and slides. A line of steamers has been placed on the lake near the head waters of the Madawaska.

—As far as can be learned the Lake of the Woods mills are preparing for a big cut next season. There will be a considerable increase in the sawing capacity on the lake.

—Pensacola's annual report shows that the exports of yellow Pine during 1887-88 exceeded those of the past two years. The total exports amounts to 253,699,152 superficial feet, an increase of 39,063,200 feet over the exports of the year previous. The greatest ratio of increase has been to the continent of Europe and has been almost exclusively in sawed to South American ports, and the increase timber.

—A statement of the receipts of the Crown Lands department of Quebec, for the current year to date shows they have increased to \$786,771 against \$450,926 in 1887, or against an average of \$472,719 per annum for the last five years. The government estimate that crown land collections will reach one million dollars when the accounts for the current fiscal year are closed.

—The supreme court at Ottawa has delivered judgment in the suit of Cameron et al. v. Tate et al. It was a case where the defendants failed to execute an agreement to supply machinery for a lumber mill at Rat Portage to cut logs lying on the shores of the Lake of the Woods, and the plaintiffs obtained a verdict for \$25,000 in the lower court, which was reversed by the court of appeal, and the plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme court. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

—Denny, Mott & Dickson, in their London Wood Circular of Dec. 4th, in their reference to Canadian woods say: Some shipments of Square and Waney Pine, Oak and Elm came to hand last month, but are mostly already disposed of, so greatly does the demand for Yellow Pine and Oak exceed the supply. Consumers cannot just now err in promptly securing any freshly landed Quebec goods, as every thing points to still further increased prices; so moderate is the supply both here and at the shipping ports.

—The *British Columbian* says: Twenty tons of saw mill machinery, arrived from the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough, Ont., imported by Messrs. F. G. Strickland & Co., of this city, for A. J. Bovill, who is building a new saw mill at Langley. This consignment is the complete machinery for a saw mill—not a bolt, nut or screw being absent, and it is the first complete mill ever brought into the province. Mr. Bovill's mill will have a capacity of about 30,000 feet per day.

—At a recent meeting of the Upper Ottawa Improvement company, the following gentlemen were elected to office for the ensuing year:—Mr. Hiram Robinson, president; G. B. Greene, secretary; J. W. Wardrope, treasurer; Board of Directors—E. H. Bronson, Hiram Robinson, E. B. Eddy, G. Powell and J. R. Booth. The Secretary's annual report was adopted and showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition. The object of the company is to bring all logs cut on the Ottawa and its tributaries down to the Long Sault rapids, for which they have the privilege of charging so much per log.

—Seven vessels cleared from Burrard Inlet, B. C., with lumber, during November, six of these being from the Moodyville mill and one from the Hastings mill. The lumber went to Australia, four loads; South America, two loads; and China, one vessel. During the month, four vessels arrived to load at the mills, three for the Hastings and one for the Moodyville mill. Robert Ward & Co., of Victoria, in their last shipping report quote the following rates on lumber from British Columbia to the ports named. To Hobson's Bay, 57s. per M; Melbourne Wharf, 55s. to 57s. 6d. per M; Sidney, 45s. per M; Shanghai, 50s. per m.; West Coast South America, 45s. to 50s. per m.

## CASUALTIES.

A man named Watson, employed in one of Rathbun's shanties, was curious to know what was in the medicine chest of the shanty, and took a dose from one of the bottles that caused his death.

One of McLaughlin Bros. shanties at Bark Lake, Ont., was recently the scene of an accident by which a young man named Maxwell Thompson lost his life. He was struck by a falling tree and died two hours afterwards.

An accident occurred in the woods in one of Gilmour & Co.'s shanties, near Madoc, Ont. Peter Carl and Joseph Sofa were felling a large tree; the tree lodged in another tree; when they freed it they found the tree was coming the wrong way and tried to get out of the way. In running away Sofa fell, and his axe struck Carl in the calf of the leg severing an artery. Before a doctor arrived Carl bled to death. The same axe after cutting Carl was struck by the falling tree and flew back and struck Sofa, cutting a big gash in his leg above the knee. Sofa is likely to recover.



PART III. LUMBER AND ITS MANUFACTURE

By ANSON A. GARD.

SQUARES.

Around every saw mill there is always a lot of odds and ends of walnut to be found, which can be cut into squares to good profit, since they cost but the time and labor of sawing them.

Squares must be in a manner perfect, free from sap and knots, and cut true and full thickness. If, however, a small knot or a little sap appear on the corners, or where it will turn off, it will pass, but there will always be a question as to how little or how much will be allowed.

They should always be made a little longer than the length to be used, in order that the ends can be squared.

All short lengths and sizes under 4 inches should be bundled and tied with tarred twine, as the time it takes at the mill where labor is cheap is far more than made up where it costs 25 to 40 cents an hour to handle them one at a time.

NEWELS.

In cutting newels, never leave the heart in any piece, with the impression that it can be bored out and serve as well as thought it had been clear. It is possible you may find a buyer, but the chances are that it will take so long to find him that your newels will be worthless from splitting by the time he is found.

SIZES OF SQUARES.

Some sized squares are used the same lengths in all markets, while again other sizes are peculiar to particular markets.

NEW YORK SIZES.

Chair and Lounge Stock.

Table listing various square sizes for chair and lounge stock, including dimensions like 1 1/2 x 1 1/2, 1 1/2 x 1 1/4, etc.

BALUSTERS.

Walnut, Cherry, Ash.

Table listing square sizes for balusters, including dimensions like 1 1/2 x 1 1/2, 1 1/2 x 1 1/4, etc.

Any multiple of the above lengths will do if allowance is made for cutting off to the proper length.

TABLE LEOS.

Walnut, Cherry, Ash.

Table listing square sizes for leos, including dimensions like 3 x 3, 4 x 4, 5 x 5, etc.

NEWELS.

Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Poplar.

Table listing square sizes for newels, including dimensions like 4 x 4, 5 x 5, 6 x 6, etc.

PHILADELPHIA SIZES.

This market differs from New York in two particulars. The balusters run one fourth 3/2 in. and three fourths 3/6 in., and will take newel posts 4 feet long; i. e., it does not object to them that length, while New York does.

SIZES FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.

The following are the prevailing sizes called for in the English markets:

- List of square sizes for the English market: 2 x 2 x 16 1/2 and 28, 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 x 10 1/2, 16 1/2 and 28, etc.

The demand for the first three sizes is always good, the next size is fair and for the others I have followed each by about the per cent. of the demand for that particular size.

In sawing, bear in mind that these lengths or any multiples will be taken. The longer the square can be cut the better, and the larger the more valuable it is.

SIZES FOR THE GERMAN MARKET.

This market is a distributing point for Russia and all the surrounding countries of Germany.

The following are the prevailing sizes:

- List of square sizes for the German market: 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 28 and 32, 2 x 2 x 28, 30, 32 and 36, etc.

Very little demand for the first two sizes, and good demand for the 2 1/2 and the 3. The best lengths are 30 and 32 in.

GARD'S DECIMAL SQUARE RULE.

The following rule will be found indispensable to all mill men who cut out squares, and to yard dealers who sell them. By means of the decimal, much time and work are saved.

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLE.

In the left hand column will be found the length in inches, or further down the length in feet, and at the top column you will find the size of the square, and beneath the decimal of each length. When you wish to find the contents of any number of square you multiply this number by the decimal opposite the length of the squares and point off as many figures as there are decimals. The amount before the decimal point will be the contents in feet.

EXAMPLE.

How many feet are there in 655 pieces 3x3x30? The number opposite this dimension will be found to be 1.875, i. e., one foot and eight hundred and seventy-five one thousandth of a foot. Multiply first by the whole foot—655 feet, then by the decimal .875=573.125; mark of the 125 and you have 573. 655 and 573, contents, 1,228 feet. If the decimal begin with a 0, as .092, you multiply by the 92, but mark off three figures just the same.

THE SAWDUST DIFFICULTY.

The Halifax Nova Scotian, a usually well-informed journal, has the following on the sawdust question, which we consider worthy of reproduction:

It is quite impossible to avoid a lively interest in the subject which is now engaging so much attention from parties in this province. It is not a matter which can be settled as yet in any scientific or mathematical manner, but it is one which is capable of discussion and will admit of much more light than has ever yet been thrown upon it.

First, let us see what it is all about? The minister of marine and fisheries, who, by the way, is a young inexperienced and rash person, has undertaken to put in force the law which enables the government to compel mill owners to stop putting sawdust in rivers or else close their mills.

The very question at this moment is, does the necessity of any such enforcement now exist? Has anything developed in the meantime which changes the position of matters? The onus is upon the minister of marine to establish this.

In the consideration of the rights of mill owners on the one side, and the interests of river fisheries on the other, much doubt and perplexity seem to exist, even among those who would most likely be informed. At this, so much to be regarded, namely, that the two interests involved are the most important of any in the country. The trade returns for the year ending 30th June, 1887, show that the total export of the products of the forest amounted to \$20,484,000, and of the products of the sea to \$6,875,000.

Table showing export figures for fisheries and forest products.

It will be seen from this table that fish and lumber are the great staple products of this province, and together constitute more than three-fifths of the total exports.

Nothing should be done to injure either. On the contrary both should be protected. But it must be borne in mind in this connection that the fisheries which formed this great export were not river fisheries. It is not likely that the total produce of the inland fisheries amounted to anything of any consequence at all.

But it is alleged in defence of the crusade which has just been inaugurated in behalf of river fisheries, that the sawdust question affects adversely not merely the fish who usually inhabit the rivers and go up there to spawn but that it is the presence of numerous fish in our rivers which draws the fish to our shores. If this be so, it is an important argument. But we are bound to say we never seen this satisfactorily demonstrated.

Then, again, there are many persons who claim that sawdust in rivers is not fatally injurious to fish, and statistics are given to show that no greater falling off has occurred in the catch of fish in streams on which saw mills have been situated, and those which have been free from sawdust altogether.

But we come back now to the most vital question: "Where does the balance of interest lie?" The putting in force of the regulations which Mr. Charles H. Tupper has undertaken to make is bound to have a disastrous effect upon the lumbering industry of this country.

Who feels certain that if all the saw mills in Nova Scotia were closed to-morrow and kept closed for the next five years there would be any great boom in our river fisheries? Who is prepared to demonstrate as a scientific fact that all the falling off in the number of salmon in our rivers is due exclusively to sawdust? These are questions of vital importance, and if the minister of marine can answer them, or any person on his behalf, we should be glad to hear it.

Again, will some one be good enough to inform us who has been clamoring for the shutting down of saw mills? Has this demand come from men actually engaged in the

Large table with multiple columns and rows, likely a conversion or calculation table for lumber dimensions.

fishing industry of the country? Has the enforcement of the law been sought from the active fish men of the province as a safeguard to their industry? Or has the whole tempest been raised by a few devotees to sport who never contributed a dollar to the development of the fishing industry of the province, and only seek to preserve their own pleasure? Those are the questions we should like to see sifted. We do not know that the lumbermen of this country are a unit in resisting the enforcement of the severe regulations recently adopted. We would like to know the business weight of those who are pushing it.

It is also to be noted that these blue laws are only sought to be put in operation in Nova Scotia. We are not aware of any honest attempt made to guard the fish of Ontario and Quebec. There is some talk of regulating the emptying of sawdust into the rivers in the upper provinces on the ground that the accumulations are likely to interfere with navigation, but nothing is heard about fish. Here the very gravamen of the whole charge is that the fish are being destroyed. We think the same principle should apply everywhere, and while we have no desire to dogmatise on the point we certainly think there is a great lack of definite information in this matter, and a total lack of scientific knowledge to justify a wholesale crusade against one of our most important industries.

### THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

#### Full Text of the Judgment by the Privy Council.

Following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case between the St. Catharines Milling and Lumber Co. and the Crown, as represented by the Attorney-General for Ontario :-

After a preliminary statement of the facts of the case the judgment of their Lordships proceeded as follows :-

Although the present case relates exclusively to the right of the Government of Canada to dispose of the timber in question to the appellants, yet its decision necessarily involves the determination of the largest question between that Government and the Province of Ontario with respect to the legal consequences of the Indian treaty of 1873. In these circumstances, her Majesty, by the same order which gave the appellants leave to bring the judgment below under the review of the board, was pleased to direct that the Government of the Dominion of Canada should be at liberty to intervene in this appeal or to argue the same upon a special case raising a legal question in dispute. The Dominion Government elected to take the first of these courses, and their Lordships have had the advantage of hearing from their counsel an able and exhaustive argument in support of the claim to the part of the ceded territory which lies within the provincial boundaries of Ontario.

The capture of Quebec in 1759, and the capitulation of Montreal in 1760, were followed in 1763 by the cession to Great Britain of Canada and all its dependencies, with the sovereignty, property, and possession and all other rights which had at any previous time been held or acquired by the Crown of France. A royal proclamation was issued on the 7th October, 1763, shortly after the date of the Treaty of Paris, by which His Majesty King George erected four distinct and respective governments, styled respectively Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada, specific boundaries being assigned to each of them. After reciting that it was just and reasonable that the several nations and tribes of Indians who lived under British protection "should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our Dominion and territory as, not having ceded or purchased by us, are reserved to them as their hunting ground," it is declared that no Governor or Commander-in-Chief in any of the new colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida "do presume, on any pretence, to grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands, beyond the grounds of their respective Governments, or until our further pleasure be known upon any lands whatever which, not having been ceded or purchased as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians or any of them."

It was further declared to be "our Royal will for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the lands and territories not included within the limits of our said free new Governments, or within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudson Bay Company." The proclamation also enacts that no private person shall make any purchase from the Indians of lands reserved to them within those colonies where settlement was permitted, and that all purchases must be on behalf of the Crown in the public assembly of the Indians by the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the colony in which the lands lie.

The territory in dispute has been in Indian occupation from

the date of the proclamation until 1873. During that interval of time Indian affairs had been administered successively by the Crown, by the Provincial Government, and, since the passing of the British North America Act, 1867, by the Governments of the Dominion. The policy of these Administrations has been all along the same in this respect, that the Indian inhabitants have been precluded from entering into any transactions with a subject for the sale or transfer of their interest in the land, and have only been permitted to surrender their rights to the Crown, by a formal contract duly ratified in a meeting of their chiefs or headmen, convened for the purpose. Whilst there have been changes in the administrative authority, there has been no change since the year 1763 in the character of the interest which its Indian inhabitants had in the lands surrendered by the treaty. Their possession, such as it was, can only be ascribed to the general provisions made by the Royal Proclamation in favor of all Indian tribes then living under the sovereignty and protection of the British Crown. It was suggested in the course of the argument for the Dominion, that inasmuch as the proclamation recites that the territories thereby reserved for Indians had never been ceded to or purchased by the Crown the entire property of the land remained with them. That inference is, however, at variance with the terms of the instrument, which shows that the tenure of the Indians was a personal and usufructuary right, dependent upon the good will of the Sovereign. The lands reserved are expressly stated to be parts of "our Dominion" and territories; and it is declared to be "the will and pleasure of the Sovereign that for the present they shall be reserved for the Indians as their hunting grounds under his protection and dominion." There was a great deal of learned discussion at the bar with reference to the precise quality of the Indian right, but their Lordships do not consider it necessary to express any opinion upon the points. It appears to them to be sufficient for the purpose of this case that there has been all along vested in the Crown, a substantial and paramount estate, underlying the Indian title, which became a *plenum dominium* whenever that title was surrendered or otherwise extinguished.

By an Imperial Statute passed in the year 1840 (3 and 4 Vict., cap. 35), the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, then known as Upper and Lower Canada, were united under the name of Province of Canada, and it was *inter alia* enacted that, in consideration of certain annual payments which her Majesty agreed to accept by way of civil list, the produce of all territorial and other revenues at the disposal of the Crown arising in either of the united provinces should be paid into the consolidated fund of the two provinces. There was no transfer to the province of any legal estate in the Crown lands, which continued to be vested in the Sovereign, but all moneys raised by sales or in any other manner became the property of the province. In other words, all beneficial interest in such lands within the provincial boundaries belonging to the Queen, and either producing or capable of producing revenue, passed to the province, the titles still remaining in the Crown. That continued to be the right of the province until the passing of the British North America Act, 1867, transferred to the Dominion all interest in Indian lands which had previously belonged to the province. The Act of 1867, which created the Federal Government, repealed the Act of 1840, and restored Upper and Lower Canada to the condition of separate provinces under the titles of Ontario and Quebec, due provision being made by sec. 142 for the division between them of the property and assets of the united provinces with the exception of certain items specified in the fourth schedule, which were still to be held by them jointly. The act also contains careful provisions for the distribution of legislative powers and of revenues and assets between the respective provinces included in the union on the one hand and the Dominion on the other. The conflicting claims to the ceded territory maintained by the Dominion and the Province of Ontario are wholly dependent upon the statutory provisions. In construing these enactments, it must always be kept in view that wherever public lands, with its incidents, is described as the property of, or as belonging to, the Dominion or a province, these expressions merely import that the right to its beneficial use, or to its proceeds, has been appropriated to the Dominion or the province, as the case may be, and is subject to the control of its legislature, the land itself being vested in the Crown; section 108 enacts that the public works and undertakings enumerated in schedule 3 shall be property of Canada. As specified in the schedule, these consist of public undertakings which might be fairly considered to exist for the benefit of all the provinces, federally united, of lands and buildings necessary for carrying on the customs or postal service of the Dominion or required for the purpose of national defence, and of lands set apart for general public purposes. It is obvious that the enumeration cannot be reasonably held to include Crown lands which are reserved for Indian use.

The only other clause in the Act by which a share of what previously constituted provincial revenues and assets is directly assigned to the Dominion is sec. 102. It enacts that all duties and revenues over which the respective Legislatures of the United provinces "had and have power of appropriation, except such portions thereof as are by this Act reserved to the respective Legislatures of the provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special powers conferred upon them by this Act, shall form one consolidated fund to be appropriated for the public service of Canada." The extent to which duties and revenues arising within the limits of Ontario, and over which the legislature of the old province of Canada possessed the power of appropriation before the passing of the Act, have been transferred to the Dominion by this clause, can only be ascertained by reference to the two exceptions which it makes in favor of the new Provincial Legislatures.

The second of these exceptions has really no bearing on the present case, because it comprises nothing beyond the revenues which Provincial Legislatures are empowered to raise by means of direct taxation for provincial purposes in terms of section 92 (2). The first of them, which appears to comprehend the whole sources of revenue reserved to the provinces by section 109, is of material consequence. Section 109 provides that "all lands, mines, minerals, and royalties belonging to the several provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at the union, and all sums then due or payable for such lands, mines, minerals, or royalties shall belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which the same are situate, or arise, subject to any trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any interest other than that of the province in the same." In connection with this clause it may be observed that by section 117 it is declared that the provinces "shall retain their respective public property not otherwise disposed of in this Act, subject to the right of Canada to assume that land or public property required for fortifications or for the defence of the country." A different form of expression is used to define the subject matter of the first exception, and the property which is directly appropriated to the provinces, but it hardly admits of doubt that the interests in lands, mines, minerals and royalties, which by section 109 are declared to belong to the province, include (if they are not identical with) the duties and revenues first excepted in section 102. The enactments of section 109 are, in the opinion of their Lordships, sufficient to give to each province, subject to the administration and control of its own Legislature, the entire beneficial interest of the Crown in all lands, within its boundaries, which at the time of the union were vested in the Crown, with the exception of such lands as the Dominion acquired right to under section 108, or might assume for the purpose specified in section 117. Its legal effects is to exclude from the duties and revenues appropriated to the Dominion all the ordinary territorial revenues of the crown arising within the provinces. That construction of the statute was accepted by this board in deciding *Attorney-General of Ontario v. Mercer* (8 Appeal Cases, 767), where the controversy related to land granted in fee simple to a subject before 1867 which became escheated to the Crown in the year 1871. The Lord Chancellor, Earl Selborne, in delivering judgment in that case, said (8 Appeal Cases, 776): -

"It was not disputed in the argument for the Dominion at the bar that all territorial revenues arising within each province from lands, in which term must be comprehended all estates in land which at the time of union belonged to the Crown, were reserved to the respective provinces by section 109; and it was admitted that no distinction could in that respect be made between lands then ungranted and lands which had previously reverted to the Crown by escheat; but it was insisted that a line was drawn at the date of the union, and that the words were not sufficient to reserve any lands afterwards escheated which at the time of the union were in private hands and did not then "belong to the Crown." Their Lordships indicate an opinion that the escheat would not in the special circumstances of that case have passed to the provinces as "lands," but they held that it fell within the class of rights reserved to the provinces as "royalties" by section 109.

Had its Indian inhabitants been the owners in fee simple of the territory which they surrendered by the treaty of 1873, the case of the *Attorney-General of Ontario v. Mercer* might have been an authority for holding that the Province of Ontario could derive no benefit from the session in respect that the land was not vested in the Crown at the time of the union. But that was not the character of the Indian interest. The Crown has all along had a present proprietary estate in the land, upon which the Indian title was a mere burden. The ceded territory was at the time of the union land vested in the Crown subject to any interest other than that of the province in the same, within the meaning of section 109, and must now belong to Ontario in terms of that clause, unless its rights have been taken away by some provision of the Act of 1867 other

than those already noticed.

In the course of the argument the claim of the Dominion to the ceded territory was rested upon the provisions of section 91 (24), which in express terms confer upon the Parliament of Canada power to make laws for "Indians and land reserved for the Indians." It was argued that the exclusive power of legislation and administration carried with it, by necessary implication, and patrimonial interest which the Crown might have had in the reserved lands. In reply to that reasoning counsel for Ontario referred us to a series of provincial statutes, prior to the Act of 1867, for the purpose of showing that the expression "Indian reserves" was used in legislative language to designate certain lands in which the Indians had, after the royal proclamation of 1763, acquired a special interest by treaty or otherwise, and did not appeal to land occupied by them in virtue of the proclamation. The answer might have deserved consideration if that expression had been adopted by the British Parliament in 1867, but it does not occur in section 91 (24); and the words actually used are, according to their natural meaning, sufficient to include all lands reserved upon any terms or conditions for Indian occupation. It appears to be the plain policy of the Act that, in order to ensure uniformity of administration, all such lands and Indian affairs generally shall be under the legislative control of one central authority. Their Lordships are, however, unable to assent to the argument for the Dominion, founded on section 92 (24). There can be no *a priori* probability that the British Legislature, in a branch of the statute which professes to deal only with the distribution of legislative power, intended to deprive the provinces of rights which are expressly given them in that branch of the Act which relates to the distribution of the revenues and assets. The fact that the power of legislating for Indians and for lands which are reserved for their use has been entrusted to the Parliament of the Dominion, is not in the least degree inconsistent with the right of the provinces, to a beneficial interest in these lands, available to them as a source of revenue whenever the estate of the Crown is disencumbered of the Indian title. By the treaty of 1873 the Indian inhabitants ceded and released the territory in dispute (in order that it might be opened up for settlement, immigration, and such other purposes as to Her Majesty might seem fit) to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for the Queen, and her successors forever. It was argued that a cession in these terms was, in effect, a conveyance to the Dominion Government of the whole rights of the Indians, with consent of the Crown. That is not the natural import of the language of the treaty, which purports to be from beginning to end a transaction between the Indians and the Crown, and the surrender is in substance, made to the Crown. Even if its language had been more favorable to the argument of the Dominion upon this point, it is abundantly clear that the commissioners who represented her Majesty, while they had full authority to accept a surrender to the Crown, had neither authority nor power to take away from Ontario the interest which had been assigned to that province by the Imperial Statute of 1867.

These considerations appear to their Lordships to be sufficient for the disposal of their appeal. The treaty leaves the Indians no right whatever to the timber growing upon the lands they gave up, which is now vested in the Crown: all revenues derivable from the sale of such proportions of it as are suitable within the boundaries of Ontario being the property of the province. The fact that it still possesses exclusive power to regulate the Indians' privilege of hunting and fishing cannot confer upon the Dominion power to dispose, by issuing permits or otherwise, of that beneficial interest in the timber which has now passed to Ontario.

Since that benefit of the surrender accrued to her, Ontario must of course relieve the Crown and the Dominion of all obligations, involving the payment of money, which were undertaken by her Majesty and which are said to have been fulfilled in part by the Dominion Government. There may be other questions behind with respect to the right to determine to what extent and at what periods the disputed territory over which the Indians still exercise their avocation of hunting and fishing is to be taken up for settlement or other purposes. But none of these questions are raised for decision in the present suit.

Their Lordships will therefore humbly advise her Majesty that the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada ought to be affirmed, and the appeal dismissed. It appears to them that there ought to be no costs of this appeal.

#### Power for Saw Mills.

The *Manufacturer and Builder* has been comparing hand and circular mills as a means of sawing logs. Regarding the power necessary for these different types of mills, it says:

It is unfortunate that, owing to the question of power being so little considered in America, and to the fact that the application of the hand saw for logs is comparatively new, no au-

thentic tests as to the power required by the latter machine have as yet been made with the indicator; but by comparing the engines usually employed to drive both the hand and circular mills, an approximate idea on this point may be arrived at. To drive a circular mill with a six-foot saw, an engine with a cylinder 18 inches in diameter, a piston travel of 500 feet per minute, and an average pressure on the piston of 40 pounds to the square inch, is generally employed. Such an engine develops 154 indicated horse-power. To drive a full sized hand mill, a cylinder 12 inches in diameter, working under similar conditions as to piston, speed and average pressure is recommended. This would develop about 68 indicated horse-power, or considerably less than one-half that required to drive a circular mill.

#### A Good Tally Book.

One of the greatest conveniences that a hardwood lumber manufacturer or dealer can possess is a practical and convenient tally book, such a one is advertised in this issue by A. A. Brown of Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. It is specially designed for tallying hardwood lumber, is bound in calf, heavy board covers, and has a long joint in back so that the covers may be turned backs together without breaking the binding. This feature cannot but be appreciated by lumbermen. It contains 100 pages, each page being a complete record of a transaction upon which may be recorded the car, its number, date of transaction, from whom purchased, route shipped, tally of each board or piece, total tallies, name of inspector, &c. It also contains a synopsis of Doyle and Scribner's log rule, and a ready calculating table so that the sum of the tallies may be instantly calculated. No lumberman can afford to do without these books. Read what R. M. Williams, a public lumber inspector has to say:

NASHVILLE, TENN. Dec. 4, 1888.

A. A. Brown, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—Your sample Tally Book came to hand this morning. I like the book very much. You will find enclosed my check for \$4.50 in payment of one dozen.

Yours truly,

R. M. WILLIAMS.

Also what a few hardwood manufacturers think about it.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 26, 1888.

A. A. Brown, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—We have been using your Tally Book for the past eight months, and our inspectors report them very satisfactory. When we are in need of some more will send you the order.

Yours truly,

LEWIS, WIBORG & HANNA.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 30, 1888.

A. A. Brown, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—We have for some time used your Tally Book, and like it very.

Yours truly,

JOHN STREIGHT.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5, 1888.

A. A. Brown, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—We are using your Tally Book and regard it as by far the best for all purposes that we know of.

Yours very truly,

M. H. GARRITY & Co.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30, 1888.

A. A. Brown, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—In reference to the Tally Book you make we are glad to say that it meets our approval in every respect as convenient in size, of best paper and binding, and the arrangement could not be improved in any respect that we can see. We wish you would send us a dozen as soon as convenient. We are anticipating our needs, having a few on hand now, but we suppose your orders keep you pretty well cleaned up. Therefore we will get them in about the time we will need them.

Yours truly,

CHAS. C. BOYD & CO.

#### Wood-working by Machinery.

The question often arises why is it that there are not more competent men in charge of the machinery in many of the wood-working establishments throughout the country, says *The Timberman*. Manufacturers of this class of machines assert that one of the principal difficulties which they have to contend with in rendering their machines satisfactory to their customers, arises from the ignorance and incompetency of the men who have the charge of running them and keeping them in order, and where complaints have been made, in the majority of cases the fault is traceable to the carelessness or incompetency of the foreman in charge. This arises partly from the fact that heretofore, and to a certain extent now, the care and management of wood-working machinery, especially that of the planing mill, is not looked upon as a regular trade or profession, and one that requires a regular apprenticeship to qualify and fit one for that position.

Any man about the mill after a few days practice, by some mill owners, is considered qualified to "run the machine." It is true that a very few days practice with a man of ordinary intelligence may be sufficient for him to learn to start and stop a machine and change it from one to one and a-quarter inch stuff and perhaps sharpen the cutters after a fashion, when he finds they will not cut; but to take charge of a planing mill and run it successfully and properly requires something more than this. The proprietor of a machine shop or foundry would never think of employing a man to run a lathe or take any other responsible position in the shop unless he had learned his trade in the regular way as an apprentice, yet to operate wood-working machinery successfully and profitably

requires as much mechanical skill and experience for one as the other.

Wood-working is a trade that can not be learned in a few days or a few weeks. A young man who is about to adopt some regular business in life, if he prefers wood-working by machinery, should enter some good factory of this kind, where all kinds of machinery is used, as an apprentice, and work under the instruction of some good practical mechanic until he has not only made himself perfectly familiar with the working of all the different machines, but should also understand their care and management. He should also study all the different classes of wood-work that are required of them, and their adaptability for them so as to know that when such work is got out it is done in a neat and workmanlike manner. When he has thus qualified himself, whether it takes two or four years, he will then be competent to take charge of a mill and successfully direct the work of those under his charge, and command that respect from his men which a competent foreman is entitled to.

But the great trouble has been as we said before, that wood-working by machinery has not been looked upon as a trade by mill owners, and the majority of young men who have engaged in that business seem to look upon it in the same manner and have taken it up only as a temporary employment and, like Mr. Micawber, are waiting for something else to turn up. Another reason is that there are many mill owners who undertake to run their mills too cheaply and are not willing to pay a sufficient salary to make it an inducement for a competent man to offer his services. They seem to lose sight of one important fact that the cheapest is not always the best, for while a competent man who thoroughly understands his business will keep everything in good working order by doing the small repairs himself, an incompetent one will either let his machines run down so that in a short time they will need extensive repairs, or he will run to the machine shop for every small matter which he should attend to himself, and in either case the extra bill for repairs at the end of the year will more than make up the difference in salary, to say nothing of the time lost by machines standing idle while these repairs are being made.

If mill owners would adopt the plan of engaging no one to take charge of their machinery who has not had sufficient experience whether as an apprentice or otherwise to render them competent for that position, and to thoroughly understand the working of all kinds of wood-working machinery, they would find it more profitable for them in the end, and they would also find that a competent man at a reasonable salary would be the most economical for them in the long run.

#### Lumber Insurance.

Owing to the peculiar hazard inseparable from their business, lumbermen, are, to a great extent, deprived of the protection afforded by fire insurance. A movement is on foot in the North-west that promises to relieve the situation in this respect. The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* says:

"The hopeful feature of the recent inaugurated movement for the organization of a mutual insurance company upon the plan of the New England factory mutuals, to carry saw mill lumber risks, is that it had its origin among the mill men themselves. The Middle Mississippi lumbermen have taken hold of the matter because they have gradually awakened to an appreciation of the fact that whatever improvement may be made in their risks they themselves must make, and that whatever saving may be accomplished in the cost of their insurance must be due to their own efforts. The movement is a spontaneous one, and there was great unanimity of opinion among the gentlemen in attendance at the meeting at Winona upon the importance and the entire practicability of what they have undertaken to accomplish. The New England factory mutuals had their origin in much the same way. No outside influences were brought to bear. The factory men undertook the task and made their organizations mutual in fact as well as in name. The Mississippi Logging Company, fortunately, affords an excellent nucleus about which the new organization may gather. Co-operation has done a great deal for the gentlemen comprising that organization—and they appreciate the fact fully. The same spirit, if it shall pervade the new insurance company, may accomplish a great deal in not only better insurance rates, but better insurance risks. Nor need it interfere with the existing mutual insurance companies, which are doing an important work. The interest which is likely to attach to the advent of the new company, as well as its plan of operation, and the improvement in the nature of the risks which it is to command, is calculated to widen the field of usefulness of all the mutual fire companies now doing business in the West."

The fine sawmill of L. L. Hotchkiss & Co., at West Bay City, Mich., which had just closed its season's operations, was burned Dec. 6th; loss, \$60,000; insurance \$50,000.

TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, Jan 10, 1889

The cargo market is about as brisk as circumstances will warrant. We are still without snow, which fact accounts to a great extent for the lumber trade being a little languid.

Prices remain unchanged.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

Table listing various lumber products like '1 1/2 and thicker clear picks, American inspection' with prices.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

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

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31st, 1888.

Business, as is usual at this season of the year, is quiet, with very little lumber moving. The open weather, and the unfavorable condition of the roads has had a very bad effect on business in general.

Following are the ruling quotations in the yards:

Table listing lumber prices in Montreal, such as 'Pine, 1st quality', 'Basswood, run of log', etc.

St. John, N. B.

St. JOHN, Dec. 31st, 1888.

Trade at this point is fairly prosperous there being a steady demand for the various grades of lumber usually handled in this market.

Quotations remain about the same, as under;

Deals, Boards, Scantling, etc.

Table listing prices for 'Spruce deals', 'Pine', 'Deal ends', 'Scantling', etc.

Flooring, Dressed.

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

Miscellaneous.

Table listing prices for 'Staves', 'Heading', 'Laths', 'Pickets', etc.

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29th, 1888.

The past has been one of the most successful seasons in the history of the Ottawa lumber trade, and all things considered, it may be a good many years ago before they have another as good.

The cut in the Ottawa Valley was the largest on record, and although the yards are still full, yet the shipments of the past season have greatly exceeded those of former years.

The following is about as accurate an estimate of the cut as can be arrived at, and the division of its destination is as near correct as can be procured, all of which will make interesting reading for those who desire to keep posted on the lumber trade:

E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Co., 70,000,000; Bronson & Weston Lumber Co., 65,000,000; Perley & Pattee, 55,000,000; J. R. Booth, 50,000,000; Gilmour & Co., 50,000,000; Robert Hurdman & Co., 60,000,000; James McLaren & Co., 30,000,000; W. McCliment & Co., 10,000,000; Pierce & Co., 30,000,000; The Rathbun Co., 5,000,000; W. C. Edwards & Co., 45,000,000; Buckingham Mills, 30,000,000; Hamilton Bros., 50,000,000; Ottawa Lumber Co., 10,000,000; R. & W. Conroy, 15,000,000.

Besides the above amounts, there is a cut on the C.P.R. which amounts to about 125,000,000, which would make a total cut in the Ottawa Valley, with some small scattering lots not above enumerated, of about 750,000,000 feet, the value of which figures up to the handsome sum of eleven and one-quarter million dollars.

Table with columns: Mill culls, Cull strips, Scantling, Laths, Stock shorts, 1 inch siding, Outs from stocks, Shingles, Difference in planed lumber, Ditto on average good stock. Includes dimensions and per M.

Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28th, 1888.

Very little will be done in the lumber business here until the advent of the new year, when it is expected business will take a jump. Virginia white pine is being introduced into this market quite freely, and is a grade that meets with ready sale, as it comes much cheaper than fine common for the same purpose.

But little can be said regarding this market at present, further than that the season so far has not been as encouraging as usual.

White Pine.

Table listing prices for 'White Pine' products like 'Mich. uppers, 1 to 2', 'In. dry', etc.

Cargo Lots.

Table listing prices for 'Yellow pine edge bds', 'Heart face boards', 'Edge boards', etc.

Shingles and Posts.

Table listing prices for 'Cypress shingles', 'In. heart, d & b', etc.

HARDWOOD.

Walnut.

Table listing prices for 'Nos. 1 & 2, 1 in. good', 'dry, Indiana', etc.

Poplar.

Table listing prices for 'Nos. 1 & 2, 3/4 in. good', 'wide, Indiana', etc.

Oak.

Table listing prices for 'Nos. 1 & 2, 1 in. good', 'western, straight', etc.

Ash.

Table listing prices for 'Nos. 1 & 2, 1 in. good', 'western', etc.

Yellow Pine—Yard and Wholesale.

Table listing prices for 'Sc'lg. 2x4 to 12x14', 'Plank, 1 1/2 to 2 in.', etc.

Cherry.

Table listing prices for 'Nos. 1 & 2, 1 in. good', 'up, good', etc.

Goderich, Ont.

GODERICH, Dec. 31st, 1888.

There is really nothing new to report regarding lumber operations in this section. Prices of all grades remain as last reported. The demand is steady, without any particular sign of activity. The outlook for the spring trade is good.

PRICES IN CAR LOTS.

Table listing prices for '1 inch Mill Culls', '1x6-8 10 & 12, common', etc.

Saginaw, Mich.

EAST SAGINAW, Dec. 29th, 1888.

Reports from this point go to show that the quantity of lumber carried on dock this winter will be as large, at least, as last year, approximating 340,000,000 feet or more. The market is quiet, although firm, and indications point to an increase in prices towards spring.

CARGO LOTS.

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

YARD QUOTATIONS—CAR LOTS DRY.

Table listing yard quotations for 'Clear, 3/4 in.', 'Flooring, clear, d & m', 'Three uppers, 1 in.', etc.

Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, Dec. 28th, 1888.

There is no change in prices. Trade dull, as it generally is at this season of the year. The outlook is good for spring trade.

Pine.

Table listing prices for '1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 and thicker uppers', '1 inch selected sidings', etc.

Brown Ash.

Table listing prices for '1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 & 3 in. 1st & 2nd quality', etc.

Basswood.

Table listing prices for '1 & 1 1/2 1st & 2nd quality', etc.

Shingles.

Table listing prices for 'XXX 18 inch pine standard thickness 5 to 2 1/2', etc.

Lath.

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



Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Dec. 29th, 1888.

Table listing lumber prices in Hamilton, Ont. for Dec 29th, 1888. Includes items like Mill cull boards, shipping cull boards, and various types of flooring and shingles.

New York City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31st, 1888.

The white pine market shows considerable improvement of late, and the outlook promises well. Recent shipments of spruce have been very light, and there is a better feeling among buyers of this wood.

Black Walnut.

Table listing prices for Black Walnut lumber, including items like 3/4 in. all clear, 1 and 1/4 inches, and rejects.

Poplar, or White Wood.

Table listing prices for Poplar or White Wood lumber, including items like 3/4 in. 10 inches and over, 1/2 in. coffin boards, and 1 inch, 10 inch and over.

Dressed Poplar.

Table listing prices for Dressed Poplar lumber, including items like 3/4 inch panel, 1/2 inch panel, and 4, 5, 6 inch casing.

Ash.

Table listing prices for Ash lumber, including items like 1 inch white, 1 1/2 to 2 inch, and 2 1/2 to 4 inch.

Oak.

Table listing prices for Oak lumber, including items like 1 inch plain sawed, 1 1/2 to 2 inch, and thicker.

Cherry.

Table listing prices for Cherry lumber, including items like 3/4 in. white & clear, 1 inch, and 1 inch strips.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing prices for miscellaneous lumber, including Chestnut clear, Chestnut common, Basswood white, and various other types.

Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Dec. 29th, 1888.

Uppers, Selects, Stocks, etc.

Table listing prices for Uppers, Selects, Stocks, etc. in Detroit, including items like Uppers 4, 5x4, 6x4 & 8x4, and Selects 4x4.

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, etc.

Table listing prices for Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, etc. in Detroit, including items like Flooring select common, No. 1 common, and Ceiling select common.

Bill Stuff and Culls.

Table listing prices for Bill Stuff and Culls in Detroit, including items like Bill stuff, ordinary sizes, 12 to 16 ft, and 15 to 20 ft.

Shingles and Lath.

Table listing prices for Shingles and Lath in Detroit, including items like Shingles clear, 18 in Ex, and 10 in clear.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, Dec 27th, 1888.

Trade the past week has been very quiet, but as little was expected none were disappointed. The prices for all kinds of stock keep well up to former quotations.

and as a good trade is expected after the holiday season is over, the dealers feel buoyant.

At Tonawanda trade is quite brisk in all grades of lumber, and dealers confidently expect to do an increased business during the winter. Lumber will advance all round within the next ninety days if the expression of leading lumbermen here are to be taken as a criterion.

Norway Pine-Rough.

Table listing prices for Norway Pine-Rough lumber, including items like No. 1, 1 & 1 1/2 in., No. 2, 1 & 1 1/2 in., and No. 3, 1 & 1 1/2 in.

White Pine-Rough.

Table listing prices for White Pine-Rough lumber, including items like Uppers, 1 in., 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in., and Selects, 1 in.

Dressed Lumber.

Table listing prices for Dressed Lumber, including items like Base and Casing under 6 inches, Base and Casing, 6 inches, and Flooring, 1 and 1 1/4 inches.

Shingles and Lath.

Table listing prices for Shingles and Lath, including items like Shingles, 18 in. XXX, and Lath, pine No. 1.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Dec. 28th, 1888.

Business naturally eases up at the close of the year, but prices are firm, with good seasonable demand for hard woods, and not much doing in pine.

Western Pine-by car load.

Table listing prices for Western Pine-by car load, including items like Uppers, 1 in., 1 1/2, 1 3/4 & 2 in., and Selects, 1 in.

Eastern Pine-Cargo or Car Load.

Table listing prices for Eastern Pine-Cargo or Car Load, including items like Nos. 1, 2 & 3, 4, and 5.

Spruce-by Cargo.

Table listing prices for Spruce-by Cargo, including items like Scantling and plank, random cargoes, and Yard orders.

Lath.

Table listing prices for Lath, including items like Spruce, 1 1/2 in. extra, and Pine, No. 1.

Shingles.

Table listing prices for Shingles, including items like Spruce, 1 1/2 in. extra, and Pine, No. 1.

New Brunswick Matters.

MADAWASKA, N. B., Dec. 19, 1888.

Editor Canada Lumberman.

We may expect an average output of spruce and pine from this and Victoria county the ensuing season, provided the weather proves favorable, which, however, at the time of writing does not promise well.

I am pleased to observe that at last there is a likelihood of steps being taken towards enforcing the payment of duty on timber going into the United States from this province.

matters stand at present the Dominion Government should derive a revenue of from ten to eleven thousand dollars per year on shingles exported from this province, besides a proportionate amount from other lumber exported.

It is indeed a pity that considering our great natural facilities for the economical manufacture of the products of the forests in this province, that we should be compelled to see our resources destroyed by aliens to be manufactured by them in a foreign country.

The Salmon River mills have been sold to an American party, the price realized being about \$3,000. The new proprietor is putting in six shingle machines.

P. O. BYRAM.

PERSONAL.

Henry Mack, lumberman, Mill Village, N. S., is dead.

Mr. R. R. Dobell, one of Quebec's largest timber merchants, delivered a very able lecture in that city recently on the subject of Imperial Federation.

Mr. G. B. Pattee, of Perley & Pattee, Ottawa, is reported to have struck a rich silver mine in Arizona.

Mr. A. H. Campbell, president of the Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co., has been elected a member of the council of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Mr. E. H. Bronson, M.P.P., for Ottawa, is spoken of as likely to be offered a portfolio in the Mowat Government as soon as one becomes vacant.

THE LUMBERMAN offers its congratulations to Mr. E. J. Price, lumberman, of Chicoutimi, Que., on his recent promotion to the Senate.

Mr. Jos. McCracken, formerly of Amherstburg, Ont., has annexed his interests to the United States and is engaged in the lumber business in Carning, Ark.

FIRE RECORD.

The saw mill at Scandinavia, Man., has been burned.

Hemmingson's sawmill at Scandinavia, Man., was destroyed by fire Dec. 13th, through a spark falling on the roof.

The shingle mill owned by Mr. Marshall and operated by Brady & Hartley, at Washago, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire about the middle of December.

Messrs. Cornwall, Hayward and Bell of the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railway Co., say they will immediately cause to be erected at Sehome, a saw mill to cut 100,000 feet in ten hours.

It is estimated that about 700,000,000 feet of logs have been got out in the Puget Sound district, W. T., this year, and although there is a large over supply, it is expected there will be a considerable increase next year.

—It is estimated that about 700,000,000 feet of logs have been got out in the Puget Sound district, W. T., this year, and although there is a large over supply, it is expected there will be a considerable increase next year, owing to numerous new milling enterprises.

### THEY WILL FIGHT THE RAILWAYS.

#### A Representative Meeting of Ontario Lumbermen.

A meeting of the lumbermen of the province was held in the Board of Trade rooms in the city of Toronto, on the 28th ult. The meeting was called solely for the purpose of taking into consideration some plan of action regarding the unsatisfactory tariff rates on the Grand Trunk and other railways.

The attendance was not as large as it doubtless would have been had the meeting been called either before or after the holiday season.

Among those present were the following: Messrs. Flatt & Bradley, (per Mr. Patterson), Hamilton; Geo. Cormack, Whit. J. J. C. Thomson, of R. Thomson & Co., Hamilton; A. H. Campbell, president Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co., Toronto; A. K. McIntosh, Toronto; Robt. L. McCormack, West Toronto Junction; Tennant & Co., Toronto; T. W. Walker, Agt. The Rathbun Co., Deseronto, Toronto; C. W. Burns, Jr., South River; Donogh & Oliver, Toronto; S. C. Kandy & Co., Toronto; M. Brennan & Sons, Hamilton; Patterson Bros., Hamilton; J. R. Vanfleet, Brantford; T. H. Willmott, for Willmott & McIntosh, Toronto; McCraney, McCool & Wilson, Toronto; A. G. Mortimer, Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN, Peterboro.; W. J. Holliday, Toronto; N. Dymont, Barrie; W. P. Hartney, Stouffville; F. A. Bowden, Toronto; D. Laplante, Toronto; J. Scott, Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Waubushene; Jas. Tennant, for Christie, Kerr & Co., Toronto; W. D. Matthews, President Toronto Board of Trade.

Mr. A. H. Campbell was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. A. K. McIntosh opened the meeting by reviewing the work that had already been done towards securing a satisfactory redress of the grievances the lumbermen of the province were laboring under through the one-sided action of the railway companies. He said that every effort had been made for years to induce the Grand Trunk railway to amend its present unfair system of charging by weight at the point of destination, but all their efforts had so far been unavailing. Matters had now arrived at a crisis, and concerted action was necessary to press the lumbermen's claim, if not by fair arbitration, then through the medium of the courts. Some weeks previous they held a meeting and decided to present their grievances to the Hon. O. Mowat, and ask him to attempt their redress. The Premier after four weeks consideration has accepted a retainer, and has instilled into the lumbermen sanguine expectations of the outcome of the coming struggle.

Mr. John Donogh, of Messrs. Donogh & Oliver, next took up the question in detail, showing that the lumbermen's grievances of to-day had extended over a period of twenty years, in fact ever since the car trade commenced to develop. The pressure was now becoming intolerable. Deputation after deputation had waited on the representatives of the Grand Trunk railway, but their demands had invariably been ignored.

Bad as their trouble had been before in bringing lumber over the Northern railway, it had materially increased since the Grand Trunk assumed control. It is with the G. T. R. that the lumbermen's grievances mainly lie, as this road annually handle nine-tenths of the lumber going into Toronto. The general system adopted by American railways, was a rate per thousand feet, and this was all that was asked for here. They did not desire to dictate prices to the railways, as they were quite willing to pay good value for all they received. So long as the present system was in vogue, neither the manufacturer, the wholesaler or the retailer, had any way of determining the freight charges on a car of lumber. The lumbermen wanted one of two things—either that a scale of rates per feet be adopted, or that the railway companies make provision for the weighing of both cars and lumber at each point of shipment. The lumbermen's counsel, Hon. Mr. Mowat, had laid his views before them in writing, and it was evident from the information therein contained, that the lumbermen's case was a strong one. In fact information had been furnished that was almost sure to lead to victory. If Mr. Mowat's advice proved correct it would

revolutionize the carrying trade, not only of lumber, but of all other classes of freight.

A general discussion ensued, in which representatives from different points took part. The question of the almost continuous scarcity of cars, and the consequent stagnation in moving lumber from one point to another, was also touched upon, the opinion being that there should also be some means of relief found to overcome this difficulty.

The feeling of the meeting was in favor of avoiding the courts if possible, and the making of one more effort to arrive at an understanding with the railway authorities, failing in which legal proceedings would at once be instituted.

It was thereupon resolved, "That this meeting approve of the engagement of Hon. Oliver Mowat as counsel, and that a committee nominated by the meeting be appointed to act with Mr. Mowat to wait upon Mr. Hickson and Mr. VanHorne with a statement of our grievances, and failing a prompt and proper remedy from this source that such steps be taken, under the advice of Mr. Mowat, as may be necessary to secure our proper rights.

The following committee was then appointed: Messrs. Scott, Brennan, Thompson, Ferguson, Dymont, Donogh, Willmott and McIntosh.

It was understood that the above gentlemen were to act as convenors of the deputation, with power to add to their number. After a vote of thanks being tendered to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

### SPLINTERS.

SOME interested parties at Port Arthur, attempted to boom a big demonstration in commemoration of the Privy Council's recent decision *re* the disputed territory. The effort appears to have been a failure, however.

\* \* \*

THE *Lumber Trade Journal*, of Chicago, has purchased the subscription list and advertising patronage of *Lumber*, Chicago's youngest lumber journal, recently conducted by A. H. Hitchcock. With four lumber papers the metropolis of the West certainly had one too many, and the yearling, though a healthy child for its age, had to succumb.

\* \* \*

OWING to the action of the Dominion Government in lowering freight rates on the Intercolonial railway, Quebec shippers are now sending large quantities of deals forward from Quebec to Halifax, a distance of 678 miles, at which point they are shipped to Europe. Although it makes a pretty long haul, shipments of lumber over the Intercolonial to the seaboard increased from 116,000,000 to 161,000,000 feet in 1887 as compared with 1886.

\* \* \*

IN the official report of the French Forestry Department the countries of Europe are classed as follows. Those in which the production were less than the consumption are the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Denmark. Those in which the production is equal to or greater than the consumption are Russia, Sweden, Norway, Austria, Hungary, Germany and Switzerland.

\* \* \*

A MONTH or two ago THE LUMBERMAN published an article from the pen of Dr. Otto Hahn, of Reuthagen, Germany, on the manufacture of pulp out of sawdust and pine fibre. It is interesting to know that the patent on this side of the Atlantic was transferred the other day to American capitalists for a cash consideration of \$150,000. It is said that previous to this patent being procured several Canadians knew of the means of working up pine fibre into pulp for the purpose of paper manufacture, but they allowed the chance to go by. It is now known that excellent paper can be made out of sawdust, and in Germany operations on a very large scale are being pushed forward.

\* \* \*

THE revenue obtained by the Dominion Government from the sale of timber and mineral leases in the disputed territory claimed by Ontario was small. The regulations were the same as those in vogue in Manitoba and the North-west. Private parties could not secure timber properties unless the properties were first

put up for competition. The limits went to the individuals offering the largest bonus. In addition the Dominion collected a ground rental of \$5 per square mile per annum, in addition to a royalty of 5 per cent. on all lumber sales.

\* \* \*

A *TIMBER* berth, consisting of 14 square miles, being No. 2. Ballantyne, was sold by the Ontario Government by public auction, on Dec. 11th. Donald McMaster, of Alexander, bought it at \$2,750 per square mile. The area being small, lumbermen had ample time to inspect it, and the result was that the bidding was spirited and did not slacken until the price had risen \$400 per square mile over the highest bid for the same limit a year ago. The following are some of the lumbermen represented: Cook Bros., Mr. Maxwell, John Waldie, Mr. Arthur Bros., Toronto; James Rayside, M. P. P., Lancaster; Klock, Hale & Booth, A. Fraser, Ottawa; Mr. Pack, Cleveland; M. McCoy, Renfrew; Mr. Thos Murray, M. P. P., Pembroke; Beck & Co., Penetanguishene.

### UNWISE CANADIAN LEGISLATION.

Under the above caption, Edward Jack, of Frederickton, N. B., writes to a New York journal as follows:—

"The writer is not sufficiently well acquainted with the state of matters in Ontario to discuss the question of the propriety or impropriety of the export duty levied there on Canadian logs, but, in so far as this duty affects the St. John, full acquaintance with its situation and circumstances enables him to say that it has been a great injury to the people residing in New Brunswick, adjacent to its banks, as well as the railway and other interests of the Province of Quebec.

Commencing at a point three miles above the Grand Falls of the St. John, for nearly seventy miles, the center of that narrow river is the boundary between the United States and Canada; above this, in Maine, as well as in Quebec, there are vast forests, the timber from which must be driven down the St. John.

For thirty-three miles of the distance, where the St. John is the boundary, the New Brunswick railway skirts its shores, and there would be no difficulty in this railway crossing into the State of Maine, to carry manufactured woods sawn from lumber cut in the Province of Quebec, did not this unwise law virtually forbid it.

The residents along the river in the locality referred to being nearly all Acadian French, they are one in everything but nominal nationality, more especially as the river is bridged by ice for a considerable portion of the year.

Anything approaching the effectual carrying out of an export duty law in this great country of forests is impossible; hence its only effect is to reduce the value of the standing trees, as well as that of labor in the country adjacent, because, however, everyone may know the impossibility of carrying out this law. Capitalists will not invest large sums of money in mills on the American side to manufacture wood cut on the English side, in dread of the terrors of the existing law; and thus it is that the United States is the gainer by \$2 per M on spruce and \$3.50 per M, B. M., on Cedar logs, being the amount of duty levied on the same in the United States. While the New Brunswick Railway, the land holders in Quebec, and the *habitants* on the river are the losers of this.

After all, the whole question is whether the sawing shall be done at one point along the river or on the opposite bank, at the distance of a few hundred feet, and thereby save the sums mentioned; the difference in benefits to the people on either side being but a trifle, no matter where such mill was erected, for they are *French*, and brothers, wherever their residence may be.

[We don't know who Mr. Edward Jack, of Frederickton, N. B., is, but from what we can glean from the above, and other letters from the same source, we have formed the opinion that though the writer assumes to live in Canada, his interests lie more in the United States than they do in this country. His arguments, if arguments they be, certainly do not correspond with the views of the lumber trade of New Brunswick, but will doubtless find favor across the lines.—ED. LUMBERMAN.]

THE TIMBER TRADE OF QUEBEC.

Messrs. J. Bell Forsyth & Co. Review the Trade of the Past Twelve Months.

We have again the pleasure of laying before the trade the usual statements of supply, export and stock wintering, together with prices current, tonnage employed, etc.

In Ocean Steamships the steady increase often alluded to in these circulars has not been realized this year, while the decrease in sailing ships so greatly felt in this port is alarming; and of schooners, colliers, &c., from the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence the increase continues to be satisfactory.

We are happy to state for the benefit of all concerned in our trade, that an amicable adjustment has been arrived at between the Merchants of Quebec and the Ship Labourer's Society, by which rules detrimental to the trade and onerous to ship-owners have been annulled. This barrier to vessels loading here, especially steamships, having been removed, great results may be anticipated for the benefit of the employee as well as the employer.

The statement of supply handed to us by the Supervisor of Cutlers, shows a slight increase in the quantity measured over the very limited manufacture of 1887, with a corresponding increase in the quantity exported, and in some woods. White pine especially, the most diminutive wintering stock on record. The total of all woods measured this year is 6,035,269 feet, while 8,531,840 feet have been exported, and only 5,617,723 feet are wintering in the Coves.

Prices generally opened at slightly advanced rates, which continued all season with a further marked increase toward the close.

**WHITE PINE.**—The supply has been unusually small, although slightly above that of 1887, and it is a remarkable fact and worthy of record that the entire stock is held by shippers, and the manufacturers for once have sold out all their stock in this market, and in many instances their entire manufacture for delivery next year. Such a healthy state of things is unprecedented we believe, and while the production this winter will be on a larger scale than during the past two or three seasons, it will not be in any way excessive, and in our opinion is warranted by the healthy demand in Great Britain as well as in this market. The enhanced value of Pine Timber Limits is very significant and a sure index of the scarcity of this great staple of our trade.

**WANEY**—Has been in better request than Square all season, and sales were readily effected as lots arrived, and in many instances were contracted for last spring or in early summer. The supply though light, has been unusually good as to quality. In the stock remaining, just one-half of that of 1887, some old and inferior wood is included. The production this winter is likely to be on a moderate scale—clean, large, girthy wood being more difficult to procure than ever.

**SQUARE.**—The few new rafts manufactured last season were readily disposed of at good prices, but old timber was not so easily placed until towards the autumn, when the short supply and favorable accounts from Great Britain caused this wood to be more and more appreciated until finally every stick passed out of the manufacturers' hands into those of the shippers. The local demand has been steady all season and is likely to continue.

The Square wintering is less than last year by 1,714,250 feet, and contains the usual proportion of common and inferior wood unfit for shipment, culls, &c.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1888 } Square. 1,791,113			2,580,591 Square.
1888 } Waney... 2,020,043		6,020,000	1,226,000 Waney.
1887 } Square... 1,168,547		5,127,680	4,294,851 Square.
1887 } Waney... 2,062,085			2,246,403 Waney.

**RED PINE.**—This wood has been in good demand, especially for fresh parcels. The supply, though small, has been sufficient and the stock very light, yet slightly in excess of last year. The Irish demand, once so enormous, is at present very limited, and this wood does not command the attention it formerly did.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1888	582,305	465,360	464,691
1887	591,646	405,720	404,124

**OAK.**—Good and choice lots have been in fair request all season. Prices have advanced and the stock

wintering though somewhat heavier than last year, is under average. From all reports the manufacture will be light this winter. There is little wintering at Garden Island or Collins Bay.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1888	1,139,252	1,178,920	824,253
1887	746,243	1,012,160	748,673

**ELM.**—The supply of this wood has greatly fallen off, the export exceeding last year, and the quantity in stock fully one-half less. Standing Elm is difficult to procure in large quantities, and present prices leave little margin for profits to the manufacturer.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1888	171,388	504,080	241,571
1887	221,358	405,040	502,773

**ASH.**—Both the supply and shipment have been light, and the wintering stock, composed to some extent of old and inferior wood, is less than last year and under the average.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1888	150,361	217,720	275,193
1887	114,282	191,840	287,174

**BIRCH**—Is completely shipped out, the stock being nil. Contracts have been freely made at our quotations.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1888	168,562	165,760	1,422
1887	112,990	192,680	12,935

**STAVES.**—There is nothing encouraging in this branch of our trade which was once such an important and profitable item of shipment. Not only was the great demand for the British Isles a leading feature in the past, but Spain Portugal and France formerly drew considerable supplies direct from this port.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1888 { Pipe... 79		55	53
1888 { Pancheon. 386		112	118
1887 { Pipe... 44		220	41
1887 { Pancheon. 156		306	33

**DEALS—PINE**—Have been in fair demand all season, though the advance in freights and scarcity of tonnage militated considerably against the export, which would otherwise have been much greater owing to the demand in Great Britain, especially towards the autumn. Our figures show only a small portion of the Deal trade of Canada, the bulk of the Ottawa "cut" and other mills West being shipped from Montreal. Prices have been well maintained, the demand being stronger than usual for the lower qualities. Michigan Deals have been received and shipped as heretofore, one cargo only being included in our wintering stock. The excitement now prevailing in Ottawa and elsewhere regarding lumber for the South American markets will likely lead to large transactions, in which case the manufacture of Deals will be considerably curtailed.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1888	1,547,565	1,189,490	827,416
1887	1,487,158	1,365,510	670,341

**DEALS—SPRUCE**—Have been in good request, and both supply and shipment fully up to the average. Prices have advanced, as will be seen by our quotations, at which rates contracts have been freely entered into for next season's delivery.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1888	2,739,993	2,448,156	1,132,428
1887	2,301,996	2,399,489	990,591

**SAWN LUMBER**—Has been in good request both for export and home consumption. The quantity of this lumber for shipment to the United States being greatly on the increase, and the lower grades formerly neglected being now in active demand. We quote Pine at \$15 to \$18 per thousand feet b. m. and Spruce at \$10 to \$12, according to specification and quality.

Freights opened at 18s. to 20s. for Timber, and 42s. 6d. to 45s. Deals, and continued at about these rates up to July, when they advanced, and finally closed at 25s. to 30s. for Timber, and 80s. Deals, with tonnage very scarce.

Rat Portage Protests.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Sir,—As chairman of a public meeting held this evening, I am directed to write you on behalf of the citizens of Rat Portage, in order that through your columns the public at large may become aware immediately of the hardship we are likely to suffer.

Our district rejoiced exceedingly upon obtaining a decision of the great constitutional question involved in the St. Catharines Lumbering and Milling Company's case. We

thought that the settlement of this question by the Privy Council would put an end to the many drawbacks and disadvantages we have had to suffer for the last eight years. But no sooner has the decision been made public than we are informed that orders have been issued from the Department of Crown Lands of Ontario to compel the cessation of certain legitimate lumbering operations in our district. A petition (a copy of which is enclosed to you herewith) has been sent to the Department of Crown Lands, which will, we hope, grant us relief. But it was thought advisable to ask the co operation of your assistance.

The relief that we ask for in the petition is only of a temporary nature, and for this winter; and our district is not at all desirous of interfering with whatever policy in the timber interest may be deemed as the best for our province by our Legislature.

The effect of the carrying out of the present order of the Crown Lands Department will not only deprive several hundreds of families in our district of their means of support, certainly for this winter, and possibly for next summer, but also cause to be shut down two large mills here that will distribute \$10,000 a month in wages alone between them.

This seriously embarrasses the merchants of Rat Portage, and through them, possibly, the wholesale houses who deal with them.

We therefore think that the whole matter should be made known to the public, and trust that you will assist our community in making known our grievance, as we believe that, as soon as realized, our Government will at once take the necessary and proper steps to remedy the same.

Yours, etc.

WM. R. GERRIE,

Rat Portage, December 21st, 1888. Acting Reeve.

THE PETITION.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of the Department of Crown Lands of Ontario:

The petition of the undersigned, the citizens of the municipality of Rat Portage, begs leave to show as follows:

1. That it was with feelings of great pleasure that we learned that the title question of our lands and minerals in this district had been decided, and we are now looking forward to an era of prosperity and the development of our district.

2. That at present our commercial interests are largely dependent on the operations carried on in our midst by the different lumbering camps and saw mills, all of which employ a large number of the workmen.

3. That certain of the lumberingmen applied, as has been the custom for the last several years, for licenses or permits to go on this winter as usual and cut logs for the next summer's supply for their mills, but were unable to obtain any permits or licenses until after the decision of the Privy Council.

4. That such lumbermen, though being unable to obtain any permits, were given to understand that your honorable department of the Government would not object to their going upon the limits in question, and build the camps and make the necessary arrangements for the getting out of their logs.

5. That in pursuance of such permission large numbers of men have been, and are now engaged for the winter's work, and will be in the different lumbering camps.

6. That also large amounts of money have been expended, and plant and supplies contracted for from the different merchants of our town, the security for which is mainly dependent upon the due completion of the season's work.

7. That we have just learned with great dismay that it is the intention of your department to order the cessation of all further operations of the above lumbering men for this winter, which also includes the closing next summer of certain large saw-mills in our municipality.

8. That the compliance with such an order involves the loss of employment of about three hundred men, now at work, and at a time in the midst of winter when the channels of labor are closed.

9. That the majority of such men, with their families, will be thrown upon our municipality for support for the balance of the winter, if such an order is enforced.

10. That the fact of having a large number of men suddenly brought into our midst, without employment and without money, and who will have to be fed either by the municipality or by the Government, will also be dangerous and prejudicial to the public peace.

11. That though the said lumbermen are desirous of getting out this season's supply of logs for the next year, yet they are not in any way desirous of avoiding the timber regulations of your Government or the payment of all dues for such timber.

Your petitioners therefore pray:

1. That you will be pleased to take into immediate consideration the gravity of the situation, and the financial loss that will follow from enforcing the order to desist from further lumbering operations for this season.

2. And make such arrangements for this winter that the interest of the province will be guarded and all proper dues collected, but also that the above lumbermen of our district who have camps established may be permitted without hindrance to complete their season's cut, and so make provision for the due operation of the saw mills in this district, some of which would otherwise be closed down.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

—George Brackett has started his new mill on the Snobomish, near Victoria, B.C. The mill will have a capacity of 40,000 feet per day.

## THE DUTY ON PORK.

A deputation representing the Canadian Pork Packers' Association waited on the Minister of Customs recently and urged him to recommend the Government to increase the duty on pork in order to further protect the Canadian packers. Two days afterwards the Customs Department was besieged by about twenty representatives of the lumber trade in the Ottawa Valley, protesting against any change in the import duty on pork, but on the contrary urging for a reduction. Were the deputation measured by its financial standing it would be a heavy and solid one indeed, the aggregate capital represented being estimated at not less than twenty million dollars. There were present:—Messrs. E. B. Eddy, E. H. Bronson, M.P.P., J. R. Booth, G. B. Pattee, Wm. Mackey, E. C. Barnett, Robert Skead, J. B. Klock, W. H. Rowley, Hiram Robinson, W. R. Thistle, W. H. Hurdman, A. Gilmour, jr., Berkeley Powell, F. Bronson, John Gilmour, G. H. Perley, and others.

The objects of the deputation were stated by Mr. Booth. He referred to the deputation of the Pork Packers, they had asked the Government to place the import duty on mess pork at one cent a pound and on all other pork at two cents, or else make the rate of duty a uniform one of two cents a pound. He said the lumbermen used annually in their shanties a very large quantity of pork, and the peculiar quality required—heavy mess pork—was not produced in this country, and they were compelled to import it. To increase the duty would be an additional tax on the lumbering interest.

Mr. Eddy said the lumbermen contributed largely to the development of the country, and he failed to see why they should be taxed on any article which could not be produced in Canada. He had always considered two dollars a barrel too high a charge on salt pork.

Minister Bowell said the Government did not desire to further tax the lumber industry, either by the duties on pork or in any other manner. The question was as to how a plan could be arrived at which would meet the views of not only the deputation but of the Pork Packers, as well as to help the Canadian farmer. He understood the practice in this country was not to fatten the pork as heavy as in the United States, and that the lumbermen did not consider it profitable to buy lean pork. As suggested by the packers, a duty of one cent on mess pork, and two cents on all other pork, would not materially affect the lumberman, seeing that what they imported was mess pork.

Mr. Gilmour said that was the pork used.

Mr. Booth said there was another matter he would like to mention, which was somewhat on a par with the peach basket duty. He had always considered it a hardship that the lumbermen were charged a duty of twenty per cent. on each barrel.

Hon. Mr. Bowell said that brought up the question of the package clause in the tariff. If packages were made free altogether some invoice of goods would contain a package item for two or three times its value. Mr. Booth had referred to the duty on peach baskets. Well, that looked a small thing, but under the law he (Mr. Bowell) thought the Custom officers were right in their interpretation. If our own fruit growers had to pay duty on the baskets in which they packed their fruit, where was the justice in allowing the basket containing fruit grown in the States to come into Canada free? For instance, a Canadian fruit grower who had ten thousand baskets of peaches to place on the market would, if he imported the baskets suspending them to cost five cents each, and have to pay a duty of \$125, while the American grower would not only import his peaches free but the baskets also, thereby having an advantage over the Canadian grower to the amount of \$125.

Mr. Robinson suggested that the duty on pork should be placed at 8 mills per pound, so that the government could maintain its principle of taxing the packages and relieve the lumbermen.

Mr. Bronson said the question of increasing the duty on pork was one which affected the working classes, and it was in the interests of the lumber trade that the working-man should be enabled to live as cheaply as possible. He believed to increase the cost of living in this way would have a tendency to drive our people to the United States.

Hon. Mr. Bowell—I have always found that the working-man could live as cheap or cheaper in Canada than in any part of the United States.

Mr. Bronson—The policy of the Government is protection to home industries, and the deputation is simply asking for protection to the lumber industry.

Mr. Booth said that a calculation had been made recently which showed that only 33 per cent. of the men who had gone into the lumber industry had been successful.

Hon. Mr. Bowell—All that I can say to the deputation is that in making any recommendations to my colleagues I will

endeavor not to interfere either with the lumberman or the pork packer. If Canada produced the pork required for the shanties I would have no hesitation in recommending that the duty be increased two or three cents per pound, but knowing that it is not produced in Canada the matter is one for serious consideration.

## THE EXPORT DUTY ON SAWLOGS.

Mr. Booth said there was another matter which he desired to bring before the Minister. Since the Government had increased the duty on saw logs to \$3 a thousand an agitation had arisen in the States in favor of increasing the import duty on lumber, and he had learned that a bill was now before Congress with that object in view. If the duty on lumber were increased by Congress it would be a serious matter to the Ottawa lumbermen.

Representations had been made to the Government that large quantities of lumber were being taken from the Georgian Bay district to a greater extent than ever before and being towed in rafts or booms to the Michigan side, and that this practice should be put a stop to. If the export of logs was to be prohibited at all or the duty placed at such a figure as to induce the American lumbermen to manufacture in Canada it became necessary to increase the duty.

Mr. Eddy said he would not be one of the delegation to the Government to ask them to rescind their action. He thought an export duty of \$3 a thousand was not too much. If the Americans wanted to increase the duty on lumber, let them. He thought our Government had done perfectly right in increasing the duty on sawlogs.

Mr. Robinson—The lumbermen have been informed that the American Government was now considering the propriety of raising the duty on lumber to \$4 a thousand.

Mr. Eddy—Well, let them make it four dollars.

Mr. Bronson said the lumbermen had to pay the intermediate charges between Ottawa and their market, and they themselves would have to pay the duty of four dollars.

Mr. Eddy said he had visited Michigan this fall, and around Alpena and Saginaw had seen the lumbermen cutting up thousands of Canadian logs.

Mr. Bronson said the Ottawa lumbermen's strongest competition came from the Southern States. Southern pine was working further north every year, and it looked very much as if Canadian lumbermen would soon have to accept lower prices for their lumber than in the past.

After some discussion regarding the talk of retaliation by United States lumbermen, which was generally considered of but little account, Mr. Booth expressed himself of the opinion that if the Ontario Government would only make it compulsory on purchasers of their limits to manufacture in Canada, that would be the simplest way out of the difficulty.

In reply to an enquiry from Mr. Perley, Hon. Mr. Bowell said that if the local Government were to sell their limits conditional only on the timber being manufactured in Canada, there would be no occasion for an export duty, as the duty was not imposed for revenue purposes, but simply to induce as far as possible, its manufacture in Canada.

The deputation, after thanking the Minister for his courtesy, retired.

## Evolution in Logging

There has been a very decided evolution in the methods of getting logs out in the white pine states of the north-west within the past few years. Plenty of snow, a good bottom and lots of cold weather used to be regarded as the first requisite for a successful logging. But experience has shown that the logger who does his skidding early, without much regard to whether there is snow or not, generally comes out on top. The occasions are rare when logs once put on the skids cannot be got to the bank. The ice road pretty effectually surmounts the difficulties which used to surround seasons in which the snow fall was light. But it is entirely evident that the acme of success has not yet been attained in logging. The time was when the ponderous ox team and a pretty substantial sled was deemed sufficient for hauling logs. But oxen have almost universally given way to the four and six-horse teams, and the old-fashioned hobs to the immense banks, as wide as a house, and capable of carrying a load quite as large. The primitive sprinkling cart, which trailed its double line of water in the tracks of these immense bank sleds, was regarded, when it was first put into service, as a model of efficiency, and no camp even yet is complete without one, or something which will accomplish the same result. But the sprinkling cart is gradually giving way to the steam road maker, which accomplishes the same result with the aid of a series of runners, super-heated with steam.

In many localities where the timber is compact, the logging railroad and the steam logger have made their advent, and even cold weather is not regarded as necessary to their

successful operation. The merits of these appliances, their limitations and adaptability to particular localities are too well known to require comment. The latest contribution to the equipment of the logging camp is the steam log hauler, with which it is proposed to supersede horse flesh, and at the same time cheapen the cost of getting logs from the stump to the bank. This latest invention can not be said to have fairly passed the experimental stages yet, but the men who control the invention, have such confidence of its successful operation, that they have made twelve or thirteen contracts to haul logs this winter, and in this way will put into service all the machines they have yet turned out. Of course if they can demonstrate, by the practical application of their invention, that money can be saved, they will have no difficulty in either leasing or selling their traction sleds—for such in reality are the new steam log haulers. Because the steam log hauler may work a revolution in logging, the numerous experiments which are to be tried with it this winter will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Who knows but that the time will come when steam will furnish the greater part of the power employed in the woods, and supersede to a large extent the muscle, human and animal, which has heretofore been employed? Why not a steam traction engine to haul the logs, a steam saw to cut down the trees and cut up the logs, light traction engines to do the toting over lines of travel which cannot be traversed by the railroads, steam to do the skidding and to pile the logs high upon the banks. Inventive skill will continue, undoubtedly, to offer new appliances from time to time, and the things already mentioned, and many more not even dreamed of, are among the possibilities in the near future. Ten years ago the farmers of the country would not have thought it possible that, say a thousand acres of grain could be harvested without the help of a small army of men. Now it is accomplished with two or three men to each self-binder. The time may come when vast logging operations may be carried on without filling the camp with an army of men, the "hovels" with a retinue of horses, oxen and mules, and the supply camp with provisions enough to stock a wholesale grocery and a commission house.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman.*

## EXCHANGE ECHOES.

Northwestern Lumberman.

The tariff bill now before the senate leaves the duty on lumber as it now is—\$2, but in spite of the late action of Canada upon the export log question, a pressure is being brought to bear to reduce the United States customs duty—that is, the democratic senators are sticking for what they can get of the free trade principle. It is hardly to be expected that much will be accomplished on the protection line until the incoming administration is established. By that time the question of retaliating against Canada will be ripe for agitation.

Quebec Chronicle.

We are glad to note that during the latter part of the summer and fall a quantity of lumber has been shipped here for British ports. Some seven or eight steamers have loaded here entirely mixed cargoes of lumber and deals, and a number of steamers entire cargoes of deals. This is a change we are pleased to see; so much carrying trade being now done by steamer, it bodes well for the future that they have commenced to load here. The change is owing to alterations made last summer by the laborers, who then agreed that they would work in steamers using their own steam winches; this the laborers had previously declined to do, in consequence of which considerable quantities of lumber had been sent to Montreal, but this we hope will not be necessary in future, and that the money spent in shipping will go among our own citizens instead of those in another port. Had it not been for the alterations to which we have alluded, it is extremely unlikely that one of the above named steamers would have loaded here, or done more in this port than change pilots as she passed from Montreal to sea. There were other changes made by the laborers society which we understand have worked well and several vessels have been loaded under the altered rules with satisfaction to the owners of the vessel, shippers of the cargo, and ship laborers. Before the alterations in their regulations were made by the Ship Laborers' Society there were several conferences between some of the shippers and the officers of the Society, and it is satisfactory to know that the efforts made by both parties resulted thus favorably in benefiting the trade of the port, and we shall be glad if more such conferences are held when all sides of the question can be considered.

—G. A. Buchanan of Revelstoke, B.C., has secured some timber lands and will erect a saw mill at Nelson, a new mining town at the junction of the Ainsworth Knotenaw Railway and the boat navigation on the Columbia and Arrow Lake. The mill will be in operation early in the spring.



# Representative CANADIAN Manufacturers.

G. C. CLEVELAND. G. I. CLEVELAND.  
**J. L. GOODHUE & CO.,**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Leather Belting**  
 AND  
**Lace Leather.**  
 DANVILLE - - - QUEBEC.

**GEORGE BRUSH,**  
 MACHINIST, FOUNDER & BOILER MAKER,  
 EAGLE FOUNDRY,  
 14 TO 34 KING STREET,  
 MONTREAL, QUE.

RAILROAD, BANK & OFFICE  
**DESKS**  
 TEES & CO.,  
 300 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

**JOHN BERTRAM & SONS,**  
*Canada Tool Works,*  
 DUNDAS, ONTARIO.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY,**  
 MACHINE TOOLS, ETC.  
 Write for Prices and Catalogues.

**PATTERSON & HALL,**  
**Lumber Dealers**  
*Manufacturers of Dressed Lumber,*  
 MIDLAND, - - - ONT

**T. H. GRAHAM & Co.,**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**FILES**  
 YORK STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

**J. J. TURNER,**  
**Sail, Tent and Awning Maker,**  
 251 GEORGE AND 154 KING STREETS,  
 PETERBOROUGH.  
 Canoe, Yacht and Boat Sails made to order.  
 Perfect Fits guaranteed.  
*Every description of Lumbermen's Supplies and Waterproof Clothing.*

*THE BEST ENGLISH OAK TANNED*  
**LEATHER BELTING, ETC.**  
**JAMES LESLIE,**  
 JUNCTION OF CRAIG AND ST. ANTOINE SREETS.  
 P.O. BOX 996. MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING  
**The Royal Electric Co.**  
 SOLE OWNERS OF  
 The Thomson-Houston Systems for the Dominion.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
 Dynamo Machines and Lamps, Motors and Generators, Contractors and Builders of Electric Light Plants throughout the Dominion.  
 Estimates and all information on application.  
 OFFICE, FACTORY AND LIGHTING STATION: 54, 56, 58, 60, 62 AND 64 WELLINGTON STREET,  
 CHAS. W. HAGAR, MANAGER. MONTREAL, QUE.

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

THIS AND OTHER BLANK SPACES  
**FOR SALE.**  
 For Terms Apply to the Publisher.

**F. G. BECKETT ENGINE CO.,**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**SAW \* MILL \* ENGINES \* AND \* BOILERS**  
 AND ALL KINDS OF MILL MACHINERY.  
 Steam Launches and Tug Boats a Specialty.  
 - HAMILTON, ONTARIO -  
 SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND MENTION THIS PAPER

MONA IRON WORKS, HAMILTON, ONT.  
**OSBORNE-KILLEY MANUFACTURING CO.**  
 Manufacturers of all kinds of  
**SAW MILL MACHINERY,**  
 ENGINES AND BOILERS, ETC.  
 SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND MENTION THIS PAPER.

9TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION. \$1 PER ANNUM.

**\*THE CANADA LUMBERMAN\***

Statistical Edition, 1889.

CIRCULATION 5,000 COPIES.

**\*A WORD TO ADVERTISERS\***

No better opportunity has yet been offered Manufacturers of Saw Mill and Wood-working Machinery and Appliances, Wholesale Lumber Dealers, Etc., to introduce their business to the trade in general. The tariff of advertising rates for this edition are sufficiently low to commend the publication to all judicious advertisers.

From the rates specified below, advertisers will note that if a series of insertions are ordered, they will gain all the benefit of the special issue at contract rates, which will be furnished on application.

**TARIFF OF RATES FOR SPECIAL ISSUE:**

Two Pages - \$45.00	Quarter page, \$8.50	Three inches, \$2.75
One Page - 25	Eighth page, 4.50	Two inches, 2.00
Half Page - 14	Five inches, 3.00	One inch, 1.25
Third page - 11	Four inches, 3.50	

Advertisers contracting for displayed advertisements can have descriptions of machinery and illustrations of same inserted among reading matter at the rate of \$7 per column.

As the work is large and time short, intending advertisers will please let us understand their intentions at the earliest possible date.

Address all Communications to  
*THE CANADA LUMBERMAN,*  
Peterborough, Ontario.

*The Lumberman*

*Job Department*

*We desire to announce to our patrons and the Lumber Trade in particular, that our facilities for the execution of all classes of*

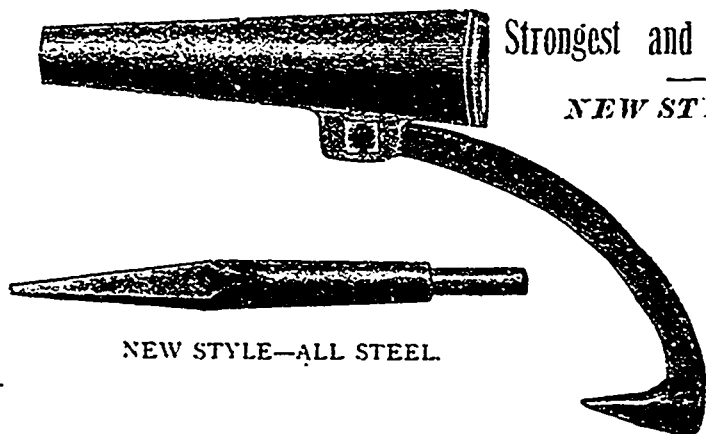
**PRINTING**

*are not surpassed by any office in Canada. With a knowledge of the business that is born of long experience we feel confident of giving those who may favor us with their patronage the best work at the lowest possible prices.*

THE LUMBERMAN JOB DEPT.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST BEFORE LOOKING ELSEWHERE.

**THE CRONO GANT DOGS.**

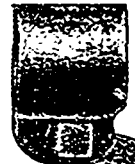


NEW STYLE—ALL STEEL.

Strongest and Lightest in the Market.

**NEW STYLE--COMPLETE**

Socket is in one piece and extends above hook, adding strength. Drop Forged Hook and Round Bill; easily disengaged. Pick, with shoulder. Selected Rock Maple Handle, specially bored.



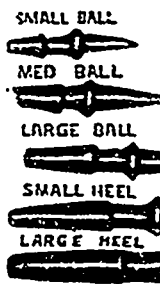
OLD STYLE.  
IRON BANDS,  
STEEL HOOK.

**OLD STYLE--COMPLETE:**

Wrought Norway Iron Socket and Band. Steel Hook. Long Pick. Drop Forged Hook, Round Bill. Rock Maple Handle.

**HANDLES.**

Selected Straight-Grained, Split and Turned Rock Maple Handles. Extra Fine Quality; 5, 5½ and 6 feet long.



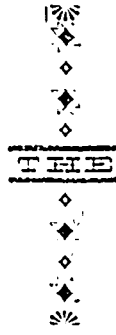
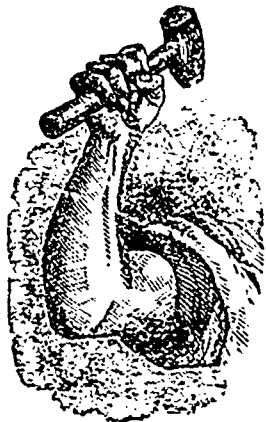
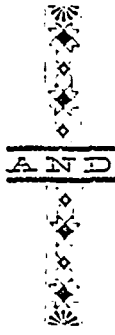
**LUMBER DRIVER'S BOOT CALKS**

Made from the best Refined Tool Steel and forged. The method used in tempering leaves every one of the same temper, rendering them stronger and more durable than any other Calks. Ask your dealer for our make, and see that our Labels are on the boxes.

SEND FOR PRICES.

**T. McAVITY & SONS, - ST. JOHN, N.B.**

# THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO.



## MANUFACTURERS' ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

are two separate and distinct companies with full Government deposits. The combined authorized capital is over

### \$3,000,000.00

President—RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A MACDONALD, P.C., G.C.B.  
Vice-Presidents—GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President of the Bank of Toronto; WM. BELL, Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph.  
J. L. KERR—Secretary and Treasurer. GEO. STIRLING, Cashier.  
F. SANDERSON, B. A., Actuary.

The most progressive Company in Canada. Applications for Agencies will be received from live men who are willing to work. Splendid contracts. Apply to

J. B. CARLILE, *Managing Director.* or WILSON & MORRISON, *Managers for Eastern Ontario.*  
**PETERBOROUGH, - ONT.**

## THE RATHBUN COMP'Y, DESERONTO, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## \* TERRA \* COTTA \* FIRE-PROOFING \*

For Use in Old and New Buildings.

Endorsed by Leading Architects. Absolutely Fire-proof. About as Cheap as Wood or Brick. Weight One-Third that of Brick. Does not Crack on application of Heat or Water.

Deadens Noise. Gives Warmth in Winter; Coolness in Summer.

## COLUMBIA \* REFINING \* CO.'Y NEW YORK.

CYLINDER, ENGINE AND MACHINERY OILS.

Sole Manufacturers of the

Royal Lubricant and Royal Crank Pin Lubricant,

Which is specially adapted for engines and shafting, and is a saving of 50 to 75 per cent. over oils.

JOSEPH HARTON & CO.,  
29 Church-St., Toronto,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.  
Telephone 500.



## FRICITION PULLEY BOARD

The Best Material Ever Used for Frictions of all Kinds.

MANUFACTURED BY

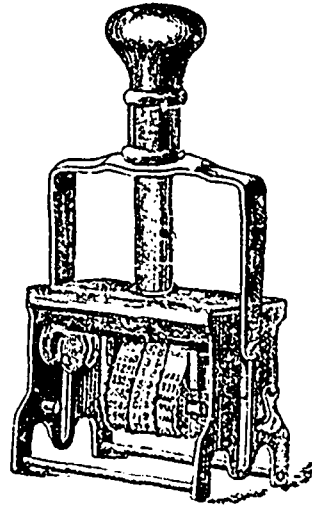
The Dominion Leather Board Co.  
MONTREAL. - - - QUEBEC.

Asbestos Mill Board + Steam Packing

SAMPLES FURNISHED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.  
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

### :: RUBBER STAMPS. ::

WRITE FOR PRICES AND CIRCULARS.



ENTERING IN THE RUBBER STAMP LINE. GOT UP IN BEST STYLE.

This cut represents our New No. 4 Midget Band Dater, which is the most compact, simple and complete Dating Stamp yet offered. It is on the same principle as our large "Standard" Self-Inking Band Dater, or the old reliable "Model" Band Dater, with the new and great improvement of being attached to a self-inking frame, which does away with the old, loose type-dates, some of which were continually getting lost, and it does away with the necessity of any pad, as the pad is attached to the stamp. It is truly the coming Dater for accuracy and convenience. The bands are self adjusting, and it has a new catch to hold the die, and dates down while setting the date or inking the pad. See cut.

W. A. CARR & CO.,  
176 Simcoe St., Peterborough, Ont.



## SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK

Over One Million Sold.

MOST complete book of its kind ever published. Gives measurement of all kinds of Lumber, Logs, Planks, Scantling; cubical contents of square and round Timber; hints to lumber dealers; wood measure; speed of circular saws; care of saws; cord-wood tables; felling trees; growth of trees; land measure; wages, rent, board, interest, stave and heading bolts, etc. Standard book throughout the United States and Canada. Get the new illustrated edition of 1882. Ask your book-seller for it. Sent post-paid for 35 cents.

G. W. FISHER, Box 238, Rochester, N.Y., or A. G. MORTIMER, Peterboro', Ont.

## THE Trade Review.

DEVOTED TO KEEPING A COMPREHENSIVE RECORD OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE MONETARY, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF CANADA.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

The TRADE REVIEW will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.50 a year in advance.

The TRADE REVIEW is circulated extensively amongst Wholesale and Retail Merchants, Jobbers, Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers, Insurance and Loan Agencies throughout the Dominion of Canada, United States and England.

HENRY HARVEY,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

47 ST. JOHN ST., - - MONTREAL.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOCOMOTIVES, Second Hand, suitable for construction purposes.  
One Locomotive Boiler, in good order.  
One Blast Furnace, suitable for burner.  
Second Hand Rails, for sidings.  
JOHN J. GARTSHORE,  
49 Front St. West, Toronto.

### WANTED.

SALESMAN FOR TORONTO; MUST BE thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the city trade. McCRAEY, McCool & Wilson.

J. K. POST & Co.,

LUMBER MERCHANTS

And Shipping Agents.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

## T. H. REYNOLDS,

Solicitor of Patents and Expert in Patent Cases.

Timber Marks, Trade Marks, Copyrights and Designs Registered.

156 ST JAMES ST., MONTREAL

Agencies in London and all foreign capitals

## TIMBER BERTHS

Estimated and plans carefully prepared. Experienced men. References given

Address,

J. B. BENSON,  
FRONT STREET, ORILLA.

### TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE.

TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE IN ONTARIO (Quebec and Manitoba). W. J. FENLON & Co. 50 Adelaide Street, East Toronto.

### PINE TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE.

Two choice Timber Limits in Northwest Territory Canada 100 square miles each; great bargains. Also limits in Georgian Bay Algoma and Muskoka districts for sale. JOHN SCULLY Toronto dealer in Pine Land and Lumbermen's plant and supplies. Light iron and steel rails in stock.

## SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price \$3 a year. Four months' trial, \$1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 371 Broadway, N. Y.

## ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS

A Edition of Scientific American.

A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price \$2.50 a year. 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

## PATENTS

may be secured by applying to MUNN & Co., who have had over 40 years' experience and have made over 100,000 applications for American and Foreign patents. Send for Handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.

### TRADE MARKS.

In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & Co., and procure immediate protection. Send for Handbook.

COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps etc., quickly procured. Address

MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors,  
GENERAL OFFICE 371 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

THE ONLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBERING & WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES OF THE DOMINION.

20 PAGES 10x14 MONTHLY

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

A. G. MORTIMER, Publisher

PETERBOROUGH ONT.

# B. F. STURTEVANT'S PATENT PROGRESSIVE LUMBER DRY KILN.

RELIABLE! RAPID! CHEAP!

GUARANTEED TO DRY

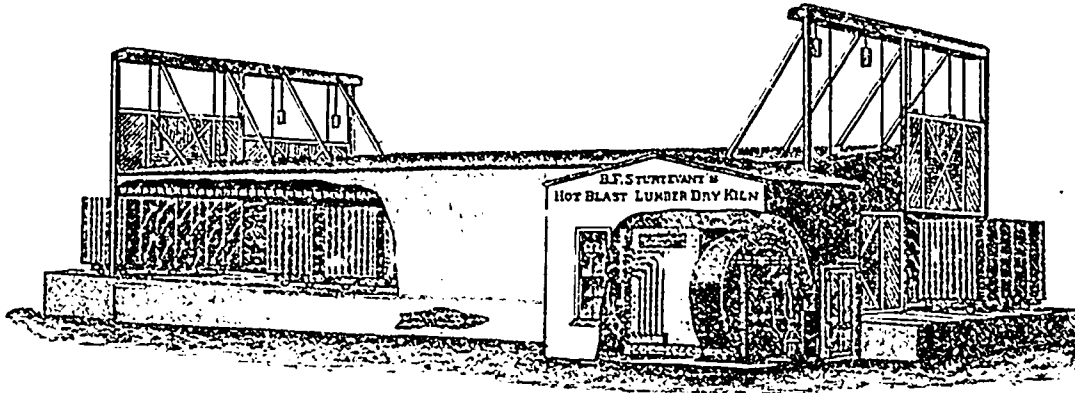
-IN-

Best Manner Possible

ALL KINDS OF HARD and SOFT WOOD LUMBER.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

115 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.



NO WARPING, CHECKING AND BLUEING - WITH THE - STURTEVANT Patent Hot Blast Steam Heating Apparatus.

31 N. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO.

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

## OLDIE & M'CUCCLOCH

## GALT SAFE WORKS

Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES Jewellers' Bankers' House Burglar Proof Fire Proof

Bank Vault Burglar Proof Linings, Burglar-Proof Vault Doors, Fire-Proof Vault Doors.

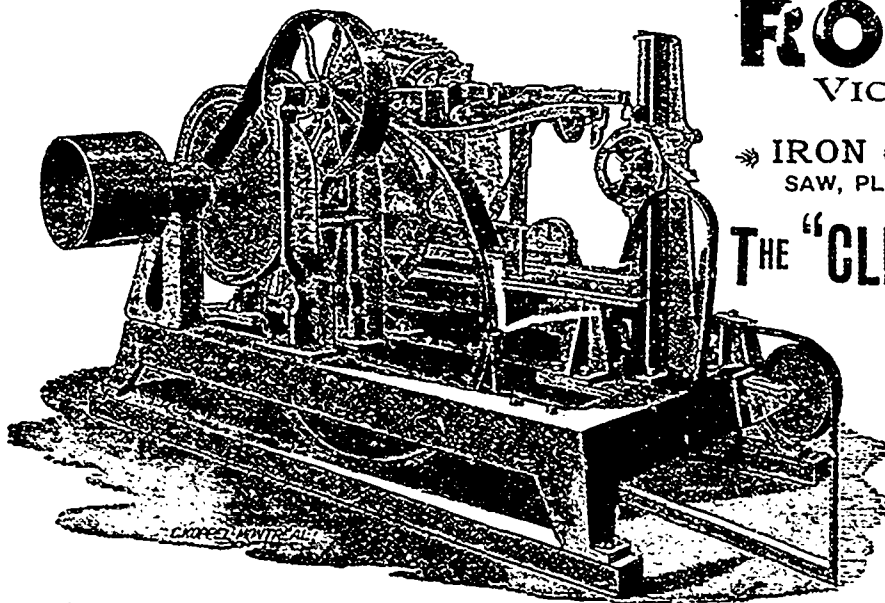
REGULAR AND SPECIAL SIZES IN STOCK AND TO ORDER.

WE MAKE ONLY THE BEST IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

A Large Variety always in Stock at our Warerooms

24 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

G. F. BOSTWICK, Representative.



# ROBT. BRAMMER

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, ORILLIA, ONT.

Manufacturer of Every Description of

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

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

## THE "CLIPPER" SHINGLE MACHINE

With all the Latest Improvements, and undoubtedly the best machine in the market.

PRICE LIST: Shingle Machine, \$300.00; Drag Saw, complete, \$90.00; Jointer, \$40; Knot Saw Machine, \$27.

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

MR. ROBERT BRAMMER, Orillia.

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

ORILLIA, Dec. 4th, 1888. To Whom it may Concern - This is to certify that I consider Mr. Brammer's make of Shingle Machines has no superior. I have used the first one he made of the kind called the "Clipper," and several more since. The firm of Heath, Tait & Turnbull, of Huntsville, recently sawed in one day of eleven hours, one hundred and three and a half thousand with two of the machines, and the average during the season has been over seventy-two thousand per day. A. TAIT.

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



REPRESENTATIVE

# TORONTO

LUMBER FIRMS

## TENNANT & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

# LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLES

Dressing and Better Pine.

Also Hemlock in all sizes a Specialty.

OFFICE: NO. 3 DOCK, FOOT OF BATHURST ST. TORONTO.

## DONOGH & OLIVER,

Wholesale Dealers in

# LUMBER

OFFICE:

Nos. 16 and 17 Imperial Bank Buildings, WELLINGTON STREET EAST.

TORONTO, ONT.

THOS. H. WILLMOTT.

A. K. MCINTOSH.

## WILLMOTT & MCINTOSH,

Wholesale Dealers in

# LUMBER

44 and 46 Front Street East,

TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

Lumber Shipped to all Parts by Rail or Vessel.

Agents for the Celebrated LUFKIN BOARD AND LOG RULE. Prompt Delivery in all Cases. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

## Christie, Kerr & Co.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

# PINE & HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office: 9 Victoria Street,

TORONTO.

Lumber Shipped to all parts.

## McCRANEY, McCOOL & WILSON,

Manufacturers and Wholesale dealers in all kinds of

# PINE and HARDWOOD LUMBER

LATH AND SHINGLES.

Ship Plank, Decking and Long Bill Stuff, a Specialty.

Mills at Burlington, Bronte and Huntsville.

Head Office: 16 UNION BLOCK, corner Toronto and Adelaide Sts., Toronto  
Branch Office: 208 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

TORONTO and OTTAWA.

## SCOTT, SCOTT & Co.

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

# LUMBER

MILLS AT MEDONTE, SIMCOE CO.

Office: Union Loan Buildings, 28 & 30 Toronto St.,

TORONTO.



## The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Company OF TORONTO.

Offices: 43 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Factories: PARKDALE, ONT.  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF "MONARCH," "RED STRIP," AND "LION" BRANDS OF

# RUBBER BELTING

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO SPECIAL BELTS FOR LUMBER MILLS.  
Our celebrated "Maltese Cross" Rubber; "Baker Fabric" and Ajax Cotton; "Giant" and Light Linen. Fire Hose constantly in stock.

LUMBERMEN'S HEAVY RUBBER CLOTHING, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Address all Communications to

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

# TO MILL OWNERS, MANUFACTURERS

AND ALL WHO ARE USING

## LEATHER \* BELTING

IF YOU WANT BELTING

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

— SEND TO —

## F. E. DIXON & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT LAP-JOINT STAR RIVET

## \* LEATHER \* BELTING \*

70 King Street East, Toronto.

Sole Agents in Canada for the

## CELEBRATED PHOENIX OIL

The Only Perfect Belt Dressing.

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

### NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

## D. M. RENNIE,

Formerly of Toronto, Now in BUENOS AYRES, SOUTH AMERICA.

Is prepared to accept Agencies for the Argentine Republic and Uruguay from the Manufacturers and Shippers of Canada. Particulars as to Customs Tariff, Shipment of Samples, etc., may be obtained at the office of NICOL KINGSMILL, ESQ., Toronto, Consul for the Argentine Republic.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.—Simeon Jones, Dominion Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, St. John, N.B.; Nicol Kingsmill Consul to the Argentine Republic, Toronto; W. B. Hamilton (of W. B. Hamilton, Son & Co.); Hon. Frank Smith (of Frank Smith & Co.); W. R. Brock & Co.; Wyld, Grasett & Darling; Smith & Keighley; Eby, Blain & Co., Toronto; Hon. James Turner (of James Turner & Co.); Lieut.-Col. J. M. Gibson, M.P.P. Hamilton; Wm. Darling & Co., Montreal.

## NAPANEE CEMENT COMPANY

(LIMITED.)

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

## \* Hydraulic Cement \*

PARTICULARLY adapted for Dams, Smoke Stacks, Foundations, Culverts, Cisterns, Cellars, etc.

ENDORSED BY LEADING RAILWAYS AND CONTRACTORS.

## ROACH \* LIME,

For Building, Plastering, Gas Purifying, Paper Making, &c.

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



## MACHINE KNIVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

Planing, Moulding & Stave Cutting.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

PETER HAY, - - - GALT, ONT.

# "THE LEADER"

## CROSS-CUT SAW.

Manufactured only by

R. H. SMITH CO. LTD.,

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.



A Gauge is furnished with each Saw to regulate the Clearing Teeth.

Full directions for Setting and Filing are etched on every Saw.

The above Saws are made from the best Double Refined Silver Steel, warranted four gauges thinner on back than front, and the only Saws on the market that are a perfect taper from the front of the teeth to the back.

They are tempered by the Simonds Patent Process, insuring a perfect uniform temper throughout the plate, and stand without a rival as the best, fastest and easiest-cutting Saw known. For Sale by the Trade generally.

# THE VERDICT

OF

Engineers and Saw Mill Owners, after using our Crown Lubricants the whole season, is fitly expressed by one of them as follows:--

*"It's worth its weight in Gold."*

*"We couldn't do without it."*

## OUR NOTED SPECIALTIES.

CROWN LUBRICANTS.

CRANK PIN LUBRICANTS.

RED GIANT CYLINDER OIL (DARK.)

IMPERIAL VALVE (LIGHT.)

Correspondence solicited. Shafting and Engine Cups supplied. We Manufacture a full line of Oils for all purposes.

—O—O—O—

## Ontario Oil Co.,

SOLE CONSIGNEES OF SOUTHWICK'S OILS,

7 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

A. GOODBY, Manager.

# THE POLSON IRON WORKS CO. LIMITED.

(Successors to Wm. Polson & Co., Toronto, and Thos. Worswick & Co., Guelph.)

Wm. POLSON, President and General Manager.

J. F. MACKLEM, Vice-President.

F. B. POLSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## Brown and Allan Automatic Engines

### Marine Engines

AND BOILERS.

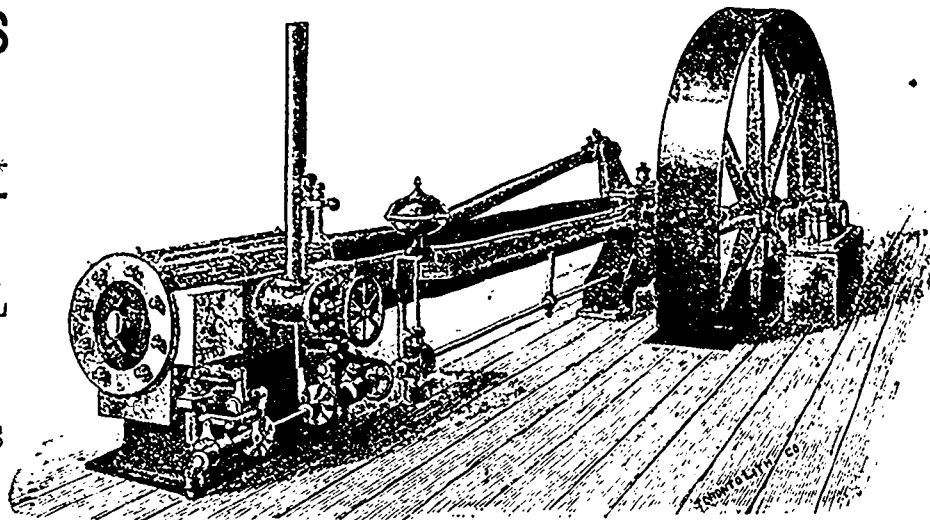
\*HOISTING \* ENGINES \*

AND BOILERS.

STATIONARY VERTICAL  
ENGINES.

BOILERS

Of Every Description.



BUILDERS OF  
STEAM  
YACHTS  
Launches  
and Tugs.

GENERAL  
MACHINERY  
DEALERS.

OFFICE AND WORKS: ESPLANADE STREET EAST, (FOOT OF SHERBOURNE STREET),

Toronto, Ontario.

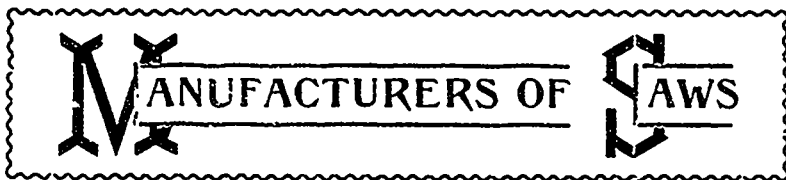
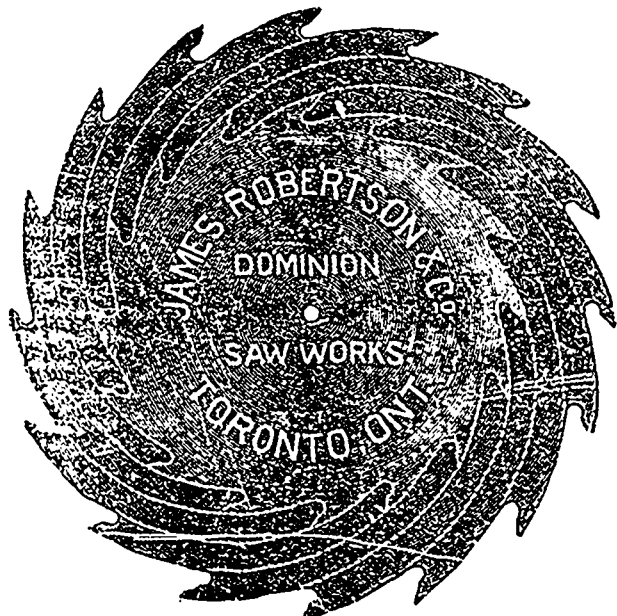
# DOMINION SAW WORKS!

## JAS. ROBERTSON & CO. JAMES ROBERTSON

253 to 267 King Street West,

Dalhousie and William Streets,

Toronto, - - Ontario. Montreal, - - Que.



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

## Thurber's Royal ANTI-FRICTION \* BABBIT \* METAL.

Importers and Dealers in

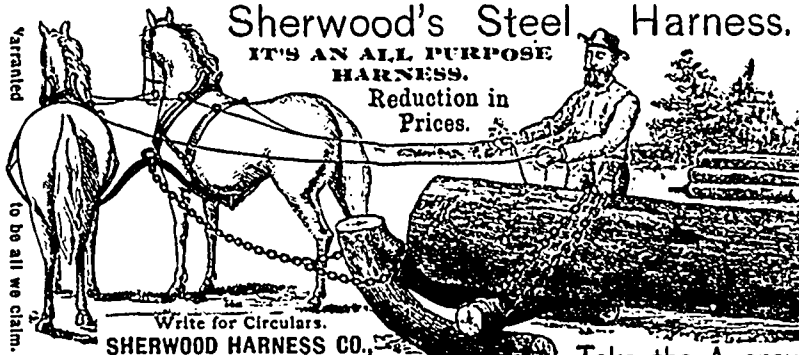
Band Saws, Emery Wheels, Saw Sets,  
Saw Swages, Rubber Belting, Iron Pipe,  
Saw Gummers, Leather Belting, Files, &c.

EVERY SAW FULLY WARRANTED.  
Prices on Application.



**PETER GERLACH & COMPANY,** MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Alligator Chisel-Bit Saws,**  
 THE CHAMPION STAVE, HEADING AND SHINGLE MACHINES,  
 ICE TOOLS AND MILL SUPPLIES.  
 CLEVELAND, - - OHIO.

**Sherwood's Steel Harness.**  
 IT'S AN ALL PURPOSE HARNESS.  
 Reduction in Prices.



Write for Circulars.  
**SHERWOOD HARNESS CO.,**  
 Syracuse, N. Y. Take the Agency.

**Winter Sawing,**  
 Ships' Decking, Etc.

Our **TIMBER MILLS** at Chalk River, C.P.R.R., will commence Sawing early in December.

**BUILDING and DIMENSION TIMBER, SHIP DECKING, RED PINE, CAR LUMBER, FLOORING, Etc.,**

In Large Stock at Pembroke Mills and Cut to Order at Winter Mills.

ORDERS SOLICITED.  
**W. R. THISTLE & CO.,**  
 PEMBROKE, ONT.

**FOR SALE.**

**FOR SALE.**—One-Half or Two-Thirds Interest in a **SAW MILL**, BRITISH COLUMBIA to a party or parties willing to purchase and to operate same, on shares, by the thousand, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Good Harbour and Shipping Facilities.  
 Office of **CANADA LUMBERMAN,** Peterborough.

**CANADA PATENT FOR SALE.**

NO 30,085 DATED OCT 30TH, 1888.

**SAW MILL DOG**  
 Will pay 250 per cent. Is entirely new, with no infringements. Sold cheaper and is less complicated than any other, either in the United States or Canada. The principal feature of this Dog is that by the motion of an eccentric lever the log, or cant, is drawn up square against the standard. Working model can be seen at Patent Office. Other patents are now pending. Write for particulars, address  
**J. H. MINER, Baton Rouge, La., U.S.A.**

**THE MONARCH BOILER AND HERCULES ENGINE.**

**A. ROBB & SONS**  
 CELEBRATED  
**ROTARY SAW MILL**



Guaranteed to Saw Lumber Perfectly Smooth and Even in thickness.

Portable from 6 to 70 horse power. Surpass portable steam power heretofore produced for strength, durability, compactness, and the ease with which they can be moved.

The 70 horse power can be taken over the roughest roads, or into the forest, and set up as easily and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power portable engine, and as firm as a brick-set stationary engine. Engines and boilers of every size and description. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath machines, Law Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machinery and supplies of every description. Every boiler insured against explosion by the Boiler Insurance & Inspection Co. of Canada. Write for circulars.  
**A. ROBB & SONS,** Amherst Foundry and Amherst, N.S. Machine works.  
 ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

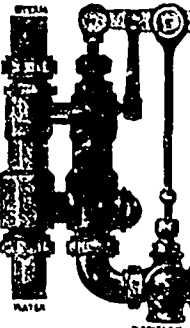
**MACHINERY FOR SALE**

- List of Miscellaneous Machines for sale by H. W. PETRIE, Brantford.
- ONE Richmond Bran Duster.
  - PORTABLE Forges, Genuine Buffalo make.
  - ONE Eureka Smut Machine.
  - ONE Dederick Perpetual Baling Press.
  - ONE Steam Rock Drilling Machine
  - ONE Clover Huller and Thresher.
  - ONE French Filtre Rapide
  - ONE Soda Water Fountain.
  - ONE Ward Sulkey Plow.
  - ONE Card Cutter.
  - POWER Meat Chopper, American make.
  - LOT of School Desks and Seat Castings.
  - ONE Hundred Press Plates.
  - FIFTEEN Knitting Machines.
  - ONE Leather Rolling Machine.
  - SET of Box Nailing Machines.
  - RUN of 49-inch Chop Stones.
  - ONE Corn Husker, Sells' make.
  - TWO Steam Jacketed Kettles.
  - TEN Thousand Rubber Grain Drill Tubes.
  - NEW Hand Corn Shellers, only \$4.
  - ONE Cackle Separator
  - ONE Corn Husker
  - CENTRIFUGAL Pumps all Sizes.
  - ONE Snow Plow, weight 25 tons.
  - ONE Machine to make Wooden Bowls.
  - ONE Union Leather Splitter 45-inch knife.
  - ONE Shooting Gallery Tube.
  - ONE Clay Crusher, Galt make.
  - PAPER Bag Machine, New York make.
  - DIAMOND Mill Stone dresser.
  - STURTEVANT Pressure Fans, all sizes
  - ONE Set of Biscuit Machines.
  - ONE Bark Mill.
  - FOUR Green Corn Cutting Machines.
  - ONE Large Iron Band Wheel.
  - ONE Self Binder, A. Harris, Son & Co. make.
  - TWO Conical Buhr Stone Mills.
  - ONE Wool Washing Machine, Galt make
  - BOTTLING Table, Matthews make.
  - SET of Heavy Vault Doors.
  - ONE Cast Iron Kettle, small size.
  - NO. 5 Rotary Pump, Waterous build.
  - 41 Feet of 14 inch Leather Belt double.
  - NEW 50-inch Double Exhaust Fan, Sturtevant make.
  - ONE Large Letter Press and several small ones.
  - ONE Power Paint Mill.
  - ONE Bone Mill.
  - ONE Bobbin Winder, Georgetown make
  - ONE Cider Mill and Press.
  - TWO Sets Cable Wheels and Wire Rope.
  - SET of Flax Machines, Galt make.
  - ONE Silsby Steam Fire Engine.
  - ONE 4 Ton Weigh Scales, Wilson make.
  - ONE Hand Fire Engine.
  - ONE Sugar Can Mill, Cincinnati build.
- SEND for Descriptive List giving full particulars and mention wants to H W PETRIE Brantford and Toronto.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.  
**EPPS'S COCOA.**  
 BREAKFAST.

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

**THE IMPROVED BOILER FEEDER,**  
 With McAVITY'S Patent Improvement.  
 PATENTED APRIL 5TH, 1888.



Automatic and positive in its action by moving a simple handle or lever. No regulation of water or steam. Works at any pressure. Lifts as well as a pump. No open overflow. A boy can start and stop it as well as an engineer. Simple and effective. Suitable for all kinds of boilers.

To start the Boiler Feeder.—1st Raise the handle or lever to open overflow. 2nd. Open globe valve in steam pipe to give it steam. 3rd. When water flows through overflow, close the overflow by pressing down the lever, and the Boiler Feeder is at work. Ask your dealer for it.

FOR SALE BY  
 T. McAvity & Sons, St. John, N. B.; Rice, Lewis & Sons, Toronto, Ont.; McKelvey & Birch, Kingston, Ont.; S. Fisher, Montreal, Que.; W. L. Leonard & Co., Vancouver.

**WANZER SENSIBLE SADD IRONS.**

COLD HANDLE  
 Simple and Strong - - Cheapest Iron in the Market

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.  
**R. M. WANZER & CO.,**  
 HAMILTON } MANUFACTURERS } ONTARIO.

**THE RATHBUN COMPANY,**  
 DESERONTO, - - ONTARIO.

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

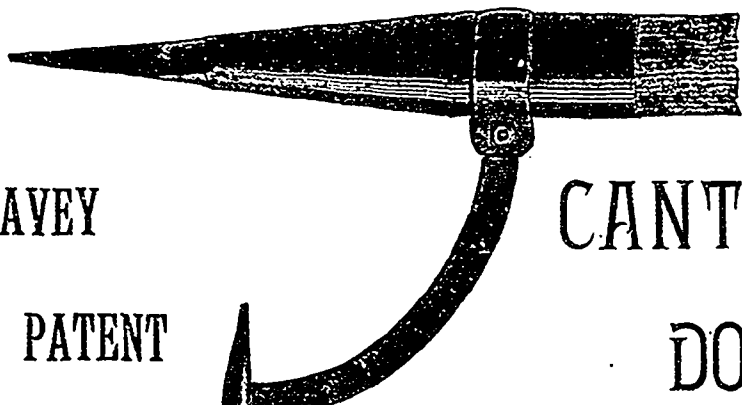
**CEDAR OIL FOR PURGING BOILERS.**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

**HENRY PORTER**  
 MANUFACTURER OF  
**Leather Belting**  
 VISITATION STREET,  
 MONTREAL, QUE.

Mill Owners will do well to write for estimates before placing their orders.

**THE NEW IMPROVED**



**PEAVEY PATENT CANT DOG,**

THE LIGHTEST, STRONGEST AND MOST PRACTICAL CANT DOG MADE.  
 SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.  
**LEWIS BROS. & CO.,** AGENTS FOR CANADA, MONTREAL, QUE.

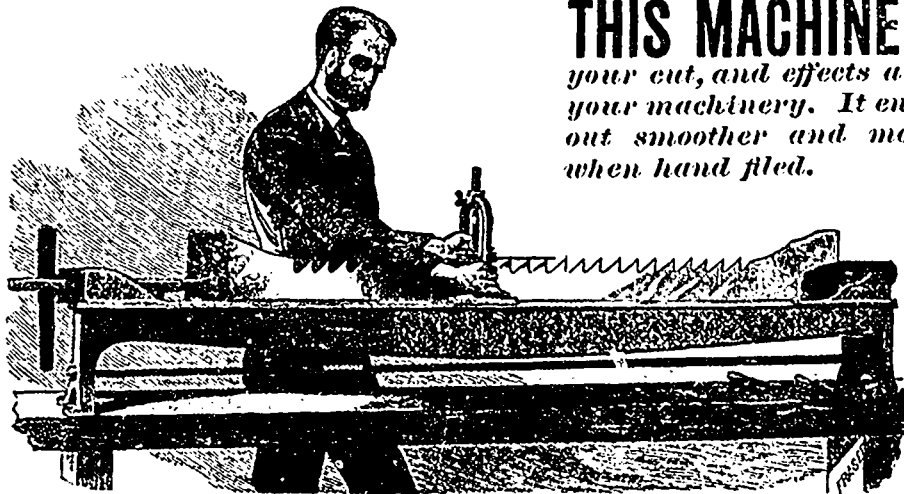


# Increase Your Cut

BY USING IN YOUR MILL A

# Gaskin Pat. Saw Bench and Jointer.

PATENTED IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1888.



**THIS MACHINE** saves 25 per cent. of your saws; increases your cut, and effects a saving in the wear of your machinery. It enables your saws to turn out smoother and more even Lumber than when hand filed.

*IF YOU CARE TO KNOW HOW IT WILL DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR THIS MACHINE, SEND TO US FOR A FULL EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR.*

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:

Robert Gaskin, Jr.

DEAR SIR,—Having given your "Gang Saw Jointer" a fair trial, I am now satisfied that it will do all you claim for it. It has certainly increased the quantity sawn by my gang per day from five to six thousand and will increase it still further when the fiber is more accustomed to the machine. The machine is very simple in construction, and the principle so easily understood that no mill owner need hesitate about putting it in his mill.

MARBLE COVE, PORTLAND, N. B., 18th Aug., 1888.

Yours, truly, W. H. MURRAY.

To Whom it may Concern—This may certify that we have used one of Gaskin's Saw Jointers in our mills for some months past and find it of great advantage in the preparation of our Gang Saws for doing good work. The principle of straining the saw as it is in the gate, while under preparation, we deem an important and correct one, and most cheerfully recommend "The Gaskin Saw Jointer" to mill owners.

ANDRE CUSHING & CO.

Robert Gaskin, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—The Saw Jointer you placed in our mill has exceeded our expectations. We can confidently recommend it as doing all you claim for. As the saws are keyed to the same tension in the jointer as in the saw gate it makes them perfect, both as to straight face and uniform overhang.

UNION POINT MILL, FAIRVILLE, St. John Co., April 15th, 1888.

Respectfully, yours, WM. L. WARING, Supt.

**T. McAVITY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS UNDER ROYALTY, ST. JOHN, N. B.**

## Tally Books

NO MANUFACTURER OF OR DEALER IN HARDWOOD LUMBER CAN DO WITHOUT THEM

**BECAUSE:** THEY CONTAIN ORIGINAL INSPECTION, SHIPPING INSTRUCTION, ROUTE, ETC., BY WHOM INSPECTED, GRADES, TOTAL FEET OF EACH GRADE, TOTAL NUMBER OF FEET OF THE WHOLE, AND TOTAL MONEY PAID. . . . . .

ALSO : *Ready Calculator* :

PUBLISHED BY

A. A. BROWN, 62 and 64 Longworth St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.

PRICE, 50 CENTS EACH; \$4.50 PER DOZEN.

## SPOONER'S COPPERINE.



A NON-FIBROUS ANTI-FRICTION BOX METAL for Machinery Journal Bearings. Guaranteed Copper-Mixed, and to do work that no other metal can. Hardware Stores all keep it; if not order direct.

ALONZO W. SPOONER, Patentee and Manufacturer, PORT HOPE, ONT.

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

ENGRAVING  
Steel, Copper, Stone and Wood.  
LITHOGRAPHING,  
PLATE PRINTING,  
BOOK and JOB PRINTING  
PHOTO-ENGRAVING,  
BOOK-BINDING,  
ELECTROTYPING.  
Illustrated Catalogues and Reports a Specialty.  
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.  
169 St. James Street, Montreal.

## Eckardt, Kyle & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

We beg to call the attention of buyers to our complete stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, ETC.

INSPECTION INVITED.

No. 3, FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1871.  
**J. W. LANG & CO.**  
Wholesale Grocers & Importers,

33, Front St. East, Toronto.

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

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

We can and will cut prices fine to large buyers.

We have a GOOD, SOUND, FINE FLAVOURED TEA at 12½ cents.

Write for sample chest. Address,

J. W. LANG & CO., TORONTO.

## THIS YEAR'S MYRTLE

CUT and PLUG

## SMOKING TOBACCO

FINER THAN EVER.

See

# T & B

IN BRONZE

ON EACH PLUG AND PACKAGE.