

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

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

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME IX. }
NUMBER 2. }

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1889.

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

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

ARTHUR G. MORTIMER.

OFFICE: SIMCOE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

WE very much regret that through being unable to secure from the manufacturers in time for this issue a sufficient quantity of the special size and style of paper on which THE LUMBERMAN is printed that the present edition is much smaller than was intended. As a result we have been compelled to hold over several pages of important matter, consisting of contributed articles, editorial news, an exhaustive report touching upon the stumpage question of the province of New Brunswick, statistics of the lumber shipments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick etc., etc. We trust our readers will accept our apology for the non-appearance in our columns this month of these important matters, and in return for the indulgence asked we shall endeavor to make up for the omission in our next issue.

In many parts of Ontario the scarcity of snow had caused much inconvenience and in some cases a serious check had been put upon lumber operations. It looks as if there would be a short cut, and even that many of the logs that had been prepared could not be got to their destination so that some of the mills were threatened with a short supply. The recent falls of snow have, however, altered the aspect of affairs; in most districts we learn that they have now all they want and are no longer experiencing any difficulty. This being the case there is every probability of the output being up to the average, and indeed in some cases the operations that are being conducted are on an unusually extensive scale.

THE determination that the Canadian authorities have formed not to apply the increased scale of export duties to logs that had been already cut before the announcement of the increase, but to exact only the old rate, will not be considered unreasonable. In these cases of international transactions it is well to avoid even an appearance of harshness and unfairness and to act in a liberal spirit. Of course they had notice beforehand of the possibility of an increase being made, for they would not have made the investment without acquainting themselves with our laws, but there would have been grumbling for which there now will be no excuse. It would be well for our lumbermen if some of our Provincial Governments were as considerate of their own people. The Quebec Administration is making a boast over increased receipts from the forests when they are due to a rising of the dues allowable by the law, but very far from fair in view of investments that had been made on the faith of a continuance of the existing practice.

UNITED STATES Consul Hotchkiss has prepared a report for the United States Secretary of State regarding the question of the recent increase in the export duty on logs. His report, the figures of which were obtained from the trade and navigation returns, shows that the value of American logs brought into Canada from 1880 to 1888 inclusive was \$4,319,850, representing 549,599,000 feet. The Canadian logs taken into the United States from Canadian limits during the same

period reached 19,932,000 feet, valued at \$156,741. The American pine logs imported into Canada with the existence of an export duty of \$3 per thousand feet like that of the Dominion would have added \$1,648,797 to the United States treasury. For the same period the export duty collected by Canada would have reached \$59,796. The major portion of the American logs which reached Canada were felled in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Duty being free they were raised or transported to mills in the Rainy river country in the province of Ontario. Large quantities of the cut were shipped to Winnipeg during the boom.

THE public accounts for Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30th, have been issued. The total ordinary revenue for the year amounted to \$35,908,463, and expenditure to \$36,718,494 leaving a deficit of \$810,031. The total revenue of the year was the largest on record, exceeding that of 1887 by \$154,000, and that of 1883 by \$114,000, while compared with 1878, it shows an increase of \$13,000,000. Dominion lands returned \$217,083 during the year, an increase of \$25,000, while interest on investments gave \$932,025, or a decrease of \$58,000. From the Post Office service the receipts reached \$2,379,241, a gain of \$360,000 over 1887, or more than half the entire receipts at Confederation when they reached \$525,700. The total earnings of the Intercolonial Railway in 1887-88 amounted to \$2,912,783, and the working expenses reached \$3,276,441, leaving a deficit of \$363,658, compared with a deficit of \$232,105 in the preceding year. The Prince Edward Island Railway earned \$158,363, and the cost of operation was \$229,639, a deficit of \$71,275, against a deficit of \$48,934 in 1887. The Customs revenue was \$22,105,926. Excise returned \$6,071,486, or about \$1,200,000 more than last year.

A DISPATCH from Washington under date of January 17th, says that Mr. Farquhar, of New York, has introduced into Congress a bill that may to some extent prevent the importation of Canadian timber if it becomes law. It is evidently aimed at the Joggins rafts in particular, but its effect is likely to be a little more far-reaching. The bill provides that after the passage of the Act no raft of large logs or lumber shall be brought into or taken out of any harbor, port, or place in the United States on the Atlantic, Pacific or Gulf coasts, nor shall any raft of logs or timber that may be brought into and upon any of the great lakes from any river, stream, port or place in the Dominion of Canada, or any other foreign port, be towed, navigated, or in any manner propelled in or upon any of the great lakes or navigable streams connecting the same within the jurisdiction of the United States." The penalty fixed is the forfeiture of the timber or logs contained in the raft. The bill referred to, if passed, will in no wise cause any dissatisfaction in this country. In fact so far as we can see the objects of the bill is in furtherance of the move already taken by the Dominion Government in increasing the export duty on logs. As far as we are aware Canadian lumbermen have looked upon the carrying of Canadian logs across the lines in rafts as they do the cutting of Canadian timber and floating it to American ports in the usual way. There is practically no difference except in the mode of transit. We have only to reiterate the oft-repeated statement that Canadians desire to see our timber manufactured at home and not in a foreign country, and any move by Congress in furtherance of this object will be looked upon with favor, not only by the Dominion Government, but by the great majority of our own people.

THE petitions to Congress from some of the lumbermen of the northern States, asking or retaliation for the increased export duty on logs, contains much that is suggestive. According to their own showing there is such a failure of their own forests that it is absolutely necessary for them to have recourse to ours to obtain the raw material for their mills. If this is even approximately near the truth the necessity for the increased export duty is established, for without it there would be such a rush for our saw logs that it is our own mills that would soon be without raw material. Of course their suggestions of its being proposed absolutely to prohibit the export of saw logs is unfounded, and indeed such a step would not seem to be necessary, as from the bitterness of their complaints they evidently regard the new duty as sufficient to frustrate their designs. That they had already made large investments in Ontario limits has been denied, but even if it had not been incontestable it is now plainly avowed. The coolness with which they claim the right to strip our forest is amusing, as if Canadian lumbermen thus to be deprived were quite unworthy of consideration. If our neighbors want our forest the least they can do is to set up their mills here and put themselves in the same position as our people. Their threats of retaliation are loud, but before they can be carried out there are other people to be consulted.

SPLINTERS.

THE *Wood Pulp News* is the name of a small weekly paper just started in New York. As its name implies it is devoted to paper making fibre interests. The industry is growing and the new paper will doubtless grow and prosper with it.

WE are in receipt of a useful little hand book, issued by Mr. H. R. Hardy, of the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, giving the Land, Lumber and Mining Regulations of Ontario with Notes. Anyone seeking information on any of these subjects can find it on a glance at its pages.

THE opinion seems to be freely expressed that in the event of Congress refusing to add an additional duty on Canadian lumber that Americans owning limits on the north shore of the Georgian Bay in Ontario will likely be induced to erect mills at the south shore ports, provided the G.T.R. would give satisfactory rates. The cost of towing logs would be about equivalent to the cost of shipping lumber down.

THE *Monetary Times* commends to the sawmill owners who are wrestling with the sawdust problem the action of Maine millmen, who ship large quantities of that material for use instead of sand in mortar, as well as for the making of moulding and cornice work. If some enterprising Canadian would enter into the business of the economic disposition of the sawdust that accumulates around the mills of that province he would reap a fortune as well as insure the blessing of all concerned in the fisheries.

PARTICULAR attention is directed to the different spaces in this issue of THE LUMBERMAN occupied by Messrs. T. McAvity & Sons, of St. John, N.B. This firm have for many years had a wide reputation among the lumber trade for the many specialties manufactured by them, and their standing for fair and liberal dealing is too well known to need comment here. They call particular attention this month to the Orono Cant Dogs, lumber driver's Boot Calks, an improved Builer Feeder, and the Gaskin patent Saw Bench and Jointer.

A MICHIGAN lumberman is credited with saying that the action of the Dominion government on the export duty question would tend to increase stumpage on the American side. Mill men short of timber and having extensive plants on their hands would be forced to pay more for timber when deprived of Canada as a source of supply, and the stumpage owner would not be compelled to lie awake nights to size up the situation. He regarded the increase of duty on logs in the rough as a retaliatory act, but inasmuch as the American people had declared for a high protective tariff, it was but natural that the Canadians should protect their own pine trees with both hands and feet if necessary. And they seem inclined to.

"THE question arises, If Canada does not want America to have Canadian logs except at an excessive export duty, why should America want Canadian lumber at an import duty that will bring it in direct competition with the American product? America is in great shape to supply all the lumber she needs."—*N. W. Lumberman*. Our contemporary should be aware by this time that the policy of the Dominion Government is not to encourage American enterprise, but to foster the industries of our own country. We have the advantage in this country over the Americans in the way of timber, and we want to make the most out of our opportunities. To do this our timber has to be manufactured at home, and, our contemporary's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, we feel satisfied that the demand for the United States will not only continue but increase every year. Being in such a happy state of mind Canadian lumbermen can afford to rest their souls in patience.

THE FUTURE OF THE TRADE.

Those who are not content to take things as they find them at the moment, but like to look forward in order to influence the course of events if possible, or at least to be prepared for them, often give serious thought to the future of the lumber trade in this country. Evidently the present style of operating cannot continue indefinitely in the older Provinces. The capability of our forests to stand the drain now going on cannot last for ever and in the absence of authoritative information some men are inclined to place the exhaustion they foretell at a very early date. In Ontario the lumbermen are now seeking their timber further back till it is difficult to get the logs to the mills the same season. The limits yet to be put on the market are inconsiderable by comparison, and upon those already in private hands great inroads have been made in most cases. In the province of Quebec the situation is very similar, and the same may be said of the Maritime Provinces which at all events show no such heavy output of pine. In Manitoba and the Territories the forests have never been more than sufficient for local requirements and cannot last very long. It is very different when we cross the Rockies for the forests of British Columbia are so extensive and heavily timbered that in ordinary parlance they may well be called inexhaustible.

With the forests of old Canada being thus rapidly depleted it is very natural that some persons, and lumbermen among them, should be impressed with the wisdom of a Conservative policy for the future. There is not only the question of a future scarcity of lumber in this country, a fear that has not much restraining influence upon the present generation, but as the timber grows scarcer it becomes more valuable, and this rising of values will go on with continually accelerated speed. Evidently then it will be well for those possessing property of this kind to refrain from forcing their lumber into the market obtaining only a bare profit, as has sometimes been the case. Those who can afford to hold back will probably realize more by so doing whether they dispose of the limit or the lumber. The great objection to thus holding the forests is the risk of fire, and in some cases where the danger is very great and is increasing this motive will undoubtedly force an early cut. In other cases the prospective increase of value should want a greater expenditure on protection against fire.

It must be taken into consideration in estimating the duration of our forests that our neighbors, at least in the northern States, have been going ahead even more rapidly than ourselves in forest depletion. In a recent petition to Congress the Michigan and Wisconsin mill owners speak plainly of no longer having logs to supply their mills. Even without this confession the fact however would be obvious from the extensive purchases that they have been making of Ontario limits, the great preparations they were making for transporting logs, and their intense disgust at having their plans frustrated by the recent increase of the export duty.

This brings us to the consideration of the markets for lumber in the future. The mill owners of the northern States are making strenuous efforts to induce the Washington authorities to "retaliate" for the increased Canadian export duty of logs by raising the import duty on lumber. If, however, half they say is true about their being driven by scarcity to obtain our logs, there seems little likelihood that the United States consumers would long submit to duties which in that case they would have to pay. Even if the duty were increased there would soon be an overwhelming agitation for the reduction again. But even if the higher duty were maintained it would not be so formidable as it would have been a few years ago. Other markets are increasing in importance. Fresh efforts are being made to extend some of these such as the West Indies and South America. When we see that these are being largely supplied by the United States there is room for a shrewd suspicion if not a certain, that the lumber really comes from Canadian forest and that we might as well supply these customers directly instead of through a middleman. Another feature of this trade is that the demand is chiefly for a more highly finished article than mere rough lumber, and the further profit of the additional manufacturing would be secured. Then again the home market is assuming a greater relative importance. As the country progresses the local demand steadily increases. Already some of our lumbermen are availing themselves of this increased home consumption and are selling in this country as much of their cut as possible. Even one firm which exports largely, having its mill in an old settled agricultural district, has a yearly sale of all its culls and inferior lumber which sells at very satisfactory prices to the neighboring farmers and to small jobbers. Thus the cost of carrying an inferior article long distances is avoided, and the superior grades being so closely selected bring an exceptionally good price with rapid sale. In other mills or subsidiary factories the rough lumber is being more highly manufactured, and everything that can be used is turned to some account in both these ways adding greatly to the profits from a given number of logs. One firm especially have little or no mill waste, everything, even to the sawdust, being utilized and much of the cut being used as raw material for further manufacture.

Another feature of the trade of the future is the greater attention that is being paid now, and will be even more in coming years, to other kinds of timber as pine forests diminish. We have many excellent woods in larger quantity that may well be used for many purposes to save our pine, besides other uses for which they are specially adapted.

There can be little doubt that in the trade of the future there will not be the same haste as in the past to cut down a pine tree, saw it into lumber and rush it off to a foreign market thus to be sold for little more than the wages expended in the production. Greater caution in cutting, more regard for conserving the forests, a search for the most remunerative markets, closer utilization of the raw material, and manufacture carried to a more advanced stage, will be more and more the order of the day.

THE EUROPEAN TIMBER SUPPLY.

The *Timber Trades Journal* under date, December 29th, last, says: "As this is the last opportunity we shall have of noticing the distribution of our timber imports this year, it may be well to point out the contrasts they furnish and the peculiarities by which they are distinguished, as these form a sort of index to the direc-

tion the trade is likely to take when the new season commences. London, which for awhile appeared disinclined to be convinced that trade was really improving, and imported during the first half of the year with a sparing hand, seemed all at once to rouse itself to the occasion and to enter the arena of competition for the stock of timber goods abroad like a giant refreshed with wine, and of the excess of importation this year over the last (exceeding 500,000 loads) London has absorbed since June 193,649 loads, or nearly two-fifths of the whole surplus throughout the three kingdoms. Liverpool which has been doing a good trade, and importing freely all the season, is 77,000 loads in excess; Hull, also great in capital and enterprise, and pushing its trade in all directions, is but 18,000 loads over its last year's figures to 30th November, and Cardiff, also doing an immense business in coal, metals, and timber, has a surplus import of the latter represented by about 66,500 loads, while Newcastle, the most ancient and celebrated of all our coal and shipbuilding ports, one of the first to feel the benefit of the revival of shipbuilding, and now in full trade, has not ventured any greater depth into the wave of timber importation than an extra sale of about 2,000 loads would equalise.

Thus the port of London has imported more largely in excess, after being almost regarded as out of the running, than the four next great centres of trade on the English coast, east and west, by no less than 80,000 loads.

We must not, however, overlook the spirited efforts of Grimsby and Hartlepool to push themselves into the front rank of our timber emporiums, each of them having imported about 65,000 loads more than they did to same date last year, with no small quantity yet under charter to these ports and some of the ships overdue.

With regard to the London market it is difficult to say what has been fairly imported and what has come forward for sale to take the chance of the saleroom. It does not follow that ships consigned to our leading brokers contain cargoes ordered by them. Their business is to accept consignments of timber ships and to do the best they can for the shippers according to instructions, whether it be to hold the goods for a raise or throw them on the market at once for what they will fetch, and where the option is left to their own discretion they may be relied on to keep the shipper's interest in view, which is, in fact, coincident with their own.

It may even happen that they have been consulted as to the cargo to be shipped beforehand, and they have advised a postponement of the shipment. Nevertheless they deal with it, if consigned to them, just the same, though not by any means responsible for its coming forward. But in comparatively small provincial centres of the trade this system is not likely to be adopted to any considerable extent, and we may, therefore, from the figures before us, set down the striking enlargement of our importation to an equally expanding demand, or to the belief of the importers of these excesses that such a demand is impending.

It is remarkable too that in the excess of importation of timber goods London and Liverpool have absorbed more than all the other ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland together, or as thus:—

Excess of London over last year.	193,649 lds.
Ditto Liverpool	77,004 "
	270,653 "

which being deducted from the difference on the whole excess up to the end of November leaves 202,565 loads for the excess in all the other ports of the three kingdoms.

The Scotch ports also show for the most part a considerable increase up to date on what they did last year, and Leith appears equally remarkable for what it did in this way. In October she had imported 71,530 loads, to which if we add what has come forward since, viz.: 11,809, we have to credit that great fishing town with 83,339 loads, against 71,230 loads at a corresponding date last year. We are sorry to see that the two great Irish ports, Dublin and Belfast, are both behind their last year's importation, though the last named still keeps the lead of the metropolitan city in its timber supply.

We took occasion in the summer to congratulate the trade in Ireland on its evident and general revival, and we are glad to see that, with the two rather remarkable exceptions mentioned, the other chief centres of importation, Cork, Derry, Sligo, Galway, Limerick, and Waterford, are all doing a larger business than they did in 1887. So that in fact, if no untoward event interrupts the course of trade, no political or financial crisis, we may look forward to a steady recovery of all the ocean trade we lost between the years 1884 and 1886, and a time when every man who devotes himself steadily to the pursuit he follows may look for a good return for the diligence he bestows on it, and especially the timber trade, which is full of hope engendered by its present surroundings.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

MIDLAND.

The mill commonly known as Cooks, but which for the last two years has been owned and run by Messrs. Miscampbell & Dickinson, again did good work during the season of 1888, having turned out, as usual in good shape, eleven million feet. They are in a heavy contract to cut for the Emery Lumber Co.'s, of Saginaw for some years, and with some few alterations they purpose making in the mill this winter, anticipate cutting at least fifteen millions in 1889.

The logs of the Emery Lumber Co., are taken out on the Wahmpatae river, and are towed from French river to Midland. Their log crop from this point this winter will foot up some seventeen millions.

The Ontario Lumber Co.'s mill here cut about three and a half millions during 1888, but were sadly hindered by the frequent disasters to rafts on the Bay. They purpose getting through with some six millions this coming season.

Messrs. Peters & Cam have again to shake themselves by the hand after another successful season. This is a live concern—all workers—and their little mill pushed through the season without a day's stop. Their logs are obtained principally from the Parry Sound district and looks a really nice stock. It is their intention to stretch things a little and put up for 1889 between four and five millions. They are happy in the possession of such an able and experienced manager for their mill as Mr. William McCluehy.

Chew Bros. had a successful season and cut about three millions including half a million hardwood. They expect to cut the coming season about four millions with the same proportion of hardwood. They are at present moving their mill to the site formerly held by Tait & Wylie here and whose mill was burned down. This change will add greatly to their room and it is to be hoped correspondingly to their wealth. They are hard working and deserving men.

PENETANGUISHENE.

Messrs. C. Beck & Co., had a good season and manipulated some ten million feet at their two mills. They will put up at least twelve millions this coming season. The logs are brought chiefly from Strawauga and French rivers. I understand that they have a contract extending over some years to cut for Smith & Co., Tonawanda, and with such machinery as has been put in their two mills at an immense cost they cannot fail to do good work.

Mr. D. Davidson, who is possessed of fully as much decency as push, put together last year about three million feet, one-third of which was hardwood. He makes a specialty of red oak, and prides himself on his good sidings, for which he always obtains the highest price. He expects to cut about three millions this season. C. McGibbon, like his neighbor, has a slight "pendant" for hardwoods, and cuts about the same proportion out of his stock. He put together last year in good style between two and a half and three millions and will cut about the same this season.

STURGEON BAY.

In this hamlet we find the well-appointed circular mills owned by James Playfair & Co. Last year proved a good season for them, and they turned out without a hitch some four and a-half millions. Their limits are very handy to the mill, and at the present time they are rushing in the logs with the intention of cutting at least five millions this season. The mill is expected to start about February 15th, and for a send off will cut some (200,000) two hundred thousand feet of timber intended for the addition which is to be immediately made to the G. T. R. elevator at Midland. (The Georgian Bay Lumber Co., will furnish the remainder of the material for this work.) The shingle mill will be again stocked to her fullest capacity. In visiting this mill one is struck with the "pull together" feeling which seems to pervade the place, and Mr. Playfair must make a success of his business when he is so fortunate as to have the assistance of such men as Mr. F. McNab for the mill, Mr. Henry Shields for the bush, and Mr. Fred Cameron in the yard.

FRENCH RIVER.

Considering the late start the mill had, the Ontario Lumber Co. did a good year's business. Their total cut was about two millions, and they are to be congratulated on having shown a vast improvement in manufacture on previous years. Messrs J. Shaw, of Forest, and Simon Fraser, of Amherstburg, purchased from the Company in the neighborhood of seven million feet, which was cut and put up under the supervision of their agent, Mr. Frank R. Weston. The last two millions of their purchase was taken from logs cut in the Commanda district, and the sidings from those would gladden the heart of any lumberman to look at. This branch of the Ontario Lumber Co.'s business has been carefully hand-

led by Mr. C. W. Pitt, and the mill has for its foreman the worthy old stayer Mr. William Thompson. It is the intention to make material changes in the mill for the coming season, and which alteration will be pushed forward after the 1st February. The cut for 1889 will reach ten million. During the past year the Company shipped by vessel a little over a eleven million feet.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Little, manager of the Ross-McLaren Lumber Co., has left Ottawa for British Columbia. This Company expect to cut 80,000,000 feet of lumber next season in the Pacific province.

From the municipal election returns for the Province of Ontario recently published, we recognize the names of a number of well-known lumbermen who have been elected to represent the interests of their respective municipalities. There are no doubt omissions in our list, as it would be next to impossible to make it complete from memory. Among the mayors we find Messrs Isaac Cockburn, Gravenhurst, and Mr. Graham, of the firm of Graham, Home & Co., Port Arthur. Reeves: Messrs. A. McAuslan, Galt; Chas. McGibbon, Penetanguishene; R. Truax, Walkerton, and J. Lennox, Parkdale. Aldermen: Messrs. Robt. Cruickshank and Thos. Patterson, Hamilton; William Hepburn, Stratford. Councillors: Messrs. D. Vansickle, Geo. Ball and August Hertel, Barrie; Luther Cheyne, Brampton; Thos. Basset and John Chamberlain, Collingwood; G. Kress, Durham; H. J. Hurlburt, Mitchell; George Hughes and John Cringle, Mount Forest; W. Joy, Napanee; C. Beck, Penetanguishene; Duncan Fisher, Paisley; Wm. McDonald, Lucknow; Wm. Lucas, Markdale; J. Ament, Brussels; Thos. D. Duncombe, Waterford; A. A. Morden, Wellington; Arthur Jones, Warton; R. Beckett, Smith's Falls; Robert Smith, Tilsonburg; L. Peacock and John A. Bain, Woodstock; S. Gillies, Ailsa Craig; Abner Nichols, Carleton Place; Jos. Davenport, Midland; J. D. Baptie, Peterborough; Geo. Augustine, Port Colborne.

AMERICAN NOTES.

—The official figures of the input of lumber at Tonawanda, N.Y., have been compiled by United States Collector, T. H. Chapman, and show an increase of 52,000,000 feet over the business of last year. The receipts by lake were 569,522,850 feet, and by rail 15,000,000, giving a total of 584,000,000 feet, against 532,000,000 in 1887.

—Of the 2,020,000,000 feet of lumber received in Chicago during the past year it appears that 1,136,324,000 feet, of 56¼ per cent. of the whole amount, went into local consumption.

—The output of the saw mills at Muskegon amounted to only 550,000,000 feet the past season despite the fact that the season was an exceptionally long one. The cut in 1884 was about 700,000,000 feet. The cut of logs this winter will be about 100,000,000 less than it was last.

—P. W. Scribner, Tonawanda N.Y., lately opened a bonded yard, in which he will keep 2,000,000 feet of Canadian lumber.

—It is estimated that about 700,000,000 feet of logs were gotten out in the Puget Sound district, W. T. last year.

—Alpena shipped this season 212,425,000 feet of lumber; 12,102,000 shingles; 6,557,000 lath; 382,000 cedar posts; 218,900 railway ties; 775 cords of cedar and 220 cords of match timber.

—During 1888 the Alpena mills produced about 200,000,000 feet of lumber, against 202,000,000 the preceding year. There was also produced 43,348,000 lath, and 33,960,000 shingles. The concerns are carrying over about 30,000,000 feet of lumber, and there is about 100,000,000 feet of old logs in the river, mostly all in boom limits.

—The water shipments of lumber from Muskegon, Mich., for 1888, are given as follows: April, 34,946,000 feet; May, 72,299,000; June, 64,222,000; July, 50,480,000; August 63,616,000; September, 66,493,000; October, 69,022,000; November, 59,716,000; total, 480,794,000 feet. The total water shipments of shingles for the same period were 169,113,000.

—An Ohio stave manufacturer says. "All the staves used in this country are made in Indiana, Michigan, Northwestern Ohio and Canada. Indiana

turns out about 75,000,000, Michigan 600,000,000, Canada 200,000,000, and Northwestern Ohio makes a big third of all the staves used in the United States. In Northwestern Ohio there are more staves made to-day than ever before, and I believe the business has doubled within the past ten years, and we look for a greater increase in the years to come."

—During 1887 37,507,579 feet of lumber, valued at \$501,241, was shipped from Puget Sound, W.T., ports to Australia, Melbourne taking 26,623,449 feet. The Hawaiian Islands took 13,697,096 feet, Chili 11,617,797, and Peru, China, the Argentine Confederation, Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay and the Samoa Islands a total of 8,870,911, making the aggregate exports 71,023,383 feet. The total shipments from Puget Sound ports for the first six months of 1888 were as follows: January, 30,644,000 feet; February, 27,480,937; March, 27,293,334; April, 23,028,991; May, 38,252,816; June, 27,221,090; total, 173,921,168; feet, valued at \$2,273,612. The foreign shipments show an increase over the same period of 1887, especially in valuation, the total being 55,007,089, feet, valued at \$705,583. Of this amount 38,575,733 feet, valued at \$504,651, went to Australia, Melbourne taking 24,055,761 feet, valued at \$314,225. The foreign shipments for the first half of 1888 were as follows, by months: January, 8,108,349 feet; February, 11,188,588; March, 3,879,862; April, 9,014,589; May, 12,824,767; June, 9,991,015.

—On the basis of the whole railroad system of the country aggregating 160,000 miles, the total annual consumption of ties, taking into consideration the average life and destruction, is estimated at about 422,000,000, equivalent to 3,200,000,000 feet of lumber.

—The mill docks of the Saginaw river hold 356,865,000 feet of lumber. It compares favorably with a year ago, at which time there was on dock 339,565,951 feet. The quantity unsold this season is estimated at 298,975,000 feet, and the quantity on dock sold at 57,890,000 feet, against 64,230,195 feet a year ago. The rail shipments from the valley for 1888 amounted to 320,000,000 feet, against 261,500,000 for the preceding year.

—Messrs. Flatt, Bradley & Co., of East Saginaw, Mich., and Hamilton, Ont., report that the outlook for the coming year is considered exceptionally favorable. At vessel points in Michigan staves have brought prices as follows: Canada pipe, \$180 a gross; white oak, West India, \$50; barrel staves, \$35; oak timber, 25 cents a cubic foot. Flatt, Bradley & Co., have handled during the season 150,000 cubic feet of oak timber; 25,511 Canada pipe staves and 11,944 barrel staves.

Cutting an Oak 1,000 Years Old.

The old oak in Woodbridgetown, Conn., remarkable for its huge dimensions, was felled to the ground the other day, after five hours of chopping by four men. The trunk was 27 feet 6 inches in diameter, and contained over 1,100 layers or rings, showing that it was above a thousand years old. The tree was said to be the largest in New England. So grand and beautiful was it that R. R. Wiseman, of New Haven, made an etching of it some time ago, copies of which are now in great demand. In October, 1882, the Quinipiac Oak Tree Association held a celebration around the old tree, about one thousand people being present. The oak was decorated with hundreds of large American flags, and speeches commemorative of the occasion were made.

CASUALTIES.

Alfred Falardeau, in the employ of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., of Waukegan, Ont., while crossing Matchedash Bay some days ago broke through the ice and was drowned.

A young man named W. J. Borer, was nearly cut in two by a saw and instantly killed recently while at work in his father's saw mill near Dundas, Ont.

James McKenzie, employed in Lewis' mill, near Essex Centre, Ont., was badly injured some days ago, through falling under a log. His right arm and leg were broken, and he also sustained internal injuries.

FIRE RECORD.

A fire broke out in the engine house of Brown & Rutherford's lumber mills, Winnipeg, Man., recently, and damaged the premises to the extent of \$500.

New Forestry Laws.

The New York State Forestry Commission in their annual report mention particularly three things as absolutely necessary for a basis of future action.

First, they urge that additional forest lands be acquired by the State by purchase. Those now in its possession have been acquired at tax sales. They are in isolated parcels, many of them, and are very difficult to take care of. Their boundaries in many instances are almost impossible to define. They are subject to constant encroachment. If the intervening lands could be acquired so as to make one, or even three or four or half a dozen large tracts, they could be much more easily and economically managed.

In the second place, the laws relating to prevention of fire need to be made more stringent, and new laws need to be passed to encourage tree planting and forest culture. Lands once made bare of trees can be made valuable again by the judicious planting of forest saplings and a partial remission of taxes in favor of owners of land who plant trees systematically is recommended by the commission.

In the third place, the commissioners are very decided in their opinion that railroads should be kept out of the forest regions. They say that these roads are the curse of the woods; that they start more fires than any other agency, and cause more destruction of timber than any other. A forest preserve and a railroad cannot possibly co-exist contemporaneously. The State must choose which it will have. If it wants a forest preserve it must keep out the railways.

There are other matters considered in the report, which is an able and thorough presentation of the subject; but these three are fundamental, and, as the Commissioners say, "without such legislation any scheme of forest preservation will, it is believed, prove to be a mockery and end in disastrous failure."

Maclaren-Ross Lumber Company.

The *Canada Gazette* contains an application for incorporation from the Maclaren-Ross Lumber Company. It is stated that the purpose for which incorporation is sought are to carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches and all other incidental business; to manufacture furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, and any other articles of which wood shall form a component part, and to build and operate grist mills and saw mills, and to carry on all business usually connected therewith, with power to purchase, sell and deal in grain, flour and breadstuffs generally throughout the Dominion; to work mines, mineral and mining rights, to crush, smelt and otherwise render marketable the produce of any mines, whether belonging to the company or not; to purchase and vend general merchandise and to carry on in all its branches farming and stock raising, as well as generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The chief place of business of the company is to be at Ottawa. The intended amount of capital stock is \$500,000; the number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share to be the value of \$500.

The incorporators of the company are given as follows: James Maclaren, Buckingham, Que., lumber merchant; Frank Ross, Quebec, merchant; John Theodore Ross, Quebec, merchant; Leonard Greenham Little, Montreal, merchant; William Henry Higgins, of New Westminster, B. C., lumberman; Charles David Rand, of Vancouver, B. C., estate broker; David Maclaren, of Wakefield, Que., merchant; John Maclaren, of Buckingham, gentleman, and Alexander Maclaren, Buckingham, gentleman, of whom James Maclaren, F. Ross, J. T. Ross, L. G. Little, W. H. Higgins, C. D. Rand and David Maclaren are to be the first or provincial directors of the company.

The Proposed Algonkin Forest.

A movement has been started to induce the Canadian government to establish a forest and reserve on the water-shed between the Lake Huron and Ottawa River, in the picturesque and, as yet, well-wooded region round Island Lake, the source of the Muskoka River, which flows into Lake Huron. Otter Slide Lake from which

flows the Petewawa, a feeder of the Ottawa, is only about a half mile away. The proposed reservation will include some 330,000 acres of land and 60,000 acres of water surface, or about 600 square miles in all. If in the form of a square it would be nearly twenty-five miles on a side. The government will be asked to create a public forest, define its boundaries, appoint a forester and assistants who shall be empowered to cut mature timber, under suitable regulations. The manifest advantages of maintaining a forest cover on the headwaters of these important streams, that will supply permanently and regularly a considerable output of lumber, furnish a model of scientifically managed woodland, and at the same time preserve a healthful region, now well stocked with game and fish, as a resort for those seeking recreation.

Firing with Sawdust.

I see that one of your correspondents wants to know something about firing with sawdust. I will explain how I fired a sawmill boiler. I fired and run the engine for three years. The engine was 16x24, cutting off at 3/8 stroke, and the boiler was 5x18 feet, with 38 four-inch flues, engine running 100 revolutions per minute. There were two band saws, edger, trimmer and other machinery. At first I had considerable trouble with the firing, and tried everything I could think of without success, until I hit upon the method which I will now describe. I got from a mill near by two wheelbarrows full of hard cinders, about the size of a hen's egg, and spread them upon the grate, putting most of them upon the sides, and in the corners, and just enough to cover the grates in the middle. I then put sawdust on about five or six inches thick evenly. I then gave the night watchman instructions how to arrange the furnace in the morning before starting the fire. I told him to scrape the cinders back and forth until the fine stuff had all fallen through, and then to put in cinders enough to keep up the same amount. After that I had no more trouble in keeping up steam, and most of the time I had to keep the bottom doors nearly closed, or the steam would be blowing off. This may seem strange to some before trying, but I found it to be the most economical way to fire a sawmill boiler. I forgot to say that five minutes before dinner I would fill up the furnace pretty well with sawdust, and shut all the doors of the furnace, and the damper, about one quarter, and open about five minutes before starting.—H. B. in *Proves*.

Our Lumber Exports.

Every year from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet of the lumber cut in the Ottawa Valley is shipped to South America, West Indies, Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. It goes principally by the large lumber export firms, such as Shepherd, Morse & Co., the Canada Export Co., New York Export Lumber Co. and Messrs. Bronson & Weston, and Dunham of Burlington, N. Y. That so much Ottawa lumber should go to South America, is at the first sight rather a remarkable statement. As it is well known that the Amazon and La Platta countries of South America, are noted for the large quantities of valuable hardwood timber taken out and exported from Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro, and other ports to all parts of the civilized world.

An agent of one of the largest export lumber firms in this city speaking to a reporter said: "South America is one of the largest markets there is for certain classes of lumber cut in the Ottawa valley. A large percentage of the lumber cut at the Chaudiere every year is shipped by rail and boat to New York, Boston and other American shipping ports, where it is loaded on sailing vessels and taken to Buenos Ayres, La Platta and other large ports on the Atlantic coast of South America. It is very interesting to note the manner in which the lumber is carried to its destination after leaving the vessels. The firms to whom we sell this lumber at these South American ports in turn ship it to the interior of the continent. In fact some of it is taken right across the continent to the Pacific side of the Andes mountains.

Upon the arrival of a ship load of lumber at Buenos Ayres for instance, the lumber is unloaded from the vessel and simply dumped upon the docks where it is loaded on the backs of mules for transport inland. Re-

member they have no railroads in that country. The lumber is carried in that primitive manner far into the interior of the continent, through immense forests, over mountain ranges, through morasses and swamps and along narrow footpaths over the mountains, which in this country it would be considered exceedingly dangerous for a man to pass over on foot. These mules take a load of from 400 to 500 feet of lumber. "They carry this load far into the interior for a thousand miles or more."

"What is the lumber used for?"

"It is used almost entirely for building purposes, and I am told that in almost every part of that vast continent, even in the very interior on the large plateaus or steppes of the country, may be seen houses and buildings constructed of lumber cut on the Ottawa River and its tributaries, taken as I have told you to its destination."

"Why is not the lumber of the country used for buildings purposes?"

"Well the lumber cut in South America, chiefly in the Amazon country, is mostly hard wood such as mahogany, rose wood and other fine hard woods, which although peculiarly adapted for some purposes are entirely unfit for building, as they will not stand the weather and are very hard to work. Our Canadian lumber is light, stands the weather far better than any of their domestic lumber, and is soft and easy to work, consequently it is used almost entirely."

"What class of lumber is chiefly used?"

"What is known as good stocks—that is, lumber with sound knots and cut from the hart of the tree. What is known as sidings or the soft clear outsidings of the logs, is of no use for the South American market, as it is more liable to warp and will not stand the weather."

"This lumber must be very valuable in South America after such shipment as you describe."

"Yes it is. For instance lumber that costs here from \$14 to \$18 per thousand feet, would cost from \$25 to \$30 at Buenos Ayres or La Platta, and from \$50 to \$60 in the interior."

"Is the South American market an extensive one?"

"It is one of our best foreign markets, as Canadian lumber is much preferred to the Michigan lumber, or in fact to any other kind of lumber simply because ours is better manufactured, sounder knotted and stands the weather better. The market is very large and is increasing year by year."—*Ottawa Journal*.

Lumber Shipments from Ottawa.

The following returns furnished by the United States Consul at Ottawa show the total quantities of lumber shipped from the Ottawa district to the United States in the last three months of 1888, and the values as compared with the returns for the same months of 1887:

	Value in 1888.	Value in 1887.
Sawn lumber	\$621,301.91	\$542,413.98
Box shooks	45,604.67	12,789.16
Laths	11,025.10	17,368.39
Pickets	5,851.05	4,953.43
Bark	5,565.00	6,283.00
Railway ties	1,046.63	6,451.56
Shingles	625.30	2,049.70
Match blocks	318.50
Telegraph poles	96.00	355.75
Fire wood	60.75
Fence posts	52.02	581.90
	\$691,549.93	\$593,246.87
	Feet.	Value.
Lumber in bond for export in 1888	9,882,584	\$151,545.84
Lumber for duty and consumption	35,139,124	469,756.07
Other for consumption	70,248.02
		\$691,549.93
Lumber shipped by rail	28,355,436 feet	
" " " water	16,666,272 "	

The quantities shipped during the last three months of 1888 were as follows: Sawn lumber, 45,021,708 feet; laths, 9,172,250 pieces; bark, 1,113 cords; railway ties, 5,216; shingles, 429,000; match blocks, 9 cords; telegraph poles, 120; pickets, 575,400; firewood, 13½ cords; fence posts, 204, and box shooks to the value of \$45,604.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Export Duty on Saw Logs.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

There is, perhaps, no subject which deserves greater consideration at the hands of the lumbermen of Ontario at the present moment than the possible, or perhaps more correctly, the probable, effect on the trade of the recent action of the Federal Government in increasing the export duty on saw logs from \$2 to \$3 per thousand feet.

Without stopping to consider the right of the Federal Government to depreciate the value of timber limits, the property of the Ontario Government, and those to whom they have sold them, by putting an export duty on the products of the forest, it is sufficient to show what results may be expected to flow from the action, to prove that it is unwise. It may be safely assumed that the small additional income to be derived from the extra duty is not the moving cause of the increase, as that would be no justification for a step which may produce dire results to an industry, next to agriculture, by far the most important to the prosperity of Ontario. What then is the motive? That generally stated is to force the sawing of the logs into lumber in Canada, and thus provide occupation for an additional number of working men. This, if there was a market for the additional quantity of lumber to be manufactured, might have weight; but there is far more lumber already made in Canada than can be sold there, or exported to England. It is evident that the closing of the United States market, by an increase in the duty on sawn lumber, which will probably follow the rise in the export duty on logs, would cause a glut fatal to the interests of those engaged in the trade, and instead of giving additional occupation to workmen, would throw many out of employment.

The Georgian Bay is the locality more immediately affected by the action lately taken, and it is to prevent lumbermen owning mills in Michigan, who have in good faith purchased extensive limits in that section, with the avowed purpose of towing the logs to their mills at Bay City, Saginaw, and other points, from carrying out their intention, that this export duty has been imposed. So long as the export duty did not exceed the duty levied by the United States on sawn lumber, there was nothing manifestly unfair in the impost, but when that duty is increased 50 per cent., and amounts to over 40 per cent. on the value of the raw material, whilst the United States duty is only 20 per cent. on the manufactured article, it would not be surprising if the duty on lumber was doubled as a sort of retaliatory measure, for what will be considered an unjustifiable act.

The effect of this must be patent to every one connected with the business. A large proportion of the lumber manufactured on the Georgian Bay is of a grade, which might at the present rate of duty, be exported to the United States without loss, if without profit. If the duty is raised a loss to the extent of the increase in duty must inevitably be incurred, a loss which the lumberman, burdened as he is by heavy taxation, causing a large increase in the cost of production, without one counter-balancing advantage, is unable to bear.

But the disastrous effects of an increase in the duty levied by the United States would not rest here. Although the Georgian Bay district might suffer the most, every lumberman would participate. The United States market being closed to the lower grades of lumber, Canada must be made the sacrifice market for what would otherwise have been turned into American gold. Its very limited market would be at once glutted, values demoralized, credit shaken, and ruin overtake many who have been for years toiling for a livelihood, mills would be shut down or run on half time, and a large number of men dependent on this industry for the support of themselves and their families would be driven to seek employment elsewhere, and swell the numerous and ever-growing colony of Canadians, now resident in the United States.

That the trade with our neighbors is of vast importance to Canada is shown by the published returns, and any blow aimed at the lumber trade would be felt all over the Dominion. During the seven years ending in 1887, the exports of the products of the forest amounted

to no less than \$162,642,015, being more than one-fourth of the whole exports of the Dominion for the same period. The lumber represented by nearly one-half of this large sum was exported to, and paid for, by the U. S. whither, in spite of a duty averaging 20 per cent. it was sent as being the best market to be found. Any interference with or additional obstacles thrown in the way of such a trade, must be fraught with disaster to the lumberman, and through him to every other industry of the country.

It has been suggested that instead of an export duty on logs, the Ontario Government should pass a regulation requiring the manufacture within Dominion territory of all pine timber cut on the Crown domain in the province, but this would manifestly be a breach of faith with those to whom they had sold limits without any such condition attached, and could not be supported on any principle of law or equity, whilst any appearance of unfairness in dealing with American purchasers, would only have the effect of intensifying the feelings of bitterness which at present, unhappily, exist. This might be made a condition of sale when any new limits are offered to public competition, but cannot be put in force against those already licensed.

Let not Canada be accused with truth of sharp practice in this matter. Her action, if persisted in, will be detrimental both to her character for honesty and to her commercial interests. It is earnestly hoped that the Order-in-Council increasing the export duty will be rescinded and the rate left as it has been for the past. The United States will not be driven into admitting lumber free by Canada levying export duty on logs. They can do without our lumber far better than we can do without their gold, and instead of throwing difficulties in the way of trade with the South, it is Canada's interest to clear away every obstacle which prevents the fullest and freest interchange of commodities between the two countries.

A. H. CAMPBELL.

TORONTO, Jan. 10th, 1889.

New Brunswick Matters

Editor Canada Lumberman.

DEAR SIR,—Every number of your independent and valuable journal demonstrates your untiring watchfulness in the interest of our Dominion, and the lumber trade in particular, which is so much exposed to foreign capital and influence. I note your remarks in the last issue of THE LUMBERMAN regarding the export duty on logs with pleasure.

Mr. Edward Jack's communication to a New York journal reminds me of Oliver Wendell Holmes' remark—"Good feeling helps society to make liars of most of us—not absolute liars; but such careless handlers of the truth that its sharp corners gets terribly rounded." Mr. Jack has rounded the sharp corners of truth so much that our imagination need not be stretched to think he is mistaken, for a gentleman and a scholar will not lie. He says that he "is not sufficiently well acquainted with the state of matters in Ontario to discuss the question of the propriety of the export duty, or impropriety, levied there on Canadian logs; but so far as this duty affects the St. John, full acquaintance with the situation and circumstances enables me to say that it has been a great injury to the people residing in New Brunswick adjacent to its banks, as well as the railway and other interests of the province of Quebec."

If Mr. Jack has any proof of the above assertion he should show it by some facts and figures. To my certain knowledge no export duty has ever been exacted above Grand Falls, consequently it will be difficult for him to show where any injury has been sustained. But if he had said that a very great injury had been sustained to this Province by the present unfair system of allowing aliens to cross the lines, rob our forests and float the logs therefrom past our own mills to build up American capital and labor instead of our own, then he would be stating facts which we can prove. He further says: "Commencing at a point three miles above the Grand Falls of the St. John for nearly seventy miles the center of that narrow river is the boundary between the United States and Canada; above this, in Maine, as well as in Quebec, there are vast forests, the timber from which must be driven down the St. John. For thirty-three miles of this distance, where the St. John is the boundary, the New Brunswick railway skirts its shores, and there would be no difficulty in this railway crossing into the State of Maine, to carry manufactured woods sawn from lumber cut in the Province of Quebec, did not this unwise law virtually forbid it."

Mr. Jack seems to be well posted as to the bounds of our country and the line of the New Brunswick railway, but he does not seem to know that the Messrs. Merchies have laid out many thousands of dollars in the erection of extensive mills on the Little Madawaska, at Edmunston, the terminus of the New Brunswick railway, with the express intention of manufacturing this same Quebec lumber he speaks of. In addition to this I may say that from Edmunston to St. Francis, all along the boundary line on the New Brunswick side, more or less mills are built on streams draining the Quebec lands, and the lumber can be manufactured on these streams equally as well as on the American side. Perhaps Mr. Jack's drift is to kill the milling industry on our own streams and play into the hands of American capitalists and the monopolists of our wild lands, the N. B. R. Co. It is easy to see through Mr. Jack's veil and perceive the effort he is making in favor of American capital as an offset to that of Canadian enterprise. The New Brunswick Railway Co. own nearly all this upper country bordering the State of Maine for nearly seventy miles. Some of its stockholders have invested about \$30,000 in erecting saw and single mills on the American side with the object of manufacturing Provincial logs into lumber. They have done this in order to avoid paying the import duty on manufactured lumber, and also, if possible, the export duty on the logs. The railway stockholders referred to and the members of our Provincial Government seem to have worked together admirably, and as a result the little scheme has worked to a charm. The average cut of shingles annually shipped is in the neighborhood of from 25 to 30 millions, as well as a large output in all kinds of lumber. This is a rough estimate of the amount of timber taken out of one parish in this province to feed American mills. Presuming that the Dominion Government charged but 35 cents per M. feet on the shingles manufactured yearly out of Canadian timber by the Vanburin Mill Co. it would amount to about \$9,500 export duty, and that would only be equivalent to what Americans charge as import duty on a similar quantity of shingles.

But few are really aware of the loss to this province through the failure of the Government in enforcing the export duty. What it wanted is the active interest of an independent press to bring this matter home to the Government, but unfortunately it seems as if capital not only holds the press by the throat, but the members of the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council as well.

P. O. BYRAM.

MADAWASKA, Jan. 19th, 1889.

The Duty on Lumber and Logs.

Editor Canada Lumberman.

"During the last quarter of 1888 the Ottawa Mills exported over 35,000 feet of lumber, for consumption, to the United States. The American duty on this shipment amounted to \$70,000; but the duty not only takes money out of the pockets of the Canadian lumbermen, but injures the industry by rendering the export of a great deal of lumber unprofitable. None but the best lumber can stand the import of \$2 per thousand; the inferior grades are shut out and become a drug on the home market. The Americans obtain about 1-20 of their gross annual consumption of lumber from this country."—*Mail*, Jan. 9, 1889.

"The local consumption in Montreal in 1880 was about 45,000,000 or about 20% of the cut of all mills in Ottawa and vicinity."—CANADA LUMBERMAN, Jan., 1889.

In the whole history of the agitation for Commercial Union, Reciprocity or Annexation, the terms are covertable, not a more complete answer is to be found to the arguments set forth by the advocates of this transparent fraud.—C. U.

The whole force of the arguments used by the promoters of this impracticable scheme lies right here, that it is not profitable to ship the poorer grades of lumber paying the \$2 per M. duty, and, as a consequence, these become a drug on the home market.

A more misleading statement cannot be made, equalling that made by Mr. Campbell in his speech to the C. U. Club, Feb. 8, 1888. Read: "Since the abrogation of the treaty (reciprocity) until the end of 1886, a period of 20 years, Mr. Campbell paid about \$350,000 to place his goods upon the American market." Vide *Mail*, Feb. 9, 1888. Query: Has Mr. Campbell a yard or yards in the United States, or is he directly or indirectly interested in one or more? Is not Mr. Campbell an exporter in Canada and an importer in the United States?

The extract from H. H. Cook's speech in parliament:—"The U. S. will also be gainers thereby, because at present they have to pay very high prices for coarser grades of lumber. If we were at liberty to ship the coarser grades of lumber, the Americans would be benefited by that to a greater extent, and then our lumber coming into competition with theirs, the prices would be somewhat reduced." See *Globe*, May 11, 1888.

At present the Yankees are paying very high prices for coarse grades, but the moment the duty is taken off by means

of C. U. down go their high prices. In plain English this means that the duty off the price of lumber will drop and at low prices it will be profitable to ship the coarse grades to the U. S. A questionable argument. It is well known in the trade that the consumption of lumber of all grades in Canada has increased, is increasing and will continue to increase, until evidently with the constantly decreasing supply, and the greater demand both for home and foreign trade, we shall be in the condition of the Eastern and North-Western States.

In the discussion on C. U. no notice has been taken of the quality of lumber consumed at home, but of that which is sent abroad. This is an important matter, much more so than is known.

We are not compelled to look to the American market alone, nor do the Canadian lumbermen pay one cent of the duty. The truth is the Yankees must have our lumber, and it is just as important that they pay us our prices, irrespective of any duty imposed by the U. S. government. We refer the advocates of C. U. to the memorial and remonstrance of the American lumbermen presented to Congress some years ago. These same men seeing an end to their forests in the near future are investing largely in Canadian timber limits, and notwithstanding an export duty on logs, are shipping their logs to the American mills and there manufacture them into lumber.

Let us clearly and distinctly understand and keep in view when discussing C. U. this undeniable fact that the Americans must get their supply of white pine lumber from Canada, bearing in mind the above fact, and at the same time not forgetting that the home consumption is constantly increasing and in fact becoming a strong competitor with American consumption, also the demands for the British, South American, and West Indian markets, ever on the increase and the supply each year becoming less, we cannot understand how it can be maintained that we Canadians are such fools to pay \$2.00 per M. duty on lumber to one of many consumers, while the others will and do take the same class of lumber at figures equally as good, and no duty; this one customer at the same time compelled through necessity to purchase our lumber.

The Americans cannot do without lumber, and it is from Canada and Canada alone that they can obtain white pine. Duty or no duty they will buy our lumber.

The prices of the coarser grades have advanced very materially during the past few years, and have now an upward tendency. All dealers know the difficulty there has been in the spring to get any quantity of these very grades.

To sum up—the Canadian lumbermen do not pay one cent of the Yankee duty on lumber, large quantities of the coarser grades are sent to the U. S. each year, and the demand is on the increase—these grades are not a drag on the home market—the lumber industry is not, nor never was, injured by the American industry and still more, never will be.

CANADA.

A New Kind of Tree Destroyer.

Editor Canada Lumberman.

DEAR SIR,—In company with a friend, who operates on a limit covered with spruce, hardwood, balsam, hemlock and other kinds of timber, I took a ramble over about 1000 acres some days ago. I was much surprised to find so much dead spruce where but four years ago the timber all stood green and healthy. To-day at least half of these trees are dead, and it is safe to say that fully two-thirds of the value of the whole area is worthless. On enquiring the cause I was told that a small fly, about $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, with four wings of a brownish color, had attacked the spruce in the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, and that part of the province of Quebec situated near the boundary. As it is the first time I have met with this new destroyer during my twenty years experience in lumbering, and as it seems to be something new in this province, I would like to see someone who is better posted than myself ventilate the subject through the columns of THE LUMBERMAN. It is a matter affecting many who hold limits along the 45th boundary, and it is a pest which calls for speedy action if the timber is to be saved at all. In the case I mention it came on like a thief in the night, and the owner was not aware of anything wrong with his limit until he had his attention called to it by others who were looking up localities to carry on lumbering. The pest had crept in so gently that the owner was not aware that there was more dead timber than usual.

Hoping that you will insert the above, and I hope with your assistance and that of your readers that some solution can be arrived at whereby this new enemy to the lumberman may be exterminated.

One of your Quebec subscribers.

S. BARRIE.

WICKHAM, QUE., Jan. 15th, 1889.

From the Longford Lumber Co., Longford, Ont.

The three mills of the Longford Lumber Co. have made another successful year. Our two mills at Longford have sawn in about five months, 14,500,000 feet, and our shingle mill at Orillia has cut fully 10,000,000 of shingles. The stock of logs were fully up to the average quality, and about two-thirds were taken out 13 feet in length, the balance 16 feet. Sales have been satisfactorily made to dealers in Ogdensburg and Boston of fully one-third of the stock. The balance, which comprises most of the good lumber, is on hand at the mills for sale. We have felt, as others, the unsettled state of the market, largely owing to the Presidential election, which affects the lumber interests of the country more than any other. Our stock of shingles were sold early in the season, and shipments were made from the saw and consequently our stock is completely closed out. Our operations in the woods have been progressing favorably. On account of bush fires we are cutting and expect to have on the skids by the new year fully 20,000,000 feet. At present we have 375 men in the woods beside 46 span of horses. Our experience during October and November on account of the shocking state of the roads was, that it taxed our woods manager's energies to keep our camps supplied, but now that the frost has fairly set in he seems to be able to breathe freer. The outlook for the trade we consider favorable, and we expect after the New Year to see our American neighbors anxious to make investments in Canadian pine lumber, and should they feel so inclined they cannot strike a better point than Longford.

[The above was crowded out last issue.—Ed.]

From John VanNostrand, Aurora, Ont.

The season has been so unfavorable for want of snow, I think our stock of logs must be very small. We have about one million feet prepared, but are unable to draw.

From J. Hadden & Sons, Foxmead, Ont.

We find sales brighter this month than usual. Snow is very scarce, and as a result the cut this season will in all probability be much lighter than usual. Our output of bill stuff will be about 2,000,000 feet, somewhat short of previous seasons.

From A. Caldwell & Son, Almonte, Ont.

Replying to your circular of the 15th inst. we may say that the lumber operations in this part, which is principally confined to small mills, is about the same as last year as far as the manufacturing is concerned, but a slight falling off in the demand for the goods, particularly in the local demand.

From W. R. Thistle & Co., Pembroke, Ont.

Our own operations this winter are somewhat limited as we stuck 40,000 logs in the Indian river last season. We have two shanties on the Indian river which will take out about 30,000 logs this season. The timber mill near Chalk river is running full blast, although having to shut down for some time for want of snow. The want of snow so far this season has made it very expensive for lumbermen. So far we have not drawn any logs on the Indian river.

From Chas. Ashby, Pontypool, Ont.

We have eight mills usually in operation in this vicinity, consisting of six saw and two shingle mills. Some of these mills have undergone considerable improvements during the past year, and as a rule are in good working order. Trade has been fairly good with us, the demand being fully up to the production. We ship our lumber principally to the Toronto market. This has been a good logging country in the past, but the lumbermen are fast encroaching on all available timber.

From B. F. Kean, Parry Sound, Ont.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co. shut down their mill here on Dec. 11th. At the present time we have but little snow. The recent cold snap has frozen over the small bays and the south channel. On Parry Island, over which I have charge for Mr. R. Power, of Barrie, we are taking out 1,500,000 feet of pine and 500,000 spruce logs for Peters & Cain, of Midland. In the summer season we take out a large quantity of hemlock logs, of which we peel the bark.

From Flatt & Bradley, Hamilton, Ont.

We have cut and skidded at our Caeselman limits about our usual quantity of logs, being in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 feet, and as we have only a short haul do not anticipate any difficulty in getting our logs to the river. Although we have had no snow at present, we anticipate fair prices and a good season's work.

From J. M. Green & Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

In reply to your enquiry we can only say that our local trade in lumber is good, and the prospects for a large trade with the opening of spring are favorable. Building operations are being pushed forward, and as a result both the retail lumber dealer and the planing mill operator look forward to a busy season.

From W. Sutton, Walkerton, Ont.

My mill at Cowichan Bay B.C. has not done much sawing for some months back. My timber limit is at Cowichan lake, but owing to obstructions in the Cowichan river, logs cannot at present be safely run down same to the mill. I expect the obstructions will be sufficiently removed next summer to admit this being done. The mill will then be employed sawing lumber for foreign markets. The shipping and harbour facilities for a business of this kind are first-class. The present capacity of the mill is 40 to 50 thousand—will be increased to cut 75 to 100,000 feet per day.

From McKillop & Sons, West Lorne, Ont.

Stocks of logs are very light so far in this section, and mill-men generally expect to have light stocks of lumber for the coming trade. At present all the mills are idle for want of stock to cut. Holders of timber are ready to sell, and if sleighing should come it will not take mill-men long to get up their usual supply. The outlook seems to shape at present as follows: Limited supply, though good demand for chestnut, white oak, hickory, white and brown ash. In other classes demand quiet, with a supply of stocks in various yards.

From Arthur Jones, Winton, Ont.

Although the mills are small in this vicinity they are numerous, and a large trade in lumber is being done. For my own part I confine my business to cutting cedar, having cut upwards of 1,000,000 feet of square timber for railway purposes last season, together with about 15,000 ties and 2,000,000 shingles. My cut for next season is intended to be in excess of last season. The demand for cedar shingles seems to be increasing as they become better known. I find a large demand for them in Western Ontario at remunerative figures. You will hear from me again at greater length in the near future.

From R. Bryan, Lindsay, Ont.

I am taking out this year a large stock for my Kinmount mills, where I manufacture different varieties of shingles for the American market, as well as all kinds of pine and hardwood lumber. I have been so far successful in getting my logs drawn to the ice, and if the present snow remains firm I do not anticipate any trouble. My manufacture during last year amounted to 12,000,000 shingles, together with an average output of lumber. The coming year's operations will probably far exceed the above estimate. The prospects are that prices will rule high the coming season. I have already sold at a good figure 10,000,000 shingles to be manufactured this year to go to the Eastern markets. My lumber yard at Lindsay is doing well.

From W. R. Thistle & Co., Pembroke, Ont.

This business is making some 30,000 pieces of white and red pine logs, about one-half of which is dimension timber. With some 3,000 pieces which were stuck on Indian river last year, it will give them about the usual complement required for the Pembroke mill supply of a cut of about 8,000,000 feet. In the timber mill at Chalk river in connection with this business the want of snow till within the last few days has been a serious drawback, the soft weather preventing the making of ice roads by sprinkling. As the operations of this mill are confined solely to the production of dimension timber for all purposes, as well as building and decking woods, the winter yet to come, with the ordinary snow fall for the next two months, will enable them to fill their orders for one and a-half to two million feet, which is their usual cut.

From Thomas Quелlette, Gordon, Ont.

There is a large quantity of logs cut in the bush, all skidded and ready to be moved as soon as snow comes, being chiefly ash, oak, balsam, maple and elm. The mill men are getting a little discouraged on account of the openness of the winter, but should we have three or four weeks of snow all the logs cut would be put out. Prospects for this year's business is very fair with prices moderately good.

From Macpherson & Schell, Alexandria, Ont.

Our sawmill cut is basswood, ash and hardwoods, principally maple. Expect to saw about 2,000,000 feet for sale. In cheese boxes we make more than any firm in America. Our "Allan Grove Combination" under Mr. D. M. Macpherson makes more cheese than any three concerns combined in the world. We cut more cheese box veneers and heading than any firm in Canada, and manufacture the best cheese box machinery and factory furnishings in America.

From Jos. S. Wallis, Port Carling, Ont.

The winter logging operations in this vicinity are limited. Snow at the present date is very limited, what there is being of little use for bush work. The prospects for the coming season promises to be brisk so far as stocks are concerned. Have just extended my mill twenty feet and put in a new lumber edger. Mr. R. C. Massey of this neighborhood had a narrow escape a few days ago while chopping in the woods. He went up to a small tree and hit it with his axe to jar the snow off, and stepping back to get clear of the falling snow was struck on the head by a falling limb, rendering him insensible for some time. Strange to say he did not lose his balance, and when he came to himself he was standing on his feet leaning on his axe handle. As he expresses it himself; "The next thing I knew I woke up and found myself leaning on my axe."

From Burton & Bro., Barrie, Ont.

Our cut this season will be 12,000,000 feet of logs on the Maganettawan and Beaverton Rivers. The season so far has been very favorable for getting out our cut. We have had plenty of snow to get around comfortably with, but how this last thaw will effect the snow in our locality we do not know just at present; we have been more fortunate than most of our neighbors in this respect. We think that the want of snow will lessen the cut all around considerably, and should have a good effect in the end in advancing the price of lumber, which we think every manufacturer will admit we should have in order to make any money. At the present time we are of the opinion that only middlemen are making money and that the manufacturers are doing all the work for the glory of it and only getting back the value of their standing pine. Our mills are at Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay.

From Kingsbury, P. Q.

Want of more snow has greatly retarded lumbering operations here. The Pierreville Mills Co. have four camps, and will get out 60,000 spruce and hemlock logs. Williamson & Crombie have also four camps, and will cut 30,000 spruce and hemlock logs. They are also getting out 400 cords of bark and 10,000 railway ties.

From Apple River, N. S.

The cut of lumber in this district this winter will probably be about eight million. C. J. White has about 200 men in the woods and will put in about 400 or 500 thousand feet, and about four schooner loads of piling. There will be about 25 cargoes of piling to be shipped out of this port during the months of May, June and July to New York. We have no snow yet, and if it don't come soon it is going to be a great drawback to the lumber trade.

From Little Brae, Cape Breton.

The timber in this part of the country is pretty nearly exhausted. All the principal towns in Cape Breton import large quantities of lumber annually, especially pine lumber, cedar, shingles and laths. The winter of 1887-8 was a remarkably good one for logging. The ice on the lakes could not be better and just enough snow to make good roads, consequently the mills did more than an average season's work, still none of the mills could do more than supply the local demand. The prospects for lumbering the ensuing season does not promise well. No snow as yet.

From the McKellar District.

The Midland & North Shore Lumber Co. are taking out 12,000,000 feet in McKellar and Spence. The Georgian Bay Lumber Co. are taking out in Carling and Christie, 10,000,000 feet, Burton Bros., 6,000,000 feet, C. Beck, 6,000,000 feet, Moore Lumber Co., 6,000,000 feet, Ontario Lumber Co., 8,000,000, Chew Bros., 3,000,000, Congor Lumber Co., 10,000,000. S. & J. Armstrong, of McKellar, have contracts from Midland & North Shore Lumber Co. for 2,000,000 feet in the township of McKellar, and 2,000,000 feet in Parry Island, for Powers. They have also contracts for small local lots upwards of 10,000,000 feet. The winter so far has been unfavorable for most of the camps, but has not affected the workings of S. & J. Armstrong's in the least.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—Chew Bros., of Midland, are putting up their new mill on the site of the old Wylie mill.

—Mr. Daniel Campbell, formerly of Orr Lake, has erected a new shingle mill near Vasey.

—The Wroxeter planing mill has been purchased by Messrs. Smith & Malcolm, of Brussels.

—Wages to axemen on the North Shore are reported twenty-five per cent. higher than last year.

—The value of exports to the United States, from Prince Edward County during 1888 was \$435,731.59.

—The machinery for the new mill of Ross, Hall & Brown, at the west end of Norman, Rat Portage, has arrived.

—Messrs. Hay Bros., of Listowel, Ont., have sold the machinery of their saw mill at Henfry, Ont., to a party in Muskoka, for \$1,300.

—The Messrs. Barnes & Co.'s shook factory on the Chaudiere have doubled the number of their employees, having started to work by night.

—Messrs. Pierce & Co., of Ottawa, have completed some extensive repairs to their mills, and are now in good shape for opening operations in the spring.

—The Sabaskong Mining and Lumber Company has been chartered by the Dominion Government to develop the mining and lumber industries of the Rat Portage district.

—Messrs. Gilmour & Co., of Trenton, have about 500,000 feet of logs cut in the woods and have only about 50,000 drawn out. The absence of snow and the soft bottom has been the cause.

—At Goderich, a lumber schooner is being built by William Marlton and Joseph Williams. The craft is to be a three masted schooner, 144 feet long, 27 feet beam and 16 feet depth of hold. She will have a capacity of 320,000 feet.

—J. E. Gemill, of Ottawa, will apply for an act to incorporate the Ontario, Manitoba and Western Railway Company, with power to construct a railway from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, crossing the narrows of the Lake of the Woods, with branch lines westerly from Winnipeg.

—When the Madawaska Improvement Co. complete the present season's improvements on the Madawaska river, lumber firms will be enabled to bring timber and logs from limits which were inaccessible. The new works consist of a series of dams, pees and slides. A line of steamers have been placed on the lake near the head waters of the Madawaska.

—The mild weather has practically suspended operations in the lumber districts of North Hastings. The *Ontario* says that a gentleman who came in from the back townships said nearly all the men and teams were leaving the woods. He saw over fifty teams and several loads of choppers who had been paid off. There is no snow and it is impossible to get through the marshy places. The Carcallen camp in Marmora has been closed entirely.

—There is at present somewhat of a lull in the lumber trade at Toronto, many of the dealers are complaining of the scarcity of orders, although prices remain almost unchanged. The United States demand seems to have fallen off somewhat lately, but it is not thought that this will continue any length of time. The city demand continues fair, but retailers are buying cautiously to avoid over-stocking. A noticeable feature of the city trade is a steadily increasing demand for hemlock joists and scantling instead of pine, chiefly because the former sells for \$2 a thousand less.

QUEBEC.

—The new car shops at Montreal, are intended to give employment to 1000 men.

—Messrs. J. McLaurin & Son have sold their East Templeton mills, and Mr. A. McLaurin goes into the Charlemagne Lumber Co.'s mills at Charlemagne.

Messrs. R. Hurlman & Co.'s new saw is about ready for launching. She will navigate the waters of the Ottawa between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec forming an inter-provincial line.

Mr. D. Chevier forest ranger for the Quebec government, who recently returned from a tour of inspection of the different limits on the Lieve, reports a great scarcity of snow in the woods. He says that owing to the lakes still being open that it is impossible to communicate with the shanties. Unless a considerable quantity of snow comes the majority of the men will have to return.

NOVA SCOTIA.

—Messrs. J. B. Chipman & Co., a lumber firm of Kentville, have dissolved.

—The Halifax, N. S., *Chronicle*, estimates the output of E. D. Davison & Sons' mill on the La Have River, for the past year, at 10,500,000 feet, and 500,000 feet cut in Queen's county.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—Mr. Malcolm Mackay, of St. John, shipped during the past year 2,271,388 superficial feet of deals from Halifax, 1,145,538 feet from Pugwash, 1,418,599 feet from Spencer's Island, and 136,693 feet of deals and 198 tons of birch from Yarmouth. His shipments for the year were 162 cargoes, 101,323,062 feet deals, 4,404 tons birch and 489 tons pine.

—The shipping returns of New Brunswick for the year just ended, which we find in the *St. John Globe*, show that there has been another falling off in tonnage, greater than that of last year, but the outlook being now better than it was at the corresponding date in 1888, on account of the great improvement in freights, the shipping interest may be said to be again assuming a hopeful aspect, notwithstanding that it is all in the future.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—The exports of lumber from Victoria to the United States during the past year amounted to \$57,437.33.

—Reports from Eastern Michigan mills show a generally increased cut this season as compared with last, nearly every mill increasing its output.

—The Royal City Planing Mills Company, of Westminster, B. C., will construct a large tug suitable for towing sea-going vessels. The tug will be one of the largest and strongest in British Columbia waters.

—A Wisconsin lumber firm is applying to the provincial Government of this province for extensive lumber leases. They are also purchasing large tracts of timber land. It is understood extensive mills will soon be erected on the island about 50 miles north of Victoria.

—The total cut of the Vancouver mills last year is placed at 70,000,000 feet. The number of men directly and indirectly employed was in the neighborhood of 1500. The total tonnage of foreign vessels arriving at this port during the year 1888 was 134,450. There were 32 coasting vessels taking lumber from this port, the total tonnage equaling 116,185.

The Chemanius saw mills, Vancouver Island, owned by Croft & Angus, have been sold to a syndicate composed of Wisconsin and British Columbia, lumbermen. The price paid for the mills and a large acreage of timber land is said to be in the neighborhood of \$700,000. It is stated that the new proprietors will rebuild the mills and add largely to their capacity.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

Lumber operations have been much retarded for the want of snow.

—It is probable that the saw mill recently destroyed by fire at New Sweden, Manitoba, will be re-built.

—It is expected that a saw mill will soon be erected in the Lake Dauphin district, where good spruce timber is plenty.

—At Tait's camp on the Bird Tail there are now upwards of 40,000 saw logs cut and skidded. The total cut for this winter will be between ninety and one hundred thousand saw logs.

The following are the prices charged for lumber at Edmonton, northern Alberta. Rough lumber per M, \$20; stock boards, per M, \$25. Dimensions—Up to 16 feet, \$20; for each additional foot, \$1; plank, rough, \$20; dressed on one side, \$30; dressed on both sides, \$35; flooring per M, \$40; siding, per M, \$40; rough battens, per M, \$25; fence pickets, rough, per bundle, \$3; dressed and pointed, \$4; shingles, per M, \$4; lath per bundle, \$7; base, per M, \$40; panel, per M, \$35; shelving, 1x10, per M, dressed sides, \$32.50; inch lumber, dressed on one side, per M, \$30; wainscoting, 1x3, dressed one side and beaded, per M, \$40.

STOCK OF LUMBER IN THE PORT OF QUEBEC--INCLUDING MERCHANTABLE AND CULLS--ON THE 1ST 07 DECEMBER, 1888

Table with columns for COVES, STAVES, Pine Deals, Spruce Deals, Hemlock and Tamarac, and various lumber types like White Pine, Red Pine, Oak, Elm, Birch, Spruce, Black Walnut, etc.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE SUPPLY, EXPORT AND STOCK OF LUMBER, To the 1st of December, for the years 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively - with averages for the same period, and five years preceding.

Table with columns for SUPPLY, EXPORT, and Average of 5 years. Includes sub-sections for From Returns from Supervisor and others, and From Customs Returns for years ending 1st December.

ARRIVALS AND TONNAGE at the Port of Quebec for the Years

Table with columns for 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888. Includes sub-sections for SAILING VESSELS FROM SEA, OCEAN STEAMSHIPS, and LOWER PROVINCES.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF Sailing Vessels cleared at the Port of Quebec, for Sea, (Lumber Laden,) 1877 to 1888, from the opening to the close of navigation, compiled by Mr. F. Johnston, Quebec Exchange

Table with columns for years 1877 to 1888, showing Vessels and Tons.

J. BELL FORSYTH & CO.'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, ETC. WHITE PINE, in the Raft, inferior and ordinary according to average, measured off

Table with columns for years 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, listing prices for various timber types.

N. B. Parties in England will bear in mind that timber sold in the Raft subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, butting, and at times leave loss for culls--if sold in shipping order, the expense of shipping only to be added.

ONTARIO VS. FRANCIS.

The Case Involving the Definition of Certain Indian Reserves and the Right to Cut Timber Decided in Favor of the Dominion

The important case of the Attorney-General of Ontario vs. Francis, in which the issue concerning certain timber limits on White Fish lake, affecting both the Dominion and Provincial Governments, was decided on the 19th ult. by Mr. Justice Ferguson in favor of the Dominion. The question was one of unusual interest, involving, in addition to the dispute as to the boundaries of the reserve, the question as to whether the Ontario or Dominion Government had the right to issue licenses, enter upon cut timber. The judgment, which as above stated was decided in favor of the Dominion Government, is given below. Though rather exhaustive it will no doubt be read with a great deal of interest.

THE JUDGMENT.

The action is brought by the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, against James Harvey Francis, Allan Francis and Theophile Rochon for, amongst other things, an injunction restraining these defendants from trespassing by cutting timber on certain lands situated in, and, as is alleged, the property of the Province of Ontario, lying near Whitefish Lake, in the district of Algoma, the lands referred to being described as lands known as certain timber limits of Ontario, Nos. 69, 70, 75, 76, 77, 83 and 84, it being alleged that these defendants had entered upon these lands without permission from the Crown or from the Province of Ontario, and cut pine timber therefrom upon limits Nos. 69, 70 and 76 amounting to about 10,000 logs and 1,000 pieces of timber. The Attorney-General, for the Dominion of Canada, was made a party defendant. The first-named defendants claimed to have the right to cut the timber in question, under the authority of certain licenses so to do, granted by the proper department or officers of the Government of the Dominion of Canada to certain persons from or through whom these defendants claimed by purchase for valuable consideration. The defendants John Dorid Smith, James Gueot, Williams and George Henry Graham McVitty are executors and trustees under the will of the late Robert Charles Smith, who was, as they allege, at the time of his death the owner of limit or berth No. 69, one of those above mentioned, by virtue of a sale thereof by the executive Government of the Province of Ontario.

The defendants James Balfour and William John Menzies claimed to be entitled to limit or berth No. 70, also one of those above mentioned, by virtue of a license granted to them by the Province of Ontario.

The defendants the Quebec Bank claim to be entitled to or have some right in respect of limit or berth No. 76 by virtue of a sale thereof to one McRae by the Government of the Province of Ontario, saying that this limit is now standing in the name of one Walker upon certain trusts.

The defendants Thomas Laing and John Laing have been added by an amendment as having some interest in limit or berth No. 84, one of these above mentioned. These do not seem to have filed any statement or defence, but they were duly represented by counsel, who appeared for all the defendants interested under licenses issued by the Government of the Province of Ontario. One does not readily perceive any sufficient reason for making persons claiming under licenses from the Government of Ontario parties defendant in the action, for it could scarcely have been expected that in matters of so great importance as one involved in the action substantial and material relief could probably be granted in favor of some defendants against other defendants without any pleadings between them or any specific issues being raised by one or any of them against the other or others of them, and so far as any of the defendants might appear to be entitled to any relief against the plaintiff, this could not be obtained in this action, or as was contended, and I think rightly, in any way except by a petition of right.

Besides the relief that I have already mentioned, the plaintiff asks that it may be declared that the defendants, the Francis's and Rochon, have no legal rights in respect of the timber cut from and on any part or portion of the area covered by the above mentioned timber limits, and that the timber that has been cut should be delivered up to the plaintiff, also an injunction against the removal of the same as well as an order or the payment of the damages alleged to have been sustained.

The plaintiff asks, in addition to the foregoing, that the defendant by the Attorney-General of the Dominion of Canada may be restrained from laying out or interfering with the lands as the reserve for the Indians on the timber limits before mentioned, or any part thereof, and that the true locality of the Indian reserve described by the treaty, mentioned in the second paragraph of the statement of claim, be declared, and such directions given as may be thought proper. The treaty was made

with the Indians inhabiting the eastern and northern shores of Lake Huron, from Penetanguishene to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence to Botchewaning Bay, on the northern shore of Lake Superior, together with the islands in these lakes opposite to the shores thereof, and inland to the height of land which formed the southern boundary of the territory covered by the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, whereby the whole of such territory, save and except the reservations set forth in the schedule to the treaty annexed, was surrendered and ceded to her Majesty, her heirs and successors forever. This treaty was made in the year 1850, and is known as the "Robinson-Huron Treaty," the representative of her Majesty in the treaty having been the late Honorable William B. Robinson.

The treaty was signed and executed by Mr. Robinson and a large number of chief and head men of the Indians, and in the schedule are mentioned seventeen reserves or reservations to chiefs and their respective bands of Indians. It provides that these reservations should be held and occupied by the chiefs and their tribes, in common for their own use and benefit, and that should the chiefs and their tribes at any time desire to dispose of any such reservations or of any mineral or other valuable productions thereon, the same should be sold or leased at their request by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for the time being, or other officer having authority so to do, for their sole benefit and to their best advantage. The reserve mentioned in the plaintiff's statement of claim and in respect of which the present difficulty and contention seems principally to have arisen, is the one No. 6 in this schedule and is thus mentioned therein.

"Sixth Shawenakishick and his band, a tract of land now occupied by them and contained between two rivers called Whitefish and Wanabitaseke, seven miles inland," other than this change there does not seem to have been at the time any other or further description of this reserve, and the others of the seventeen reserves are mentioned or described in the schedule to the treaty in a manner somewhat similar, if not in the same manner, or at all events with great brevity. The evidence shows that it was intended and that it was promised to the Indians that the reserve should soon after the treaty be surveyed by the Crown and their true boundaries marked out, and I think it sufficiently appears that it was understood that when the Crown surveyors were sent for the purpose of making the surveys, the Indians were to point out and show to them the lands that they claimed and had claimed as such reservations. Many years ago these reserves were surveyed by the Crown, as was contemplated, excepting this one, No. 6 in the schedule and, as was stated at the trial, another one. The reason why all the surveys were not completed at the same time does not appear in the evidence, but it was said that the survey stopped before completion for a reason personal to the Crown Surveyor who was engaged in the work.

In the year 1872 the Executive Government for the Province of Ontario, for the purposes of timber sales in the region or tract ceded by the above mentioned treaty, projected on a plan into an area of six square miles each, berths which were numbered and sold according to the regulations prescribed by the Government of the province on the 15th day of October in that year, and among others then sold were the several berths aforesaid and in pursuance of such sales licenses to cut timber on the timber berths were in consideration of certain payments, and to continue in force for one year, issued to the purchasers by the Crown Land Department of the province, and it is not disputed that these licenses have been renewed every year since, either by the purchasers or those to whom the licenses have been assigned, according to the provisions of the statutes in that behalf.

Early in the year 1884 the Dominion Government caused a survey of this Reserve No. 6 to be made by Mr. Aubrey, a provincial land surveyor.

In July, 1885, the same Government obtained from the Indians through their chief and head men or principal men, a deed whereby they surrendered, released and quitted claim to her Majesty the Queen, her heirs and successors forever, all and singular the whole of the merchantable timber on the reserve in trust, to be sold for the joint benefit of the band on such terms and conditions as to her Majesty's Government of Canada should seem proper, and as therein mentioned and on the 14th of October, 1886, the timber licenses were issued by the Dominion Government. These have been regularly renewed, according to law, and the licenses under the authority of which the defendants Francis' and Rochon were professing to act in cutting the timber on this Reserve. They had been assigned in the meantime by the original licensees but I need not, I think, say anything further as to this. The plaintiff, in the statement of claim complains that although the sales made by the Ontario Government in 1872 had been widely advertised, and plans of the territory and berths thereon distributed showing that the berths covered the territory now claimed by the Government of Canada as Reserve No. 6, yet that no notice was given by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, or by anyone on behalf of the Government of Canada to the Crown Land Department of

Ontario, of any reservations being required within that area or the Indians, or of any Indian reservation or of any right to lay out such reservation, and that no action was taken by the Indian Department or the Government of Canada for twelve years or thereabouts after the sales made by the Province of Ontario. The argument based upon this complaint do not go the length of asserting that any right additional to the rights such as they were was gained by what had been done by the Ontario Government and what was said to have been left undone by the Indian Department of the Dominion Government, and it was somewhat difficult for me to see why the contention was raised at all. The evidence of Mr. Vankoughnet, a gentleman who has been 28 years in the Indian Department of the Government, and the correspondence between that department and the Department of Crown Lands at Toronto seem to put the matter in this shape. The Department at Ottawa were not aware that the Crown Land Department at Toronto had made the sales of these limits till long after the fact, that the knowledge of the fact was gained accidentally; that before any sale was made by the Dominion Government of this timber, or, rather, the licenses to cut it, the Indian Department had communicated with the Crown Land Department of the Government of Ontario, that, in consequence of not having received an answer to a certain letter on this subject, Mr. Vankoughnet, acting for the Indian Department, endeavored to see the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Toronto but failed in so doing at the time, but had instead an interview with the Deputy Commissioner on the subject, who said it was a mistake to sell the timber on the reserve. Mr. Vankoughnet, in his evidence, says that Mr. Johnston, the Deputy Minister of Crown Lands, said it was a mistake of some of the officers of the department in not having noticed the reserve on the plans; that he asked him what he proposed doing, and the answer was to the effect that the Provincial Government would have to settle with the purchasers of the licenses. The witness further says:

"I think he said he would bring the matter before the commissioner." He also says he came from Ottawa to Toronto expressly for the purpose of this interview.

The letter of the 27th August, 1886, refers to this interview. It seems to me that what really appears is that, after this interview, Mr. Vankoughnet thought that the Ontario Government would simply settle for the consequences of the mistake, and that the department, of which he was the deputy superintendent, in this view proceeded to a sale of the timber, or the right to cut the timber, a surrender of which has been obtained by the Dominion Government from the Indians, and I repeat that I do not see why there was so much contention on this subject. I do not see that either Government was in a position to blame the other in the matter. I do not see that this or the contrary of it would make any difference in regard to the rights to be determined. As the locality of the reserve had to be determined, and as it had to be found as a fact whether or not the cutting of timber complained of had taken place upon the reserve, it was thought for various reasons that it would be convenient to take the evidence of the Indian witnesses at or near the place in question, and this evidence was so taken.

During the time of the taking of the evidence I was led to think that the only question to be determined between the contending parties was as to whether or not the timber, the cutting of which was complained of, had been cut upon land outside of the boundaries of the reserve, it being, as I thought, conceded that if it had been cut upon the reserve the cutting was done under proper authority so to do, but if done upon land not part of the reserve, it was wrongly done without any authority, these statements were certainly more than once made by counsel. Upon the final argument, however, counsel dissented from this as being the sole matter and contended that whether the cutting was done upon the reserve or not the property in the land and timber being (as was contended) vested in the Ontario Government, the cutting complained of was wrongful and could not be justified under any licenses issued under the authority of the Dominion Government. The plaintiff asks, as I have said that the true locality of this reserve should be declared. This is similar to asking for a declaration of right, and my duty in this respect is to fix the boundaries of the reserve as well as I can upon the evidence.

His Lordship then went exhaustively into the evidence given by the Indians as to the boundaries of their reserve, and decided as follows:

In my opinion it became entirely plain at the conclusion of the evidence upon the subject that the survey made by Mr. Aubrey for the Dominion Government in the early part of '84 (I think) and the boundary lines laid down by him show the location of this reserve excepting that the true boundary on the northerly side or limit is the line of the waters called sometimes "White Fish River" and sometimes "White Fish branch." This line of water is also sufficiently designated by the names of objects on the ground that I have before mentioned. The part of Mr. Aubrey's survey lying northerly of this line of waters does not, I think form any part of the reserve. The reason why this area of land was em-

braced in the survey was shown by the evidence. It is this: when the survey was being made the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company being there and taking or feeling some interest in the Indians suggested that they might as well have this piece of land as it was in parts better adapted to cultivation such as they do than most of the land in the neighborhood, saying that they might as well have it as not and that the Government would not object to it. The Indians, and it appears the surveyor, fell in with the idea and the survey was made so as to comprehend this piece of ground. From the manner in which other surveys were made long before this time and soon after the treaty, so far as appears by the report of the same and the evidence and the spirit of liberality that seems to have pervaded the dealings of the Government with the Indians, it can scarcely be doubted that if this piece of land had at an early day, and perhaps, at any time before the occurrence of the facts giving rise to this contention, been asked by the Indians as part of their reserve it would have been given them. Nevertheless, my finding and decision is that it is not part of or belonging to the reserve. There is also another point at which there is some difference between Mr. Abrey's boundary line and the line reasonably drawn through or by the objects or places before alluded to; this difference is however but trifling. Mr. Abrey's line falling at the place inside of the other line, but the Indians are manifestly satisfied to adopt at this place Mr. Abrey's line and as there is not any material or valuable or substantial, or I may say appreciable difference I think that Mr. Abrey's boundary line may reasonably be adopted at this place.

I am of the opinion, then, that Mr. Abrey's survey varied by making the line of the water that I have before mentioned in this connection the northerly boundary, and, casting out the part of the survey lying northerly of this water line, will show the location and boundaries of this reserve. This, to my mind, has been shown and placed beyond reasonable cavil. This survey has been manifested upon a chart or upon charts, and there is a written description of the lands included in it, and unless it is considered necessary for the purposes of the Public Records, I do not see any grave necessity for directing another survey varying this one, as before stated. Counsel in this case will be good enough to offer me such suggestions as may occur to them or their clients on this subject before the formal judgment is drawn up.

The next question is to whether or not any timber was cut by the defendants, licensees, or rather claiming under licensees of the Government of the Dominion outside of the boundaries of what I have determined was and is this Indian Reserve. The answer to this question is, that it has not been shown by the evidence that these defendants or any of them did by themselves or their agents cut or remove any timber upon any land lying outside of the boundaries of this reserve as I have found and decide such boundaries to be. All the timber cut or removed by these defendants that appears at all by the evidence has been shown to have been upon and from the lands of the reserve as I find it to be. None was shown to have been cut upon the lands lying north of the water line before mentioned and within the boundary laid down by Mr. Abrey in his survey.

Some reference is here made to dry timber or wood cut for firewood, which his Lordship did not consider material.

The findings and conclusions of fact upon the evidence are against what was contended for on behalf of the plaintiff during the course of the trial, so far as the locations and boundaries of this reserve and the cutting of timber by the defendants, who claim under the authority of licenses issued by the Dominion Government are concerned, for which the plaintiff sought to show in regard to the latter was that these defendants had cut timber upon lands not being lands embraced in this reserve, and hence public lands, belonging to the Province of Ontario, although the fee thereof was in the Crown, and in regard to the former what the plaintiff sought to show was that this reserve is not located at all where I decide that it is located, and even if so, that the boundaries were different from what I decide that they are.

It was not at the trial disputed that there was an Indian reserve in this neighborhood somewhere, and until the argument (near the close of the argument I think) it was, as I thought, fully understood that unless the plaintiff succeeded in showing that these defendants had been cutting timber upon lands outside of the boundaries of this reserve, this case against them must fail. The pleadings of some of the defendants, who claim by virtue of licenses issued by the Government of Ontario, seem to place the matter of contention in this way, and until very near the close of the trial I thought that the only question would be whether or not these defendants had cut timber outside of the boundaries of the reserve.

The plaintiff, however, and as an after-thought I think, contended, as did also counsel for the defendants, claiming by virtue of licenses from the Ontario Government that whether the cutting of timber that was proved or admitted was within or without the boundaries of the reserve the plaintiff was entitled to

succeed, placing the contention on the ground that the property was vested in the Province of Ontario, under the provisions of B. N. A. Act, and that the Government of the province were trustees for the Indians of the amount of money that that Government had received for the timber. I was then of the opinion that this contention could not prevail. These lands are undoubtedly lands reserved for the Indians. The right and power to legislate in regard to the Indians, and lands reserved for the Indians, is clearly given in and by the distribution of legislative powers made by the B. N. A. Act to the Parliament of the Dominion, which Parliament had and has this power and authority.

That Parliament did during its first session by 31 Vic., c. 42, legislate in regard to lands reserved for the Indians by providing, amongst many other things, for the manner in which any surrender of lands by the Indians should be made.

From time to time the same Parliament passed various Acts dealing with the subject of the Indians and lands reserved to them. By 39 V., c. 18, enacted by the same Parliament, it was provided amongst many other things (sec. 25), that no Indian reserve or portion of a reserve should be sold, alienated or leased until it had been released or surrendered to the Crown for the purposes of the Act and by 43 V., c. 28 if not earlier provision was made for granting licenses to cut trees, etc., on the Indian reserves.

I am not aware of any objection ever having been made or any unfavorable comment having been spoken or written in respect of such legislation or anything that was done in pursuance of it, and there seems to me to be reason for thinking that it was a view entertained by both Governments that the Government of the Dominion had the right and power to legislate respecting and to administer the affairs of and appertaining to the Indians and the lands reserved for the Indians; there being however, a difference of opinion as to what lands were "lands reserved for the Indians."

As I have said there can be no doubt that in any view of this latter question these lands are and must be considered lands reserved for the Indians. This cannot be otherwise if there exist any such lands at all; and what the Dominion Government did by obtaining a release or surrender of this timber (the timber upon this reserve) and issuing licenses for the cutting of it, the money arising to be for the benefit of the Indians, appeared to me to be a simple act of administration of the affairs of this little band of Indians and the lands reserved to them, done in pursuance of or in accordance with the legislation on the subject which the Dominion Parliament seemed to me to have the undoubted power to enact; and in accordance with the idea expressed in the Treaty of 1850. See the remarks of Mr. Justice Patterson in *The Queen v. St. Catharines Co.*, 13 A. R. 173.

For these and the like reasons I was at the close of the argument of the opinion that the Dominion Government had the power and authority to do as they did, and that the defendants claiming under such licenses from the Dominion Government were justified in cutting the timber that they did cut upon this reserve, and that it was a matter with which the Province of Ontario had or has at the present time no concern, no matter what might be considered to be the right that would arise, if any, to the province upon the lands of this reserve being ceded by the Indians to the Crown, or the reserve becoming wholly unnecessary by reason of the bands of Indians becoming extinct, etc.

I then thought that the relief that the plaintiff should have was the declaration as to the reserve and its boundaries to which I have before referred, and that, in other respects, the action should be dismissed, for I did not see that the defendants claiming under licenses from the Ontario Government could in this section have any relief against the plaintiff and I thought that they were entitled to none against their co-defendants.

It was then said, however, that in the case *The Queen v. St. Catharines Co.* (supra), which was pending before the Privy Council upon an appeal it was likely or probable, from the nature of some of the arguments before that court, and some remarks that were reported to have been made by some of the learned judges that there would be an expression of opinion regarding the "quality" as it was called of the Indian title, although that action was upon a subject and in regard to right or supposed rights quite different from the matter involved in this action. For this reason this judgment had been delayed to the present time.

I have now had an opportunity of perusing the judgment of the Privy Council in that action upon the appeal to them. They have not seen fit to discuss or decide anything as to the quality of the Indian title, considering that unnecessary for the determination of the appeal before the Council; and after a careful perusal of the whole of the judgment, I am of the same opinion as at the close of the argument. I think the decision does not and cannot effect in any degree in favor of the plaintiff the rights and matters in contention in this action; but, as some of the statements or expressions in the judgment might be thought at first view to have some bearing upon the matters of this action, I will refer to these and say very shortly why they have in my opinion no such bearing.

One of these is: "The enactments of section 109 are, in the opinion of their Lordships, sufficient to give to each province, subject to the administration and control of its own Legislature, the entire beneficial interest of the Crown in all lands within its boundaries which at the time of the union were vested in the Crown, with the exception of such lands as the Dominion acquired right to under section 108, or might assume for the purposes specified in section 117. Its legal effect is to exclude from the "duties and revenues" appropriated to the Dominion all the ordinary territorial revenues of the Crown arising within the provinces." The court then refers to *Attorney-General v. Mercer*.

The comprehensive language must, in my opinion, be applied to the subject matter of the case then under consideration. The lands in that case had been ceded to the Crown by the Indians by the Treaty of 1873, and had thus been disencumbered of the Indian title. If there were doubt as to this way of looking at our construing the passage, it is made, I think, plain by the concluding part of that portion of the judgment in which their Lordships decide against the contention on behalf of the Dominion Government in respect to the ceded territory, rested on the provisions of section 91 (24). The passage is: "Their Lordships are, however unable to assent to the argument for the Dominion founded on section 91 (24). There can be no *a priori* probability that the British Legislature in a branch of the statute which professes to deal only with the distribution of legislative power, intended to deprive the provinces of rights which are expressly given them in that branch of it which relates to the distribution of reserves and assets. The fact that the power of legislating for Indians and for lands which are reserved for their use has been entrusted to the Parliament of the Dominion is not in the least degree inconsistent with the right of the provinces to a beneficial interest in these lands available to them as a source of revenue whenever the estate of the Crown is disencumbered of the Indian title."

In that case the lands in question has been disencumbered of the Indian title, as before stated by the Treaty of 1873. In the present case the lands have not been ceded and have not so been disencumbered, besides the latter part of the passage discloses the view of the court as to the period at which the beneficial interest spoken of becomes available to the province as a source of revenue, namely, when the estate of the Crown is freed from the Indian title, and seems to me not to consist with the arguments before me respecting a trust existing in the Province for the benefit of the Indians. Then afterwards the court said: "The treaty leaves the Indians no right whatever in the timber growing upon the lands which they gave up, which is now fully vested in the Crown; all revenues derivable from the sale of such portions of it as are situate within the boundaries of Ontario being the property of that province, indicating in addition to what I have before said that the Indians had before the treaty or surrender rights in respect of the timber, a consequence of which would seem to be that it may be used by them or for their benefit until such time as their title becomes extinguished by cession, surrender or otherwise."

A careful perusal of the judgment of the Privy Council shows, I think, that it does not militate in any degree against the contention of the Dominion Government here, and portions of it indicate that the Dominion Government is right in legislating for these Indians and their lands (a reserve which has not been ceded or surrendered in any way, and in administering their affairs, correspondence with parties in England on the manner in which their doing. The rights of the Indians in respect of this land, and the rights that they had in respect to the timber thereon, were rights and interests other than that of the province in the same to say the very least, and I do not desire to be understood as indicating any opinion as to what, if any, right the province has in respect to such lands.

The plaintiff is entitled to the declaration that I have before mentioned, but I am still of the opinion that the action must in all other respects be dismissed, with costs to the defendants claiming under the licenses of the Dominion Government and to the defendant the Attorney-General for the Dominion Government. I do not see that I can give the other defendants any relief, but I am willing to hear their counsel on the question of their costs.

It is years since the lumber trade has suffered so severely for want of snow for skidding. The present open winter is working havoc with lumber operations in almost every section of the country. Unless snow, and a considerable quantity of it, makes its appearance soon there will be a big break up in the shantying, the crews will be dispersed, and operations cease entirely. In many localities there is hardly a stick drawn to the ice. About the only exception is found in Muskoka where fifteen inches of snow fell the first week in January. There is now excellent sleighing in that locality and lumber operations are being pushed forward rapidly.

GEO. F. HAWORTH & CO.

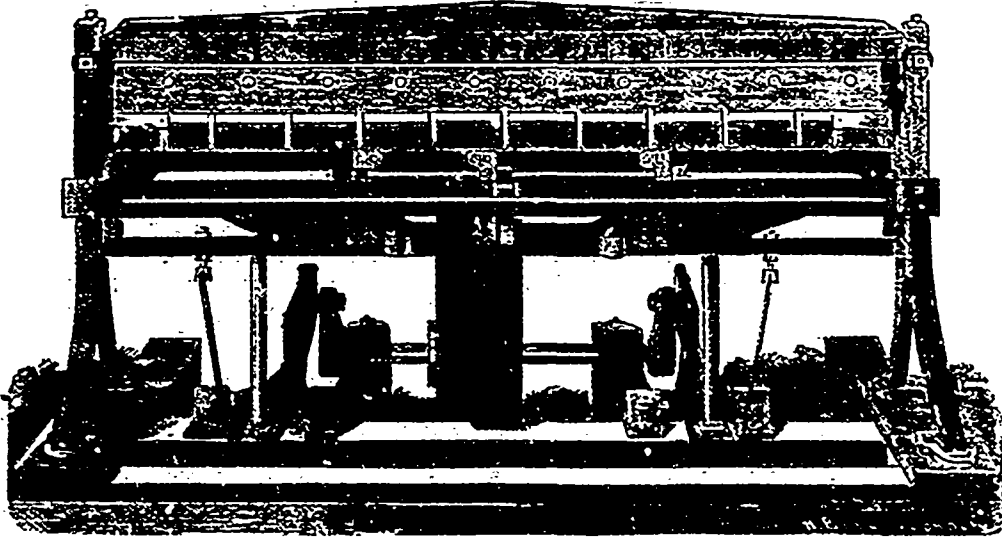
MANUFACTURERS OF

CANADIAN HEMLOCK TANNED LEATHER BELTING

ALSO, SOLE AGENTS FOR

Hoyt's Pure Oak Tanned American Leather Belting

11 JORDAN ST. - TORONTO



My Lever Hoop Cutter

Is an Iron Machine on timbers, capable of cutting from 75 to 100 hoops a minute. Makes the tap while cutting. I also make Pointer, for pointing planks before they are cut. Planer for finishing hoops, and Coiler for coiling, all simple and substantial. Mill owners whose supply of merchantable timber is becoming scarce, will find this set of Machinery a great addition to their business, as it works that useless stuff, SWAMP ELM, into an article, the demand for which is almost unlimited—A BARREL HOOP. Write for particulars

John C. Shepherd
GUYSBORO, ONT.

HENRY PORTER

MANUFACTURER OF

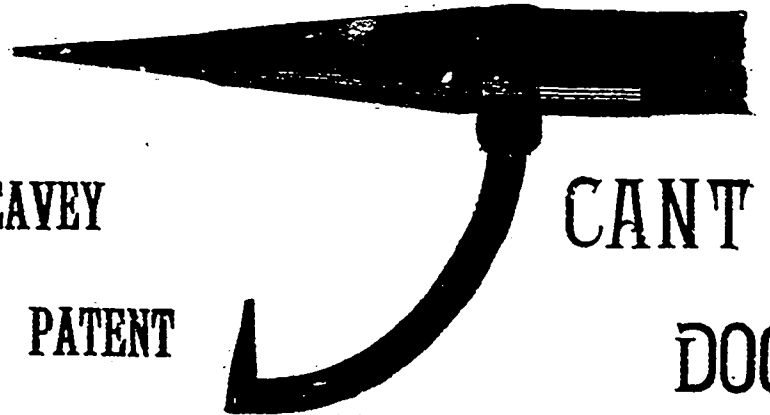
Leather Belting

VISITATION STREET,

MONTREAL, QUE.

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

THE NEW IMPROVED



PEAVEY

CANT

PATENT

DOG,

THE LIGHTEST, STRONGEST AND MOST PRACTICAL CANT DOG MADE.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

LEWIS BROS. & CO., AGENTS FOR CANADA.
MONTREAL, QUE.

TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, Jan. 27th, 1889.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

Table listing lumber prices for Toronto, Ont. including items like 1 1/2 and thicker clear picks, American inspection, and various sizes of spruce and pine.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table listing yard quotations for Toronto, Ont. including mill cull boards, dressing stocks, and various sizes of lumber.

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29th, 1889.

Dimensions, Inches. Per M.

Table listing lumber prices for Ottawa, Ont. with columns for dimensions and price per M.

Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Jan. 29th, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Hamilton, Ont. including items like mill cull boards, dressing stocks, and various sizes of lumber.

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, Jan. 29th, 1889.

Deals, Boards, Scantling, etc.

Table listing lumber prices for St. John, N. B. including spruce deals, pine, deal ends, and various sizes of lumber.

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27th, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Montreal, Que. including pine, spruce, hemlock, and various sizes of lumber.

Saginaw, Mich.

SAGINAW, Jan. 27th, 1889.

CARGO LOTS.

Table listing cargo lots for Saginaw, Mich. including Norway, straight measure, and hemlock.

YARD QUOTATIONS-CAR LOTS DRY.

Table listing yard quotations for Saginaw, Mich. including drop siding, flooring, and various sizes of lumber.

Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29th, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Philadelphia, Pa. including white pine, yellow pine, and various sizes of lumber.

HARDWOOD.

Table listing hardwood prices for Philadelphia, Pa. including walnut, oak, and various sizes of lumber.

Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Jan. 29th, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Detroit, Mich. including upper, selects, and various sizes of lumber.

New York City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31st, 1889.

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

Dressed Poplar.

Table listing dressed poplar prices for New York City.

Ash.

Table listing ash prices for New York City.

Oak.

Table listing oak prices for New York City.

Cherry.

Table listing cherry prices for New York City.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous lumber prices for New York City.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Jan. 29th, 1889.

Western Pine-by car load.

Table listing western pine prices for Boston, Mass. by car load.

Eastern Pine-Cargo or Car Load.

Table listing eastern pine prices for Boston, Mass. by cargo or car load.

Spruce-by Cargo.

Table listing spruce prices for Boston, Mass. by cargo.

Lath.

Table listing lath prices for Boston, Mass.

Shingles.

Table listing shingles prices for Boston, Mass.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27th, 1889.

Table listing lumber prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y. including Norway pine, stocks, and various sizes of lumber.

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

RELIABLE! RAPID! CHEAP!

GUARANTEED TO DRY

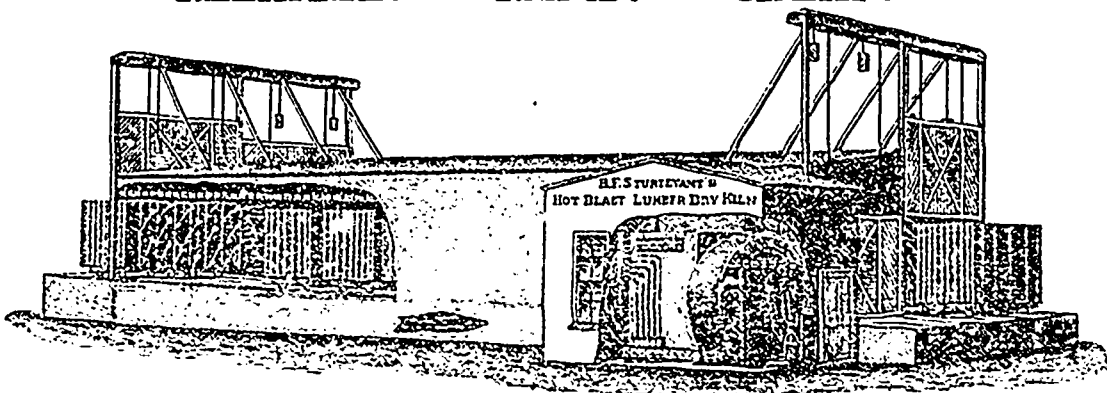
-IN-

Best Manner Possible

ALL KINDS OF HARD and SOFT WOOD LUMBER.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

115 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.



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

31 N. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO.

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

GOLDIE & M'CUCCLOCH

GALT SAFE WORKS

Fire and Burglar-Proof
Burglar Proof
Fire Proof

SAFES

Jewelers'
Bankers'
House

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

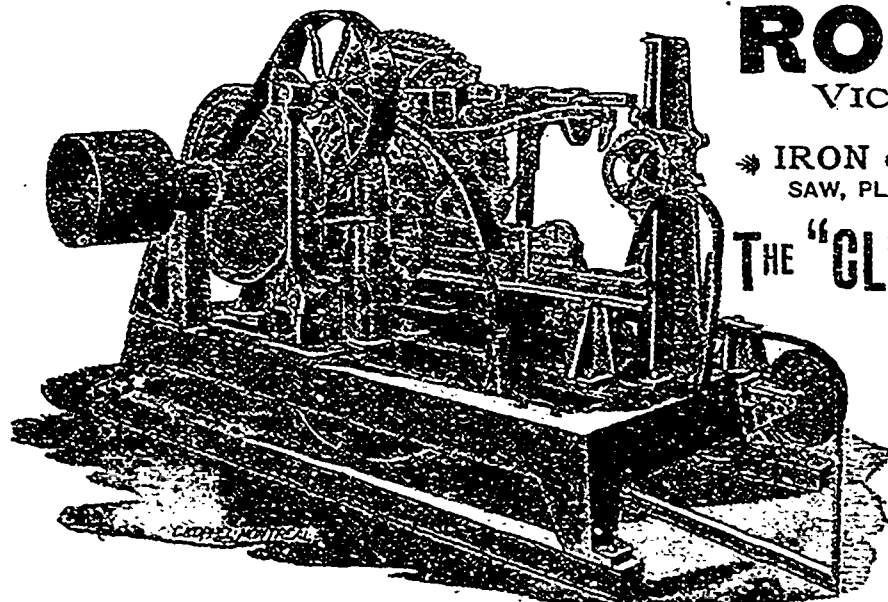
REGULAR AND SPECIAL SIZES IN STOCK AND TO ORDER.

WE MAKE ONLY THE BEST IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

A Large Variety always in Stock at our Warerooms

24 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

G. F. BOSTWICK, Representative.



ROBT. BRAMMER

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, ORILLIA, ONT.

Manufacturer of Every Description of

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

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

THE "CLIPPER" SHINGLE MACHINE

PRICE LIST: Shingle Machine, \$300.00; Drag Saw, complete, \$80.00; Jointer, \$40; Knot Saw Machine, \$27.

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

MR. ROBERT BRAMMER, Orillia.

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

ORILLIA, Dec. 4th, 1888.

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

A. TAIT.

To Whom it may Concern -I purchased of R. Brammer his latest improve patent Clipper Shingle Machine, and have great pleasure in bearing testimony to its vast capacity and durability, and I have no hesitation in stating that it is the best machine I have ever worked, or have ever seen.

THOS. B. TAIT, Gravenhurst.

Representative CANADIAN Manufacturers.

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

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

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

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

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

T. H. GRAHAM & Co.,
 Manufacturers and Recutters of
 HAND & CUT & MILL & SAW
FILES
 PRICES AND QUOTATIONS GIVEN
 110 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

THE BEST ENGLISH OAK TANNED
LEATHER BELTING, ETC.
JAMES LESLIE,
 JUNCTION OF CRAIG AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS.
 P.O. BOX 998. MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

THE MONARCH BOILER
 (PATENTED) AND **HERCULES ENGINE.**
A. ROBB & SONS
 CELEBRATED
ROTARY SAW MILL


 Guaranteed to Saw Lumber
 Perfectly Smooth and
 Even in thickness.

Blank space for advertisement.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING
The Royal Electric Co.
 SOLE OWNERS OF
 The Thomson-Houston Systems for the Dominion.
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 Dynamo Machines and Lamps, Motors and Generators, Contrac-
 tors and Builders of Electric Light Plants throughout the Dominion.
 Estimates and all information on application.
 OFFICE, FACTORY AND LIGHTING STATION. 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 AND 34 WELLINGTON STREET,
 CHAS. W. HAGAR, MANAGER. MONTREAL, QUE.

Portable from 6 to 70 horse power. Surpass
 portable steam power heretofore produced for
 strength, durability, compactness, and the ease
 with which they can be moved.
 The 70 horse power can be taken over thorough-
 est roads, or into the forest, and set up as easily
 and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power port-
 able engine, and as firm as a brick-set stationary
 engine. Engines and boilers of every size and des-
 cription. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath
 machines, Saw Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill
 machinery and supplies of every description.
 Every boiler insured against explosion by the
 Boiler Insurance & Inspection Co. of Canada.
 Write for circulars.
A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst Foundry and
 Amherst, N.S. Machine works.
 ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

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

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

 Automatic and positive in its action by moving a simple handle
 or lever. No regulation of water or steam. Works at any pressure.
 Lifts as well as a pump. No open overflow. A boy can start and
 stop it as well as an engineer. Simple and effective. Suitable for
 all kinds of boilers.
 To start the Boiler Feeder.—1st Raise the handle or lever to open
 overflow. 2nd. Open globe valve in steam pipe to give it steam.
 3rd. When water flows through overflow, close the over-
 flow by pressing down the lever, and the Boiler Feeder
 is at work. Ask your dealer for it.
 FOR SALE BY
 T. McAvity & Sons, St. John, N. B.; Rice, Lewis & Sons, Toronto, Ont.; McKelvey &
 Birch, Kingston, Ont.; S. Fisher, Montreal, Que.; W. L. Leonard & Co., Vancouver.

Blank space for advertisement.

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

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

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

Increase Your Cut

BY USING IN YOUR MILL A

Gaskin Pat. Saw Bench and Jointer.

PATENTED IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1888.



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

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

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:

Robert Gaskin, Jr.

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

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

To Whom it may Concern: - This may certify that we have used one of Gaskin's Saw Jointers in our mills for some months past, and find it of great advantage in the preparation of our Gang Saws for doing good work. The principle of straining the saw as it is in the gate, while under preparation, we deem an important and correct one, and most cheerfully recommend "The Gaskin Saw Jointer" to mill owners. St. JOHN, N. B., April 16th, 1888.

ANDRE CUSHING & CO.

Robert Gaskin, Esq.

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

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

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

Tally Books

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

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

ALSO: *Ready Calculator:*

PUBLISHED BY

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

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

SPOONER'S COPPERINE.



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

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

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS SUPT. OF SHANTIES and Drives, Wood-Ranging, Culling or anything connected with lumbering. The Subscriber has worked for the past 17 years for James M. Irwin, Esq., of Peterborough, Ont., and for the past 12 years have been in charge of the Woods Department of his business. Address GEO. S. THOMPSON, Lindsay, Ont.

FOR SALE.

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD, IN BERLIN,

(the most prosperous community in Canada.) Centrally Located, Well Equipped with Machinery, Dry-Kiln and Stables.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. J. Y. SHANTZ, BERLIN, ONT.

GEO. BISHOP ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO., LIMITED.

On Steel, Copper, Stone and Wood. LITHOGRAPHING, PLATE PRINTING, BOOK and JOB PRINTING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, BOOK-BINDING, ELECTROTYPING. Illustrated Catalogues and Reports a Specialty.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1871. J. W. LANG & CO. Wholesale Grocers & Importers 33, Front St. East, Toronto.

We shall be pleased to have you write to us for samples and prices of TEAS, TOBACCOS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE, Etc. We can and will cut prices fine to large buyers. We have a GOOD, SOUND, FINE FLAVOURED TEA at 12½ cents. Write for sample chest. Address, J. W. LANG & CO., TORONTO.

THIS YEAR'S MYRTLE CUT and PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO FINER THAN EVER. See T & B IN BRONZE ON EACH PLUG AND PACKAGE.

REPRESENTATIVE **TORONTO** LUMBER FIRMS

TENNANT & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLES

Dressing and Better Pine.

Also Hemlock in all sizes a Specialty.

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

DONOGH & OLIVER,

Wholesale Dealers in

LUMBER

OFFICE:

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

TORONTO, ONT.

McGRANEY, McCOOL & WILSON,

Manufacturers and Wholesale dealers in all kinds of

PINE and HARDWOOD LUMBER

LATH AND SHINGLES.

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

Mills at Burlington, Bronte and Huntsville.

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

TORONTO and OTTAWA.

THOS. H. WILLMOTT.

A. K. McINTOSH.

WILLMOTT & McINTOSH,

Wholesale Dealers in

LUMBER

44 and 46 Front Street East,

TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

Lumber Shipped to all Parts by Rail or Vessel.

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

Christie, Kerr & Co.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

PINE & HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office: 9 Victoria Street,

TORONTO.

Lumber Shipped to all parts.

SCOTT, SCOTT & Co.

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

LUMBER

MILLS AT MEDONTE, SIMCOE CO.

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

*** TORONTO. ***



The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Company OF TORONTO.

Offices: 43 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Factories: PARKDALE, ONT.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF "MONARCH" "RED STRIP," AND "LION" BRANDS OF

RUBBER BELTING

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO SPECIAL BELTS FOR LUMBER MILLS.

Our celebrated "Maltese Cross" Rubber; "Baker Fabric" and Ajax Cotton; "Giant" and Light Linen. Fire Hose constantly in stock.

LUMBERMEN'S HEAVY RUBBER CLOTHING, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Address all Communications to

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

TO MILL OWNERS, MANUFACTURERS

AND ALL WHO ARE USING

LEATHER * BELTING

IF YOU WANT BELTING

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

— SEND TO —

F. E. DIXON & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT LAP-JOINT STAR RIVET

* LEATHER * BELTING *

70 King Street East, Toronto.

Sole Agents in Canada for the

CELEBRATED PHOENIX OIL

The Only Perfect Belt Dressing.

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

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

D. M. RENNIE,

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

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

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

NAPANEE CEMENT COMPANY

(LIMITED.)

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

Hydraulic Cement

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

ENDORSED BY LEADING RAILWAYS AND CONTRACTORS.

ROACH * LIME,

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

Galt * Machine * Knife * Works.



MACHINE KNIVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

Planing, Moulding & Stave Cutting.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

PETER HAY, - - - GALT, ONT.

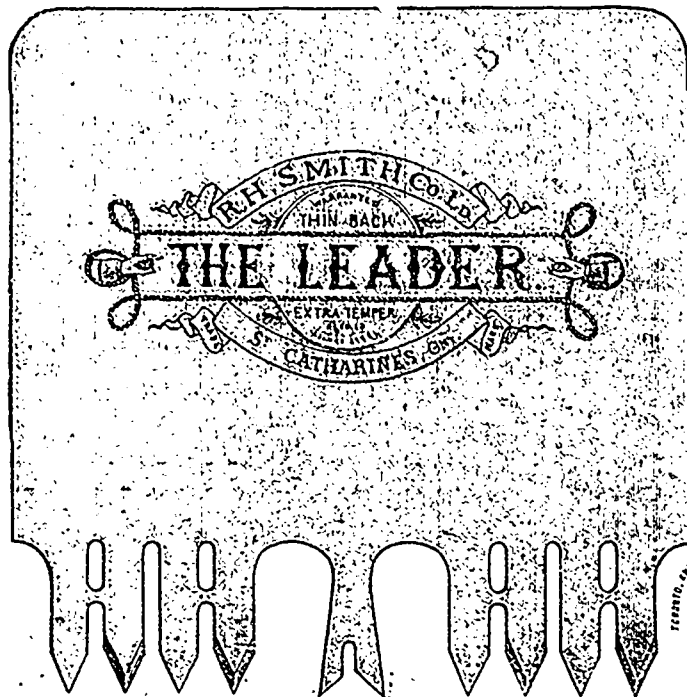
"THE LEADER"

CROSS-CUT SAW.

Manufactured only by

R. H. SMITH CO. LTD.,

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.



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

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

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

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

THE VERDICT

OF

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

"It's worth its weight in Gold."

"We couldn't do without it."

OUR NOTED SPECIALTIES.

CROWN LUBRICANTS.

CRANK PIN LUBRICANTS.

RED GIANT CYLINDER OIL (DARK.)

IMPERIAL VALVE (LIGHT.)

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

Ontario Oil Co.

SOLE CONSIGNEES OF SOUTHWICK'S OILS,

7 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

A. GOODBY, Manager.

CANADIAN * RUBBER * CO.

OF MONTREAL

Corner Front and Yonge Streets, = = = = Toronto, Ontario.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT PRESSED * RUBBER BELTING * DOUBLE STRIP

* Valves, * Gaskets, * Car + Springs, * Etc. *

ENGINE, HYDRANT,
and SUCTION HOSE



STEAM, BREWERS'
and FIRE HOSE



RUBBER BLANKETS,
CARRIAGE CLOTHS



WRINGER ROLLS,
STOPPLES, ETC.

RUBBER HORSE CLOTHING

* MOULD * GOODS * OF * ALL * DESCRIPTIONS *

CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY

J. H. WALKER, Manager, - - - Toronto, Ontario.

DOMINION SAW WORKS!

JAS. ROBERTSON & CO.

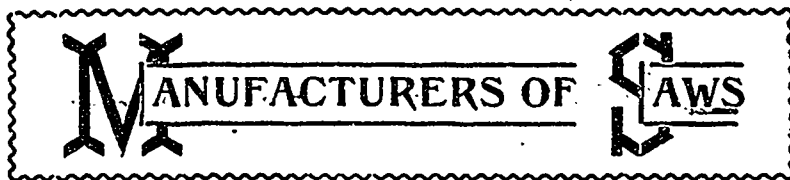
253 to 267 King Wtreet Sest,

Toronto, - - Ontario.

JAMES ROBERTSON

Dalhousie and William Streets,

Montreal, - - Que.



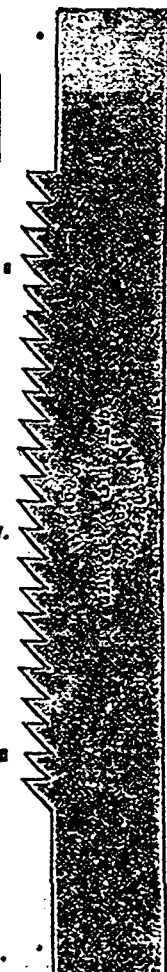
Circular, Shingle, Gang, Cross Cut, Concave, Mulay, Drag, Grooving.

Thuber's Royal ANTI-FRICTION * BABBIT * METAL.

Importers and Dealers in

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

EVERY SAW FULLY WARRANTED.
Prices on Application.



WANZER SENSIBLE SASH IRONS.

COLD HANDLE

Simple and Strong - - Cheapest Iron in the Market

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

H. M. WANZER & CO.,
HAMILTON { MANUFACTURERS } ONTARIO.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY,
DESERONTO, - - ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Stairs

AND ALL KINDS OF WOODEN HOUSE FINISHING MATERIALS.

CEDAR OIL FOR PURGING BOILERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FRICITION PULLEY BOARD

The Best Material Ever Used for Frictions of all Kinds.

MANUFACTURED BY

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

Asbestos Mill Board * Steam Packing

SAMPLES FURNISHED.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

THE RATHBUN COMP'Y,
DESERONTO, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

* TERRA * COTTA * FIRE-PROOFING *

For Use in Old and New Buildings.

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

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

MACHINERY FOR SALE

List of WATER WHEELS for sale by H. W. PETRIE, Brantford and Toronto.

ONE 60 inch Turbine, Goldie & McCulloch Builders.

ONE 60 inch Tyler.

ONE 60 inch Sclater.

ONE 48 inch Lefell.

ONE 48 inch Tyler in Scroll case.

ONE 45 inch Sclater.

ONE 45 inch Improved Turbine Water Wheel.

ONE 42 inch Sampson Turbine.

PAIR of Sampson Turbine Wheels, 42 inch run together.

TWO 40 inch Lefells.

ONE 36 inch Sclater.

ONE 35 inch Lefell.

ONE 33 inch Little Giant.

ONE 30 1/2 inch Lefell.

ONE 30 in. in Burnham.

ONE 26 inch Lefell.

ONE 24 inch Lefell.

ONE 20 inch Lefell.

ONE 21 inch Little Giant.

ONE 17 1/2 inch Lefell.

ONE 15 inch Archimedian in Globe Case.

ONE 12 inch Little Giant.

ONE 10 inch Lefell, all Brass, Springfield Ohio make.

WATER WHEEL GOVERNOR, Galt make.

Full particulars regarding any of the above wheels, sent on application, Address H. W. PETRIE, Brantford.

List of WOOD-WORKING MACHINES for sale by H. W. PETRIE Brantford, branch 9 Yonge St. Toronto.

ONE 24 inch Surface Planer, Rogers maker.

THREE side Moulder, Rogers make, Connecticut.

BROOM Handle Lath with wood frame, cheap.

NEW No. 2 three side melder, Galt make.

SHINGLE JOINTERS 3, 4 and 6 knives.

SAW ARBORS all sizes, Galt make.

FOOT Wiring Machine, Galt make.

ONE 12 inch Diagonal Buzz Planer.

ONE Automatic Handle Lathe.

NEW 30 inch Band Saw, Galt make.

NEW Dovetailing Machine, Tyrell's patent.

ONE Set of Hop Machines, American make.

ONE Hub Turning Lathe.

BROOM Handle Lathe, Lockport, N. Y. make

MATCHER, Kennedy & Sons make, Owen Sound.

ONE Doherty Swing Shingle Machine

ONE car load of new Wood-working Machinery Galt make.

ONE Laws Patent Swing Shingle Machine.

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH Stave cutter, set Equalizing saws, &c.

NO. 2 three side Molding Machine, Galt make.

SET of Box Nailing Machines.

UPRIGHT SHAPER, Galt make.

ONE Gauge Lathe, Bailey make.

ONE Planing Machine Knife Grinder.

ONE Blanchard Spoke Lathe, Fay & Co. make

ONE New Axe handle Lathe.

POWLK MORTICER, Goldie & McCulloch makers.

ONE set of Spoke Machines, Foy & Co. make.

ONE Smallwood Shingle Machine, Waterous make.

4 POLE Road Cars.

ONE Self Feed lath Machine, Waterousmake.
ONE set of Box Nailing Machines.
NEW Gang Lath Machine.
Sand Paperers new and second hand.
ONE Saw Mill Head Block, Galt make.
ONE Fairbanks Timber Gauge.
HEADING TURNER, Goldie & McCulloch.
ONE Shingle Edger with Frame Work.
ONE Power Scroll Saw
TWO Self Acting Shingle Machines, Quebec make.

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

WOOD Turning Lathes Several Sizes.
Drag Saw Machine, Goldie & McCulloch.
POWER MORTICER, Galt make
NEW Blind Slat Tenoner, Galt make
NO. 4 Cant Gourlay, Planer and Matcher.
ONE 24 inch Pony Planer, Cowan make.
ONE 24 inch Planer and Matcher, Dundas make.
PLANNER and Matcher, Michaels make, Detroit.
NEW Eclipse Planer and Matcher, Galt make.
NO. 5 Planer and Matcher, Galt make.

NEW Pony Planers and Matchers only \$175
SEND for Descriptive List giving full particulars and mention wants, to H. W. PETRIE, Brantford and Toronto.

COLUMBIA * REFINING * CO. Y NEW YORK.

CYLINDER,
ENGINE AND
MACHINERY OILS.

Sole Manufacturers of the

**Royal Lubricant and Royal Crank
Pin Lubricant,**

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

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

Telephone 800.



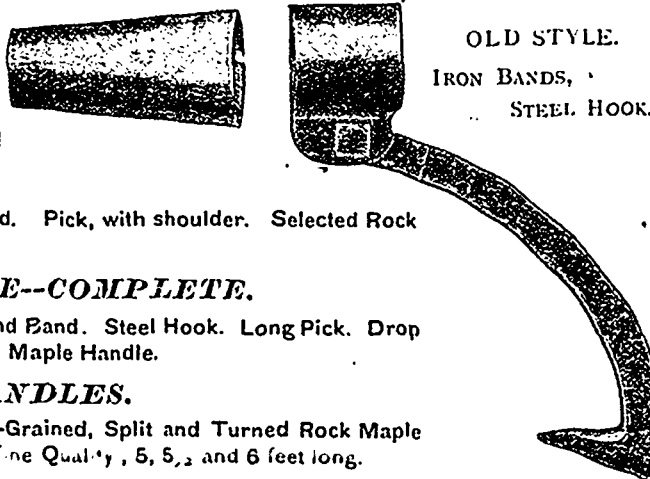
THE ORONO GANT DOGS.



Strongest and Lightest in the Market.

NEW STYLE--COMPLETE

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

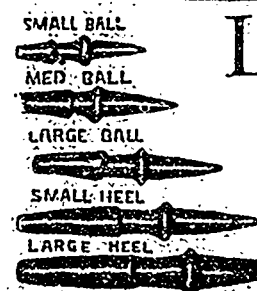


OLD STYLE--COMPLETE.

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

HANDLES.

Selected Straight-Grained, Split and Turned Rock Maple Handles Extra Fine Quality, 5, 5 1/2 and 6 feet long.



LUMBER DRIVER'S BOOT CALKS

Made from the best Refined Tool Steel and forged. The method used in tempering leaves every one of the same temper, rendering them stronger and more durable than any other Calks.

Ask your dealer for our make, and see that our Labels are on the boxes.

SEND FOR PRICES.

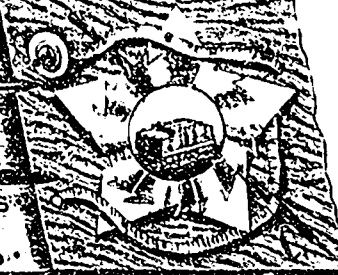
T. McAVITY & SONS, - ST. JOHN, N.B.

BAUGHMAN'S BUYER AND SELLER

BAND SAW LOG SCALE CUT INDEX
INTEREST AND COST HANDY THINGS
TO KNOW CIPHER MESSAGES

LUMBER INSPECTION NUMBER TABLES
THE BOOK FOR LUMBERMEN
H. BAUGHMAN, NEEDEAH, WIS.

PRICES PER COPY SAMPLE PAGES FREE



THIS WORK

contains tables for over 4000 sizes and lengths from 1x1 to 30x50 inches in size, and from 1 to 50 feet in length. A table for every size, and every size included. Tables give from 1 piece to any number of pieces without cutting. Bound in flexible covers, four corners. Suitable for the desk. Handy to the pocket. The best work of the kind.

FOR SALE - White Pine Timber

Georgian Bay District Two Limits, 36 sq. miles each. Heavily timbered. Exceptionally well located on large streams. Very accessible. For particulars, estimates, etc. address, C. C. COOK FALLS, 44 BROADWAY, N.Y.

SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK

Over One Million Sold.

BUY THE 1882 EDITION



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

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

TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE
Quebec and Manitoba. W. J. FINSTON & Co
50 Adelaide Street, East Toronto.

PINE TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE.

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

TIMBER BERTHS

Estimated and plans carefully prepared. Experienced men, References given.

Address,
J. B. BENSON,
FRONT STREET, ORILLA.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

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

CANADA PATENT FOR SALE.

No. 30,065. DATED OCT. 30TH, 1888.

SAW MILL DOG

Will pay 250 per cent. Is entirely new, with no infringements. Sold cheaper and is less complicated than any other, either in the United States or Canada. The principal feature of this Dog is that by the motion of an eccentric lever the log, or cant, is drawn up square against the stand ard. Working model can be seen at Patent Office. Other patents are now pending. Write for full particulars, address

J. H. MINER, Baton Rouge, La., U.S.A.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

THE ONLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE
LUMBERING & WOODWORKING
INDUSTRIES OF THE
DOMINION

20 PAGES 10x14 MONTHLY
SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00
ADVERTISING RATES
ON APPLICATION

A.G. MORTIMER, Publisher
PETERBOROUGH ONT.

J. K. POST & Co.,
LUMBER MERCHANTS
And Shipping Agents.
OSWEGO, N. Y.

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

Advice on Patent Laws, etc.
Electrical Cases a Specialty.
F. H. REYNOLDS,
SOLICITOR AND EXPERT
156 ST. JAMES ST. - MONTREAL.

Winter Sawing,
Ships' Dacking, Etc.

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

BUILDING and DIMENSION TIMBER,
SHIP DECKING, RED PINE, CAR LUMBER, FLOORING, Etc.,
in Large Stock at Pembroke Mills and Cut to Order at Winter Mills.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

W. R. THISTLE & CO.,
PEMBROKE, ONT.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price \$3 a year. Four months' trial, \$1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS
Edition of Scientific American.

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

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

TRADE MARKS.
In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & CO., and procure immediate protection. Send for Handbook.
COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps etc., quickly procured. Address
MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors,
GENERAL OFFICE 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST,


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

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.

FULL DEPOSIT WITH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL & OTHER ASSETS
OVER \$2,000,000.

President: Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., G.C.B.



J. L. KERR, Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company's six months' business just terminated is the largest ever done by any Company in the Dominion.

Accepted business over \$3,000,000, or over \$5,500,000 in the Ten Months since its organization.

It has the LARGEST STOCK and PAID UP CAPITAL of any company in the Dominion

Its Plans, Rates and Policy Contract are unequalled.

The business of the Manufacturers Accident Co. (Capital over \$100,000) is also very large

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts Apply to

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

THE **Trade Review.**

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

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

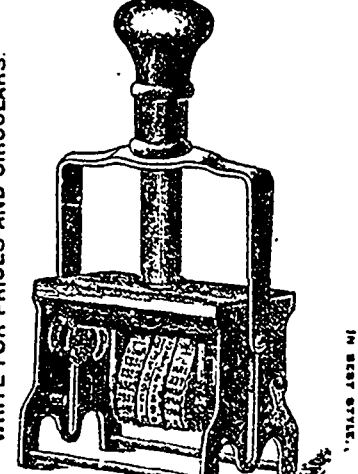
The **TRADE REVIEW** will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.50 a year in advance.

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

HENRY HARVEY,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
47 ST. JOHN ST., - MONTREAL.

RUBBER STAMPS

WRITE FOR PRICES AND CIRCULARS.



EVERYTHING IN THE RUBBER STAMP LINE, CUT UP IN BEST STYLE.

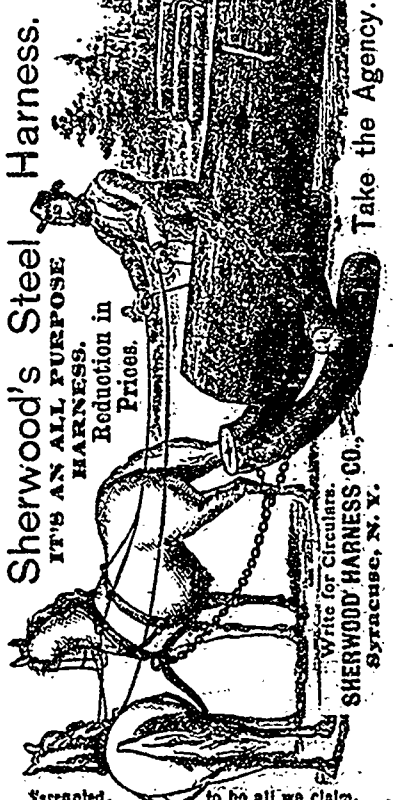
This cut represents our New No. 4 Midget Band Dater, which is the most compact, simple and complete Dating Stamp yet offered.

It is on the same principle as our large "Standard" Self-Inking Band Dater, or the old reliable "Model" Band Dater, with the new and great improvement of being attached to a self-inking frame, which does away with the old, loose type-dates, some of which were continually getting lost, and it does away with the necessity of any pad, as the pad is attached to the stamp. It is truly the coming Dater for accuracy and convenience. The bands are self adjusting, and it has a new catch to hold the die and dates down while setting the dates or inking the pad. See cut.

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

Sherwood's Steel Harness.

IT'S AN ALL PURPOSE HARNESS. Reduction in Prices.



Take the Agency.

Write for Circulars. SHERWOOD HARNESS CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Warranted to do all we claim.