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THE CANADIAN LUMBERMAN

WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XIV. }
NUMBER 2.

TORONTO, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1893

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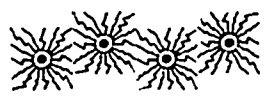
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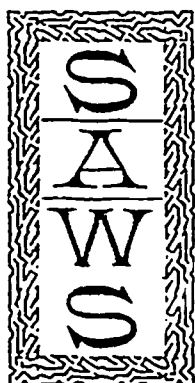
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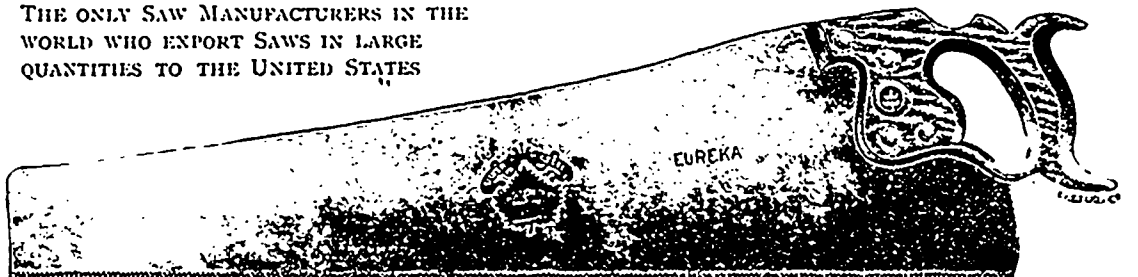
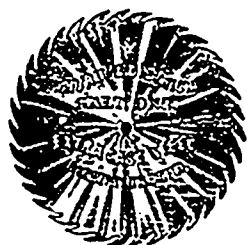


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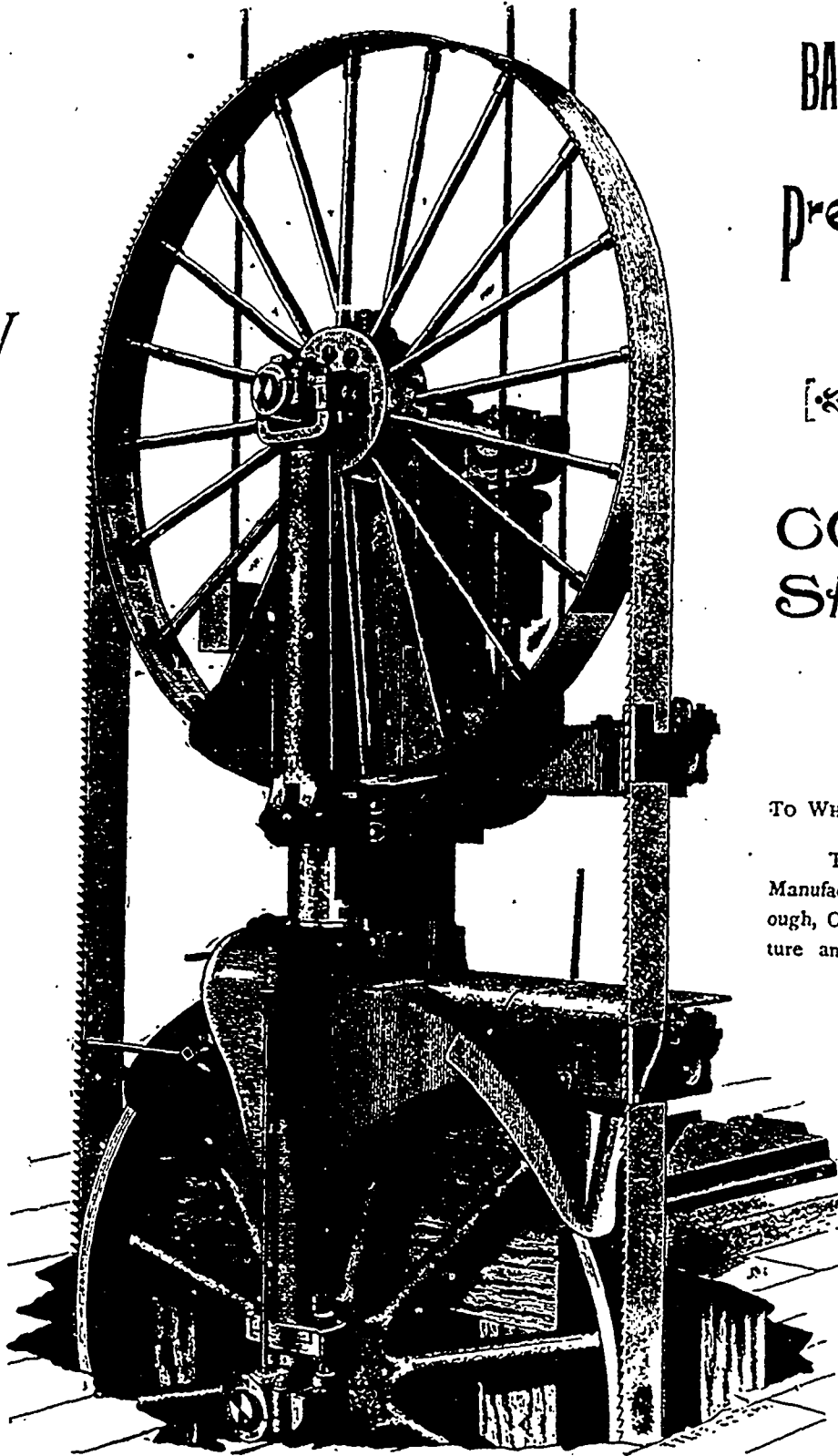
July 5th, 1892.

Dear Sirs:

It may interest you to know that on June 30th last, in eleven hours, the Band Mill—driven entirely by water—which we got from you, sawed

4,047	feet	1-inch
85	"	1 1/4 "
11,723	"	1 1/2 "
5,726	"	2 "
85,038	"	3 "
<hr/>		
106,619	feet.	

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XIV.
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BY THE WAY.

An English firm has just contracted with one of the large shipping houses in Quebec for the export of 5,000 standards, St. Petersburg measure, during next summer from Montreal and Charlemagne, equal to 360,000 pcs., Quebec standard, and representing over \$250,000.

x x x x

An historic change is to be recorded in the formal passing of Perley & Pattee's lumber mill, Ottawa, into the possession of Mr. J. R. Booth. This mill is one of the oldest at the Chaudiere and made a fortune for the late Mr. W. G. Perley, M.P., and his surviving partner, Mr. G. B. Pattee. Perley & Pattee are not likely to be heard from again as a lumber concern, as other financial ventures will engage the attention of both Mr. Perley and Mr. Pattee.

x x x x

Mr. John I. Davidson has been elected a member of the Council of the Toronto Board of Trade. Mr. Davidson will by many, perhaps, be counted as a representative of the wholesale grocery trade, but it is to be remembered that he is also senior member of the large lumbering firm of Davidson, Hay & Co. It will be a matter of regret, however, that lumbering, the largest industry in Canada to-day, was not further strengthened by the re-election of Mr. Jno. Donogh to the Council. He has ever been a most useful and influential member, and directly and actively, by his large wholesale lumber trade, as distinct from the manufacturer or owner of timber limits, represents the lumber trade of city and country.

x x x x

The lumbermen of the Pacific coast have some concern in the recent tariff regulations of the Australian Parliament affecting lumber exported into that colony. The Southern Lumberman says: "So far the schedule agreed upon includes only Oregon or Washington fir, but it is probable that other classes of lumber will receive the attention of Australian legislators. So far as reported the duties on Pacific coast lumber are as follows: On sizes less than 8 x 2 1/2 inches a duty of 5s. per 100 superficial feet is levied. On sizes less than 12 x 6 inches a duty of 2s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet is levied. On sizes 12 x 6 and upwards a duty of 1s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet is levied. All logs in rough or undressed of any size, admitted free." This statement, if correct, lets our British Columbia lumber out in the meantime.

x x x x

An offset to the Bryan Free Lumber Bill has been introduced into the American Congress by Congressman Wedock, of Michigan. The effect of this bill, says a United States contemporary, should it become law, would be this: "Should the Canadian government reimpose the export duty on logs, as is threatened from time to time, this government will make a proportionate increase in the duty on lumber shipped into this country. A duty of \$1 to \$2 on logs would mean a corresponding increase in the duty on lumber. Our Canadian neighbors do not want their common grades of lumber debarred from the markets on this side of the line by any such provision. But the bill is not a law, and in the uncertainty of tariff legislation at the hands of the incoming congress, there is not much on which to even base a prediction concerning the fate of the bill. The measure will very generally receive the approval of the lumbermen of the United States, however." Evidently nothing practically hurtful is likely to be the effect of the bill. Just now the chief interest is in what the new administration will inaugurate in the way of tariff reform when it has become securely settled in power. Anything outside of this, at present, is simply playing at legislation.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

HON. W. B. IVES

PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Heaven helps those who help themselves. Old Proverb.

As party government is conducted in the present day we are disposed to look upon certain men as occupying certain positions of responsibility and influence, not always because they are just "the man for the place," but for the reason that they represent some class interest that it is deemed desirable to conciliate, or for whose support it is worth making a bid. Thus we speak of one Cabinet minister representing the Orange element, another the Catholic hierarchy; one the temperance people, and he is offset, probably, by a liquor manufacturer. And similarly commercial interests of various kinds are supposed to have their particular champions within the walls of parliament and the councils of the nation.

It may be that injustice is sometimes done our politicians by attributing their success in the field of politics to the causes here suggested. However this may be, it is the old story of give a dog a bad name and hang him. The politician, when he is honest, and takes a sincere



HON. W. B. IVES.

stand on a public question, finds it a hard matter to impress his sincerity upon others. He will have attributed to him, in spite of his sincerity, selfish and sordid motives as the basis of his actions.

In the appointment of W. B. Ives, M.P., of Sherbrooke, Que., to the position of President of the Council, in the Thompson ministry, there will be those who will look upon him as a representative of the lumber industry, because he has been engaged in lumbering, just as some speak of Hon. E. H. Bronson, of Ottawa, as representing the same interest in the Mowat administration, because he is a prominent lumberman. A broader view, and the view that is more likely to be borne out in the experience of each, is that it is a coincidence that the dual position of Cabinet minister and lumberman applies in the case of these individuals. Rather, too, is it a compliment to the men engaged in the lumber trade that there are those among its members who can worthily hold the honorable positions to which these have been elected.

Mr. Ives is not a lumberman in the same sense as Mr. Bronson. Both are owners of saw mills and have a considerable financial interest in lumber. The latter is a lumberman by profession, the profession of the

former is law, he being called to the bar in 1857, and was constituted a Q.C. in October, 1880. Mr. Ives' interest in lumber is more of a speculative character, just as we find him director of a railroad company in Maine, and President of the Dominion Cattle Company, of Texas. He evidently has a strong leaning towards commercial affairs, and his legal training is not unlikely to prove a valuable adjunct to his operations along these lines. This interest has, however, gone beyond the mere investment of capital in the business. For some time he has been a student of tariff conditions, and somewhat specially in their relations to the lumber industry. Doing business in the Province of Quebec, where spruce lumber pays a duty of \$2 per thousand, going into the States, while logs go free, he has been a sturdy advocate of a re-imposition of the log duty, and has been heard on the question from his seat in Parliament.

Mr. Ives was born in the township of Compton, Que., Nov. 17, 1841. On November 17, 1869, he was married to Elizabeth E., only daughter of Hon. J. H. Pope, M. P., Minister of Railways. Mr. Ives first entered Parliament in 1878, and has been re-elected at each successive election. Personally he stands well with his friends and is popular and strong in the Eastern Townships, whose interests he has represented in the Commons for fifteen years.

A BOOK FOR LUMBERMEN.

READERS of the LUMBERMAN will be interested in the announcement made in our advertising pages of the intended publication of a Canadian Lumberman's Directory and Index to the planing mills and sash and door factories of Canada. Many enquiries have come to this office for such a work and to meet the call, which, we believe, is general to the lumbermen of the Dominion, the publisher of the CANADA LUMBERMAN now undertakes its publication. Necessarily it involves a large amount of labor and every possible care. Such a book can only properly serve its purpose by being correct and complete in every detail. Subscribers to the LUMBERMAN can lend substantial aid in this direction by forwarding to the publisher the information asked for in the announcement on page 15 of this month's LUMBERMAN. It is to be understood that the Directory will be much more than a directory of the names and nature of the business carried on by Canadian lumbermen, though this feature will hardly be too highly prized by the trade. The rules and regulations for the measurement and inspection of lumber at the leading lumber centres of Canada, and those of the United States, where Canadian lumbermen do business, will be embodied in the work, together with information of a practical and useful character to lumbermen and wood workers, not obtainable in collected form in any other book.

HERE IS A CHANCE.

An unusually good opening exists near Bracebridge for a man of limited capital to secure a first class shingle mill and plant. The mill is practically new and exceptionally located. Unlimited timber resources, abundant water power and convenient shipping facilities. Further particulars of the estate may be obtained from Sheriff Bettes, Bracebridge, Ont.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The special illustrated number of Timber, of London, Eng., is a credit to trade journalism anywhere. It is, relatively, as massive in construction as some of the large timbers it illustrates. It might appropriately be termed an historical number, as the many illustrations and pen and ink sketches of the lumber interests of various parts of the world gives it a special value in this respect. We shall certainly keep it on file as a valuable number for future reference.

CANADIAN SHIPPING AND FREE LOGS.

BY WILLIAM LITTLE, MONTREAL, QUE.

IN previous communications, adverting to the ruinous trade condition of permitting Canadian saw logs to be exported free of export duty to the United States, while that country imposes duty on the sawn lumber made from similar logs, I endeavored to show what dire results must be entailed on the general interests of Canada; and so ramified are the injuries to be anticipated, I will now refer to one, the shipping interest, which from the apathy with which the subject is regarded by those connected with this trade would hardly be considered as to be at all affected by it.

It is now stated that the amount of pine timber to be cut the present winter, in the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron districts of Canada to be rafted across the lakes to supply American saw mills the coming season, is 400,000,000 feet, which shows it to be no trifling matter even at the present moment. We see from the published returns that the total amount of sea-going shipments of deals and boards from Montreal the past season was 160,000,000 feet. The amount of pine logs purposed to be rafted to the United States the coming summer, as said above, 400,000,000 feet, is 2½ times as much—an amount equal to about 700,000 tons, or more than two-thirds the total sea-going tonnage (1,036,707 tons) of all kinds, steam and sail, entering this port the past season, which amount is to be largely increased in subsequent years till the whole territory is stripped as bare of timber as the lower peninsula of Michigan is to-day. So that if the Americans are allowed to raft our forests across the lakes as is purposed and to make their waters smooth, as they boast they will, towing Canadian saw logs to American saw mills, it is time to enquire what will become of the Canadian shipping interest, which is hereafter to have no part in the handling of the lumber? This is not simply an ordinary question of protection; it is rather one of preservation or ruin to this great Canadian interest, of which we have long been so justly proud. These 400,000,000 feet of saw logs to be towed to American saw mills this year, as is said above, means a loss to this interest of 700,000 tons of freight in a single season.

And aside from this I would like any of the advocates of this mistaken policy to tell us what industry is to open up for settlement or give freight or business to our Canadian lines in that section of Canada when this timber, the chief resource of this vast territory, is removed? A short ephemeral prosperity while our American cousins are transporting the wealth of that section across the water to build up their own country with the industry which nature provided for ours, but which we are wantonly discarding as of little value, will be all to be derived from it, soon to end in utter ruin; when the stranger journeying through our country, instead of seeing thriving, busy villages every few miles along his route to brighten the prospect, will behold nothing but the abomination of desolation on all sides through its whole extent. Surely there ought to be some grand object gained for the loss to Canada of all these advantages, but so far as I am aware no one has yet been able to discover where or what they are.

By our mistaken and mischievous policy we not only do nothing to delay this event, but actually encourage its early consummation by giving a bonus, through our fiscal policy, to our wealthy and more astute neighbor to enable him, by exceptional privileges, to rid us ("rob" us was the more appropriate term used by one of these American lumber princes when discussing the subject) of our forest property.

And to-day when Canadian saw mills are allowed to be burnt down or dismantled new mills are being erected on the American side of the line by those who do not own a foot of standing timber in their own country, to be wholly furnished with supplies from our now alas! entirely too scanty pine forests. As far north even as Lake Nipissing where a number of saw mills have recently been erected, I am told, logs are now being taken out to be sawn in Michigan and to withdraw from their mines their future source of supply. One has only to read the exultation of our neighbors at our folly to realize how serious the case is and how ridiculous we are acting in this matter.

Even the partial measure of compensation of free

lumber in exchange for free logs we prevent ourselves from obtaining, for when a measure was brought forward in the United States Congress last session by Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, to put lumber of all kinds on the free list, he was at once balked in his efforts by being told that in so far as Canada was concerned they had already free Canadian lumber in having the logs free of duty on both sides of the line—thereby having to all intent free Canadian lumber.

Since then, of course, no further move in this direction has been made, for no American, let his politics be what they may, but would prefer having the manufacture of the timber in his own country instead of ours. Not only, as I have heretofore remarked, must we lose the manufacture, handling and shipping of our own forest property, but we must lose the laborer as well, for he will be compelled, in order to earn a livelihood, to follow the logs to the States, where he will be told that unless he throws in his lot with them and becomes an American citizen he cannot be permitted even there to employ his labor in further work upon this timber, which, but for our futility, he would have had in abundance at home; for now that the Americans must have our pine timber they would take it as freely in the shape of lumber manufactured in Canada as they are now taking it from us in the shape of logs to be manufactured in the United States.

One would think the mere statement of the case would at once cause the Government to enquire into the conditions and re-impose such export duty on the saw logs as would place the Canadian manufacturer in the districts named in at least as good a position as the American operating his mill with Canadian timber, but I regret to have to say that unless the public demand a change we can only expect this "laissez faire" system to remain till it will be too late to stem the tide, for the American lumbermen have such an enormous advantage under existing conditions that they will continue to employ through the agency of their emissaries in the press and Parliament every means in their power to hoodwink the public in the future as they have so successfully done in the past.

It is not only the lake marine that may suffer from this inaction, but the railways and sea-going shipping as well, for a large portion of this trade which is now being diverted from its natural route by rail or vessel to Montreal and Quebec for shipment abroad—an amount estimated at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons—will, within five years time, have been towed over to Michigan and elsewhere in the United States to swell the trade of American vessels and transportation lines and to lessen by so much that of our own vessels and shipping.

But it may be said, if we re-impose the duty on saw logs, the American import duty on pine lumber, now \$1 per M, becomes at once \$2 (all other lumber duties remaining the same as before). Well, what of it? If the Americans prefer paying \$2 per M duty instead of \$1 on pine lumber it is a matter that concerns themselves, for the price here would not be affected. This was clearly shown when the duty was reduced from \$2 to \$1. Bradstreet's immediately reported a reduction of \$1 per M on Canadian pine lumber in the American market. The reason that pine lumber is not now several dollars per thousand feet higher in price in Canada is that Americans, by getting the logs free of duty, are able to undersell our manufacturers, but with an export duty of \$3 per M on pine saw logs, as it should be, they would be compelled to advance their prices this much or leave the trade as it should be supplied by our lumber now that that they have about used up their own timber from which to make it. The demand is now equal to the supply, and if the Americans cannot furnish it, we can and will. But, however this may be, it is full time we began to consult our own interests, the Americans will, no doubt, look after theirs, and will, at any time, be only too glad to accept free lumber in exchange for free logs. I do not, of course, admit that this would be anything like fair compensation to us, but it would, at least, be something and, at any rate, better than the idiotic condition now existing.

The Premier has, I am pleased to see, distinctly announced the Government's policy to be that of "building up home industries and making Canada a great

nation;" the timber industry is the most purely natural home industry existing in Canada, and he has now an opportunity of showing he is in earnest, for if he permits its further sacrifice he is trifling with the intelligence of the Canadian people by talking in this manner, for existing conditions are building up the industries of the United States to the destruction of those of Canada—at least this is my opinion.

WORN OUT MACHINERY.

ONLY a practical lumberman, says the Saw Mill Gazette, can appreciate the immense advantages which arise from the use of good machinery. To the merely technical manufacturer, whose capital accrues large interest through the aid of his employees, it may seem at times unreasonable that machinery, which in his estimation should last forever, rightfully belongs to the scrap pile. A little common sense, and just a bit of mathematical computation, however, will rarely fail to abolish any such illusion.

Let us consider, for instance, one of the innumerable cases of "break-down" in our saw mills. Figure up the minutes—or rather hours, for such they are—during a delay in which an old shaft is being repaired and hurriedly patched up, but only to break again. Those hours, we say, during which a force of probably fifty workmen stand around idle. Figure in black and white how many dollars and cents this delay costs. On the other hand, inquire of your foreman how many thousand feet of lumber could have been sawed during this brief delay, and figures will prove what heretofore observation failed to notice. If we take into consideration that not only old and worn out shafts, but saws, planers, tools, boilers, furnaces, engines, gangways, etc., break down ever and anon, we find that the delay caused by worn out machinery figures well-up into the thousands of dollars every year; in many cases an amount ample to purchase an entire new outfit. Machinery, the mechanical servant of man demands as careful attention as can possibly be given, and the time surely comes in its life when age, rust and the effects of everlasting repairs render it unfit for further service. A business man who does not discard machinery when it no more deserves the name, stands in his own light; and figures invariably prove that such culpable carelessness never fails to beget trouble, unnecessary expense and general loss.

THE HOLLOW BLAST GRATE.

WHAT to do with the refuse of the saw mill is one of the conundrums of lumbering that is not easily unravelled. Especially is the sawdust nuisance a constant source of worry. The Canadian Hollow Blast Grate Co., of Essex, Ont., have undertaken to solve the difficulty by the use of the Gordon patents, which, apparently, give satisfaction wherever used. The principle of these grates could not well be simpler. It is in fact just the application of the principle of the blacksmith's forge to the furnace fire, supplying a blast of hot air, sufficient at all times to insure the rapid and perfect combustion of fuel of every sort. The blast grates are 8 inches wide and are cast hollow with the upper surface flat. On the upper side are placed valves through which the air from the fan or blower is equally distributed through the fuel and over all the surface of the furnace. The blast grates are placed alternately with the other sawdust grates. No matter how wet or poor the fuel may be it can be burned. Wet sawdust, spent tan bark, fine coal dust and any kind of refuse can be utilized for making steam with as much success as the very best of fuel. Perhaps no system outside of the Gordon patents has so satisfactorily solved the problem of steaming with the fine, compact dust of the band mill. A greatly increased volume of steam is also generated in the boilers. The Canadian Hollow Blast Grate Company present, in an advertisement elsewhere in the LUMBERMAN, a number of testimonials, from various manufacturers who are using the hollow grates, which are certainly complimentary to these grates. To the saw mill man not an unimportant item is the saving that can be made through holding slabs for sale in place of consuming them in the furnace; the sawdust and refuse furnish, in most cases where the blast grate is used, what fuel is required.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

Business
Bluntness.

Business men are credited, often, with bluntness of speech. Rather let us call it business directness, which aims to get at the facts and true inwardness of things without any nonsense or the circumlocution of the legal profession. The following are three questions from a commercial cotemporary that certainly 'get there' rapidly: "Are you going to run your factory this winter, or have you decided to shut down during the severe months? If you are going to run, is your factory a fit place to work when the thermometer shows zero outside? Do you think your employees can do you and themselves justice working frozen lumber, on frozen machines, with frozen fingers?"

Evidence
From Trees.

Timber merchants who are philologists, or who have not forgotten their studies of "Morris's English Grammar" and "Grimm's Law," will be interested to learn on the authority of one who is supposed to have given the subject the necessary study, that the only names for trees common to all the Aryan languages are those for birch and willow, and it has been argued that since the birch is only found in Europe the primitive Aryans must have come from Europe, not Asia. It turns out, however, that the white birch flourishes throughout Siberia, from the highlands of Afghanistan to Japan, and that allied varieties are also found in the mountains of Central Asia and the Himalayas. In Iran and Turkestan, which some have supposed the cradle of the Aryans, these trees are not found. The argument for a European cradle of the Aryans, which is founded in the birch, is therefore a weak one.

Wooden Houses
For England.

An interesting experiment is shortly to be made by an English landlord. A British Columbia architect has received orders to prepare plans for lightly constructed houses, such as are built in this country, and a shipment of sufficient material for half a dozen frame houses is about to be sent to England to be erected for the workmen on a large estate. The houses are to be shingled with red cedar shingles in place of thatch. A local paper takes a roseate view of the scheme in the realization of which, we are sure, it has many well-wishers among Canadian lumbermen. This journal says: "There is no reason why England should not build wooden houses. The climate of the Pacific Northwest is like that of England, and here wooden houses are preferred to brick and stone. Lumber is cheaper than stone or brick, even if freights and insurance are high, and when this idea takes root among the middle classes of Great Britain, we may look for an immense trade from John Bull. At present the imports of timber and lumber into Great Britain amounts to over \$75,000,000 per year, of which less than \$200,000 worth comes from the Pacific coast. Should the wooden house idea take there will be enough work for all the cargo mills on the coast to supply the demand."

A Clearing House
For Lumbermen.

One will usually think of a clearing house as an adjunct of the banking system of the day. We do not hear of it as identified with ordinary business undertakings, and yet we are told that in Wisconsin there is a clearing house as a feature of the lumber industry of that State. On the Wisconsin river there is an agreement between loggers, mill men and others, which, though unwritten, is most scrupulously adhered to. In spite of the care exercised by the boom companies, the logs of the different corporations naturally become mixed in the drive down the river. In pulling the logs from the pond, on the haul-up to the saw, if the mark on the end is ascertained to be other than that of the company owning the mill, the usual course pursued is to note the entry on the sawyer's book of the firm to whom it belongs, and the number of feet it contains. At the end of the season each firm notifies its neighbors that it has cut a certain amount of their logs. The neighboring firm follows the same course with other firms, a balance is struck, and whichever firm cuts the most remits a check in payment of the difference. Sometimes it happens that a firm, in finding another's logs among his own, is indisposed to saw them and keep track of them, in which

case they are put to one side. At the close of the season these firms notify the various owners that they have in their ponds a certain number of their logs, subject to the owner's orders. One will say these be honest lumbermen. The theory is that some there be who are more honest than others. The clearing house plan seems workable, and ought to be suggestive, at least with lumbermen who desire to follow the golden rule, and, tradition to the contrary, we believe this is the case with most lumbermen.

ESTIMATING STANDING TIMBER.

BY H. B. WETZEL, IN "HARDWOOD."

THERE are several important things to be considered by those having in view the purchasing of timber, and its early conversion into lumber. Chief of these are—quantity, quality, and first cost, of timber, cost to log, or to get the logs to mill, and cost of transportation of lumber from mill to such markets that will readily absorb the output of the mill. The cost to convert the logs into lumber when at the mill, and to place the lumber on cars or vessel, can be ascertained more readily and approximately near to working results, than either of the first-named conditions.

If, in addition to the knowledge of the probable aggregate amount of the merchantable timber on the tract which is intended to be purchased and by merchantable timber we may interpret that term to mean such timber as can be utilized profitably there can be shown the probable percentage of certain grades of lumber that the timber will yield, one will then have the foundation or basis upon which an experienced lumberman or intelligent business man can reach a conclusion as to whether the purchase of such tract would be a profitable venture or otherwise. Many sanguine men often overlook the importance of investigating these primary essentials, and suffer loss in consequence.

No less interested should be the logging jobber as to the amount of timber on a given area of land, for usually he can log somewhat in the ratio of cost, proportionate to the amount of timber.

Frequently the cost of logging is not so carefully considered by those who buy tracts or timber lands at low costs, and remote from transportation facilities, if they buy as an investment rather than for immediate lumbering operations, for past experience has shown that they will not have to wait many years until the advance of the lumbermen will soon reach them and the logging problem be solved.

The very first thing that a capitalist or lumberman wants to know before he invests in timber is, the amount on a given tract or area of land, and it is of this that I purpose to treat more especially at this time.

There are men who, by knowledge gained through years of experience, or on account of their natural ability or adaptability to this kind of work, become very proficient and reliable as estimators of standing timber. Under the names of land lookers, timber explorers, timber experts and other suggestive titles they form a peculiar and distinct class in their occupation in all well timbered and lumbering regions.

Many of them have spent most of their lives in the woods and occupied in lumbering operations, and are as much at home in the primeval forest as a wild Indian. They are lovers of nature and in full sympathy with their work.

They are keen of vision, with perceptive faculties, together with form, quantity and distance well developed, and these become quickened, intensified and wonderfully accurate by constant use. Thus by a single glance they are enabled to arrive at conclusions that with others would require much time to reach by mathematical methods. Generally they are plain men of good common sense, reliable and honest to the core—noble men in the true sense. Their life work amidst the solitude and sublimity of nature, far away from the busy haunts and wiles of men, tend toward honest motive and effort. Their chief schooling has been in the direction of the study of timber, and many of them become remarkably proficient in this branch of education.

One of the best judges of timber that I ever knew could not read or write, yet he had the most wonderful memory of things that he had seen and events that occurred which came under his notice of any person I

have ever seen. And I would rather accept his judgment as to the amount of standing timber and its quality on a tract that he had examined, and the cost to log it, than the man having the longest list of degrees of titles of distinction issued from the scientific institutions of the world. While many of these men are uneducated in the popular sense, yet there are capitalists who invest millions of money in timber upon the report and judgment of these men, and without verification from any source, knowing full well their ability and honesty.

It is somewhat singular that these woodsmen each have their own methods or manner of work and of reaching conclusions and determining results. Few of them follow prescribed or narrow rules, yet quickly adapt new methods or ways to meet new contingencies or unusual conditions which arise in their work.

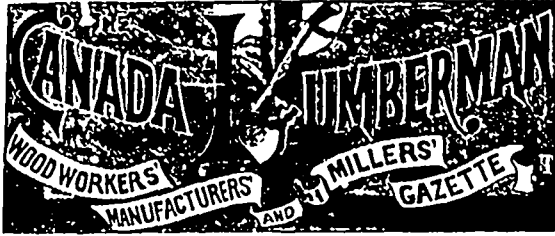
If asked to explain in detail how they arrive at certain conclusions as to the amount of timber on a certain tract or area of land, many would be unable to tell. With many their knowledge in this direction seems to be almost of an intuitive character. But there are others, men of scientific and educational attainments, who, by the use of instruments and mechanical devices and mathematical calculations, measure certain areas on a given tract of land—say an acre here, and an acre there, and again elsewhere—of the best, the medium and the poorest timber, so as to ascertain the average, then carefully measure the diameter or girth of each tree above a certain size within such measured spaces, by means of tape line, calipers or other mechanical device, then ascertain as near as possible the height of the tree, by quadrant or other device, which can be converted into sawlogs, after which they carefully compute the cubical contents of the tree, or how much lumber it will cut board measure.

While this may be a scientific method of reaching results, it is too slow in this fast age to be practical where a large tract of timber is to be estimated. It may do very well where a few trees or limited acreage are to be gone over, but it is slow and expensive in comparison with the experienced woodsmen's methods, for they can tell at a glance the approximate amount of lumber that a tree will yield, or almost as equally quick will tell how much timber an acre will cut.

A man may possess the highest natural and educational mathematical attainments, and yet fail to be a reliable estimator of standing timber, unless he has had some experience in lumbering, or is a judge of the defects or faulty character of trees. For due allowance must be made in the calculations for defective timber where it exists, and it is seldom that one examines any considerable tract without finding defective or faulty timber. It is only the trained eye of the experienced woodsman that is capable of detecting the various defects in trees.

So faulty and defective are certain kinds of timber growing under peculiar conditions, that often the timber examiner finds the most difficult part of his work to determine the amount of proportion of the unsound timber on the tract under examination.

A novice may be able to ascertain approximately by scientific methods the cubical contents of a sound, well formed tree, yet he may be greatly in error in determining by his methods as to how much an acre or a thousand acres will yield of merchantable lumber if the timber be crooked, hollow, rotten, or otherwise faulty, or where it is of irregular growth. A man may handle lumber for years in a city lumber yard, or even about a saw mill, and be an expert as to grades of lumber, and yet be entirely incompetent to judge of the quality or character of timber in the woods. It is the trained eye of the experienced woodsman or lumberman who has spent much of his time in the woods and studied the characteristics of timber, and cut, logged, or otherwise worked in lumbering operations in the woods, that is in a measure enabled to determine readily the proportion of sound to that of unsound timber before it is cut. He it is who detects by the peculiar shape of the trunk of the tree, the swollen or churn butt, the bulges or protuberances in places further up the trunk, the peculiarly unhealthy color of the bark, the fungus growths, dead or unhealthy top, or other signs which indicate that the tree is either hollow, shaky, rotten, or in the earlier stages of decay, or faulty in some other respects.



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J. S. ROBERTSON, EDITOR.

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 the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion 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 on 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 affecting 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 four successive issues or longer.

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

STATISTICAL NUMBER.

FOLLOWING our usual custom—a custom appreciated, we believe, by our readers—this issue of the CANADA LUMBERMAN is what we term the annual statistical number, containing a review of the lumber trade of the Dominion for the year 1892. All possible care has been exercised to make this review as complete and accurate as possible, and the plan has been adopted of giving the record of each province separately, as well as a summary of the whole. We have to thank many readers for their ready response to our letters asking for lumber statistics of the year from their districts. The review will be found on pages 10 and 11, and calls for no further comment here. Current markets with prices revised to time of going to press will be found on page 14.

HOW TO "GET THERE."

"It might have been" is a refrain that has come home with telling force to others besides Maud Muller. Shrewd business men, as well as this captivating young lady, have learned that "It might have been" is all they possess, sometimes, of what they had hoped would have proven a profitable and pleasing actuality. Illustrations will come to every reader. How many neighbors and friends are living on the dry crusts of the might-have-been, having lacked the prescience to unload in stocks, or lands, or other possessions just at the opportune time. Others are wealthy simply because they seem to have known when to buy and when to sell, the time to hang on, and the time to let go. These experiences have come to not a few engaged in lumbering operations in this country and elsewhere. Men, who are, practically, poor to-day, might have been millionaires, had they foreseen that the timber limits, which not many years since in Canada were obtainable at a comparatively nominal price, would in a few short years increase largely in price, as has been shown by recent timber sales in this province. Farmers, in many cases, would have little cause to worry over the low price of wheat the

past year, had they realized that the various hardwoods so prodigally cut and disposed of in the days of the clearing, would in some instances be hardly obtainable now at any price. Mr. Phipps, government forestry clerk, points out in his last annual report, writing of conditions in Kent county, that oak that sold fifteen or twenty years ago at \$4.50 per thousand feet could now be marketed at \$25 per thousand, and walnut which then only brought \$14 per thousand feet would to-day command \$100.

The following instance, related by an American lumber journal, has its counterparts, many times over, in both the States and Canada. This journal says: "A great deal depends on getting in at the right time. A man in this regard can exercise keener judgment than in almost any other direction. Look back at the white pine men. Many of the now millionaires were for years pine land poor. They loaded up with pine and the price stuck right there as if glued. All at once, away it went, rocket like, and there were men who bought, sold and made fortunes all within twelve months, which must have made those who had paid taxes for twenty years or more, think that they were not sharper than a razor. The other day a man said, pointing to a corner in the business centre of the city, that he held that lot for fifteen years, got tired out and let 'er slide. Two years ago it was purchased and has since been sold at a profit that would permit the seller to retire if disposed to do so. 'Damn the luck,' said the old owner as he walked into a bank to get a note discounted."

A Michigan correspondent, of the Northwestern Lumberman, gives currency to the following story, which is apropos to the present line of thought. "I recently talked over old times with an eastern man who is now out of the business, and he was telling of the days not so long ago when it was easy to make money out of pine land, if one only had the sand to make the purchases. One little lot that he instanced was offered for sale in 1882 for \$1,100, and the one to whom it was offered did not think enough of it to touch it alone, but induced another person to take half with him at that figure, and in 1889 that same piece sold for \$23,500 cash, and was considered cheap at that figure. There is a tract of timber on the Flint & Pere Marquette road, which is now being operated by a Ludington concern, and for which \$10 stumpage would not be any inducement to them to sell, and yet ten years ago it was in the market at \$1.50, and went begging at that, as no one had faith enough in the future of white pine to invest at that figure even. One of the shrewdest and wealthiest lumbermen in this region told me not long ago, that he owed his wealth to his inability to sell his plant some years ago, when pine was depressed and no one would touch it. He tried his best to give it away almost, and while working at this, things took a turn and pine land suddenly became of some value."

We sometimes talk about the success that follows the man who is lucky enough to get in on the ground floor in lumber or other transactions. But experience shows that the faith and grit necessary to keep a man resident of the ground floor, when things around that part of the house are wanting in even the coldest hospitality, are often more required to secure ultimate success, than getting possession in the first place. The law of voluntary, if not compulsory, eviction, applies not unfrequently to the man on the ground floor.

How rare indeed is the gift of foresight.

TIMBER CHANGING HANDS.

SEVERAL important changes in the ownership of Canadian timber limits have taken place since the last issue of the LUMBERMAN. The Cochrane timber limits on the Coulonge and Black rivers were put up for sale by auction in Ottawa on 12th Jan., at the instance of the Merchants Bank. Many lumbermen were in attendance but only one parcel reached the upset price. This was one hundred square miles on the Coulonge river, which was bought by Wm. Mason & Sons, of Ottawa, for \$22,000. The limits of L. N. Timmins, of Mattawa, on the Wahnapiite river, sold at Suckling's auction rooms, Toronto, on 10th ult., were bought by Holland, Emery & Co., of Saginaw, Mich. \$40,000 was paid for the first berth of 36 square miles, and \$10,000 for the other, the pine on the second being of an inferior quality. S. O.

Fisher, of West Bay city, and Joseph Turner, of Bay City, Mich., have purchased 175,000,000 feet of standing pine in the Parry Sound district from Merrill, Ring & Co., of Saginaw, for \$350,000. Turner also purchased 200,000,000 feet on the Wahnapiite from James T. Hurst, Wyandotte, for \$500,000. Fisher owns a similar amount of the latter tract. It is also stated that Mr Hurst has purchased the standing timber and logs being put in by Sibley & Beringer in the Georgian Bay District, there being about 50,000,000 feet of logs and timber. This lets Sibley & Beringer out of Canada. It is very clear from the particulars here given that United States lumbermen do not lose interest in Canadian forest products, giving a strong coloring to the remark of Congressman Bryan, quoted by Mr. Little in these columns two months ago, that American lumbermen own the timber in Canada anyway.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WITH the heavy snows this winter there will be no lack of water for the spring drives. This is good news for lumbermen; but the prospect is not without its shading. There may be too much water and if the break up a few months hence should be somewhat sudden it will make things lively on the drives and the men of hatches, peaveys and pike poles, will have their best skill put to test.

AN illustration of what has, more than once, been stated in these columns, viz., that lumbering operations in Ontario are rapidly seeking the interior, as the only place where timber wealth in any degree of richness is to be found, is brought out in a recent remark of Mr. C. Henderson, government bush ranger in the Wahnapiite region, that there are now 5,000 men lumbering between North Bay and the Soo.

FOR some time Michigan lumbermen have been experiencing the unprofitableness of long credits, and the abuse of credit that is a common practice with some dealers. Our Michigan correspondent points out in his letter this month that the custom has been to sell lumber on sixty and ninety days and then renewals were not unknown. Even with this liberality some men are not satisfied and we are told that a trick of the trade has been to wait for thirty or forty days after a car load has been shipped and then send on a note at ninety days from that date in settlement, thus running the credit, in the first place, into nearly five months. To remedy this and like abuses, Michigan lumbermen are now organizing themselves into an association and intend to reduce the terms of credit. What about long-winded credit among the lumbermen of this Province? The evil exists here to just about the same extent as in Michigan, but our lumbermen have not reached the point of their Michigan brethren and made preparations to put a stop to this unbusiness-like business. Now at the commencement of the new year the time is opportune to take the necessary steps in this direction. Who will lead?

ONE of the difficulties of the growing scarcity of many hardwoods is instanced in a statement from the Buffalo Express to the effect that hardwood lumber dealers and coopers find themselves unable to obtain bass wood enough to complete work in hand. "Ten years ago," says the Express, "Buffalo was visited every day in summer by small Canadian vessels loaded with 'cooper stuff.' They come no more, for the Canadian shore on Lake Erie, which used to furnish these cargoes, is denuded. There is already complaint that whitewood, the poplar of the lumberman and the tulip of the botanist, is all gone though but a few years ago it was very common timber. Cherry is disappearing, and other and less valuable wood is put in its place. Every year marks a future decline of the business of such lumber producing centres as Saginaw. Now the great pine centres are Georgian Bay, Menominee and farther Lake Superior. Half a dozen years ago the Saginaw district alone supplied the lake trade as completely as all these together do now. Since the denudation of the lake districts, lumbermen plunge still further into Canada and look to the far south for timber. Canada produces the favorite white timber, but Southern timber is of varieties not yet in general use in the North. That it will be before long is certain."



MR. Thos. J. Vipond, in an encouraging account of the trips of the Str. America between Montreal and Jamaica last year, takes a hopeful view of the trade prospects between the two countries. In his opinion the trade in some important lines needs only to be cultivated to secure a considerable portion for Canada. "A large amount of white pine," he says, "is imported, but while nearly all is imported through New York, it is generally Canadian product. It is prepared especially for this market, being cut 12 inches wide."

* * * *

A correspondent from Chilliwack, B. C., writes: "I have seen the statement made that the fir timber of the Pacific Coast is lacking in strength for some uses. From tests made at Tacoma by the Northern Pacific R. R. and also at the Sacramento car shops of the Central Pacific R. R., fir timber has been pronounced stronger and safer than the best eastern oak for car sills."

* * * *

Mr. George Sampson, of Ottawa, who has recently returned from the Lake Superior and Georgian Bay sections, says. "The American firms operating in that district are rushing out the logs in great shape and the cut up there for the Michigan saws will be something immense. Great care is being used for the preservation of the timber, the old style of "slashing" down a tree, and then leaving it lying there because some parts of it should prove defective, being totally abandoned."

* * * *

"For the past ten days, I have been in New York," said Mr. C. H. Clark, of Burton Bros., Barrie, Ont., whom I met a few days ago. "Prospects of lumber trade in the States this year are very bright. Canadians will come in for a share of this trade and prices will be good. Yes, everything is booming in the woods and a large cut will be the result. It is just a question, welcome as the snow is to the lumbermen, whether we have not had too much this winter. If any great amount of labour in the way of making cuttings becomes necessary, because of the depth of the snow, it soon adds materially to the cost of getting out the logs."

* * * *

A prominent Ottawa lumberman says: "Everything is going along in splendid style in the woods. This has been an exceptionally good year for lumbering operations. In the first place we had one of the best falls I have ever seen for making logs and timber and when everything was just in readiness for drawing them to the streams a sufficient quantity of snow comes down to make the drawing perfect. I tell you everything is booming in the woods as far as the Upper Ottawa country is concerned and if the hard weather lasts nearly all the drawing will be done by the first of March. In my opinion there will be about as much taken out of the woods this year as there was last season."

* * * *

Distance is not looked upon as a serious barrier to trade in the present day. Ontario sends her manufactures and commercial commodities to the far-distant province on the Pacific coast, British Columbia; and the Coast province is working hard, and with some degree of success, to get her products into the east. The LUMBERMAN has referred several times to shipments of British Columbia cedar and other large timbers that have reached central points like Toronto, Montreal and London. During the month I had a conversation with Mr. W. L. Johnson, shingle manufacturer, of New Westminster, B. C., who had come to Toronto, and intended visiting other points in the east, with a view of getting coast shingles on the market here. He was not finding it altogether easy work, freight rates being high, and consequently adding to the cost of the shingles in competition with the Ontario

shingle. But Mr. Johnson believes that the superior quality of the cedar shingle will ultimately make its use a certainty everywhere.

* * * *

Mr. Geo. R. Nicholson, lumberman, of Alpena, Mich., who spent a few days in the city during the month, said. "The timber woods of Michigan were closed against new buyers. Operators and mill owners have the whole thing bought up and they are manufacturing it. They are sure of making a certain amount and will not sell under that figure. It is true you can buy, but not at any great profit, if at any at all. In the Canadian provinces lumbermen are not hampered by any such condition of things. That is what caused such keen competition and good prices at the sale of timber limits in Toronto a short time ago. No, there is no possibility of a timber famine as long as the Canadian supply holds out, and it is practically without limit."

* * * *

A frequent visitor to Canadian lumber fields is Mr. J. E. Lynn, of Detroit, Mich. He is a man of titanic proportions and is as fine a specimen of muscular humanity as one might wish to see. He is famous all over the Michigan peninsula for his deeds of daring and feats of strength, some of which would discount Cyr's performances. Accompanied with a number of lumbermen from the Saginaw Valley, he has been on a prospecting tour this month in the northern woods. "We are after pine chiefly, but will cut and buy anything for the matter of that," said Mr. Lynn. "I have been in the lumber business all my life. I began as an axe man and have gone through all the degrees till I'm a past master in the business. Lumbering ain't what it used to be and never will be again. Trees are getting scarce in Michigan, and when I sometimes think of the waste and extravagance I have seen it makes me shudder."

* * * *

The CANADA LUMBERMAN was pleased to receive a call a week ago from Mr. William Little, of Montreal. Few men possess a more intimate knowledge of the lumber situation, both at home and in other countries, than Mr. Little. Forty years ago he was engaged in lumbering with his father on the shores of Lake Erie. In 1883 he visited England and met with many prominent lumbermen, including the editor of the Timber Trades Journal, and took advantage of the opportunity to study European conditions. At one time he conducted a lumbering business in Buffalo. The senior Little was a firm advocate of reciprocal trade relations at the period the former treaty between Canada and the United States was in existence. In the judgment of Mr. Little, however, the tendency of the treaty, so far as lumber was concerned, was simply to promote over-production, and reduce prices of Canadian lumber. As a frequent contributor to the CANADA LUMBERMAN Mr. Little is well-known to the readers of these pages. He is an enthusiastic student of forestry and an unwavering advocate of protection to Canadian timber interests. On another page we publish an article from Mr. Little's pen concerning the effect of tree logs on the shipping interests of Canada.

* * * *

A few days ago I had the opportunity to meet and exchange opinions with Mr. R. B. Carrier, wholesale lumber merchant, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Carrier is also vice-president of the Delta Lumber Company, of Detroit, Mich., who have mills at Thompson, on the Saginaw river. Mr. Carrier, like many United States lumbermen, finds there is business to be done on his side of the lines with Canadian lumber, and an occasional visit to Canada is not without profit. "It is a case," he said "of finding fresh fields for supplies, somewhere, for Michigan lumber is rapidly growing scarce." Trade he reported as active on the other side of the lines, the year just closed being a prosperous one for the lumber trade. Prices were advancing, and he thought would continue to increase. In reply to the enquiry, whether free lumber would be an outcome of the change of administration in the government of the country, he said that the trend of opinion was undoubtedly in favour of freer trade relations with other countries and a lowering of the tariff, so far as the States were concerned. Nothing would be done, however,

before December, when Congress would meet. He did not think that the one dollar duty on pine materially affected the price in the States, but it was desirable to see the duty on spruce lowered or abolished.

* * * *

Parliament will make a move this session to reimpose the duty on logs. Dr. Sproule, member for Grey, has secured the following motion on the order paper. "That it is expedient to reimpose the duty on pine and spruce logs." Being interviewed on the matter Dr. Sproule said: "This matter of an export duty is a much vexed one, but I am convinced that it is a serious one for Canada. There will be 40,000,000 cut in the Georgian Bay district this year by American firms and the result of that will be far reaching. The Americans use their own axes, their own machinery, and as far as possible their own labour. What few Canadians get work with them would be met by the Alien Labour Law at the boundary if they attempted to follow the logs to Michigan to get a summer's work. Many of the American firms bring even their own provisions across, though of course a portion of these are subject to duty. In estimating the cost of cutting the stuff I have it from one of the best authorities that it costs approximately \$4.50 per thousand feet to get it out in the first place, and 50 cents to get it down the streams. Of that \$5 of course Canada gets her share. After it is taken to the mills the cost of cutting is \$2.50 per thousand, incidental expenses run up to 25 cents, and another 50 cents to take it from the mills. The feeding of men, cost of machinery and other matters of a similar description may be safely assessed at another \$3, so that we have \$6.25 for each thousand feet taken to Michigan, not a cent of which is spent in Canada. With 40,000,000 feet going out this year it is not hard to figure up the loss."

* * * *

Mr. J. T. Schell, of MacPherson & Schell, Alexandria, Ont., and Schell, MacPherson & Co., Sayabec, Que., well-known eastern lumbermen, in forwarding to the CANADA LUMBERMAN statistics of their business of the past year, writes: "I favor free trade with the States because they want our lumber. For the reason that our shipments of lumber to the United States are, at present, at least, but a trifling percentage of the total requirements of the United States trade, the Canadian production cannot be a controlling element in their markets and as a natural result our prices here do not rule, but are ruled by the United States markets. Under these circumstances the United States want our lumber, but at United States prices, and consequently our prices are the amount of the duty less than United States prices, or we pay the duty. On the other hand I believe the fact is generally admitted that the lowering of the duty on pine to \$1 did not unfavorably affect United States prices, as some thought would be the case, but on the contrary in many instances was a benefit to United States manufacturers in allowing them a supply of rough stock at cheaper rates while giving a market to Canadian mills promptly, instead of holding greater quantities here on yard, with slow sale. I consider the benefit, therefore, largely in our favor from the fact, as I have about said, that our present or probable shipments, are, and would be, but a small percentage of their consumption and not a disturbing element in their markets, and as a consequence we would most largely benefit by any removal of duties off lumber, or anything else that naturally finds the United States market its resting place under a duty. Canadians are and have been annually paying into the United States treasury over a million of dollars in the shape of duty on its forest products alone, that under free trade would go into the business enterprises of Canadians. I am no annexationist in sentiment or expression, and would be opposed to it as strongly as I desire the privilege of being allowed to pay our grand and monumental "national debt of Canada" by Canadians and feel that without the aid of "convincing rhetoric," or "flowery oratory," that any lumberman interested in his ledger or day book would agree that by freeing Canadian forest products from duty going into the States for its natural market would be a great help towards enabling Canadians to pay our own debt instead of contributing to the payment of the United States debt as well."

OTTAWA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

THE Parliament of Canada has once more been called together for the transaction of business, and the echo of the annual fusillade of opening still lingers around Parliament hill, as I pen these lines. What this session may mean to trade and commerce, the developments of the next month will likely foreshadow. The Premier has, in your own city, outlined the policy of the party in some respects, which is to be a loyal adherence to the N.P., with such modifications of the tariff as time and experience may have made necessary. This is a door that may be thrown widely open, or on the other hand that can be kept about as tightly closed as the most ardent protectionist would wish. A spirit of unrest, deep and strong, however, exists throughout the country, asking for some change. That this is not confined only to those who are opposed to the present government is shown by recent utterances of Dalton McCarthy, Mr. Cockburn and other members of the Conservative party. All of which makes very certain change to some extent along tariff lines. Will any change be made in the tariff as affecting lumber? This most interests LUMBERMAN readers. Mr. Ives is now a member of the Cabinet, and Mr. Ives has put himself on record as asking for the re-imposition of the duty on logs. It is known that the Cabinet are not as enthusiastic on this question as Mr. Ives. Will the responsibilities of office serve to hold the President of the Council down? Rumor says that the lumbermen of the Georgian Bay and other parts will be heard from, with no disposition to have "nay" said, in favor of re-imposition. On the other hand the influence against any change is strong and powerful; and hitherto this influence has prevailed. Thus the situation stands as our parliamentarians take their seats to commence the session's work.

INDIFFERENT LENGTHS.

Bronson & Weston are making extensive repairs to their lath mill.

Mr. J. R. Booth expects to have trains running between Ottawa and Arnprior by 13th Feb.

Mr. Orr, of Buell, Orr & Hurdman, has disposed of his interest in the company, which will be known in the future as Buell, Hurdman & Co. The firm had a good season's trade.

At a meeting of the directors of the David Moore Lumber Co., (Ltd.), capital \$300,000, the following executive officers were appointed: Edward Moore, president and managing director; C. H. Carnere, vice-president and P. Larmouth, sec-treasurer.

The pending sale of timber limits of the James McLaren estate on the Gatineau has fallen through. An extension of time on the bond was asked by the purchasers, but refused. The limits are now held at an advance of thirty per cent. on former offer by the estate.

The new Thackray mill, on Spark St., is now fully completed and presents a handsome appearance. The amount spent on it and the seven new houses built by the firm this season reaches nearly \$50,000. The firm are busy getting out a lot of stuff for Gilmour & Hughson's new mill at Hull Point.

The shipments of lumber from the district of Ottawa to the United States in bond for export, and for consumption, through the United States consular agencies at Ottawa and Carleton Place for the past nine months were valued at \$1,938,692.74. The shipments from Ottawa since October 1 were valued at \$470,000.

Mr. P. Whelan, manager for Messrs. Shepard & Morse, has returned home after a visit to the firm's shanties on the Kippewa. He says that about six weeks ago a man died very suddenly in one of the shanties from natural causes, supposed to be heart disease. Later another of the men became suddenly deranged, wandered away from the shanty, and although the most diligent search was made for him no trace could be found. It is feared that the poor fellow lay down somewhere in the woods and perished.

A family quarrel in lumber circles has caused some excitement at the capital this month. Mr. W. H. Hurdman, of the late firm of R. Hurdman & Co., has preferred several charges of larceny and embezzlement against his nephew, W. G. Hurdman, who had been chief book keeper in the firm. It is charged that the defendant had, at sundry times, made sales of lumber to various parties, granted receipts for the proceeds, and appropriated the money to his own use. The accused has been committed to stand his trial at the Assizes which will be held at Aylmer in June next. Bail was granted.

The mill of Gilmour & Hughson will contain 1 Wicks gang saw, 2 band mills, twin circulars, 2 double edgers, 2 double trimmers, lath mills and all other adjuncts. They are to be driven by two 30-38 Wheelock engines, being built by Goldie & McCullough at Galt, and the boiler will be an S boiler, 6 feet long by 5 1/2 in diameter. All the log canting will be done by steam, and the log deck, the feeding apparatus, and all the

band mills etc., will be worked by steam. The machine shops, blacksmith's shop, and electric light shops are now running. The work of construction is to be carried on by Mr. Charles Proper, the well known mill-wright who built Messrs. Buell, Orr, Hurdman & Co's new mill on the site adjoining the Table Rock.

An important judgment has been rendered by Justice Burbridge in the exchequer court. H. Bulmer & Co., Montreal, sued the Dominion government in the exchequer court for \$200,000. Bulmer & Co. leased certain timber limits and berths from the government in the district once known as the disputed territory. They built mills and began lumbering operations in connection with these limits. The courts ultimately decided that the territory belonged to the province of Ontario and not to the Dominion, and consequently Bulmer & Co's. rights to these limits ceased. Obtaining a petition of right from the crown they took action in the exchequer court for \$200,000. This was for prospective profits, etc. If the court would not concede this they asked for compensation at all events for the mills they built and other expenses incurred. Neither of these claims have been granted by the court. Judge Burbridge, however, decided that they had a right to obtain the amount of money they had paid over to the crown in the way of ground rents. This amounts to \$5,070, for which sum judgment was given.

OTTAWA, Can., Jan. 26, 1893.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

RECENT shipping intelligence as given below furnishes a fairly clear idea of lumber activity in the province. Local trade is not over brisk, but the outlook for the year is good, especially if the anticipated increase of immigration into Manitoba and the Northwest Territories materializes. Our shingle manufacturers are making energetic efforts to place their cedar shingles in eastern Canada. Freight rates are against them, but they believe that the character of the cedar shingle is so much superior to any other shingle manufactured that even at an increased price they will lead the shingle market anywhere. Shipping news is as follows: The British ship County of Yarmouth, 2,154 tons, Capt. Swanson, has been chartered by the B. C. Mills Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., to load lumber at the Hastings mill for Cork, U.K., at 50s. The British ship Abeona, 979 tons, Capt. Black, sailed from Vancouver to Port Pirie with a cargo for the Hastings mill consisting of 775,140 feet of rough lumber. The cargo was valued at \$6,976.30, and the charter rate was 37s. 6d. The Norwegian bark Fritzo, 1,078 tons, sailed from Vancouver for Callao with a cargo of lumber from the Hastings mill. She had on board 859,532 feet of rough lumber, and 19,728 feet of flooring, making a total of \$79,260 feet. The value is \$8,031.70. The British bark Mark Curry, 1,256 tons, Capt. Liswell, sailed from Vancouver to Queenston, U.K., with a cargo of lumber from the Hastings mill consisting of 923,055 feet of rough lumber. The cargo was valued at \$9,881.95, and the charter rate was 52s. 6d. The British ship County of Yarmouth, 2,154 tons, Capt. Swanson, now at San Francisco, has been chartered by the B. C. Mills Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., to load lumber at the Hastings mill for Cork, U.K., at 50s. She will carry about 1,800,000 feet, and will load some large timber. The German s.s. Katharine, 1,630 tons, Capt. Spille, which was chartered to load lumber at the Moodyville mills for Valparaiso, arrived too late, her charter having expired. She has, however, been re-chartered. The British barkentine Bittern, 399 tons, Captain Stronach, has arrived to load lumber at the Hastings mill for western Australia, on the owner's account. There are now five vessels loading lumber in the Province; two at the Hastings mill, two at the Moodyville mill and one at Cowichan.

COAST CHIPS.

W. J. Snodgrass, who is erecting a saw mill at Okanagan Falls, expects to have it completed in about a month.

Samuel Rathwell, a mill hand at Revelstoke, was crushed to death beneath the timbers of the new saw mill, a portion of which gave way. Deceased was a single man.

The Canada western railway has secured its land grant of 20,000 acres to the mile for 1,200 to 1,400 miles of road. The line will be built from Victoria, B.C., eastwardly through the province, and eventually into Manitoba, and on to Hudson bay. The land grant amounts to 24,000,000 to 28,000,000 acres.

The Hastings mill has been closed down for a few days for repairs. The mill has been running continuously for eighteen months and during that period there has always been a vessel loading. The British barque Highlands, which has just finished loading a cargo from this mill sails in a few days for Montreal. The cargo comprised \$96,663 feet of rough lumber.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Jan. 23, 1893.

MICHIGAN LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

THE lumbermen of Michigan, at least an important section of them, have taken preliminary steps to organize themselves into an association. A meeting was held at Grand Rapids on the 11th inst. The proposed association is not to include retail dealers of the State, nor yet mill men, but only those who are regularly distributing by rail. The object is to protect its members against fraud from unscrupulous dealers, who in some cases make a practice of claiming shortages on lumber received, or raise the objection that the stock is of inferior grade. "Then again," said Mr. W. B. Mershon, who is taking an active interest in promoting the organization, "we have printed on our price lists and invoices our terms are 60 or 90 days from date of bill of lading, whichever the case may be, and yet these people will wait 30 or 40 days after the car has been shipped, and send in a note running 90 days from that time. In other words, steal \$3 or \$4 interest. The amount in dispute is not large enough in any case for a law suit." It is believed there is both the necessity and work for the new association.

THE OUTLOOK FOR TRADE.

Mr. Mershon, in answer to the question, "What is the outlook for trade the coming year?" replied: "My opinion is that we will have all we can do for the first six months at least. It looks to me now as if the dry stock would all be exhausted 30 days before the new cut is ready for market. There is no doubt but what an immense amount of lumber will be manufactured this year, but on the other hand the demand has been so great that the yards are running with very small stocks, and it will take a great deal of lumber to stock them up. The box trade is in a good condition, though prices have not been advanced as much as the raw material has been. After midsummer I look for lower prices than will rule in the spring, though they may not be lower than they are now, as I believe prices will advance between now and the first of May. Our selling prices are on an average \$1.50 a thousand higher than a year ago."

BITS OF LUMBER.

Thompson Smith's Sons, of Alpena, have contracted to cut 12,000,000 feet of Canadian logs that will be towed across the lake.

Liken and Bach, of Unionville, have moved their stave mill from Fairgrove to Winsor, where they have enough timber to last several years.

Temple Emery, who recently returned from the centre of his lumbering operations in the Georgian Bay district, brings news of deep snow and very cold weather.

Loggers are happy, so far as the quantity of snow is concerned, there being over two feet of snow in the woods, but a thaw is very much to be desired to make slipping easier.

Signor Simon Mochre, of Havana, Cuba, who is here for the purpose of purchasing several million feet of lumber to ship to Cuba, is finding it no easy matter to secure the stocks wanted, so scarce is white pine.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Thunder Bay River Boom Company held here on Wednesday last, the following were elected directors: W. L. Churchill, F. W. Gilchrist, Albert Pack, F. W. Fletcher, W. H. Johnson, E. O. Avery, Thomas Collins. The company delivered 1,504,556 logs during the season.

The Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company has extended its corporate existence 10 years, with a paid up capital of \$100,000. The following are the officers for the new year: President, R. A. Loveland; vice-president, Otis Shepard; secretary, R. H. Roys; treasurer, D. L. White, jr.; Board of Directors: R. A. Loveland, Otis Shepard, R. H. Roys, David McLaren, and H. B. Shepard. This company cut 25,000,000 feet of lumber the past season at their mill on Crow Island and 10,000,000 feet at other mills; they also made 42,241 barrels of salt.

During 1892 the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad hauled 124,700,585 feet of logs, of which 71,449,115 feet were brought direct by rail to the Saginaw river. The others were banked at Midland and Averill, and came through the Tittabawasee boom, and a small quantity were hauled to Flint. The road has hauled as follows:

	FEET.
1882.....	95,294,630
1883.....	153,459,353
1884.....	131,589,429
1885.....	97,712,270
1886.....	134,161,236
1887.....	215,291,134
1888.....	161,737,305
1889.....	142,835,198
1890.....	123,588,775
1891.....	120,413,987
1892.....	124,700,585
Total.....	1,500,784,902

SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 27, 1893.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—Robert Hodden has removed his saw mill to the town line of Tay and Medonte.

—A local correspondent reports a great depletion of timber in Onslow township during the past five years.

—David Blackley, Hamilton, is organizing a company to manufacture a barrel-making machine invented by W. T. Vale, a Toronto man.

—The firm of Heath, Tait and Trumbull, Huntsville, has now become the Huntsville Lumber Co., with Mr. William Trumbull as secretary.

—E. Thompson and Sons, of Peterborough, have a considerable gang of men at work in the township of Harvey, getting out square timber.

—The lumber barge Lothair, owned by Robert Thomson and Co., was burned at the dock, Windsor, a fortnight ago. A considerable loss is suffered.

—The timber limits situated in the township of Harvey, and owned by the Lakefield Lumber Company, have been purchased by the Rathbun Co. for \$5,050.

—D. L. Van Vlack is suing the Toronto Wood and Shingle Company for \$2,188. The defendants have also issued a writ against Van Vlack for about the same amount.

—The Chatham Manufacturing Company, Chatham, are taking advantage of the excellent sleighing, and are getting out a large quantity of white oak, hickory, ash and balsam.

—Mr. Peter Jackson, of Oro, cut from a birch tree a giant hand with a very complete palm. The fingers are only three, and the thumb and middle finger rather slender, but it is quite an odd growth.

—The relatives of the young man, Thomas F. Hurdman, who was killed in a lumber car a few weeks ago, will enter suit for damages against the Canada Atlantic Railway Company in the sum of \$10,000.

—Richard Rowe and Alex. Wallace, charged with highway robbery on Thomas O'Brien, a lumberman from the country, were sentenced by Police Magistrate Denison, of Toronto, to six months in the Central Prison for Rowe and three years in the Kingston Penitentiary for Wallace.

—The Conroy mills at Lake Deschenes, with its many improvements and additions, will take rank among the largest mills on the Upper Ottawa next summer. The firm have decided to lay tracks throughout the lumber yards in the spring, and use a small locomotive similar to the one at Buell and Hurdman's for shunting purposes.

—Stephen McGonegal, a jobber for the Rathbun Company on the Mackay limits, recently cut for the Lavant operations sixty-five logs from four trees. From one tree he cut seventeen logs 13 feet and four 16 feet in length; from a second tree he cut seventeen logs 13 feet long; from the third fifteen logs 13 feet long; and from the fourth twelve logs 13 feet in length.

—Mr. Sam. Main, of Webbwood, agent of the Savidge Lumber Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., has been into the Algoma section lately. His company expects to cut about eight million feet of logs this winter. Moiles Bros., of John's Island, have the contract of sawing their logs. The firm expects to build a mill of their own on or near the Spanish river this year.

—A meeting of the Spanish River Boom Co. was held in the Rossin House, Toronto, a fortnight ago. This company is composed chiefly of Americans who are interested in the transport of logs on Spanish River, and the object of the meeting was to take measures as to the better arrangements of transport facilities. Mr. E. T. Carrington, of Spanish River, was president, and Mr. E. W. Arnold, of Athlany, secretary. Gen. R. A. Alger, one of the aspirants for the presidential Republican nomination, was present, as were also Messrs. Dwight Cutler, Grand Haven, Mich.; William Savage, Grand Haven; James Wilson, Grand Haven; Edmund Hall, Detroit; Frederick T. Norris, Bay City; J. A. Bucknell, Saginaw; R. Harvey, Bay City, and others.

—Messrs. A. Tait, of Orillia, A. Heath, of Huntsville, Joseph Tait, M.P.P., and John Waldie, of Toronto, have formed a joint stock company for the purpose of improving the Big East River and its tributaries. The company have purchased all the right, title and interest of the Muskoka Dam, Slide and Boom Co., and has already made extensive improvements, such as dams, slides, chutes, etc. The name is, the Big East River Improvement Company. Their object is to enable lumbermen having limits on those waters to float their square timber and logs speedily to the points required. Of course one of the principal objects of most of the members is to enable the Huntsville Lumber Company to bring the pro-

duct of their new limits to their mill at Huntsville. But the charter protects the rights of others, and the Ontario Government will control the amount of toll to be charged, and in other respects will prevent the possibility of the privileges granted this company from being used to the detriment of any.

QUEBEC.

—H. Lovell and Sons, of Coaticook, are busily engaged in fitting up their mills in the Oxford lumber woods preparatory to their winter cut of clapboards.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

—McKerlie and Dillingham, lumber dealers, Wawanesa, Man., have assigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

—A New Brunswick firm is milling five hundred thousand of spruce lumber for shipments to St. John's, Nfld.

GENERAL.

—One of Maine's most active and experienced lumbermen says he never knew a season in which so much timber was yarded early as has been this year.

—The firm of Gombert and Thompson, lumber dealers, of North Tonawanda, N.Y., has been dissolved by mutual consent. James O. Thompson will continue the business.

—A large consignment of walnut logs was recently shipped from Galveston, Tex., to Antwerp, where they are to be made into telephone boxes and reshipped to the United States.

—The Illinois and Wisconsin Lumber Company is putting in 26,000,000 feet of logs, to stock its Merrill, Wis., mill for next season's sawing. Crandall, Schultz and Co., of Chicago, purchased the entire cut for distribution.

—An oak tree was recently cut on a farm near Bedford, Ind., which yielded a log 40 feet in length, 6½ feet in diameter and 4½ feet at the top. The log is without knot or blemish of any kind, and will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

—Chicago's lumber receipts last year aggregated, in round numbers, 2,200,000,000 feet. The shipments amounted to 2,300,000,000 feet, leaving a shortage of near 100,000,000 feet, which will have a tendency to continue the prevalent firm prices.

—Merriman and Huntingdon, of Minneapolis, the hardwood firm which began business last summer, will establish a system of retail pine yards on the new extension of the Minneapolis and Pacific railway, running northeast from Oakes to Bismarck, North Dakota.

—A resolution proposed by the Portland, Ore., chamber of commerce expressing the approval of the board of all measures calculated to further protect the timber lands of the country and to make additional reservations of the same has been adopted by the national board of trade.

—According to the Zeitung, of Cologne, the owner of a cherry tree, which stood on a piece of ground required for the enlargement of the railroad station at the village of Niederlohnstein, was recently paid \$600 for the tree in addition to the value of the land, and accepted this sum only after a long contention, declaring that the tree was worth at least \$900. Therefore, be sure and plant cherry trees.

—Chas. Wilson Rowe, who succeeded in swindling a large number of lumbermen in Canada and other portions of the country to an amount estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000, by soliciting consignments on lumber and making no returns therefor, has been arrested and placed under \$2,000 bail for trial next month at Philadelphia. The charge under which he is held is for using the mails for purposes of fraud. The Missouri Lumber and Mining Company, of Missouri, were mulcted in the sum of \$834.68 and others in greater or lesser amounts.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Amasa Rust, a millionaire lumberman, of Saginaw, Mich., died on the 26th ult.

Honorables H. G. Joly and G. W. Allan are vice-presidents of the American Forestry Association.

We regret to learn of the death of the little three-year-old daughter of Mr. Jas. Burton, of Burton Bros., lumbermen, Barrie, Ont.

Mr. G. H. M. Baker, the popular agent of the Rathbun Company, at Lindsay, Ont., has been united in marriage to Miss Clara Carter, of Picton.

On the 25th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, Toronto, Michael Robinson, vice-president of the Toronto Wood and Shingle Company, was united in marriage to Delia Mullaney, niece of the late James Beatty, proprietor of the old Leader newspaper of Toronto. The presents were numerous and costly.

His many friends mourn the death of Duncan C. Robertson, late of the Bronson and Weston Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont. Deceased was 42 years of age, a son of the late Donald

Robertson, having lived in Ottawa during his life-time. He was a good scholar, a gold medallist at 15 years of age, and taught school until 1872, when he entered the employ of the Bronson and Weston Company, where he remained until last February, when he suffered from an attack of grippe, followed by a pulmonary disease from which he never recovered.

Mayor Beck (the Beck Manufacturing Co.) and Mrs. Beck, of Penetanguishene, Ont., entertained a large party of friends at their magnificent residence on the evening of Jan. 17, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. The gathering closed with a sumptuous supper served about midnight, at the termination of which Rev. Father Laboreau in a neat speech proposed the health of host and hostess, which met with an appropriate response from Mr. Beck. Mr. Beck is one of the large and popular lumbermen of the Penetang district.

FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

FIRES.

—The new steam saw mill of John F. Pyer and Son, Shelburne, N.S., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$8,000.

—The saw mill of J. Lackey, near Markdale, Ont., was destroyed by fire a week ago. Loss, \$3,000; insured for \$1,900. Mr. Lackey will likely rebuild.

CASUALTIES.

—Sam McCloughlin, a logger, was killed at Cardora Bay, B.C., by a log falling on him.

—A. D. Hanson, of Woodstock, N.B., was killed by a falling tree while logging on the Nockanick.

—J. Murray, of Campbellton, N.B., was killed in the woods, 60 miles up the Restigouche, by a falling limb.

—A lad named Clever had both his legs broken while working in Carlin and Lake's lumber camp near Calgary, N.W.T.

—George Dale, of Hullett, Ont., is suffering from a painful accident caused by the teeth from a saw for cutting logs, lodging in his leg. Blood poisoning is feared.

—A painful accident occurred in Hardie's mill, Lime Bank, Ont., when Hopkins, the foreman got his hand jammed between the saw carriage and a heavy plank.

—Frank Phaneuf, of Tilbury North, Ont., when drawing logs on the 13th ult. received a kick from one of his horses, breaking his upper jaw on both sides and knocking out two of his lower teeth.

—A report from Maine says a lumbering camp became a prey to the flames at night, and that four men and forty horses were burned to death. Norton Mills, where the fire occurred, is inhabited almost entirely by French-Canadians.

—Several horses have been drowned during the past month in the northern lumber territory in consequence of the bad condition of the ice. Among these were a team at Caswell's camp, a horse at Robinson's camp, a team of the Midland and North Shore Lumber Co., and Chew Bros. are also said to have been losers.

—Word has been brought to Larkensville, Que., that a chopper on the Kippewa had been engaged felling a tree when it split in falling, one half striking the unfortunate man and killing him. There has been neither ice or boating, so they were obliged to bury the poor fellow under a brush pile until further convenience could be had to remove him to his home.

—A report comes from the Black river district to the effect that a shantyman named McCann lost a valuable team while on his way to the woods. McCann was employed as a jobber by the Hawkesbury Lumbering Co., and was crossing Lake St. Patrick with a load of sleighs when his team broke through the ice. The extreme cold weather prevented the owner from recovering the animals.

TRADE NOTES.

We acknowledge the receipt of a desk calendar for 1893 from the Ottawa Lumber Co., Ottawa, one of the tastiest we have seen this year.

A number of the celebrated Perkins' Grand Triumph hand feed shingle machines, manufactured by the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Peterboro, are being placed in the new shingle mill of the Parkins Lumber Company, Lindsay.

Carl Gartner, the well-known lumberman, of Hamburg, Germany, has opened a branch office of his business in London, Eng. This branch will occupy itself with selling and buying all kinds of oversea wood goods, as agents only. Mr. Geo. Becker, who has been residing in London 15 years and who has a thorough understanding of the English trade, will have the management of the branch, and associated with him will be Mr. Gartner's son Emil, and Mr. Carl Peters, who comes from the head office.

CANADA'S LUMBER TRADE IN 1892.

A Review of the Business of the Year.

THE GENERAL SURVEY.

NO one will read the review of the lumber trade of the various provinces of the Dominion, which follows, without being convinced that 1892, taken altogether, was a fairly good year for the lumber industry, and undoubtedly a marked improvement on the several years of dullness that had preceded it. In Quebec, where lumber had suffered a discouraging depression for years, bringing the volume of shipping down in a noticeable degree, matters were much improved in many ways in 1892. Mr. Snowball, in his very full review of conditions in the Maritime Provinces, is able to paint a brighter picture than he did a year ago when he had to deplore a marked decline in shipping in every shipping point in New Brunswick. The delivery of 1893 and prices are expected to be higher than during recent years. British Columbia's trade has been less brisk than the lumbermen of this new province had expected, yet a fair trade was done; the possibilities in lumbering on the Pacific coast are full of promise, and only await an improvement of trade and commerce in foreign export fields, to cause these promises to materialize. Ontario had a good year's trade shown in an increased out-put, better prices and almost an entire clearing out of stocks at the close of the season. A busy winter is the record of the woods. The abundant snow in all parts of the country is adding to the ease and success of this work.

ONTARIO.

Reports from LUMBERMAN correspondents in various parts of the province indicate very clearly that 1892 was a much better year for lumber than 1891, and several years previous. In the letters of enquiry sent out from this office several questions were asked and the statement made above is based on the replies received. In answer to the question, "How does the volume of trade compare with the year previous?" ninety per cent of the replies tell of an increase. In some cases this increase has not been remarkable, but it has been an increase, whilst others have answered in these words, "Has never been better," "Considerably larger than in 1891," and similar expressions, indicating an encouraging improvement. What adds special interest to these replies, are the answers to the question which follows: "Proportionate with size of business done have profits improved or not?" Fully ninety-five per cent are in the affirmative, showing, surely, that the day of doing a lumber business for the fun of the thing, which to a large extent, was, practically, the result for some years past, up to 1891, was not the history of 1892. Then followed the enquiry: "Whether stocks on hand were as large as those of a year ago." On this point, with few exceptions, the replies told one story only, either that stocks of lumber on hand at close of year were very light, or "sold out."

The home trade has, perhaps, held its own, and in some cases a slight improvement is reported, but it is perfectly clear that the lumber trade of Ontario would be limited in its character were it a case of selling Canadian lumber to Canadians only. The export trade with the United Kingdom has not shown any great measure of strength, and it is a moot question with lumbermen just how soon lumber will show any substantial signs of improvement in Great Britain. Business with the United States has grown to large proportions during the year, and there can be little doubt but that trade with that country will be further increased in 1893.

The Montreal Journal of Commerce says of the lumber trade of 1892: "The production in white pine lumber of the Ottawa Valley is about 500,000,000 feet, b.m., of which about 200,000,000 feet went in deals to Europe and the balance in sawn lumber to the United States and South America. The entire capacity of the mills in the Ottawa Valley is about 600,000,000 feet. Operations are now going on in the woods to get out logs to produce about the same amount as last year. There is no chance of any glut in the pine deal market, so holders in Britain have no fears of any decline in prices from an

overstock. It is estimated that the coming season's get-out of Pine timber will be as follows: Ottawa district—1,500,000 cubic feet square; 250,000 cubic feet waney. Western Canada, Michigan, etc.—about 1,000,000 cubic feet waney. It is estimated that the get-out of oak timber in the latter districts will foot up about 1,000,000 cubic feet. Good oak timber is getting more and more scarce and costly. We understand exporters have paid 51 to 52 cents for new contracts. We understand some of the south-western oak now goes down the Mississippi for shipment at New Orleans. Quite a contract has been given to a Canadian firm for delivery at New Orleans next season."

QUEBEC.

The J. Bell Forsyth Co., in their annual review of the lumber trade of Quebec for 1892, say: "There has been a marked increase in the arrivals from sea this year, as shown by the Statement compiled by Mr. F. Johnston, viz.: 379 ocean steamers, 753,379 tons, against 313 ocean steamers, 623,858 tons last season, and 346 sailing vessels, 307,301 tons, against 251 vessels, 253,327 tons in 1891. While from the lower ports there has been a fair increase, the total arrivals being 570 vessels, including steamers.

It will be observed from this, that the business of the port, comparing it with last year's statement, has considerably increased. Owing to the light imports of 1891 with fair consumption and very moderate stocks, the market in Great Britain improved during the past winter with a decided advance in prices towards spring, consequently vessels were freely chartered for Quebec and the spring fleet was considerable. The arrivals during the summer and autumn were likewise numerous.

WHITE PINE.—The shipping merchants were fairly stocked, and the market opened in the spring of this year with increased demand. As the season advanced prices improved and a number of rafts changed hands at enhanced rates. The demand has been chiefly for good and superior woods, while choice waney of large average girth and long lenial has been very scarce. As a proof of these remarks we have only to refer to the sale of government timber limits lately held at Toronto, when the competition was so brisk on the part of the manufacturers, that the prices then realized were far in advance of anything yet paid in Canada or in the United States.

It will be observed by the returns from the Supervisor of Callers' Office that the quantity of timber measured was greatly in excess of last year.

The stock now wintering is an exceedingly light one and is largely held by the producers. It is likely that the manufacture, this winter, will not exceed that of 1891-1892, both in western Canada and on the Ottawa. It must be remembered, however, that the quantity then cut was light and the difficulty of procuring choice standing pine is now so great that we look for a further advance in prices, and the bulk of the new wood cannot reach market till the season is well advanced.

It should also be borne in mind that last year nearly two millions wintered on the Ottawa river, whereas this year there is not over half a million feet. Taking into account the available supply of square and waney pine in sight there is a difference of forty per cent. less than last year and this shrinkage is largely in waney pine. Thus:

Wintered over 1891 at Quebec (about).....	5,000,000 feet.
" " " Ottawa "	2,000,000 "
Wintering over 1892 at Quebec (about).....	7,000,000 "
Wintering over 1892 at Ottawa (about).....	4,500,000 feet
Showing a reduction of	4,500,000 "

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1892 Square	2,379,825	5,300,440	12,835,010 Square
1892 Waney	2,739,815		1,617,650 Waney
1891 Square	1,072,002		1,294,360 Square
1891 Waney	1,730,609	4,715,120	2,048,868 Waney

RED PINE. The supply has been very moderate, and as we remarked last year, this wood is not in great request and is becoming scarce, possibly a better feeling in the Irish market which has been long hoped for may again cause an increased demand for this wood.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1892	393,701	370,680	359,455
1891	41,680	249,339	348,165

OAK. The demand has been greater than last year and prices have somewhat advanced, the stock wintering in the port is light. As it is well known in England that oak is wintered at Garden Island and Collins Bay and delivered here in May and June, some allusion should be made to it. We hear the quantity at both these depots is very much reduced. The wintering stock and estimated production is almost equal to an average export, therefore we may expect prices to rule firm next season.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1892.....	915,913	1,127,580	291,541
1891.....	679,506	897,280	522,040

E.L.M.—The demand has been fair and prices good, the stock wintering is light. As we stated in our last year's circular, this wood is difficult to procure even at the high prices now given for standing timber.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1892.....	700,843	637,800	181,811
1891.....	488,731	657,800	102,608

A.M.H. It is a wood not in much demand, therefore little has been shipped. Large timber of choice and good quality is difficult to procure. Stock wintering is light.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1892.....	198,806	177,880	49,009
1891.....	101,066	130,320	21,357

BIRCH. - The supply of this wood is in a great measure regulated by prices offered; rather a heavy stock wintering. As far as we can ascertain the demand is very slack at present.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1892.....	411,219	345,840	43,593
1891.....	133,997	148,320	13,177

STAVES. - Very little business is now done at the port of Quebec in the shipping of staves.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1892 Pipe.....	4		
1892 Panchon	10	3	5
1891 Pipe.....	4	77	1
1891 Panchon			

DEALS, PINE.—There has been a large business done in this department of our trade during this season. The quantity of deals sawn at or near Quebec is now limited, the supply being chiefly from the Ottawa and western Canada, and the bulk of the shipments from Montreal by steamers or by sailing ships, shews only a small stock wintering at this port.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1892.....	979,796	861,945	142,633
1891.....	983,239	794,472	274,782

SPRUCE DEALS. Opened as in the spring of 1892 rather heavily, but improved towards the fall of the year. The stock is light and from all accounts we believe the production of logs will be on a very moderate scale this winter. The deal business at the Montmorency mills has virtually ceased, as the property has been purchased by the Quebec and Levis Electric Light Company, and the large annual cut from this old establishment will be a thing of the past.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1892.....	3,259,791	3,629,783	579,558
1891.....	2,955,979	2,280,049	1,199,950

SAWN LUMBER.—Has been in good demand this season and at advanced prices. The American market is active and prices firm.

Pine is quoted at \$14 to \$18 per 1,000 b.m., and spruce at \$11 to \$14, according to quality, sizes, etc.

Freights opened at 19s. for timber, and 30s. for deals; closed at 15s. for timber, and 35s. for deals.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

We are indebted, as usual, for the very comprehensive report of trade in the Maritime Provinces, which follows, to the annual wood trade circular of Mr. J. B. Snowball, of Chatham, N. B.

The season of 1892 proved a fair average one for winter operations and procuring logs. The spring was cold and late, with a much less quantity of rain than usual; consequently, the brook-driving was slow and expensive, which added largely to the cost of logs.

The export from Miramichi for the past season was 95,000,000 super. ft., being the largest shipment since 1889. The merchantable stock wintering at this port, however, is only about 7,000 standards, against 11,000 standards at the corresponding date last year, and in saw logs, 3,000 standards, against 2,000 standards the corresponding date last season. The stock wintering in other portions of the province is computed to be not

larger than last season's; most of the outports having shipped all their production.

The export from Nova Scotia, although slightly larger than last season, was only an average one, and appears to be about the full capacity of export from that province.

Shippers anticipate an immediate improved demand from the United States and South American markets, and if their expectations in this regard are fulfilled, the trans-Atlantic export from the province will probably show a considerable decline. The winters in this section of the province appear to be changing rapidly, but operators in the forest are adapting themselves to the changed mode of getting logs. We have not had any snow up to date, Dec. 31, and but little frost.

The out put of logs on the Miramichi, it is estimated, will be 10% short of last season's, and this, with the small stock wintering, would denote a reduced export; it is yet early, however, in the season to make any definite predictions as to the out-put of logs, as it depends so largely on the character of the winter.

The demand for laths and that class of stock has been better in the United States market than for years past, and the prospects for next season are considered good. If this is realized, the manufacture of palings and staves for the European market will be discontinued, as the present low prices of those articles in Europe would not justify their continued production.

The New Brunswick Crown Land Commissioners completed their labours in March last, when they submitted their report to the Government of the province, which body now has it under consideration. The extent to which the suggestions of the Commissioners will be adopted by the Government and Legislature will, of course, not be known until after the approaching session of the latter body, but the general impression is that they will be substantially approved. The Commissioners emphasize the discouraging condition of the British and Continental wood markets, and the disabilities under which the New Brunswick trade labours by reason of the excessive stumpage-tax imposed upon its raw material. They, however, anticipate the diversion of a great proportion of our future business in wood goods to the United States, which will, if realized, render us less dependent upon the trans-Atlantic markets. The recommendations made favour—amongst other things—greater permanency in the tenure of timber land holdings by operators, a law to encourage the improvement of streams for timber-driving purposes, increased precautions for the protection of our forests from fire and the discontinuance of the abuse of our liberal free grant laws, by which many settlers have, in the past, obtained free lands mainly for the purpose of denuding them of their valuable timber, etc.

The heavy import duties imposed by France on all woods have seriously interfered with our trade with that country. Those duties are of two classes, designated as with favoured and unfavoured nations, and while the United States, Great Britain and the north of Europe are classed as favoured, Canada is placed under the unfavoured clause, and our trade is consequently almost prohibited. The effect of this discrimination against us is shown in the fact that while our shipments to French ports last year were carried in 38 vessels aggregating 25,646 tons, those of this year required only 17 vessels aggregating 10,776 tons.

SHIPMENTS FROM MIRAMICHI FOR 12 YEARS.

Sup. feet.	Sup. feet.	Sup. feet.
1881—127,000,000	1885—87,000,000	1889—110,000,000
1882—117,000,000	1886—72,000,000	1890—88,000,000
1883—149,000,000	1887—68,000,000	1891—72,000,000
1884—108,000,000	1888—73,000,000	1892—95,000,000

SHIPPERS FROM PORT OF MIRAMICHI, SEASON OF 1892.

Shippers	No. Vessels	Tons	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Palings
J. H. Snowball.....	38	28,443	24,730,591	2,223,360
Wm. Richards.....	23	19,699	17,987,498	
W. M. McKay.....	22	18,890	17,722,654	29,000
D. and J. Ritchie.....	23	12,625	12,199,258	
L. Hutchison.....	14	10,169	9,280,654	94,800
G. Hurchill and Sons....	6	7,199	8,081,000	
F. E. Neale.....	6	4,588	4,745,119	
American Spool, Bobbin & Shuttle Co.....	2	1,952	160,749	
Totals.....	134	103,365	94,907,523	2,347,160

J. H. Snowball: birch, 170 tons; pine 58 tons. American

Spool Bobbin and Shuttle Co., 1,093,733 spool wood pieces.

DISTRIBUTION OF ABOVE SHIPMENTS.

Country.	No. Vessels	Tons	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Palings
Great Britain.....	75	61,632	55,494,073	2,257,575
Ireland.....	45	32,235	31,267,221	89,585
France.....	7	4,893	4,073,991	
Africa.....	3	1,852	1,770,955	
Spain.....	2	1,190	931,542	
Australia.....	2	1,763	1,369,741	
Totals.....	134	103,365	94,907,523	2,347,160

Great Britain: Birch, 170 tons; pine 58 tons; spool wood, 1,093,733 pieces.

ST. JOHN SHIPMENTS, 1ST DEC. 1891 TO 1ST DEC. 1892.

Shippers	No. Vessels	Tons	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Tons Timber
Alex. Gibson.....	30	41,120	40,025,217	1,608
W. M. McKay.....	98	96,834	82,357,857	1,608
Geo. McKean.....	34	25,250	11,759,200	8,642
J. and L. B. Knight.....	2	2,003	1,787,934	
Totals.....	164	165,207	146,529,309	10,250

DISTRIBUTION OF ST. JOHN SHIPMENTS, 1892.

Countries and Ports.	No. Vessels	Tons	Sup. feet deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Birch (tons)
Africa.....	1	440	420,622	
Barrow.....	3	4,208	4,358,540	
Bristol.....	3	4,114	4,076,810	
Continent.....	6	3,591	3,213,902	
Fleetwood.....	8	11,749	11,223,941	
Garston.....	1	1,373	1,376,772	
Harwich.....	1	799	734,547	
Ireland.....	58	37,936	36,575,871	
Liverpool.....	39	55,789	48,703,491	9,348
London.....	7	9,624	2,052,095	354
Maryport.....	1	324	385,983	
Penarth Roads.....	9	9,607	9,646,679	
Scotland.....	3	1,903	1,874,157	225
Sharpness.....	5	6,538	6,760,589	
Wales.....	19	17,212	15,125,310	323
Totals.....	164	165,207	146,529,309	10,250

SHIPMENTS FROM ST. JOHN TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS AND COUNTRIES FOR THE PAST 15 YEARS.

	Total sup. ft. deals, etc.	Timber (tons)	
		Birch	Pine
1878.....	188,168,610	7,989	2,493
1879.....	153,279,357	11,548	3,237
1880.....	215,485,000	16,035	2,441
1881.....	210,251,730	5,134	1,734
1882.....	201,413,717	7,576	3,432
1883.....	181,517,932	11,778	3,883
1884.....	164,829,825	14,006	3,836
1885.....	152,543,026	13,769	3,686
1886.....	138,934,392	7,354	4,313
1887.....	118,450,590	5,197	1,587
1888.....	153,184,187	4,721	457
1889.....	180,167,488	7,221	487
1890.....	132,608,516	1,311	4,317
1891.....	122,242,682	5,004	
1892.....	146,529,309	10,200	

THE TOTAL TRANS-ATLANTIC SHIPMENTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1891, COMPARED WITH 1892.

Ports	No. Vessels	Tons	Sup. ft. deals, etc.		Tons Timber
Miramichi.....	113	79,412	72,408,912		329
St. John.....	155	138,174	122,242,682		5,004
Bathurst.....	15	7,698	7,175,000		268
Dalhousie (including Campbellton).....	35	21,534	18,837,900		458
Richibucto (including Bouchette).....	21	11,654	11,188,755		
Shediac.....	17	8,145	8,219,739		
Sackville (outport of Baie Verte).....	24	12,819	12,447,000		
Totals.....	380	270,366	252,519,988		6,059

Ports	No. Vessels	Tons	Sup. ft. deals, etc.		Tons Timber
Miramichi.....	134	103,365	94,907,523		228
St. John.....	164	165,207	146,529,309		10,250
Bathurst.....	17	10,746	9,866,015		24
Dalhousie (including Campbellton).....	48	25,615	22,568,604		805
Richibucto (including Bouchette).....	29	13,877	13,002,512		
Shediac.....	23	11,278	10,156,333		
Sackville (outport of Baie Verte).....	24	13,775	14,576,566		
Ports of Hillsboro & Moncton (Harvey & Cocagne).....	16	13,712	13,544,949		
Totals.....	455	357,775	325,149,811		11,307

The transatlantic shipments from the Province of New Brunswick for the past ten years were:

1883—411 millions	1888—277 millions
1884—333 "	1889—369 "
1885—292 "	1890—293 "
1886—276 "	1891—253 "
1887—250 "	1892—325 "

SHIPMENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA, 1892.

Ports	No. Vessels	Tons	Sup. ft. deals, etc.	Tons Timber
Amherst.....	18	13,445	11,938,220	
Gold River.....	1	628	570,179	
Halifax.....	50	31,514	25,286,120	2,298
Liscomb.....	4	3,038	3,129,055	
Jordan River.....	2	1,153	1,016,289	
Parrsboro.....	33	34,994	31,815,627	
Pictou.....	11	9,372	5,799,000	4,021
Sherbrooke.....	1	420	289,980	
Sheet Harbour.....	10	6,133	5,615,604	
Ship Harbour.....	2	1,780	1,531,010	
Yarmouth.....	1	880	870,314	
Totals.....	133	103,957	87,861,398	6,319

The shipments of deals from Nova Scotia to trans-Atlantic ports for following years were:

1883.....	77,918,000	1888.....	85,070,005
1884.....	69,159,000	1889.....	92,605,488
1885.....	79,647,765	1890.....	99,512,924
1886.....	87,280,125	1891.....	78,603,742
1887.....	82,959,589	1892.....	87,861,398

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

The interest in lumbering in these provinces is principally in the line of manufacturing, combined with a considerable representation of retail lumbermen in all the important towns of the provinces. The retail men are united in a well-organized association and are known for their well-planned and thorough-going methods of conducting business. The main supplies of lumber are obtained from the Keewatin and Lake of the Woods territories, while the British Columbians are active and energetic in pushing their lumber and shingles into these provinces. The cut for the year of the leading mills shows some increase over the figures of 1891, while stocks on hand are about twenty per cent. greater. Dick, Banning & Co., Winnipeg, cut in 1892 10,600,000 feet and Cameron & Kennedy, Norman, 15,000,000 feet. The American consular representative at Winnipeg reports to the Government that the dutiable importation of lumber from the United States during 1892 amounted to \$31,020. The importations of lumber and timber coming under the free classification reached a valuation of \$8,419, and the dutiable imports of wood and manufactures thereof amounted to \$83,587 from the United States, and \$2,147 from Great Britain. It is expected that there will be a large influx of immigration into the Northwest Territories this year, which will mean a large demand for lumber, if not immediately, at least in the near future.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1892 was not an over profitable year for lumber in British Columbia. Business has suffered from the common cause of over production, helped on largely by the reaction from the period of inflation in real estate, which for a few years back affected the people of the Pacific coast, as it had touched those of other provinces in their time. It is believed, however, that the worse results of these particular conditions have now been exhausted and the general commerce of the province already shows healthful indications of progress and improvement. The lumber trade has owed the larger share of any depression it has suffered, outside of the general causes just stated, to the disorganized condition of trade in South America and Australia, two of the most important fields of export. This has been felt in reduced profits, rather, perhaps, than in an actual decrease in shipments abroad. Freight rates have been so low throughout the year that considerable shipments have been made, but prices have ruled so disastrously low that outside of a certain doubtful advantage obtained in turning over stocks, the business has been done without a profit. The home trade has, on the whole, been sluggish, so that from both the home and foreign point of view, the year 1892 will not take rank as a red letter year for lumber. Such is the retrospect, the prospective, as is usually the prospective, is more hopeful, and with some good reason to anticipate better things. There are between fifty and sixty saw mills in the province. They call for a deal of cutting to keep them running full time the season through. During the past year they did not average more than about half time, but a more active state of affairs will, it is confidently expected, be the record of 1893. The richness of the timber resources of this province, combined with the splendidly equipped mills that have been constructed for the manufacture of timber, leaves no uncertain prospect of the ultimate results of lumbering on the coast.



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ONE ALMOST NEW GENUINE "BAILEY" gauge or handle lathe, with countershaft.

ONE ALMOST NEW SPINNING LATHE FOR making spin meal work, with countershaft.

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THE MIDDLE OF APRIL, 1893

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MT. PLEASANT, CLARE, REED CITY

BALDWIN, LUDINGTON, MANISTEE

AND

MILWAUKEE AND MANITOWOC, WIS.

The last two named are reached by the Company line of Steamships across Lake Michigan.

The line thus formed is a short and direct route from

NEW YORK BUFFALO MONTREAL TORONTO

to ST. PAUL, DULUTH and Pacific Coast points.

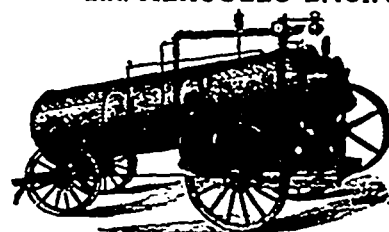
Write either of the undersigned for Folders, which contain Maps, Train Schedules and a great deal of information of value to those contemplating a trip to any of the above-mentioned points.

W. H. BALDWIN, JR., W. F. POTTER, General Manager. Gen'l. Sup't.

A. PATRIARCHE, Traffic Manager.

GENERAL OFFICES: SAGINAW, MICH.

The MONARCH BOILER (Patented) and HERCULES ENGINE



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

The 70 horse power can be taken over the roughest roads, or into the forest, and set up as easily and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power portable engine, and as firm as a brick-set stationary engine. Engines and boilers of every size and description. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath Machines, Saw Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machinery and supplies of every description. Every boiler insured against explosion by the Boiler Insurance & Inspection Co. of Canada.

Write for circulars.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Successors to A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst Foundry and Machine Works, Amherst, N.S.

ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

PATENTS CAVEATS and TRADE MARKS

Obtained in Canada.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENTS A SPECIALTY.

Engineering Drawings Furnished.

W. J. GRAHAM, 71 Yonge St. Toronto



A Good Independent CONDENSER

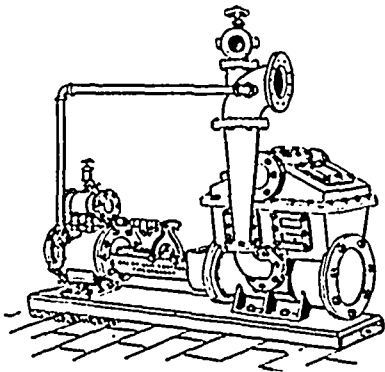
IS A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT
IF YOU ARE WORKING YOUR
ENGINE HIGH PRESSURE

DON'T DELAY, BUT WRITE US PROMPTLY

NORTHEY MFG. CO., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS . . .

TORONTO, ONT.



OUR INDEPENDENT CONDENSER

Representative Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers

Towns	Railway, Express, or nearest Shipping Point	NAME	BUSINESS	Power, Style and Daily Capacity
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Booth, J. R.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	Steam, Circular and Band Mill
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Bronson & Weston Lumber Co.	2 Sawmills, White and Red Pine, Wholesale	Water, Gang and Band, 45-m
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	OTTAWA LUMBER CO.	Lumber, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Wholesale	Wat., Gang and Band, Saw 40-in, Lath 70-in
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Perley & Pattee	Saw and Lath Mill, Pine, Wholesale	
Parry Sound, Ont.	Utterson	Conger Lumber Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	
Parry Sound, Ont.	Parry Sound	Parry Sound Lumber Co.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills, Pine, Wholesale	Water, Gang, Circular, Saw 9-in, Shingles 70-in, Lath 3-in
Muskoka Mills, Ont.	Penetanguishene	Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co., Head Office, Arcade, 24 King St. W., Toronto	W. Pine Lumber, Lath and Bill Stuff, all lengths	2 Mills, Water 1 Band, 2 Gangs and 3 Circulars
Alexandria, Ont.	Alexandria	McPherson, Schell & Co.	Cheese Box Factory, Pine, Spruce, Cedar	
Almonte, Ont.	Almonte	Caldwell, A. & Son	Sawmill, Pine, Lumber, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Circular, 30
Barrie, Ont.	Barrie	Dymont & Mickle	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Cedar, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 40m
Barrow Bay, Ont.	Wiarton	Barrow Bay Lumber Co., Limited	Saw, Shingle and Heading Mill, Pine, Cedar Oak, Oak Railway Ties, Paving Blocks	Steam, Circular, 10m
Blind River, Ont.	Blind River	Blind River Lumber Co.	Saw, Sh. and Lath Mills, Pine, Hem., Bl. Birch	Stm., Band, Cir., S. 75m, Sh. 60m
Bobcaygeon, Ont.	Fenelon Falls	Boyd, Mossom & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	
Brockbridge, Ont.	Brockbridge	DOLLAR, JAMES	Lumber, Shingles, Wholesale	
Barrie, Ont.	Barrie	Burton Bros.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	
Waukegan, Ont.	Waukegan	Georgian Bay Consol'd. Lumber Co. Hd. office, Arcade 24 King St. W., Toronto	Pine only	Waukegan mill, stm., 200m; Pt. Severn mill, water, 125m
Callander, Ont.	Callander, G.T.R.	Carwell, Thistle & McKay	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	
Callander, Ont.	Callander, G.T.R.	John B. Smith & Sons	White and Red Pine Lumber, Bill Stuff, Lath and Shingles	Steam, 2 Circular, 60m
Collins Inlet, Ont.	Collins Inlet	Head Office, Strachan Ave., Toronto	Lumber, Pine, Oak, Ash, Birch, Whol. and Ret.	
Comber, Ont.	Comber	Collins Inlet Lumber Co.	Saw and Stave Mill, Pine, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 6m
Glamis, Ont.	Pinkerton	Ainslie, J. S. & Bro.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mill, Timber Lands, Hemlock, Pine, Lumber, Hardwoods	Steam, Cir., Saw 14m, Sh. 20m
Glamis, Ont.	Pinkerton	McIntyre, N. & A.	Lum., Tim., Pine, Hem., Hwds, Whol. and Ret.	
Hamilton, Ont.	Hamilton	BRADLEY, MORRIS & REID CO.	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 25m
Huntsville, Ont.	Huntsville	Heath, Taft and Turnbull	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 4m
Hamilton, Ont.	Huntsville and Katrine	Thomson, Robert & Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular
Keewatin, Ont.	Keewatin	Dick, Banning & Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Water, Band and Circular, 100m
Keewatin, Ont.	Keewatin	Keewatin Lumber & Mfg. Co.	Saw, Lath, Sh. and Pl. Mill, Moving Poles, Pine	
Lakefield, Ont.	Lakefield	Lakefield Lumber Mfg. Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	
Little Current, Ont.	Sudbury	Conlin, T. & J.	Sawmill, Pine, Ash, Birch, Oak	Steam, Circular, 25m
Little Current, Ont.	Sudbury	Howry, J. W. & Sons	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	
London, Ont.	London	Gordon, James	Exp. and dir. in Am. Hwds. made to specification	
Longford Mills, Ont.	Longford	Longford Lumber Co.	Saw and Plan. Mill, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Whol. Cherry, White Ash, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Steam, Band and Circular, 100m
Mount Forest, Ont.	Mount Forest	Greensides, W. S.	Saw and Plan. Mill, Tim. Lands and Logs, Pine	Steam, Circular, 40m
Norman, Ont.	Norman	Cameron & Kennedy	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	
Norman, Ont.	Norman	Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Co.	Hardwoods, Shingles, Lath, Handles	Steam, Circular, 20m
Louise, Ont.	Elmwood, G.T.R.	S. B. Wilson & Son	Lumber, Wholesale	
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	Campbell, A. H. & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale	
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	F. N. Tennant	Lumber, Wholesale	
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	Donogh & Oliver	Lumber, Wholesale	
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.	1 Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills, White Pine, Whol.	6 m. Stm., Cir., Gang and Band, 140-m
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	W. M. McEachren & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale	Com.
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto	James Tennant & Co.	Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc., Wholesale	Com.
Warton, Ont.	Warton	Miller, B. B.	3 Sawmills, Lumber, Barrel Heads	Steam and Water, Circular, Portable and Stationery, 10-m
Buckingham, Que.	Buckingham	Ross Bros.	3 Sawmills, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods	Circular, Gang and Band, 17-m
Toronto	Toronto	DeLaplante & Bowden	Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Whol. and Retail	
Cookshire, Que.	Cookshire	Cookshire Mill Co.	Saw, Shingle, Planing, Stave and Heading Mill	Steam, Circular and Gang, 6-m
Montreal, Que.	Montreal	Dufresse, O. Jr. & Frere	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hdwds, Whol.	Steam, Circular and Band, 50m
Montreal, Que.	Montreal	Roberts, Joseph & Pils	Saw and Planing Mills, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Int. Fir, Spruce, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Steam, Circular, 200m
Montreal, Que.	Montreal	SHEARER & BROWN	Sawmills, Oak, Ash, Elm, Pine, Hem., Dim.	2 Stm., 2 Wat., Band, Cir., 40m
Moodyville, H.C.	New Westminster	MOODYVILLE SAWMILL CO.	Sawmills, P. Fir, Spruce, Cedar, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 20m
New Westminster, H.C.	New Westminster	Brunette Sawmill Co.	Saw and Planing Mills, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Fir, Cedar, Spruce, Hardwoods	Steam, Gang and Circular
Canterbury, N.B.	Canterbury Stn.	James Morrison & Son	Sawmill, Pine, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 17m
Bridgewater, N.S.	Bridgewater	DAVIDSON, E. D. & SONS	1 Saw, Shgle. and Lath Mills, Pine, Spr., Hwds.	Water, Circular and Gang, 200m

Lumbermen desirous of being represented in this Directory can obtain information in regard to rates by communicating with the Publisher.

LUMBER TRUCK WHEELS

The Montreal Car Wheel Co.

... MANUFACTURERS OF ...

Charcoal Iron Chilled

RAILROAD WHEELS

OFFICES:

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, MONTREAL

WORKS: LACHINE, QUEBEC

We make a specialty of Wheels suitable for the requirements of Lumbermen and Street Car Service, and can supply them boxed, Fumigated and Blasted.

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OAK TANNED BELTING

TORONTO
20 FRONT ST EAST
TELEPHONE 475

THE J.C.McLAREN BELTING CO

MONTREAL

TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN, }
January 31, 1893.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS.

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the CANADA LUMBERMAN we give a review of the lumber trade of the Dominion for the year 1892. This crowds so largely on our space—the aim being to make it as complete as possible—that we are obliged to omit the regular monthly review which would come under this heading. We present, however, market quotations, revised to hour of going to press, of leading lumber markets of Canada and the States.

TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO, January 31, 1893.

CAR ON CARGO LOTS.

Table listing lumber prices for car on cargo lots, including items like 1 1/4 in. cut up and better, 1 1/2 and 2 dressing and better, etc.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table listing lumber prices for yard quotations, including items like Mill cull boards and scantling, Shipping cull boards, etc.

OTTAWA, ONT.

OTTAWA, January 31, 1893.

Table listing lumber prices for Ottawa, including items like Pine, good sidings, per M feet, l.m., Pine, good strips, etc.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, January 31, 1893.

Table listing lumber prices for St. John, including items like Deals, boards, scantlings, etc.

Table listing lumber prices for St. John, including items like Spruce, extra, clear, etc.

Table listing lumber prices for St. John, including items like Pine, extra, clear, etc.

Table listing lumber prices for St. John, including items like Flooring, Dressel, etc.

Table listing lumber prices for St. John, including items like Staves, Heading, etc.

QUEBEC, QUE.

QUEBEC, January 31, 1893.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Table listing lumber prices for Quebec, including items like For inferior and ordinary according to average, quality etc., For fair average quality, etc.

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Table listing lumber prices for Quebec, including items like Measured off, according to average and quality, In shipping order, etc.

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

Table listing lumber prices for Quebec, including items like By the dram, according to average and quality, etc.

ELM.

Table listing lumber prices for Quebec, including items like By the dram, according to average and quality, etc.

ASH.

Table listing lumber prices for Quebec, including items like 14 inches and up, according to average and quality, etc.

HICK.

Table listing lumber prices for Quebec, including items like 16 inch average, according to average and quality, etc.

TAMARAC.

Table listing lumber prices for Quebec, including items like Square, according to size and quality, Flatted, etc.

STAVES.

Table listing lumber prices for Quebec, including items like Merchantable Pipe, according to qual. and spec'n—nominal, W. O. Puncture, Merchantable, according to quality, etc.

DRALS.

Table listing lumber prices for Quebec, including items like Bright, according to mill specification, \$115 to \$123 for 1st, \$78 to \$82 for 2nd, and \$77 to \$82 for 3rd quality, etc.

BOSTON, MASS.

EASTERN PINE—CARGO OR CAR LOAD.

Table listing lumber prices for Boston, including items like Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Clapboards, 4 ft., sap, etc.

WESTERN PINE—BY CAR LOAD.

Table listing lumber prices for Boston, including items like Uppers, 1 in., 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in., etc.

SPRUCE—BY CARGO.

Table listing lumber prices for Boston, including items like Spruce by cargo, Spruce, etc.

SHINGLES.

Table listing lumber prices for Boston, including items like Spruce, 18 in., extra, Pine, clear butts, etc.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

WHITE PINE.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, including items like Three uppers, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in., Pickings, etc.

SIDING.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, including items like 1 in siding, cutting up, 1 1/2 in selected, etc.

1X12 INCH.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, including items like 12 and 16 feet, mill run, 12 and 16 feet, No. 1 and 2, barn boards, etc.

1X10 INCH.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, including items like 12 and 13 feet, mill run, mill cull out, 12 and 13 feet, dressing and better, etc.

1 1/2 X 10 INCH.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, including items like Mill run, mill cull out, Dressing and better, etc.

1X4 INCH.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, including items like Mill run, mill cull out, Dressing and better, etc.

Table listing lumber prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, N.Y., including items like 6, 7 or 8, mill run, mill cull out, etc.

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

Table listing lumber prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, N.Y., including items like Uppers, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in., etc.

Table listing lumber prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, N.Y., including items like 12 and 16 in. (No 3 out), 16 and 18 in. (No. 3 out), etc.

ALBANY, N.Y.

Table listing lumber prices for Albany, N.Y., including items like 2 1/2 in. and up, good, Fourths, etc.

SAGINAW, MICH.

Table listing lumber prices for Saginaw, Mich., including items like Uppers, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4, 2 in., etc.

NEW YORK CITY.

Table listing lumber prices for New York City, including items like Uppers, 1 in., 1 1/2 and 2 in., etc.

THOS. WHALEY, President

W. E. HUTCHINSON, Sec.-Treas.

Cable Address Hamburg: "Gardner."

Cable Address London: "Freestuff."

The Whaley Lumber Co., Limited of HUNTSVILLE, ONT.

Manufacturers of

White Pine Lumber, Bill Stuff, Lath and Shingles

Also HARDWOOD LUMBER

All Orders promptly attended to First-class facilities for Shipping

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

GARL GARTNER

AGENT FOR

CANADIAN WOOD GOODS

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LONDON, ENGLAND: 8 Union Court, Old Broad St., E.C. and 80 Bishopsgate St., E.C.

Auction Sale -OF- TIMBER LIMITS, MILLS and Water Privilege

THERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY
Public Auction, at the Snowden House, Peter-
borough, Ont., on

WEDNESDAY, 15TH OF MARCH, 1893

at Two o'clock, p.m., the following valuable
and desirable

MILL PROPERTIES

situate at Lakefield, Ontario, nine miles from Peter-
borough, on a branch of the Grand Trunk Railway,
namely:-

(1) Saw Mill equipped with Yankee Gang, Circular
and Gang Lath Saws, Shingle Saws, etc., capacity
seventy thousand feet per day, or ten million feet dur-
ing the season. In connection with this is a piling
ground sufficient for piling twelve to fifteen million
feet, tracked throughout, brick boarding house, stables,
warehouses, grain elevator and office.

(2) A Woollen Mill 52 x 81, three and a half storeys,
with boiler and picker house.

(3) Planing Mill.

(4) Electric Light Station, Canoe Factory and Black-
smith Shop.

(5) Flour Mill with twenty ad bushel elevator,
roller process, capacity seven barrels per day.

(6) Vacant Water Lots.

The water power is unexcelled, being supplied by a
dam belonging to the Dominion Government under
perpetual lease. The head is from ten to fifteen feet.

The mills and factories, other than the saw mill and
its appurtenances, produce a rental of \$2,400 per an-
num.

Also the following desirable

TIMBER LIMITS

all situate in the County of Peterborough, namely:-

(1) In the Township of HARVEY, thirty square
miles, timbered with pine, cedar, hemlock, tamarac,
oak and other woods.

(2) In the Township of BURLEIGH, southern di-
vision, eight and a half square miles; northern division,
thirty and a half square miles, timbered with the same
woods.

(3) In the Township of ANSTRUTHER twenty-
nine square miles timbered with the same woods.

These limits are all under license from the Crown
Lands Department of Ontario, and are conveniently
situated with respect to improved streams and short
hauling.

TERMS OF SALE:- Twenty-five per cent. pay-
able at time of sale, twenty-five per cent. in one month
thereafter, and the balance in six months from date of
sale with interest at six per cent. per annum.

For further particulars apply to

J. F. LILLICRAP,
Manager of Lakefield L. & M. Co.,
Lakefield, Ont.

or to A. P. POUSSETTE, Q.C.,
Peterborough, Ont.,
Vendors' Solicitor.

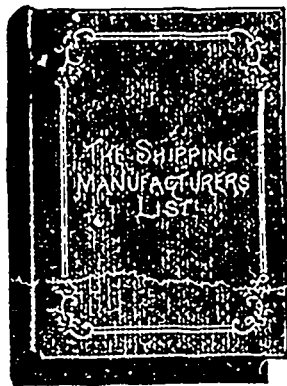
SAW MILL AND TIMBER LIMITS For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE
his Mill Property, situated in the town of Peter-
boro, known as the Point St. Charles saw mill, together
with piling grounds, pond, booms, chains, anchors,
ropes, horses, harness, wagons, sleighs, shanty and
driving outfit. Also, the Galaxey limits and about
15,000 pieces of logs on Noyes' Creek and Swamp
Lake, composed of pine, cedar and hemlock. For all
information apply to

A. McDONALD,
Point St. Charles,
Peterboro, Ont.

THE SHIPPING MANUFACTURERS .. LIST ..

ARE YOU IN IT



IF NOT WHY NOT

It will contain a full list of articles manufac-
tured in Canada only. The article will locate
the manufacturer.
Send in a list of your products if you have
not already given one to canvassers.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE
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MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO

CANADIAN

LUMBERMAN'S DIRECTORY

AND INDEX TO THE PLANING MILLS
AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES
OF CANADA.

As announced in the last issue of the LUMBERMAN, we are now open to receive
subscriptions for the above Directory of the lumber trades. No effort is being
spared to make this publication thoroughly complete and reliable in every detail, and
it is hoped that all LUMBERMAN subscribers will fill in the following subscription
blank and return to this office at as early a date as possible.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF
THE LUMBERMAN'S DIRECTORY
AND INDEX TO THE PLANING
MILLS AND SASH AND DOOR
FACTORIES OF CANADA:1893

Please supply.....with.....copies of the
above Directory as soon as issued, for which.....agree
to pay Two Dollars per copy.

.....

All owners of saw and planing mills, wholesale and retail lumbermen, etc., are
earnestly requested to furnish information asked for in following blank and mail
same as soon as possible:

Card of Enquiry to Lumbermen.

Manufacturers of lumber, shingles, lath, staves, headings, etc., will please fill in this blank:

Power, style and capacity of mill:

.....

Class of manufacture:

.....

Post Office: Shipping Point:

.....

Dealers in lumber, shingles, lath, etc., will please fill in following blank:

Wholesale or Retail: Class of stock handled:

.....

Post Office: Shipping Point:

.....

Owners of planing mills, sash, door and blind factories, will please fill in following blank:

Power and style:

.....

Class of manufacture:

.....

Post Office: Shipping Point:

.....

(Signed)

..... P.O.

..... Province.....

F. E. DIXON & GO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Star Rivet LEATHER BELTING

70 KING ST. EAST

WRITE FOR
DISCOUNTS

Toronto

DONOGH & OLIVER



WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN

LUMBER

OFFICE:

Nos. 213, 214 and 215
Board of Trade Building

Toronto, Ont.

Address all communications to

DIRECTORY DEPARTMENT,
CANADA LUMBERMAN,
TORONTO, ONT.

Do You Lack Steam? We Can Help You THE CANADIAN HOLLOW BLAST GRATE

A new and novel application of a principle centuries old. Step into the nearest blacksmith shop and see it in operation on a small scale.

The Hollow Blast Grate supplies the furnace fire with a blast of hot air sufficient at all times to insure the rapid and perfect combustion of fuel of every sort.

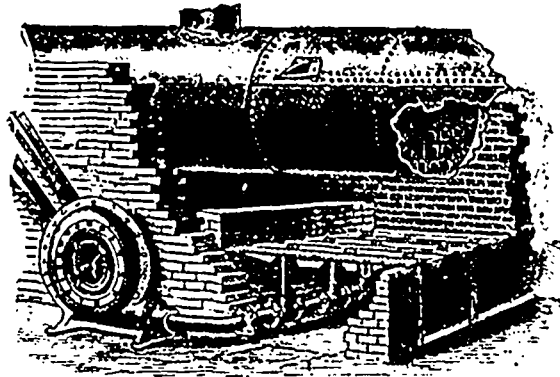
It is the only appliance that steams successfully with green or wet sawdust, tanbark or other refuse and waste.

It alone has solved the problem of steaming with the fine, compact dust of the band mill.

Regardless of the character of your fuel, we can greatly increase the volume of steam generated in your boilers.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY THEM

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR NO SALE



Furnace Fitted with Hollow Blast Grates and Apparatus.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS LIKE THE FOLLOWING:

"Your Hollow Blast Grates have given entire satisfaction. They give us all the steam we want and effect a great saving in valuable fuel. We cannot recommend them too highly."—MICHIGAN STAVE & BARREL CO., LANSING, MICH.

"Their work is simply marvellous. They saved us the expense of an additional boiler."—DETROIT HOOP & STAVE CO.

"After nearly two years' trial of your Hollow Blast Grates under 20 of our boilers we have experienced perfectly satisfactory results. We do not think any person or firm who lack steam can afford to be without them."—W. T. YOUNG & CO., Steam Gang Saw Mill, CLINTON, IA.

"We are greatly pleased with your Grates. We can make all the steam we require, no matter how wet our fuel is. For burning sawdust they are unequalled."—STEINHOFF & GORDON, WALLACETON, ONT.

"I do not consider a saw mill complete without Blast Grates."—AARON GORDON, DRESDEN, ONT.

"I put in a set of your Grates a year ago, and they pleased me beyond expectation. I spent hundreds of dollars in various contrivances to burn elm sawdust, but without success. I now burn all my dust. I can keep up better steam pressure than I could before with dry wood."—C. E. NAYLOR, Essex, ONT.

FOR INFORMATION, PRICES OR ESTIMATES, ADDRESS

THE CANADIAN HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO., ESSEX, ONT.

A. ALLAN, President

J. O. GRAVEL, Secretary-Treasurer

J. J. MCGILL, Manager

F. SCHOLDS, Managing Director



Canadian Rubber Company

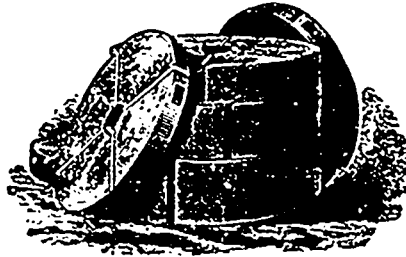
Capital, \$2,000,000.00

of MONTREAL, TORONTO and WINNIPEG

MANUFACTURE



SUPERIOR QUALITY
RUBBER GOODS
for Mechanical Purposes
RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE



FORSYTH
Seamless Rubber Belting
Seamless Tube Hose

These Patents we control for Canada

HEAD OFFICES AND FACTORY: MONTREAL

Western Branch: CORNER YONGE AND FRONT STREETS

TORONTO

J. H. WALKER, - - Manager



THIS IS 1893 ... WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU?

OUR STOCK OF

NEW AND SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SAW AND PLANING MILLS

IS BOTH LARGE AND VARIED.

LUMBERMEN who contemplate making changes or additions to their plant before next cutting season should communicate with

H. W. PETRIE, TORONTO, ONT.

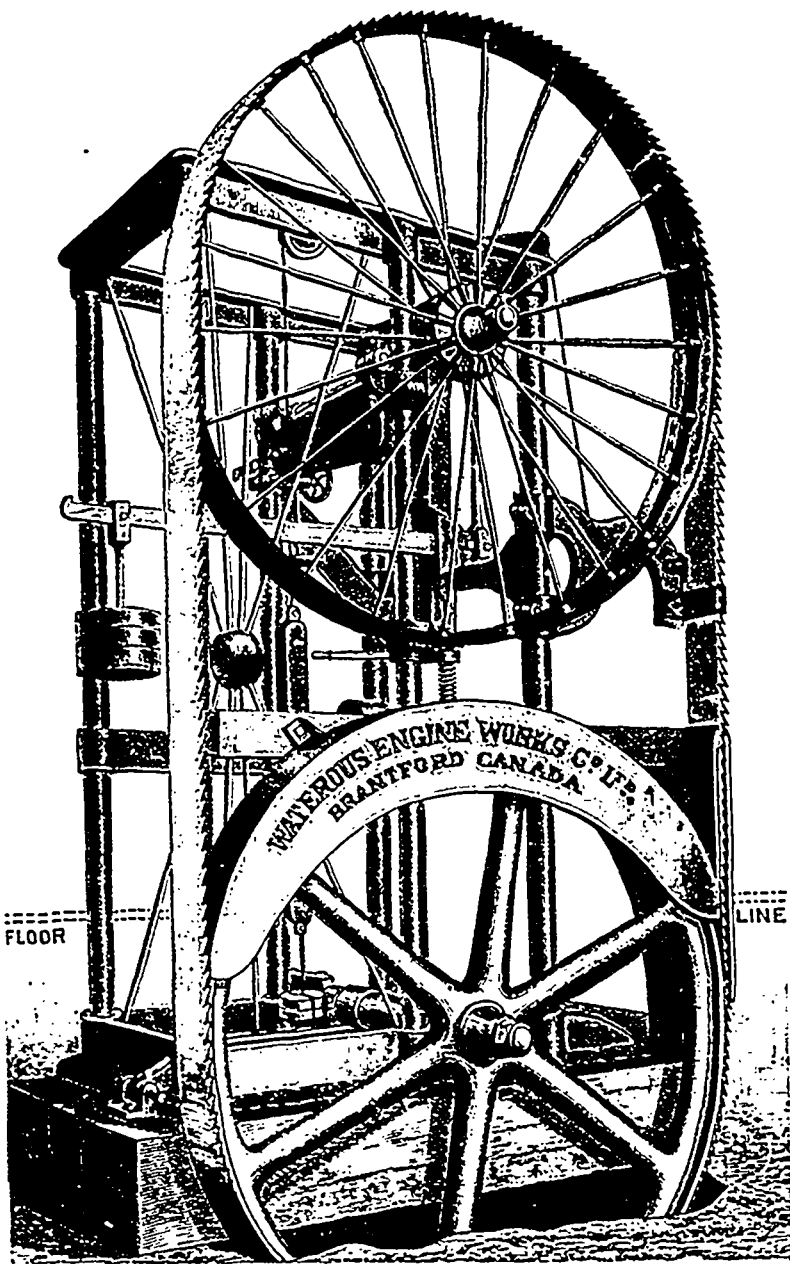
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WE HAVE WASTED
E ARE WASTING
E WILL WASTE..

OUR GRAND
H**E**RITAGE
O**F** PINE..

UNLESS THE BAND
S**U**PLANTS
T**H**E CIRCULAR..

A 14-GAUGE BAND SAW SAVES OUT OF AN 8-GAUGE
CIRCULAR'S SAWDUST PILE 5 ONE-INCH BOARDS ON
EVERY 32 CUT.



You'll Regret

if you start next
season without a

BAND MILL

EVERY YEAR'S STOCK YOU WASTE REDUCES THE PROFIT FROM
YOUR TIMBER LIMIT BOUGHT AT SUCH A HIGH PRICE

THE CHANGE TO THE
BAND IS INEVITABLE

Make it Now

ORDER YOUR MILL EARLY BEFORE THE RUSH AND
AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

HAVING DECIDED TO CHANGE, INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF OUR BAND MILL

"None Surpass the Waterous"

In Quantity and Quality of Cut

Rigidity and Steadiness under Motion

True Wheels

Sensitive Tension

Fast Feed

No Breakage of Saws

Fewer Detentions for Adjustment or Repairs

Nor in our Filing-room Tools

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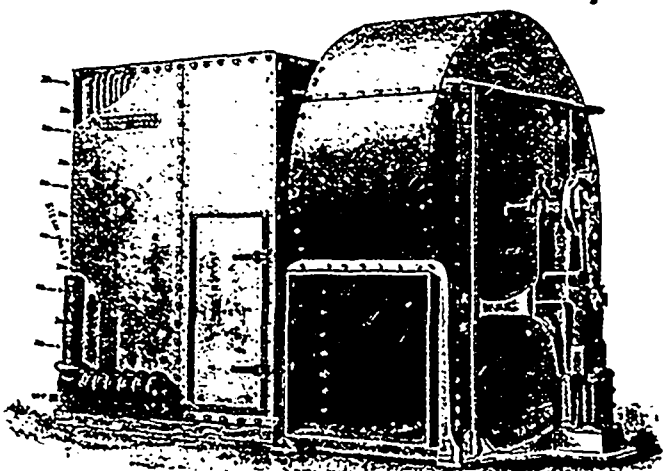
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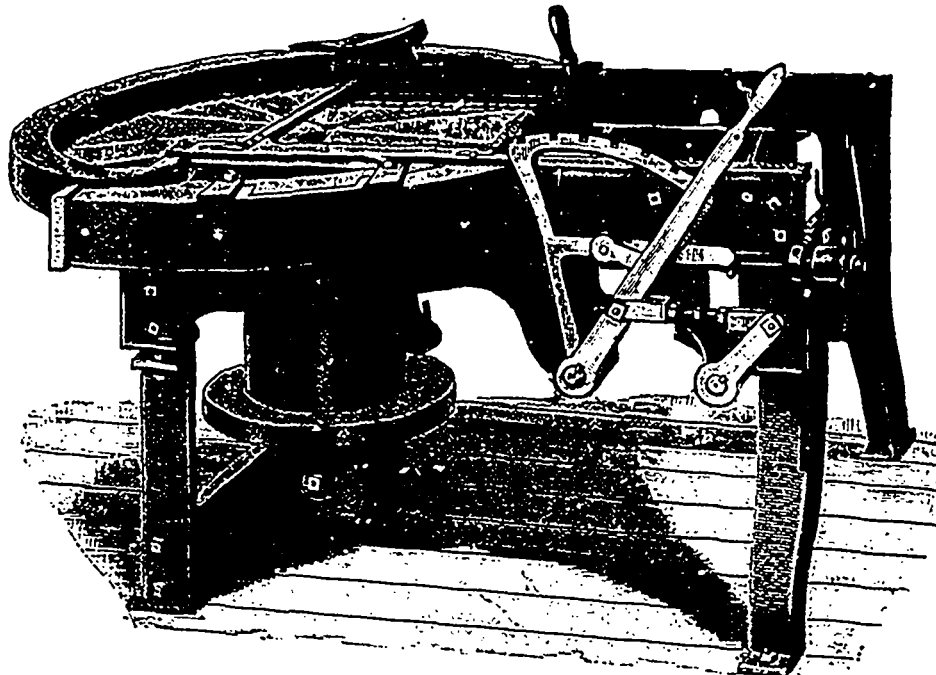
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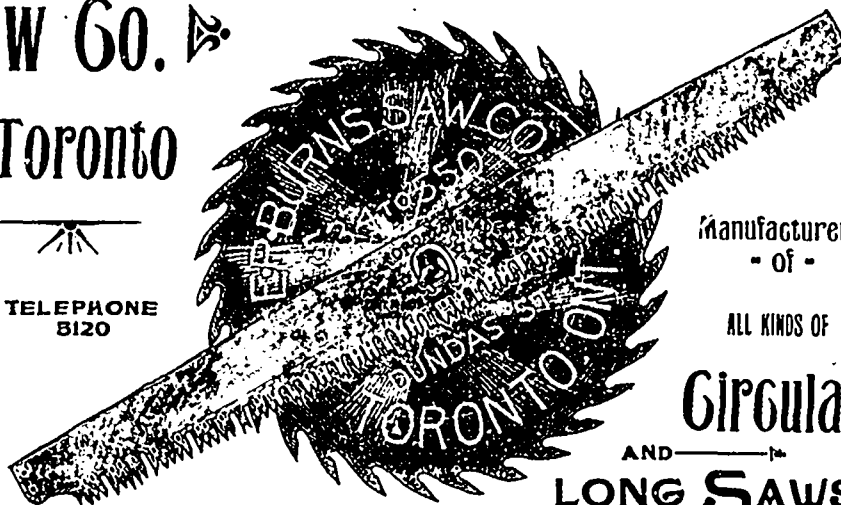
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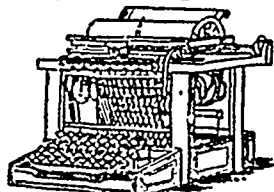
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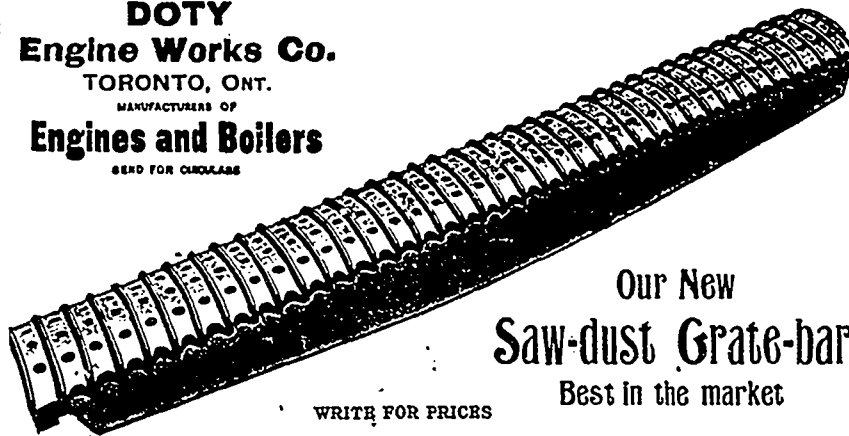
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