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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME XI. }
NUMBER 9. }

TORONTO, ONT., SEPTEMBER, 1890.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN with its special class of readers is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent if ordered for three successive issues or longer.

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

THE McKinley anaconda is still slowly dragging its slimy length along in the United States Senate, and although the Democrats have made a gallant fight to scotch the reptile before it is turned loose, still the Republicans cling to the iniquitous monster with the greatest tenacity, with the determination, if possible, of forcing the thing through. Should it pass, those who claim to be posted, say the President will sign the bill, and then the band will begin to play.

TWO rich French Canadians, from Rhode Island, had an interview with the members of the Quebec government the other day with a view to ascertaining what facilities will be afforded them for obtaining timber limits and erecting mills at Lake St. John. They propose to introduce machinery in such mills to prepare lumber for the United States market to which it will be directly shipped. They immediately left for Lake St. John, and state that if they succeed in establishing the proposed enterprise a large number of French Canadians in the States will return to work for them.

THE Rat Portage lumbermen are complaining that the sale of timber berths advertised by the Ontario Government to take place in Toronto, Oct. 4th, comes too late in the season for them, the consequence being that they will be obliged to make contracts with American loggers, which means a loss of \$100,000 to \$125,000 to the town, besides leaving some 800 men idle. The supplies required for camps also amount to about \$100,000, a large portion of which is purchased in Rat

Portage, and this also would be lost to the district. The lumbermen intend petitioning the Government to grant permits in order that they may get to work at once.

COMPLAINTS from the lumbermen of Ontario are loud and long against the Grand Trunk railway, owing to the failure of the company to supply them with an adequate number of cars. This is an old grievance which breaks out every year, but this year it has broken out with greater intensity than ever before, and much earlier than usual. The suffering that many of the lumbermen have to endure, owing to the mismanagement of the freight department of the railways, is simply outrageous. At a conference had with Sir Joseph Hickson, in Montreal last November, a speedy remedy of the evil was promised. This promise has not been fulfilled, and if the car service is so lamentably short in the dull season, what will it be when the busy season, which is near at hand, commences?

THE immense volume of traffic through the United States canal at Sault Ste. Marie is far in excess of the Suez Canal and gives promise that the proposed Canadian canal will prove a good paying property. A recent report shows that the United States canal during the year ending June 30th, 1890, gave passage to 10,108 vessels, of which 6,800 were steam vessels propelled by screws and 2,834 were sailing vessels. During the calendar year of 1889 there was transported through the canal 7,516,022 net tons of freight, showing a remarkable development of trade on the Great Lakes. Among the important items of traffic passing through the canal during the year ending June 30th, 308,032,000 of lumber b. m. is reported, and nine rafts containing 17,500,000 feet of lumber were passed down the rapids.

ADVICES from Ottawa indicate that the merchants are fully alive to the fact that financial troubles are staring them in the face in view of the depression which threatens the lumber trade. The merchants and others who have been supplying the mill hands are beginning to curtail their lines of credit, in anticipation of many hundreds of hands being thrown out of employment this fall. Unless the lumber industry should revive within a short time there will, no doubt, be much suffering among those who have been dependent upon this industry for a living. Many of those who are thrown out of employment, who are able to get away, will no doubt seek for employment elsewhere. The banks concur in the opinion that before matters improve the lumbering industry of the Ottawa Valley will have to pass through hard times.

THERE is nothing succeeds so well as success. Mr. Leary has manifested a wonderful amount of perseverance in endeavoring to make his leviathan rafting a success. The great raft which left Joggins, N.S., two months previous, arrived at Hemstead bay on August 6th. It originally contained seventeen sections, each 100 feet long, 25 feet deep and 35 feet wide, of which, it is reported, four sections were lost near Cape Cod. Although this raft does not contain as much lumber as the one towed to New York two years ago, it is the longest ever constructed, being 1,400 feet in length, 80 feet over a quarter of a mile, containing 8,000 logs and valued at \$35,000 to \$40,000. Mr. Leary has constructed a second raft consisting of 14 cribs of piling, which is being towed in two sections of seven cribs each, St. John logs taking the sections as far as Portland, Me., where the New York boats will take them in tow. All

of the piling Mr. Leary had on hand has now been utilized, and nothing more will be done this summer in the way of shipping.

THE Canadian government has decided to send an agent to Jamaica to represent Canada at an International Exhibition to be held there next January, and in doing so the government is acting wisely in thus seeking a promising market for Canadian products, as an international exhibition is a good place at which to advertise whatever a country has for sale. The articles bound to find a market, and which are now being supplied by the United States to that country to a certain extent, are boots and shoes, butter, cheese, biscuits, flour, corn meal, cotton goods, ice, furniture, lumber, woodenware, clothing, fish, pork and provisions, soap, sashes, certain lines of hardware, tobacco, snuff, doors, sashes and tools. As many of the above mentioned articles can be cheaply furnished by Canada it is important that a good exhibit should be made, which if properly done, will do justice to the country and our people. Those who intend to exhibit should not defer active preparations, and as there will be keen competition, Canada should be largely and well represented.

SOME of the furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids, Michigan, have been investigating the possibility of getting lumber from Canada, and the results prove to be quite interesting. Oak lumber, plain-sawed and good quality, is quoted at \$25 to \$26 in that State, delivered on board the cars. This is claimed to be about thirty per cent. higher than the same stuff could have been had a year ago, the advance being caused by a shortage in the crop last winter, and an increased demand for oak in house finishes and for furniture. In Canada almost any quantity of choice dry oak lumber can be had at \$18 to \$20, but the investigators find that even at these figures the importation of the lumber would be unprofitable. It is claimed that the tax imposed by the government on imported lumber would increase the cost by \$2.50 per thousand, as the government always measures the superficial feet, making a difference of twenty per cent in the merchantable lumber received. The average freight rates from Canadian points to Bay City for oak lumber is about \$8, while the rates from Michigan producing points is but \$3 or \$4. Thus it appears, that the duty, added to the heavier freight rates, would make the Canadian lumber more expensive than the home article. Michigan's supply of oak is rapidly being exhausted, and at the present rate of consumption the furniture men will ere long have to look elsewhere for supplies or turn their attention to something else.

A NUMBER of American papers, published at lumber centres, are at the present time busily engaged in endeavoring to stiffen the back bones of weak kneed Senators, with the view of retaining the lumber clause, as it at present stands, in the McKinley bill. The *News*, published at Tonawanda, N. Y., in a recent issue says:—Our lumbermen largely favor a reduction of lumber duties and it is probable that a majority would not be adverse to free lumber. All condemn the log export duty as an anticipatory and unjust import. Our mill men here, and in Buffalo, Lockport, and at other points along the Erie canal, desire to draw supplies of logs from the Canadian forests for mill timber, and other special grades of lumber, and in doing so would not interfere in the slightest degree with the business of Canadian mills engaged in cutting the grades of lumber kept in yards. For many years past the export of logs from the United States to saw mills in New

Brunswick and other parts of Canada has been many times greater than the export of logs from Canada to the United States. Our government imposes no export duty, why should the Canadian government do so? We trust that the house proviso in the wood schedule of the tariff, adding the amount of the log export duty to the import duty on lumber, will be retained. It will prove effectual, and will compel the immediate repeal of the export duty. If this proviso is not retained, nothing less should be done than to make any reduction in the lumber duty contingent upon the repeal of the export duty."

THE following gleaned from United States Consul Lays' report of exports from Ottawa to the United States, for the year ending June 30th last, will be interesting to many readers. Bark, \$17,815; box shooks, \$45,266; lath, \$80,456; lumber, \$2,687,001; pickets, \$21,748; pulp wood, \$20,106; posts, \$1,130; railway ties, \$6,246; shingles, \$4,657.

AT present, building in Manitoba is chiefly confined to elevators and grain warehouses at country points. A large number of such buildings are in course of construction all over the prairie province, as a result of the fine crop prospects, and this has added very considerably to the recent demand upon the lumber dealers. The quantity of Minnesota lumber brought into Manitoba has not been as large as last year, although a considerable quantity has recently been brought in for elevator construction along the line of the Northern Pacific railway.

THE New Westminster, B.C., *Truth*, under date of August 16th, says: "A genuine surprise was created in commercial circles yesterday, by the announcement that Messrs. F. G. Strickland & Co., the well known machinery agents of this city, had made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Deputy Sheriff Armstrong. The firm has been doing a very extensive business, and one which was generally believed to be prosperous. Messrs. Forin & Morrison are solicitors for the assignees." An investigation made into the affairs of the firm shows thus far that the assets very largely exceed the liabilities, and in all probability 100 cents on the dollar will be paid to the creditors.

THE band saw is fast becoming popular as well as famous for the work it does. It is without doubt the saw of the future and it has come to stay. A Wisconsin exchange has the following to say relative to the band mill:—Mill men in Marinette who are using band saws that cut 19,000 feet of lumber in a single hour probably little realize that when band saws were first introduced, a cut of 10,000 in 11 hours was considered good work. The first one put in at Manistee was obliged to have a guarantee that it would cut 10,000 feet in 11 hours. It has now overtaken the circular in the daily cut and will soon exceed it, and can well lay claim to its being the coming mill of the country. The same objection at first made against the circular saw was overcome, and it will be the same in regard to band mills. They are no longer an experiment.

A NUMBER of Chinamen were recently employed in removing lumber from one of the slides at the Brunette Saw Mills, B. C., when a considerable quantity had been taken away from the lower end, when that remaining above suddenly and unexpectedly slipped downward. One of the Chinamen was caught by it and pinned up against the remainder of the pile at the bottom. His predicament was a serious and critical one, but as he still had the use of his lungs, though up to the neck in lumber, he began in his extremity to shout "murder;" that perhaps being the most direful word in the English language which he could summon. A large force of mill hands instantly got to work to relieve the unfortunate Mongolian, who was found after all not to be very seriously injured, though considerably bruised and out of shape on account of the pressure of the wood on his

legs, back and arms. It was a miracle he was not killed. Immediately he was set free one of his compatriots got him on his shoulders and trotted off with him to his shack.

THE South American lumber trade as yet shows no signs of improvement, as that country is still in a very unsettled condition. Mr. Otis Sheppard, of the firm of the Sheppard & Morse Lumber Company, of Boston, who is well informed on the South American lumber trade, recently said. "The South American market is about as flat as can be. We had entertained hopes that the Montevideo market would have recovered from the depression of the earlier part of the season, but I have just received advices from the Argentine Republic to the effect that there is more lumber in stock now in Montevideo than they can use up this year. Buenos Ayres is also overstocked, and we cannot tell when the market there will improve. It certainly does not look promising for the next 12 months. The financial disturbance has been long threatening, and is largely due to government extravagance. Gold is now at a premium of 200, which means that it takes \$300 of Argentine money to buy \$1 in gold. Of course, the practical closing of the market for the present is a serious drawback to the Canadian producer, and accounts for the restricted output and consequent dullness. You will understand the importance of this South American market to Canadian lumbermen when I tell you that the exports, principally from Canada to the Argentine Republic last year, amounted to about 80,000,000 feet of white pine, 134,000,000 feet of pitch pine, and 110,000,000 feet of spruce. The United States market is only fair. The number of strikes in the lumber trades in New York, Worcester, Lowell, Lynn, Lawrence and other cities, has reduced the consumption of lumber much below what it would otherwise have been. The stock of lumber in Albany just now is lighter than I have known it to be for many years at this season."

A PACIFIC coast lumberman, a native of far away Norway, recently paid a visit to the land of his nativity—a land famous for its balmy breezes and immense forests. In his meanderings he visited Christiana, Norway, to take a look at the largest saw mill in the world, and if it is correctly described, and we have no reason to doubt the correctness of the account, it is evidence that other lands than ours can boast of having big saw mills and lumber kings. He says. "It has a capacity of 1,000,000 feet a day (eighteen hours). It runs thirty-six gang saws, though they are much smaller than the ones used in this country; it is fitted up with circular saws and other machinery similar to ours. It has six planing mills. From forty to fifty ships load at one time at its docks. In connection with this mill, and owned by the same man, are two large flour mills. The London yard of this mill extends more than one mile in length. The lumber shipped is all seasoned, some of it in kilns and the rest by piling. The greatest care is exercised in keeping the mill floors clean and white. In some parts of the world the men who unload it are not allowed to wear boots and must go in their bare feet. The lumber manufactured is much smoother, he says, than in this country as the saws are not crowded as much as here, and the saw teeth are finer. It is cut to exact gauge and so evenly cut to length that when piled the ends are almost as even as the face of a brick wall. The extent of the traffic in lumber on the Baltic ocean can be comprehend when 500 vessels laden with lumber were seen in one day on that body of water. England, Ireland and Scotland absorb annually 3,700,000,000 feet of lumber. The English people have a fancy for white floors, hence the Norway pine is the popular lumber in that country. The forests of Norway are good for 500 years, in fact under the present system one might say forever. When a piece of timber land has been cut over it is at once as thickly replanted; at the end of a few years it is gone over again and the poor trees cut to give room for the good ones. The lumber of Norway is the great barrier against which the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coast lumbermen of our country must always contend. Their markets make the prices for export lumber the world over."

SPLINTERS.

THE total value of goods exported from Canada during the month of July was \$12,022,931, of which \$4,336,363 was derived from the products of the forest.

A demand of assignment has been made upon Joseph Cadieux, manufacturer of doors, blinds and sashes, Montreal, by Damase Parizeau, lumber merchant. The liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

INTERESTED readers will do well to remember that the sale of the mill property belonging to the Scottish Carolina Timber and Land Co., will take place at Knoxville, Tenn., on Tuesday, Oct. 7th next.

THE parties sent out by the American government to investigate the charges of alleged wholesale thefts of timber in Minnesota by Canadian lumbermen, will in all probability, find the 180,000,000 feet of logs, said to have been stolen, stowed away in a gopher hole.

THE firm of Gilmour & Co., with headquarters at Ottawa, has been dissolved, Mr. Allan Gilmour retiring. Mr. John Gilmour with his cousin, Mr. J. D. Gilmour, now constitute the firm, which will manufacture lumber and trade under the firm name of John Gilmour & Co.

SPRUCE, pine and hemlock are the principal woods handled in Nova Scotia. Lumbering is carried on differently in that province, from the plan pursued in the rest of the provinces. In Nova Scotia a dealer purchases the right to a whole section, and as fast as he clears it plants other trees, so that there is no chance of the timber becoming exhausted. This is a plan worthy of emulation.

THE rate at which timber lands are being bought up on the Pacific coast, in the south, or whenever they are to be found in considerable quantity, within the limits of the United States, renders it pertinent to consider the time when all the desirable forests will have been consumed as not very remote. There is yet lots of timber that can be purchased, but the most of the great opportunities for buying to advantage are gone.

THE Executors of the Estate of R. E. Smith, Port Hope, Ont., will offer for sale by auction, at 17 King Street East, Toronto, on September 17th, a timber limit, situated on the north shore of Lake Huron; also valuable saw mills, water powers, wild lands, etc. Attention is called to these properties as some of them are very valuable. For further information see advertisement in another column.

THE shipment of spruce deals, etc., from the port of St. John to the United Kingdom and Continent for the first six months of 1890, as compared with the same period of 1889, show in respect to spruce deals a falling off of nearly one-half for the six months of 1890, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total shipments of deals to June 30th in 1889 amounted to 93,451,021, as against 50,748,867 to June 30th, 1890.

THE New Brunswick Lumber Commission held its first meeting at Fredericton last month. The session was quite a lengthy one. Among other things it was decided to call witnesses to elucidate the different phases of the lumber business. After exchanging views regarding the rate of stumpage an adjournment was made for one month. In the meantime the secretary will obtain information as to the lumber cut on public and private lands, shipment, etc.

ALL friends of forestry in Canada will be interested to know that the American Forestry Association has accepted the invitation tendered by the Government of the Province of Quebec to meet this summer at Quebec in the Parliament Buildings from the 2nd to the 5th day of September. The preservation of the forest and its judicious management are questions of vital importance to Canada where nearly all the forests lands, with

very few exceptions, are part of the public domain. It will be interesting to study the Canadian system on the spot, and every facility for doing so will be afforded the association. The result cannot fail to strengthen the hands of the American Forestry Association in its endeavors to protect the forest wealth of this Continent, and we have no doubt but earnest and useful work will be done by the Convention.

* * *

A COMPANY is now being formed in England for the purpose of acquiring some 50,000 acres of timber land situated on the Bay of Fonseca, in Spanish Honduras. This land is covered with virgin forest of mahogany, cedar, fustic and logwood and is to be purchased outright by the company who purpose to fell the timber and market it in European and American markets. It is estimated that the forests will last over twenty years, and as the land is cleared it is proposed to plant rubber and orange trees.

* * *

A dastardly attempt was made on the night of Aug. 27th to fire the lumber yards at Tonawanda, N. Y. No less than eleven fires were started within the period of twenty-four hours, all presumed to be of incendiary origin. The Lumber Association has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the incendiary. Dodge's planing mills, Kent's, Hollister's, Bass & Co., and Holland Bros' lumber yards where set on fire, also J. S. Bliss' shingle factory, and twice cars on the Central tracks were set a fire.

* * *

W. HUME CLAY, a prominent young lumber merchant of Winchester, Ky., disappeared from his home a short time ago. A short time after his departure a number of protested notes turned up, and more recently it has transpired that a number of forgeries had been committed. The amount of forgeries is estimated at over \$100,000. Young Clay lost about \$13,000 booming lots in Winchester last spring, and is said to have dropped a pile on other booms. All his property has been attached.

* * *

NEW BRUNSWICKERS got out an unusually large supply of logs last winter, and this summer they are cutting large quantities of lumber, despite the slack foreign demand. They evidently have faith in the early resumption of the English demand. There are already some signs to be noted indicating an improvement in the trade of the United Kingdom. Shipbuilding on the east coast of England is showing signs of increased activity, and when the yards on the Clyde begin brisking up prices will be apt to advance.

* * *

IT is a remarkable fact that while the lumber trade of the Ottawa Valley is in a very depressed state, the Georgian Bay lumber mills are running full time and doing an excellent business. This is largely accounted for from the fact that the Ottawa lumbermen depend to a considerable extent upon the British and South American markets, which are depressed at the present time, while the Georgian Bay mill owners, manufacture largely for the American market. The Georgian Bay mill owners have sent word to Ottawa that a large number of the men out of employment there can be provided with work in that region.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN, }
Aug. 30th, 1890.

The local trade continues dull and the movement of stocks is limited. There are signs, however, of improvement, but it is not noticeable to any great extent. Prices remain unchanged. Trade in the West is very good, although we have not heard of the purchase of any very large stocks, buyers confining themselves mainly to ordering for immediate requirements. An increased demand for lumber is confidently looked for, as the harvest crops are good and as the farmers in Ontario for the last few years have done but little in repairing, extending or building, it is expected they will take advantage of the situation and make necessary improvements.

The stagnation in the Ottawa lumber trade still continues on account of the South American markets

being temporarily cut off and the slackness of the English trade. The shipping of lumber from the Chaudiere by rail is becoming more lively, as the cars on the Canadian Pacific and the Canada Atlantic Railways are being loaded as fast as they can be supplied. Some large orders are being reported from the United States, the Bronson, Weston Company having received one from the Oswego Lumber Company that will keep them busy shipping inch lumber for some time to come. The Oswego company utilizes the lumber by making boxes for the American Standard Oil Company. The prospective termination of the troubles in South America has a tendency to restore confidence in the revival of trade, and should there be no other outbreak it will not be long before orders for lumber will be coming in from that source. In the meantime the labor market at Ottawa is overstocked, and is likely to remain so for some time to come, as the quantity of timber taken out this winter will be comparatively small. Wages this winter will not be what they were last year. It is not expected they will exceed the following:—General hands from \$12 to \$15 per month; axe men, about \$15 to \$18; hewers, \$26 to \$30; scorers and liners, \$20 a month. It is most likely that there will be an increased local demand this fall, as reports collected from various centres in Canada indicate that the stocks are very low. In most yards the dealers have been living from hand to mouth in the expectation of fluctuations which have not occurred.

The timber and deal trade at Quebec is in a very depressed state, and holders of timber feel rather anxious about present prospects. The lumbermen are not trying to force sales, as they feel it is useless to try and sell until there is a better demand. A raft of Ottawa timber, about 44½ feet average, is reported to have been sold at the low figure of 24 cents, which is a great falling off in price since last year. In deals there is nothing doing, although some lots of spruce are reported to have been sold at prices considerably under contracting price of last autumn. A number of rafts are lying in the booms unsold, the holding of which will entail considerable loss upon the owners, as the boomage dues mount up quickly, and will have to be paid. The banks generally take the timber as a kind of collateral security, but this year they refuse to do so. It is stated that Mr. R. H. Klock has taken out more square timber than any other man, six or seven rafts of which are still lying in the booms awaiting a market. It is generally conceded that there is a slight improvement in the markets of Great Britain, but the South American market for the time being is literally dead.

The following is a comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, staves, &c., measured and culled at Quebec to date:—

	1888	1889.	1890.
Waney White Pine.....	1,214,623	2,715,695	2,868,730
White Pine ..	815,682	3,373,065	2,127,792
Red Pine.....	283,914	905,404	97,808
Oak.....	732,624	928,692	843,036
Elm.....	166,434	705,430	486,055
Ash.....	110,587	226,829	92,787
Basswood ..		2,495	415
Butternut ..	419	1,501	2,031
Tamarac.....	1,324	7,135	7,825
Birch & Maple	126,819	365,913	163,377
Masts & Bowsprits.....			
Spars.....		33 pieces	
Sid. Staves...	19.0.3.10	49.7.2.2.	5.5.2.7
W. I. Staves..	319.2.1.26	58.9.3.16	
Brl. Staves...	13.3.3.25	1.1.0.1	

FOREIGN.

Late advices from London indicate a steady improvement in the hardwood trade, the volume of business being done giving no cause for complaint. Prices of almost all descriptions are reported firm, some kinds having a tendency rather to harden than otherwise. Recent arrivals of American black walnut have been fairly numerous, the logs arriving being of much better proportions and more convertible in character. This better class of stuff is readily disposed of and brings fair prices.

Arrivals at Liverpool have been quite large during the month. An immense amount, both of timber and deals, have arrived, a large portion of which was constantly going into consumption. Competition is re-

ported as being keen, and prices are consequently cut fine. The import last August of spruce, including 6,000 stds. from Quebec district, amounted to nearly 30,000 stds. Up to the present time, says *Timber*, the import this month has only reached 6,000 stds., and from all the particulars we can gather the further arrivals will not exceed 6,000 more, this must tell, and we believe that the stock next issued will show that the position of this article is very much strengthened, at the same time, prices are ruling very low, and on those cargoes which were purchased early in the year and were not sold there must be a considerable loss.

There has been a slight improvement in trade at Glasgow, although prices remained at the same low level which has characterized them for the last few months. American spruce was not going off well, as against the low prices ruling for north of Europe importations. Some sales have been made in Quebec timber of new import, but the aggregate is reported as being disappointing. The demand in hardwood is reported as being good, as the stock in first hands is low. Walnut is in request especially prime wood. Birch and ash have been in good demand and stocks are pretty well depleted.

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The official returns furnished by the Board of Trade show a considerable falling off in the importations of wood goods of all descriptions as compared with the corresponding month last year, Mahogany excepted. From all countries the importation of sawn lumber is less by 87,351 lds., the quantities being 834,605 lds. in July this year, as against 921,956 lds. the same month last year. There has also been a falling off in hewn goods, the figures being 274,052 lds. in July last year, against 262,942 lds. in July the present year, a difference of 11,110 lds. In sawn goods from the Baltic ports there is a diminution of no less than 117,948 lds., 40,110 lds. from Sweden (321,270 lds., as against 361,380 lds.) and 67,838 lds. short from Russia—219,532 lds., against 287,370 lds. Sawn goods from the United States and Canada, on the other hand, are considerably in excess of those imported during July last year, the excess from the latter amounting to over 40,000 lds. With regard to hewn goods there are increases of about 11,000 lds. from Germany, the quantities from all the other timber importing countries being less.

The returns for the seven months, ending July 31st, 1889 and 1890, give an increase for the present year on hewn wood, but a decrease in the quantities of sawn, the difference amounting to 54,976 in hewn and 181,125 loads less in sawn, thus taking the two together, there is a decrease this year of 126,149 loads of wood goods.

EXCHANGE ECHOES.

Southern Lumberman.

The Southern saw-mill owners are prosperous and in better financial shape than ever before, and the future is bright indeed. Southern lumber of all kinds is in better demand and prices are higher than for several years. Timber possessions were secured at low prices and are enhancing in value rapidly. New manufacturing enterprises of every character are starting up, old and new towns are growing at an astonishing rate, the farmers are building to an extent never before known, and the home demand for lumber is active. Oak, yellow pine, gum, and many other varieties of hardwoods are plentiful and practically untouched, and the mills will continue in successful operation for a number of years.

Timberman.

Down in New Brunswick they are cutting large quantities of lumber this summer, notwithstanding the slack foreign demand. They seem to have faith in the resumption of the English demand in the not far distant future. In point of fact there are already some signs to be noted indicating that the bottom has been reached in the trade of the United Kingdom, and the turn may soon come. Shipbuilding on the east coast of England is brisking up, and when the yards on the Clyde resume their full measure of activity look out for a rise in timber.

—A firm of saw mill owners at Fort William, have written to Mayor Erratt, of Ottawa, stating that they wish to hire mill hands at the rate of \$1.75 a day, with steady work all winter in the shanties. They offer to advance fares from Ottawa to Vermillion Bay, near which place the mills are situated.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—Mr. T. B. Pearce will, it is said, build a large saw mill at Marmora.

—Messrs. Moffat Bros., of Carleton Place, have bought a planing mill at Renfrew.

—Joseph O. Labelle, a lumber trader of South Indian, has assigned to Mr. Larmonth.

—Mr. Mooney, of Minden, Ont., is erecting a steam saw mill on the shore of South lake.

—Dickson Co's mill, at Harwood, is doing big work, sawing and turning out first class lumber.

—Messrs. Huston & Co. purpose erecting a new shingle mill at Ruskview for next winter's work.

—Canada has 13,325 miles of railway. Last year the railways carried 3,000,000,000 feet of lumber.

—Bulmer's mill, at Norman, has been shutdown for want of logs. The new planing mill is nearly completed.

—Alexander Leishman, formerly of Arnprior, has gone into the wholesale and retail lumber business in Woodstock.

—A rarity in the shape of a raft of 25,000,000 feet of white pine timber passed down the St. Clair river a few days ago.

—The Casselman Lumber Co. is now running full blast night and day under the able management of Mr. E. Hargreaves.

—Mr. A. McCormack, of Pembroke, has purchased a fine new tug in Montreal for work in towing his lumber across the lake.

—The Ontario government is advertising for 62 pieces of white oak timber, to be delivered at Lindsay on or before September 20.

—The Beck Mfg. Co. mill, at Penetanguishine, is doing good work this summer—turning out upwards of a hundred thousand feet per day.

—As the Rathbun Company have not been running the Eagle Mill at Rossmore this year there is a decline in the population of that village.

—Mr. Joseph Williams has established a factory at Goderich for the manufacture of patent barrels, and is turning out 700 of these a day.

—Twenty-five men left Peterboro', on Aug. 4th, for British Columbia, to work in the mills and the limits near Bearmouth, owned by the Columbia Lumbering Company.

—The firm of Greensides & Hurlburt, of Mitchell, saw millers and lumber dealers dissolved some time ago. The business is now carried on by H. J. Hurlburt who is doing a very good business.

—A raft owned by Mr. John Bryson, M. P., containing 93 cribs of square timber recently passed down the Ottawa in tow of the tug John. The raft will be loomed at Quebec until the market improves.

—Mr. D. Morrison, agent for Cook Bros., lumber merchants of Algoma, left Ottawa, on Aug. 7th, for Cook's mill, on the Canadian Pacific railway, with seventy-five men for the winter operations.

—A drive of saw logs belonging to the Dickson Co., numbering ninety thousand pieces, passed Young's Point on Aug. 6th. They will be cut up into market lumber at their saw mills in Harwood.

—The building used by the Longford Lumber Co., as a woodenware factory at Orillia, is advertised for sale, the intention being to remove the business to Longford, to be nearer the supply of raw material.

—The Messrs. McLachlin Bros.' Little Bonnechere drive of saw logs has been abandoned at Currier's, above Round Lake, it being found impossible to drive them on account of the growth of weeds in the river.

—Mr. R. English, customs officer at Manitowaning reports that the combined receipts of Little Current and Manitowaning for the year ending 30th June, 1890, amounted to \$11,400. The bulk of this was collected in export duty on saw logs.

—A raft of very fine timber came down the Ottawa last month, belonging to Barnet & Mackie. It was taken out at White Trout lake on the Pettewawa containing 207 cribs of square and wancy white pine, of wonderfully fine quality and large average.

—The Western Lumber Company, at Rat Portage, have received about 300,000 feet of logs and intend starting sawing again at once. They have a lot more near at hand and the management think they will be able now to have steady running for the balance of the season.

—Christopher Wagner, a Toronto lumber dealer, who runs a planing mill in the west end, assigned to Messrs. Campbell May, July 23rd, for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Nicholas Dymont, of Barrie, is the principal creditor. The cause of the failure is attributed to building speculations.

—Ontario is doing more to preserve her forests than any other province or state in North America. She pays every year a large amount for a force of fire rangers, the lumbermen paying an equal sum. These men, numbering 60 or 70, patrol the forests in all directions, and prevent a large number of fires which would no doubt otherwise occur.

—The Gilmour & Co's mill and other properties have been withdrawn from sale, an arrangement, it is understood, having been effected, whereby Mr. John D. Gilmour, of Quebec, will come to Ottawa and go into partnership with Mr. John Gilmour, and Mr. Allan Gilmour, of Ottawa, will remove to Trenton and go into partnership with Mr. David Gilmour.

—Something went wrong a few days ago with the lever connections on the steam carriage at the Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Co's mill, at Norman, and caused the carriage to go at full speed to one end of the run, badly breaking up the carriage. The two men who were on the carriage at the time, jumped before it struck and escaped without any great injury.

—The Snider Lumber Company, of Waterloo, is applying for an act of incorporation for the purpose of "carrying on a general lumber business to build and operate mills, etc.," at Rosseau Falls and Gravenhurst, in the district of Muskoka, and at the town of Waterloo, and elsewhere in the Province of Ontario. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be \$40,000.

—Midland has grown with the rapidity of a Western States town and has now a population of over 2,800. It is fast attaining eminence as a lumber town, having now several lumber, shingle and planing mills, while immense quantities of lumber brought from mills on the north shore are handled from vessels to cars and distributed through Ontario and the Eastern States.

—Rathbun & Co's. mill, at Lindsay, gives employment to twenty-five men during a season, and will cut about 75,000 ties this summer. Counting 200 ties to the car load, the season's output will load 375 cars, and large quantities of pine and cedar shingles, lath, etc., are also turned out. The strip taken from the side of the tie in squaring it is shipped off to be made into brook handles.

—A meeting of the creditors of S. & J. Armstrong, general merchants and lumber dealers, McKellar, District of Parry Sound, was recently held in the Walker House, Toronto. The proposition of the insolvents to pay 40 cents on the dollar in instalments payable in 4, 8, 12, and 16 months was unanimously accepted. The liabilities of the firm amount to \$14,859, and the assets to about \$12,000. The firm will continue in business as usual.

—The number of rafts that have passed Deux Rivières this summer is as follows:—Messrs. R. H. Klock & Co., 6; Thistle, Carswell & Co., 1; R. Hurdman & Co. 3; Carswell & Francis, 2; A Lumsden, 2; Estate D. Moore, 1; McCuaig & Moorehead, 1; Wm. Mackey, 1; Rayside & McMaster, 1; Perley, Pattie & Co., 1; J. & B. Bryson, 1; making 20 rafts, which may safely be averaged at 150,000 feet each, making the respectable average of 3,000,000 feet—all destined for the Quebec market.

—Geo. Dunster, lumber dealer and contractor, of Woodstock, made an assignment a short time ago. At a meeting of the creditors the other day it was shown that he owed about \$10,000, while the assets scarcely reached \$3,000. Last January he showed to his banker a surplus of \$17,000, but his books showed a shortage of over \$7,000. M. J. H. Brown, assignee, will wind up the estate. Messrs. D. Peacock, Woodstock, and R. Gillies, of Gillies Bros., Paris, were appointed inspectors.

—At the Algoma sises held at Sault St. Marie the case of Rowan vs. The Blind River Lumber Co. was concluded. The plaintiff John Rowan, took out a contract to get out logs for the defendants from their timber limits. The logs were brought across Lauzon lake by the company instead of by the plaintiff, and the company claim that the logs were improperly and irregularly cut. For these reasons they made a large deduction from the money coming to Mr. Rowan. His lordship refused to allow the greater part of these deductions, and found a total verdict for the plaintiff of \$3,321.83.

—The Dickson Lumbering Company's mills, at Harwood, started to run July 31st. About 60,000 feet was cut in the afternoon. The Company are making great improvements in the mill property, also repairing and fitting up the houses. The boarding house, a fine building, has been much enlarged. Two large tanks have been erected on the hill to hold water in re-

serve to supply the mills and protect against fire, and as soon as possible the Grand Trunk Railway Company will complete the branches into the mill yard. Nearly all the old hands are employed again which helps to count for such a successful start.

—Official returns show that the total value of boards, deals, plank, etc., imported into Canada from the United States for the year ending June 30th, was \$413,527 against \$405,365 in 1889. During June the quantity of American lumber imported was over double that brought into Canada from the United States during June last year.

—The Amable du Fund is a small stream emptying into the Ottawa on the Ontario side above Mattawa, and is a most prolific lumber region. Messrs. Raymond McMaster, and Mr. John McKay have taken out some excellent lumber this season. The former brought down a raft containing 96 cribs, equivalent to 2,400 pieces or 160,000 square feet. One magnificent piece consisted of 132 square feet. Mr. McKay brought down a raft composed of about 77 cribs making 1,925 pieces or 127,000 square feet. About 75 per cent. of timber in the two rafts is wancy and the other 30 per cent. square. Both were destined for Quebec.

—A raftsmen named David McMullen, who was coming down the Ottawa near Deux Rivières on Monday last, had a narrow escape from drowning. He was on a crib of timber belonging to Messrs. McCuaig and Moorhead, in company with four others, when it struck against a large rock in a swift current and was smashed. McMullen was the only one who was in danger of losing his life as he was carried down by the current. He kept himself above water until he drifted against a large rock to which he clung until rescued by his companions. McMullen was badly injured about the body as a result of the accident.

—The water power at Rat Portage is the among greatest in the world; it is practically unlimited. The lake forms a mill dam of three thousand six hundred square miles, twenty two feet above Winnipeg River, and by cutting races through the narrow ledge of rock which divides the two bodies, mill sites can be located almost the whole distance between Keewatin and Rat Portage. Yet, with these excellent facilities for water power, nearly all the lumber mills there are run by steam, owing doubtless to the mills being located with a view to convenience in handling and storing logs. Speaking of lumber mills it was estimated that the cut of lumber this season will exceed one hundred million feet.

—Capt. McKay, Mr. J. Naton, the lumbermen, and several others, went up from Ottawa on Aug. 9th to DeChene's Lake and boarded a crib with the intention of running the rapids and slides. This portion of Gillies Bros.' raft was in charge of Pilot Seraphin Corbeille, an old river man. To their horror the party found, on running down a short distance, that the crib was rushing on to a monster log which had become jammed in the rocks. In a moment they struck full head on. All hands clung to the timbers for dear life, while the pilot and his crew made superhuman efforts to right the crib, which was swirling round half under water. The passengers were washed off for a time, but were rescued and passed down with the loss of a portion of the crib.

—The United States consul at Ottawa has forwarded his annual report of the exports from that district to the United States during the year ending June 30th, to the treasury department at Washington. As compared with last year the following increases or decreases in value of exports of the forest are shown:

	1889.	1890.
Hemlock bark	\$ 23,085	\$ 17,815
Box shooks	234,162	45,266
Lath	57,450	80,456
Lumber	2,672,701	2,687,001
Pickets	19,913	21,748
Shingles	7,082	4,657
Railway ties	16,783	6,246

—The construction of the Parry sound railway promises to open up a rich mineral and lumbering country which has already been partly developed without railway facilities. It will connect the lake system at the Georgian bay with the various systems of the Dominion. It will be the shortest direct route east to Montreal and Boston, Parry Sound being about the same distance from those points as Toronto, and saving also a distance of 100 miles from Collingwood and 120 from Owen Sound. In addition to the passenger and freight traffic of the lakes a large business will developed in hardwood for manufacturing purposes, thus making Parry Sound a base of supply for all lumbering purposes with the western states. Last year there were manufactured in the tract about 35,000,000 feet of lumber, in addition to a large quantity of shingles, lath and dressed lumber.

—A planing mill has been added to Bulmer's mill at Rat Portage.

—It is stated that Mr. Klock has so far run the largest amount of square timber.

—The Rathbun Company have a number of men at work at Tamworth Station taking out 16,000 railway ties.

—The deaths by drowning amongst the lumbermen and raftsmen in the province have been very numerous this season.

—The Western Lumber Company, of Rat Portage, is adding a new tug to its plant, for service on the Lake of the Woods.

—The saw mill employees of Norman ask that ten hours constitute a day's work, at the same pay as at present for eleven hours.

—A raft belonging to Messrs. Thistle, Carswell & Francis became broken up at Britannia, and the boom had to be cut to prevent its total destruction.

—The Georgian Bay Lumber Company, at Waubushene, shipped over four and a half million feet of lumber to the States in one week last month.

—Masson's saw mill, at Mechanicsville, which was closed down all the summer, has commenced running and now employs between seventy-five and one hundred hands.

—James Playfair & Co's mill, at Sturgeon Bay, has closed down for the season. Their shingle mill is still in operation and will probably continue cutting until late in the fall.

—The large circular saw in the mill of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, at Waubushene, broke a few days ago, when running at full speed, but fortunately no one was injured.

—Mr. Cornelius Young, of Young's Point mills, was a few days ago fined \$20 and costs under the Fisheries Act for allowing mill refuse to enter the Otonabee river from his premises on August 12th. Inspector Gilchrist prosecuted.

—A stick of timber 120 feet long and three feet square is to be exhibited by the British Columbia Exhibit Association at the Toronto Exhibition this month. The specimen will be cut into two pieces, each requiring two flat cars in transportation.

—Four rafts passed down the Chaudiere slides on August 20th. One of 102 cribs belonged to Messrs. Hurdman Bros., and for quality it is said to be the raft of the season. Another raft belonged to Barnett & McKay. Two rafts of Messrs. Hurdman came over the Deschene on August 22nd.

—The Emery Lumber Company has engaged Thomas Pickard, of Saginaw, to cut 30,000,000 feet of logs annually for five years in the Georgian Bay district. The logs will be cut by mills at Bay City and Saginaw. The timber is on the Wahnapiatae river, from whence the big barge Wahnapiatae takes its name.

—A big wind struck Lake St. Peter last week, the result being that McMaster & Rayside's raft, which was just ahead of Caldwell's raft, had a hard time. Every band on the raft was smashed except the cookery band and some fifty pieces of fine timber were lost. The crew had to work hard to save the logs, and several narrowly escaped drowning. At the Long Sault Mr. McMaster nearly lost his life through a band breaking.

—The log drives in the Lake of the Woods country has progressed very favorably this season. Early in the season there was a slight mishap by a lot of logs in the Rainy river having been swept down by the heavy current, but were recovered at the mouth of the river. During the summer a couple of small rafts were broken up on the lake, causing some delay and extra expense in picking up the logs. Otherwise everything has gone smoothly in moving the logs.

—Considerable excitement was created on the Ottawa river some days ago in the vicinity of the Queen's wharf when the barge Jumbo, belonging to Mr. George Harris, tipped over and dumped about 150,000 feet of pickets, which were piled on the deck, into the water. The barge, along with a number of others, was in tow of Mr. Harris' steam tug, and was just leaving for Burlington when the accident occurred. The pickets, which were tied up in bundles when loaded, were spread around the river in all directions, many bundles breaking while tumbling off the deck. A number of men were set to work immediately to gather them up in row boats, and were kept busy all day in doing so. Many of them were found below Gatineau Point. Fortunately none of the barge hands were on top of the load at the time

QUEBEC.

—It is estimated that 3,500 cords of pulp wood have been delivered to the E. B. Eddy factory at Hull during the season.

—It is said that Eddy's mill, at Hull, will cease operations for the summer shortly as the supply of logs is becoming scanty.

—The Hawkesbury Mill Company shut down on Aug. 12th, having got through with their necessary cut for this season.

—The shipments of lumber, ship timber and railway ties from Cookshire to the United States have been unusually large this year.

—McLean & Son's saw-mill, near the C. P. R. track, has been bought by Gilchrist, Greene & Co., of the Union Furniture Factory, Wingham.

—A fine raft of square white pine timber recently left Montreal for Quebec. It consisted of over 100 cribs, comprising about 130,000 cubic feet.

—The final drive of the Gatineau River saw logs and timber for the present year has arrived at the Cascades. There are about 35,000 logs in the Cascades boom.

—The Royal Pulp and Paper Company, East Angus, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 for the manufacture of paper pulp, paper lumber, etc.

—Arnold's mill at Spanish River is turning out 120,000 feet a day, and it is expected that the season's cut will amount to 15,000,000. The company have enough logs cut to last till September, 1891.

—Z. D. Wilson's new saw-mill at Glen Sutton is reported as working to perfection. He is shipping his timber to Vermont. Lumbermen in this section are already making preparations for next winter's work.

—Mr. John Poupore, a London operator in the Ottawa Valley, attributes the stagnation of the square timber trade to the enormous output of last winter. It was twice as large, he said, as that of any other year known to Ottawa Valley lumbermen.

—W. H. Petrie, of Toronto, has received the order from the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, of Toronto, for an automatic engine with boiler, etc., to be erected upon their beautiful grounds at the Island, to be used driving an electric light plant, pumping water, etc.

—Mr. Frank L. Vandusen, foreman in Messrs. Bronson & Weston's lath mill on Victoria Island, has invented a most serviceable machine for the manufacture of lath. It turns out 59,000 laths a day, while two other machines in use by the firm for years past, only make 60,000 during the same time between them.

—The largest tow of logs ever brought down the Georgian Bay was towed by the tugs *Resolute* and *Superior* to Parry Sound a few days ago. It contained about 40,000 pieces, most of them being very long. They were from Whitefish river and made up at Little Current. The logs were taken out by Howrie & Co., of Michigan, and will be cut at Peters & Cain's mill.

—The final drive of the Gatineau sawlogs and timber for the present year recently arrived at the Cascades. There are about 35,000 logs in the Cascades boom, and after the drive passes the boom about 16,000 of Gilmour's logs will remain in the pocket booms. The logs will remain there until Bingham's sweep gets past the Gatineau mills, when they will be sent down to the Chelsea boom.

—During the past year 2,953 loads of cordwood, 1,865 car loads of lumber and 558 cords of square timber were hauled over the Quebec and St. John Railway. New steam mills have been built during the year at St. Raymond and Lake Bouchette, and others are in course of erection and projected. The produce of the logs made along the line during the past winter will give about 40,000,000 feet of lumber for transportation. The company's charter provides for a western extension to Lake Temiscamingue, which would make the lumber business of the St. Maurice and upper Ottawa tributary to Quebec, and is therefore of immense importance to the city.

—Ald. Crannell, of the Bronson Weston Lumber Company, in a recent conversation with a *Free Press* reporter, said:—"I don't think any of the mills will continue to run night and day, as has been the case hitherto, and it is probable we will shut down the 1st of September. The cut this season I don't think will exceed three quarters what it was last year. We are employing on the average about 800 men in our mill and are running just as usual. There won't be anything like the amount of logs and timber out this winter that there were last. There is a large quantity of lumber unsold, and by shutting down early in the season, there will be a still larger quantity left over, rendering it unnecessary to cut so largely during the winter. On this account therefore there will not be so many hands required for the woods. Is there any prospect of an improvement in the market? No! at present but there is a possibility. The Argentine Republic is able to throw off trouble very easily. They are in trouble now, but the very minute money begins to circulate and things quiet down, there will be a demand for lumber. There is no section of the world gets over trouble so easily as that country does.

The demand for lumber may come this fall, but I think it is very doubtful. Yes, there will be hard times in Ottawa this winter."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—Daniel Lund, grist miller and lumberman, Akoushagan, has assigned.

—New Brunswick advices state that the drives are all coming out this season.

—J. R. Sutherland & Co., lumber dealers, Winnipeg, have sold out to Geo. W. Brown.

—Alma and Point Wolf export about 8,000,000 feet of sawn lumber and 8,000,000 laths a year.

—Robt. Jewett's saw mill located on the river bank above the Government House, Fredericton, will be ready for work in two or three weeks.

—New Brunswick is having a heavy log crop. The drives are all coming in, and along with the new logs there are from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet that were hung up last year.

—As an indication of the extent of Mr. Gilson's business at Marysville, it may be stated that the reported value of lumber, cotton, bricks, etc., shipped from Marysville last month amounted to \$110,200.

—Robert Connors has brought the corporation drive into the booms. Everything has come down with it, and the river and its tributaries above are wholly cleared of logs. Mr. Connors has made money this year.

—Shipments of spruce deals from St. John to the United Kingdom during the first six months of the present year show a falling off of nearly half as compared with the like period in 1889. The totals for the first six months of each year are:—for 1889, 93,451,021 s. f.; for 1890, 50,748,867 s. f.

—Mr. Gibson's saw mill, at Blackville, during the last week has been cutting birch logs, and a large force has been employed. Mr. Gibson having purchased the logs put into Bartholomew river last winter by Messrs. John McLaggan and Jas. Robinson, will have a total of over five millions to manufacture at this mill, which will probably occupy the whole season.

—The lumber shipping business all along the eastern coast, says the *Moncton Transcript*, is in a flourishing condition just now. A few days ago there were 19 square rigged vessels at Bay Verte and on Sunday there were 12 at Point du Chene and six at Buctouche, among the latter being the bark Sagona, which owing to her large size will take in her entire load outside the bar.

—Advices from St. John, N. B., state that there are more logs landed at Indiantown than ever before in the history of St. John. The six tugs of Glasier & Tapley all arrived during the day and each had a large tow, one of the boats, the Lily G., having over 125,000,000 feet of logs. The river continues so high that the tugs are averaging two trips a week—something almost unprecedented.

—It is reported that the St. Lawrence Lumbering Company, now closing business in Hetsiamis, Quebec, and of which K. F. Burns, M. P., for Gloucester, is the local manager, has completed negotiations for the purchase of the saw mills of K. F. Burns & Co., of Bathurst, and also the old Stewart mills on the village side of Bathurst harbor. Mr. Burns, it is rumored, will be manager of the whole concern in the Dominion.

—The rafting record at the Douglas and Mitchell booms last week breaks the record. At the Douglas boom in seven days, 1,661 joints were rafted and at the Mitchell 1,400 making with the 736 joints which were rafted at the Sterling about 3,800 joints for the week at the three booms. At the Douglas boom work was facilitated by what is known as the Elliott patent, an aid to rafting planned and patented by Robert Elliott, the foreman.

—A despatch from St. John says, the judgment of Registrar Linklater in the London bankruptcy court in the case of R. A. & J. Stewart has attracted great attention, as it was the most remarkable case in the history of lumbering in this province or in all Canada. The application of the bankrupt firm for discharge was suspended for five years, and though they were acquitted of the charge of deliberate fraud they were found to have contracted debts without reasonable expectation of paying them, of rash and hazardous speculation, trading with a knowledge of insolvency, and making undue preferences. The most disastrous effect in this province resulting from the Stewart failure was the hopeless failure of the Maritime bank in St. John, entailing heavy losses on every hand, and the failure of George McLeod, a heavy lumber operator in Kent county. The extent of the firm's operations and the immense amount involved make the case one of unusual interest.

TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, August 31, 1890.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

Table listing various lumber products such as '1 1/2 and thicker clear picks', '1 1/2 and thicker, three uppers', etc., with prices per 1000.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table listing yard quotations for items like 'Millcull boards & scantling', 'Shipping cull boards', 'Scantling & joist', etc.

Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, August 31, 1890.

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

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, August 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Ottawa, Ontario, including 'Pine, 1st qual.', 'Spruce, 1st M.', etc.

Montreal, Que.

MONTRÉAL, August 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Montreal, Quebec, including 'Pine, 1st qual.', 'Spruce, 1st M.', etc.

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, August 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber products and prices for St. John, New Brunswick, including 'Spruce deals', 'Pine', 'Deal ends', etc.

Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, August 31, 1890.

Carload and ship rates according to assortment. Bridge and

Table listing lumber products and prices for Vancouver and New Westminster, including 'Wharf Plank and Timber', 'Rough lumber', 'T & G Edge Grain', etc.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Albany, New York, including 'Good, 1x10 in each', '2 1/2 in. and up, good', etc.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, August 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including 'Clear, 1 to 2 in. all width', 'Upr's, 1 to 4 in.', etc.

Saginaw, Mich.

EAST SAGINAW, August 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Saginaw, Michigan, including 'Uppers', 'Common', 'Shipping Culls', etc.

New York City

NEW YORK, August 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber products and prices for New York City, including 'Black Walnut', 'Culls, 1 inch', '1 1/2 in. clear', etc.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, August 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Boston, Massachusetts, including 'Uppers, 1 in', '1 1/2 & 2 in', 'Selects, 1 in', etc.

Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, August 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber products and prices for Oswego, New York, including 'Three uppers, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 & 2 inch', 'Pickings, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 & 2 in', etc.

A PROBLEM FOR MILL MEN.

The following was recently sent to the *Scientific American*, which, with answer given by that journal we give below. In a stick of timber 40 feet long, 24 inches square at one end, and 12 inches square at the other end, how many feet of lumber are there? It is also stated that the proposition has been given to several lumbermen in the Chicago Exchange building, who have found various results; among others, the following: 60 feet, 600 feet, 720 feet, 876 feet, 1,080 feet, 1,200 feet, and 2,400 feet: that if the cubical contents of the timber in *fr* is what is wanted, 1,200 feet would be the correct answer, but if a lumberman were buying the stick, and desired to find how many feet of board measure there was in it, and put his rule at work, he would find but 1,080 feet, an allowance being made for sawing, of the "kerf" *Answer*: For obtaining the solid contents, the rule in Haswell's is for the frustum of a pyramid. Add together the areas of the two ends and the square roots of their product; multiply sum by height, and take one-third of the product. Thus: 4 sq. ft. plus 1 sq. ft. equals 5 sq. ft., and plus the square root of their product, which is 2, equals 7, which multiplied by height, which is 40 feet, equals 280 feet, which divided by 3 equals 83 1/3 cubic feet, which multiplied by 12 equals 1,120 feet board measure, without allowing for kerfs or waste. Considering the taper of the timber and allowing for kerf, you cannot make more than 10 feet of lumber to the cubic foot. Then $93 \frac{1}{3} \times 10 = 933$ feet merchantable lumber 1 inch thick that could possibly be obtained from the piece.

HARDWOOD.
(American Builder)

Hardwood as a building material is so rapidly superseding pine and other woods that it is creating an uncomfortable feeling among the dealers who handle soft woods only. There are dealers now engaged exclusively in the hardwood trade, who are working up an immense business in this stock, and those who are sharp enough to see the drift of the building trades are starting yards in which nothing but hardwood is found. Mahogany, oak and cherry have been the rage among cabinet makers for some months past, and builders and architects are using these woods whenever it can be found allowable.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any one possessing ordinary foresight that hardwood must furnish the material out of which the lumber trade of the future is to be carved. There is a good deal of pine left yet, although, perhaps, some of the overwise wrestlers with this unsolvable problem of the timber supply may awaken some fine day to find that the "denudatics" were not so very far wrong after all in predicting that it will not hold out at the present rate of cutting more than a dozen or two of generations. Put this aside, and independent all together of whether there be much or little pine yet to be sawed, it is unmistakable that some varieties of hardwood are crowding it closely for the first place. Time was when hardly a pine yard in the northwest thought of including maple flooring among the essential items of its stock; now where is the first class dealer who does not sell thousands of feet of it every year? Ten years ago hardwood finish for business buildings or dwellings was regarded as an unusual and unnecessary extravagance; but the time has come when it is an economical provision, and a necessity indispensable to a building of any pretensions. It is easy to perceive that white pine as a finishing wood has seen its best days, and although it will always find a market and command a good price, it is bound to give way to an increasing extent before the rapid and steady advance into favor of its superior rival. The hard and heavy yellow pine of Mississippi and Georgia is already displacing the white for building timbers, and no doubt it will before long be as much sought for that purpose as it has been these many years for car sills. Something of a revolution is in progress among the architects and builders, and many of them have already reached the point of preferring good, sound wooden beams, properly fire-proofed, to iron girders, and the spread of this belief in the superior merit of timber for such purposes must result in greatly increasing the sale of yellow pine and other strong and heavy

woods. As a matter of fact, hardwood of all kinds is but just beginning to find use, and its manufacture and sale is just as to develop and grows the consumption of all kinds of materials is certain to be greater from now on than it was ever before. In all this, however, there is nothing to disturb the operator in white pine. If he has got a large stock of that variety of wood, either standing in the tree or piled upon his dock or in his yard, we would not by any means advise him to let it go into other hands without yielding him a satisfactory *quid pro quo*. He may rely upon having his business as long as there is a pine log left for his sawyer to operate on, but he ought not to be surprised if before many years his hardwood brother in trade should pass into the front rank, leaving him to fill the secondary place which the latter has always heretofore been content to occupy.

STRAW LUMBER.

An important industry has just been started at New Portage, Ohio—the manufacture of straw lumber. The plant is a large one, and has back of it the straw-board trust, of which Q. C. Jarker is a leading member, and has sustained financial backing. If the hopes of the projectors are realized, an immense business will be speedily built up, and houses finished in various shades and fashions of straw lumber, instead of handsome hardwoods, will become common.

The establishment will be the first of its kind ever built, and its products will differ in many respects from the material out of which the so-called paper bucket is made. It will begin work immediately, and as soon as enough of its product is finished to make it possible, it is intended to erect a house out of the material and see whether it will stand the weather. The company is certain that it will be adapted to all kinds of inside finishings, if not fitted for exposure to weather, and expect it to take the place of plaster to some extent at least. It will be made in a great variety of styles for inside use and can be marbled so perfectly that it is difficult to distinguish it from the genuine stone itself. In this shape it is expected that it will be found available for use in halls, bathrooms and like places.

The company expect to be able to put the straw lumber on the market as a substitute for lath and plaster at a cost about the same as the actual plaster, and claim it will be more durable and easier to use. In the marbled form it will cost, it is calculated, about one-third as much as marble. In interior finishings, a wide market is expected for it as an embossed decoration similar to *lin-crusta walton*, but costing one-third as much.

The company believe their product will withstand the weather and prove available for fancy tiling for roofing purposes and the like, and that it will be both water-proof and weather-proof and in a measure fire-proof as well. Should their expectations be realized, there is a wonderfully wide field before this new enterprise.

SHE MEANS BUSINESS.

From the Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

Some time ago Frank Waltenburger, a young painter living in Minneapolis, received undoubtable proof that he was the owner of valuable timber land in Florida. It appears that Mrs. Ellen Waldo believed she was the owner of the land and has been pluckily engaged in manufacturing lumber on the land. She has written Waltenburger the following frank letter; "In writing you this letter I, perhaps, am violating the laws of conventionality; but, as we never met, in fact, as you have never heard of me until now, there can be nothing of sentiment in the proposition that I am about to make to you. To explain, first of all, how I know your address and name. Last week the Washington County *Times* published a story credited to a St. Paul paper, in which it was set forth that you were legal owner, by the possession of an old deed, of section 30, township 3, range 14, in this county. I laughed at the story at first, for I own half of that section myself, though, as it now appears, my title is imperfect. The other day I received notice from a firm of lawyers in Jacksonville of the true state of affairs, and what I have now to say to you is, after due deliberation on the situation, I have

improved the property in such a manner that it is now very valuable. I own a timber mill which employs twelve hands and yields me a fair income, besides I have property in Pensacola giving me an income of \$1,000 a year. I have also three farms, railroad land along the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, yielding me a fair annual profit. The newspaper account I read of your appearance stated that you were good looking, poor and hard working. I am a widow, 28 years old, am called good looking by my friends and by those who dislike me I am said to be stout. I have two children, Mamie, 5 years old, and Elsie, 3. Their father died some years ago, and was unable to attend to business during the last few years of his life, being an invalid from rheumatic trouble, and I carried on the business myself then as I do now. Now, Mr. Waltenburger, you have a title to this property which I have labored very hard to render productive. I am attached to the place, and should dislike to abandon prospects which seem fairly brilliant. Here, then is my offer: I have a growing business, a fair income and two children. You have a deed of some property, of which you know but little, except it is said to be of value. Will you marry me, share equally with me in everything, and as my husband relieve me of the burden of a business which has grown to greater proportions than I can successfully operate alone? You may have an attachment; if so, the subject is one to be dropped at once, and we must negotiate on different lines. If, on the other hand you are heart-whole and like my appearance from the photo I send you, let me have yours in return, together with your views on the subject proposal. All other things being satisfactory, I can arrange to come to St. Paul for the purpose of becoming better known to you, or I will make any arrangement you wish should you prefer to visit Chipley or Pensacola with the same object. There's a woman that it is dollars to nickles it would be safe to go into the saw mill business with.

CARE OF BAND SAWS.

By J. H. Allen.

The band saw has come to stay and is no longer considered an experiment. Its universal adoption among practical mill men will only be a question of time. The lack of the proper skill to operate it is now the obstacle. This is confined principally to the filer. The style of mill need not be mentioned, as there are many prominent makes.

Few realize, in the erection of mills, the extreme sensitiveness of such a saw, and have not built as firm and perfect a carriage track as necessary, observation being drawn from what would make a perfect running rotary. The filer has been much behind in this respect, and men who could hammer a band saw dealt such heavy blows as not only fill the saw full of lumps, but crystallize the steel. A glance into every band mill will demonstrate this from the number of broken saws. The tension of the band saw is its life; its longevity is determined from the manner in which this is applied. The band saw is not a tedious saw to hammer by any means. The prevalent way of striking a saw too heavily is practiced by nearly all. A round, but nearly flat-faced, hammer should be used, and the saw should scarcely show a hammer print. The principal feature is to keep the centre of the saw a little looser or longer than the edges. This supports the saw while if it were a little slack on the edges it would snake badly, on the same principle of a circular in the same condition.

In opening a saw, the tension must not be extended closer than one-half inch of the edge. This is determined by sagging the saw while on the bench and applying the straight edge. One-half inch on either edge should stand to the saw, or very nearly so, while the center should show good light. Now, this opening must be the same throughout the saw. Great care must be taken that there are no places where the tension is too close to edge or varies from the center. The next thing is to keep the back perfectly straight, or a little convex, still maintaining the tension. The back is kept straight by hammering the concave parts gently from edge to center, care being taken to have the tension right when back edge is straight. Many have

much trouble in this way and leave a saw with bad, that is, unequal, tension. Only six inches of unequal tension will affect a saw.

A perfectly round-faced hammer should be used in tensioning, otherwise a defect would eventually bring a long twist in the saw, not heeded by many. The straight-edge test of the tension is all that can be relied upon, and where the tension is too close to edge, the saw must be hammered gently, directly on edge, so as to open that part a little only; a slight defect of this kind will produce a crack. The back edge of the saw is not looked after enough; the back guide, in some cases, is too close, and with badly fitted teeth the saw is often pushed over. Occasionally a piece of soft emery wheel should be held against the back of saw while moving slowly. It has saved many a saw from fracture. It is not necessary for the back to case-harden to produce fracture. I have noticed a change in tension from a slight dressing of the back edge, which plainly shows an equal strain on edge which the straight-edge test can not show.

A saw should by no means show hammer blows; such work is attended by the same results as hammer tension in a spring, which, if continued, makes it very brittle and fractures.

Removing twists from band saws is always done with cross-pene hammer, using the long pene in the direction of the twist or straightest way of the straight-edge test. A firm, smooth, wooden table should be used, by which six or eight feet of the saw can be laid flat. This, with a good north or east light, will reflect any long, gradual twist, which is removed by very gentle blows, in the course of the twist.

In straightening a band saw, the edges should be straightened first, as here is where defects of this nature start. Many begin by pounding the center, which does not effect the edge. The long pene is used directly on edge in straightening invariably across or nearly across the saw, seldom parallel. A smooth even, saw will carry less set, with less strain on the wheels, which greatly adds to the life of a saw. Great care should be used not to make too sharp or slim a gullet, as a new wheel often does, and never allow a wheel to show the least bit of glaze. One place of case harden is sufficient to produce a crack.

Few men realize the extreme sensitiveness of a band saw. There is no reason why a band saw can not be worn out without breaking if wheels are kept clean. The tendency is to use broader saws, and when 10 or 12-inch saws, with tension within one inch of edge, are used, broken saws, in my opinion, will be done away with.

Small band saws can be kept straight by straightening on the wheels, slacking tension of wheel until the saw will sag a little, then with a short straight-edge, small hammer and smooth-faced mallet, the saw can be trued right on the wheel. The idea in slacking it a little is to find the defect, otherwise the strain would keep it straight. It should be hammered very gently, and the back kept straight, or it will not run true on the wheels. Great care must be taken to keep wheels true and free from dust.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

THE NEW DOMINION NOTE LAW ABOUT TO COME IN FORCE.

The Montreal *Gazette* publishes an interesting article, giving the effect of the new law relating to promissory notes and bills of exchange, which comes into operation on September 1st. It says—A bill, payable to a particular person, but not containing words prohibiting transfer, is to be hereafter negotiable. The holder of a bill, containing the name of a referee in case of need, was bound to present himself to the latter, but now this formality is optional. Under the old law, a forged bill was wholly inoperative, but by an amendment offered by the Senate and assented to by the commons, if a cheque payable to order be paid by the drawee upon a forged endorsement out of the funds of the drawer, the latter shall have no right of action against the drawee to recover back the amount so paid, unless he gives notice in writing of such forgery to the drawee within one year of his acquiring notice of such forgery.

Hereafter, a bill not accepted on the day of presentment or within two days thereafter, must be treated as dishonored for non-acceptance. Under the laws of some of the provinces, a written acceptance was not necessary; under the new Act, as formerly in most of the provinces, the acceptance must be on the bill itself. Heretofore in Ontario, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island an acceptance to pay at a particular place was a general acceptance, unless it stated that it was payable there "only, and not elsewhere"; under the new Act, an acceptance to pay at a particular specified place, with or without the words, "there and not elsewhere," is not conditional or qualified. The practice prevailing in Ontario and other provinces, and sanctioned by a well-settled jurisprudence, that a bill or note payable at a bank or other particular place, without the words, "there and not elsewhere," may be presented for payment at the particular place or to the acceptor or maker, cannot be continued; the bill or note, in such a case, must be presented for payment at the bank or other particular place; otherwise the drawer and endorser will be discharged. Where authorized by agreement or usage, a presentment for acceptance or payment through the post-office is sufficient. An acceptance for honor cannot be offered after protest for non-payment, but only after protest for non-acceptance or for better security, and before maturity of the bill. The acceptor for honor must receive notice of the protest for non-payment. The protest for better security is a novelty. An acceptor for honor or under protest is no longer bound to give notice of his acceptance. A drawer or endorser, receiving notice of a qualified acceptance, must express his dissent to the holder within a reasonable time, if he does not wish to be deemed to assent to the same. In the future a person signing a bill otherwise than as a drawer or acceptor, for instance, as a guarantor or *donneur d'aval*, shall be treated as an endorser, and as such entitled to protest; formerly a *donneur d'aval* was liable in the same manner and to the same extent as the person on whose behalf he became a guarantor, and was not entitled to any protest apart from the latter. Heretofore a bill payable on demand could be protested at any time before the statute of limitations was required, but under the Act it must be protested within a reasonable time. Under the new Act, a bill signed under the seal of a corporation is negotiable, and a bill payable according to the current rate of exchange of a certain place, to be ascertained as directed by the bill, is a bill of exchange; the law seems to have been otherwise, at least in some of the provinces. If a bill be payable at a particular place it must be presented for payment at that place, else the holder may have to pay the costs of suit taken against the acceptor or maker; if, for instance, the latter show that provision for the payment of the bill has been made at that particular place. It is no longer necessary for a notary to write on a dishonored bill the words "protested or noted for non-acceptance or non-payment," as the case may be. Under the Code, service of the notice of protest, whether for non-acceptance or for non-payment, could be made at any time within three days after the last day of grace, but under the Act it must be given no later than the next following business day, as is practised in Ontario under the present law. A notice of protest had to be mailed "in the nearest post-office," but now it will be sufficient to deposit the same "in any post-office." Until now, presentment for payment had to be made on the afternoon of the last day of grace but under the Act it can be made at any reasonable or suitable hour of the last day of grace, whether in the forenoon or the afternoon. The protest or noting for non-payment must be made after three o'clock in the afternoon of the last day of grace. Noting is to be a preliminary step to protest, instead of being a distinct formality or deed. Under the Code, when a bill contains the words "value received," value is presumed to have been received on the bill; but under the Act, whether the words "value received" appear on the face of the bill or not, that presumption exists. Under the Code, the endorsee of an overdue bill takes it subject to all objections and equities to which it was liable while in the hands of the endorser, whether they attach to the bill or some collateral matter but under the

English law prevailing in Ontario and under the Act, such endorsee will not be affected by such collateral matter like a set-off. The damages of two or four per cent. allowed by the Civil Code and also by provincial statutes upon bills returned under protest from Europe or the West Indies, or any British province of North America, or the United States, have not been re-enacted by the Act.

THE ESTIMATION OF THE VALUE OF TIMBER LANDS.

(By Edward J. J. J.)

There are few matters more easy of determination than the value of timber lands, provided only the proper means be taken to secure such local information, the possession of which is absolutely necessary to the solution of the question. While in the case of metalliferous veins, all is uncertain, in the matter of standing trees all is certain. You see them standing around you more or less thickly. You notice their size and soundness, and can readily calculate the cost of hauling logs to the nearest mill, railway or stream, so that any mistakes in timber land investments which may occur must arise either through the ignorance of the explorer or be the result of fraud and misrepresentation. This is more generally the case. There are, of course, local differences in the structure or character of the wood, according to difference in the soil and climate and in which the trees have grown. Such, for instance, as that of Hickory, which is found of very much better quality in some districts than in others, and what is true of this wood is equally true of many others.

The very first thing, in fact, which the explorer should study when examining a tract of timber land is the character of the various woods growing upon it. The size and number of trees are evident to the eye. Not so with the quality of their wood, which requires time and the gathered evidence of others to decide upon. In ascertaining the value of timber lands, the facts to be gathered from the most intelligent of the inhabitants living in their vicinity form a most important factor. The explorer sees these timber lands usually at one season of the year only, and this, perhaps, the most favorable time. The labor market too, must be learned on the spot, and its local fluctuations studied. Then again, the explorer should ascertain what prices were paid for the last tracts of land of the same quality with that which he was about investigating, which had been disposed of in proximity to the point where his explorations were being made.

If also there had been any attempts made by parties interested in adjoining lands to create a "boom," he should take care to see that his judgment was not excited by this cause. Many men are so much the creatures of excitement that they are easily affected by the actions or statements of others. It is therefore a matter of prime necessity that the explorer should base his calculations on known facts, and not in general, on the assumption of "what was sure to be" of others.

A very important question for the explorer to ascertain when in the neighborhood of the country which he is sent to explore, by parties desirous of purchasing, is this, "cannot as good lands be got there at a less price?" In the writer's own experience in the matter of timber land investigation he has found in the majority of cases that, as good lands could be bought in the same locality and as favorably situated as those which he had been employed to examine, and at a much less price.

Oak timber loses about one fifth of its weight in seasoning, and about one-third of its weight in becoming dry. Gradual drying and seasoning are considered the most favorable to the durability and strength of timber. Kiln drying is particularly serviceable for boards and pieces of small dimensions, and unless performed slowly is apt to cause cracks and impair the strength of the wood. If timber of large dimensions be immersed in water for some weeks, it is improved, and is less liable to warp and crack in seasoning.

A popular soprano is said to have a voice of fine timber, a willow figure, cherry lips, chestnut hair and hazel eyes. She must have been raised in a lumber region.

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. This notice shows the width of the line, and is set in nonpareil type. Advertisements must be received not later than the 27th of each month to insure insertion in the following issue.

HARDWOOD lumber, bought, sold or received on consignment. **TUCKER DAVID**, lumber commission merchant, 313 Eleventh Ave., N.Y.

WANTED—1 to 4 inch Birch, Ash and Oak, firsts and seconds. Quote lowest Cash price. **WALTER D STARR**, 14th Street & 10 Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Elm 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch; White and Black Ash, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch; Red, White and Burr Oak, 1 to 4 inch; Cottonwood, 1 inch; Chestnut, 1 and 1 1/2 inch; Balusters and Square Oak, Ash, Birch, Cherry and Walnut. Give full particulars regarding grade, thickness, how long on stick, and price delivered in New York City. **C. G. HORTON**, 34 West 14th Street, New York City.

FOR SALE—Timber Fortunes. I am sacrificing some estates—tracts 160 to 5,000 acres—perfect titles—oaks, gum, ash, cypress, for \$1 per acre. Great chance for speculators and traders. Sold over 60,000 acres of these small groups within past four weeks. Lands are in Louisiana and above the overflow. Don't lose this opportunity. No options nor plots given out on these groups. **W. H. HOWCOTT**, New Orleans, La.

LUMBER FOR SALE. 60,000 feet, 1 1/2 inch and thicker, clear dry lumber for sale. For particulars apply to **CHAS. QUERENGESSE**, Brodhaugen, Ont.

SHINGLE MILL FOREMAN REQUIRED.

Must be experienced, strictly temperate, and with a good record. Capacity of mill about 100,000 per day. Address, giving references, expected remuneration. **THE RATHBUN CO.**, Deseronto, Ont.

FOR SALE.

PLANING FACTORY, only 2 years built, with one hundred and fifty Horse Power Engine and Boilers and Modern Machines, with railway siding and street car at door. Terms easy.

WILLIAM LEAK & CO.

Lumber, Coal and Wood.

Dundas Street, Toronto.

MAGNIFICENT WATER POWER FOR SALE.

EIGHTEEN acres of land, with one of the finest permanent water powers in Canada and equal to over 1000 H.P., on C.P.R. trunk line, 23 miles west of North Bay. For a Pulp Mill no better site. Spruce can be delivered for \$1.50 per cord in any quantity. Water carriage via Lake Nipissing. For price, plans and terms apply to

A. T. ANDERSON & CO.

Contractors, &c.

75 Adelaide St. East,

Toronto.

CASH FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER.

We purchase all kinds of Hardwood Lumber and will pay you **SPOT CASH** for same F. O. B. cars. Send us full particulars.

W. N. McEACHERN & CO.

Toronto, Ont.

RAILS AND CARS FOR SALE.

Light Steel Rails for Tramways: good order. Cars for lumber, cheap.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,

49 Front St. West,

Toronto.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SAW AND STAVE MILL.

In county of Essex—46 acres fine farming land, good farm buildings—plenty of timber near: only 2 1/2 miles from two different railways—terms easy—splendid bargain—must be sold. **JAMES S. LAIRD**, P. L. S., Essex, Ont.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES

OF THE

Scottish Carolina Timber and Land Co.,

will be sold by Public Auction,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1890,

at the Court House Door, between the hours of 10 and 4, at

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

The properties offered for sale comprise a most substantially built Saw Mill, of 75,000 feet capacity, and extensive Plant for the manufacture of Lumber. A Storage Boom and Lands on the French Broad River, with space to hold one year's supply of Logs. Several million feet of Saw Logs in the streams. River Driving Appliances. Valuable Timber and Mineral Lands in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina. Real Estate at Knoxville, having 3,000 feet frontage on the Tennessee River, adjacent to two Railroads, and suitable for Manufacturing Sites. A fine River-Bottom Farm of 275 acres, one of the best in East Tennessee. Also, good Mountain Farms and Lands in Tennessee and North Carolina, especially adapted for Stock raising and the cultivation of Tobacco. Miscellaneous Stores, &c.

The Saw-mill, Boom, Logs, &c., and property held under a Deed of Trust, will be exposed in parcels and as a whole to the highest bidder for cash, and in bar of redemption; or on such term, as may be announced at the sale, and absolutely without reserve, unless sold by private contract previously.

For further particulars, address,

WILLIAM PAGE,

SCOTTISH CAROLINA T. & L. CO.,

Knoxville, Tenn.

N. B.—There will be Reduced Rates over all Railroads from any point in the United States, to Knoxville, with liberal arrangements as to limit of Tickets, owing to the Veterans' Reunion, commencing on Tuesday, October 7th, the day of sale.

TIMBER LIMIT,

Saw Mills, Water Powers, Farms, Wild Lands, &c.

—BY—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Executors Estate R. C. Smith will offer for sale by Auction, at The Mart, King street east, Toronto, Canada, on

Wednesday, 17th September,

at 1 o'clock p. m., their remaining timber limit, being Berth No. 69, North Shore, Lake Huron, estimated to produce from 20 to 25 mill or feet h. m., White Pine, besides Red Pine, Cedar and other fine Timbers; the Saw Mills, Water Power and other valuable property at Fenelon Falls; Water Power at Peterboro', Grand or Hoop's Island, in Balsam Lake, containing 1,145 acres, with new Steam Saw Mill, Frame Dwelling, etc. Farm at Fenelon Falls, and Wild Lands in Verulam, Huxley, Snowdon, Lutterworth and Somerville. For particulars and terms apply to Executors Estate R. C. Smith, Port Hope, Canada; G. H. G. McVity, Executor, 255 Huron street, Toronto, or to **OLIVER, COATE & Co.**, The Mart, Auctioneers, 75 King street east, Toronto.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

TIMBER * LIMITS.

The estate of the late David Moore will offer for sale at Public Auction at the Russel House, in the City of Ottawa, on

TUESDAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1890

at three o'clock in the afternoon the following valuable timber limits:

PARCEL No. 1—400 square miles on Kippewa river, in the province of Quebec, and being berths Nos. 57, 56, 47, 46, 65, 64, 62, 63.

PARCEL No. 2—Berths No. 3 on the north shore of Lake Huron in Ontario, license No. 103 of 1889-90. Area, 36 square miles.

PARCEL No. 3—Berth No. 1, township of Springer in Ontario, license No. 104 for 1889-90. Area 34 square miles.

PARCEL No. 4—Berth No. 15 on the north shore of Lake Huron, in Ontario, license 105 of 1889, Area, 39 square miles.

The purchaser will be bound to take the supplies on each limit according to schedule and valuation. For terms and conditions of sale apply to E. D. Moore, Esq., Hull, and to the undersigned.

J.R. FLEMING, Advocate, 110 Wellington St., Ottawa. 5th February 1890.

CHRISTIE & CHRISTIE, Solicitors.



Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

(WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH.)

Toronto, 2nd July, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under Order in Council certain Timber Berths in the Rainy River and Thunder Bay Districts, and a Berth composed of part of the Township of Awere, in the District of Algoma, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the First day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

ARTHUR S. HARDY, Commissioner

NOTE. Particulars as to localities and description of limits, area, etc., and terms and conditions of sale will be furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, or to Wm. Margach, Crown Timber Agent, Rat Portage for Rainy River Berths, or Hugh Munroe, Crown Timber Agent, Fort Arthur, for Thunder Bay Berths.

No unauthorized advertisement of the above will be paid for.

500 Carloads Prime White Oak Small Boards.

1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 1 1/2 inch thick; 3 1/2 to 5 inch wide, 2 feet and up long, wanted for cash at the mills.

Further all kinds of **HARDWOOD LUMBER AND LOGS.**

Address

CARL GARTNER,

HAMBURG, GERMANY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

LIST of miscellaneous machines, etc., for sale by H. W. PETRIE, Brantford and Toronto.

- ONE corn and c o crusher
- FINE grain or feed mills
- ONE Craig wheat scourer
- ONE mill stone dresser
- ONE corn husker.
- TWO corn shellers.
- TWO paint mills.
- ONE tile machine
- ONE clay crusher.
- ONE copper-jacketed kettle.
- TWO copper dye kettles.
- TWO set cracer or biscuit machines, with dies.
- ONE sugar or sorgum mill.
- ONE union leather splitter.
- ONE steam rock drill.
- ONE foot press for canner's use, with dies.
- ONE fruit evaporator.
- ONE Caligraph typewriter
- ONE clover thrasher and huller.
- ONE ditching machine
- ONE Wiard sulky plow.
- ONE hosiery or bobbin winder
- ONE set scouring rolls.
- ONE Chase flock cutter.
- ONE lot press plates.
- TWO meat choppers.
- ONE large clothes mangle.
- ONE shooting gallery tube.
- ONE small bone mill.
- ONE run 42 inch buhr stones.

- 10 water wheels, different sizes and makes.
 - ONE lot spur and bevel gears.
 - ONE lot shafting, hangers and pulleys.
 - ONE lot balance wheels.
 - ONE set cheese box machinery.
 - ONE lot Cook's patent levels.
 - TWO steam fire engines.
 - FIVE hand fire engines.
 - TWO hose carts.
 - EIGHT steam pumps.
 - ONE No. 10 centrifugal pump.
 - THREE hydraulic rams.
 - ONE champion spark arrester.
 - ONE lot lifting jacks.
 - ONE lot new portable forges
- I also have Engines, Boilers of all sizes, Iron and Wood-Wood Machinery. Send for descriptive list. **H. W. PETRIE**, Brantford and Toronto.

SAW MILLS ON THE "SOO."

The large forests of Pine, Hemlock and hard wood on the line of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway ("SOO LINE") offer excellent opportunities for enterprising Saw Mill Men to locate in Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Information furnished, as far as possible, relative to mill sites, groups of timber, price of stumpage, etc. **MILL MACHINERY TRANSPORTED FREE OF CHARGE.**

Low Rates, Good Facilities, Prompt Service, **W. W. RICH,** 'Soo' Railway, Minneapolis, Minn.



RUBBER BELTING

MONARCH, RED STRIP AND LION BRANDS.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO. OF TORONTO.

OFFICE 43 YONGE ST. TORONTO

FACTORIES AT PARKDALE ONT.

THE RAINY RIVER TIMBER DIFFICULTY.

For the past few days a number of American loggers have been in town, and it appears they are endeavoring to close arrangements with our local lumbermen to take out American logs for the various mills here during the coming winter.

The Government has now a sale of timber berths advertised to take place in Toronto on October 1st, and should the lumbermen here have to wait until this date before knowing what limits they will have to work, or whether they can purchase or not, it simply means a repetition next summer of this year's experience, or the other alternative of their making contracts with the American loggers, which means a loss of \$100,000 to \$125,000 to our town, which would all be spent in the States instead of here as before, besides leaving some 800 men idle.

This is a very serious condition of affairs for Rat Portage and this end of the district, and the Government should at once take some steps to put these limits in a shape, so that the lumbermen will not be so seriously inconvenienced as they were last year. All the improvements needed to bring out their logs next spring requires to be done this fall, so that advantage can be taken of the high water when the snow goes off, and if no permits are issued, or arrangements made for the lumbermen here this year, they will be placed in the same position as this summer, causing a serious loss to themselves, and more particularly to our town, unless they close arrangements with the American loggers for their supply, which might answer their purpose, but would result disastrously for the public.

We understand that the lumbermen intend petitioning the Government to grant permits in order that they may get to work at once, and we trust that in the interests of the town the prayer of their petition will be granted immediately, as the Government have already realized a good price under the permit system for their timber.

A representative of THE LUMBERMAN on seeing the above called upon the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and found that gentlemen with the petition above referred to before him. "I have just returned to the city," said the Commissioner, "and while I have seen considerable in the papers regarding the difficulty complained of by the lumbermen in the Rainy River district, I have not as yet had time to examine into the matter."

"Do you think that any concession will be made to the lumbermen by the Government?" was asked. "That I cannot say at present, but if after looking into the matter we find any change in our present plans desirable it will certainly be made. I have invariably considered the interests of the lumber trade in all matters affecting limits, and will endeavor to act in justice to them in the present instance. Beyond this I can say nothing at present."

FIRE RECORD.

On the morning of August 15th the large planing mill and lumber yard owned by Messrs. Scott & Cross and located at 34 Hayter street, Toronto, were totally destroyed by fire, together with all the machinery, tools and material in process of manufacture.

A fire in the lumber yards of Killaby & Kennedy, at Lindsay, Ont., on Aug. 17th, occasioned a loss of about \$1,200, fully covered by insurance.

WANTED.

ACTIVE or silent partner for well established Wholesale Lumber business; half interest; any good salary to right man. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address A. B. C., Care of CANADA LUMBERMAN.

NORTH SHORE NAVIGATION CO.

EXCURSIONS. THREE DAYS. Meals and Berth included. \$6.00. ROUND TRIP TICKETS FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON. \$10. H. CUMBERLAND, Toronto; C. E. MORGAN, Hamilton, and all G. T. R. Ticket Agents.

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Is intended to leave Collingwood every Monday and Thursday at 8:30 a.m., and Midland at 2 p.m., on arrival of G. T. R. morning train from Toronto, Hamilton, Peterboro', Port Hope, and all points on Northern and North-western and Midland Divisions of G. T. R. for Parry Sound, Byng Inlet and French River.

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Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co. OFFICE and yard, 175 Louisiana Street, Buffalo. Holders of Hardwood stocks are invited to correspond.

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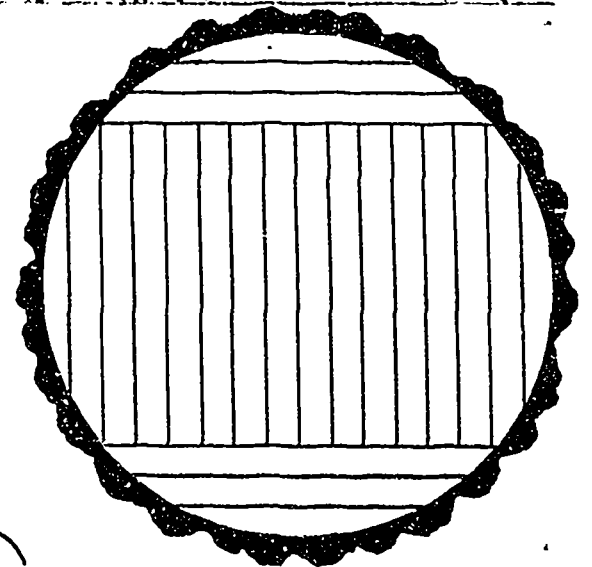
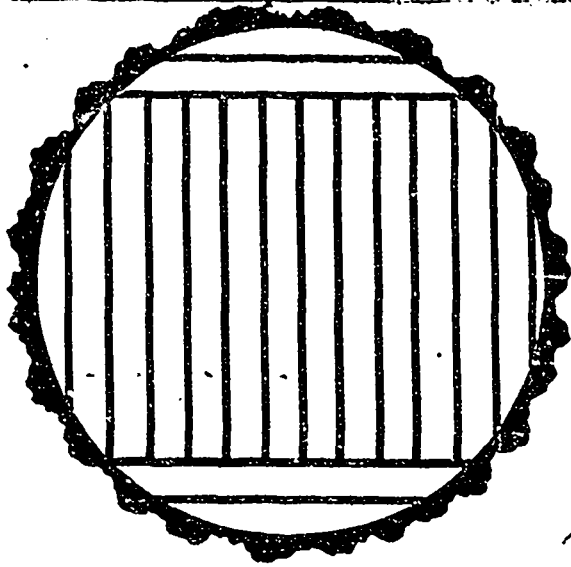
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Loading on Cars25
Interest on 18,000 feet 1 year at 7%, \$12.8040
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Three millions at	...	\$9.00	\$27,000
2,700,000 at	\$11.00	...	\$29,700
450,000 Culls at	6.00	...	2,700
			32,400
Profit	\$5,400

Season's Stumpage Three Millions			
COST.			
Stumpage and Dues	...	...	\$2.50
Cutting, Watering and Delivering at Mill,	...	...	3.50
Cutting and Piling,	...	...	2.00
Loading on Cars	...	...	.25
Interest and Expenses,	...	...	.75
Three Millions at	...	\$9.00	\$27,000
3,240,000 at	\$11.00	...	\$35,640
540,000 at	6.00	...	3,240
			98,880
Interest on Extra Cost of Mill, \$1,000	...	...	\$11,880
			60
Profit,	...	...	\$11,820

*S*ORRY to say we are too busy to exhibit our **BAND SAW MILL** this year as intended. Unexpected orders from Chili, Venezuela and Hungary, in addition to our regular trade, push us at present to the utmost of our capacity.

Parties interested in the Band Saw Mill question can see one of the mills that we are building for a customer in Hungary in operation at our works during the last of the first, and early part of the second week of the Industrial Exhibition.

We invite customers to run up to Brantford, inspect our works, and examine Boilers, Engines and Saw Mill Machinery in course of construction.

WE WILL EXHIBIT AT TORONTO FAIR OUR
New Patent Steam Fire Engine, Ariel Hook and Ladder Truck,
 Ordinary Hook and Ladder Truck, Hose Cart
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Fire-Department Supplies, Plain and Traction Farm Engines, Shingle and Chopping Mills
 and the **NEW FRICTION CRIP PULLEYS**

Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, Canada

Saw * Mill * Machinery.

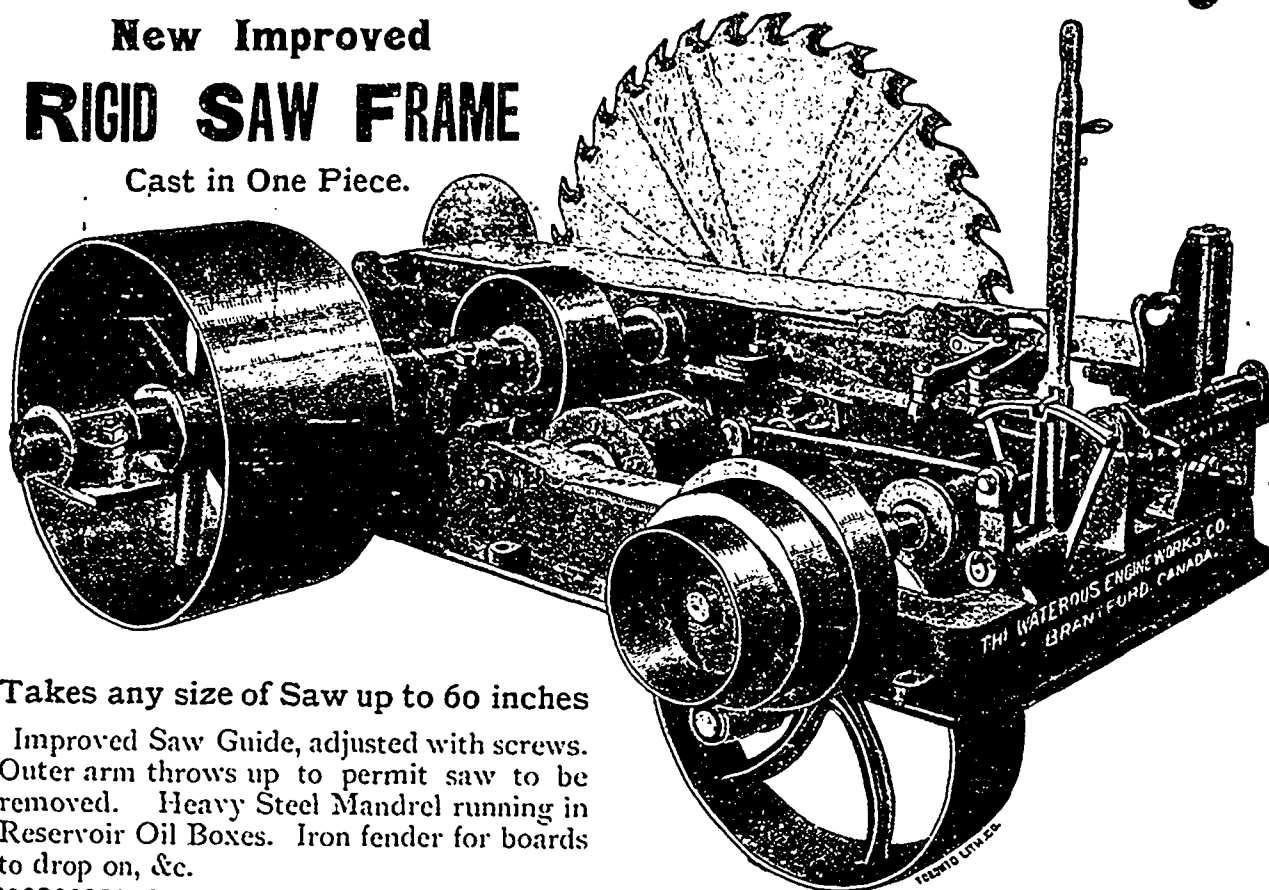
WE WILL EXHIBIT

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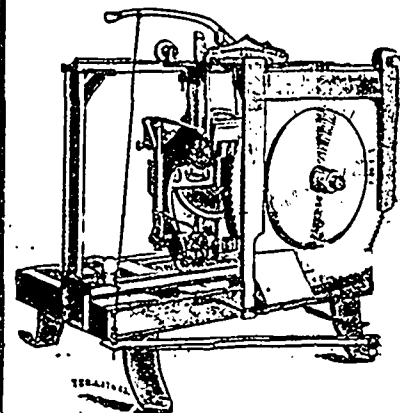
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Cast in One Piece.



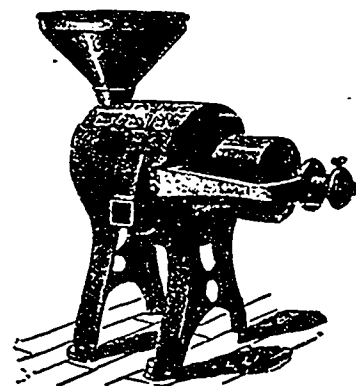
Takes any size of Saw up to 60 inches

Improved Saw Guide, adjusted with screws. Outer arm throws up to permit saw to be removed. Heavy Steel Mandrel running in Reservoir Oil Boxes. Iron fender for boards to drop on, &c.



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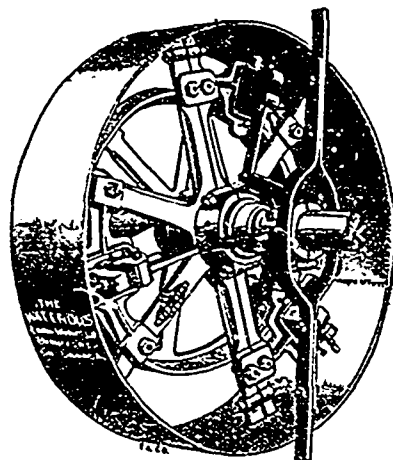
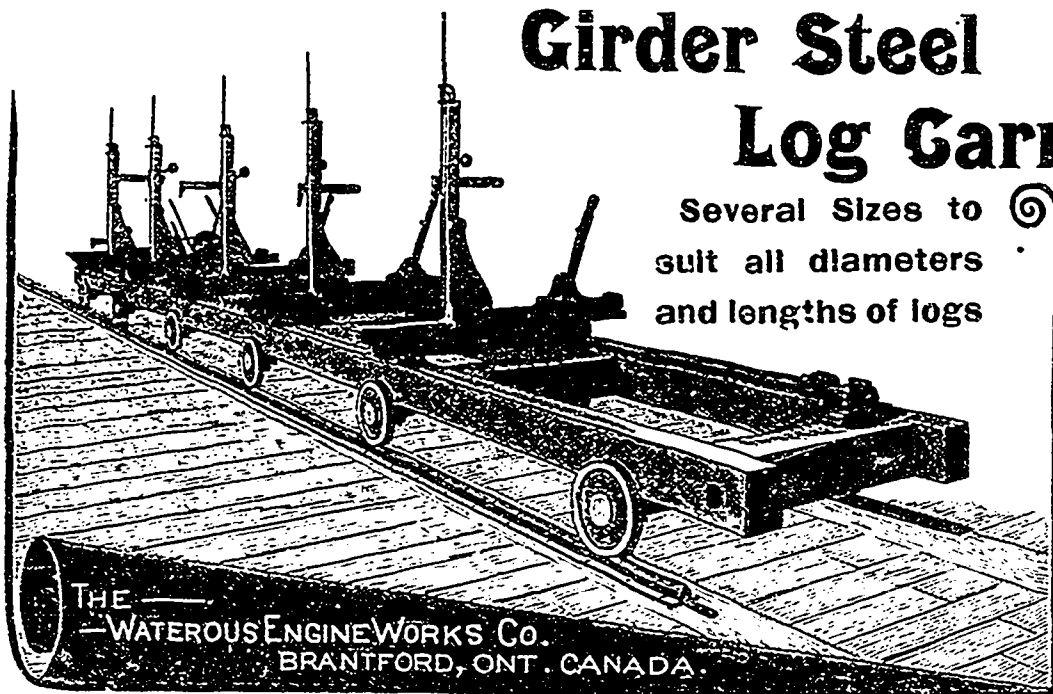
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Girder Steel Log Carriages

Several Sizes to
suit all diameters
and lengths of logs

Cable or
Rack Feed
by
Steam or
Friction.

This cut repre-
sents our Single
Girder Single
Truck Carriage.
Light but Strong.



FRICION GRIP PULLEYS.

Toronto Exhibition.

We regret to say that we shall be unable to exhibit this year our usual display of Saw Mill Machinery. It was our intention to exhibit our Band Mill again, improved over last year, but an order from Hungary, which has to be filled promptly, takes the only one we have near completion. Being very busy in our Engine, Boiler and Saw Mill departments, we have not the time, nor can we spare the workmen to make a large exhibit.

We shall be much pleased to see any intending purchasers at our works, which are only a short distance from Toronto.

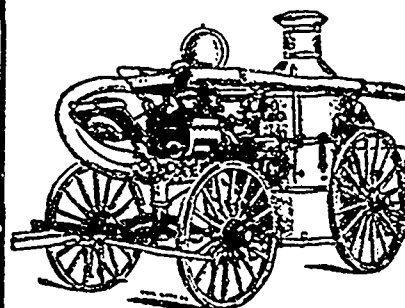
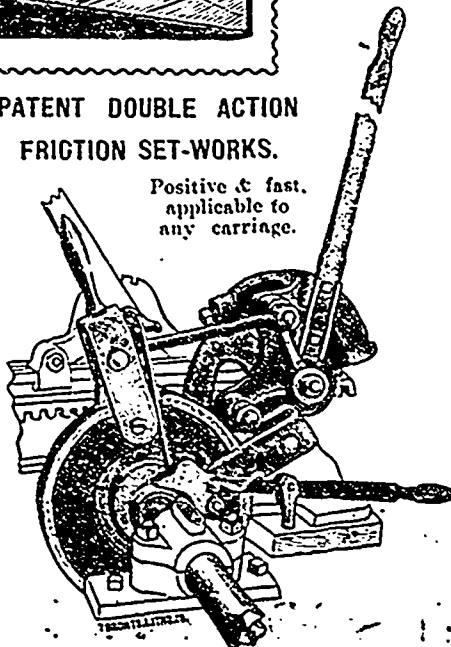
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Positive & fast,
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ARIEL TRUCKS,

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FIRE DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.

The Only Successful Kiln for Drying Oak and other Hardwoods

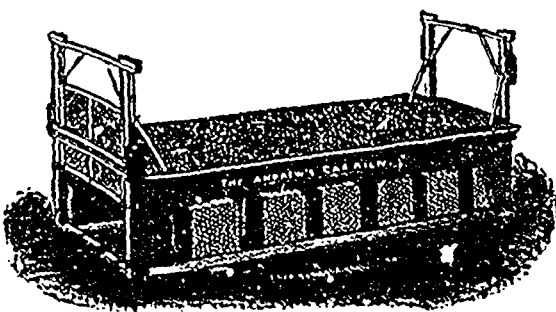
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Its remarkable efficiency depends upon its peculiar mode of applying heat to, and eliminating moisture from, the air used in drying. We use no costly fan, engine or other device that requires constant attention, nor do we waste heat by a special chimney. The air circulates through the lumber, and the moisture absorbed from it is extracted from the air by natural methods. You can not afford to be without it.

Our Process Duplicates Nature.



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The following well known furniture manufacturers have recently purchased the "ANDREWS KILN."

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- Grand Rapids School Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, M.
- New England Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Milwaukee Chair Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Oshkosh Furniture Co., Oshkosh, Wis.
- Skandia Furniture Co., Rockford, Ill.
- Story & Clark Organ Co., Chicago, Ill.
- Rock Falls Manufacturing Co., Sterling, Ill.
- Courcy & Birely Table Co., Shelbyville, Ind.
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ESPECIAL GOOD FACILITIES FOR SHIPPING.
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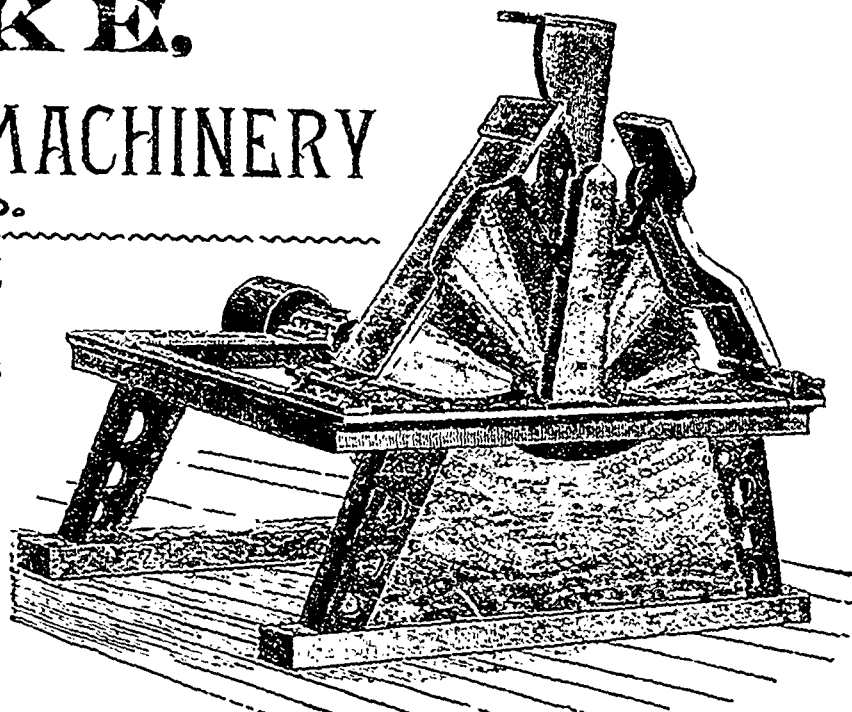
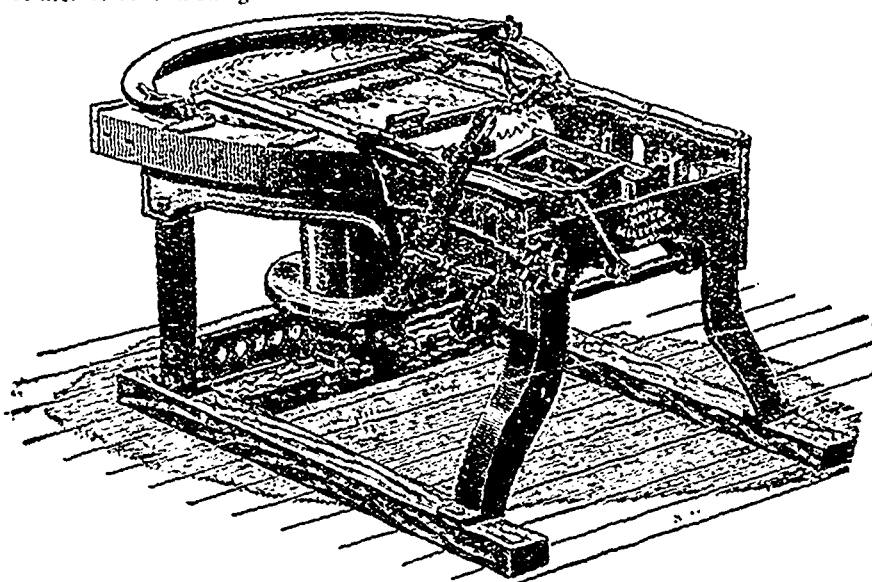
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The frame of iron throughout, very heavy and rigid, strongly braced and braced carriage very light and strong, made of forged cast steel saw plate running on steel ways or tracks, will take in a block 18 inches wide and 17 inch long, adjustable for 16 inch or 18 inch shingles.



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With 40 inch saw will make more No. 1 Shingles from the same quantity of timber than any Wheel Jointer in existence.

It has a heavy iron frame made for two operators, two inch steel saw arbor, with extra long bearings; driving pulley 8 inches diameter, 7 inch face, saw 40 inches diameter, 16 gauge, speed, 1,600 per minute.

Mill men who have once used this machine will not use any other. For capacity, removing sap-knots, rot or any other imperfections, for making parallel shingles and economy of stock, it is superior to any other.

Also manufacturer of other kinds of Shingle Jointers, both self-acting and hand-feed Shingle Machines, Packing Boxes, Drag Saw Machines, Bolters, Stationary and Portable Saw Mills, Double Edgers, Single Edgers, Slab Saw Rigs, Bull Wheel Rigs, Lath Machines, Lath Bolters, in fact a general line of Mill Machinery, with Pulleys, Shafting, &c Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Send for estimates on anything required, and the same will receive immediate attention.

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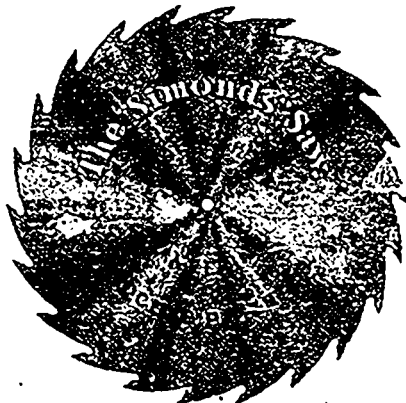
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 No Hot Boxes. Stands any weight or motion. Best and cheapest metal known for Machinery Journal Bearings. Reliable Machinists use no other. To be had at every enterprising Hardware store in the Dominion.
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 Complete installations of Steam and Hydraulic Power, Electric Light and Power Plants, Wiring and Construction for Arc and Incandescent Lighting. Agents for the celebrated "C. & O." Electric Motors.
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