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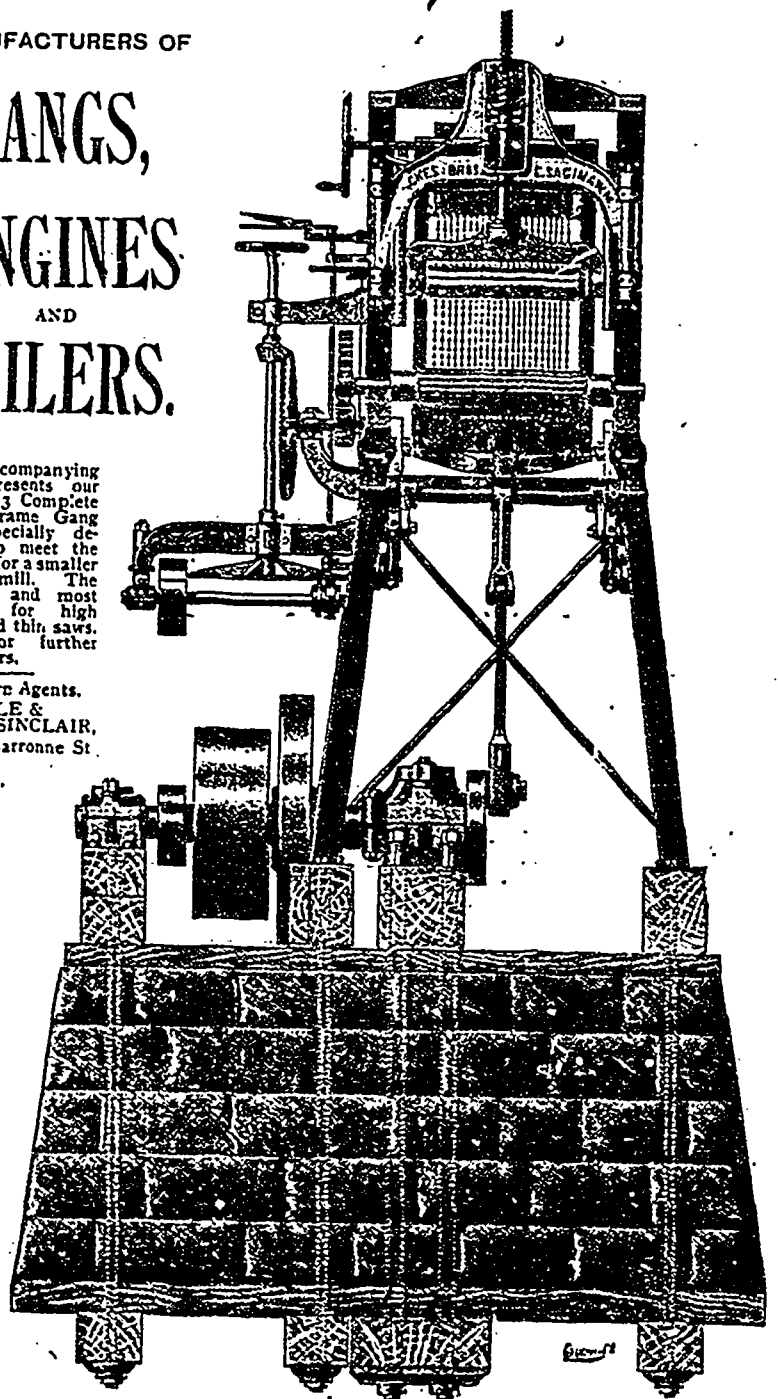
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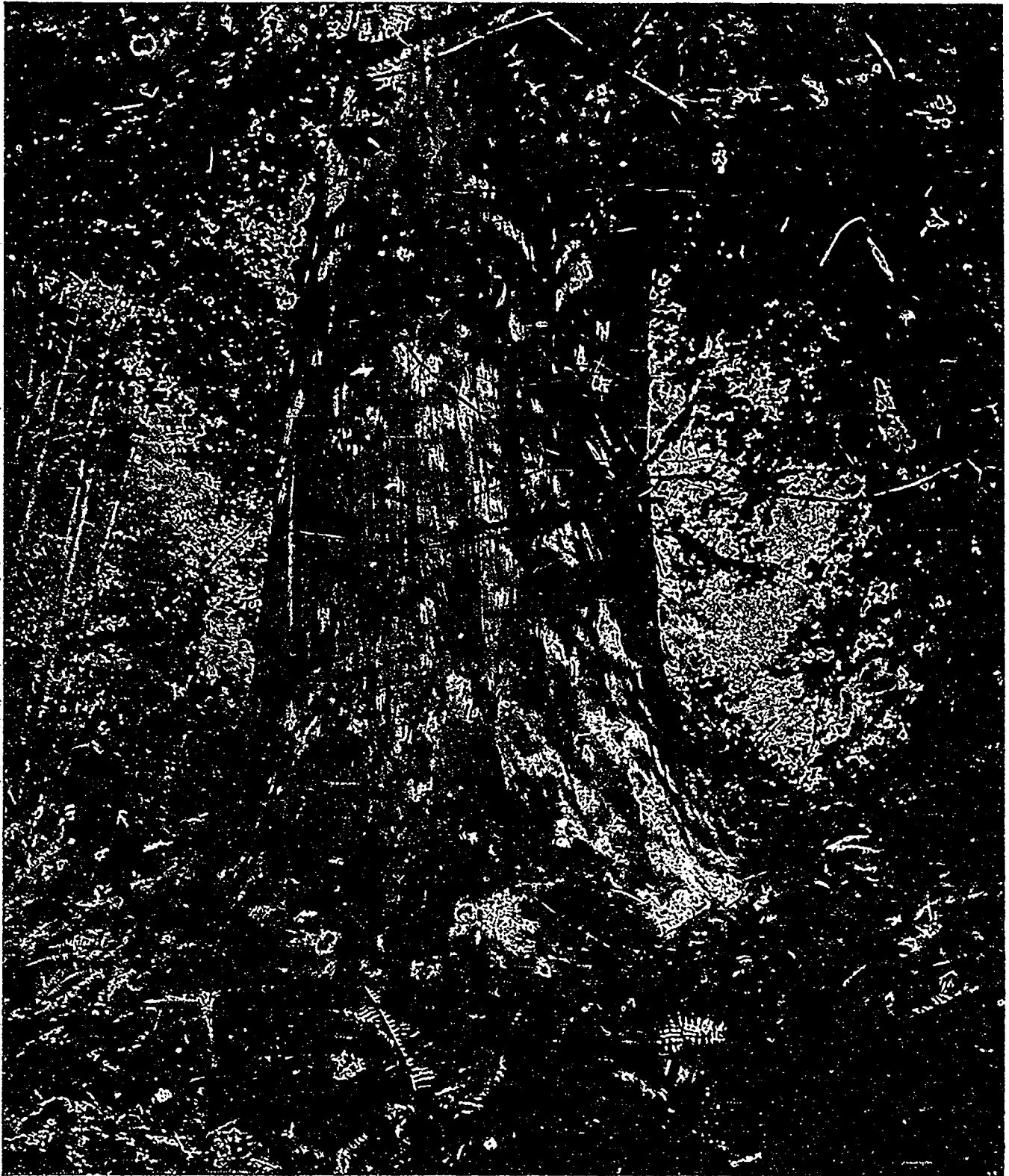
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME XII
NUMBER 7.

TORONTO, ONT., JULY, 1891.

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SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS



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TREE IN STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER, B. C.

LOSS FROM CARELESS HANDLING AND PILING OF LUMBER.

BY H. B. WETZELL.

PERHAPS there is no leakage in the profits of the manufacturer or consumer of lumber so little noticed, as that which results from the careless piling and handling of lumber. This leakage is a silent and insidious enemy. Unless one be constantly on the guard, it finds its way into various places about the mill and yard where it can do damage. Only the most vigilant eye, the most watchful care, will keep it away. Most of its effective work is about the premises of the man of careless habits. The methodical, systematic and thorough business man will not harbor this enemy on his premises.

There are some men who seem to be naturally neat, precise, careful and methodical in their business affairs and daily life. Others are the opposite. The freedom of outdoor life and the nature of the business of the lumberman, tends to break down and keep away rigid rules and observances such as characterize other kinds of business. The average lumberman is free, open-hearted, and does not cultivate nor realize the value of small things. Herein lies the danger of waste in his business—the enemy that is insidiously sipping away at his profits.

When one goes into a lumber yard and sees every pile of lumber put up as if following out geometrical rules, one may be safe in assuming that the owner is in a prosperous condition, or travelling in the right road to reach it. He has certain rules which must be observed, and which usually show that the details have been looked into. There may possibly be such a thing as being too exacting, too precise, spending too much time for appearance sake, but as a rule it doesn't take any longer to pile lumber well than to pile it badly.

On the other hand if one will go into a lumber yard about a saw mill, planing mill, wholesale or retail yard, or any establishment where lumber is worked up, and sees lumber lying carelessly around, a board or plank here and there out of place, some split, others warped and twisted, others badly weather-stained, it is sufficient evidence that the owner is careless and is not making as much money as he should.

Wide lumber, especially thin stuff, requires careful handling to avoid splitting. Take an inch board 12 ft. long, 18 inches wide; it contains 18 ft. of lumber, board measure. If it be of a grade worth \$30 per thousand, the piece is worth 54 cents. By careless handling it may be split, either at one or both ends. That will reduce its grade and shipping value at least \$10 per thousand, or one-third its value. Here is a loss of 18 cents on that one piece. If a piece be split off diagonally on one end or side, causing a loss of say three feet or one-sixth, the grade will be reduced at least one-half in value. Then there would be but 15 ft. to sell, or use, and it would bring 22½ cents, or a loss of 63 per cent. Now if this kind of work stopped at this one piece, the loss would not be great, but the probabilities are that there will be many such pieces during the course of one day only, more than enough lost to have paid the wages of several workmen who handled the lumber.

In going into a lumber yard, nothing looks more unattractive than to see a board here, a plank there, out of place, thrown about like piles of rubbish, wagons or carts, or cars running over them; some split, others warped and twisted, some damaged from sun, rain, or other causes: in fact a loss of several per cent. of leakage, which might have been a profit in the business if properly managed.

LUMBERING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AN OTTAWA gentleman who has been inspecting the lumber resources of British Columbia writes to a friend in Ontario as follows, regarding the products of the forest of his adopted home: "Fir is the staple wood of the country, next comes cedar, then spruce, alder, soft maple, cotton, yew, etc. Our market for fir is China, Japan, east and west coast of South America, India, South Africa, but principally Australia, and a few cargoes to the Sandwich Islands. The latter country has a treaty with the United States which admits American woods free, while others have a duty.

We have not yet sawn any for export, but expect to saw a few cargoes during the summer. So far the local and northwest markets have kept us going, but we will have to look for a foreign outlet for part of our production owing to the increased capacity of our new mill. Last season we cut with the old mill 3,000,000 feet and 6,000,000 with the new. I think we will cut about 20,000,000 this season. The mills here usually cut about eleven months in the year. We have a sash and door factory in connection with our mill and will likely make 100,000 salmon cases this season. Milling is quite different here from Ottawa. There the average of the logs is 100 feet, while here it is 1,200 feet, and I assure you, it requires strong machinery to break up these big logs. The largest log we have cut since I came here was 72 inches in diameter, and the longest 85 feet. The largest log that ever came to our mill was 54 inches in diameter and 115 feet long, this was perfectly straight and without a knot or blemish for 100 feet up, in fact there was only one green limb on the log, and strange as it may seem, was put into the water by two men. The largest logs are put in by hand loggers, two of whom make a camp. They cut trees where the ground slants to the water and by barking them and raising them with jack screws, get them started and they roll into the water, nothing will stop them when once they start. The quantity and size of cedar is surprising, and all sash and doors are made from that wood. The doors are all free from knots and blemishes. Our shingles which are cedar are the same. We make only first quality, and they are first quality running up to 14 inches wide, or as large as the machine will cut. Labor is high. Ordinary labor is \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, and skilled \$2.50 to \$3.50, and we pay our head sawyer \$4.00, the man that runs our gang \$3.50, our edger man \$2.50, filers get \$3.00 to \$4.00 and ten hours is a day. The fishing on the river, or rather salmon canning, is a large industry, and the Indians who do most of the fishing spend all their money here. About all the farming land on the coast is on the Fraser, the quantity is limited, and good lands bring \$50,000 to \$200,000 per acre, according to quality and location, \$100,000 being paid for farming lands partly improved. Four tons of hay and 100 bushels of oats per acre is not considered a remarkable crop here, it is the producing qualities of the land that give it value as well as the scarcity on the lower Fraser. There is good land at Kamloops, Shuswap, the Okanogen Valley, etc., etc., but those places are only accessible by railway, and of course the railway gets most of the profits. The bunch grass of British Columbia is said to produce the sweetest beef in the world. It is usually about the same price as in Ottawa, and of excellent quality. Our flour mostly comes from the northwest and Manitoba. Every person in this country has money, and is not afraid to spend it. We have no beggars and no poor. Our store did a business of \$35,000 last year, and our mill, shingle mill and factory about \$165,000, and \$100 covered our losses by bad and doubtful debts."

COLLINS AND THE BEAR.

PATRICK COLLINS is the foreman of a wood-cutting camp on the Scott Road, B. C., and though he has had some experience in the management and culture of domestic animals, never until a few days since did he feel competent to shoulder the responsibility of running a menagerie and keeping the wild beasts in hand simply by the use of soft and persuasive language. He had strolled into the bush by himself to meditate and pick out a nice clump of timber for the woodman's axe. A huge fallen tree obstructed his path, and, as he climbed up at one end of it, a gigantic bear, weighing at least 1,000 lbs., made its appearance at the other. Both came to an upright position at the same time: Collins stood perfectly still, and the bear advanced three paces and stopped. The man and the bear eyed each other rather suspiciously for a few moments; what brunn's thoughts were will never be learned, but Collins says he had never been so terribly affected since the last illness of his mother-in-law, when it was very doubtful whether she would pull through. Coming to the conclusion that something must be done, Collins made up his mind to trust to a little Irish blarney, and

the following chaff is reported by Mr. Collins himself. "Shure now, its a fome log we're on, an' there's enough for ourselves and sveral more. Its pleasant walking in the woods on Sunday, especially whin we mate in this agreeable way; quite friendly isn't it?" The bear gave a grunt and moved forward a pace as if to embrace Pat and prove his friendship, at least. "Hould on now, hould on," said Collins, "much as I admire ye. its better to kape our distance till we've come to an understanding. Sure you're a fome agreeable looking craythure, and if you'll say 'peace,' begob I'll ratify the bargain and lave you alone, but if you say 'war,' why I'll climb a spalpeen of a tree and shout till Bill comes wid his gun and kills ye. D'ye moind that now, ye divil?" The bear took a look to the right and left as if expecting the formidable Bill and his gun to break in on the conversation at any moment; and sure enough William's melodious voice was heard, about half a mile away, chanting a ditty about "The woodchuck climbed the big hemlock tree." "Now thin, listen to that will ye," said Collins, "and whisper, acushla, lave the log instantly, for if Bill gets sight of ye, ye're hide wouldn't hould enough fur to kape ye're skin from the musketes." Whether it was this dire prediction, or the remembrance of business matters elsewhere, can only be conjectured, but in an instant brunn turned, shot off the log and sailed away through the bush as if a hundred fiends were after him. Collins also turned and made as rapid progress in the opposite direction, nor did he stop until he was safe under the protection of William's deadshot gun.

TO SAW TOUGH TIMBER.

ALL tough timber, when the logs are being sawed into lumber of any kind, whether scantling, boards or planks, will spring badly when a log is sawed in the usual manner, by commencing on one side and working toward the other. In order to avoid this it is only necessary to saw off a slab or plank alternately, from each side, finishing in the middle of the log. We will suppose, for example, that a log of tough timber is to be sawed into scantling of uniform size. Let the sawing be done by working from one side of the log to the other, and the end of the scantling will be of the desired size, while at the middle some of them will measure one inch broader than at the ends. After the log has been spotted, saw off a slab from one side; then move the log over and cut a similar slab from the opposite side. Let calculations be made before the second is cut off, so that there will be just so many cuts—no more, no less, allowing for the kerf of every cut. If the log is to be cut into three-inch scantling, for example, saw a three-inch plank from each side until there is a piece six and a quarter inches thick left in the middle. The kerf of the saw will remove about one-fourth of an inch. When a timber-log is sawed in this way, the cuts will be of uniform thickness from end to end. Now turn the log down and saw the cuts the other way in the same manner, and the scantling will not only be straight, but of a uniform size from one end to the other, if the saw be started correctly.

A RAILROAD ON TREE TOPS.

IT may not be known outside of the neighborhood in which it is situated, but it is nevertheless a fact that in Sonoma county, Cal., there exists an original and successful piece of railroad engineering and building that is not to be found in the books. In the upper part of the county named, near the coast, may be seen an actual railroad bed on the tree tops. Between the Clipper Mills and Stuart Point, where the road crosses a deep ravine, the trees are sawed off on a level with the surrounding hills, and the timbers and ties laid on the stumps. In the centre of the ravine mentioned two huge red wood trees, standing side by side form a substantial support. These giants have been lopped off seventy-five feet above the bed of the creek. This natural bridge is considered one of the wonders of the Golden State and for safety and security far exceeds a bridge framed in the most scientific manner.

It is somewhat singular that lumbermen and loggers never talk about forests. Plain woods is enough for them.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

THE dead chieftain! So much has been written and said of Sir John A. Macdonald, since he was stricken with paralysis on 29th of May, resulting in death on Saturday, 6th June, that it seems almost a work of supererogation to add another line. And yet, where is the individual or institution, that does not desire, though it may be in the humblest fashion and fewest words, to pay a last tribute to the dead Premier?

Politics are nowhere at the grave of one, who labored for his country's welfare, through a long life time, as did the deceased statesman. Friend and foe are ready, to extend to him, that well earned praise and commendation, that has been his by deeds.

John Alexander Macdonald was the second son of Hugh Macdonald, a Highland Scotsman, a native of Sutherlandshire and his wife Helen Shaw, of Badenock, Invernesshire, who removed to Glasgow in early life, where their son, the future Canadian Prime Minister, was born, on 11th Jan., 1815.

In 1820 the father removed to Canada and settled at Kingston, Ontario. In four years he left Kingston for Adolphustown, on the Bay of Quinte, where he leased a saw and grist mill a short distance from the settlement. The son John remained in Kingston attending the Grammar school. In 1836 the father returned to Kingston and engaged in business. When sixteen years of age John left school and entered the law office of Mr. George Mackenzie, and at 21 he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law in Kingston.

In his young days he took a lively interest in politics, and at the general election of 1844 he offered himself as candidate for Kingston in the Conservative interests. The Limestone City was at that time the seat of government. He was elected over his opponent by a large majority, and continued to represent that place for 34 years afterwards and then, after an interval of eight years, for five years more.

We shall make no attempt to trace the career of this foremost parliamentarian through these many years extending almost to half a century. With them is written the history of Canada, and the general facts are known to Canadians young and old. He scored many wonderful successes, he had his reverses. He died, as he had desired, practically in harness and as head of the government whose destinies he had controlled and shaped during a period of years granted to few men.

Of his strong social nature every one knows an element that stood him in great stead in many a tight corner. In his domestic relations he was singularly happy, and time will never tell how much of his political success and to what extent his years of life and powers of mental and physical endurance were due to the affectionate care and devotion of Lady Macdonald. He died in his 76th year, and was buried in his native city Kingston.

COMING CHANGES.

NOT the earth but a good sized piece, is asked for by the new Massey-Harris Co., (L^td.), whose application for letters patent of incorporation are published in a late number of the *Canada Gazette*. Hitherto these concerns have confined their efforts principally to the manufacture of agricultural implements of various kinds, and on probably a more extensive scale than by any other company in the Dominion. The new combination does not intend to confine its energies to any pent-up Utica. They ask leave to do all they have been doing and in addition to have powers to manufacture waggons, vehicles, household furniture, stoves and hardware goods; to deal in iron, steel, nickel, rope, cordage, twine, oakum, etc.; to carry on a printing, publishing and advertising business and to act as general traders, with power to amalgamate or absorb other enterprises.

The request ends here, so far as details are concerned, though the application in some particulars, for example, "to act as general traders," is broad enough to admit of almost any class of mercantile transactions. In last month's MILLER we expressed ourselves somewhat fully on the question of combines. We had not before us at that writing the particulars given above. These emphasize, in still stronger terms, the thought there expressed, that the whole tendency of modern trading is towards a consolidation of kindred interests in one greater interest. But the movement goes beyond this. It is suggestive of the question: should a manufacturer be a manufacturer only? Or why should a dry goods merchant sell silks and cottons and kindred goods and stop there? Why not extend the list to foot wear, groceries fancy goods, and if you like, butcher's meat?

Everyone is aware that trading to-day is taking this shape. We have dry good stores in this city that sell almost everything else that comes under the head of store keeping. The bazaar store, which is the general term for these places of trading, is a factor in all our



THE LATE RT. HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

cities, and their influence is seriously felt by the business men in the outside communities. The cheap fares that are ever and anon offered by our railway companies, combined with the perfectness of our postal and express systems, practically bring the trading advantages of the larger town to the shopper, even in the remote sections of the country.

Now we have a great manufacturing concern going into store-keeping, at least asking the privilege to do so, and the concluding prayer of the petition that they shall have power "to amalgamate and absorb other enterprises" is most suggestive. Are we approaching the age of Bellamy or are we getting away from it? We are undoubtedly on the eve of important changes, both in the commercial and social world. The closing days of the nineteenth century are freighted with many wonderful thoughts and movements bearing in this direction.

This article is simply suggestive. What thought have you on the question dear reader? We shall be glad to hear from you.—*Canadian Miller*.

USEFUL INFORMATION

There is a natural law relating to belting which is not generally known, but which is nevertheless of value in practice. The hug or adhesion of a belt is as the square of the number of degrees which it covers on the pulley. For example, a belt that covers two-thirds of the circumference of a pulley requires four times the power to make it slip as it does when it covers only one-third of the same pulley.

Take one ounce of camphor, dissolve it in one pound of metal lard; remove the scum and mix as much fine black lead as will give it iron color. Clean the machinery and smear it with this mixture. After twenty-four hours, rub clean with soft linen cloth. It is stated that this mixture will keep machinery clean for months under ordinary circumstances.

The soaps used for cleaning metal work usually consist of mixtures of vasaline, oleic acid and fat, mixed with a small quantity of rouge. When freshly prepared they leave nothing to be desired, but, unfortunately, such mixtures soon turn rancid, and become unfit for use. A new soap for metal work, which is stated to be free from this objection, is made from coconut butter in the following way: 25 kilograms of the butter are melted in an iron vessel, together with a little water, and to the mixture is added, with constant stirring, 180 grammes of chalk, 87.5 grammes of alum, 87.5 grammes of cream of tartar, and 87.5 grammes of white lead. This mixture is then poured into moulds and allowed to solidify. The soap so obtained is made into a paste with water and tubbed over the metal to be cleaned, and finally removed by a dry rag or chamois leather.

Sawdust seems coming to the front most wonderfully in various ways. A French writer recommends the use of sawdust in place of the hair usually mixed in mortar. He made a composition of two parts sawdust, two parts lime, five of sand and one of cement, which he alleges is very firm and will not peel off. The Technical Royal School at Charlottenburg has been making a series of experiments with sawdust, and has now proved that it can be used as building material. The sawdust is mixed with certain refuse mineral products, and compressed with a pressure of 1,500,000 kilogs to the quadrameter into the form of bricks. After this treatment the sawdust forms excellent building material, very light, impervious to wet and utterly uninflam- mable. A slab of this substance was placed for five hours in a coal fire and came out of the test intact.

Oak timber loses about one-fifth of its weight in ordinary seasoning, and, about one third of its weight in becoming perfectly dry.

It is found that by placing layers of hair felt under the foundations of steam engines and dynamos, noise and vibrations are materially deadened.

The use of rope transmission, says an exchange, is becoming more common every day and will continue so, but at such a continually increased rate that it is advisable for all engineers to become as thoroughly familiar with the use and care of ropes as they are now with belts. When a belt breaks or requires taking up, the job is usually performed by a simple process of lacing or connecting with some kind of belt hook made especially for the purpose, but where ropes are used, there is no patent fastener yet on the market by which the job of connecting them can be simplified. The task of splicing a rope is not more difficult than that of lacing a belt.

The old story "for want of the nail the shoe was lost, for want of the shoe the horse was lost," is paralleled in the case of the oil cup, says Robert Grimshaw. A poor cup can do much to ruin an engine or machine; a good one, much towards bringing it up to the highest standard of duty. In this matter do not try experiments rashly. You may try one cup against another, in some place where heating will not do serious damage; but don't fit out all the way through with any untried cup, no matter what is promised for it. If the new cup is better than the old one, it may pay you to take off the old ones and put on new ones. If it is not better, there will be no advantage to you to try the new ones. It never pays to take a risk, however slight, unless you are paid to take it.



PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST EACH MONTH BY
ARTHUR G. MORTIMER.

OFFICE:

75 CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy one Year, in Advance, \$1.00
One Copy six months, in Advance, 30
Foreign Subscriptions \$1.35 a Year.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

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

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

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

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

TRADE—RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

THE general managers of the Bank of Montreal, the Merchants Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the three largest monetary institutions in the country, have each given to the public, the usually carefully considered address, that accompanies the annual financial statement of their respective institutions. No more able resume of the commercial conditions of the entire Dominion, and, to some extent, a forecast of the future, can be found than that furnished in the annual utterances of these gentlemen.

It is perhaps not always wise for business men to accept the *ipse dixit* of any one person, as a safe guide for the conduct of their individual business, but the opportunities, of the heads of these large monetary concerns, to gauge the conditions of business at all points, both in our own Dominion and neighboring countries and across the sea, and from this data to prepare a careful diagnosis of the entire situation, is so exceptional, that we may take their utterances as exceptional too, and carefully con and study them.

The address of the chief officer of the Bank of Montreal was taken up largely in answering the criticism of shareholders, caused by the reduction of profits, during the last half year, to 1½ per cent., where 5½ per cent. had been the usual average for a six months' period. His reply, we believe, was satisfactory to those directly interested, while the report of affairs generally showed the bank to be in a thoroughly healthy condition. It was a case of a new manager, who felt it to be his duty and the wise course for the Bank, at the outset of entering office, to sharply scrutinize all assets and make provision for possible losses, that had hitherto

been counted as more substantial properties. We want no better evidence, however, of the sensitive nature of commerce, than the flutter of excitement that was created, when the bank statement was first issued, and before the manager's explanations had been made. A strong pronouncement is made for the enactment of legislation by which insolvent estates can be more equitably divided than is the case at present. It is worthy of note that the Merchants' manager presses the same matter upon the commercial public.

The general manager of the Commerce referred with pleasure to the increase in deposits, which in his bank had now reached the handsome figure of fifteen millions, and which showed a permanent gain during the last five years of about five million dollars. The failure of the Barings is made the subject of comment both by Mr. Walker and Mr. Hague, the former quoting the remark of a witty statesman, who classed this banking firm some years back, along with the five leading nations, as the sixth great power of the world. Mr. Hague makes the occasion one for reading the mercantile world, and bankers as well, a common sense lesson on the evils of over-trading. Men go into business without any capital and the outcome is purely speculative with the odds terribly against them; retailers strike out as wholesalers, with insufficient capital, and too often the end is only disaster; and wholesalers, with a moderate capital, become ambitious to extend their borders, and get beyond their depth. A house worth even a million, may over trade as well as any other, and "this affair of the Barings," says Mr. Hague, "is a terrible lesson in this direction."

The special reference by the Commerce and Merchants managers to the lumber industries, we print in full in another column. The former points out that "there is still in sight more timber than the total product of any year since 1881, although the amount made in the past year is only about one-fifth of that for 1889-90," and his argument is that the business can only be brought up to a healthy condition by manufacturing very little for another year. And the Merchants manager expresses the same thought in the sentence: "The lumber trade is gradually recovering itself through a heavy decrease in productions."

Deposits in the Merchants have increased considerably. The total earnings, while equal to the average of recent years, have been affected in a measure through the necessity of taking from them a larger amount than usual to provide against losses and depreciations.

Mr. Hague does not consider that his bank has been sufficiently remunerated for much of the business that has been done, and attributes this to the severe competition which has shown itself in banking, as well as in other branches of trade. "Many mercantile failures in this country," he says, have arisen from borrowing too freely," adding the sage remark, "I have never known any one to fail in Canada because he borrowed too little."

The present condition of business in the Dominion is pronounced prosperous in some relations and the reverse in others. In British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces business is reported to be in a flourishing condition, but this much cannot be said of Ontario or Quebec. The practice in Canada of both retailers and wholesalers giving long credits, is deprecated in vigorous language and sensible logic.

Time alone will reveal the real effects of the McKinley tariff. No pessimistic view is taken of the situation, for we are cheerily told that if one market closes another will be opened.

What of the future? These bank managers wisely refrain from embarking as market prophets, considering the occupation as uncertain as that of weather prophets. But the following closing words from the address of the veteran manager of the Merchants' will surely inspire hope and give courage to every true Canadian heart:

"As men are concerned just now about the position of the country, I may say that it is 35 years since I first entered a Canadian bank. Thirty-five years is not a long time in the history of a country, but during this short period I have seen the deposits of Canada grow

from fifteen millions to two hundred and twenty millions. This fact speaks volumes. In view of such a result in so short a time, one would be pessimistic, indeed, to have any doubts about the future."

LUMBER ON CREDIT.

It is only giving expression to a common place aphorism to say, that credit is an absolute essential to present day business. The commonwealth exists commercially as a result of credit. The Budget speech, of every Finance Minister, tells the story of borrowing to meet the requirements of government. Nor is this condition applicable to the older communities alone. Their credit, it may be; stands higher than the newer countries, and they may have occasion to exercise it less. They all do business on it. And just so soon as this credit becomes impaired, as much in the case of governments as individuals, as witness Portugal and the Argentine Republic to-day, then follows disaster, and possibly bankruptcy.

This line of reasoning might be followed out, from the commonwealth down to the smallest huckster who paces our streets or tramps our country roads. It is obvious to everyone. Credit is good and necessary; but its abuse, like that of every good thing is bad; and it is abused badly in this age. Every trade can make its own application. There are no exceptions, not even in the field of banking, as is pointed out elsewhere on this page.

Our reference is more directly to the lumber trade, and to our own country. In the ELI page in last month's LUMBERMAN, the opinions of prominent dealers were given. This month ELI has talked with others, and their opinions are recorded. What is the credit given by jobbers to dealers? Never less than three months. The best firms expect it, as well as the weakest, and they will not be satisfied with anything less. The credit does not end here. Renewals are the rule and not the exception. One large firm tells ELI, that their renewals run not less than 40 per cent., and the opinion is expressed that the general average, throughout the trade, is higher than this.

We show elsewhere the small profits at which much lumber is sold, as a result of competition. Add to this the interest on the credit given, and it is hard to figure the margin of profit, be it ever so small, that should be behind every trade transaction.

There would seem to be an aggravation of the matter that goes beyond anything yet stated. It is only local to Toronto, but this is the more reason, seeing that all parties concerned, buyers and sellers are here, that the remedy should be applied. A jobber receives an order from a local dealer for a certain quantity of lumber. It is sold at closest price, and is shipped direct from the mill to the dealer in the city. Probably the freight is \$25. Who pays it? The buyer, as is usual in commercial transactions? No! The jobber must pay out in cash the freight, add this disbursement to the customer's invoice, and take a three month's note for the whole. In some cases this will be extended on another three month's or even longer.

We write in the interests of retailer, even more than jobber, when we say that these conditions are decidedly unhealthy. Three months time on a product like lumber, which calls for continuous outlay, from the tree in the forest until the manufactured article is turned out, is not safe trading. No such credit is given on lumber sold to American firms. They do not expect it. Cash or 30 days at the outside is the rule. Who will say that these men are less successful than our people? The contrary is the case. The long credits kill. "Numbers of our failures," says the manager of the Merchants Bank, "can be traced to it and a good proportion of our bank losses."

The evil exists. What are you going to do about it? It does seem to the LUMBERMAN that the jobbers have the remedy in their own hands. We would not say that the men engaged in this trade are so imbued with a spirit of jealousy, one towards the other, that they cannot be got close enough together to reach a conclusion, that would help each one individually and that would be a boon to the entire lumber trade. And most of all to the men today, who think they cannot exist without 3, 6 or 9 months time on their lumber. The very fact, that this time is needed, is the strongest evidence that at the best they are not more than existing.

THE LUMBERMAN suggests a prompt, practical and common sense move on these lines.

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE statement of imports and exports from May 1st, 1889, to May 1st, 1890, and from May 1st, 1890, to May 1st, 1891, embodied in the report of the Minister of Customs and laid before the House at its present session, show the exports of the forest for 1890 to have been \$21,529,828, and for 1891, \$19,736,193, a reduction of \$1,793,635.

THE annual consumption of railroad ties is placed at 73,000,000, which requires 365,000,000 cubic feet of raw material. The opinion generally held by railroad managers that young wood is more desirable because it is young is erroneous. On the contrary, young wood, which contains a large amount of albuminates, the food of the fungi, is more apt to decay, other things being equal. Sound, mature, well grown trees yield more timber than very young or very old trees. It has been found that hewed ties will last from one to three years longer than sawed, and the explanation is given that the sawed face is more or less rough and collects the water and thus gives opportunity for fungus growth, while the smoother face of the hewed tie sheds the water.

"THE timber and deal trade with England," says the *Monetary Times*, "has had its period of reverse too, and the heavy losses made by shippers of last year can now be somewhat fairly estimated. It was in some respects the most disastrous year which the trade has experienced for a good while back. These disasters were not confined to the trade in Canada, in fact they only reflected the losses which had befallen the trade in the United Kingdom, where some old established and respectable firms have disappeared from the scene altogether, while others have had to put up with heavily diminished returns on their capital, or no return at all, if not a depletion of capital itself. In Canada there has been only one failure of magnitude in the trade; but this failure has entailed considerable losses to the banks with whom the firm did business. These losses have largely been confined to exporters. The manufacturers in the interior, whether of deals or timber, have escaped with little or no loss. A heavy curtailment of production is the only remedy for such a state of things as arose last year, and this curtailment has already taken place."

A RESOLUTION on the part of any branch of trade, to maintain prices, does not necessarily mean a "combine" to raise prices. Unfortunately the abuses of monopolies and combines have been so many, that when a body of business men form themselves into an association, the "cry" is generally raised that "here's another trust." The case is illustrated just now by the action of the lumber manufacturers of South Georgia, who have recently resolved to unite in an effort to maintain a living price for their product, as against the demoralizing "cutting," that has been prevalent among the trade in that section of the country. Certain members of the trade have refused to join the association, on the ground that the movement is one to prevent legitimate competition. The CANADA LUMBERMAN is not in position to confirm or refute this statement, further than the assurance of our esteemed contemporary *The Southern Lumberman*, that "if it is a combine it is in the defensive sense and not the offensive." We do know that there is an unfortunate disposition in nearly every section of country to cut prices, and that the real interests of many leading departments of business are discouragingly disorganized for this very reason. It is only common sense on the part of common sense business men to make any effort that will remedy this evil, and if this can be done by organization, who should object?

In an age when "diamond cut diamond" is the ruling policy of too many engaged in business, and where

one man's disaster is utilized for the gain of some one else, it is pleasing to note the disposition of the people of Winona, Minn., towards Messrs. Schroth & Ahrens, sash and door manufacturers of that city. This firm were unfortunate enough last month to have their extensive plant destroyed by fire. The total loss was \$90,000, with an insurance of only \$20,000. How did the fellow citizens of this firm show their regrets? At once, a voluntary act on their part, they went to work and subscribed \$10,000 to assist in the work of rebuilding. Accompanying the donation was a letter in which are recorded these kindly words: "While this is in the form of subscription, we beg leave to assure you that that which particularly and especially influences this action is the great respect and friendship entertained for each of you individually and the desire to show you the appreciation in which you are held by your neighbors. Were it not that business has for some time been dull the sum would have been made much higher." We hear more or less of "man's inhumanity to man; here is an evidence of that touch of nature that makes a whole world kin. The firm in question have good reason to be proud of the esteem of their neighbors.

THE annual report of the Minister of the Interior just issued, shows the amount collected from timber dues in British Columbia and the northwest territories to be larger than those of 1889 by \$25,878.79. Of the revenue from timber, \$45,485.09 was derived from bonuses, ground rents and royalties on timber cut from lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, being an increase of \$27,440.32 over the previous year. An interesting statement of the report is that showing the decrease in the average prices of lumber within the several crown agencies during the last six years. The crown timber agent at Winnipeg reports that fuel is somewhat cheaper than last year, cordwood on the railway car at Winnipeg being \$2.25 to \$4 a cord for poplar and spruce, respectively; \$8 is asked for American anthracite coal on car, and \$6.75 for native soft coal. The regulations of September 17, 1888, governing the disposition of timber in Manitoba and the northwest territories, were, December 18, 1890, amended, so that licensees have now the option of either paying the royalty of 5 per cent, provided for by the regulations on the value of the lumber in the log, or at the period at which the lumber, when manufactured, is sold, and if the dues are paid at the former period the royalty is to be on the average price received for lumber during the three months next prior to the date upon which the dues are paid. The reason for making this change was, that in British Columbia it was found impossible for those persons holding licenses for Dominion and provincial lands, to separate the lumber manufactured from timber cut upon Dominion lands from that manufactured from timber cut on provincial lands. "It was also thought advisable to cancel the provision for a rebate of one-half of the royalty, amounting to about 25 cents a thousand, paid upon timber limits of Canada, and the order-in-council of December 18, 1890, above quoted, repealing section 20 of the regulations of British Columbia provide for a rebate of 25 cents a thousand on timber exported, but that it was considered that the timber on Dominion lands was more valuable than that on provincial lands, owing to the fact that the towage from the nearest point on the latter to Vancouver exceeds 65 cents a thousand, whereas from Dominion lands, it does not average 25 cents a thousand. It will thus be seen that the licenses of timber berths on Dominion lands, even although not allowed a rebate, have the advantage over those holding licenses for timber berths on provincial lands, who are allowed a rebate of 25 cents a thousand."

THE five colonies collectively, comprising the continent of Australia, annually import timber from other parts of the world to the value, at times, of over £2,000,000 sterling. This circumstance has set the Australians conning the problem of forest conservation. It is not alone the cost of present consumption that is considered, but the question is asked by the Director-General of Forests for the government of New South Wales, "if such is the annual value of the

imported timber at this comparatively early stage of our existence, as a nation, what will it be, say fifty years hence?" "And, secondly, will the supplies from which we now draw remain always available?" Undoubtedly these are important and practical questions. The first carries its own answer, and the second, Mr. Brown, the officer asking the question, thinks may be answered in the negative. Then follows the further conundrum, "what are the native timber resources of these colonies," and are they being utilized in such a way as to make the most of them?" It is understood that whilst woods, such as the tulip, cedar, blackwood, and mahogany are not as acceptable to the colonists as the imported walnut, ash, elm, and hickory, that yet they are in every way equal to the imported article. This argument favors the conservation of the ingenious forests, and also the planting of exotic trees, which it is claimed can be successfully grown in Australia, both the soil and climate being suitable. We are not so sure that Mr. Brown is not a little Quixotic in some of his conclusions. It is doubtful, if these antipodal colonies can within themselves grow woods that to day they are importing. In any case, if we know anything of forest preservation in this part of the Empire, the contract to hold their own in native timber is large enough for present consideration. At the same time, we are glad to see our colonist brethren from "down below" taking so lively an interest in the question of forestry. It is one of these subjects, that requires all the enthusiasm that is likely to be thrown into it.

LAST year the Dominion government despatched William Ogilvie, the well-known explorer, to investigate the resources of the upper Ottawa and the country lying contiguous to the Hudson bay. His report has been laid before parliament, now in session. With regard to the timber resources of the district traversed by him, Mr. Ogilvie says: "It is needless to say anything of the timber resources of the upper Ottawa, they being well-known, but the country near the water shed we are not so familiar with. Here there is much red and white pine, with some fair spruce available, which will compare well in size and quality with a great deal that is now taken out. Timber on Barrier lake, Lonely river and Long lake, and its affluent streams can be directly floated into the Ottawa. That beyond the water shed, around Island lake and its affluents, can with very little trouble be floated into the waters of the Ottawa as follows: I have already mentioned that in high water the water from Summit lake flows both to the Ottawa and Abitibi. Now it appears to me that a few hundred dollars judiciously applied would make this exit to the Ottawa available for the passage of timber through it down to Long lake. By deepening and straightening Snake creek, which could be easily done, and placing a tug, such as is on Quinze lake, on Summit and Island lakes, all the timber around there could readily be placed at this exit and thence easily brought to the Ottawa by the aid of a tug on Long lake, Lonely river and Lake Barrier. As we approach Lake Abitibi the pine gradually thins out, until six miles below it, on Abitibi river, the last white pine is seen, and thenceforward we have only spruce, poplar and some birch and tamarack, of which only the first named is large enough to be of any commercial value. On the Moose river there are many spruce trees fifteen inches and upwards in diameter, and some balsam and poplar which could be utilized for many purposes. Very few trees were seen around James bay of large enough size for other use than fuel. In the vicinity of Rupert's house some building timber might be found, but not much suitable for any other purposes, the same remark applies to East main and all intervening country. If the timber on all the other rivers flowing into the bay is no more important than that I saw on the Abitibi, I would hesitate to call the timber resources of that district valuable, for though it is all thickly wooded only a percentage of it, along the river at least, is large enough for merchantable lumber. Yet the time is coming when it will have to be resorted to, and when this time comes we shall find ample water power on the ground for the cheap manufacturing of all the available lumber there, so that the consumer here or elsewhere will not be burdened with the cost of transport of the refuse part of it"



"THERE is really a vast difference," said Mr. Geo. Hastings, of this city, "between selling lumber to American dealers and to those in our own country. Here we sell everything on three months' time, and do a large amount of renewing for customers. An American firm never dreams of asking such terms. It is not an uncommon thing to receive back a cheque before the stock has actually reached the customer. There is a pleasure in cultivating a business of this character. But remember this, when you sell an American a certain class of goods, he wants that and nothing else. He is prompt and exact all around, and this is as it should be." In answer to the query, how is trade, Mr. Hastings reported it "quiet, though the outlook for the fall is fair, if the harvest turns out well."

"Lumber trade in New Brunswick," remarked Mr. R. B. Joyce, a former lumberer of that Province, and now located in Toronto, "is seriously affected by the competition of the Baltic. It is an export trade that the Province depends upon, and the cost of production has increased to that extent of late years, through increase of stumpage and other causes, that they cannot profitably cope with this outside rival. I wish it were otherwise, but I sometimes fear the best days of my old province have gone by."

I have heard of a Michigan lumberman, who has written to a friend in Canada, asking: "What in the old Harry the CANADA LUMBERMAN means by agitating this log question?" This hits my devoted head, and I wish my American friend to know that my hair is getting very thin about there. I have not done any agitating. My province is to give every one a show, and I have been letting the folks on both sides do their own talking. I must try and catch you, and get in your say, too. ELI is a free and independent elector, with no axe to grind; but he is dead anxious to further the interests of every lumberman.

I had a few words with Mr. Tennant, in his office on the esplanade, a week ago. He had just returned from the west, and reports a fairly active trade on the other side of the lines. "Yes," said he, "they have got over the labor troubles that threatened such dire disaster in the early spring. Prices are somewhat stiff. Good inch and half and two inch Canadian lumber is bringing \$3 a thousand more than a year ago." Mr. Tennant expressed the opinion that the reduction of the duty to \$1 a thousand had helped shipments to the States. One effect of the change, however, was to produce a scarcity of lumber here. Stocks just now were very low.

I have noticed in reading the news items of the LUMBERMAN that with few, if any exceptions, the shingle mills of this country are reported to be working day and night. Meeting a leading lumber merchant a few days since, I asked him to account for this. "It is owing," he said, "to the strong American demand for shingles. These people for some years past have been, to a large extent, using tin and galvanized roofs. Experience has proven to them, that these will not stand the weather, and they are now going back to shingles again. A 16 inch shingle is being used in most cases. Many lumbermen are cutting their rough logs into shingles and as they can sell them as fast as made, they get their money out of them at once. Prices I am glad to say are up a little."

"The flattening out of the real estate boom in the city," remarked Mr. Caldwell, manager for Messrs. Tennant & Co., lumber merchants, "has made local trade quiet. Real estate has tied up a good many people. Very little speculative building is going on today. The erection of small houses, such as was gone

into so largely a few years ago, is what created the demand for lumber. Iron and stone are chiefly used in the large buildings that are now going up in the city. Trade in the country is quiet, but we are looking for a good fall trade. Everything depends on the harvest. The farmers are the mainstay of our country towns. One bane of trade in Canada is the long credits. I have been trying for some time to get the lumbermen together in order that some arrangement could be effected that would end this kind of business. Think of such nonsense as the jobber paying out in cash freights on lumber shipped from the mills to some local customer here, and then taking the man's note for that which has been a straight disbursement on his part. And that kind of thing we are doing every day. The practice was started by a firm, who are to-day out of business, but it seems impossible to get any one back to sensible principles again." Mr. Caldwell reports that his firm are finding an increased demand for dressed lumber, and that they are having this work done at home, and to the satisfaction of customers, both as regards prices and character of work.

"Why should not the duty on hardwoods, as well as pine, be reduced to one dollar? asked the manager of McEachren Bros., lumber dealers of this city. "Our trade is nearly altogether in hardwoods and we find ourselves a good deal handicapped by the duty. We pay it of course and not the consumer. It comes out of our price."

You have been through the States lately was the suggestive enquiry of the interviewer.

"Yes," said he, "I was all through Florida, Tennessee, Virginia and other southern States the early part of the year. To me the weather was delightful. I saw lots of yellow pine and I can believe all I hear about its growing popularity. It is a handsome wood, and of great length. But about that duty on hardwood. There should be free trade in lumber of all kinds."

Doctors will differ and so will lumbermen. We may have before us the same data, but it does not follow that we will reach the same conclusions from that data. I tell elsewhere on this page of a consignment of twenty-five carloads of lumber to a real estate dealer in the city. A well-known lumberman relates how the circumstance struck him. We give his story. I mentioned the fact to lumberman John Donagh. His impression was that the possession of so large a quantity of lumber by one side of the lumbering business, told of a real estate dick, rather than its use for building operations by or for the owner. "There is a good deal of trading in real estate these days," said Mr. Donagh, "and I have known men in the city to acquire quantities of lumber taken in a real estate deal with some one in the country, who owned, or found it to his interest to control, some lumber." Either interpretation may be correct, and both are probably typical of actual transactions occurring at times. There is very little, from a jack knife to a load of lumber, that cannot be concerned in real estate these days. I know of teas, sugars, pictures, printing due bills, and the dear knows what else, that have played a part in the sale of a piece of property. Anything will count, if only the property can be influenced to change hands. So much for real estate.

I have seen a letter, addressed to the publisher of THE LUMBERMAN, from a wholesale lumber dealer across the border, asking, "how to get the address of lumber dealers or manufacturers in Montreal and Ottawa." The parties writing the letter are subscribers to THE LUMBERMAN, and an announcement from dealers in these places would, of course, come before their notice. Others would also see it, for I am informed, that the request is not an unusual one. The letter is naturally suggestive of advertising. THE LUMBERMAN has no cause to complain in this department—at least, as an onlooker, it strikes one this way; the fact that so many of the best firms in the country, especially those engaged in manufacturing, use its advertising pages regularly, and some most liberally, is an unmistakable compliment to the merits of the journal as an advertising medium. I have been struck,

however, with the paucity of advertising from lumber dealers themselves. They have lumber to sell. The CANADA LUMBERMAN covers the whole field in Canada, of value to those who sell lumber, and it has also a wide constituency across the border. How many carloads of lumber would a dealer require to sell to cover the cost of an attractive business announcement in these pages? It is evident from letters such as we have quoted above—and it is no single instance—that there are new customers to be had, if our dealers will only let them know that they are doing business. A nod to a blind horse etc.

"A large amount of property in this city," said Mr. Meaney, manager for R. Thompson & Co., lumber merchants, of Bay St., "is not paying more than 2 or 3 per cent. on the amount invested. Toronto wants about 50,000 more people to drop in here—and to do so at once. Building has been overdone, and it is because so many people are loaded up with real estate to-day, that collections are slow. Have you noticed in the case of recent failures, what a large part of the assets of many insolvents is made up of real estate? We are forced in settling up with customers very often, in order to protect ourselves, to take over property of one class and another. I suppose it is better to do this than to make a clean loss, but in most cases we will have to "hold on" for sometime before we get our own back."

"I will tell you a funny thing that came under my notice a few days ago," continued Mr. Meaney. "I was signing the G.T.R. book in acknowledgment of an advice of a car load of lumber for our firm. I noticed the names of several other local firms for a carload each. Scanning the list more closely, I found a certain real estate dealer down for 25 car loads. We poor mortals could only buy one car load at a time; he bought in lots of twenty-five."

What significance do you attach to this? was the query. "It just means that speculative building in the city has reached a point where holders of real estate, who can manage it, find it necessary to hold even the lumber in their own hands, for the speculative builders are not in a position to command any credit. The owner of the land may be able to unload himself in part this way. If the builder can make anything beyond his wages all well and good. If not the other man takes no chances."

I found Mr. Meaney as I have found the lumber dealers generally loaded up on the question of long credits. "Take in the real facts," said he. "The lumberman starts into the woods with a lot of men. For cutting, logging, drives etc. he has got to put up spot cash, from the start. When the lumber is actually manufactured, it is a mistake and means a loss to sell it at once. Nearly two years go by from the time he starts to expend capital in its preparation for the market, before it is actually ready to sell. Then when it should be converted into cash, it is sold on three months time, and this credit is extended to the amount of one half by renewals."

Well remarked ELI no doubt you allow for all this in the profits.

"Yes we do," said Mr. Meaney with a quizzical smile. "Take bill stuff. It costs \$9 at the mill. The freight is \$2.75. We sell it for \$12 on time. Big profit, isn't it? And lots of margin for an occasional loss during the year. THE LUMBERMAN would be conferring a great boon on the trade, if it could do anything to get the dealers in this city together to talk over these matters in a common sense, business manner, as business men should always be able to do."

The venerable ELI, having his subject well in hand, was cruel enough to torture him with one more question before the interview closed. What about the duty that some folks are making a good deal of noise about?

"It has been a good thing for this section of country" was the response. "Our good lumber is worth \$5 a thousand more than it was a year ago. We can't credit all this to the duty, but it has had the effect of bringing the Americans over here and letting them see just what we have got, and in this way new trade has been created, and as a result of the increased demand has come increased prices. They have found that they can do better here than in Michigan."

A BRITISH COLUMBIA SPECIMEN.

THE illustration on page five of this month's LUMBERMAN is a representation of an enormous tree to be seen in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B. C. Unless one has seen these giants of the forest it is hard to realize their enormous size. They constitute, as every lumberman knows, one of the main sources of the natural wealth of the Province. The great size attained by these trees has been attributed by so high an authority as Dr. Dawson to the mildness and humidity of the climate. The Douglas pine frequently exceeds 300 feet in height and is remarkably strong and straight.

FASHIONS AND FADS IN THE LUMBER-TRADE.

THERE is one thing that defies human foresight & predict all human laws and efforts to control. It is fashion. No human foresight can predict when, where, or in what shape it will start up, or in what direction it will trend. It is essentially a child of Civilization and its wildest modern vagaries mark but successive steps from barbaric splendor to the height of culture. It is the one omnipotent power that rules modern civilization and culture with a tyrannic despotism more inflexible than the barbaric ages ever knew.

It would seem that, in this utilitarian and practical age, if there is any industrial interest that would be entirely free from all influence of the tyrant Fashion it would be the lumber trade. But it is not. Fortunes have been made and lost in the lumber trade upon a whim of Fashion. Some years ago Fashion issued a decree that all the world should skate, regardless of climate, weather, and thermal conditions. Lumbermen made fortunes building rinks to supersede frozen water, and the world was ransacked to find suitable timber to makerollers for skates. Millions of money were invested in the manufacture of roller skates, rinks, and the patents that covered their mode of construction. The forests of Asia Minor were "denuded" to some extent of boxwood timber to make the rollers, and that wood, at one time, was worth almost its weight in silver, and figured largely in the national tariff revenues. Suddenly Dame Fashion issued a decree of disapproval of the sport, and as suddenly half made fortunes crumbled into bankruptcy.

About, or soon after, that time Fashion decreed that the sporting and pleasure seeking world should devote its attention to another athletic sport—base ball. As usual, the lumberman were called upon to furnish their part of the outfit, and it proved a small bonanza to some of them. One obscure hamlet in Tennessee furnished as many as one hundred cars of ash base ball bats in a single year. Recently the demand for this kind of wood work has fallen off to almost nothing, and there are some anxious inquirers among the lumber fraternity who want to know what Fashion is going to do about the game. This is a question no one can answer positively. Under the league system of professionals the business was overdone. It requires no special mental training, no moral character, or other trait except physical vigor and practice, but experts soon commanded salaries exceeding those paid our high judicial and executive officers, or the most eminent divines and scholars. If Fashion were governed by sense or any known law of reason we should think the professional game is "out of fashion." As a college game, among non-salaried amateurs, it is well enough, and will probably always be in fashion, but the tribute it will pay to the lumbermen will be comparatively small. Those who are now discussing whether the present condition of the game is only a temporary depression or a permanent decadence, refer to the English national game of cricket as a hopeful example. They say that game has been played in England for centuries and is still popular, and many think base ball will revive. May be so. No one can tell, but this is not a good time to invest money in machinery, plant, or timber for the manufacture of base ball supplies.

THE forest fires where damage has been done to live timber are likely to result in considerable summer logging being done. The timber will be cut to save it from destruction by the worms and the elements.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

A Brisk Import and Export Trade—B. C. Fir vs Oregon Pine—Personal and News mention.

[Regular Correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

ALL the mills in British Columbia are taxed to their fullest capacity to fill orders for local trade and export. The great scarcity of bottoms still continues and the amount exported is curtailed for this reason. It is a surprise and cause of wonder to many that the export mills in British Columbia have more orders than they can fill, for the above reasons, while the mills on Puget Sound are either closed down entirely, or only running half time, from want of orders. The explanation seems to be that the timber from B. C. finds more ready sales.

The Boards of Trade of New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria are trying to have B. C. lumber and timber quoted and separated from "Oregon Pine" in the circulars and trade reports of Australia. Now it all goes in as "Oregon Pine" which is unfair to B. C. Fir.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Co. have concluded the purchase of five acres of land near the head of Lulu Island from Mr. D. McGillivray on which they will build their mill. The purchase price was \$5,000. Work on the mill has been commenced. The machinery has been ordered and is expected here shortly. A rumor is abroad that a well known manufacturing firm will amalgamate with the Canadian Pacific Co., but at this writing it lacks confirmation.

Messrs. Murray Bros. have opened a retail lumber yard at Mission City and are now ready to fill all orders for building and finishing lumber.

Morton Bros., mill on the Nicomeckl River is kept busy at local work.

The R. C. P. mills Co. daily ship from 3 to 5 cars of lumber east per C. P. R. and the Brunette Saw Mill Co. is increasing their trade east of the Mountains, every mail bringing in orders. The new mill is working to the satisfaction of the management. Mr. John Wilson, late of Ottawa, is now manager and H. L. Debeck, secretary. This change was made at the last general meeting of the Co. held in New Westminster last March.

T. S. Higginson Esq, crown timber agent, is still very unwell and feels the effects of his accident received in the C. P. R. accident at Schreiber, some time since.

The output of the Westminster mills for the year ending May 1st is placed at one hundred and fifty million feet of lumber, the value of which would be about \$1,875,000. This is exclusive of laths and shingles. It is estimated that forty five million shingles were also turned out, which would mean at least \$135,000. There were fifteen million laths, which would aggregate \$37,500. Of the above production it is estimated that at least one-half was exported to foreign countries, such as China, Japan, India, Australia and the United Kingdom, while the other half was utilized at home.

The genial and capable manager of the MacLaren Ross Lumber Co. Mr. R. H. O'Hara, has resigned. He left for the east on 24th inst. H. G. R.

New Westminster, B. C. June 25th 1891.

LUMBERING—THROUGH WOMAN'S GLASSES.

THE following sprightly sketch of the Longford Saw Mills is written by "Madge Merton," editor of the woman's department of the *Daily Globe*. It is readable, because of its brightness, as well as presenting an interesting picture of life in the lumbering regions, as seen by a woman. She says:—

"Five miles from Orillia across the Lake Couchiching is the little lumbering settlement of Longford, owned by Thompson Bros. The three-fourths of a mile from the dock to the large mill is a pretty drive past full-foliaged woods, stony, rolling ground and the ruins of an old tramway, which has fallen into disuse since the entrance of the railway.

"Alongside the mill is Lake St. John, a pretty, glassy-surfaced sheet of water four miles long. Near the shore the logs were lying ready for their quick passage through the noisy mill, with its executive committee of saws and men. How the saw dust, splinters, blocks and chips come tumbling down the shafts, for the waste

feeds the furnace. The two great engines hissed, the floor shook as they trod their measured way and I could easily believe they were doing the work of a hundred and twenty horses. Up above we saw the wet logs come up and watched the saws bite into the pine, casting to one side the tough brown bark. The bands and pulleys seem to whistle as they spun around and the men strained every muscle, for the whirling machinery waited for no slow hands or wearied bodies. The circular saws hissed spitefully as they cut the timber even and the noise of the planks falling upon the pile was lost in the commotion.

"Standing near the lath machine we watched the slender sticks come out ready to be sorted into bundles. The hiss of the saw was of shorter duration, but further over the busy, larger one filled the second's interval with its monotonous buzzing.

"We climbed up to the door of the big sheet-iron burner, in which the useless saw dust fell to be consumed, and stared with horror-startled eyes down into the flames. They leaped towards us with a roar. The hot smoke rose in clouds and the sparks danced in them like shooting stars.

"At the smaller mill I was much interested in the emery wheel which sharpens in an hour a big, wicked looking saw which by hand required a-half day's labor. How it ground against the metal, flinging sparks out into the air, reminding one of pin-wheel fireworks on Dominion Days!

"A store, telegraph office, post office, church, school and free library are the town part of the settlement, and the little cottages for the married workmen are prettily situated away from the mills, with two large boarding-houses for the unmarried ones.

"In passing a stone quarry I learned that stone was being shipped from it for the new Toronto City Hall building. To the north the bush fires were raging and the smoke drew the horizon close about eyes which were aching to look beyond it.

"High piles of lumber rose above our heads till it seemed as if pigmy horses and dwarfed people were moving along the winding road. "Ten millions shipped since January and 120 M cut in the big mill in a day." was the owner's answer to my queries.

"The air was spicy with the odor of the fresh-cut pine, and the sun was red in the smoky atmosphere as we boarded the little steamer on our return journey. All the way along a band of sunset-light stretched between us and the west, startled into sparks as the disturbed water flowed away from the path cut by the prow. Grey-hued in the smoke lay Orillia with its tiers of tree-crowned terraces stretching above the water front of the calm little island-dotted Lake Couchiching

TRADE NOTES.

The firm of Burns & Thomas, saw manufacturers, of this city, has become the E. R. Burns Saw Co., Mr. Thomas retiring. The saws of this company, of whatever kind, have ever taken a first position. Circular and long saws of all kinds can always be had from them.

It will be of interest to our readers to know that the Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, have a band saw mill expert from the States in their employ, who, they will be glad to send out of any mills requiring the service of a man to put their saws in order and give them instructions in running band saws.

The Cant Bros. Co., of Galt, have just brought out a new and improved hub boring machine with a self-centering chuck, capable of receiving blocks from 3 inches to 22 inches diameter, and of boring or rearing either straight or taper holes from 1/4 of an inch to 5 inches diameter. The hole is bored in the block complete at one operation to the proper size and taper, so as to fit the hub lathe mandrel on which the block is turned and finished. The carriage is mounted on and gibbed to a stout wooden frame, and will neither leave its bearings nor spring even when performing the heaviest class of work, and it slides to and from the boring tool easily and accurately by means of a large hand wheel. When the carriage is moved to the back end of the machine, the block can be readily placed in and taken out of the jaws, which are operated by hand wheel and gearing.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—Ottawa river is now at its nominal height.
 —The saw mills at Burk's Falls are busy cutting.
 —Trenton notes their first drive of logs last week.
 —McMillan's saw mill at Morris, is running full blast.
 —What about the news of your district? Send it along.
 —Messrs. Elliott & Co., builders, Toronto, have assigned.
 —Business is rushing at Donaldson and Perdue's at Bayfield.
 —The planing mill of Mr. Eaton of Orillia is being enlarged.
 —Robert Sampson's mill at Pt. Alma has started for the season.
 —Wages in the lumber industries of the Ottawa have been reduced.
 —Deals for England are being shipped by Mr. J. R. Booth of Ottawa.
 —The E. B. Eddy Co. are converting their saw mill into a paper mill.
 —A saw mill is being erected at Otterville by Messrs. Kay and Smiley.
 —Potter's saw mill at Little Current is being run to its fullest capacity.
 —A drive of 40,000 logs of the Rathbun Co. passed through Yarker a week since.
 —A large quantity of valuable lumber is being cut this season at Sturgeon Bay.
 —The Rathbun Company have purchased 200 carloads of timber at the Mississippi.
 —Every lumber firm on the Ottawa, it is said, will work limits next fall and winter.
 —Mr. Jayner, of Sturgeon Bay, has been perfecting the machinery of shingle mill.
 —The saw mill of Mickle and Dymont at Bradford gives employment to about 50 men.
 —Pierce & Co's mill on the Ottawa, which is at present idle, is to be sold next month.
 —Active preparations are being made for the building of a saw mill at Saltford, Huron Co.
 —The Buel, Hurdman & Co. mills at Ottawa will run day and night during the season.
 —W. B. Fotheringham, saw mill man, at Rainy River, Ont., has assigned to Campbell & May.
 —The big saw mill at Bradford commenced operations on 2nd ult., and will run about four months.
 —The steamer "Rush" is loading lumber at Ottawa for the Bronson & Weston Lumber Co. at Rockcliffe.
 —The Parry Sound Lumber Co's shingle mill is running day and night to meet the demand for shingles.
 —Logs in large quantities are being shipped by Messrs. Broxton and O'Connor to the Chatham Mfg. Co.
 —The tail of the first drive of saw logs down the Moira passed through the boom at Belleville on 17th ult.
 —The S. S. Africa and her tow cleared Collingwood last week with about a million feet of lumber for Tonawanda, N. Y.
 —Mr. E. B. Eddy has erected a new black-smith shop next to Hurdman's mill, Ottawa, the dimensions being about 30x40 feet.
 —Rivermen from up the Gatineau report that the log drive on the Blanche, which is making its way down, will be an unusually large one.
 —Long trains laden with logs come into Deseronto every night over the K. N. & W. Ry from the Mississippi River via Harrowsmith
 —Earncliffe, Ottawa, the late home of Sir John A. Macdonald, was formerly the property of Mr. Jas. McLaren the well-known Ottawa lumberman.
 —Both Booths and Hurdman's piling grounds on the Hull side of the Ottawa present a deserted appearance, most of the lumber having been disposed of.
 —The new card board factory of the E. B. Eddy Co., Ottawa, started operations on the 20th ult. The card board is made entirely from spruce pulp.
 —The Export Lumber Co. have built a track from the Chaudiere branch of the C. A. R. on the line between their piling grounds and those of J. R. Booth.
 —The Capital planing mill company's new factory at Stewarton, near Ottawa, is now running and a large amount of planed lumber is being turned out daily.

—The Red mill stock of lumber at Little Current, also Meers. J. T. Conlon's cut for this year, has been purchased by Mr. W. H. Bellinger of Tonawanda, N. Y.

—Messrs. Mitchel Bros. of Owen Sound and Lucknow are doing a large export trade in hardwood, principally maple, to England. Their mill is running day and night.

—Fishery Inspector Ramsay has caused Messrs. Gall, Anderson & Co. and Knight Bros. of Burk's Falls, to be fined \$10 each for allowing saw dust to get into the river.

—A fine class of logs is reported as coming down the Severn and which are being converted by Mr Rowland and his men into lumber at the rate of over thirty thousand a day.

—Deals and boards for the Glasgow market are being shipped from J. R. Booth's mill, Ottawa. Already eight barges have left, each carrying over 300,000 feet of lumber.

—The Rathbun Company's mill at Rossmore has been abandoned and is in course of dismantlement. The boilers are out and the order for the removal of the smoke stacks has been issued.

—Only Bronson & Weston's and Perley & Pattee's of all the mills on the Chaudiere are running on full time. An army of workmen walked the streets of the Chaudiere through lack of employment.

—Twenty-five thousand ties for the Grand Trunk Railway and 1,000 cords of wood for the Napanee Cement Works and Deseronto chemical works will be taken out of the Napanee mills this season.

—Bronson and Weston's and Perley and Pattee's mills on the Chaudiere are running with large gangs. J. R. Booth's large mill is not yet running. A dearth of employment for workmen is reported.

—The Rathbun Co's mill at Lindsay, which was thoroughly overhauled this season, and a number of improvements introduced, gives employment to about thirty hands. The season's cut will be a very large one.

—Bently Hurley who presented a false invoice when he entered some lumber at Pt. Lambton and then had the lumber seized by Customs Officer Deming has paid up and taken the lumber. It cost Hurley only \$150.

—Trouble is reported in connection with the timber cut on the Indian reserve at Manitowaning. The department have put on men to scale the lumber over again and Burton Bros. have been forced to move the logs until the scale is completed.

—The first drive of the season passed through Young's Point on 1st ult. The Lakefield Lumber Co., Dickson Co. and the Messrs. Gilmour will each follow along with drives. These are expected to make the sum total of drives for the season.

—The tug Peter Smith passed through Little Current on the evening 15th ult. bound for French River. This is one of the large American tugs which belong to the company which have contracted for the towing of Howry & Co's logs.

—The piling grounds of J. R. Booth, in Rochesterville, are being improved by workmen. On both sides of the Cedar street school the ground is being levelled, and next a steam shovel is to be put in to remove the large hill below the school.

—Messrs. Heath, Tait and Turnbull, of Huntsville, are cutting shingles at the rate of 5,000,000 per month and are likely to make a total cut for the season of at least 30,000,000. The Edison electric light is used in the mill and the firm are sawing shingles day and night.

—The Parkdale Lumber, Manufacturing and Building Company have decided to discontinue as a joint stock company, and, by a recent arrangement, Messrs. Coxhead and Ingham will operate the planing mill and factory, and Mr. James Stewart will take over the lumber business.

—T. H. DeCew, of Essex in company with Mr. Scott, of Portland, Ore., purchased 1,600 acres of fine timber land in Oregon. Mr. DeCew reports it as being the finest timber he ever saw; says he has heard of such trees but never expected to see them. On one acre he counted 26 which would average 10,000 feet of timber each. The average here would be about 1,500 feet. One large tree they estimated would measure 35,000 feet. Any number of them would yield straight logs 300 feet long. Mr. DeCew is thinking of returning this month and buying another section of 640 acres in the same locality as the other.

—June 19th recorded the arrival of the first raft of the season at the foot of Parliament hill, Ottawa after a voyage of seventeen days from Des Jochims. It consisted of some 123 cribs of fine, clear, square timber, belonging to the concern of Thistle, Carswell & Francis, and was taken out last winter on the Petewawa river. The raft was in charge of Francis Paul, the veteran river-man, who in the past forty-six years,

has brought a total of 112 rafts from the Upper Ottawa down to the Quebec market. Not more than a dozen rafts of square timber will be brought down this season, as compared to nearly a hundred last season.

—The case of C. P. R. v. I. R. Lawton and Blind River Lumber Company has been concluded in Court of Appeal, judgment being reserved. The C. P. R. and lumber company had mills some two miles apart, and to avoid the expense of moving logs through Lake Huron an agreement of exchange was arrived at. After exchange had been made both plaintiff and defendant complained of injustice, and Peter C. Campbell, the Crown Timber Inspector for Algoma was called in as an arbitrator. After hearing the evidence Campbell ordered the C. P. R. to pay Lawton \$5,861.71 and costs. The C. P. R. appealed and Judge Falconbridge refused to set aside award, and litigation was the outcome of the C. P. R.'s second appeal against the decision of Judge Falconbridge. The plaintiffs claim that Campbell, being a servant of the Ontario Government, was biased against them, and again that fraud was used to gain the award.

QUEBEC.

—Mr. G. N. Var, of St. John, has changed his property at this point for last, and mills in Lawrenceville.

Ross Bros., of Buckingham, are busy repairing the ravages to their lumber slide caused by the great land slip back of the Presbyterian church lately.

—"One thing that has contributed in some measure to the falling off in business at this port is the fact that no lumber is being sent to South America," said a steamship man to a *Star* reporter at Montreal. "Last year, not a single deal was sent, but this season not a single cargo has gone to the River Plate, and what is more, there is no lumber even on the wharves."

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

—The exports of St. John, for May, were valued at \$485,497 as compared with \$316,492 in May, 1890. About \$293,000 of this consisted of products of the forest.

—The St. John schools have had a voting contest for the most popular native tree and flower. For the tree 4,492 votes were cast, of which the maple received 2,934. The elm was second. For the flower 4,635 votes were cast, the rose getting 2,691. The lily was second.

—The Tracadie river steam saw mill, with 200 acres of land have been sold, to the Bank of Montreal. The mill formerly belonged to the Sweeney estate, but was mortgaged to Messrs. Stewart, and on their failure the mortgage was handed over to the Bank of Montreal. Mr. C. W. Weldon bought the property for the bank at \$7,000.

—Two more rafts of timber, containing 8,000 sticks each, are soon to be started from the St. John river, to New York, by the irrepressible John D. Leary. They are to be made up into a series of short rafts, connected like a train of cars and the work of removal will be begun as soon a freshet occurs in the St. John river. Before reaching navigable water the great rafts will be taken in tow by two powerful ocean tugs and towed to New York.

—The Fredericton Boom Company has about completed an ingenious contrivance to be used for the purpose of expediting the loading of rafts, which ordinarily is a work of much labor, and employs several hands in taking the boom poles, used in bracketing, from the water. This machine is intended to do that work. It was designed and is being built under the supervision of Charles H. McClesky. A frame is placed on a raft bearing a horizontal shaft. On this shaft are two toothed wheels about 12 feet apart. Over each of these wheels passes an endless slot chain, with claws fastened to the links at intervals of two feet. These chains work over pulleys at the end of inclined planes under water. The boom poles are floated to the side of the raft, and come directly over the chains, which as the wheels revolve carry the poles up on the raft. It is a new style of elevator and pretty costly, but will very much lessen the work in labor and expense. All of the booms will be furnished with the machines.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

—M. S. Ryan, lumber and mills, Millville, is dead.

—Messrs. Mann & Durham, of Brandon, lay claim to the only covered lumber yard in Manitoba.

—Brandon lumber dealers, a local exchange says, are cutting rates with a vengeance. Foolish fellows.

—Kahl & Deary's drive reached Rainy River a week since. They brought five million feet of logs for the Keewatin Milling Company.

—J. H. Hughes, of Rat Portage, has got his mill running, and says that he will cut and bring to Brandon, 3,000,000 feet of white pine lumber this season.

Upwards of 200,000 young forest trees have been sent from the Central Experimental farm at Ottawa this season to the Northwest Territories and Manitoba.

—A. H. VanEtten has sold his lumber yard at Winnipeg, to the Western Lumber Co., Ltd., of Rat Portage, Ont. Mr. VanEtten will remain in charge of the business as agent for the Western Lumber Company.

—August Pufal is the champion poplar peeler of Manitoba. He peeled 42 cords of poplar in seven days, in the bush of Hugh F. Coburn. Two dollars and fifty cents is being paid for poplar by Mr. J. H. Bromley, and he has already bought 4,000 cords, and it is not unlikely that he will run his purchases for the season up to 10,000 cords.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—Ward's shingle mill, on the North Arm, is very busy shipping to the interior.

—The barque *Ordovic* is loading lumber at the Hastings mill, Vancouver, for Callao, Peru.

—The Brunette mills at Sapperton are running overtime. They are shipping daily to the eastern markets.

—Murray Bros., local lumber dealers at Mission City, have just received a shipment of 200,000 feet of lumber.

—The Canadian Pacific Timber and Lumber Co., have concluded a contract for the getting out of two million feet of lumber near Sechelt.

—McLaren & Co.'s new circular saw mill at New Edinburgh, has commenced running. This firm carry heavy orders at present for supplying dimension timber.

—The residents of Moodyville are talking of starting a shingle mill, the stock to be owned by the residents of the Port. One hundred thousand feet a day is to be the output.

—The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co. are going to increase the capacity of their mill and are putting in additional machinery, which will increase the cut to 40,000 feet per day. This is consequent upon the increasing demand the company have found for their fresh water lumber.

—Mr. John Patteson, of New Westminster, is credited with the "find" of a splendid stretch of the finest timber, some 45 miles from the Squamish. It extends for upwards of 100 miles and is composed of fir and cedar—some of the latter measuring 18 feet in diameter, six feet from the ground.

—The largest cargo of lumber yet exported from the mills on Burrard Inlet was that of the steamship Eton consisting of 1,765,714 feet. The steamship Remus cleared November 19 with 1,591,344 feet lumber and 6,103 bundles of laths; both of these vessels were loaded at the Moodyville saw mill.

—Johnston Bros. are rapidly surpassing the estimate of the quantity of lumber they expected to get from their camp at Port Moody. It has been said by those qualified to speak on the subject, who have visited the camp, that the quality of the cedar they are getting out is unsurpassed in British Columbia for making shingle bolts.

—It is reported that Mr. J. A. Carthew, the well-known capitalist, has purchased the Gamble saw mill and cannery site on the Skeena, midway between the Standard cannery and Port Essington, and will at once proceed to erect thereon a saw mill, the power being derived from two turbine wheels, of 150 horse power each. The location is conceded to be the finest for the purpose on the Skeena, and Mr. Carthew has already orders enough in view to keep his mill running to its full capacity all through the season.

—The sale of the Moodyville Saw Mill Co.'s property to a foreign syndicate of wealthy capitalists has been finally completed, and a heavy deposit made as representing the bona fides of the parties who have made the purchase. The transfer takes place on the 1st of July when the new owners, in addition to assuming control of this very valuable property, will enlarge the cutting capacity of the mill to more than double the present output. The property will be cleared and laid out into city lots, sufficient, however, will be retained for the actual requirements of the company in connection with its manufacturing and shipping business. Other industries besides the saw mills are to be located there, of which fuller particulars will be made known hereafter. The consideration paid for the property is one million dollars. It embraces the mills and some 400 acres surrounding the village, about 6,000 acres of timber and prairie land on Mud Bay; several hundred acres of land across the Inlet from this city and leases covering timber limits which will supply the mills with logs for the next 50 years, if double its present capacity. The property has a forebore frontage on the Inlet of about four miles, affording unrivalled shipping advantages. Amongst the names of the purchasers are those of Rothschilds and other well-known London capitalists, who are determined to make the estate a valuable one by establishing industries, building streets, operating electric tramways, ferries and railways in that locality.



FIRES

S. & R. Nixon's saw mill, Nietaux, N.S., has been burned out.

Fires have been raging on the limits of the Pembroke Lumbering Co.

James Calder's saw mill at Clayton, Ont., has been destroyed by fire.

The portable mill of Harvey Bros., of Udora, was destroyed by fire a week since.

Mr. James Playfair's mills at Sturgeon Bay, Ont., were destroyed by fire on the 12th ult.

Robinson & Co.'s planing mill at West Selkirk, Man., was slightly damaged by fire on the 8th ult.

Graham's shingle mill at North Chaffey, Muskoka, was burned down the first week in the month.

Higgins' mills at McGregor, Ont., were destroyed by fire a week since. The entire village was nearly wiped out.

Contractor Donald Grant says he lost 15,000 railroad ties by the recent fires along the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad in Minnesota.

Forest fires are reported to be raging on the south shore of the St. Lawrence east of Father Point, which are exceedingly bright at night.

Bush fires have been raging in northern New Brunswick, destroying much valuable timber and other property. Over 100 miles of country has been devastated.

The saw mill of Paul & Wiseman at Havelock, Ont., was destroyed by fire the first week in June. Loss \$2,000. Insurance \$1,000. They will rebuild immediately.

On morning of 24th ult., the heading and stave factory, Grey, Young & Sparling Co., Seaford, Ont., was seriously damaged by fire. Probable loss \$4,000. Insurance \$2,000.

On 4th ult. the mill belonging to Mr. Alex. Alves, on the shores of Parry Sound, was destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of hardwood lumber. Loss \$2,000. No insurance.

The mill of D. Brown, Forrester's Falls, Ont., was burned down on morning 2nd ult. Included in the conflagration was 75,000 shingles belonging to Mr. Jas. Davison, of Beachburg.

Jackson's pulp mill at St. Raymond, Que., was totally consumed by fire on night 4th ult. The mill cost \$49,000. Insurance about one-third. About 40 hands are thrown out of work.

Fire got into Whiteside's tent, at Huntsville, used by his men driving logs on the river, while the men were away at work and consumed the tent, blankets, grub and the whole business.

The saw mills of the Casselman Lumber Company, in the village of Casselman, on the line of the Canada Atlantic railway, were completely destroyed by fire on night 15th ult., together with a quantity of lumber the property of the company. Fully insured.

The warehouse and dock property of the Rathbun agency, Belleville, Ont., had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on 8th ult. A spark from the *Hero*, which had been lying in port over Sunday, lodged in a pile of cut wood and the heavy wind fanned it into a flame. The steamer hands were fortunately "on deck" and prevented what might have been a disastrous conflagration.

On 18th ult., a fire in the woods to the north-east of North Bay, Ont., fanned by a strong breeze, threatened disaster to the town, but by persistent efforts of the townspeople, who were very ably assisted by the Canadian Pacific railway employees, the hose was soon laid from the company's works and a stream poured into the fire, which with the pail brigade soon brought the fire under control without the loss of a single building.

—The depot of McLachlin Bros., Aylen lake, near Kingston, Ont., was burned on 18th ult. The buildings took fire from bush fires raging in that section. As this is the principal depot on the Madawaska limits of that firm, the loss will be very great—said to amount to fully \$75,000. Nothing was saved except some barrels of flour and pork, rolled to the shore of the lake. The loss includes over 6,000 bushels of oats, 100 tons of hay, sleighs, harness, flour, pork and shanty material. Some of the settlers have also suffered. Miles of country are in flames, and the loss of valuable timber must be great. McLachlin Bros. have sent a large number of men to fight the fires on their limits. Men have also been sent up

by J. K. Booth to his limits on the Madawaska, where the fires are also raging. It is reported that Booth's depot at Egan Estate, on the Madawaska, has been burned with all its contents.

CASUALTIES

Murdock Campbell, of Seaford, Ont., lost a finger in Brookfoot's planing mill on 26th ult.

A man named Remon, aged 63 years, was drowned at Perley & Pattee's boom, Ottawa, on 6th ult.

A tumor weighing six pounds was successfully removed from a horse belonging to the McLaren-Ross Lumber Co., New Westminster, B.C.

John Sabiston, one of the employees of McArthur's mills, Fairford, Ont. was caught in the milling machinery and almost instantly killed.

A young man named Marcus, lost an eye at Watson Bros.' mill in Ridgetown a few days since, from being struck by a piece of heading.

Mr. Harwood, whilst loading shingles at the lumber yard at Tavistock, Ont., was thrown from the waggon a distance of 25 feet, receiving severe injuries.

A man named Parke, an employee of the B.C. M. T. & T. Co.'s factory, New Westminster, B. C., caught his arm in a boring machine and had a hole drilled into it.

A large of Messrs. Brown & Rutherford, of Selkirk, Man., ran aground a few days since and a large quantity of the lumber was blown off the deck by the high wind.

An employee of the B.C.M.T. & T. Co., New Westminster, had a hand badly mangled on the 11th ult., by the breaking of a belt connected with a feeder he was managing.

A man named Matthews, working for J. Whiteside, Huntsville, driving logs, had three of his ribs broken a week ago, by a rope breaking from its fastening and striking him.

A boiler explosion occurred on the premises of the Grand River Manufacturing Co.'s excelsior works a week ago, resulting in the death of Mr. Wm. Ariss, who was driving the engine.

A scow at Bradford, Ont., loaded with lumber and lath, collapsed and sank, a few days since, and it was quite a picnic for the boys to gather up the lumber and place it on a barge which came to the rescue.

At the Conger mill, Parry Sound, the first week of the month, Walter Moulton suffered a severe wound in the leg, through having a hook driven with considerable force into a point near the abdomen.

Mr. John Venson, in the employ of Mickle & Dymont, Bradford, met with a serious accident on Tuesday 2nd ult. by which his spine was injured and his body badly bruised. He was thrown from the log carriage while in motion.

Mr. D. Sutton, of Pt. Arthur, Ont., and who was engaged by Vigers Bros. in connection with the work of pile driving at Fort William, while in the discharge of his duties had his jaw bone broken by a spike flying through the air and striking him in the face.

Robert Scott, lumber inspector, residing at Bradford, Ont., the latter part of May, met with a serious accident at North Bay. He attempted to board a flat car on the tracks while a train was in motion, and, slipping, fell with his foot on the track. It was so severely crushed that the leg had to be amputated.

Two men named Paquette and Tremblay lost their lives on the Gatineau, near Ottawa, on the 11th ult. They were at work at Aylen's chute, which has three falls narrowing at the bottom, each one of which is worse than the Chaudiere. The men were swept over these boiling waters to death below.

Frederick Herman, an unmarried man, who has been engaged for some years past on Mr. J. R. Booth's log railway, between Lake Nipissing and the Mattawa, met with a very painful accident on 20th ult. In endeavoring to escape from a stick of cordwood that had fallen from the top of the engine tender, he slipped and was thrown heavily against a pile of ties at the side of the road, breaking his leg below the knee and sustaining other injuries.

PERSONAL

Mr. Isaac Cockburn, one of the lumber kings of Muskoka, has returned home from a trip to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Frank Nolan, head lawyer for J. B. Smith & Sons, of Franks Bay, is holidaying with his family at Angus, Ont.

Mr. W. R. Thompson, wholesale lumber merchant, Teeswater, favored THE LUMBERMAN with a call on 12th ult.

Mr. J. A. Spaulding, wholesale lumber dealer, Philadelphia, and Mr. E. B. Foss, Michigan, favored THE LUMBERMAN with a call during the past month.

Mr. W. E. Dodge of New York, president of the Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Co., with his family are putting in a vacation amid the Muskoka lakes.

TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN June 30th, 1891.

IT CANNOT be said, that there has been any remarkable activity in trade circles during the month. Mid-summer is near enough to void any thoughts in this direction now.

Country trade is dependent on the harvest. It is early yet to prognosticate with any measurable certainty of hitting the mark.

An abundant harvest will of course affect trade everywhere. When the "farmer is on top," the commercial thermometer, wherever placed, will rise.

The best of the season's trade with the States is over as is shown by the falling off in shipments to the other side during the month.

Prices are about the same as last month. For higher grades, this of course is an improvement on the figures of a year ago.

Business in New Brunswick is experiencing a setback, as a result of a strike among the mill men.

The labor strikes, especially in the eastern States, that threatened the trade a month ago, are not an active factor today.

The labor strikes, especially in the eastern States, that threatened the trade a month ago, are not an active factor today, but the aftermath is there, and it is an illustration again of the aphorism, "strike but hear."

A hand to mouth policy in buying is reported at the principal centres. A desire to make sales, but not many to be made.

Maine dealers are realizing the influence of Canadian car trade. A report from Portland, Me. reads: "With the number of mills sawing, reinforced by the Canadians, who are becoming a large factor in the car trade, with the heavy stocks that are being thrown on the market from the east, the indications are that prices for some time will not be more than fair."

FOREIGN.

The Australian market is reported exceedingly dull, a circumstance that is having some effect on trade in British Columbia. The conditions of the English market are reported more favorable than they have been for some time past.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, June 30, 1891.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

Table listing various lumber products and their prices in Toronto, Ontario, including items like 1x4 in. cut up and better, 12x10 in. dressing and better, etc.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table listing yard quotations for various lumber products, including mill cull boards, shipping cull boards, and various sizes of shingles and shingles.

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1891.

Table listing lumber prices in Ottawa, Ontario, including 1st quality pine, 2nd quality pine, and shipping culls.

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, June 30, 1891.

Table listing lumber prices in Montreal, Quebec, including 1st quality pine, 2nd quality pine, and various types of hardwood.

Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, June 30, 1891.

Table listing lumber prices in Oswego, New York, including three uppers, pickings, and various sizes of cuttings.

Siding.

Table listing siding prices, including 1x4 in. selected, 1x4 in. dressing, and 1x4 in. No. 1 culls.

12x12 in.

Table listing 12x12 inch lumber prices, including mill run, No. 1 & 2 barn boards, and No. 2 culls.

12x10 in.

Table listing 12x10 inch lumber prices, including mill run, dressing and better, and No. 2 culls.

6x7 or 8.

Table listing 6x7 or 8 inch lumber prices, including mill run, mill culls out, and No. 1 culls.

6x7 or 8.

Table listing 6x7 or 8 inch lumber prices, including mill run, mill culls out, and No. 2 culls.

XXX.

Table listing XXX lumber prices, including 15 in. pine, 15 in. cedar, and 15 in. No. 1 culls.

No. 1.

Table listing No. 1 lumber prices, including 15 in. No. 1 culls, 15 in. No. 2 culls, and 15 in. No. 3 culls.

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, June 30 1891.

Deals, Boards, Scantling, etc.

Table listing lumber prices in St. John, New Brunswick, including spruce deals, pine, deal ends, and scantling.

Shingles.

Table listing shingles prices, including spruce extra, clear, and No. 1 extra.

Clapboards.

Table listing clapboard prices, including spruce extra, clear, and ad clears.

Flooring, Dressed.

Table listing flooring prices, including 6 in. No. 1, 6 in. No. 2, and miscellaneous items like staves and heading.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous lumber prices, including boards, joist, and wall strips.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30, 1891.

Hemlock.

Table listing hemlock prices, including boards and joist.

Pine.

Table listing pine prices, including 2 1/2 in. and up, good, and various sizes of boards and shingles.

Shingles and Lath.

Table listing shingles and lath prices, including shingles, shingles, and lath.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, June 30, 1891.

Clear.

Table listing clear lumber prices, including 1 in. & clear, dressing, and widths.

White Pine.

Table listing white pine prices, including uppers, pickings, and No. 1 culls.

XXX.

Table listing XXX lumber prices, including 18 in. and 18 in. or 6 in. clear.

Shingles.

Table listing shingles prices, including 16 inch shingles and thick cut per square.

No. 2.

Table listing No. 2 lumber prices, including No. 2 cut, No. 2 cut, and No. 2 cut.

Fancy ends or butts.

Table listing fancy ends or butts prices, including No. 2 cut and No. 2 cut.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, June 30, 1891.

Western Pine—by car load.

Table listing western pine prices by car load, including uppers, pickings, and No. 1 culls.

Eastern Pine—Cargo or Car Load.

Table listing eastern pine prices by cargo or car load, including Nos. 1, 2 & 3, and various sizes of cuttings.

Spruce—by Cargo.

Table listing spruce prices by cargo, including scantling and plank, random cargoes, and yard orders.

Lath.

Table listing lath prices, including spruce by cargo and shingles.

Shingles.

Table listing shingles prices, including spruce, pine, and extra No. 1.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Opinions of Two Leading Bank Managers.

IN HIS annual address, to which editorial reference is made elsewhere in these columns, Mr. Geo. Hague, general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, said:

The great timber manufacture of the Ottawa Valley that finally centres in Quebec met with a serious reverse last year. Overproduction flooded the English market, and such a serious drop in prices ensued as to cause heavy losses to exporters. We had in this department of trade some striking illustrations of the evil referred to, namely, of parties with only moderate capital engaging in enterprises far beyond their means and being completely ruined in consequence. Our own share of loss in this quarter has, however, been very moderate. This trade is gradually recovering itself through a heavy decrease in production.

The sawn lumber trade with the United States has proceeded with much more regularity and there is every prospect of a good demand for another season. The markets of the States are not overloaded, and there is no reason why a good season's trade may not be expected. The great question of the conservation of our forests has not come to the front very prominently as yet, but it must receive attention before long. The question of how to make the best use of the trees of every description, large or small, that are growing in the woods, is being solved in a practical manner by a firm in Ontario. It could hardly be supposed that articles so diverse as lumber, paper, terra cotta and alcohol could be produced from our trees, but such is the fact. The development of our various paper-making factories, the raw material for which is largely obtained from our forests is proceeding steadily year by year. These are only examples of the various new and undreamed of uses to which our forests can be turned; and doubtless as experiments are tried, new developments will await us.

Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, the largest banking institution in the Province and second in the Dominion, said:

The trade in square timber, in which, as I said a year ago, we have little or no interest, is not yet in a healthy condition. There is still in sight more timber than the total product of any year since 1881, although the amount made in the past year is only about one-fifth of that for 1889-90. It is therefore to be hoped that next winter the quantity manufactured will be as nearly nothing as may be possible. The work in the woods has been done under favorable circumstances and the output is correspondingly cheaper than in recent years; part of the reduction in cost, however, is unfortunately the result of lower wages. Since the maximum cut of logs cut in the Ottawa district, in 1887-8, the stock in hand has been steadily falling, we are glad to notice, and is now lower than on any but two of the last ten years. The demand in the United States is satisfactory, at prices higher than a year ago, but the South American market is still wanting. As we have said in past years, a diminished production is all that is necessary to give the lumber business a quite satisfactory tone, and at the moment the Ottawa manufacturers have fair profits in prospect. The output in the North Shore district is also smaller, but the general conditions of the business are not as favorable as could be desired. The home market, on which they largely depend, is very limited, owing to the collapse in real estate speculation and the general shrinkage in business.

AN AMERICAN contemporary referring to the extensive mills of Mr. J. R. Booth on the Chaudiere, says: "We believe at no milling point on the American continent outside of Canada has any mill man stamped the boards which came from his saws. When a mill man does that it is very evident that in his opinion the lumber is manufactured in A1 style." And this, of course, is the reason why our American friends are constantly in quest of Canadian lumber.

CHIPS AND BARK.

It is a wise old saw, that knows its own broken teeth.

A tree leaves every spring, but does not take its trunk along.

Brokers are kind-hearted people. When they find a man who isn't in it they take him in.

So far as lumber manufacture is concerned, the band saw may be said to be in it.

"Patti's voice must be of wonderful timbre, don't you think so?" Van Pelt? "Yes. Judging by the price of tickets it must be sandal-wood."

Popularly speaking, when a man is "up a tree" he is supposed to have an advantage of some sort, but when he is "up a stump" it is quite a different thing.

California has 2,675 of the giant trees still left, and the largest of these is thirty-three feet in diameter. They ought all to be preserved and kept in a public park.

Never judge a man by his appearances. A shabby coat may contain an editor, while the man wearing a high-toned plug hat and supporting a dude cane may be one of his delinquent subscribers.

Scotland imports timber to the value of \$15,000,000 annually and at the same time has 7,500,000 acres of waste land well suited for tree cultivation. That so thrifty a people as the Scotch should permit such a state of things is rather peculiar.

"The greatest piece of luck I ever had," said Peter Cooper, "was investing the first surplus money I earned in a lottery ticket. I lost, but I gained this experience: that the wheel of fortune is only turned by common sense applied to common events."

A negro who stopped work on a Georgia railroad gave the following reason: "Well, you see de Macon Destruction Comp'ny busted and de road is bin put in de hands of a deceiver, so I jus quit." That darkey was wiser than he knew.

One of the most important questions the logger asks himself at this season of the year when water may be a valuable article, is, "Are my dams all right?" If not all right he is liable to make twin dams right on the spot.

It is said that Samson was a liberal advertiser. He took two solid columns to demonstrate his strength, and several thousand people "tumbled" to the scheme at once. In fact he brought down the house.

The simple machine, with rope and block and tackle equipment, used for hoisting by stone-masons and other builders, and known as the "derrick" got its name from a renowned hangman in England, in the seventeenth Century, named Derrick, who invented it for erecting gibbets for executions by hanging.

Price cutting is a thing that is continually deprecated and pronounced against, yet it crops out everywhere and in every line of trade. There seems to be some kind of microbe in the business that breeds low prices in spite of all the preventives that can be employed. The claim that a dealer is being undersold generally acts upon his feelings like a red flag flaunted in the face of a belligerent bull.

Read this, ye ordinary snake-story hars, then hide your diminished heads in shame. While a large pine log was being sawed into lumber at Brown & Hall's saw mill near Acton, Ont., after the outside slab and one board had been cut off, and while the workmen were turning over the log preparatory to "squaring" it, they were surprised to see a large toad poke his head out of a hole, where he was embedded, and where he had barely escaped being cut up by the saw. As the log was the fourth or fifth up from the butt of the tree, his position must have been at least 50 or 60 feet from the ground. There is but one way of accounting for the fact that he was found in the position named. He had grown up with the tree from infancy, and was probably hundreds of years old when the saw awoke him from his long nap.

The wood-pile is a farm factor of great importance, and whoever neglects it quarrels with his dinner, and may be compelled to contend with hunger. Near cities farmers may burn coal but generally the fuel is wood, in spite of the cry of the alarmists who declare that the forests are receding and soon will disappear. The wood pile may serve as a sign, and make known the methods of the farmer. If the pile be big in the spring, then it is known that the owner does not intend to be disturbed in the busy season, about ten o'clock in the morning, by the cry from the house, "If you want any dinner, you must cut some wood." If there be only a chopping-block and a few uncut sticks lying around, then it is evident that the house keeper, in addition to other cares, must worry about the fuel supply.

A new use has been discovered for the circular saw. Every lumberman is familiar with the music which that useful saw mill accessory produces when it is in successful operation on a log, and to many its energetic and permeating sound has much of melody. But it remained for a charivari party in the town of Sullivan, Mich., to develop the full extent of musical capabilities that the circular saw possesses. These they brought out on the occasion named so successfully that the charivari groom brought suit against them for damages. In his complaint the groom, Mr. Warren Atkins, sets forth that both himself and wife are perfectly willing to condone the use of tin pans and boilers as musical instruments, and that they are even content to excuse the filling of the domestic stove-pipe with the fell purpose of smoking them out; but they draw the line at circular saws. Therefore they ask the court to assess damages against the leaders of the charivari party to the amount of \$5,000.

LUXURY AT SEA.

A skip o'er the ocean wave,
A plunge through the bounding deep,
While the sweat my temples lave
And my bowls their revels keep
My mouth is full of brine,
My hair is turning gray,
The chills creep up my spine—
O-o-o-h, alas! and alack a day!
Lord, kindly still this sea,
And its everlasting roar!
If I ever get back to the old saw mill
I'll ne'er go sailing more.

Look on your wrapper, it tells when your subscription expires.

THE LUMBERMAN is one of the best trade papers published in Canada.—*British Columbia Commercial Journal.*

DURING the month of May of this year the exports of forest products from the Dominion of Canada fell off \$2,000,000 in value compared with the similar month of last year.

A Washington lumber company recently received an order from Australia that calls for 20,000,000 feet of lumber. Twenty-five large ships will be required for its transportation.

THE revenue derived from the woods, forests and lands belonging to the British crown amounts to over \$2,500,000 annually. When Queen Victoria came to the throne she exchanged these revenues for a yearly sum of \$1,925,000.

"Couné May," is the name given to a new steamer constructed this season for Angus Fraser, of Comox, B.C. she is 62 feet long, by 15 feet beam, and it is said can make 13 knots an hour.

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 Subtles
and Waterproof Clothing.

WILLIAM FOSTER
Lumber & Commission Merchant
Receiver and forwarder of
LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLES
Correspondence Solicited.
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

J. D. SHIER,
Manufacturer of
Lumber, Lath and Shingles
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.

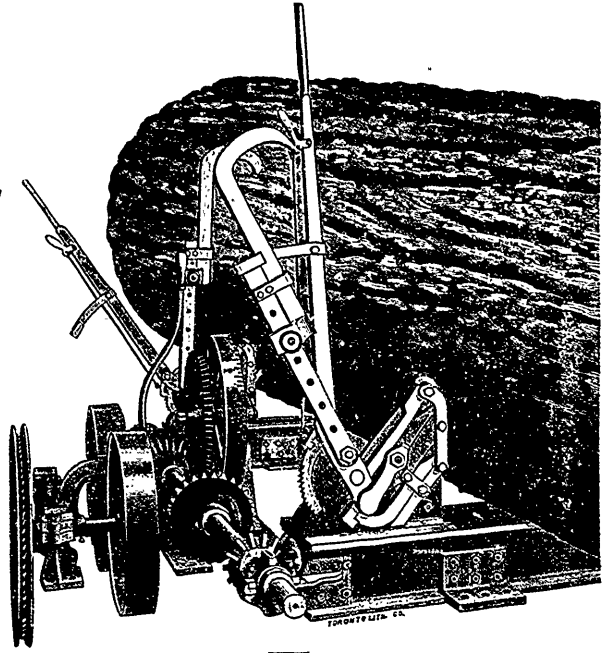
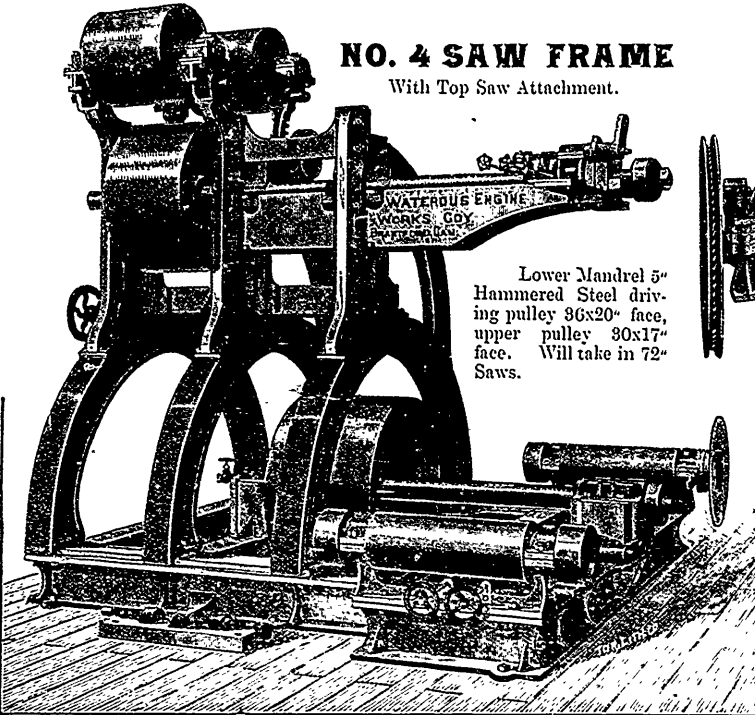
T. SHORTISS,
DEALER IN
PINE & MINERAL LANDS
9 Toronto Street,
TORONTO, ONT.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

PATENTED 5TH MARCH, 1877.
PARKER & EVANS.
Sole Proprietors of the
FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL
BOILER - FLUID - COMPOUND.
This compound will save its cost many times in one year by saving fuel.
It eradicates scale, and when the Boiler is once Clean a very small quantity keeps it clean and free from all incrustation. One fourth the dose will prevent a new Boiler from scaling so long as it is used regularly.
Contains no Caustic Soda, and is the only matter yet known that will not injure metals in any way, and emits a clear pure steam.
30 WILLIAM STREET, - MONTREAL.

HEAVY SAWMILL MACHINERY

NO. 4 SAW FRAME With Top Saw Attachment.

Lower Mandrel 5"
Hammered Steel driving
pulley 36x20" face,
upper pulley 30x17"
face. Will take in 72"
Saws.



No. 6 Steel Log Carriage

Made of Wrought and Cast Steel through-
out.

SHORT HEAVY KNEES, with roller at
top, moved with heavy steel screws.

SET WORKS are our improved power
set, actuated by steel cable and intirely under
the control of the setter.

LOGSEATS open any distance from saw
desired. Carriages made any length.

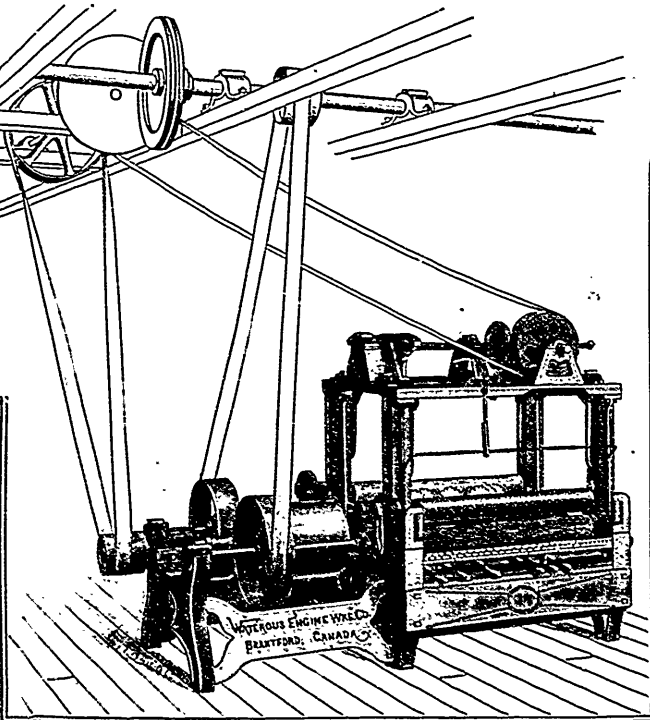
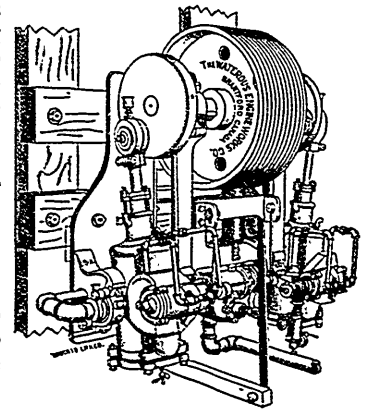
FEED ; Carriage is
driven by our Oscillating
Engines, with 14 x 20
cylinders, making an ex-
ceedingly strong and uni-
form feed.

Champion Gang Edger.

The wide Cants 50
to 60 inches wide, 6
to 9 inches thick, are
dropped on rollers and
run through the 6 saw
Champion Edger, using 6
Hoe bit tooth saws, rip-
ping them into all sizes of
dimension timber.

The 4 machines described above, with 6 blocks
in the carriage, will weigh in the vicinity of 35 tons.

Send for Circulars and Estimates on full Sawmill Plants.



*Waterous Engine Works Co.,
BRANTFORD, CAN.*

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

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

PLANING MILL FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer their Planing Mill for sale, with or without the wood working machinery. Price and terms on application. Address, J. NO. WOOD & SONS, Cor. Front and Egin streets, Toronto.

For Sale or Will Exchange for Saw Mill Machinery.

REAL ESTATE, valued at \$1,400. The above property consists of lots 1 and 2 Havelock street, in the village of Oxenden, on which there is a large two storey dwelling house and store, with large cellar, good cistern, fresh water pumps and every convenience, besides store house, stables, sheds, and good plum orchard, bearing. Address, W. J. MALLARD, Oxenden, Ontario.

WANTED—TO BUY.

GOOD Canadian Timber Limits and Georgian Bay saw logs. Address, BEN BIRDALL, Whitney Building, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT or partnership in lumber business, by man of large experience in manufacturing and shipping. Ready by 15th May. High references. Address, R. B. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

HARDWOOD lumber, bought, sold or received on consignment, TUCKER DAVID, Lumber commission merchant, 202 Eleventh Ave., N.Y.

WANTED IN 1891.

ANY QUANTITY OF CEDAR TELEGRAPH POLES at shipping points. Terms cash. Apply to J. HARRISON HARVEY, Cobocok, Ont., purchaser for H. D. McCAFFREY, Engineer and Contractor of Telegraph lines, Oswego, N.Y.

RAILS AND CARS FOR SALE. Light Steel Rails for Tramways; good order. Cars for lumber, cheap. JOHN I. GARTSHORE, 49 Front St. West, Toronto.

WANTED.

QUEBEC BIRCH—Those who can furnish choice lumber are invited to correspond with JOHN S. MASON & CO, 240 Eleventh Avenue, New York City.

Timber Limits

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FOR SALE!

\$5,000 to \$50,000 of shares in a Stock Company owning and operating Saw and Planing Mills Sash and Door Factory, etc. Valuable Timber Limits in connection. This is an exceptionally good chance to make money.

Address—LIMITS. Care of CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

E. F. Ames & Co.

Lumber Commission Correspondence solicited from Canadian manufacturers.

Room 3, Lumber Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

ENGINES, + BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, ETC.

- One Twin Steam Engine. 21 inch cylinder, 36 inch stroke.
- One Twin Steam Engine. 14 inch cylinder, 20 inch stroke.
- One Single Steam Engine. 14 inch cylinder, 20 inch stroke.
- Nine Double Flue Boilers. 26 feet by 54 inches in diameter.
- Six Tubular Boilers. 16 feet by 48 inches in diameter.
- Two Locomotive Engines.

Suitable for lumber yards or mines. Engines and Boilers are at present in position, having all necessary connections, and are in first class condition having been but a short time in use.

One Large Silsby Steam Pump with Boiler.

Capable of raising steam in seven minutes.

Two Steam Pumps. Cylinders 12 inches and 5 inches.

One Water Space Refuse Burner.

For particulars Apply to

LAW BROS. & CO.,
OTTAWA, ONT.



THE ONTARIO CULLERS' ACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to hold an examination of candidates desiring to be licensed as cullers at each of the undermentioned places and dates, and that the places and dates of which notice was formerly given, have been cancelled.

Ottawa, Sudbury, Peterborough, Belleville, Bracebridge, Parry Sound, Arnprior, and Rat Portage, on Wednesday, 15th July, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur, on Monday, 20th July, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Spanish River Mills, on Friday, 17th July, at 10 a.m.

Candidates will have to make a written application and pay the fee of four dollars on or before the day of examination. AUBREY WHITE, Asst. Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests Branch, Toronto, 5th June 1891.

No unauthorized advertisement of the above will be paid for.

A. T. ANDERSON & CO.,

CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL AND GENERAL MACHINERY.

Complete installations of team and Hydraulic Power, Electric Light and Power Plants, Wiring and Construction for Arc and Incandescence Lighting. Agents for the celebrated "C. & C." Electric Motors.

75 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Estimates furnished and every information cheerfully given to intending purchasers. N. B.—Only first-class work on which a full guarantee will be given.

ROCHESTER BROS.

Commission Agents.

Limits bought and sold on commission. Limits travelled and carefully prepared estimates given. Some first-class berths on the north shore of Lake Huron and on the Upper Ottawa now in our hands for sale. Communications confidential. References given.

36 ROCHESTER ST., OTTAWA.



The following is a summary of the chief provisions of the amendments to the Mining Laws of Ontario, passed during the session of 1891:—
1. In Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River and that part of Nipissing north of Lake Nipissing and the French and Mattawa Rivers, the price per acre of mining lands sold after the 31st day of May, 1891, is \$4.50 in a surveyed township and \$4 in unsurveyed territory if within 12 miles of a railway, and if beyond that limit \$3.50 in surveyed and \$3 in unsurveyed territory. Elsewhere the price is \$3 in a surveyed township any part of which lies within 12 miles of a railway and \$2 if at a greater distance.

2. Instead of by grant in fee simple mining land may be obtained under a ten years' lease at a per acre rental, unless otherwise fixed by regulation, of \$1 for the first year and 25 cents yearly thereafter if north of Lake Nipissing and the French and Mattawa Rivers, or of 60 cents for the first year and 15 cents yearly thereafter if situated elsewhere, with right of renewal at the expiration for an additional ten years at the same rental, and with a right of renewal thereafter every twenty years, subject to payment of the yearly rent (charge in advance and to such conditions as may be provided by regulation). Elsewhere the price at any time purchase the land so held, in which case the first year's rent shall be treated as part of the purchase money.

3. The owner or lessee of mining land sold or leased by the Crown after the 31st day of May, 1891, is required during the first seven years to expend in actual mining operations \$1 per acre if the location exceeds 160 acres, and \$5 per acre if it is 160 acres or less.

4. After the 31st day of May, 1891, all ores or minerals of silver, nickel or nickel and copper taken from lands sold or leased by the Crown are subject to a royalty of 3 per cent., and all other ores or minerals to such royalties as shall from time to time be fixed by order in council, not exceeding in the case of iron 2 per cent., and as to any other ores or minerals not exceeding 3 per cent., and such royalties shall be calculated upon the value of the ores at the pit's mouth. But royalties shall not be imposed or collected upon any ores until after seven years from date of the patent or lease, except as to mines known to be rich in nickel, and as to these not until after four years.

5. Hereafter in all lands sold under the Public Lands Act, or for agricultural purposes, all minerals and mining rights are reserved to the Crown, unless otherwise provided in the patent or grant.

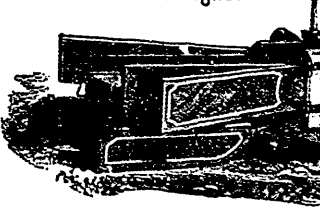
6. In the case of mining lands for which bonafide application was made in writing to the Department prior to the 31st day of April, 1891, grants may be made where the application is received within three months from the 31st day of May, 1891, and otherwise at the price and upon the conditions heretofore applicable in accordance with the terms of section 1, subsection 5, of the act of 1891.

ARCHIBALD BLUE, Director

OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF MINES, TORONTO, May 21, 1891. This advertisement will not be paid for if published without authority.



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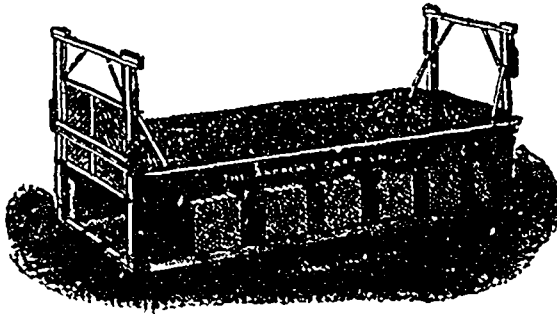
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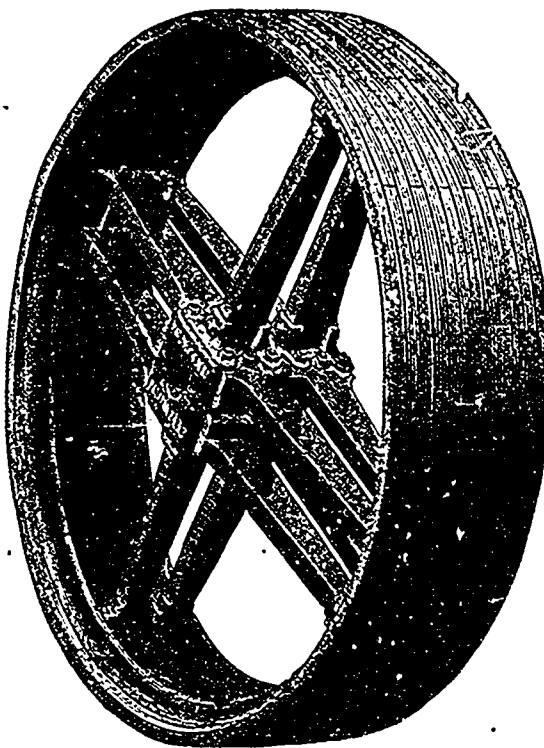
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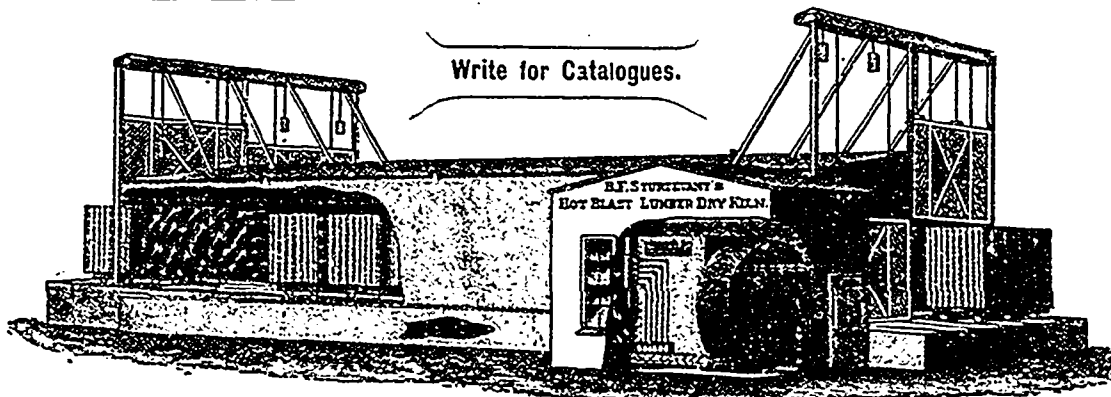
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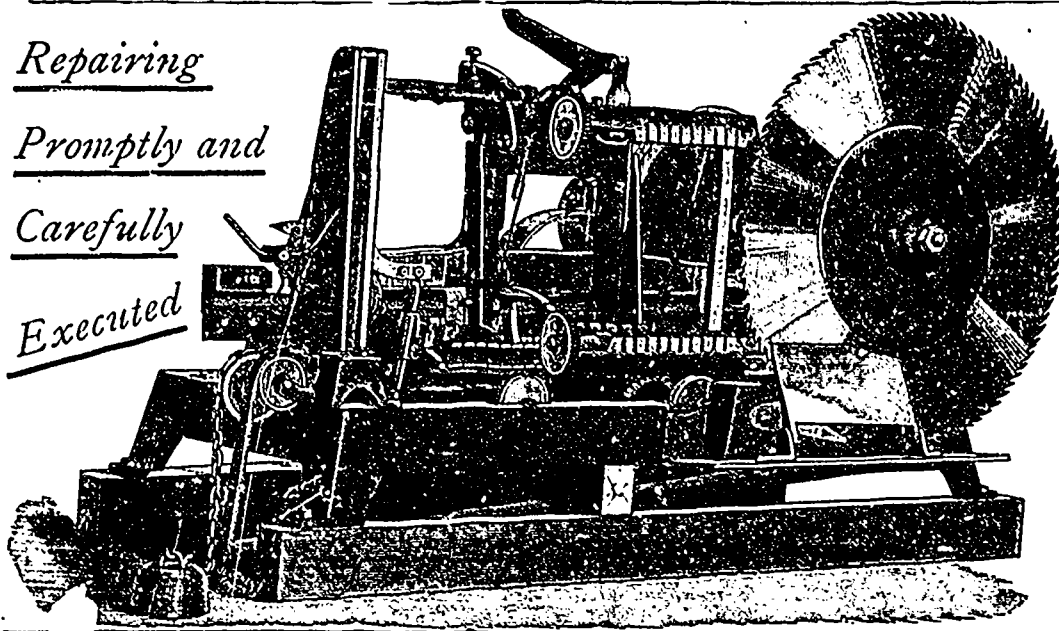
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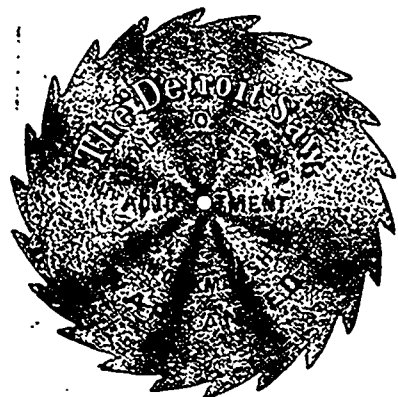
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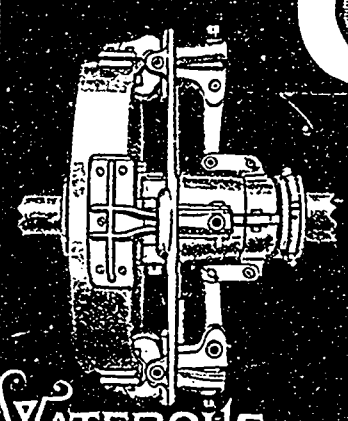
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