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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME IX. }
NUMBER 7. }

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., JULY, 1889.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

ARTHUR G. MORTIMER.

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

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 reports 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 recent rains have been the means of making the lumbermen feel happy. Our advices from every district in Ontario are to the effect that there are very few logs, if any, but what will find their way to the mills. In the province of Quebec thousands of logs that had been abandoned have been started, and are now on their way with good prospects of getting to their destination. As far east as St. John the reports are very flattering as numerous drives that had been hung up have been released and are now on their way down stream. This much cannot be said of Wisconsin and Minnesota as millions of logs are still out in the woods with every prospect of not reaching the saw this season. The outlook in those states is not very assuring.

We send a liberal number of specimen copies of this issue to persons who are not subscribers to the LUMBERMAN, but to whose advantage it would seem to be to have this journal as a regular monthly visitor. We believe that no person engaged in the lumber business and woodworking industries can peruse its pages without receiving some satisfaction, if not being materially benefited. Many of our subscribers tell us they cannot do without it. Every business man should take his trade paper and read it, and he who takes it and neglects to read it misses many a good thing by which he might be benefited. We are business men, publishing a paper in the interest of business men, and the object of this paragraph is to swell our subscription list, so send your name and your dollar right along, we will visit you once a month and you may rest assured that you will not only find us right good company but a very desirable companion.

THE conditions of the drives in eastern Michigan are anything but satisfactory to lumbermen as millions upon millions of logs are immovable on the numerous tributaries of the Saginaw, and unless the rafting of logs to the river be much more largely engaged in than it is at present, it is said there will be a shortage of over 200,000,000 feet on that stream. The situation becomes more serious when it is understood that the Tittabawassee boom, which is the principal feeder to the Saginaw river mills, supplied up to June 1st, only about 70,000,000 feet of logs, or less than one-fifth of its output in 1888. There are an abundance of logs to be had in the Spanish river and Georgian Bay country, which could be obtained to make up the deficiency were it not for the \$3 export duty, and the high price at which they are held by the owners. To say the least, the outlook for the lumbermen in eastern Michigan is not very flattering, while in Ontario the trade is good and the indications are that the season will be a profitable one.

AN American contemporary who has had a great deal to say about the Canadian export duty on logs says, "it has arrived at a point where the Canadian lumbermen and newspapers are working harder for a decreased or abolished export log duty than are the few Americans who want Canadian logs. The fact is this country can stand the pressure from the effects of the duty much better than the Dominion can." This smacks a great deal of yankee bounce, as the statement is made in the face of the fact that American lumbermen are piteously pleading to secretary Windom "to put a plenary duty on sawed lumber, or some other impediment to its importation, while the export duty is continued." When it comes to "standing," probably one country can "stand it" as well as the other, as both countries have been standing on their own bottom for a long time and are likely to do so for some time to come. For our part we do not think it is a question of being able to "stand it" so much as it is a question as to whether it is just to retain the export duty on logs. When we became thoroughly conversant with all the facts relating to the log question, and saw that the duty was unfair, we were honorable enough to admit it and declare in favor of its reduction.

ONE of the best means of cementing our Dominion more firmly together in a national feeling and breaking down the Provincial walls, lies in a more extended personal intercourse between the people of the different sections. With this object in view St. John, N. B., is taking advantage of the opening of their "Short Line" connection with the west to offer some special inducements for the western people to pay them a visit, during the hot weather. It is proposed to hold a Summer Carnival at St. John which will be inaugurated on Monday, July 22, by the opening of the electric exhibition. This exhibition it is said will be the most novel, and in many respects the most attractive display ever seen in Canada; the wonderful development of the uses of electricity in art, science and the requirements of daily life, will be fully exemplified by a complete system of the most improved apparatus, manipulated by some of the leading electricians of America. In addition to the Electric Exhibition, which will be a permanent attraction throughout the ten days, other features in the holiday term will be introduced suited to the tastes of all classes. The climate of St. John at this season of the year is a most delightful one, as it has all the advantages of summer, without the oppressiveness of heat which is found further south and in the interior. Persons desirous of enjoying a short

vacation from business might do a great deal worse than spending a week in St. John during the Carnival. All lines of transportation, by land and water, will offer low excursion rates before and during the Carnival.

AN important arbitration case between the government of the United States and Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Ottawa, was recently concluded. It appears that for a long time the box manufacturers of Michigan and New England have been complaining that box shooks were being imported into the United States at a very low valuation, and recently an inquiry into the matter was ordered by the government. Mr. Eddy is the principal exporter of merchant box shooks from Canada to the United States and after considerable evidence had been collected, it was agreed between Mr. Eddy and the United States, that the question of the value of box shooks manufactured at Ottawa should be left to arbitration. The re-appraisal was made by the appraiser of customs and another gentleman was appointed by the collector. Mr. Eddy, who was present, disputed the contention of the Michigan men that he was sending in at \$9 per thousand shooks which were sold for \$22 per thousand. The appraisers could only grant an increase of seventy per cent as that was all the government claimed, and there will be no advance on that valuation for the present season at least. No account will be taken of past importations and no duty upon former consignments will be asked for. The old valuation of \$9 per thousand is increased to \$15.30 per thousand. Mr. Eddy has stated that the increase of seventy per cent in the valuation of box boards going into the States is sufficient to paralyze the business of making them here. It is said the raise in the valuation was owing to false statements made by Michigan lumbermen. The American duty on box shooks is thirty per cent ad valorem.

THE Senatorial committee, while at Tacoma, W.T., gained some valuable information in regard to the lumber trade of the North Pacific coast in particular, and of the relations with Canada and British Columbia. Mr. E. G. Ames, assistant general manager of the Port Gamble mills informed the committee that his mills were interested only in shipping lumber by water. He thought the fir of British Columbia was of a softer and finer grain than Puget Sound timber and found a quicker sale in the Australian market. To compete with the British Columbia mills they had to pick it out in grades. The Australian market demanded a higher grade of lumber than the Puget Sound mills could supply, but their second and third grades found a ready sale in California. The tariff on British Columbia lumber kept it out of their market, and enabled them to compete with it. Lumber going from British Columbia to Australia and the South Sea Isles paid the same duty as from Washington Territory, as Australia looked upon British Columbia as a foreign market. On the question of labor he said, "wages in the manufacture of lumber were a great deal lower in British Columbia as a great many Indians and Chinamen were employed at low rates. There is no place in the world where the wages were so high as in the Pacific Northwest. If the capital in the business is transferred to British Columbia where they have cheaper land, cheaper labor etc., he thought the Sound country would soon be a very dry place as lumber was the largest producing industry in the country." Captain J. H. Libbey, who has been on the Sound for thirty years and who is general manager of the large Tacoma mill, with 240 employes and a daily capacity of 240,000 feet, testified that the output of British Columbia mills

tributary to the Pacific ocean was last year 135,720,000 feet and that the average rate of wages was \$1.75 per day, while our average rate of wages was \$2.50 per day. They are as well supplied with timber so far as quantity is concerned as we are, and their percentage of timber is much better in quality. The mills of Washington Territory have a capacity now of about 800,000,000 feet, against 700,000,000 feet in 1888. About 50 per cent. of the Puget Sound timber is sold in the American market. If the duty was taken off lumber imported into this country the American mills on this side would shut up in 90 days. Of course everybody over the British line was in favor of removing the export duties. He thought the timber was much better as you go north. Alaska cedar is a growth that far exceeds anything we have. It cuts 50 per cent. clear, almost equalling the red wood of California. Lumber in the southern part of the territory sold for \$1.50 less per thousand feet than Puget Sound timber. He concluded that if lumber from British Columbia would ever be admitted free of duty it would be ruinous to the lumber interests of Puget Sound. John Campbell, of the Port Blakely mill, who was heard by the committee in Seattle, said the capacity of those mills was 250,000 feet, ten hours a day, and a total yearly capacity of 70,000,000 feet. They send lumber all over the world, principally fir. It costs less to cut timber in the British possessions, from 50 to 75 cents per thousand feet. J. R. McDonald, president of the Lake Shore, Seattle & Eastern railway, testified that he was in the lumber business, and that last year he sent 47,000,000 feet of logs to the mills. If there was a removal of duty there would be just that much less lumber cut. He did not think any of the Sound mills were now making any money, and did not believe there was any difference in wages on either side of the line. In his opinion the Douglas fir was nearly as strong as oak.

A TONAWANDA correspondent of a trade journal says: "The export duty so unfairly placed upon logs by the Canadian government is still agitating our dealers, and among those who have heretofore drawn on the Canadian woods for the bulk of their supply, and whose business has almost been based on a continuance of the same facilities, the blow aimed at them has fallen particularly hard, and it is little wonder that they claim from our government protection in the shape of retaliatory measures that will bring the Canadians to a state when they will gladly remove the obnoxious duty. It is unfair altogether, and our timbermen are justified in their anger." It is little wonder that when retaliation was threatened, as it was last summer, that some of the Canadian lumbermen feeling that their interests would be assailed sought protection from the government. When a nation threatens retaliation against a friendly power without any cause or protection whatever, it is only natural to suppose that they would take steps to protect their own interests. If the export duty is obnoxious to our friends across the line and injurious to their interests who is responsible for the increase of the duty?

FELLING trees by machines driven by steam power, according to the *London Times*, has been superseded by electric power and has been adopted in the Galician forests. Usually in such machines the trunk is sawn, but in this case it is drilled with a series of holes close together. When the wood is of a soft nature, the drill has a sweeping motion, and cuts into the trunk by means of cutting edges on its sides. The drill is actuated by an electric motor mounted on a carriage, which is comparatively light and which can be brought up close to the tree and fastened to it. The motor is capable of turning around on its vertical axis, and the drill is geared to it in such a manner that it can turn through an arc of a circle and make a sweeping cut into the trunk. The first cut made, the drill is advanced a few inches and another section of the trunk is removed in the same way, until the trunk is half severed. It is then clamped, to keep the cut from closing, and the operation continued until it would be unsafe to go on. The remainder is finished by a hand saw or an axe. The current is conveyed to the motor by insulated

wires brought through the forest from a generator placed at some convenient site, which may be at a distance from the scene of operations. The generator may be driven by steam or water power, and does not need to be transported from place to place.

EVERY thinker knows, says an exchange, that the man who would succeed must do more work than he gets paid for, in every profession and trade. We take it for granted that the man who will do only \$20 worth of work a week because his salary is but \$20 will never get more than \$20 a week, for the simple reason that he has never shown his employer that he is worth more. We figure it that an employe who means to succeed has to do from 10 to 20 per cent. more work than he gets actual pay for. This he has to do until he reaches a certain point, and having reached that point he will find that by as much as his income has increased, by so much has the demand for amount and intensity of his labor diminished. To put this theory into figures, we will say that a boy receiving \$3 a week should do \$4 worth of work; the boy receiving \$5 a week should do \$7 worth of work; when he gets to be a man and receives \$20 a week, he should do \$30 worth of work; a man receiving \$30 should do \$40 worth of work, and so on until, say, the salary reaches \$75, and then the laborer can give himself somewhat of a rest, that is to say, about \$50 worth of work will satisfy his employer. Labor brings its market value, and is seldom overpaid, oftener underpaid. It is the experience—the "Know How"—that brings the money.

THE United States Committee on trade relations with Canada held a session at St. Paul, Minn., last month, at which Capt. W. R. Bourne testified that he represented several lumber companies which cut about 40,000,000 feet a year. He did not favor free trade in lumber for the reason that American lumbermen pay four times as much for the material and pay taxes on it yearly, while Canadian competitors get land from the government and pay for the lumber when it is taken out. It only cost them, on this basis, from 75 cents to \$1.25 per 1,000 on pine. They pay no taxes; they only pay for what they cut and are free from loss except when fires or winds destroy their lumber they lose only their prospective profits. Canadian labor was cheaper, as many lumbermen came to him from the Eastern Provinces to work through the winter, to whom he paid \$22 to \$26 a month, who said they had worked for from \$12 to \$16 the previous year. Most of his laborers were Swedes and Norwegians. Mr. J. B. Bassett, at a session held at Minneapolis the following day, testified in favor of unrestricted free trade with Canada. He believed that unrestricted commercial intercourse is the best for Canadians as well as for Minneapolitans, not only in lumber but in everything else. Major Geo. A. Camp, at the same session testified that "there is no lumber in Canada so situated that it can come in and compete with the lumber in Minneapolis. On the Pacific coast, however, it is different. There, the removal of the tariff would bring the lumber of British Columbia into direct competition, and would be disastrous to the lumbermen on the Pacific coast." He said further: "My ideas of the resources of that northern country beyond the boundary are that they are far larger than is generally thought. In my opinion the child is already born that will live to see the day when the great wheat belt of the world will be north of the line of the Canadian Pacific road." The members of the senatorial committee, however, say that the general tendency of the testimony wherever they have gone, has been in favor of reciprocity; but it is hardly to be expected that anything will be done in that direction so long as the present protective administration remains in power.

THE imports into London this week, says the *Timber Trades Journal*, show "a great falling off to what we had to report a couple of weeks ago. On Wednesday a visitor might have thought all the steamers had gone to the Derby. There was only one we noticed in that day in the whole of that large expanse of water, and she had delivered her cargo, and was getting towards the river entrance preparatory to another voyage. It

is somewhat unusual in June to find such an absence of shipping; several ice vessels were unloaded in Canada Dock, but of timber only one, the *Go-Ahead*, was completing her discharge. Signs of steamers having recently been and gone were afforded by the quays, which were literally piled with deals, but the day to which we allude was, to say the least, peculiar. Taking the whole import of the week to these and other docks, we have, as far as numbers go, a respectable record, the total bringing wood amounted to 49, including several timber cargoes of flooring and steamers from the Gulf of Bothnia ports, 26 going to the Surrey side and 12 to the Millwall, the rest being distributed at other wharves and docks in the river." Arrivals at Liverpool for the week were of far more importance, but cargo prices had not given away; though the buyers round the coast had been fully supplied with pitch pine for some time to come. The great Mersey port appeared to be heavily charged with this class of wood and also with spruce. Steamers were daily arriving from across the Atlantic with entire cargoes of pitch pine and spruce deals. At London a steady trade was being done in American black walnut, and in cut stuff sales recently had been large and at full maintained prices. Stocks were moderate, but fresh parcels of prime quality would be acceptable, and would sell at full prices. There was a large demand for American whitewood. Stocks were moderate, and prices fully maintained, with a tendency to strengthen. Lumber was in specially good request, and for fairly good quality boards and planks full prices were maintained. Shipments of an indifferent character had recently arrived, but could only be realized on at easier rates, and could hardly be expected to give satisfaction to the shippers. Large quantities of American white oak, both in logs and lumber, continued to find their way into consumption. This was especially the case with lumber which is in more request than logs.

SOME of the American lumbermen are considerably worked up over the Canadian export duty on logs as it threatens to interfere materially with their business and is without doubt derogatory to their interests. The lumbermen of Buffalo and Tonawanda, N.Y., having memorialized the Secretary of the Treasury to learn whether any power vested in his department would enable him to deal in any way with the hostile and vexatious action of the Canadian government in imposing a heavy export duty on logs designed for American mills, the *Northwestern Lumbermen* proceeds to work itself up into a state of excitement and wildly rushes into the campaign in its usual aggressive style. It opens out by saying "the Canadian export duty on logs is a contemptible act of spoliation and confiscation directed against American lumbermen who have invested money in timber limits on the Canadian side of Lake Huron for the purpose of securing a supply of logs for American sawmills. When these investments were made the export duty was \$1. It has since been increased to \$3." "Contemptible" is a good word to use when properly applied, and we can hardly blame the *N.W.L.* for using it in this connection, for we have not the slightest doubt but it would answer the purpose of our friends across the line to come over and get all the pine timber they want, cut it and convey it to their mills to be sawn, without paying any export duty on it, at the same time retaining their tariff on Canadian manufactured lumber, thereby preventing Canadian lumbermen from competing with them on an even basis. The *N. W. L.* further says: "The export duty was put on at the instigation of Canadian saw mill owners who want the price of standing pine kept as low as possible, and the entire stock of pine timber in Canada reserved for their use." This is protection, a very good thing, by the way, for Americans; but when resorted to by Canadians it is simply "contemptible." To bring the Canadians down from their "contemptible" position it is proposed to inaugurate a "pinching" war. "The only way to reach the case is to pinch the Canadian saw mill interest by imposing an extra duty on pine lumber, or some other restriction upon its importation, to be continued while the export duty remains in force. This course would beyond doubt secure the immediate repeal of the export duty, as it would

then be in the interest of those who secured its imposition to have it repealed. If it were not repealed the advantage would be on the side of our own lumbermen." Better get your "pinching" process patented for fear somebody might be inclined to pinch back; or, in lieu of this, how would it do to take off your tariff on condition that we repeal our export duty and give our lumbermen a chance to meet you squarely in an open market?

SPLINTERS.

WE are in receipt of "The Timberman's Vest Pocket Inspection Book" issued by the *Timberman*, 161 and 163 Randolph Street, Chicago. It is a convenient arrangement for persons engaged in the lumber business.

* * *

AN Order-in-Council has been issued placing white ash lumber, sawn but not shaped, planed or otherwise, upon the list of articles that may be admitted into Canada free of Customs duty until the end of next session of Parliament.

* * *

THE amount deposited by the Collins' Bay Rafting and Towing Co. for the release of their tug McArthur, seized at Prescott, will be refunded, the offence committed being of a trivial nature, and without any premeditated attempt to evade the law.

* * *

THE Ontario Government timber inspectors have been through the mining regions of Algoma putting up "fire notices." This is a move in the right direction, as the timber must be protected, and mining parties must be more careful as to where and how they build fires.

* * *

THE Prince of Wales is in demand, or it would appear so from a Winnipeg despatch, which states that the Chief of the Wabigoon Lake Indians has cabled the Prince of Wales that white men are cutting timber on Eagle Lake and asking him to come and settle the matter.

* * *

If the Americans really want the Canadian export duty on logs repealed, why not offer an inducement by taking off their import duty and give our lumbermen a chance to compete with them on an equal footing? This would be far more commendable than resorting to retaliation.

* * *

THE shipments of lumber from the Saginaw river during the month of May this season were about 9,000,000 feet less than last year, but the shipments for the season to June 1st are 658,000 feet more than last season. It is believed, however, that the entire season's shipments by water will be the least for many years.

* * *

THE losses by the recent flood in Pennsylvania were by no means confined to the Conemaugh Valley, as it is stated that the lumbermen of Williamsport lost sixty millions of lumber and three hundred and fifty millions of logs. The withdrawal from competition of three hundred and fifty million feet of the season's supply will necessitate the substitution of stock from other points. As the lost stock was mainly hemlock and other cheap varieties there is no doubt but it will have a tendency to stiffen prices for low grades.

* * *

THERE is no better proof needed of the rapid progress of industrial interests in the Southern States than is shown in the growth of the *Southern Lumberman*, published in Nashville, Tenn. Started some ten years ago as a sixteen page experiment it has blossomed into a sixty-four page mammoth journal, and it is at present the leading and only paper published in the hard wood, cedar and pine section, where the future supply of lumber will be largely furnished. The current number has a very presentable appearance, it is gotten up in good style, and contains a large amount of pertinent and valuable editorial matter, reliable market reports, and has an able and trained corps of correspondents in every locality. In view of the fact that it is the exponent of a vast section of timbered area, it is not surprising that nearly all manufacturers of wood working machinery are represented in its

advertising columns. It is published twice a month at Nashville, Tenn. Subscription price \$2.00 per annum, in advance.

* * *

THE *Ottawa Free Press*, a paper noted for its eminent ability in looking upon one side of a question and then through a pair of political spectacles, has evidently had its "funny bone" struck, as it endeavors to be facetious over our lifting the veil and showing up both sides of the log question. It concludes its funnygraphs by saying: "It is clear that if our lumbermen were to accept the Peterboro' paper as a guide they would be led into the woods." Just exactly! That's the place where they want to be; if we had no woods we would have no lumbermen. If the lumbermen were to follow the leadership of such guides as the *Free Press* we would soon have no woods to lead them into.

* * *

THE statement of revenue and expenditure for the eleven months ending May 31 of the current fiscal year gives promise of a substantial surplus. The revenue to May 31, amounted to \$34,234,337, and the expenditure to same date to \$29,587,424, showing a surplus of \$4,646,913. The revenue during the corresponding period last year was \$31,856,724, and the expenditure \$29,452,213. The net debt of the Dominion on May 31 was \$234,480,424, a decrease of \$57,000 in the month. The expenditure on capital account to May 31 was \$4,500,000, \$120,000 higher than at the same time last year.

* * *

IN order to give a proper definition of what constitutes a log used for piling purposes, an Order-in-Council has been passed confirming are commendation of the Treasury Board which removes a great deal of the difficulty hitherto experienced. It provides that all logs found to measure, inside the bark, eleven inches or less diameter at the end thereof, irrespective of the length of such logs, when exported for piling purposes or as piling, be not subject to the export duty of \$1 per 1,000 feet board measure. This decision will mainly affect the exporters of small spruce timber in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

* * *

IN the Southern States trade is not very satisfactory, as is evidenced by the low prices prevailing for the product of nearly all its sections. One of the shrewdest observers at the Southern Pine Manufacturers' Convention at Montgomery, Ala., remarked that there are no very large stocks on hand, and that the output is restricted in accordance with the demand. He said yellow pine was selling far below its real worth, oftentimes below cost of manufacturing, leaving nothing for stumpage, or interest on the investment. The fact is that while Southern pine has of late years become an important factor in the market it is as yet, compared with Northern pine, restricted in the uses to which it has been considered adaptable. The volume of Southern production is in excess of the requirements of such markets as make it their staple, and the surplus as a consequence becomes a disturbing element to values when brought in competition with Northern pine.

* * *

BRITAIN is not only supreme at sea but supreme in commerce. In both she demonstrates her ability to hold front rank. It is something to be wondered at to find the people of the Little Island the dominating power of the world. Numerically the British, compared with the other nations, are a mere handful, and territorially the Little Island would afford amusement for the waves of one of our internal lakes. But there is in the British a steady skilfulness to get, and an unyielding firmness to hold, all that contributes to a nation's power. The United States is very progressive and very enterprising in matters of trade. But comparing one nation with the other the British stands far ahead. The imports of the United Kingdom, according to the latest consulate reports, are two and a-half times as much as those of the United States and the exports twice as great. Thus with a population of about half that of the United States, the United Kingdom carries no more than twice the business, or at the rate of four times as much per capita. The value of the annual imports of the U. K. are \$1,811,137,820; of the U. S.,

\$725,202,489; the value of the exports of the U. K. are \$1,403,815,805 and of the U. S. \$691,777,444.

EXCHANGE ECHOES.

Fredericton Reporter.

But Fredericton is also happy. The recent rains have raised the hopes of our people that the lumber hung up in such large quantities may be got out; the Short Line route between Harvey and Salisbury is being surveyed; then skilful base ball players have been engaged to teach the sporting youth how to play; the Capital is going to start a subscription for a park, and we too are not going to be outdone by St. John but are going to have a new Mayor.

Northwestern Lumberman

It looks as if the present protective administration did not propose to desert its theories for awhile. It is reported to have been arranged that the import duty on box shooks shall be advanced \$2 a thousand. It is said that over 250,000,000 Canadian box shooks have been imported into the United States under an appraisement which has cost the government several thousand dollars, besides driving American manufacturers out of the market wherever there was Canadian competition. Having cared for the box shook interests, it is likely enough that the government will adjust the log and lumber matter, as between the United States and Canada, in a manner that will prove satisfactory to petitioners.

Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

On the Mississippi and its tributaries there are 150,000,000 feet of logs of last winter's cut, on which not a man is working. They are hung up waiting for rain, and they will remain in just that fix until the rain comes. The water in the main river has fallen 16 inches in ten days at Brainerd and the general condition on all the waters is the same as this. The first drive of the season was all in Thursday and the boom company will stop work this (Friday) evening for five or six days, when the second drive will be in. The rear of this drive left St. Cloud dam Tuesday noon and was at Thousand Islands Thursday. This drive contains from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet. It is coming very slowly with 150 men working at it. The first drive of new logs will leave Brainerd in about two weeks. It will have between 50,000,000 and 70,000,000 feet.

The Timberman.

It is recalled that a Canadian company is associated with the California Redwood Company, which secured twenty-five sections or 16,000 acres of heavy growth redwood timber in California some time ago, and it is also recalled that unfair influences were introduced into the methods of purchase by this company, who finally secured the valuable property on which it is said the trees stand densely thick, and range in size from three to ten feet in diameter, and from 200 to 300 feet in height. It is estimated that 150,000 to 200,000 feet could be cut from each acre of this property, which if valued at \$1 per thousand feet, would approximate \$1,750,000. And the same company, in which there is a great deal of Scotch blood, and which was organized six years ago in Edinburgh, has obtained possession of an additional 64,000 acres in the same county.

Toronto Monetary Times.

In some parts of Northern Ontario extensive and valuable pineries abound, but from distance they are sometimes inaccessible with the existing means of communication. Sometimes the railway affords the only means of communication, and it has got to be brought into existence in these distant regions. Given the value of the timber and cost of the railway, it is a question of arithmetic whether the utilization of the forests by means of railways will not pay. The decision rests with the Ontario Government. To its energy mainly we must look for the making of these pineries accessible by rail. The right to cut timber will bring large sums of money; from first to last millions, but how much is, with our present knowledge, beyond the power of estimate. A beginning was made in the necessary grades for this purpose last session, and it will probably be followed up with energy in the future. The liability of our pineries to destruction by fire has a direct connection with the policy of putting an export duty on saw logs. It is better to utilize by exportation a part of our timber in the form of saw logs than to run the risk of having the trees burnt up on the ground. The provinces which own the timber have a special interest in the commercial policy which deals with the exportation of the saw logs, while the right of legislation is in the Dominion. The case is one in which, if the provinces were agreed on the policy that ought to be pursued, their united request should command respect from the legislative authority of the Dominion. Here is a practical question on which the provinces might compare notes, and if they agree upon what ought to be done, their wishes would probably have weight. But it is not certain that they should agree upon the lines of policy which it would be desirable to pursue.

THE EXPORT DUTY.

The following memorial has been presented by the lumbermen of Tonawanda and Buffalo to the Secretary of the Treasury. We publish it in full for the benefit of our readers as it expresses the views of a majority of the lumbermen in the States bordering upon Canada. To Hon. Wm. Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

We wish to learn whether any power vested in your department would enable you to deal in any way with the hostile and vexatious action of the Canadian government in imposing a heavy export duty on logs designed for American mills. We have understood that there is some legislation of a general character regarding Cuban export duties, and if so, perhaps it might be made to apply on the Northern frontier of the Republic.

Many American lumber firms (some of your petitioners among the number) bought Canadian timber limits when the export duty was \$1, intending to tow logs to the American side of the lakes. In 1886 the duty was increased to \$2, and last fall it was made \$3, which is a practical confiscation of investments in Canada made for the purpose of securing logs for American sawmills.

The object of the duty is to prevent the export of logs, and force their conversion into lumber in Canadian mills, but it is made to apply to masts, spars, piles, booms and all long round timber of pine and spruce.

The ability to tow logs from the Canadian side of Lakes Superior and Huron without payment of export duty, would be great advantage to sawmills situated at Cheboygan, Alpena, Oscoda, Au Sable, Tawas, Bay City, Saginaw, Port Huron and Detroit, Mich., at Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, and at Buffalo, Tonawanda, Lockport and Rochester, New York.

The Canadian trade and navigation returns show a larger import of logs from the United States, than the log export to the United States. For the period from 1880 to 1888 over \$6,000,000 in value of pine, spruce and cedar logs were floated down the St. John's River from the state of Maine, and converted into lumber in mills at St. Johns, New Brunswick. During the same period logs to the value of \$4,300,000 were brought into Canada from the Rainy River and Red River districts, and other parts of the United States. The export of logs from Canada to the United States from 1880 to 1888 was \$2,350,000, and of this amount only \$156,000 worth was pine. Our import of logs from Canada for the period named was only about one-fifth as great as our export of logs to that country—a state of the trade no doubt due to the Canadian export duty.

The American duty on pine boards is \$2 per thousand. The Canadian duty is twenty per cent., which is a higher rate. While the Canadian government imposes an export duty of \$3 dollars on logs, the American government is debarred from retaliation in kind by the constitution.

The only way to meet the action of Canada in depriving American mills of their raw material, is to put a plenary duty on sawn lumber or some other impediment to its importation, while the export duty is continued. Such a course would force the immediate abandonment of the export duty, as is clearly demonstrated by the fact that when the Mills bill proposed to place lumber on the free list, except in the case of countries imposing an export duty on logs, in which case lumber from such countries was to pay duty as before, the Canadian government asked and obtained power from Parliament to abolish the export duty by order in council, with the avowed purpose of abolishing it the moment the Mills bill became law. The export duty was imposed at the instigation of sawmill owners in Canada, and will be removed at any time that it will serve their interests. The privy council have power to remove it without further legislation from Parliament than that given in the session of 1888.

A duty upon saw logs, or impediments placed in the way of their importation, would simply play into the hands of the Canadian mill owners and government, their desire being to prevent our importing them.

A provision substantially as follows would bring a backdown on the part of the Canadian government with more haste than dignity. If two weeks notice were given the export duty would be out of the way before the time was up.

"In case any country imposes an export duty upon saw logs exported from such country to the United States, then during the time that such export duty shall remain in force, sawn lumber made from the kind of timber upon which such export duty is imposed, when imported into the United States from such country, shall, in addition to the duty provided by law, be chargeable with an additional duty equal in amount per M to the amount of such export duty." Or, if this is not within the scope of your powers, restrictions upon the importation of lumber of a character to cause vexation and expense, imposed to be continued while the export duty was continued, would probably prove equally effectual. Shipment of lumber in bond is now permitted through the United States. The suspension of this privilege till the export duty was removed would be certain to produce the desired result.

If it were desired the signature of every sawmill owner from Maine to Minnesota could be procured to this memorial. We beg to urge your consideration of these statements and to ask redress. If it is in the power of your department to afford it, for a ruinous imposition upon many American citizens, which has been placed upon us by the Canadian government with offensive exhibition of a spirit of hostility and in violation of the requirements of good faith and fair dealing.

If it is desired we will send a deputation to Washington to place additional facts before you and make such explanations as it may be able to give. We have the honor to be

Your obedient servants, etc.

The Outline of a Mighty Forest.

In the extremely interesting record of his late adventures in Africa recently given to the world by the daily press, Mr. H. M. Stanley makes a statement which is likely to attract the special notice of all who interest

themselves in the great forest question, and are endeavoring to ascertain with some approximation to truth how long it will take to exhaust the timber resources of the known world at the rate of destruction which civilisation is mercilessly exacting at the present time.

Mr. Stanley, in his letter to the Chairman of the Emin Pacha Relief Committee, after describing briefly the regions through which he made his way, and the misfortunes which befel him, goes on thus to speak of the forest region through which he passed—

"We were 160 days in the forest—one continuous, unbroken, compact forest. The grass land was traversed by us in eight days. The limits of the forest along the edge of the grass land are well marked. We saw it extending north-easterly, with its curves, and bays, and capes, just like a seashore. South-westerly it preserves the same character. North and south the forest area extends from Nyangive to the southern borders of the Monbuttu; east and west it embraces all from the Congo, at the mouth of the Aruwimi, to about east longitude 29 deg.—40 deg. How far west beyond the Congo the forests reaches I do not know. The superficial extent of the tract thus described—totally covered by forest—is 246,000 square miles. North of the Congo, between Upoto and the Aruwimi, the forest embraces another 20,000 square miles."

Let us pause for a moment over this information, and endeavor to comprehend its significance to a future generation; to do so we must admit the accessibility of these forests for commercial purposes; there is no great stretch of the imagination required to do that, for there is no reason why the interior resources of Africa should not be made as accessible as those of America have been and are.

The facilities of transit by steamships and railways are increasing daily, and nothing in that way appears impossible to industry and invention. In a hundred years' time England may be obtaining a large portion of this timber supply from these very forests Mr. Stanley was 160 days in traversing, the European shipments almost forgotten, and Sweden and Norway requiring all they can produce for their own use, like Germans are beginning to do now. Let us see what the extent of this vast forest tract is like, if there is such a chance of its ever becoming of such importance to us; the area of Great Britain and Ireland is computed at about 121,000 square miles, while the forests in question are estimated at 246,000 or more than double the extent of all the British Isles.

If we reckon that by and by they will be brought under the axe at the rate of a square mile, or 640 acres per day (which would give employment to an army of lumberers), it would take about 786 years of 313 working days to clear away the first crop, let alone all the intermediate growth. A number of arithmetical questions present themselves to the mind when endeavoring to grasp the utility of this new discovery of timber lands, but we must leave their proposition and solution to the ingenuity of any of our readers who may like to utilise their Easter vacation in working out such results.

The fringe of a great subject like this is all our limited space permits us to deal with. One corollary may, however, be drawn from Mr. Stanley's experience. There is plenty of timber growing in the world to supply the wants of its inhabitants for a long time, though the great centres of civilisation may in the distant future have to go farther afield to obtain it.—*London Timber Trades Journal.*

Copperine.

The man who finds a want, and supplies that want, has caught the flood that leads to fortune. This is what Mr. Alonzo W. Spooner, of Port Hope, has done with his Copperine. In these days of high speed when everything is whirling at a rate that's enough to give ordinary mortals a touch of the razzel dazzel, machinists moan for a bearing metal clam-like in its cool and calm disposition, a metal capable of giving his Satanic Majesty the chilblains in his tail. Mr. Spooner has produced that metal, the want is supplied, and now that gentleman is floating on a flood-tide leading to fame, to fortune, to Parliament, and a summer cottage. Take

for instance the Water Works of Toronto. Everyone knows that at one time those works got heated to such an extent, that the entire town was in a regular boil, but since the introduction of Spooner's Copperine, such a coolness has been thrown around, that members of the Works Committee and journalists now pass each other as strangers. It took over 2,000 pounds to cool those works, for they have the largest engines in Canada, but it fetched 'em, and the stokers after firing up, cool off now by standing near the bearings. It is one thing to turn out a useful and valuable production, and another to place it before the public. In this particular, Mr. Spooner, as an energetic pusher of business has no superior, and while he stakes his good name on the virtue of his Copperine, he does not hesitate to blow the horn for his own town, by declaring on his advertising cards that Spooner's Copperine is manufactured in Port Hope, the handsomest town in Canada. It is quite unnecessary to observe that Mr. Spooner has not had an opportunity of seeing the beauties of Bobcaygeon, but the man who links his town with his own fortunes is a man the country can be proud of, and one whose Nonfibrous, Anti-Friction, Hades-cooler Box Metal should be heralded, as this great journal now does, to every inhabitable part of the universe.—*Bobcaygeon Independent.*

A Lumber Case.

An important lumber case was argued at Aylmer, June the 6th before Mr. Justice Malliot. Messrs. N. Row and W. G. Hurdman, who purchased certain mill property at Hull from the Quebec Government, suing R. Hurdman & Co. to obtain possession. The latter company originally purchased the property from Sherman & Lord, of Albany, and there is said to be a balance of \$154,000 due this firm by Hurdman & Co. Lemon Thompson, of Albany, has acquired the rights of Sherman & Lord to the mill property in question, and has sued R. Hurdman & Co. for the balance of the purchase money. The latter plead that they are troubled in their possession of the mill property, and by a dilatory exception ask that all proceedings be stayed until said Lemon Thompson shall cause such disturbance to cease and prove that when he and his partners undertook to sell such mill property they were owners of the same. Mr. Thompson has moved to reject this plea as being unfounded in law. The case is pretty well mixed up. W. Robertson, Q. C., of Montreal, and T. P. Foran, of Aylmer, represented Mr. Thompson, and Henry Ayles, of Aylmer, is conducting the case for R. Hurdman & Co.

The Chignecto Ship Railway.

The syndicate in London intend to construct a number of screw propellers to be used for traffic over the ship railway to maintain communication between the West Indies and St. John, Montreal, and to points even further West, as by this means vessels suited to the Western Canal locks may safely proceed even as far as Port Arthur without breaking bulk. These are the same parties who promoted the ship railway in London, and they will form an independent company with a capital of £500,000 sterling, power to increase to £1,000,000 for this purpose. During the winter season, when the navigation on the rivers and lakes is closed, these propellers will ply exclusively as well as during the summer months. These propellers will be schooner-built, of steel, all parts interchangeable, with triple expansion engines, and will be put on the route as soon as they possibly can be built. The completion of this work will supply a want long acknowledged, affording closer communication between the West Indies and all parts of Eastern Canada, and thus doing very much to facilitate the already profitable trade between the Dominion and West Indies.

To calculate number of shingles for a roof ascertain number of square feet and multiply by 9, if four inches to weather, 8 for 4½ inches, and 7 1-5 if 5 inches are exposed. The length of rafter of one third pitch is equal to three fifths of width of building adding projection.

FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW.

In the London market there is an active demand for American whitewood, large quantities of stock having recently been put upon the market with satisfactory results. Prices for both logs and lumber are fully maintained at recent rates. Planks continue in good request and secure ready sale both by private treaty and public auction. American oak has been active recently and large quantities have changed hands. We quote from Messrs. Denny, Mott & Dickson's wood circular of June 3rd :

CANADIAN TIMBER.—Both Oak and Yellow Pine were sold at low prices when forced at auction last month, but really first-class Oak, Elm and good Yellow Pine are so bare in stock that full prices are readily obtained against actual requirements for consumption.

PITCH PINE.—Arrivals of sawn logs have been plentiful, and owing to a somewhat large quantity having been pressed for absolute sale, quotations are lower for ordinary specifications ; but full prices are still obtainable for long piling lengths, which continue scarce. Two small parcels of Hewn logs are to hand and are selling steadily, although there is no great demand for this class of wood, large imports of which would not be advisable.

FIR TIMBER.—Stocks are very heavy, and demand slow, with six to seven thousand loads in excess of last year's corresponding month ; the prospect for continued high prices is not bright, excepting for Crown and Best middling quantities, which are not abundant.

Messrs. Churchill & Sim in their wood circular say :

The Canadian branch of the trade has been almost at a standstill for the last month or so, with the one exception of some little business in New Brunswick spruce, which, in the dearness of wood generally, has been sought for in moderate quantities, and at the prices current in recent months. Pine deals have appeared in the market in very limited quantities only, and not in attractive lines. The prices have been rather easier. Timber of most kinds has been offered for public sale in small quantities, and has brought rates equal to those expected.

Messrs. Simson & Mason, Limited, say : The present stock of Pine Deals, &c., is exceptionally small, being further reduced since last month by about 90,000 pieces. There has been no business by auction, and but few market transactions. Some 70,000 pieces of spruce have been placed by auction, without alteration in values. Market steady. The fresh import of timber is wanted. Enquiries have continued for prime parcels of elm and other hardwoods.

The timber trade in Scotland is without any change of interest to note ; the same steady business is maintained and the prospects continue of a healthy kind. A cargo of British Columbia pine had landed at Yorkville Wharf, Glasgow. It is described as a magnificent cargo, sound, clean, and free from sap, and consists of 300 logs large dimensions, 3,000 deck planks, cut on the quarter, and 4,000 prime 3, 4, 5, and 6 in. planks.

From Quebec several vessels have been fixed to Greenock at 26s, and Liverpool at 28s, and some tonnage had also been taken from Quebec to London (entire cargoes) for deals at 65s. From New Brunswick and lower Canadian ports rates continue firm. It is considered peculiar that Quebec and other Atlantic freights should be at their present rates, say 65s, which is if anything an advance on the early charters, whilst Baltic are down to about last year's spring rates, and the Black Sea, which generally governs the freight market, is likewise about on an average of last year's lowest rates.

The British Board of Trade returns show an increase for May over the same month last year of about five and a half millions sterling in value. The increased volume of trade betokens great activity. A comparison of the Board of Trade figures shows that the exports for May, 1889, amounted to £20,335,738, against £19,276,225 for May 1888, an increase of £1,059,513. The imports for the same month were £34,802,437 in 1889, against £30,370,755, in May 1888, an increase on the month of £4,431,682. The increase on the imports for the month is four times greater than that of the exports, but the totals for the five months are not quite so wide apart. The increase of the importation during the

period named being £12,494,530. An examination of the timber returns for the month of May, shows that the strong current of supply continues to run with undiminished velocity. Of sawn, hewn and split wood, May brought forward 179,773 loads more than was imported in the same month last year, and thus being added to the surplus of the preceding month, gives an increase of importation over the first five months of last year amounting to 480,456 loads at an extra cost of £1,478,935. This large increase before the main business of the season can be said to have begun is remarkable, and well worthy the close attention of the trade.

Month ending May 31st.

	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Timber (Hewn). Loads.			£	£
Russia	7,629	30,044	12,666	57,821
Sweden & Norway	56,628	56,229	71,362	77,632
Germany	36,271	57,456	94,474	155,123
United States	6,559	12,991	27,969	56,821
British E. Indies.	5,873	3,050	65,334	38,736
Brit. N. America	187	874	651	3,447
Other Countries	43,321	45,772	38,209	61,316
Total	156,568	206,416	310,665	459,896

	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Timber (Sawn or Split Planed or Dressed).			£	£
Russia	29,097	72,600	48,369	158,138
Sweden & Norway	92,797	140,776	194,647	354,304
United States	17,369	49,447	45,533	158,052
Brit. N. America	44,146	43,988	89,708	109,370
Other Countries	14,319	20,842	28,948	57,390
Total	197,728	327,653	407,205	837,254

	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Staves (all sizes)	11,253	16,181	52,635	70,441
Mahogany (tons)	4,644	3,834	89,523	34,816
Total of Hewn and Sawn	354,296	534,069	717,870	1,288,150

Five months ending May 31st.

	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Timber (Hewn). Loads.			£	£
Russia	12,018	38,692	22,220	73,582
Sweden & Norway	190,507	244,441	231,300	353,985
Germany	50,112	91,586	117,295	248,723
United States	40,868	46,736	163,149	196,845
British E. Indies.	13,844	25,253	161,051	294,098
Brit. N. America	1,460	3,534	4,867	16,623
Other Countries	216,321	257,933	200,110	304,293
Totals	515,130	707,275	904,992	1,488,149

	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Timber (Sawn or Split Planed or Dressed).			£	£
Russia	35,659	104,053	61,149	225,696
Sweden & Norway	266,914	392,846	558,324	930,228
United States	90,412	140,708	243,242	446,851
Brit. N. America	78,138	100,196	155,624	246,207
Other Countries	28,149	49,810	76,008	141,143
Total	499,302	787,613	1,094,347	1,990,125

	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Staves (all sizes)	33,345	45,828	175,332	219,319
Mahogany (tons)	19,798	19,186	170,824	169,042
Total of Hewn and Sawn	1,014,432	1,494,888	1,999,339	3,478,247

OUR TIMBER EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.

The following cargoes of Canadian wood have been reported at the various United Kingdom ports since May 2nd :

GLASGOW.—Norwegian, Montreal, 4,485 deals. Nestorian, Montreal, 11,300 deals. Concordia, Montreal, 5,670 deals. Colina, Montreal, 1,029 deals, 773 pcs birch, 428 deals and boards. Buenos Ayrean, Quebec, 1,623 deals. Alcides, Quebec and Montreal, 8,200 deals, 325 boards, 278 pcs. birch, 1,593 battens. Sarmatian, Quebec, 7,962 deals.

LIVERPOOL.—Fedrico, St. John, 527 stds. deals, &c., 35 stds. ends. Auriga, St. John, 25,945 deals, 167 scantlings, 2,802 deal ends. Lake Superior, Montreal, 2,098 boards, 3,762 deals, 7,309 pcs. lumber. Oregon, Montreal, 5,784 boards, 15,683 deals and ends. Circassian, Montreal, 3,968 deals, 550 maple blocks. Theodore H. Rand, St. John, 22,640 spruce deals, 162 scantlings, 2,227 ends, 12,129 birch planks, 2,020 birch ends. Cheniston, St. John, 9,541 birch planks, 1,266 birch ends. Toronto, Montreal, 245 deals, 11,976 deals and ends, 10,711 boards, 1,604 maple blocks, Quebec, 1,763 pcs. pine, 1,981 spruce deals. Parisian, Montreal, 1,532 maple blocks, 15,691 deals. Wallachia, St. John, 25,507 deals and battens, 4,338 scantlings, 139 pcs. birch timber, 8,646 deal ends, 1,628 boards, 5,471 birch planks, 109 scantlings. Lake Winnipeg, Montreal, 7,713 bds, 17,780 pcs. lumber, 8,698 deals. Erimita, St. John, 30,405 deals and battens, 415 scantlings, 247 boards, 3,963 deal ends. Rialto, St. John, 41,295 deals and battens, 3,691 scantlings, 4,030 ends, 107 boards. Lennie, St. John, 783 pcs. birch timber, 17,526 deals and battens, 739 scantlings, 5,712 deal ends. Oxenholm, Montreal, 16,788 deals, 6,078 boards, 2,226 deal ends. Hugo, St. John, 45,611 deals, 1,196 scantlings, 12,969 deal ends, 1,435 boards. Lake Huron,

Montreal, 107 logs, 8,443 maple blocks, 9,335 deals. Alcia, St. John, 42,004 deals and battens, 2,525 scantlings, 9,232 deal ends, 2,996 boards, 7,196 birch planks, 105 birch scantlings, 563 birch ends. Montreal, Montreal, 149 boards, 7,313 maple blocks, 511 ash scantlings. Lake Ontario, Montreal, 1,667 deals, 7,180 maple blocks, 108 logs timber, 1,151 boards. Vancouver, Montreal, 1,850 pine deals, 5,807 pine boards, 15,524 deals and ends, 7,359 boards.

BARROW.—North Erin, St. John, 59,585 deals, boards and ends.

BELFAST.—Margaret Mitchell, St. John, 19,138 pcs. sawn fir. Andes, St. John, 23,635 deals and ends. Active, St. John, 19,866 pcs. sawn fir. Lord Damshire, St. John, 64,820 deals.

BRISTOL.—Emerald, Halifax, 16,472 deals, scantlings and ends, 289 pcs. birch timber. Carrier Dove, St. John, 28,739 deals and battens, 2,480 scantlings, 5,610 boards and ends.

CARDIFF.—Huldren, from St. John, 11,774 spruce deals and ends. Alfhild, St. John, 41,554 pcs. sawn fir. Solid, Halifax, 11,503 deals and ends. Solid, Jordan River, N. S., 1,810 deals.

DUNDALK.—Aldive, St. John, 11,327 deals, battens and ends. Era Lynch, St. John, 16,569 deals and battens.

LLANELLY.—Snowdrop, Halifax, 3,798 pcs. sawn timber, 357 pcs. sawn fir.

LONDON.—Damara, St. John, 7,961 spruce deals and battens, 7,503 birch planks, 1,264 birch ends, 472 spruce deals. Dracona, Montreal, 8,528 pine deals. Fremona, Montreal, 11,286 deals, 171 pcs. birch. Ocean King, Montreal, 8,010 deals. Texas, Montreal, 4,647 red pine deals, 2,997 spruce deals. Parthenia, St. John, 27,022 deals, &c. Loch Lomand, Montreal, 57,966 deals, 11,870 boards, 9,376 ends. Assyrian, Montreal, 18,654; Quebec, 1,425 deals. Chelydra, Montreal, 8,270 deals, 4,104 battens. Ulunda, St. John, 1,436 birch planks, 51 birch ends, 8,418 spruce deals and battens, 5,527 pcs. birch; Halifax, 2,153 pcs splints.

SLIGO.—Echo, St. John, 12,815 pcs. sawn fir. Culdron, St. John, 12,887 pcs. sawn fir. Sunshine, St. John, 13,204 deals and ends.

TROON.—Concordia, Halifax, 9,146 deals and ends.

WATERFORD. Oliver, St. John, 18,141 deals.

GREENOCK.—Howard, Quebec, 388 logs waney pine, 222 logs oak, 537 logs square pine, 116 logs elm, 201 logs birch, 4,178 deals, 1,434 deal ends, 1,120 spruce deals.

NEWPORT.—Kaline, St. John, 35,309 deals, ends and battens.

Supervisor of Cutters' Office.

Comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c., measured and culled to date :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Waney White Pine	127,965	136,160	136,160
White Pine	15,840	82,886	82,886
Red Pine	229	9,180	9,180
Oak	174,295	237,258	237,258
Elm		90,850	90,850
Ash	18,274	59,933	59,933
Basswood		100	100
Butternut		242	242
Tamarac		1,624	1,624
Birch and Maple	147,742	212,748	212,748
Masts and Bowsprits		2,182 pcs	2,182 pcs
Spars			
Std. Staves	3.8.3.20		
W. I. Staves	8.1.2.16		
Brl. Staves			

JAMES PATTON,
Supervisor of Cutters.

Quebec, 29th May, 1889.

Measured Timber.

The following is a statement of the quantity, cubic feet, of square and waney timber measured at Quebec to the 5th of June for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 :

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Waney White Pine	144,929	50,313	278,305
White Pine	16,288	22,517	310,502
Red Pine	327		17,427
Oak	174,295	220,358	241,485
Basswood			100
Butternut			270
Tamarac		437	1,669
Birch and Maple	57,870	97,790	214,968

from which it appears that this year there has been handled already 605,234 feet of White and Red Pine, against 72,930 in 1888 and 161,544, or nearly nine times as much as last year, and not quite four times as much as the next preceding year. In fact, in all kinds of woods it shows a large increase on either of the preceding years, and in Pine is nearly three times as much as the two years together.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO

—Lumbershipping continues quite brisk at Parry Sound.

—Robert Quance, lumber dealer, Middlesex, has assigned.

—Wm. Machen, saw mill, Monkton, is giving up business.

—Nazaire Mosseau, lumberman, Belle River, has assigned.

—The Canadian Lumber Cutting Company, of Belleville, employ fifty hands.

—A tow of 12,000 logs made its way to Midland per tug Resolute last week.

—The timber drive on the Moira is progressing favorably, but the water is low and falling.

—Some 1,500 carloads of square timber were carried to Belleville over the Midland division up to the first of June.

—A raft of very fine pine timber, belonging to R. Hurdman & Co., left Ottawa last month. The raft contained 2,120 hewn pieces.

—It is stated that about 9,000 of Hurdman & Co.'s logs on the Ottawa are stuck, and mixed up with about 22,000 of Thistle's logs.

—Vigar Bros., saw mill at Port Arthur, is in operation giving employment to about 40 men. The cut is expected to amount to 3,000,000 feet.

—Messrs. J. & S. Clemens & Co., of Preston, have added one of Goldie & McCulloch's largest sized moulding and matching machines to their planing mill.

—The Customs returns of exports from Ottawa for the month ending May 31, were: \$400,969 against \$302,121 same month in 1888; increase, \$98,248.

—The mill foreman in Barnes & Co.'s shoo factory, Ottawa, says he never saw such a lot of mill hands idle. Some days he could easily man two mills.

—Mr. James Scantlin succeeded in getting his large drive of logs safely down the Napanee river, at the earliest date in the history of driving operations on that river.

—The difficulty between the mill men and the V. H. L. Co., has been settled, and the men are all again at work, the two mills at Victoria Harbor running full time.

—Mr. John Irwin, lumber merchant, of Brampton, is about taking a trip to British Columbia with a view to purchasing timber limits and erecting saw mills there.

—Silas Brush has bought Jason Fox's share in the saw mill at Colchester south, and has entered into partnership with Eli McLean in the saw mill, planing mill and lumber business.

—The sawlog drive on the Moira will this year exceed that of any former year. 410,000 pieces have passed through the boom. Some of these logs have been three years on the way.

—Messrs. Irving & Downs have sold out their saw mill and lumber business at Pictou to Mr. A. P. Hepburn, who has recently made valuable improvements both to mill and machinery.

—Mr. E. W. Bowslaugh has sold his planing mill at Grimsby Park to Mr. D. Marsh, for \$5,000. Mr. Bowslaugh will move to Kingsville, where he will build and start a similar mill.

—Mr. H. W. Petrie, Brantford, manufacturer and dealer in machinery, recently made a large shipment of iron working machinery to a large iron working establishment in Detroit, Mich.

—The new band saw which the Blind River Lumber Co. put in their mill lately proves a complete success. The capacity of the mill per day is 65,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 shingles and 18,000 lath.

—Mr. J. H. Bromley, of Pembroke, has started a new industry in his section, namely, the exporting to the United States of peeled poplar poles. This wood is used extensively in the manufacture of paper.

—Mr. E. B. Eddy's drive of logs on the La Vallee creek is all out into Lake Temiscamingue. The drive coming down from Metabuchewan river is expected to reach Lake Temiscamingue by the middle of the month.

—The R. A. Casselman saw mill and limits, at Casselman, have been sold to a company in which Mr. John Bradley has an interest, and the mill has started up again for the season. All the mills are running at this place.

—Mr Geo. E. Lancaster's new saw mill at Vars has commenced running. Mr. James McNally will soon have his new planing and shingle mill in full blast. Mr. S. Fetherly is running his saw mill to its full capacity.

—A drive of twelve million feet of logs reached Parry Sound from up the Seguin river last month. The logs filled the river for a distance of eight miles. The season has been one of the best on record for driving-in that section.

—A large raft of square timber, consisting of 201 cribs, belonging to Mr. Fraser, of Westmeath, left Ottawa for Quebec on the 14th. A raft consisting of 120 cribs, belonging to the firm of Booth & Gordon got away on the same day.

—During the storm last month, the boom across the mouth of the Mississauga River broke, allowing several million feet of timber and sawlogs to be carried into Lake Huron. The following day being calm the greater part of the timber was secured.

—The mills of Messrs. Graham, Horne & Co., at Vermillion and Fort William are running full time. Their cut this year will reach into the millions. Their new dryer at Vermillion will turn out 25,000 feet of lumber per day, ready for the planer.

—The main drive has reached Combermere. Mr. Alex. McDougall, foreman for J. R. Booth, has his camp just below the village. Mr. Wm. Levry, foreman for M. L. B., has camped at Blackfish Bay, and the logs are passing here in great style.

—The river at Belleville is filled with saw logs for two miles, despite the fact that 10,000 pieces are daily passed through the boom. The water is falling and 150,000 logs will be hung up, but 120,000 of last year's logs have been brought down and sorted.

—The tug boat McArthur, belonging to the Collins Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company, has been seized at Prescott for not reporting inward and outward. The tug took a boom of logs to Prescott and then went across to Ogdensburg and returned without reporting on either occasion.

—Messrs. R. Hurdman & Co., Dieux Rivieres, had given up their North River drive, but are likely to resume operations on it in view of the big rainfall. Messrs. Frane & Co., it is rumored, will return to their drive they abandoned some time ago, with every prospect of getting it out.

—Mr. S. L. Mullet has established himself in business at Orillia, where he will pay special attention to the repairs of saws for lumber mills. Mr. Mullet was for a considerable time connected with Messrs. Shurley & Dietrich, saw manufacturers, of Galt, Ont., and will act as agent for the sale of that firm's goods.

—The Polson Iron Works Company are pushing the construction of the steamer they are building at Cwen Sound, for the Parry Sound Lumber Company. She will be 210 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 14 feet deep; will have a capacity of 1,050,000 feet of lumber, or 44,000 bushels of grain, and will be one of the finest steam barges afloat.

—The steamer Africa and consorts Marquis and Severan arrived at Fort William last month with one million five hundred thousand feet of dry pine lumber for Graham, Horne & Co. This is the largest single consignment of lumber ever received in the district of Thunder Bay and will be shipped to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

—Large quantities of square and round timber passed through the Chaudiere slides during the month. Three large square and board lumber rafts, two for the Hawkesbury Lumber Company and one for Hurdman & Co., passed down the Ottawa. Another belonging to the Hawkesbury Company is at Des Joachin. All are bound for Quebec. The Hawkesbury Company took out 40,000 logs on the Des Joachin last winter.

—The steam barge Chamberlain and tug Shawanaga brought safely into port at Penetanguishene the largest raft of logs ever brought down the Georgian Bay at one tow. It contained over two and a half millions of feet B. M., being the entire last winter's cut of the C. Beck Manufacturing Co., at their Shawanaga limits. Hitherto it has been nearly a whole season's work for one tug to do what the two vessels accomplished in 80 hours.

—Trouble is being experienced by the lumbermen this year in some sections owing to a disease called "blackleg" breaking out amongst the men. A number are now in the hospital at Baie des Peres, Quebec, and a number of men engaged in rafting at the foot of the Quinze rapids have had to quit work. The disease is said to be caused by a lengthy diet of salt pork, etc., without an equally abundant supply of vegetables, it is not at all dangerous and ceases on the return to vegetable diet.

—The first drive of this season's logs was being tailed through the boom at Belleville on the 23rd May, making 270,000 pieces that have up to that date been sorted. Another drive of 200,000 pieces has reached the railroad bridge, and its tail is at the Lost Channel. The drive which is owned by Gilmour & Co., and the Rathbun Co., includes the finest logs that have been brought down the Moira in twenty years. About 250,000 saw logs will be hung up, namely, 135,000 in Black Creek and 115,000 in the Moira.

—The big log jam at the Cascades is reported even worse than when first described. The logs in many places are shoved down to the river bed, and piled 40 feet high. An effort is now being made to ease the jam at the south shore. The dam dare not be broken in the ordinary manner as the rush that would follow would break away all the works on the river. Seventy men are engaged in the easing of the jam. The expense it is said, will be very heavy and will fall entirely on the Gilmours, as the booms and works are not government property.

—For three days, work at the saw mill was at a standstill owing to a lack of logs, the man in charge of the supply having failed in some way to have them towed in. The mill hands, some 75 in number, feeling that they should not suffer the loss demanded pay for their idle days, and being refused went out on strike. The proprietor of the mill, Mr. Dymont, of Barrie, at once came down to explain. He himself not being to blame refused to grant their request and gave them till Wednesday morning to start or forfeit their positions. They started.—Bradford Witness.

—The Pembroke Standard says: The recent rains have raised the water in the streams sufficiently to enable lumbermen to get out nearly all timber and logs. Messrs. Thistle, Carswell & Co., and R. Hurdman & Co., who were about to abandon their drive on North River before the rain set in, have resumed operations on it with every prospect of getting it out. Messrs. R. H. & Co. will also get out the greater part of their Magnicippi drive. The only drive that we have any certain report of being stuck is a raft of timber belonging to Messrs. Fraser & Co., on the upper Pettewawa.

—A great jam of saw logs, containing 130,000 pieces, which filled the Moira from Canniston bridge to Donleyville, a distance of two miles, was broken up June 6. This mighty mass, carried onward by a swift current, swept onward to the boom at the harbor, which was soon passed, and the logs rushed onward to a second boom, which had been prepared in anticipation of such an event; but this, too, failed to stand the enormous pressure and the timber was carried out into the bay and widely scattered. An effort was made to gather the logs and tow them to Wallbridge's cove for separation.

—Pembroke Standard:—Lumbermen complain that considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting the drive through the tributary streams into the Ottawa and as these upper waters passed their height at an unusually early date this year, that a large number of logs are likely to be left behind for this season. This is confirmed by the appearance of the Ottawa River, the waters of which have already gone down considerably. There is a point in these waters that is usually not marked before the first week in July. The local railways having penetrated the lumber piles with their tracks, are now doing a rushing business in the freighting of sawn lumber.

—The weather during the fore part of last month wrought havoc among lumbermen who have been getting their square timber through the government slides at the Chaudiere. A large raft belonging to Messrs. Hurdman Bros. which was bound for Quebec owing to the weather and heavy wind, the raftsmen were unable to collect the cribs they having been washed here and there on the Ottawa side of the river. Immediately after leaving the last slide the wind carried them into the eddy at the foot of Bank street, while the several cribs floated to the mouth of the last lock, causing considerable inconvenience to boatmen locking up and down. It is said that the firm will lose considerably by the delay as the timber was past due in Quebec.

—The various mills on the Chaudiere are doing a good business. The prospects are that the mill owners will be well satisfied with their season's work. Pearce & Co.'s small mill has started up, and it is intended to commence the night watch by the first of July. Mr. G. H. Perley, of Perley & Pattee, reports a very encouraging commencement and says if things keep on as they have been they will have a prosperous season's work. Mr. J. R. Booth has not been sawing so much three inch lumber this season, owing to the slackness in demand for that particular dimension. Labor is very cheap and logs are coming down in satisfactory numbers. Mr. F. H. Bronson, of Bronson & Weston, reports prospects as encouraging and says there is not so much fear of low water as there used to be, on account of the dam constructed above the Chaudiere falls. Mr. Bronson does not anticipate any further trouble about the sawdust question. The lumbermen have not heard from the government that they intend to put a stop to the practice of putting sawdust in the Ottawa, and the impression in some quarters seems to be that the last has been heard of the complaint. Notwithstanding, however, it is intended to re-introduce the Montreal Boom Company's bill into parliament next year with sundry amendments which are not specified.

—The Lakesfield Lumber and Manufacturing Co.'s saw mill at Lakesfield is now lighted up by electricity.

—Mr. Robins, of Wyebridge, has put a new stationery engine in his shingle mill, which he has fitted up and has it ready for a good summer's work.

—Letters patent have been issued incorporating the C. Beck Manufacturing Company, of Penetang, capital \$250,000; also the Hawkesbury Milling Company, capital \$15,000.

—There was quite an exciting time at Britannia a few days ago. In spite of the heavy wind which sprang up at mid-day a large raft of square timber had been going down the Deschenes rapids, which are now magnificent in their tumultuousness. One of the cribs missed stays and collided with the little island which divides the southern from the main channel, going to pieces at once and compelling the raftsmen to jump for their lives. All three made the island in safety, but then the question was to get them off this timely refuge, for they were in a perfect hell of water. They remained there all the afternoon as no boat could hope to reach them while the wind was so high. Happily soon after sundown the wind abated somewhat and a *bonne* having been dragged overland from the deep water below, a gallant and successful attempt at rescue was made, three sturdy raftsmen getting into the *bonne* and having picked the men off the island going down through the raging rapids in magnificent style amid the applause of the excited spectators.

—The lumber business has become one of the main industries of Huntsville, in the Muskoka district. Messrs. Brennan & Son have a large mill at the foot of Hunter's Bay, fitted up with all the latest improvements, employing about 40 hands, and cuts per day, during the season, from 35 to 40 thousand feet of lumber, besides many thousand shingles. Heath, Taft & Turnbull take out every season a stock of about 5,000,000 feet, and cut 40,000 feet of lumber and 100,000 shingles daily and employ over 60 hands. Thos. Whaley with a force of 8 or 10 men cuts about 40,000 feet of shingles daily. McConchie & Calder do a lively trade in lumber and shingles. J. Whiteside, owner of the old Amherst mill, employs 25 hands, who are kept busy cutting and shipping lumber and shingles. The old Fetterly mill at the locks is now operated by Messrs. Hobson & Vilson who have made great improvements in the mill and are now turning out large quantities of lumber and shingles. It is the only water mill in Huntsville.

QUEBEC.

—President Harrison has appointed C. L. Knapp, of New York, Consul-General at Montreal.

—T. W. Holmes & Co., lumber, Montreal, have dissolved; T. W. Holmes will continue the business.

—A dealer at Stanstead, has secured 275 car-loads of birch logs, costing \$10,000, to be used for veneering.

—One of Messrs. Fraser & Co.'s drives on the Upper Pettewawa has been abandoned. The other one is in Long Lake. They have put on their full force on this one and expect to get it out.

—The transshipment of lumber from rail to boat in St Johns is assuming considerable proportions. The lumber is brought from Ottawa via the C. P. R. and is laden upon barges, to be conveyed to southern ports. Most of these barges bring in coal and take out lumber.

—The *Pontiac Advance* says a larger quantity of timber is coming down the river than has been brought down in any one season for the past ten years. Mr. D. M. Rattray of the Rattray House, has thirteen stages making three trips a day between this village and Bryson carrying the timber drivers.

—Ross Bros., of Buckingham, commenced sawing on May 27th, and Messrs. McLaren & Co. followed shortly afterwards. The season's cut was large, the drive was accomplished without difficulty, and ahead of all previous years, in point of time. Two years since the mills did not start until two months later.

—Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull, has discharged a majority of the hands at his shook factory, and it is reported that his mill will close down on account of the increased valuation of box shooks by the United States customs. It is reported that he will dispose of his plant and machinery to some gentlemen who propose starting a box shook factory at Rouses Point, N. Y.

—An official statement shows an extraordinary increase in revenue of the Quebec Crown Lands Department from woods and forests for the current year expiring on June 30th, as compared with the two past years. According to this statement the revenue from woods and forests amounted to \$582,718.07 for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1888; while for the current year it has reached the sum of \$994,089.33 or an increase of \$411,371.26 over last year.

—The changes in the cutters' staff contemplated by the act of last session will take effect on July 1st. About eighteen cutters will be retired, each of them receiving a pension of \$200 a year. The appropriation for this service has been reduced from \$48,000 to \$18,000, provisions being made for eight timber cutters and one stove cutter at Quebec, two cutters for the Montreal and Sorel district and one at Three Rivers. Corresponding with the diminution of the staff, there will be a decrease in the office staff at Quebec and Montreal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—The Port Blakely saw mill at British Columbia is said to be the largest in the world.

—Mr. W. H. Higgins has started a new logging camp on Deep Cove, North Arm of Burrard Inlet. He proposes to cut some 8,000,000 feet of logs during the year.

—Mr. Sutton, the Cowichan lumberman, in company with capitalists, is building a dam across the Cowichan River, in order to be able to bring logs down from his limits on Cowichan Lake.

—The Columbia River Lumber Company (limited) has been incorporated. The incorporators are James Ross, of Sherbrooke, Que; Wm McKenzie, Kirkfield, Que; Fred. Robinson, Beaver, B. C.; Nichol Kingsmill and Alex. Catnach, Toronto, with a capital stock of \$30,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—Mr. R. Shive's mill will soon be in operation day and night.

—Campbelltown is looking up. Business, which had been more or less stagnated for some time on account of the slow rate at which lumber came down the Restigouche, is now taking a brisk turn for the better.

—A large number of logs were got out in Kent county last winter. Bowen Smith's mill, at Cocague, and Irving's steam mill at Bouchtough are both busy. The higher price of deals has greatly encouraged the millmen, and all kinds of lumber has advanced in sympathy.

—Mr. Smith, of Kent county, who has the contract for the Cape Tormentine wharf, is making ready his first shipment, 7,000 trees from 20 to 33 feet long, and averaging at the top 15 inches. Half of this quantity will be squared and then all will be rafted and towed to the Cape, a distance of 100 miles.

—With but one exception the lumbermen of the Miramichi will be enabled, with extra hard work and expense, to get their winter's cut to the booms. The drives in the more difficult streams, such as those of Rocky and Trout brooks, are hung up and will remain so until there is a considerable rise of water.

—The Kent lumbering Co., have built a fine new mill at Richibucto, and many of the old mills up the Restigouche have been repaired and refitted. Many vessels have been chartered ahead; 26 have already been fixed for Campbelltown. Mr. W. A. Shives mill at Campbelltown will cut shingles as well as lumber.

—The numerous steam mills on the Miramichi have resumed operations. Within a radius of four miles there are no less than eight mills, which give employment to about 1,000 men and boys. Mr. Snowball has 10,000,000 feet of sawn lumber on his wharf while the other seven operators are not far behind. The lumber cut has been large.

—Business on the North Shore is much better than usual this summer owing principally to the advance in the price of deals in England. Most of the mill owners held over large quantities of deals and these they sold at an advance of \$2 or \$3 on last year's prices. The operations in the woods during the winter were pretty large and all the logs are coming out well.

—Most of the spruce logs which were cut last winter on the River Benjamin, the tributary of River Charles, up near the head of Restigouche, and other rivers in the county of Restigouche have been "hung up" for want of sufficient water. Unless there are very heavy falls of rain during the summer the logs must remain in the woods until another season. The cedar logs for the shingle mills happened to be cut near the mouths of the rivers and have all been got to the mills.

—The property at Shulec, belonging to Aaron Grant, comprising from 8,000 to 12,000 acres of valuable timber, with wharves, buildings, etc., has been purchased by Dr. C. W. Hewson, W. T. Pipes and J. H. Morrison of Amherst and J. & J. W. Seaman of Barronfield, for \$24,000. Dr. Hewson takes half the property, J. & J. W. Seaman ¼ and W. T. Pipes and J. H. Morrison ¼ each. The Dr. had a large tract in the vicinity valued at \$3,000, proportionate shares of which have been purchased by the others. This property is estimated by some to be yet covered with about 100,000,000 feet of lumber and the fine harbor of Shulec, which it includes is one of the best on the Bay Shore, and is open

nearly a month earlier in the spring than the other harbors along the Bay.

NOVA SCOTIA.

—About 27 cargoes of deals have been shipped out of river Herbert this spring to St. John and Parrsboro, and they are still going almost daily. B. Young has shipped one cargo pine boards to Jamaica, and one cargo of laths to Boston. One schooner is loading piling, making in all about 30 cargoes out of the river.

—Large shipments of deal and other lumber are to be made from Northport, and other points along Amherst Shore this season. Four schooner cargoes have already gone, and Munn & Co., Harbor Grace, have a brig ready to sail. Brander & Co., are loading a brig for Liverpool. In all there are about 35 cargoes, large and small, for shipment this season, and of these J. S. Hickman will load 25.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

—Chicago capitalists are looking over prospects with a view to opening a saw mill at Revelstoke.

—A large addition has recently been built to J. M. Taylor's planing mill at Portage la Prairie, Man., affording one-third more shop room.

—Lumbering on the Saskatchewan is at a standstill; the water is so low that it is impossible to run ferries. Rafts are beached all along the river.

—Moore & Macdowall's new machinery for their saw mill at Battleford has arrived. The fly wheel is very large, and weighs about 4,600 pounds.

—The new schedule of rates on the C. P. R. for lumber and shingles in carload lots from British Columbia coast to Manitoba and the Territories is as follows:

	TO	NEW	OLD
Calgary	35c	40c per 100 lbs.
Dunmore	40c	45c "
Maple Creek	42½c	45c "
Regina	47c	55c "
Winnipeg	50c	60c "

—Shipping of lumber from mills at Winnipeg is still going on actively, and the local demand is on the increase. Prices are steady and as follows: Dimension—2x4 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft. long, \$15; do, 10, 18 and 20 ft. long, \$16. \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 inch surface. 50 cents per M advance on each foot over the above length to 24 feet long. \$1 per M advance on each foot over 24 feet long. Surfacing, 50 cents per M; Surfacing and sizing, \$1.00 per M. Boards

—1st, common, rough, \$16.50, dressed, \$17.50; 2nd common rough \$15, dressed, \$16; Culls, rough, \$11; dressed, \$12; 1st common, stock, 12 in, rough, \$19, dressed, \$20; do, 8x10 in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; 2nd common, 12in, rough, \$17, dressed, \$18; do, 8x10 inch, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17. Ten feet long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap—10 inch, \$17.50; 8 inch, \$17. 8 and 10 inch flooring and siding at \$1 per M advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring—

1st, 6 inch, \$29; 2nd, do, \$25; 3rd, do, \$21; 4th, do, \$18; 1st, 5 inch, \$29; 2nd, do, \$25; 3rd, do, \$20; 4th, do, \$17; 1st, 4 inch, \$29; 2nd, do, \$25; 3rd, do, \$19; 4th, do, \$16; \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides. \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding No. 1, 1st siding ½ in, x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, 2nd, \$17. Stock No. 1, \$35; No. 2, \$30; No. 3, \$25. Clear, 1 inch—1st and 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$32. Finishing, clear—1¼, 1½, and 2 inch—1st and 2nd, clear, \$45; 3rd, \$40; select, \$30; shop, \$25.

Mouldings—Window stops, per 100 feet lineal, \$1.00; Parting strips, do, 60 cts; ¼ round and cove, per 100 feet lineal, 75 cts. Casing—4 inch, O. G., per 100 feet lineal, \$1.75; 5 in, do, \$2.25; 6 in, do, \$2.50; 8 inch, O. G., base, \$3.50; 10 in, do, \$4.25. Lath, \$2.00. Shingles—1st quality, \$3; 2nd do, \$2.50; 3rd do, \$1.50; 4th do, \$1.

Dealers are requested to order by number. No delivered prices.

AMERICAN.

—W. H. Howcott, of New Orleans, says there are 2,400 saw mills in the South, mostly cutting Yellow Pine, and that \$50,000,000 have been invested in Southern Pine lands since the last census, and that this is becoming a favorite line of investment with capitalists and managers of fiduciary funds, not only in the United States, but also in England and other foreign countries.

—Surveyor General Alex. Frazer has compiled a report of logs cut from state lands in the Duluth district during the year ending June 1, 1889, showing an aggregate of 59,144 logs, or 9,411,960 feet. This cut will net the state about \$30,000.

—The reports from the tributaries above the St. Paul are to the effect that a large number of logs are "hung up," and the indications are that unless providence comes to the rescue with rain, about 90,000,000 logs will not see the saw this year.

THE EXPORT DUTY REDUCED.

We glean from Ottawa that a most important proposition has been made by the Dominion Government through the medium of the Foreign Office. It is that both Governments should consider the propriety of removing the import and export duties on lumber of all kinds, or in other words, that the Canadian Government will abolish the import and export duties on lumber providing the Washington authorities reciprocate. As an earnest of good faith, the Dominion authorities have meanwhile reduced the export duty on pine logs from \$3 to \$2 per thousand feet, board measure, the figure at which it stood in November last, previous to the representations of the lumbermen asking for an increase. This reduction in the export duty takes place July 1. Under all the circumstances the action of the government is a most commendable one, and will doubtless be received with approbation by the lumbermen of Canada and the United States. As our export duty of \$2 a thousand is nearly equal to the United States import duty on lumber, it might be to the mutual advantage of both countries if the duties were removed altogether.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MADAWASKA, N.B., June 10th, 1889.

Editor Canada Lumberman.

It is very amusing to hear the Americans' threats that if the Canadians do not reduce or abolish the export duty on logs, they will double their import duty. And what would it amount to? In the first place they have not a supply of timber of their own to meet their demand; and in the second place if they increase their import duty they would have to pay it themselves—but it is not so at present with us. Our supply is fully equal to our demand, and if we should charge 100 per cent. on foreign lumber coming into our market, such as is grown in our country it would not affect our prices—it would only have a tendency to encourage a boom to supply our own market if a scarcity appeared. But our supply is decreasing fast, and it should be viewed with alarm before the most valuable lumber in our forests is slaughtered and manufactured on the American side, for the benefit of their capital and their labor to meet their consumptive demand instead of our own. We require an export duty on our lumber equivalent to the American import duty in order to place our mill upon an equal footing so they can compete with American manufacturers. Their cry of retaliation is a game of bluff. They don't hold a hand to carry it out, and if they attempt to once they would not want to try it again.

The Vanburn Mill Company are prepared to cut more than in former years, and if they paid an export duty on the lumber they cut in our parish it would amount to at least \$10,500, and that alone would pay our Minister of Customs salary; furthermore, the above company never have paid any stumpage or export duty in our parish; besides they are running the milling enterprises on our streams by driving labor out of our country. Our rising generation will curse the present political course of protection and well they may.

P. O. BYRAM.

THE CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, held at Toronto on the 18th, of last month, Mr. E. B. Walker, the general manager, reviewed the financial history of the year, pointing out how the value of money in Canada had been reduced through the forcing on the market of millions borrowed abroad by the Dominion Government and municipal corporations. Speaking of the lumber trade Mr. Walker said: "The winter operations were conducted under favorable circumstances, the lack of snow in the early winter, permitted extensive cutting, while sufficient snow fell later in the season in Canada although not in Michigan, to enable the logs to be readily drawn to water. Some fear existed in the early spring as to the sufficiency of water in the streams, but the recent rains have dispelled all doubt, and we are assured that in all lumber districts in Ontario there will be a plentiful supply of logs, the cost of labor expended on which will not exceed that in previous seasons.

The cut of logs in the Ottawa district is nearly twenty-five per cent. less than last year, but more square

timber has been manufactured than in any season since 1882-83. The sawing season began early, and the actual manufacture, apart from square timber, will probably be greater than last year. Large sales of timber and deals have been made for the English market at an advance in prices, and this branch of the trade is in a distinctly good position.

Large contracts have also been made for lumber of medium and low grades for the United States and South American markets at a slight advance in prices, but this condition is hardly likely to be maintained.

In connection with our outlet of lumber in South America, we must bear in mind that shipments of magnificent lumber are being made from Puget Sound to Buenos Ayres, and strong competition for the ultimate possession of that market will be sure to take place. The southern pine, now thoroughly introduced into the Eastern United States markets, is brought into competition with our pine, to an extent which may sooner or later prove quite serious. For outside work it is not of much use, but for cheap interior building it is being used more and more every year. There is no fear that it can displace the finer northern pine except to a limited extent; but the great power of lumber production in the Northern and Southern States, added to our own, makes the danger of overproduction greater and greater every year. It would probably be much in the interest of our lumbermen if they could be induced for a few years to limit their output, with a view to reducing the large and increasing stocks held in the various lumber markets.

It is to be hoped that the recent increase in the export duty on logs will be removed, even if we may not also hope for the entire removal of this duty.

The profits of manufacturers based on limits bought some years ago are still doubtless large, but this is not the case with limits bought at the recent high prices. It is, in fact, quite clear that the operations of some firms on limits recently acquired have been very disappointing."

MAINE CUT OF LOGS.

The cut of 1883 on the Penobscot River this season aggregates about 160,000,000 feet, which is some 20,000,000 less than the usual cut. The supply of logs in 1888 exceeded the demand and nearly every mill on the river carried over a large amount of logs. These with the 160,000,000 already secured will bring the average number of logs for the season's cut to about 180,000,000 feet. The St. John river, which has its source near the Penobscot, and upon which all operations are conducted by American capital and inside the Maine border, has the largest amount of logs of any river on the Atlantic slope. The cut on this river this season amounts to 250,000,000 feet. Under the Ashburton treaty these logs are sawed in the Provincial mills, and then admitted free of duty into the United States.

The Machias and Union Rivers, two small streams in Eastern Maine, will yield this season 37,000,000 feet. On the Kennebec this year the cut will fall short about one-fifth or about 25,000,000 feet short of the average, and may be reckoned at about 105,000,000 feet. The total amount of logs which came down the river in 1888 was 140,000,000 feet, the cut being 130,000,000. In the winter of 1886-7 the cut was 125,000,000 feet, and in addition there came down in the drive 40,000,000 of logs which had been hung up the previous season, bringing the total amount up to 160,000,000 feet. So far as can be ascertained there will be a deficiency in the output of manufactured lumber in the State that will reach 50,000,000 feet. The Androscoggin lumbermen cut their logs on the Umbago and Moos-

clucmaguntic lakes and the streams tributary to the Androscoggin in Maine and New Hampshire. The past winter cut in the woods is fully up to the average, and the total drive will amount to 75,500,000 feet of lumber. In addition to the above there will be about 17,000 cords of poplar for the pulp mills.

CASULTIES.

Robert Luffman had his right hand badly cut one day last week while working at the tie saw in the cedar mill, Deseronto.

Jas. Copland, while at work running the drag saw in Heath, Tait & Turnbull's mill, at Huntsville, had the misfortune to break his leg and dislocate his ankle by coming in forcible contact with a saw log. A sum of \$50 was raised for him in a few minutes by the men in the mill.

At the Windsor mills, Richmond, Que., a man named Ponton got caught in the machinery and drawn under the saw, which entered his side and cut off both arms above the elbows, causing his death shortly afterwards.



NOTICE.

Weights and Measures.

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

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

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

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

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

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

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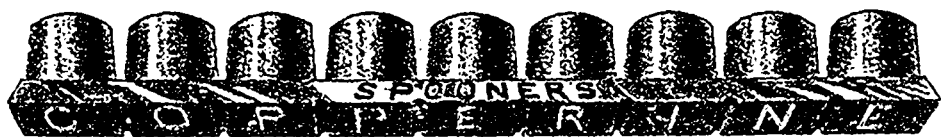
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FORESTRY FOR CANADA.

BY H. G. JOLY DE LOTRINIÈRE.

The forest does not only supply the invaluable commodities of fuel and lumber, it exercises a great influence on the climate, and on agriculture. If science has not yet admitted that the presence of forests increases the rainfall (by condensation of vapour held in the atmosphere, owing to the lower temperature of the forest land, or by other means,) it is universally admitted that the forest regulates, throughout the year, the distribution of water in our streams, contributes to retain the moisture favorable to vegetation, retards evaporation, and checks the effects of drying winds.

Unfortunately, it is only after the forest is gone, that its value is truly appreciated, as in the South of France, Spain, Italy, Greece, and many other countries, once fertile, now barren and unproductive. The two great remedies, long drought and disastrous inundations, are due to the same cause, viz: the wholesale destruction of the forests, especially on the mountains, the birthplace of the streams. The soil of many a fertile valley is now hidden under a thick bed of sand, gravel and boulders (as we often see in Switzerland) brought down by torrents from the mountain slopes, where the trees which once retained the ground with their roots have been destroyed. The rain, instead of soaking gradually through the moss, vegetable mould and roots, and feeding, by degrees, the springs and streams, as it did, while the forest lived, rushes down to the valleys below, as it falls, as from the sides of a roof, in irresistible torrents, carrying with it the ground that nothing now retains on the steep mountain side.

It is most interesting to follow the work of re-forestation carried on, principally in France, on the Landes for nearly a century, and on the barren mountain slopes, and to notice their beneficial results. The efforts of the "Ligue du Reboisement de l'Algérie" to repair the harm done in Algeria, by the burning of the forests on the slopes of the Atlas, deserve the warm sympathy of all those who can appreciate perseverance and devotion to the public good.

But the subject before us to-day, is "Forestry for Canada." It is difficult to awaken any interest in the question among us. We are apt to consider Forestry as a superfluity, here, as if our forests were inexhaustible. They would be so (saving accidents by fire) with judicious management and sufficient protection. The aim of Forestry is not, as many believe, to preserve trees for ever, or until they decay and fall. Quite the reverse; it is to select and cut down every tree ripe for the axe, making room for the young growth, and thereby insuring a continued reproduction and a steady revenue. As it is, we are not only spending our revenue, we are drawing largely every year upon our capital.

The pride of the Canadian forest, the white pine, is getting very scarce; the proportion of first class wood is decreasing year by year, while the distance from which it is brought is increasing. How many mill owners, who would have scorned sawing spruce logs a few years ago, are only too glad to get them now, and though spruce reproduces itself much more readily than pine, we can force the time when it will get very scarce, at the present rate of cutting.

The late James Little, of Montreal, who was the first to sound the alarm, deserves to be gratefully remembered by Canada. When every one treated our pine as if the supply were inexhaustible, he was the first to call attention to its rapid disappearance. His warnings were met, not only with indifference, but with ridicule. Now, the eyes of the most sceptical are opened, and they must admit that he was right; but it is sad to see them turn around now and affirm that it is no use devising means for the protection of our forests, because there is nothing left in them worth protecting. There is still a great deal left worth caring for and improving. It is late, but not too late.

The great American forester, F. B. Hough, in his Report to Congress, draws attention to the fact that: "although the system of management of the Canadian forests is crude in its provisions, and destitute of any policy tending to secure the growth of new forests, it has one redeeming feature, as the title to the land itself remains vested in the Government, and, after the expiration of the first temporary leases, under which the native timber is cut, it will be available for any course of management that experience may suggest. This last consideration prepares the way for any system of Forestry that the wants and resources of the country may, in future, demand, and, even without a system, the natural growth of a new forest where the old one has been cut away, especially where the spruce timber prevailed, is, in many places, bringing forward a supply for future use, although much less effectually than under proper care would be obtained."

Mr. Hough was right to assume that the forests of Canada belong to the Crown, as the proportion in private hands is comparatively insignificant. The Government holds them in trust for the people and is answerable for their good management.

It is a good sign to find in the Dominion Statute Book, 47 Vict., cap. 25, sect. 5, proof that the importance of preserving the forests on the Rocky Mountains is well understood. The Governor-General-in-Council is empowered to make provisions "for the preservation of forest trees on the crests and slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and for the proper maintenance, throughout the year, of the volume of water in the rivers and streams which have their sources in such mountains."

In the absence of a regular system of Forestry, there are practical means of protecting our public forests which I will now review as briefly as possible.

FIRST, and most important.—A careful classification of Public Lands, under two heads: Lands fit for agriculture, which alone ought to be open to settlement—lands unfit for agriculture, which ought to be carefully closed against settlement and kept in forest. The best timber lands, especially the pineries, are generally totally unfit for agriculture, it is a cruelty to decoy settlers there. How many hard working men have wasted the best part of their lives in trying to get a living out of such poor soil, and are tied down to it for want of means to move away with their families; the only result of their work being the ruin of a fine forest and their own ruin. The Quebec Legislature had enacted a wise law in 1883, the Timber Reserve Act, which, I regret to see, is on the point of being repealed. As to the relations between the settler and the lumberman, where there is good faith on both sides, those relations ought to be of the most friendly nature.

SECONDLY.—The Government ought not to force every year, thousands of square miles of timber limits on the market in advance of the legitimate requirements of the trade, and with the unavoidable result of glutting the European market. The Province is interested in the successful carrying on of the timber trade, as it provides the whole of the raw material which keeps the trade going and ought to get returns for the value of that raw material, proportionate to the earnings of the trade. It will not come amiss here to quote John Stuart Mill's opinion of the status of our timber trade, from his Principles of Political Economy: "The timber trade of Canada is one example of an employment of capital, partaking so much of the nature of a lottery, as to make it an accredited opinion that, taking the adventurers in the aggregate, there is more money lost by the trade than gained by it, in other words, that the average rate of profit is less than nothing." Even supposing the timber trade firmer now than when John Stuart Mill wrote, the Government is not justifiable in encouraging over-production, as it does, and it would appear wiser, not only for the sake of the forest, but for that of the Exchequer, if the Government kept the limits not actually required for the reasonable wants of the trade, so that the Province might hereafter benefit by the unavoidable rise in the price of those limits.

THIRDLY.—Strict regulations as to the minimum size of logs allowed to be cut, and encouragement to convert trees into saw logs, instead of square timber, which wastes one-third of the tree in the squaring.

FOURTHLY.—Protection against fire which destroys more trees than the axe, precautions in lighting fires in the woods and in clearing lands by fire, for settlement; this last subject is closely connected with the question of the classification of lands and keeping of settlers from lands unfit for agriculture. Fires are more to be apprehended in pineries and among resinous trees, where the soil is very often unfit for agriculture, than among hardwood trees where the quality of the soil is much better as a rule. Our Provincial Legislature is now considering a good measure calling on the lessees of timber limits to contribute one-half of the costs of protecting their limits against fires, the Province paying the other half. It is, I think, the law in Ontario.

FIFTHLY.—Export duty on saw logs—a most important question. Sir John Macdonald was asked, a few weeks ago, by an influential deputation of lumbermen to repeal the export duty on round logs. He reminded them that in 1886 that export duty had actually been increased at their own request, and told them that the Government would consider before all, the good of the country at large.

We are striving to increase the numbers of our people; we deplore the large emigration from Canada to the United States. Shall we encourage that emigration, by sending away the logs which feed our saw-mills, so that they may get sawn by our neighbours? The sawyer will follow the logs, and we shall drive away thousands of industrious men who will follow the raw material in which they find their work. True, we are offered by the United States free entry for our sawn lumber (or rather there is a talk of its being offered) if we repeal our export duty on logs. On the other side, we are threatened with an addition to the present import duty on sawn lumber, equal to the amount of our export duty on logs, if we persist in retaining it.

Very likely that threat will not be carried out; but whatever happens, unless we give up forever all considerations for

the welfare of our own country, we must retain our export duty on logs, thereby protecting our forests and securing work for our own people.

CREATION OF NEW FORESTS.

It is difficult to compress within the narrow limits of one article all the branches of Forestry. After considering the preservation of existing forests, we cannot ignore the necessity for creating new ones, on the prairies of the North-West and our old settlements, denuded of trees, in the East.

As for the North-West, what we want, first of all, is practical experience. Many theories have been propounded to explain the absence of trees on the prairies, and Mr. A. T. Drummond, of Montreal, a zealous worker in the cause of Forestry, has written some very interesting essays on that subject.

No use dwelling on the benefits to accrue from the planting of trees on the North-West prairies. Let the Government make a beginning, by starting experimental Forestry stations, nurseries and plantations of trees, under the care of the Mounted Police, at everyone of their permanent headquarters. It will be an example to the settlers; the young trees raised from seed, at a nominal cost in the nurseries, can be given to them. The work will not interfere with the duties of the Mounted Police, and it will interest and improve the men, in every way. Practical experience will soon indicate what trees to select, where and how to sow and plant.

I would recommend the *Ash-leaved Maple*, (*Acer negundo*) to start with. The rapidity of its growth, its resistance to the drought, the value of its sap for sugar, which has been scientifically demonstrated by Doctor B. J. Harrington, in a series of experiments, the results of which have been communicated by him to the Royal Society of Canada, in a most interesting paper; all these recommend its culture as a starting point. With that tree, plant cotton-wood, poplar, willow, every kind of fast-growing tree, however inferior in quality, so as to start wind screens, behind which slower growing but more valuable trees can be cultivated, and fields of grain sheltered from the baneful effects of the drying winds.

If, in the absence of any serious attempts at forest tree culture in the North West, we are still puzzled how to proceed there, here, in the East, we know beforehand that we are bound to succeed, with proper judgment and care. We know that every soil here, whatever its nature, can grow some kind or other of tree, and that, in many instances, the intrinsic value of the tree is quite out of proportion with the value of the soil: pines on sandy soil; sugar maples on rocky hill sides; ash, on cold, wet soil; tamarac and cedar in swamps; white birch on the worst soil and under most unfavorable climate, and, of course, oak, elm, butternut, black birch, &c., &c., in good soil.

It appears logical to choose the most valuable of trees for a new plantation, when the nature of the soil admits of it, though we often see valueless willows and poplars planted on the best soil and even in gardens. I have tried the black walnut, which sells for a dollar a cubic foot, in Quebec—nearly the price of mahogany. Trees raised from the nut have given me nuts after twelve years growth, but, as my experiments do not extend over fourteen years, however satisfactory to myself, I cannot yet assert that the success is complete. Certainly it is very encouraging, and, I hope, will lead others to try the experiment, which is not an expensive one.

It is impossible to enter into the details of tree planting now, but there are two points which ought not to be overlooked: in our climate, experience shows that it is better to plant trees in the Spring, especially if the soil is in the slightest degree wet or even retentive of humidity, and consequently affected by the frost, and, secondly, it is useless to attempt tree culture without good fences, as cattle will destroy all the young trees. In fact, there are thousands of spots where the cultivation of the soil has been given up, which, in a few years, would be covered with a growth of self sown trees, if the cattle were only kept out by fences.

The results of Forestry are so far removed, and, at the same time, of such national importance, as to make it incumbent on the Government to encourage it by every means: experimental stations, especially in the North-West, a charge of the Mounted Police and the Indian Agents and teachers, nurseries of forest trees and gratuitous distribution of the same, rewards in land grants or exemption from taxation, encouraging the observance of Arbor Day, a School of Forestry, or, until that point can be reached, sending some well qualified young men to study Forestry in the French and German schools, and last but not least, educating the people, beginning with the children.

Teach, in all the schools, the elements of tree culture, joining practice with theory, whenever possible. No better way to develop in the child the qualities necessary to his success as a man. He will learn forethought, in choosing the proper season, the soil, the tree; care and patience, in digging up and transplanting that tree; perseverance in watching over it, watering it, supporting it, pruning it, cultivating the ground round it; unselfishness, in feeling that he works not only for himself, but that others will enjoy the fruits of his labour.

Jottings of a Trip over the Maritime Provinces.
By L. A. MORRISON.

In some respects the provinces are about on a par. In both of them the lumbering up to 1870 cleared out the most of the good timber, so that the present lumbering operations are making a very thorough clean-up of all the timber and material, such as spruce, cedar, hemlock, birch, etc., and by the end of this century, or very early in the next, the lumbering business of both provinces will practically be at an end and the forests exhausted. This will be a serious matter in a number of ways:—

(1). Lumber will have to be brought from Ontario and Quebec for necessary purposes of building and manufacturing.

(2). A very considerable portion of the population now employed in lumbering, saw-milling, and shingle milling operations, will have to find remunerative employment in other lines of industry, or emigrate.

(3). A considerable amount of invested capital and plant will become unremunerative to a very great extent, and therefore practically almost valueless.

(4). Present and added capital and labor will have to seek employment in other and more permanent lines of industry, national development and usefulness.

If this were the only important industry of these provinces which was likely to assume such a condition as I have indicated, it would seem almost as if the disturbance in financial, mechanical or industrial aspects would soon rectify itself, but what I have indicated as likely to result in lumbering business has already taken place to some extent, in ship-building, shipping and fishing business. The first of these industries (ship-building) has been an important factor in financial and mechanical matters in both these provinces for sixty years past, and where twenty years ago it was nothing unusual to find fifty to one hundred vessels on the stocks each winter in the harbors of St. John and Portland, many of them of large proportions, and these present winter scarce a dozen were built, and these altogether fishing craft of no particular value or importance. The settlers along the East River, at New Glasgow, N. S., also tell of the river for miles being lined with vessels under construction each winter in years gone by, but this winter scarce a vessel is on the stocks over the whole range of the river, and these are only examples of every other ship-building place in the whole range of the ports and rivers of the provinces. This is the result of the unprofitableness of investment in wooden shipping, and the general dullness and scarcity of freights for this class of shipping, growing out of the partial decline of the lumbering and fishing interests, and the desire for rapid freight transit, which while it gives profitable employment to faster (iron) steamships, leaves much less to do for the old style coasting craft.

Many of the wealthier men of Halifax, who have made their money to a large extent in shipping and commission business, have been putting it of late years into bank, loan and insurance stocks, and as a result, this little city has five chartered banks with a paid-up capital of four millions, beside three private bankers with a reported capital of a quarter of a million, and with loan-company insurance and other stocks, making a sum total of about eight or ten millions invested this way. This thing can be overdone. Banks serve a useful purpose, but are only a means to an end. In the development of the agricultural, mineral and mechanical industries, requirements and resources of a country, banking establishments have their legitimate place and sphere of usefulness. Their multiplication beyond the necessities of commerce retards rather than advances progress. To make them an end, practically defeats their purpose. It may serve the desire of investors in bank stocks and grant them a life of comparative independence, but the industrial resources of a country are not developed, nor the wealth permanently increased, by investments in this way.

These provinces have within their borders, in practically unlimited abundance, all the natural materials required for the profitable permanent investment of all the brains, capital and labor they can command. There ought not to be a single pound of merchant iron or steel, pig, bar or plate, imported into this Dominion.

It is the fault of the people of Nova Scotia that there is, because I do not believe that any one of a dozen sites in Pictou county in that province, can be excelled on the face of the earth for the location of a profitable puddling furnace for smelting iron, on account of the quality and apparently unlimited quantity of iron ore, limestone and coal, in immediate and convenient proximity to each other.

I consider it quite within the range of any intelligent mechanic to form a fairly correct estimate of the growth, extent and condition—past and present—of the mechanical appliances and development of any country by a visit to its machine shops.

Some of the larger manufacturing concerns in both provinces, have a fairly good equipment of tools for their work, modern in their build and capable of producing work up to a measure of similar tools anywhere in the same branch of industry, but the management of the shops, the placing of the tools, the convenient handling of the production, the system that takes the raw material in at one end of the shop and keeps it on the move until it passes out finished at the other end of the shop, seems to be lacking in every one of them. A good deal of hurry-scurry, carrying work back and forward more than is profitable or necessary, is done in all of them. Shops were evidently built piece by piece and little by little, as the necessities or demands of the business required the extension, so that in some of them, where a remunerative business is being done, even a fire would not be an unmixed evil, as it or any other radical cause that would result in a modern outfit and the adoption of improved methods and appliances would make the business interested much more profitable. If, however, what I have said of the best shops is true, then the condition of the ordinary jobbing machine shops can be easily understood.

Natural privileges are not always taken advantage of by our Eastern brethren any more than by ourselves.

(1) *Light*. It is not a very expensive affair in any machine shop to keep the windows clean, nor does it cost a great deal to sweep down the walls once a year, and give them a coat of whitewash. It pays well to do it; men can do better work, and more of it with better light. (2) *Order*. I do like in a machine shop to see a rack for the boring bars, a box for nuts, a box for bolts, another for cap screws, a corner in which to put castings and short bars, shelves for castings, etc., in short, a place for everything, and everything in its place. I saw some machine shops in New Brunswick with piles of *debris* in every convenient place over the floor, with no evidence that there had been a straightening up in the shop since it was built, away back in the forties, and every one of these heaps representing from \$25 to \$500 in cash.

It is evident from the smallness of the staff and the general appearance of some of the shops, that a considerable portion of the machine business which ought to be done by the local men in the provinces, is done by the more progressive Ontario manufacturing concerns, who can bring the iron from Nova Scotia, pay five or six dollars a ton for coal, manufacture the raw material into tools, machinery, engines, boilers, etc., and pay a dollar per hundred weight of freight back into these provinces, and undersell local shops right in their own legitimate market. This ought not to be so. With abundance of raw material, with coal costing not over two dollars per ton; with plenty of room to build commodious shops; with first-class tools to be obtained and mechanical skill within easy reach, I do not hesitate to say that the manufacturing concerns of these provinces are in a far better natural position to supply goods to Ontario and other provinces, than Ontario and the other provinces are to supply manufactured goods to them.

THE OCCURRENCE OF FOREST FIRES IN
MAINE AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Those parts of the State and the adjoining provinces that are most subject to the action of forest fires are such as are covered by the growth of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock or Fir; the first named tree being the most easily destroyed.

The nature of the soil on which Birch, Beech, Maple, and other hardwoods grow prevents fires from doing so

much damage as they do in dryer localities. Through a growth of Hardwood fire runs in spring only, in general. At this time the ground contains much moisture, the wet resulting from the melting of the winter's snow having not yet entirely evaporated, and the small streams yet carry much water. After the small growth of broadleaved plants is fully developed, fires will only run to a very limited extent, while these are green.

The character of the soil, as well as that on the rock on which it rests, has much to do with the extent of forest fires. Sandy soils are especially favorable to their progress, such being largely the nature of the soil in Central New Brunswick. It has consequently been much devastated by fires. As regards the mineralogical structure of rocks, trap rocks, and feldspathic rocks in general, as well as those which we usually denominate granitic, are the ones most subject to forest fires, as these constitute extensive hill and mountain formations in Maine and New Brunswick, and as the soil resting on them is generally thin, and as they are compact and do not absorb much water, they are the first to feel the effects of drought and its usual accompaniment of forest fires.

The friable slates of the Upper Silurian, which in Maine and New Brunswick have a nearly vertical dip, hold water well and feel the effects of dry weather much less than the crystalline and compact rocks mentioned above. The truth of this statement is verified from the fact that the fertile belt of the upper St. John, which crosses Northern Maine, has suffered much less from fire than any other part of the State. Here the rock is of the last named geological period.

Moss is a great fire-carrier and will grow where hardly anything else will. In Maine and New Brunswick moss often occurs in great quantities in Spruce and Fir lands, while it avoids Hardwood growths. The moss among these former trees will, in dry weather, carry fire for days, and that only in a smoldering manner, liable to burst into a blaze at any time. Thus it often eludes notice, and while a party of men with switches can often arrest and completely extinguish fires running in Hardwood lands, when they once get under way among moss-surrounded Spruce trees, they are only to be conquered with the greatest difficulty, since you may think that you have succeeded in quenching, with water, every trace of fire in such a growth, and when you come back to the same spot two or three days after, find that fire, which you had taken such pains to put out, again bursting forth.

The causes of fires in Eastern forests are various sometimes, but rarely are they the result of lightning. Generally, however, they are caused by the carelessness of men, and could have been quenched by a little care and attention.

The genuine hunter, as well as the Indian, extinguish the fire before leaving their camping ground.

Lumbermen and river drivers are very frequently more careless, and if stringent laws could be enacted, whereby more attention would be required to be given to this very necessary subject, great destruction of valuable woods might often have been prevented. As regards river drivers, a law might be enacted whereby, on proof that a destructive fire had been caused by the carelessness of the men on a drive, the lumber being driven might be made chargeable with the damage resulting from such fire. Were this the case, more attention would be paid by river drivers to the extinguishing of fires before leaving their camping grounds. This would be the more important, as the time usually occupied in river driving is one in which fires are most apt to occur.

In back settlements, especially where large forests are in near proximity, there should be a regular system of forest fire supervision established, and competent and paid men appointed to carry out such regulations for the prevention or extinguishment of fires in the woods as the circumstances of such places might necessitate. The subject of the prevention and extinction of forest fires is one which, as yet, has received but little effective attention anywhere in America, although the necessity of doing so is yearly becoming more and more manifest.

Fredericton, Canada.

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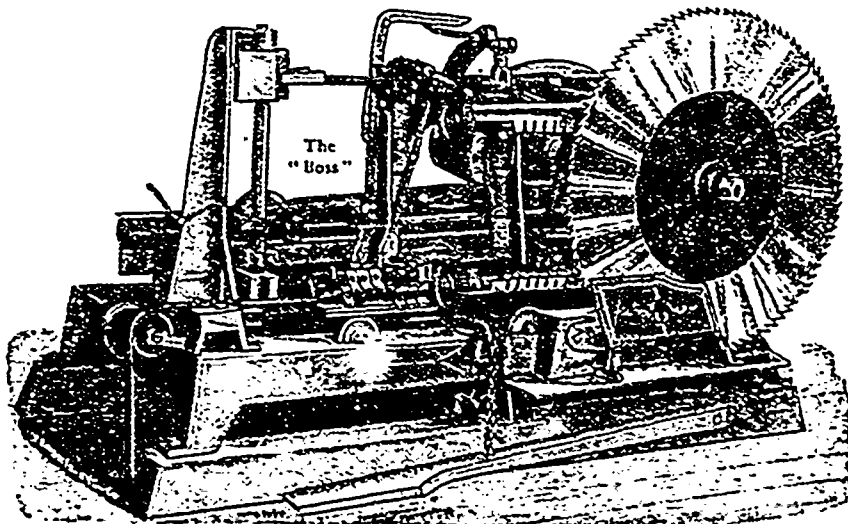
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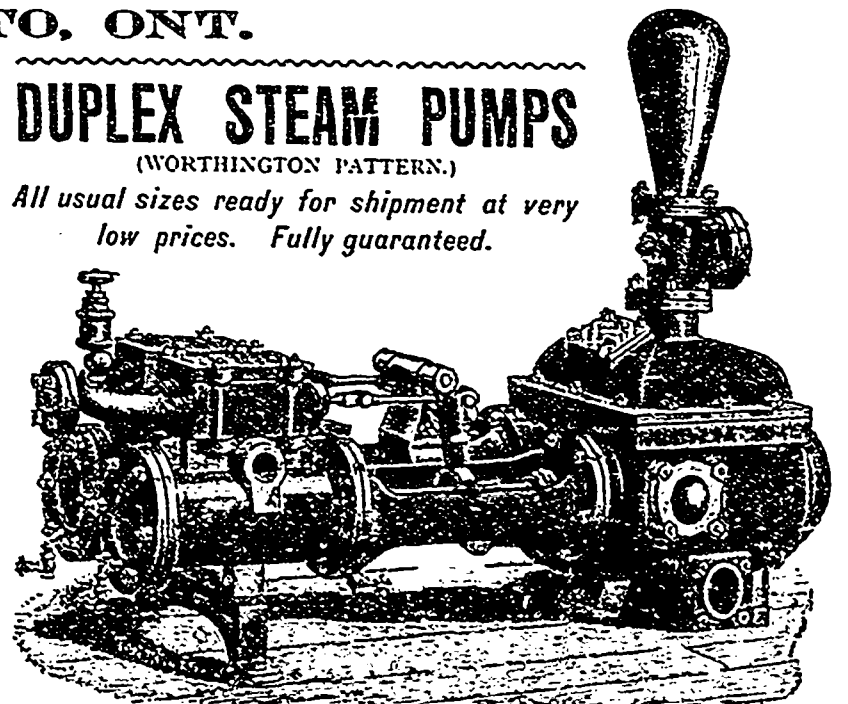
Has no equal as a first-class Shingle cutter; embodies all the good points of other machines and a number of special patented improvements. Send for circular.

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RELIABLE RAPID! CHEAP!

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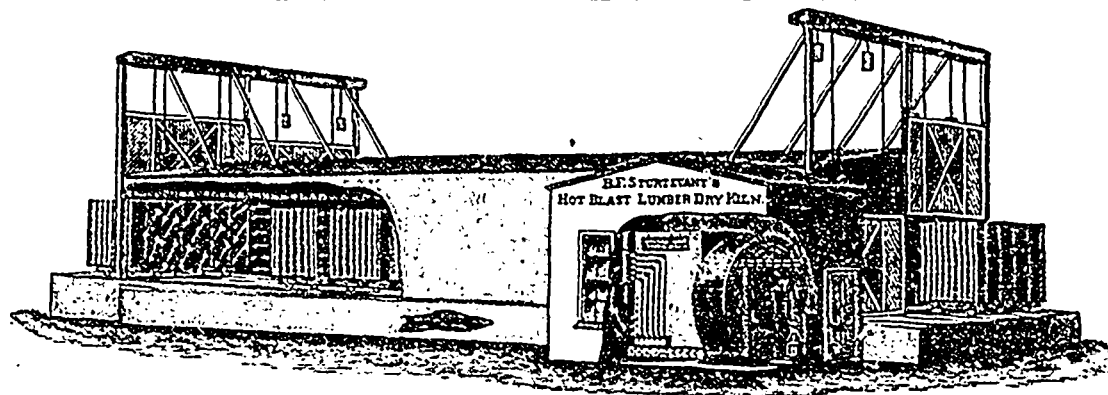
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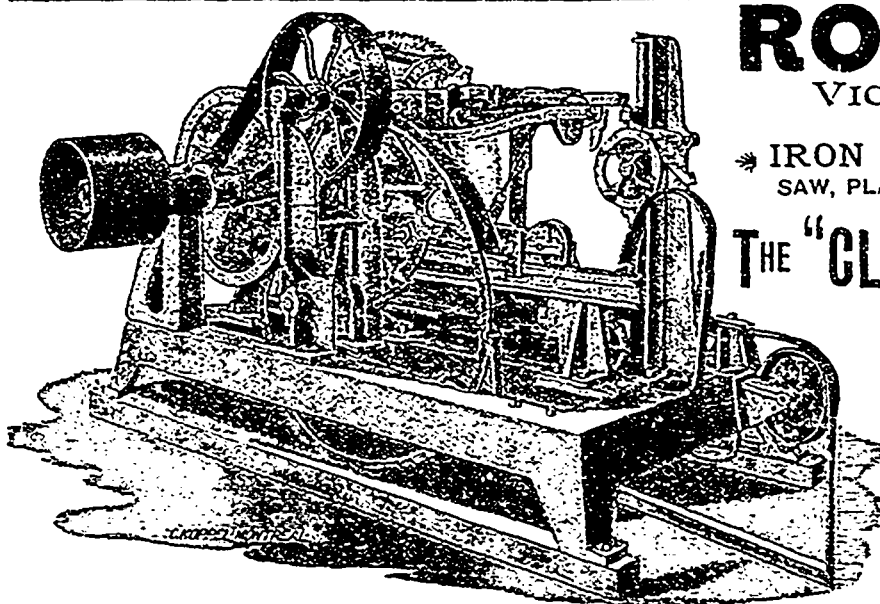
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IRON and WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, SAW, PLANING, SHINGLE AND SAWING MACHINES, ENGINES BOILERS, &c.

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

THE "CLIPPER" SHINGLE MACHINE

With all the Latest Improvements, and undoubt edly the best machine in the market

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

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

ROBERT BRAMMER, Orillia.

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

To Whom it may Concern - This is to certify that I consider Mr. Brammer's make of shingle Machines has no superior. I have used the first one he made of the kind called the "Clipper" and several more since. The firm of Heath, Tait & Turnbull, of Huntsville, recently saved 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, 1889. 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.

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Pine Hemlock Bill Stuff Lath

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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 Prices before looking elsewhere.

TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, June 29th, 1889.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

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

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table listing yard quotations for mill cull boards, scantling, and various types of lumber like Norway and Hemlock.

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, June 29th, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices in Ottawa, Ontario, including items like Pine, 1st qual., and various mill runs.

Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, June 29th, 1889.

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

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, June 29th, 1889.

Deals, Boards, Scantling, etc.

Table listing lumber prices in St. John, New Brunswick, including items like Spruce deals and Pine.

Shingles.

Table listing shingle prices in St. John, New Brunswick, including items like Spruce, extra, and Pine.

Clapboards.

Table listing clapboard prices in St. John, New Brunswick, including items like Pine, extra, and Spruce.

Flooring, Dressed.

Table listing flooring prices in St. John, New Brunswick, including items like 6 in. No. 1 and No. 2.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous lumber prices in St. John, New Brunswick, including items like Staves and Heading.

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, June 29th, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices in Montreal, Quebec, including items like Pine, 1st quality, and various mill runs.

Saginaw, Mich.

SAGINAW, June 29th, 1889

CARGO LOTS.

Table listing cargo lot prices in Saginaw, Michigan, including items like Uppers, Common, and Shipping Culls.

YARD QUOTATIONS CAR LOTS DRY.

Table listing yard quotations for car lots in Saginaw, Michigan, including items like Clear, 3/4 in., and A.

Flooring and Siding Dressed.

Table listing flooring and siding prices in Saginaw, Michigan, including items like No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3.

Finishing Lumber rough.

Table listing finishing lumber prices in Saginaw, Michigan, including items like Three uppers, 1 in., and Selects.

Joint, Scantling and Timber.

Table listing joint, scantling, and timber prices in Saginaw, Michigan, including items like 12 to 15 feet and 20 feet.

Wide Select and Common Rough.

Table listing wide select and common rough prices in Saginaw, Michigan, including items like C (No. 1 com.) and Lath.

Lath, Shingles and Pickets.

Table listing lath, shingles, and pickets prices in Saginaw, Michigan, including items like Lath, No. 1, and Shingles.

New York City.

NEW YORK, June 29th, 1889.

Black Walnut.

Table listing black walnut prices in New York City, including items like 1/2 in. all clear and 1 and 1 1/2 inches.

Table listing poplar and white wood prices in New York City, including items like 1/2 in. 10 inches and over.

Cherry

Table listing cherry prices in New York City, including items like 1/2 in. white & clear and 1 inch.

Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, June 29th, 1889.

Table listing oswego prices in New York City, including items like Three uppers, 1 1/2, 1 1/4 & 2 inch.

Siding.

Table listing siding prices in New York City, including items like 1 in siding, cutting up and 1 in dressing.

Shingles.

Table listing shingle prices in New York City, including items like 12 & 16 ft. mill run and 10 & 16 ft. No. 1 & 2.

Clapboards.

Table listing clapboard prices in New York City, including items like 12 & 16 ft. mill run, mill culls out.

Flooring.

Table listing flooring prices in New York City, including items like 12 & 13 ft. dressing and better.

Pickets.

Table listing picket prices in New York City, including items like XXX, 15 in pine and Clear butts.

Lath.

Table listing lath prices in New York City, including items like No. 1, 1 1/2 and No. 2, 1 1/4.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, June 29th, 1889.

Hemlock.

Table listing hemlock prices in Albany, New York, including items like Boards, 20 in. each and Joist.

Pine.

Table listing pine prices in Albany, New York, including items like 2 1/2 in. and up, good.

Table listing pine prices in Albany, New York, including items like 1 1/2 to 2 in. good and 4ths.

Table listing pine prices in Albany, New York, including items like 1 in. good and 4ths.

Table listing pine prices in Albany, New York, including items like Pickings and Cutting up.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, June 29th, 1889.

Norway

Table listing norway prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including items like Clear, 1 1/2 to 2 in. all width.

White Pine Rough.

Table listing white pine rough prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including items like Uppers, 1 in. and 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 in.

Table listing white pine rough prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including items like Selects, 1 in. and 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 in.

Table listing white pine rough prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including items like Cuts, No. 1, 1 in. and 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 in.

Table listing white pine rough prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including items like Moulding, 1 in. and 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 in.

Table listing white pine rough prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including items like Siding strips, 1 in. and XXX, 16 in. sawed.

Table listing white pine rough prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including items like XXX, 16 in. sawed clear butts and XXX cut.

Table listing white pine rough prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including items like No. 1, 16 in. clear butts and No. 2 cut.

Table listing white pine rough prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including items like Thick cut and XXX cut.

Table listing white pine rough prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including items like No. 2 cut and Other shapes made to order.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, June 29th, 1889.

Western Pine—by car load.

Table listing western pine prices in Boston, Massachusetts, including items like Uppers, 1 in. and 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 in.

Table listing western pine prices in Boston, Massachusetts, including items like Selects, 1 in. and 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 in.

Table listing western pine prices in Boston, Massachusetts, including items like Moulding boards, 7 to 11 inch clear.

Table listing western pine prices in Boston, Massachusetts, including items like 60 per cent clear and Fine common.

Table listing western pine prices in Boston, Massachusetts, including items like 1 1/2, 1 1/4 & 2 inch and Eastern Pine—Cargo or Car Load.

Table listing eastern pine prices in Boston, Massachusetts, including items like Nos. 1, 2 & 3 and Spruce—by Cargo.

Table listing eastern pine prices in Boston, Massachusetts, including items like Scantling and plank, random cargoes.

Table listing eastern pine prices in Boston, Massachusetts, including items like Yard orders, ordinary sizes.

Table listing eastern pine prices in Boston, Massachusetts, including items like Yard orders, extra sizes and Clear floor boards.

Table listing eastern pine prices in Boston, Massachusetts, including items like Spruce and Shingles.

Table listing eastern pine prices in Boston, Massachusetts, including items like Spruce, 15 in. extra and Pine, No. 1.

Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, June 29th, 1889.

Table listing burlington prices in Vermont, including items like Canada Pine Siding—1 1/2 in. and up.

Table listing burlington prices in Vermont, including items like Select & shelving and Pickings & better.

Table listing burlington prices in Vermont, including items like Canada Pine Stock—12 to 16 ft.

Table listing burlington prices in Vermont, including items like Selects (clear) and 1st shelving.

Table listing burlington prices in Vermont, including items like 2d and 3d shelving and Pickings.

Table listing burlington prices in Vermont, including items like Canada Pine Stock—14 in. to 16 ft.

Table listing burlington prices in Vermont, including items like Pickings & better and As run, common out.

Table listing burlington prices in Vermont, including items like Canada Pine Short Boards—1 1/2 in. & up.

Table listing burlington prices in Vermont, including items like Pickings & better and As run, common out.

Table listing burlington prices in Vermont, including items like Canada Pine Sheathing, D. A. & B—1 in. & 7/8 in.

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

A. ALLAN, President.

J. O. GRAVEL, Secretary-Treasurer.

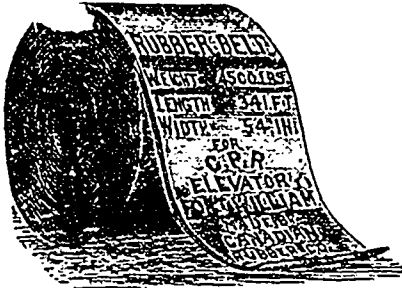
F. SCHOLLES, Managing Director.

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Our Rubber Belting is Unequaled in America



All Kinds of Rubber Packings; Rubber, Engine, Hydrant, Suction Steam, Brewers' and Fire Hose; Rubber Valves, Car Springs, Wringer Rolls, Carriage Cloths, Blankets, &c., &c.

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 Canoe, Yacht and Boat Sails made to order
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 Estimates and all information on application.
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SAW MILL, MILL SITE, PILING GROUNDS, ETC.

Having decided to retire from the wholesale manufacture and sale of Lumber and Timber in order to devote more time and attention to the other branches of our manufacturing business at Hull we shall offer for sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

-AT THE-

Russell House, Ottawa

-ON-

Wednesday, August 14th, 1889

At 2 o'clock p. m.

Unless Previously Disposed of by Private Sale.

Our valuable

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comprising about 1,377 square miles, more or less, together with all

Improvements, Depots, Farms, Buildings, Supplies, Plant, Rigging, etc.

The LIMITS will be offered as nearly as possible in the under mentioned parcels:-

1. TEMISCAMINGUE Berths 437, 169, 118, say 125 square miles.
2. FORT EDDY Berths 207 S. 211-12-13-14, say 24 square miles.
3. MAGNASSIPPI Berths 216-17-18-19, say 156 square miles.
4. KIPPEWA Berths 401, 423, 469, say 109 square miles.
5. LOWER DUMOINE Berths 209-10, 215, say 71 1/2 square miles.
6. UPPER DUMOINE Berths 357, 390-1-2, say 205 square miles.
7. BLACK RIVER Berths 394-5, say 100 square miles.
8. COULONGE Berth 220, say 50 square miles.
9. MADAWASKA Berths 57, 6, 104, 5, 174, 176, say 150 square miles.
10. TOWNSHIP OF NIGHTINGALE Berth 167, say 15 square miles, together with the unrestricted right, free from all stumpage charges and crown dues till the 15th March, 1892, to cut the pine on the whole of the Township of Clyde and that portion of the Township of Eyre falling towards the Madawaska River 110 square miles, with benefit of extension of said right for a further period of five years from the 15th March, 1892, at an annual rental thereafter of \$500.00.

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

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

Also their valuable STEAM MILL SITE AT NEPEAN, ONT., 3 MILES DISTANT FROM OTTAWA, COMPRISING 72 ACRES, with brick chimney, boilers, foundations, walls of buildings, etc., etc., with piers, booms, and boomage capacity for 50 M. LOGS.

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

THE

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

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

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List of WATER WHEELS for sale by H. W. PETRIE, Brantford and Toronto.
ONE 6 inch Turbine, Goldie & McCulloch Builders.
ONE 6 inch Tyler.
ONE 60 inch Sclater.
ONE 48 inch Lefell.
ONE 48 inch Tyler in Scroll case.
ONE 48 inch Sclater.
ONE 45 inch Improved Turbine Water Wheel.
ONE 42 inch Sampson Turbine.
PAIR of Sampson Turbine Wheels, 42 inch run together.
TWO 4 inch Lefells.
ONE 30 inch Sclater.
ONE 35 inch Lefell.
ONE 33 inch Little Giant.
ONE 35 inch Lefell.
ONE 30 inch Burnham.
ONE 20 inch Lefell.
ONE 24 inch Lefell.
ONE 20 inch Lefell.
ONE 21 inch Little Giant.
ONE 17 1/2 inch Lefell.
ONE 15 inch Archimedian in Globe Case.
ONE 12 inch Little Giant.
ONE 10 inch Lefell, all brass, Springfield Ohio make.

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

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

ONE 24 inch Surface Planer Rogers make. THREE side Moulder, Rogers make. Con- necticut.

BROOM Handle Lath with wood frame, cheap. NEW No. 2 three side molder, Galt make. SHINGLE SORTERS 3, 4 and 6 knives.

SAW ARBORs all sizes Galt make. FOUR Working Machine, Galt make. ONE 12 inch Diagonal Buzz Planer

ONE Automatic Handle Lath. NEW 30 inch Band Saw, Galt make. NEW Dovetailing Machine, Tyrell's patent.

ONE Set of Hop Machines, American make. ONE Hub Turning Lath. BROOM Handle Lath, Lockport, N. Y. make.

MATCHER, Kennedy & Sons make, Owen Sound. ONE Doherty Swing Shingle Machine.

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

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH Stave cutter, set Equalizing saws, &c. NO. 2 three side Molding Machine, Galt make.

SET of Box Nailing Machines. UPRIGHT SHAPER, Galt make. ONE Gauge Lath, Bailey make.

ONE Planing Machine Knife Grinder. ONE Blanchard Spoke Lath. Fay & Co. make. ONE New Axe handle Lath.

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

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

NEW Gang Lath Machine. Saw and Paperers new and second hand. ONE Saw Mill Head Block, Galt make.

ONE Fairbank Timber Gauge. HEADING TURNER, Goldie & McCulloch. ONE Shingle Edger with Frame Work.

ONE Power Scroll Saw. TWO Self Acting Shingle Machines, Quebec, make.

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

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

NEW Blind Slat Tenoner, Galt make. NO. 4 Cant Gourlay, Planer and Matcher. 24 inch Pony Planer, Cowan make.

ONE 24 inch Planer and Matcher, Dundas make. PLANER and Matcher, Michaels make, Detroit. NEW Eclipse Planer and Matcher, Galt make.

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

THE CANADIAN TRADE REVIEW

Finance and Insurance Record. DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Rail- ways, Manufacturing, Etc.

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ON EACH PLUG AND PACKAGE.

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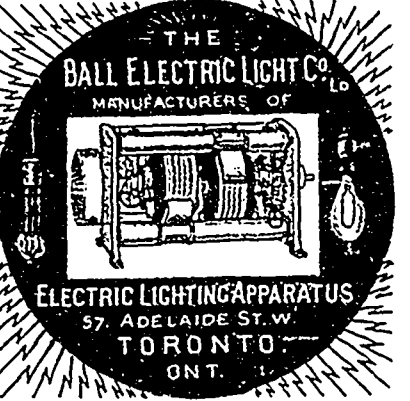
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BREAKFAST,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of the well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually led 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.*

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JAS. EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.



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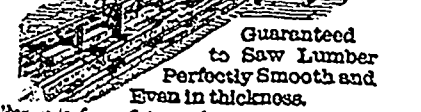
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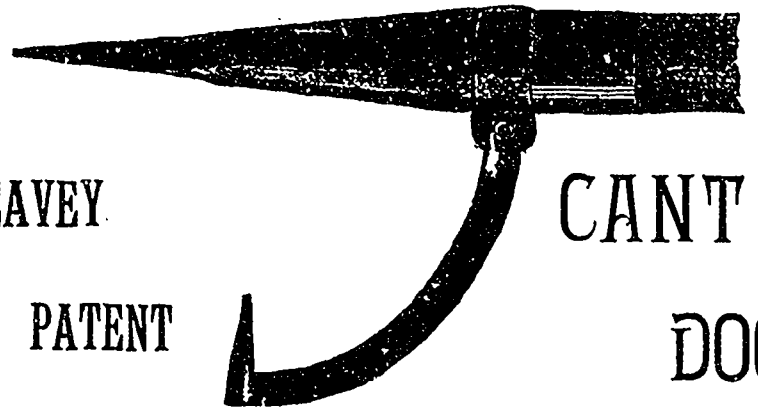
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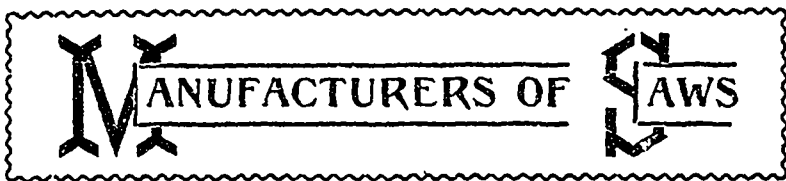
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