

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME XI. }
NUMBER 8. }

TORONTO, ONT., AUGUST, 1890.

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

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

ARTHUR G. MORTIMER.

OFFICE:

RICHMOND CHAMBERS, 11 AND 13 RICHMOND STREET W.
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy one Year, In Advance, \$1.00
One Copy six months, In Advance, 80

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

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

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

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

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

THE managers of land and improvement companies, boards of trade, and citizens generally, should give all possible encouragement to new enterprises offering employment to the working class. Every new saw mill, furniture factory, planing mill, machine shop, or new enterprise of whatever description, giving employment to labor, is an advantage to any community where such establishments are needed, and should be encouraged by every legitimate means.

PULP manufacturers are deeply interested in an electrical method of reducing wood in the manufacture of pulp. By this new process it is claimed that the fibre is manufactured so cheaply that the entire pulp business will be revolutionized, and the digesters now in use will be driven out of use. Keiner, in Germany, has been experimenting for several years with electricity in this direction, and is said to have succeeded in perfecting the process. A patent has been applied for in the United States.

"I NOTICE one thing," says an observant manufacturer, "and that is hardwood logs, especially oak, that have been placed in the water immediately after cutting and allowed to thoroughly soak, make brighter lumber, with less tendency to sap stain, than that from logs that are left on the ground for several months. I find, also, that in green logs, if sawed immediately after cutting, and the lumber is thoroughly steamed preparatory to placing it in the dry kiln, the same results will be obtained, greatly enhancing the value of the lumber for fine finishing purposes."

AUTHORITY has been granted by the Newfoundland legislature for the granting of lands from five to fifty miles in extent for a period of 99 years, the timber on which may be used for manufacturing wood pulp. Large areas of stunted timber, principally spruce and fir, are to be found in Newfoundland which is admirably adapted to the making of pulp. A company has been formed at St. John, some of whom are English capitalists, and it is expected that they will go into the business on a large scale.

FORESTS of evergreen trees are conveniently situated in Manitoba, where magnificent spruce woods are separated from an existing main line of railway by only twenty or thirty miles of level prairie, with the extensive and rapidly filling country to the north, and to which settlement the railway could soon be extended, where, north of the mountains, fresh forests of spruce would be reached and other resources developed. Experienced and wealthy Ottawa lumbermen have had men engaged for months every summer ranging those rich forests of spruce, securing timber limits.

THE Dundas *Standard*, an ably conducted weekly, has the following good words to say of this journal:—"THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, formerly published at Peterborough, has removed to the centre of trade in this province, Toronto. This excellent journal, devoted to the lumber trade and allied industries, is the only representative of the business in Canada, and it is not too much to say that it is a credit not only to the section of trade it represents but to the journalism of this country as well. Mr. Arthur G. Mortimer, the editor and publisher, is the right man in the right place, and any interested should send their \$ in at once. They will get their value."

A MEETING of the creditors of S. & J. Armstrong, McKellar, Muskoka, was held at the Walker House on July 3rd. The firm commenced business in 1870, as general dealers and lumbering merchants. In 1881 they claimed to be worth over \$20,000, but a couple of years later they affected a compromise with their creditors for 50 cents on the dollar. In August last they asked for an extension of time, which was granted. It is said their liabilities are now about \$20,000, and in a circular which they have issued they state they will not be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar. William Beattie, of Parry Sound, is the largest creditor, being interested to the extent of over \$4,000 and the others are mostly in Toronto. An offer of 50 cents on the dollar was made and after looking carefully into the matter the creditors decided to accept. It is therefore likely the firm will continue business under this arrangement.

IN a paper read before the recent inter-national conference of state boards of health, held at Nashville, Tenn., Dr. P. H. Bryce, of Toronto, speaking of the protective and climatic influence of forests, states that it is a matter of not only national solicitude and state concern, but also of individual interest, that the strongest possible pressure by means of the press and personal influence be brought to bear on legislatures, national and local, with a view of initiating some broad and comprehensive scheme for nationalizing all the territory of the great watersheds, and for the appointment of forest officers, both state and federal, with extended executive powers, who shall survey the whole areas, lay out reservations where needed to protect valleys and their towns and cities, and to extend the work already initiated of a general tree planting and cultivation. Dr. Bryce gives his reasons at length for believing that cyclones, water spouts, hailstorms, etc.,

which are increasing in frequency and destructiveness, result directly from the clearing away of the forests, and should their destruction continue he thinks the permanency of spring and deep water courses will soon be affected.

BENEATH the foundations of Savoy palace, London, oak, elm, beech and chestnut piles and planks were found in a state of perfect preservation, after having been there for 650 years. While taking down the old wall of Tunbridge castle, Kent, there was found in the middle of a thick stone wall a timber curve, which had been enclosed for 700 years. Some timber of an old bridge was discovered while digging for the foundation of a house at Ditton park, Windsor, which ancient records incline us to believe were placed there prior to the year 1296. The durability of timber out of ground is even greater still. The roof of the basilica of St. Paul, at Rome, was framed in the year 818; and now after more than a thousand years, it is still sound, and the original cypress wood doors of the same building, after being in use more than 600 years, were, when replaced by others of brass, perfectly free from rot or decay, the wood retaining its original odor. The timber dome of St. Mark, Venice, is still good, though more than 850 years old. The roof of the Jacobin convent at Paris, which is of fir, was executed more than 450 years ago.

"The report that Canada proposes to remove the export duty from logs in return for the reduction of the duty on Canadian lumber to \$1 dollar per thousand is viewed with much distrust by lumbermen in the Saginaw Valley. It is a doubtful story. The Canadian parliament has never yet conceded anything that the Canucks could evade or avoid. Such action, however, would be greeted with satisfaction as well as surprise says a Michigan man."

The above extract is taken from the *Lumber Trade Journal*, of Chicago, a first-class paper in its line, but like its contemporaries, a little too much inclined to throw mud at anything Canadian. The statement that "the Canadian parliament has never conceded anything that Canucks could evade or avoid" is simply rot. Whenever it has been necessary for the two countries to discuss commercial relations on any subject the Canadian government has invariably shown a disposition to do its share towards bringing about the desired results. In fact, as a rule, it has gone more than half way and made concessions which were not in accordance with the sentiment of our people. So far as the question of the export duty on logs is concerned, such duty was found necessary to counteract the effect of the import duty on our lumber, and had not the import duty been in force, no duty on our logs would have been thought of. Once let the American government abolish the duty on our manufactured lumber and there is no question but what the export duty on logs will soon be a thing of the past. Fair and honest dealing is all we want, and we have no hesitation in saying that any action on the part of Congress to bring about a freer exchange of lumber products will be heartily seconded by the Dominion parliament. We have shown no disposition towards hoggishness in this country, which is more than we can say of our neighbors across the border.

THE alarming number of fires which are continually occurring in the saw and planing mills of this country, and the fabulous amount of property which goes up in smoke should be a warning to mill owners not to neglect keeping a full line of insurance on their property. The words "no insurance" or "insurance very small" are too often to be found in reports of such occurrences. Fire insurance has saved many an unfortunate lumberman from utter bankruptcy, and has enabled the parties to continue business successfully. The most successful lumberman keep well insured at all times, and

consider fire insurance an absolute necessity. Fire is the most destructive element the lumberman has to contend with, and all the automatic sprinkling arrangements, hose, or fire extinguishers, are no guarantee whatever against fire, and give no assurance that mill and lumber will not be a pile of ashes some morning when least expected. The same care should be exercised in investigating the standing of insurance companies as is shown in giving a line of credit to customers, and policies carefully watched and not allowed to lapse. Saw mills are a hazardous risk at best, and the rate of insurance is necessarily high, and companies making extremely low rates are to be avoided. Put the mill in shape to meet the requirements of the old line companies, and accept policies only from sound and solvent concerns.

THE receipt of a copy of the Prize List for this year's Toronto Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held from the 8th to the 20th of September next, reminds us that the fair season is again fast approaching. The Prize List shows the addition of many new classes and a large increase in the amount offered as premiums. Toronto offers many attractions to visitors during the season, but the greatest of all is its annual Exhibition which this year promises to be greater and better than ever. A copy of the Prize List can be obtained by any of our readers, why may desire one, by dropping a post card to Mr. H. J. Hill, the Secretary at Toronto.

THE following estimates of Forestry interests of the United States, have recently been compiled :

Acres covered with wood growth, or 26 per cent. of total land area.....	450,000,000
Acres cut over annually.....	25,000,000
Wood consumed annually:	
Timber and lumber, cubic feet.....	4,500,000,000
Railroads.....	500,000,000
Mining timber.....	150,000,000
Fences.....	500,000,000
Export.....	150,000,000
Fuel.....	15,000,000,000
Total cubic feet.....	21,000,000,000
Value of wood consumed annually.....	\$1,000,000,000
Timber lands belonging to U. S. Government acres.....	76,000,000
Value of timber reported stolen from public lands.....	\$36,719,035
Amount recovered during same period.....	\$175,073
Saw mill capacity of the U. S., ft. B. M.....	60,000,000,000

A San Francisco lumberman, referring to the proposed rafting of lumber to that city, says: "The lumbermen of San Francisco have been considering the matter of rafting timber from the Columbia River and ports on Puget Sound to San Francisco. By floating the lumber from Puget Sound down the coast, the cost of freight will be lessened considerably. The rafts will contain about as much as half a dozen ships can carry, and can be handled at about one-sixth of the usual cost. The danger of loss is the only drawback, but huge rafts have successfully weathered the Atlantic waves, and we believe success will attend similar efforts on the Pacific. The Eastern plan of building ocean lumber rafts will be adopted. If this should prove successful many settlers along the Columbia River will be enabled to market their lumber without difficulty. They will ship it to a raft station and there dispose of it. This will revolutionize the entire lumber business of the Northwest. The best timber in the land is found in Washington, but little profit is now made from it owing to its distance from the center of population."

MR. JUSTICE MACMAHON, on July 24th, handed out his judgment in the case of Harris & Watson. The action was tried before him without a jury at Toronto on the 12th and 31st days of May last, and was brought to recover \$800, the amount of a promissory note made by the defendant in favor of the plaintiff, payable six months after date. The defence set up was failure of consideration and a counter claim was pleaded, claiming \$400 and damages against the plaintiff. On the 15th of June, 1889, the defendant entered into a contract to buy some 4,000 saw logs, represented by the plaintiff to be in Head river, in the township of Digby, County Victoria. The defendant was to pay \$1,200 for the said logs, and the defendant at the time of entering into the contract paid to the plaintiff \$400 in cash and gave his note for \$800 at six months. On the day on which the contract was entered into it is

alleged in the defence that not more than one-fourth of the said logs were then at the place represented, the greater portion of the logs having been carried down the stream by a drive which had passed down the river some days prior thereto, and that the plaintiff was not in a position to make delivery of the logs. It is also alleged that the plaintiff represented that the said Head river was situated near Uxbridge, and that on said river situated close to the proximity to said logs there was a saw mill at which the logs could be sawn up into lumber, and that this was untrue. Judgment is directed to be entered for the defendant after the first day of next sittings of the Divisional Court, dismissing the plaintiff's action with costs; also that judgment be entered for the defendant on his counter-claim against the plaintiff for the sum of \$209.11 with costs.

THE lumber trade at Ottawa as well as at other points along the valley is remarkably dull as compared with the season of last year. The English market at present is very quiet, and the United States market is only fair, as American dealers will not buy for future delivery until they know whether the McKinley Tariff bill is going to be one law or not. The South American trade is *nil*, as the collapse of several financial institutions has made the business of exporting lumber to that country very risky. Very little lumber will be sent to the Argentine Republic until the financial crisis is over. At this time last year the Chaudiere mills were in full blast day and night, while this summer only about half the mills are running night watch. The slackness in trade will probably affect the cut close on to 100,000,000 feet. In the meantime the piling grounds are very much congested, and becoming more so with every day's cut, and if the lumber merchants had a sufficiency of piling grounds they do not feel justified in going on piling up lumber until they have some definite idea of the future prospects of trade. The stoppage of night work deprives some seven or eight hundred men of employment, and quite a number of men have left to seek work elsewhere. It is evident that the square timber business has been overdone, as the demand is not commensurate with the supply. It is stated on good authority that there will be little or no square timber made during the coming winter owing to the large quantity turned out last winter and the slow demand for it this summer. The present indications are that not over one-fourth of the timber on hand will be disposed of this season and the balance will have to be wintered over.

THERE is no disguising the fact that the supply of timber in the Ottawa region is becoming rapidly smaller year by year. In two decades, or perhaps less, this region will be almost deserted by the hardy woodman, and although the timber resources of northern Ontario are by no means depleted, it is to the Pacific slope that our lumbermen will in the future have to look for an inexhaustible field for their work. The State of Washington and British Columbia are the coming lumber regions. Already many of our Canadian lumbermen are turning their wistful eyes towards the setting sun. Of British Columbia much has been said of its wonderful timber resources. Washington State lying immediately to the south of British Columbia, in the western part between the Cascade Mountains on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west, is the heaviest growth of timber in the United States. The causes which have led to its greatest density are to be found in the large amount of annual rainfall and the mildness of the climate. There are no heavy frosts or extremely cold weather to interfere with the growth of the necessary moisture. The timber belt of Washington includes the whole extent of land from the Cascade Mountains to the ocean, and from Columbia River on the south to the British line on the north, an area equal to that of the State of Iowa. It is estimated to contain one hundred and seventy-five billion feet. Most of this timber will cut from twenty-five thousand to as high as sixty thousand feet to the acre. It is composed chiefly of fir and cedar, the former

growing to a height of two hundred and fifty feet, with an average diameter of four feet. These magnificent timbers are shipped to all parts of the world, while sawed lumber from this region is sent to California, South America, Europe and Asia, and its famous cedar shingles are encroaching upon the markets of the east. The cut of Washington's mills now covers about two million feet per day, yet it will be over one hundred years before this vast timber country will perceptibly feel this immense consumption of its supplies. The Pacific Coast is the timber slayer's future paradise.

IN its report of the public sales of the week, the London *Timber Trades Journal*, under date of July 5th, says: "The quantity of Oregon pine, ex *George*, from Puget Sound, was so considerable that we would imagine the holders did not succeed very well in attempting to place the goods privately. They were the principal feature of the sale, though there seemed no particular anxiety to secure them. It is very seldom that such a large line of selected goods of this high character is brought under the hammer for absolute disposal, and the presumption is that if the holders could have got anything that covered the first cost, they would not have run the risk of the public sales. The average price realized, viz., is 6d per foot cube, was a tremendous sacrifice, as we believe the freight came to 90s. So that what with the landing and rent charges there would be very little left for the first cost of the timber. It is lamentable to see these high class goods going the price of common deals. The sizes are splendid, but the nature of the wood, together with the very high freight put it out of this market, although in shipbuilding localities we understand there is a demand for it, but unfortunately insufficient to lead up to remunerative prices. The woods from the Californian and Columbian districts at present labor under great disadvantages in rounding Cape Horn, the cost of which takes away the gilt when brought into competition with goods that have only half the distance to come. The price made in Wednesday's sale plainly shows that there is no market for the stuff in London, least of all when brought under the hammer. Comparing the prices of the Oregon pine ex *George* with those obtained at Messrs. Churchill and Sim's sale of the 26th September last year, there is a marked difference in the average values the drop being about 9d per cube foot on the goods realized this week."

NEGOTIATIONS are continuously going on among lumbermen for the sale or purchase of saw mills, timber limits, lumber, or machinery plant, and many more transactions of a similar character would be readily closed if the wants of the individual parties were made known to the trade in general. In our rounds among the mills we are often asked questions regarding the probable chance of buying or selling mill or other properties, and the only practical advice we can give in matters of this kind is to suggest that such wants be made known through THE LUMBERMAN, which has a circulation almost effectually covering the whole lumber and wood-working interests of the Dominion. The "Wanted and For Sale" columns of this journal should be patronized by the whole trade of the country, and we have no hesitation in saying that advertisements of this character, having special reference to the lumber trade, will bring better returns than the same advertisement inserted in all the daily papers of the country. This may seem a broad statement, but it is nevertheless a fact, as not two per cent. of the readers of any one daily paper have any interest in the particular wants of the lumber trade; while on the other hand every copy of THE LUMBERMAN published goes into the hands of men directly interested in all matters pertaining to their particular branch of trade. At one time or another, every lumberman, be he manufacturer or dealer, is interested either in the purchase or sale of some commodity, and rarely knows where to look for a customer. An investment of from fifty cents to two dollars will make his wants known to the whole trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific and also through the United States. We are anxious to see the "Wanted and For Sale" depart-

ment of this journal generally recognized, and the result will undoubtedly be a benefit to all concerned, the publisher included. How many will forward a small "ad" for our next issue?

SPLINTERS.

UNITED STATES furniture manufacturers do not take kindly to the McKinley tariff bill, objecting seriously to several of its clauses.

THE Leary raft, after being hung up on the coast of Maine for some time, being disabled, left Portland on July 26th, being drawn by two tugs, for New York.

IN consequence of forest fires in Manitoba and the Northwest steps have been taken to reduce the royalty on lumber manufactured from timber damaged by fire to half the ordinary dues.

THE movement of sawed lumber at Ottawa is not what it should be, and the slackness in orders from abroad is having a depressing effect upon the general tone of business.

IN Great Britain strikes are having an effect on the wood trade which is adverse to our operators in this country. The great premium on gold in South American markets, to which our lumber largely goes, is another annoying feature for our exporters.

THE public, and the lumber trade in particular, will be pleased to learn that Smith, Wade & Co., of Quebec, who were in difficulties some time ago, have arrived at a settlement with their creditors. From reports received the firm pay all liabilities, cancel all contracts made last year, and will continue business.

AS usual when the Sheppard Publishing Co., of Toronto, undertake to do anything they do it well. Their holiday number of *Saturday Night* is no exception to the rule, being beautifully and artistically gotten up, and is a credit alike to its energetic publishers and the city from which it emanates.

DON'T fail to read the advertisement of The Scottish Carolina Timber and Land Company in another column, announcing the postponed date of Auction Sale giving all purchasers more time to examine the properties. Sale to take place 7th October, 1890, on which day the sale will occur without further postponement.

THE custom collections on dutiable goods at the port of Ottawa for the year ending June 30th were \$364,64.74, as against \$350,045.96 for 1888-9, or an increase of \$14,649.74. The inland revenue collections at Ottawa for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1890, amounted to \$252,627.54 against \$247,797.86 the previous year, showing an increase for the year just ended of \$4,829.68.

THE insolvent lumberman, Mr. A. Ferguson, who recently skipped out from St. John, N. B., to Boston, has returned to that city in obedience to an order issued from the superior court on the application of Weldon & McLean, acting for some of the creditors. An examination of his affairs will be held before a commissioner of the superior court. The order on which Mr. Ferguson came back protects him from arrest in any civil proceeding.

A DESPATCH from St. Paul, Minn., announces that the U. S. Government is about to take steps to stop the stealing of lumber by Canadians along the northern border of Minnesota. An expedition will leave Duluth, August 1st, destined for the western portion of Rainy lake, a special agent having reported that on the Big and Little Rainy rivers, great quantities of logs are being run into the lake and across to the Canadian border.

AN order-in-council has been passed, placing on the free list fellows of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured, when imported

by manufacturers of carriage and cart wheels to be used in the manufacture of such articles in their factories only.

AS recently intimated in the LUMBERMAN that there would soon be a sale of timber lands in Ontario, it is now announced that under order in council certain timber berths in the Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts, and a berth composed of part of the township of Aweres, in the district of Algoma, will be offered for sale by public auction, on the first day of October next, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto. For further particulars see advertisement in another page.

A LETTER to the president and council of the Montreal Board of Trade objecting "To get rid of the Timber," by William Little, of Montreal, is the title of a pamphlet on our table. In addition to the letter itself, to which we referred in our last issue, the pamphlet contains an appendix replete with information in regard to forest conditions, and the work should be in the hands of every person interested in forestry.

TOO much care, says an exchange, cannot be used in seeking to keep pieces of iron and other foreign substances out of logs that are on the way to the saw. The numerous shocking accidents that occur on account of bolts and spikes in logs ought to sharpen the vigilance of all mill hands. There is no assurance that a bursting saw can be successfully dodged. Last week a man at Lyons, Ia., had his head cut off by a flying fragment at a distance of about 30 feet.

WE have received from the Secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade the rules and regulations for the inspection of pine and hardwood lumber in pamphlet form. This inspection, which was adopted by the Section and sanctioned by the Council of the Board, on the 16th of June last, has already been published in full in these columns. Anyone desirous of securing a copy of the pamphlet, however, can be accommodated by applying to the Secretary, Edgar A. Wills, Esq.

VANCOUVER, B. C. is forging ahead at a rapid rate, as is evidenced by the statement showing the trade of that port during the past year furnished by the collector of customs. The collections for 1890 amounts to \$210,515 an increase of \$75,836 over the previous year. The imports were valued at \$698,170, an increase of \$254,233, and the exports at \$485,735 a decrease of \$31,901. The decrease is entirely in lumber, and was caused by one of the mills shutting down for the purpose of putting in new machinery, thereby reducing the product. Four years ago the forest primeval held undisputed sway where this large trade is now being done.

THE losses by the recent fire in Midland, as far as it is possible to ascertain, are as follows: Emery Lumber Co., on lumber, \$40,000; insured for \$30,000. Moore Lumber Co., loss \$20,000; covered it is understood, in some American companies. Miscampbell & Dickinson, loss on trams, docks, office, machine shop, boarding house and stables, \$7,500; fully covered by insurance. J. A. Smith, boat builder, loss on boat houses, tools, lumber, etc., \$1,800; insurance \$300. Grand Trunk Railway, damage to track, lumber, timber, etc., fully covered by insurance. Burton, on dock, \$500; no insurance.

WE notice an item to the effect, says the Chicago *Timberman*, that four cargoes of board pine lumber is being shipped from Ashland to Quebec by the Penokee Lumber Company. This seems like a singular reversal of the order of things, for American lumber to thus pass all along the Canadian border into Quebec while so many millions of feet of Canadian pine is crossing the line and competing with the American product in our own markets. It seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle." But in these modern times there are no eccentricities of business sufficient to cause any great surprise. Cargoes and trains of lumber daily pass each other, each destined to locali-

ties in close proximity to the point from whence the other came.

How Much Timber a Tree Will Make.

How is the amount of timber in a standing tree calculated? The usual rule for measuring timber is to measure the trunk around the middle, take one-fourth part of the girth and square it, and multiply this square by the length or height of the tree. In calculating a standing tree it is usual to measure the height of the tree to the first fork, and if there is still a good portion of trunk above that, it is measured separately and added to the previous calculation. If a tree is very irregular, divide it into several lengths and find the solidity of each part separately; or add all the girths together and divide the sum by the number of them. When the square of the quarter girth is multiplied by the length, the product gives a result nearly one-fourth less than the quantity in the tree. This rule is, however, invariably practiced by the timber merchants, and is not likely to be abolished. Some allowance ought to be made to the purchaser on account of the waste in squaring wood so as to be fit for use. Dr. Hutton recommends the following rule, which will give the contents extremely near the truth. "Multiply the square of one-fifth of the girth by twice the length, and the product will be the contents."—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman*.

Canada's Debt.

The national debt of Canada is now \$236,236,865. For the eight months of the fiscal year just past the revenue has been \$25,833,946 and the current expenditure \$21,518,189, showing a nominal surplus of \$4,315,756 for the year so far. However, as against this there has been during the same eight months an additional expenditure on capital account of \$3,847,779. So that in reality the Dominion revenue is less than half a million ahead of expenditure to date. It must not be forgotten, however, that the capital expenditure has been principally on railways and public works of a permanent character. Altogether the Dominion is in good financial health.

Trade Notes.

A handsome new 50-page catalogue has been received from B. F. Sturtevant, Boston, illustrating the newest designs of hot blast apparatus for drying lumber and heating buildings. Every reader of the LUMBERMAN can obtain one by mentioning this paper, simply sending a written request to the publisher.

We notice that the Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, Ont., are the successful tenderers for the six large boilers required by the Public Works Department of London, and three for Toronto. As these boilers have to be got out on pretty short notice, this work will keep them busy for some little time. The boilers weigh in the vicinity of eight to nine tons each, and are all locomotive boilers of new design. Having a first class plant in their boiler department, and having all in their favor in purchasing their material, this firm is hard to beat in the matter of boilers where quality of work is considered. We are also informed that they have secured an order from the North Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody, for a long and heavy saw carriage, duplicate of the one recently furnished the Brunette Saw Mill Company, of Westminster, B. C., also double heavy husk frame of suitable size for the carriage and one heavy "King" edger to edge boards 50" wide, 6" to 8" thick with six saws. The large timber of British Columbia makes it necessary to have special machinery for manufacturing it into lumber.

—E. & C. Farquar, cedar paving contractors, of Toronto, have located their sawing plant at Owen Sound. The advantage to the Toronto contractors is that one carload of cut material would make two carloads uncut, and that instead of the uncut timber being delivered at the firm's yards in the city and then sawn and carted long distances to the locality where the contracts are in progress, the cars of cut timber can be delivered at the north, south, east and west ends of the city, as the contracts require.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—Mr. Ainslie's saw mill at Staples is nearly completed.

—The United Association of Lumbermen has been organized at Ottawa.

—Messrs. McCreary & White will start a new sash and door factory at Arnprior.

—Orr Bros., of Maidstone Cross, have commenced the season's cut at their saw mill.

—About one thousand men are employed in connection with the saw mills at Arnprior.

—All the Rathbun logs are down the Salmon River and have been towed to Deseronto.

—The cut of Pierce & Co., of Ottawa, is turning out in a way that surpasses the first expectations.

—The Messrs. Gilmour have one hundred thousand pieces in Moira lake to be brought down this season.

—Mr. Beecher, Nephew of Henry Ward Beecher, has been in Kingston selling British Columbia spar timber.

—The drives in the Ottawa district, though somewhat delayed by cold weather, are now making good progress.

—Christie's shingle mill at Severn Bridge has been shut down for nearly two weeks owing to the breakage of a saw.

—The Hawkesbury Lumber Company have already succeeded in floating down three rafts to Quebec this season.

—The Rathbun Company's logs have come down the Moira and will soon be all sorted and rafted from Belleville.

—The saw mill now idle at Edgar, will no doubt be in operation next year, as the owners are negotiating for stock.

—Mr. W. D. Wilson has been admitted as a special partner in the wholesale lumber firm of W. N. McEachren & Co., Toronto.

—The Collinsby Rafting Company's steam barge Isaac May took fire while proceeding up lake Erie and was badly damaged.

—From 30 to 40 cars are daily loaded at the Wauhaushene station with square timber of enormous size by the Georgian Bay Lumber Co.

—The Gatineau boom, Leamy's lake, and Brigham's creek are now clear of saw logs. There are about 75,000 logs at the Cascade boom.

—Business is being rushed at the Rathbun mill at Campbellford, two gangs of men being employed, one during the day and the other at night.

—Mining and lumbering operations will be brisk this season in the Lake of the Woods district. About 60,000,000 feet of lumber will be handled.

—Nelson Green, of Kingston, claims to have been paid \$40 to set fire to Freeman's saw mill last fall, the object being to secure \$3,000 insurance.

—The tail of Gilmour's drive on the Moira River has reached Hawkin's Bay, and that on the Scoot has reached the mouth of that stream.

—Ottawa's exports to the United States in the twelve months were valued at \$3,067,360. Of this total the value of lumber exported was \$2,687,001.

D. Leger, of Riceville, Ont., who has been running a saw mill for some time, finds himself unable to meet his engagements and has accordingly assigned.

—A new tariff of tolls, to be levied on timber, saw logs, etc., passing through the Government slides and works upon the Ottawa and its tributaries, has been approved.

—The shipments of dry lumber, shingles and spruce, continue to be heavy from Burk's Falls, but the train service has been so heavily taxed that it has been difficult to get the loaded cars drawn out.

—The schooner S. H. Dunn, with a cargo of lumber from Toledo, Ohio, for Kingston, Ont., went ashore near Nine Mile Point in Lake Ontario, recently. She was lightered and pulled off without much damage.

—The Ottawa river opposite Parliament Hill, Nepean Point and the Queen's wharf, is fairly alive with raftsmen, who are busily engaged in getting cribs of timber together before being taken in tow for lower ports.

—There has been no shipping so far on the South side of the Ottawa river at Booth's and Perley & Pattee's docks, owing to high water. It is expected that the barges will be placed at the docks shortly as the water is gradually lowering.

—The upper part of the Rainy River boom in the Lake of the Woods, near Rat Portage, gave way with a crash the early part of July and some 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 feet of

logs were let out. A number of these logs were recovered at the mouth of Rainy river.

—Since navigation opened up the amount of lumber shipped by water from Ottawa has been very much smaller than last season. Recently business has been looking a little brighter, as quite a number of barges are being loaded for Quebec and the States.

—Messrs. Klock Brothers' large raft of ninety cribs left Deschene lake July 11th. The first of the cribs arrived at the head of the Chaudiere slide on the 12th. The raft will anchor near Nepean point where the firm have a raft consisting of one hundred and thirty-five cribs.

—There recently passed out of the Pettewawa about 35,000 pieces of pine, 750,000 feet of lumber. They will comprise ten large rafts. The timber was got out and owned by Hale & Booth, R. Booth, Barnett & Mackay, A. Barnett, McLachlin Bros. and A. Fraser.

—The Rathbun Co.'s logs are just reaching the mouth of the Otonabee river, and the Dickson Co. logs have started to run into the little lake at Peterborough. As this company are only sending the first quality logs to Rice Lake it will take some time before they are let into the river.

—There are more unemployed men hanging around the Chaudiere mills than usual, and it will take more orders than have so far been received from Canada and the United States to set them at work. Owing to the large stock of lumber on hand the cut this summer will fall considerably short of that of last year.

—Thirteen rafts of square timber have passed down from Mattawa to Des Joachims, got out and owned by Gillies Bros., R. Hurdman & Co., Estate David Moore, James Klock & Co., Perley & Pattee, Moorehead & McCuaig and Duncan McMaster. The quantity is something like 50,000 pieces—say 1,500,000 feet.

—Piling room is badly wanted by some of the Chaudiere mills. The present grounds are much congested, owing to the slackness in shipments, and becoming more so with every day's cut. Unless shipping should prove unexpectedly brisk before the end of the season some of the mills will be obliged to close down early in the fall.

—Missionary work is being done by religious Canadians among the lumbermen in the shanties of timber districts. Lately a minister visited 34 camps on the Temiscamingue, and another visit on the Bonnechere and Pettewawa, distributing literature and holding services. Ottawa lumbermen contributed \$155 to the mission.

—The Eddy shore mill property, Ottawa, formerly Skead's mill property, has been sold to a syndicate consisting of Terrence McGuire, Alexander Mutchmore and James Gorman. The property consists of 74 acres and includes all booms and piers and other property remaining after the great fire which destroyed the mills, the lumber and the house some years ago.

—Room for piling lumber around the Chaudiere has become so limited that the lumbermen are seeking for other grounds. Some have already chosen land down the river below Rockcliffe, and now a scheme is on foot to run a spur of the Canadian Pacific railway down to the river, which would immensely facilitate the shipping of lumber from the proposed grounds.

—During a severe storm some days ago a boom containing a large quantity of logs at L'Original belonging to Messrs. Baptiste Bros., broke and the logs scattered in all directions and but for the timely arrival of Messrs. Lee Bros., of the steamer Benito, would have all been swept down the river and lost. Messrs. Lee noticed the break and with considerable exertion managed to capture the whole lot.

—An American company has secured a large tract of pine timber on the Wahnapiatae river, including what has been known as the McArthur limit. It is intended to cut a road from the limit headquarters to Sudbury, for conveyance of supplies. Operations will begin forthwith. It is expected that between 800 and 1,000 men will be employed. About 20,000,000 feet of logs will be rafted and towed to Au Sable.

—The *Timberman* says: The towing of logs through the chain of lakes is becoming an important business, and a large number of tugs and men are engaged therein. The sight of an immense raft in tow of one or more powerful steam tugs is now no longer an extraordinary sight, and the business is being engaged in the present season to a larger extent than ever before. If the export tax were removed from Canadian logs, rafts would be as numerous on the lakes as regular line propellers.

—An unusually large raft of rock elm timber, drawing fourteen feet of water, recently went forward to the Soo from Warton in tow of the tugs "Clarke," and "Jones." It was a Government contract just completed by Mr. Wm. Young—

whose mill was unfortunately burned down a few weeks ago—and was made up of picked logs measuring in all some 150,000 feet. The timber will be used in the construction of a beacon. Mr. Young's mill is already in course of erection.

—Last year there were manufactured in the Parry Sound district about 35,000,000 feet of lumber in addition to a large quantity of shingles, lath and dressed lumber. The construction of the Parry Sound railway promises to open up this country which has already been only partly developed. When the road is completed, in addition to the passenger and freight traffic of the lakes, a large business will be developed in hardwood for manufacturing purposes, thus making Parry Sound a base of supply for all lumbering purposes with the western states.

—The big freight steamship *Seguin* was successfully launched at Owen Sound, on July 16th. It is the third gigantic steel vessel that has been launched at the Polson Iron Works Company's ship yards within a year. She is designed to inaugurate a new era in the lumber carrying trade of the Upper Lakes. The Parry Sound Transportation Company have had the vessel built at a cost of about \$1,000,000, and she will ply between Parry Sound and Tonawanda carrying chiefly for the Parry Sound Lumber Company which has a large share in the vessel.

—Government Detective Murray has returned from Manitoulin Island. While there he investigated the facts concerning the death of Peter McLean, of Windsor. Mr. McLean went north on April 1st to begin the year's purchases of lumber, and suddenly disappeared, and representations were made to the Government that the man had been murdered. The result of the investigation proved conclusively, however, that McLean was accidentally drowned. His course was traced across the ice, and his coat and hat were found in close proximity to the whole through which he is believed to have dropped.

—The *Ottawa Free Press* says: A splendid raft belonging to Klock & Co., arrived at Deschene Lake from the Magnissippi limits recently. It was pronounced by several experts who are sojourning at Britannia to be the finest they had ever seen. The raft remained all day on the lake, and the opportunity was taken by several of the campers at the waterside resort to enjoy a substantial meal of pork and beans. When the raft went down the rapids, several of the residents of Britannia, including ladies, enjoyed a ride on the cribs, although in one or two instances they got a pretty severe ducking.

—The *Ottawa Journal* says: Mr. J. W. McRae waited last month on Mr. Trudeau, deputy minister of railways and canals, and petitioned for the dredging out of the pool or reservoir lying between St. Louis dam and the canal and known as Carling's or Dow's lake, so as to give boats ready access to Mr. J. K. Booth's and the other lumber yards. This, it was promised, should be done and it is the intention of the lumbermen to build wharves there. The petitioners also asked that a branch of the canal should be constructed from the dam to the Ottawa river above the Chaudiere Falls. It is probable that the survey will be made and plans prepared at an early date.

—Parry Sound, says a correspondent in the *Toronto Empire*, is on the shore and environed by beautiful hills that mark the end of the Laurentian range, and has a moving population of from 2,000 to 2,500. The Seguin river, extending far into the back woods, is the highway for the innumerable logs that float down to the three large lumber mills at its entrance. The amount of lumber cut here during the year is about 35,000,000 feet. The three companies are the Conger Lumber Company, the Midland and North Shore Lumber Company and the Parry Sound Lumber Company. In connection with the latter company is a general store, where the employees of the company can obtain supplies in advance in lieu of wages. Pay day is once every month, the average pay being \$50 a month. At the beginning of the month the employe gets a book of six slips, each good for \$5 worth of merchandise. On these slips the goods bought are entered, and at the end of the month, when pay day comes, the employe hands in his book and is paid in cash the balance due him. Sometimes the balance may be the other way, if the lumberman has been improvident. This truck system, as it is called, was in years gone by an intolerable grievance, restricting all trade outside the company's store. An instance is related, where a woman brings a pair of boots to the shoemaker to be mended. "How much will they be?" "Ten cents." She returns in an hour's time with two plugs of tobacco in payment for the work. Naturally the business men of the Sound raised a most vigorous protest against such proceedings as these and now the lumber company allows its employes greater freedom and pays them cash.

—D. Brown, lumber dealer, Owen Sound, has assigned.
 —F. McGibbon, lumber dealer, Strathroy, has sold out.
 —The bulk of the lumber sold to Oswego buyers has been shipped for this season.
 —Mr. James Greenless, of Alliston, has purchased the Creemore saw mill from Jas. Jarret.
 —Mr. J. Wilson, of Ottawa, has gone to New Westminster, B. C. to commence the lumbering business there.
 —Twenty men left Arnprior recently to peel bark in the woods at Cedarport, Pa., at \$1.50 a day and board.
 —It will require two hundred thousand feet of planks to lay the floor of the Bay of Quinte bridge at Belleville.
 —The Emery Lumber Co., Waukegan, recently loaded five barges for the States with about two million feet of lumber.
 —Messrs. J. Boyd & Son, of Eastman Springs, are shipping quite a lot of lumber and their saw mill is running full blast.
 —Frank Murtha's raft of 195 cribs of timber left the Chaudiere for Quebec on July 21st. R. Gorman's raft of 145 cribs, left the same day for Quebec.
 —The body of a man was found in the river at Portage du Fort last month. Supposed to be that of Leblom who was missed from a raft some time since.
 —Messrs. Rochester & Doherty's timber is now all down. The firm took out some 4,550 pieces on the Antoine creek, a tributary of the Upper Ottawa, last winter.
 —Thirty men recently started from Ottawa to man Frank Murtha's drive of timber on the Coulonge. They will take it to the Quebec market, and will be paid from \$30 to \$35 per month.
 —Mr. J. R. Booth will not work his limits on Black River next winter. He has already sent a number of men up the Desmoines River to make preparations for next winter's shantying.

—The French River Tug company has made application for incorporation for the purpose of towing, rafting, etc. The chief place of business is Windsor, Ont., and the capital stock \$15,000, divided into 600 shares of \$25 each.

—A large raft of square white pine timber recently came down the Ottawa, owned by Messrs. Carswell & Francis, which is probably the best made on the Ottawa or its tributaries this season. The timber was made on the old Fort Eddy limits. The raft contained 195 cribs or 265,000 cubic feet, seventy-five per cent. board pine. The string average is 20½ cubic feet.

—A meeting of creditors of the Henderson Lumber Company was held last week, and a general out-line of the state of business laid before them by the provisional liquidator. The liabilities of the company will not exceed \$185,000, the Ontario bank being the principal creditor. The books being a little behind, a detailed statement could not be rendered. F. Riddell was appointed liquidator.

—A new departure in taking timber to the Quebec market has been inaugurated by Ottawa lumbermen. The following gentlemen have taken their timber loose from Pettebewa to Cochnoux boom (below Portage du Fort) and are now rafting up there: Messrs. Hale & Booth, A. Barnett, A. Fraser, Tough & Carswell. A. Barnett and A. Fraser will store theirs in Chats lake. J. & G. Bryson's raft is running at Chats rapids.

—McDonald Bros., of South Indian, on the line of the Canada Atlantic railway, are now cutting shingles for the Boston market. They will make about 10,000,000 this year, and will increase their capacity next season, if their expectations for this year's work are realized. They are making three grades, which are quoted at \$1.25, \$2 and \$2.50 f. o. b. They are also taking out about 7,000 cords of hemlock bark for New York parties.

—*Algoma Advocate*: What we consider a gross injustice is being perpetrated year after year by American firms taking out timber in the district, not only to the men employed by them, but to the business men located near the scene of operations. We refer especially to the lumbering firm of Messrs. Timothy, Nestor & Co., who when applied to for wages by their men, present them with time cheques made payable at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Thus the men have either to squander a portion of their hard-earned wages in paying for their trip to the Sault, or have the cheques discounted at some of the business places in the locality, in order to receive any cash. Not only does this system entail an unnecessary loss to the hard-working men, but it is the means of driving away a great deal of trade which the local business men otherwise would enjoy. The workmen have no right to be compelled to travel fifty or sixty miles to get their wages and the sooner some action is done in order that justice be meted out to these men the better.

QUEBEC.

—Klock's first raft arrived at Quebec a month ago.
 —A raft of square timber made the distance from Ottawa to Quebec in six days.
 —Edmond Perousse, operator of a small saw mill at Port Daniel, has made an assignment.
 It is rumored that the Eddy Manufacturing company, of Hull, intend purchasing Cormier's mills at Aylmer.
 —The exports of lumber at Montreal for May of this year exceeded that of the same month last year by \$186,230.
 —A Lower Town (Quebec) firm has a South American contract on hand for about half a million boxes. Two cargoes have been already shipped this season.
 —It is said that already this season upwards of 400,000 feet of raft timber have been shipped to the Quebec market from Toledo and Lake Huron ports.
 —At Lake Megantic, the Nantis Mills Company, depending from \$12,000 to \$15,000 in repairs and additions, part of which is for a furnace to burn the sawdust.
 —The Quyon boom broke a month ago but the logs came out with such a rush that they jammed, giving the men ample time to secure a boom around them.
 —Dougherty & Rochester had quite a lot of cribs broken in the company's booms above the slides, and they have been somewhat unfortunate all the way down from Des Joachins.
 —Mr. Dufresne is building a large saw mill at Windsor Mills, Que., and Captain Lewis, of Portland is just completing a saw mill at the same place. J. C. Bedard and Joseph Bedard have each a saw mill run by steam, and are shipping large quantities of lumber.

—The Cormier sale at Aylmer, on July 11th realized over \$13,000. Mr. Cormier himself purchased the lumber, shingles, etc., for 40 cents on the dollar, realizing about \$4,300, and the furniture, etc., for 30 cents making about \$2,200. About 22,182 logs and pieces of lumber were purchased by Mr. Cormier and the Rathbun Lumber Company for 50 cents each. The factory, machinery and timber limits yet remain to be sold. The object of the sale was to satisfy a debt of \$10,000 for timber limits, and boomage dues owing to the Dominion Government. Sufficient was realized to pay off all indebtedness.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—Coasting vessels are receiving \$3.75 per 1,000 feet on lumber from St. John to New York.
 —An abundant lumber crop is expected in New Brunswick this summer as nearly all the drives are coming out, bringing 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 feet hung up last year.
 —A. Ferguson, a lumber operator, at Sussex, has disappeared together with \$50,000 belonging to his creditors. A number of small dealers will be ruined by this defalcation.
 —Owing to abundance of rain so far this season, the drives throughout this province have made exceptionally good headway. The fear which at one time existed that the drives on the St. John river would experience difficulty has proved unfounded as the streams have risen sufficient to carry all logs down safely. Rafting has been going on for many weeks, and tug boats on the river have all they can do in the line of towing to the mills. It is now quite certain that very few logs will be hung up on the St. John this year. Unfortunately prices in the English market are not as good as last year. Freight rates are lower, which is some compensation.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Lloyd Manufacturing Company's saw and rotary mills works were burned at Kentsville, N. S., June 19th. No insurance.

—Maine lumbermen who operate on the St. John river are said to be enthusiastic over the prospect of getting to market over 100,000,000 feet of logs more this year than last. The estimate for the river and its tributaries is over 200,000,000 feet.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

—Robinson & Co., of Selkirk, are erecting a large planing mill at that point.
 —It is likely that a new sash and door factory will be started at Boissevain this year.
 —The Keewatin Lumber Company is putting in a band saw in its mill, which will be the first saw of the kind in that district.

—A large number of young maples are being shipped to Port Arthur where they are sold for shade trees. Their growth is far more rapid than that of other imported trees.

—W. J. Mathers, general lumber merchant, Deloraine, and W. H. Atkinson, will open a branch lumber yard at Hartney, a new town on the Brandon-Souris branch of the C. P. R.

—Notice of application for a charter has been given by the Brokenhead Milling and Lumbering Company, of Brokenhead, Manitoba. The company will have a capital stock of \$6,000, divided into shares of \$50 each.

AMERICAN.

—The Grand Haven Lumber Co., Spring Lake, lost \$200,000 worth of lumber by fire on July 8th.

—There are 413 species of trees to be found within the limits of the United States and territories.

—Maine lumbermen who operate on the St. John River are said to be enthusiastic over the prospect of getting to market over 100,000,000 feet of logs more this year than last. The estimate for the river and its tributaries is over 200,000,000.

—Reports from all the producing points, show conclusively that the stocks of first and second poplar are unusually small, and that the demand has been exceedingly active. The supply of logs is above the average. The mills are full of orders and running on full time.

—In 1872 the pine supply of logs of the Saginaw and tributaries was estimated by an expert at 5,600,000,000 feet, and it was calculated that the supply would be exhausted in 12 years. The smallest output of any season of the Saginaw river mills since 1872 was 573,000,000 feet, and the total output of the mills on the river from 1872 to 1889, inclusive, exceeds 12,800,000,000 feet, and it is said the end will not be reached for several years.

CASUALTIES.

Neil Leckie, of Admaston, Ont., was drowned at Carswell & Hough's drive on the Pettebewa.

Frank Rivers, a shantyman, was drowned at Ragged Falls, near Bridgewater, Ont., while breaking a jam.

A man named Sevest received a severe cut over the left eye in McLachlin's saw mill at Arnprior, July 10th.

Robert Lowery, of West Gravenhurst, Ont., while working in Mickle's mill, had four fingers of his left hand severely cut a few days ago.

A young man named Carrier was accidentally killed on July 17th in a saw mill at Scott's station, on the line of the Quebec Central railroad.

A young man named Reinhard slipped against the circular saw at Lovering's mill, Coldwater, Ont., the other day, and was severely cut.

John Kearns, a young man employed in McCracken's saw mill, Maple Grove, Ont. had his fingers badly cut with the small saw, last month.

A young man named Delaney, employed in one of the Chaudiere saw mills, had an arm badly lacerated a few days ago by being caught in the belting.

James Craig, of Gesto, while working in his saw mill had his left arm badly mutilated by coming in contact with the saw. It was found necessary to amputate the arm below the elbow.

While a raft of timber, owned by the Hawkesbury Mill Company, Ont., was running the Mountain slide, a snag struck a loading stick of the crib on which a man was standing. He was thrown into the air about twelve feet and fell on his elbow, dislocating it at the elbow joint.

A man named Morrison, working at one of the camps north of Bute Inlet, Ont., was gored by an ox a few days ago, and is not expected to live. He was at work on a log at the time, when it rolled against a team of oxen, one of which gored the unfortunate man in the stomach.

Thomas Young, aged 23, of Clark river, who was engaged as cook in one of the lumber camps above Chapleau, feeling unwell decided to go home. On arriving at Chapleau he found the train he wished to go on had not arrived, and thinking a walk might do him good, determined to proceed on foot to the next station. About half way he became so sick that he was obliged to seek refuge in a deserted camp. There he lay for five days, a prey to the mosquitos and black flies, unable to summon assistance and without anything to eat. Finally he managed to drag himself two miles to the railway track, where he met the section men, who placed him on the train for home. He died shortly after reaching his destination, and was so disfigured by the bites of insects as to be hardly recognizable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Canada Lumbermen:

Thank you very much for considering my opinion relative to inspection, and a standard of inspection of sufficient value to merit the attention of your constituency. I am certainly unchanged regarding the desirability of some uniform system which if it cannot be international, should at least be national, and I imagine that the Dominion lumbermen have not thoroughly considered the question as a body, or they would have the determination to establish a standard from a feeling of very pride. If we, as a body, would recall the fact that we have more capital invested in our trade than the combined banks many times over, and that our operations extend from almost pole to pole, it perhaps would be possible to lead us to determine proper rules for the guidance of our trade in the way of inspection. Of the utility of such a system I need scarcely refer to, the results following would be:

(1) The cessation of private interpretations of grades.

(11) The acceptance of a properly considered code of rules.

(111) The stoppage in a great measure of disputes contingent upon the acceptance of an intelligible standard.

A break in the methods which we have hitherto pursued, is made by the Lumber Section of the Board of Trade. They have gotten out a thoroughly digested system, not by any means perfect, but yet one that will bear comparison in a superlative degree with the rules of other chief centres, it is to be had on application free, let all get a copy and endeavour to guide themselves thereby; and another suggestion is, where they find any fault, let the fault-finder connect himself with the board, and by his vote and intelligence endeavour to remedy the evils complained of, but in the meantime the lumbermen of the Dominion should endeavour to get away from the old order of things and strive to conform as much as possible with the proposed regulations. Let us have system and we will have order. Give us order and we will have respect, and having respect we can settle down to the remedy of other grievances.

M.

Toronto, July 14th, 1890.

EXCHANGE ECHOES.

Northwestern Lumberman.

There is a good deal of talk about felling trees by electricity, but no authoritative information is furnished upon the subject. It has been asserted that the scheme has proved successful in foreign countries, and that it would be tried by American lumbermen. Really very little is known about the matter. If trees can be felled by electric wires more economically and with more safety than in the ordinary way the plan should come in vogue. But the accidents and deaths that occur in connection with telephone and electric lighting lines suggest that any electrical system that could be introduced into the woods for bringing down trees would have its drawback. The falling tree or limb would be likely to continue doing its deadly work unless everybody could get entirely out of range before the electrical spark performed its mission.

Exchange.

When a man is engaged in depicting the wonderful advantages of his locality in a timbered region, the forests are always vast and "practically inexhaustible," but when he is on another tack and is telling how rapidly the lumber barons are destroying the forests, they become reduced to a beggarly supply that will be wiped away in a few years. Metaphors and generalities neither denude the forests nor render their ultimate consumption impossible.

Winnipeg Commercial.

In the quest of duty on lumber it was shown before the Senate committee that the influence of the Northwestern States was greater than many people supposed. The influence of those States have for some years put forth in favor of a freer exchange of natural products with Canada, but in the Senate particularly they have as a rule been unable to cope with this antagonistic New England element. That the Northwest is gaining in power was manifest, when the proposed reduction of duty of the McKinley bill of 50 cents a thousand feet was increased by the Senate to \$1, thus making the duty on imported lumber \$1 a M. This, if it becomes law, will be quite a step towards the wiping out of lumber duties altogether. If our Canadian Government will take action on the reciprocity clause of our tariff act, as the duties are lowered in the United States, the day is not far distant when lumber duties in both countries will be arrangements of the past. Some lumbermen may take a shortsighted view of this matter of abolishing lumber tariff, but any loss they might sustain, by having to compete without tariff protection with United States manufacturers, would be more than made up by the opening up of United States markets to themselves.

Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

Wm. Gillis is an Oshkosh lumberman 75 years of age who has spent sixty winters in the woods and is still a hale and hearty man. He is described as a native of New Brunswick. He began to work in the woods when only fifteen years of age and his first experience as a pinery hand was in the forests of Maine. Twenty-five years ago he left the New England state to try his fortune in the west and the first season he was in Wisconsin was spent in the employ of Nels Carter who was a predecessor of Ripley & Mead, in the ownership of what is now known as the Stanhillber & Amos plant. Since that time he has worked for almost every lumberman who has had a camp on the Wolf. Last winter he was in the employ of L. O. Rumery. He walked at least seventy miles a week and sometimes double that distance. If nothing prevents, Mr. Gillis will next winter, for his sixty-first season, go to the pinery. He is tall and still erect with not a wrinkle to mar his pleasant features, and with his dyed hair as black as it was the day he was twenty, it is almost a tax upon one's credulity to believe that Mr. Gillis is in reality an old man. He hasn't missed a winter in the woods since he began lumbering and works on the drive every spring.

Northwestern Lumberman.

A communication from T. W. Hotchkiss on a subject important to hardwood lumbermen is printed elsewhere in this paper. Mr. Hotchkiss, since his retirement from the United States consulship at Ottawa, Can., has returned to his first love, the lumber business. But what news has been received through official sources from his old stamping ground since he left it? Who is so wise as to attempt to tell how many feet of lumber has been exported from Canada into the United States during the past year? Who has been made aware that the present consul has paid any attention to the lumber industry, notwithstanding that industry is so prominent, and questions concerning it have kept thousands of people on both sides of the line in a state of fermentation? These questions can be answered in but one way. This state of things, in prospective, was what the lumber journals feared when they were working for the reappointment of Mr. Hotchkiss. They knew that his work as consul has been peerless, made so by his thorough understanding of the lumber business, and his intelligence to grapple with the questions therewith connected. Mr. Blaine was fully aware of the character of Mr. Hotchkiss' work, and knew there was no politics in the efforts of the lumbermen to have him retained as consul: that such retention was purely for the good of a great industry. It was shown that the political views of nearly all the editors of the lumber journals who labored for the reappointment of the gentleman were not in accord with his. But that there was no politics in the movement is plainly what sounded its death knell. It is the healer who must be rewarded. The competent, painstaking worker who does not shout for party at the top of his voice can go to shoel for all the political managers care.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN, }
July 31st, 1890. }

Owing to the English market being enormously overstocked, the overproduction of timber in the Baltic as well as in Canada, the depressed state of finances coupled with the revolutionary disturbances in South America, together with the uncertainty attending the outcome of the McKinley tariff bill, the lumber trade in general is remarkably dull, with the exception of British Columbia where the lumber trade is booming. The condition of trade in the Ottawa Valley is exceedingly slack as compared with the same period of last year. Large numbers of hands are out of employment, as the mills are not running their full capacity, owing to their piling grounds being well stocked, and this in the face of a light foreign demand. As to the square timber trade, the bottom has fallen out of it. A production of fully 50 per cent. over that of last year, with little or no demand for it has given the lumbermen a great set back, and as a consequence the banks will of necessity have to carry them along until there is an increased demand, and this will add materially to the cost of the product. It is the opinion of many well-informed lumbermen that the cut of square timber next season will be very small.

At Quebec trade may be said to be in *statu quo*, as there is not much timber lying there, as that was mostly shipped in the spring, and as to the new stuff going there, there is positively no market for it. Usually Quebec ships largely to Liverpool, but the market there is flooded with lumber, and there are few buyers. The merchants are overstocked, the demand continues about the same, but the supplies are excessive.

Trade in the United States is picking up some, and their will probably be an increased demand from that quarter during the fall, whether the McKinley tariff bill

passes or not. If it should pass even in its present shape, it is not likely that it will come into operation before next spring.

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

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Waney White Pine...	646,029	1,292,245	1,214,745
White Pine...	191,485	2,016,547	1,039,977
Red Pine...	262,474	381,548	38,610
Oak.....	558,578	616,299	454,067
Elm.....	125,519	527,634	381,603
Ash.....	71,300	204,203	63,181
Basswood.....		415	373
Butternut....	419	1,158	1,540
Tamarac.....	1,324	5,635	3,686
Birch & Maple	123,432	334,063	151,701
Masts & Bowsprits....			
Spars.....		33 pieces	
Std. Staves...	189,227	40,802	
W. I. Staves...	180,729	55,432	
Brl. Staves...	11,435	0,110	

FOREIGN.

Business at London continues fairly active, and although there has been no upward movement in prices there has been no indication of a relapse. The disparity, however, between the prices asked privately and those realized at auction are very great. There has been a brisker movement in the hardwood trade. American walnut, so far as prices are concerned, appears to hold its own. Logs realized at public sale prices ranging from 2s. 1d. to 3s. 9d. per ft. cube, planks 3s. to 4s. 4d. per ft. cube.

At Liverpool a very encouraging feature in the market is the continued good demand by actual consumers, in addition to which good inquiries are more numerous. There is no change to note in the prices of hardwoods. Although in the very height of the import, sales are extremely difficult to make, especially at remunerative prices.

Messrs. Denny, Mott & Dickson in their wood market circular for July report:—

CANADIAN TIMBER.—Yellow Pine. The demand has been very small during the half-year, owing to the lack of shipbuilding orders; at the same time the market is bare of good square timber, and there is only one parcel of some 150 loads of really first-class Waney Pine on hand.

The Quebec shippers have effected but few forward contracts for the new season's goods; and there is no encouragement for speculation as it is very doubtful whether the c.i.f. cost would be realized.

OAK.—The market has been quiet, and there is still a certain quantity of first-class timber on hand.

ELM.—The market is quite bare, and although the demand is dull, a moderate supply of the new season's wood should do well.

Disappointed as Quebec shippers may be, any imprudent action on their part in sending forward unwanted supplies of either pine, oak or other timber would be suicidal policy. If a revival in the shipbuilding demand is near at hand the Autumn shipment, from Quebec can be augmented accordingly.

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

According to the Board of Trade for June, the quantities of sawn goods imported, during the month, amount to 500,013 loads, as compared with 563,698 loads during June of last year, and the quantities of hewn goods of 190,229 loads, as against 179,733 loads, an increase in hewn goods of 10,496 loads, but an important decrease in sawn goods of 63,685 loads. There are very heavy decreases in the importation of sawn goods from the Baltic ports. Sweden and Norway sent over during the month very moderate quantities, while Russia shows a decrease of 25,150 loads in the importation of manufactured wood goods. Large increases are noted from other countries.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says satisfactory as the government figures are, however, we cannot accept them as an index to the turn likely to be taken by wood prices for better or for worse as the autumn comes on. The timber trade, we know by experience, can be active and prices rising when the general trade of the country is essentially bad. Apart from the report before us, which represents the prosperous half of the year, when the weather was fine and the harvest prospects good, with the political atmosphere clear, there is the present time with its over-clouded aspect to be considered. Just now the indications are none too favorable. Dearer money is not unlikely, and the trade of the country, though fairly good, lacks the animation which inspired it last year. Any superfluity of importation over that of 1888 in this connection cannot be regarded in any other light than as prejudicial to unremunerative prices. We may be on the eve of a great depression, but of a sudden turn the other way there is no probability.

TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, July 31, 1890.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

Table listing lumber prices for Toronto, including items like 1 1/2 and thicker clear picks, American Inspection, and various sizes of mill runs and culls.

YARD QUOTATIONS

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

Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, July 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Hamilton, including mill cull boards, shipping cull boards, and various sizes of flooring and shingles.

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, July 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Ottawa, including pine, spruce, hemlock, and ash, along with various sizes of culls and shingles.

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, July 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Montreal, including pine, spruce, hemlock, and ash, along with various sizes of culls and shingles.

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, July 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for St. John, including deals, boards, scantling, flooring, and miscellaneous items.

Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Vancouver and New Westminster, including car load and ship rates, bridge and wharf plank, and various sizes of lumber.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Albany, including good, 1x10 in. culls, and various sizes of boards and shingles.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, July 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, including clear, 1 to 2 in. all widths, and various sizes of culls and shingles.

Saginaw, Mich.

EAST SAGINAW, July 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Saginaw, including car load lots, yard quotations, and various sizes of lumber.

New York City

NEW YORK, July 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for New York City, including Black Walnut, Cherry, and various sizes of culls and shingles.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, July 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Boston, including Western Pine, Eastern Pine, and various sizes of culls and shingles.

Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, July 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, including three uppers, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 & 2 inch, and various sizes of culls and shingles.

OUR TIMBER EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.

The following cargoes of Canadian wood have been reported at various United Kingdom ports since our last issue.

ABERDEEN—Magdalene, Quebec, 19 pcs. hewn oak, 56 pcs. hewn elm, 19 pcs. hewn ash, 231 pcs. hewn birch, 183 pcs. hewn pine, 10,727 pine deals.

BARROW—Kate Crosby, Miramichi, 28,809 deals, battens and boards. Starlight, Miramichi, 50,574 deals and ends. Palmas, Montreal, 30,000 deals, boards and ends.

BELFAST—Newminster, Harvey, 38,087 fir deals, 9,094 fir boards, 2,993 fir deal ends. Tasmanian, Parrsborough, 34,506 deals and battens, 216 scantlings, 2,053 deals. Norman, Miramichi, 28,749 deals and scantlings, 12,000 palings. Jane Kelsall, St. John, 41,679 deals and battens, 677 pcs. hewn scantling, 7,571 deal ends. Annie Burrill, St. John, 23,017 deals, 2,311 deal ends, 282 pcs. hewn birch. Valona, Miramichi, 26,377 pcs. sawn fir, 12,000 palings. Europa, Miramichi, 18,145 deals and ends. Arethusa, Miramichi, 12,423 deals, 7,200 boards. J. W. Oliver, St. John, 73,580 deals and deal ends. Roska, Miramichi, 20,490 deals, 28 pcs. birch. Marie, Miramichi, 19,652 deals and scantlings.

BRISTOL—Texas, Montreal and Quebec, 6,265 white pine boards, 672 white pine deals. Maud, Quebec, 179 pcs. oak timber, 7,037 pcs. hewn fir, 1,672 deals. Idaho, Montreal, 3,153 pine deals, 980 white pine deals, 13,001 deals, 429 pcs. birch. Emilie Marie, Halifax, 13,906 spruce deals, 2,792 birch deals. Ontario, Montreal, 40,625 deals, 3,811 boards, 453 ends.

CARDIFF—Marianne, Montreal, 26,022 pcs. sawn fir. Alaska, Montreal, 887 pcs. sawn fir, 48,942 deals, boards and ends, 84 pcs. hewn fir, 73 pcs. oak. Herbert, St. John, 44,515 deals and boards. Emil Stang, St. John, 29,810 fir deals. Senator Weber, St. John, 43,345 pcs. sawn fir. Arinaud, Sheet Harbor, 23,211 deals, ends, scantlings and boards. Pafetta, St. John, 18,419 deals and ends. Anna Camp, Quebec, 6,653 pcs. sawn fir, 160 pcs. hewn oak, 54 pcs. elm.

CARNARVON—Dinorah, Halifax, 8,275 spruce deals. Helene, St. John, 19,925 deals and battens.

DUNDEE—Bavaria, Quebec, 25 pcs. hewn oak, 100 pcs. hewn elm, 12 pcs. hewn ash, 550 pcs. hewn birch, 25 pcs. hewn walnut, 12 pcs. hewn red pine, 315 pcs. hewn yellow pine, 18,652 sawn pine deals, 2,833 sawn spruce deals, 2,400 oak staves. Austerlitz, Montreal, 36,456 deals and ends, 50 pine boards, 2,153 deals.

FLEETWOOD—Lizzie Burrill, St. John, 38,263 deals and ends. Geraldine, St. John, 35,744 deals. Sphynx, Quebec, 967 pcs. hewn fir, 277 pcs. birch, 15,902 sawn deals. Sapphire, St. John, 39,921 deals and ends, 1,478 pcs. sawn birch.

GLASGOW—Concordia, Montreal, 4,130 deals, 29½ stds. deals, 612 pcs. oak lumber, 3 cars oak lumber. Siberian, Quebec and Montreal, 23,230 deals. Amaranthia, Montreal, 7,537 deals, 2,147 oak lumber. Ashburne, Montreal, 25,332 pine deals. Pomeranian, Quebec and Montreal, 521 loads deals. Alcides, Montreal, 5,811 deals, 46 pcs. basswood, 209 pcs. oak, 10 maple logs, 74 pcs. timber. Ratata, Bathurst, 19,019 deals. Bjorville, Newmouth, 12,419 spruce deals, 125 logs birch timber, 20 hardwood planks, 14,977 pcs. spoolwood. Hibernian, Quebec and Montreal, 6,396 deals. Austerlitz, Montreal, 36,466 deals and deal ends, 50 logs waney boardwood, 2,153 deals. Canadian, Montreal, 4,457 deals. Circe, Montreal, 637 pcs. oak lumber, 556 deals. Sarmatian, Quebec and Montreal, 6,922 lds. spoolwood.

GLOUCESTER—Dora Forster, Miramichi, 82,588 deals. Stillwater, 34,820 deals, battens and boards. Chieftain, Halifax, 21,481 deals, 746 pcs. sawn birch, 549 pcs. hewn birch. Eva, Halifax, 15,559 deals. Lima, Halifax, 22,631 deals.

GRIMSBY—Aslacoe, Quebec, 69,335 deals, 295 pcs. hewn fir.

HARTLEPOOL (WEST)—Satsman, Montreal, 15,212 deals and boards, 23,993 deals and ends. Charrington, Montreal, 40,066 deals and ends, 10,860 boards, 69 pcs. oak, 4 pcs. ash, 129 pcs. hewn fir, 15 pcs. elm.

LEITH—Sicilian, Quebec, 654 pcs. hewn timber, 15,755 deals and ends. Abington, Quebec, 18,747 deals, 443 pcs. sawn fir, 120 pcs. hewn elm, 129 pcs. hewn ash, 68 pcs. hewn oak, 364 pcs. hewn birch. Abington, Quebec, 111 pcs. hewn waney.

LIMERICK—St. Andrews, Miramichi, 24,875 deals. Falcon, Quebec, 26 pcs. oak, 14 pcs. elm, 105 pcs. hewn fir, 13,319 deals.

LLANELLY—Vulcan, Halifax, 2,543 pcs. sawn fir, 9,791 pcs. saw timber, 19 pcs. hewn timber. Eliza Lines, Halifax, 8,100 pcs. sawn timber, 2,411 pcs. fir.

LIVERPOOL—Michigan, Montreal, 3,620 ends, 29,977 deals, 13,635 boards. Lake Huron, Montreal, 6,193 deals, 2,401 boards, 3,104 pcs. lumber, 4,141 boards, 99 logs timber. Eleanor, Quebec, 1,020 pcs. waney pine, 39 pcs. oak, 365 pcs. birch, 30 pcs. elm, 16 pcs. chestnut, 1,474 pine deals, 4,588 pine deal ends, 238 pcs. ash, 9,615 spruce deals, 1,050 spruce deal ends. Vancouver, Montreal, 9,790 boards, 10,266 deals and ends, 11,510 maple blocks, 3,020 pcs. w. pine, 850 deals, from Quebec, 1,921 pine deals. Naude, Miramichi, 39,357 deals, boards and ends, 4,161 deals and ends, 404,400 palings. Erema, Charlottetown, 4,891 deals and ends, 818 pcs. larch timber. Netherholme, Montreal, 54,878 deals and ends. Nova Scotian, Quebec, 185 pcs. splints; from Montreal, 2,641 maple blocks, 3,497 deals, Toronto, Montreal, 257 maple blocks, 7,742 deals, 9,294 boards. Natant, St. John, 25,677 spruce deals, 8,326 palings, 727 pcs. birch timber. Gamma, Halifax, 156 stds. spruce deals, 100 stds. birch. Oxenholme, Montreal, 9,885 spruce, 7,566 pine deals, 3,032 pine deal ends, 2,125 pine boards. Circassian, Montreal, 6,156 deals; from Quebec, 748 pine and 3,326 spruce deals. Lake Nepigon, Montreal, 756 maple blocks, 1,342 deals, 10,052 boards, 4,363 pcs., 54 logs boards 41 deals. Panama, St. John, 54,359 spruce deals, battens,

scantlings, boards and ends. Sarnia, Montreal, 290 maple blocks, 8,053 boards, 13,730 pine deals, 1,007 scantlinga. Straits of Magellan, Montreal, 3,509 ends, 18,822 deals, 4,796 boards. W. H. Corsar, Parrsboro, 39,810 spruce deals and battens, 343 spruce scantlings, 2,322 spruce deal ends, 115 deals, 2,524 birch deals and battens, 116 deal ends. Muriel, Halifax, 15,120 deals and battens, 8 boards, 1,032 deal ends. Vancouver, St. John, 27,300 deals and battens, 1,777 boards, 8,217 deal ends, 2,132 scantlings, 5,803 birch planks, 428 birch ends. Lake Ontario, Montreal, 5,284 deals, 3,475 boards, 7,200 maple blocks. Paramatta, West Bay, 524 stds. spruce deals, ends and battens. Capenhurst, Miramichi, 2,303 birch deals and ends, 46,671 fir deals and ends, 7,509 palings. Oregon, Montreal, 705 pcs. scantling. City of Lincoln, Montreal, 2,133 deal ends, 21,844 deals, 4,067 boards. Sardinian, Montreal, 4,703 pine boards, 4,370 deals, 1,159 maple blocks. Cathine, Chatham, 11,524 deals and ends. Columbia, Halifax, 20,761 deals, 2,311 ends. Equator, Quebec, 166 pcs. oak, 31 pcs. elm, 44 pcs. ash, 475 pcs. white pine, 14,337 pine deals, 2,036 pine deal ends, 5,841 spruce deals. Neophyte, Quebec, 7,400 pine boards, 2,752 pine deals, 30,585 spruce deals. Silistria, Quebec, 58 pcs. oak, 79 pcs. elm, 97 pcs. waney, 458 pcs. square pine, 1,881 pine deals, 1,200 pine ends. Lake Winnipeg, Montreal, 5,005 deals, 12,651 boards. Prince Louis, Quebec, 856 pcs. pine, 1,376 pine deals, 690 pine deal ends, 1,870 spruce deals, 358 pcs. oak. Shelburne, West Bay, 32,610 deals, 3,665 scantlings, 2,082 ends. Polyesian, Montreal, 5,918 maple blocks, 2,754 deals; from Quebec, 500 cs. splints. Vilhelm Ludwig, Bathurst, 10,107 deals, 290 scantlings, 1,479 ends, 1,420 boards. Edith, Halifax, 7,019 birch deals and battens, 651 birch deal ends, 11,551 spruce deals, 197 spruce ends. Dominion, Montreal, 529 pcs. oak lumber, 7,098 deals, 1,673 boards. Sleipner, Miramichi, 289,725 palings, 50,410 deals, boards and ends. Fernside, Montreal, 14 stds. timber, 558 stds. deals. Lake Superior, Montreal, 11,067 deals, 8,183 boards. Parisian, Montreal, 5,709 deals, 878 ends; from Quebec, 446 splints. Ossuna, Richibucto, 30,128 fir deals and ends. Konona, Richibucto, 27,311 fir deals and ends, 436 birch deals and ends. Macleod, Richibucto, 17,099 spruce deals, 1,173 scantlings, 4,077 boards, 2,850 ends. Gallego, St. John, 35,444 deals, 2,670 scantlings, 15,288 ends, 3,808 boards, 477 boards, 5,706 birch planks, 1,066 birch ends.

LONDON—Brazilian, Montreal, 9,511 deals, 1,065 splints. Ulunda, Halifax, 7,273 pcs. lumber, 2,116 doors, 216 bds. moulds, 2,479 splints, 38 pcs. timber, 2,498 deals. Heathfield, Montreal, 7,693 deal ends, 45,108 deals. Osmanli, Montreal, 2,248 deal ends, 55,154 deals. Amy, Three Rivers, 50,383 deals. Bonnington, Montreal, 43,154 deals, 4,887 ends. Lady Tennant, Montreal, 8,468 deal ends, 47,359 deals. Maritans, Montreal, 68,388 deals, ends, etc. Hoving, Quebec, 6,712 deal ends, 37,682 deals. Calabria, Montreal, 3,059 ends, 1,240 boards, 32,045 deals. Assyrian, Montreal, 428 crts. woodenware, 673 cs. splints, 13,008 deals. Damara, Halifax, 1,193 cs. splints, 2,069 doors, 109 lds. moulds, 651 pcs. ash, 4,579 deals, 324 pcs. birch. Sea King, Montreal, 115 pcs. ash, 6,093 deals. Calabria, Montreal, 3,059 ends, 1,240 bds. 32,045 deals. Lennatin, Quebec, 1,400 pine deal ends, 17,014 deals. Countess, Montreal, 57,606 deals. Rydal Holme, Montreal, 754 stds. deals. Carin, Quebec, 1,994 ends, 30,931 deals. Acuba, Montreal, 54,690 deals, &c., 597 pcs. timber. Storm King, Montreal, 4,352 deals. Cordonia, Montreal, 60,844 deals and deal ends. Clara, Quebec, 28,830 deals. Savannah, Quebec, 8,585 deal ends, 34,597 deals, 3,064 staves. Grecian, Quebec, 773 cs. splints. Nithsdale, Montreal, 51,719 deals.

LONDONERRY—Buda, St. John, 12,725 deals. Arvio, St. John, 1,226 pcs. sawn fir.

MARYPORT—Alma, Quebec, 35 pcs. timber unrated, 79 pcs. hewn fir, 1,734 deals, 24 pcs. oak, 12 pcs. ash, 45 pcs. birch, 169 pcs. waney, 135 lds. deals and ends, 209 pcs. fir timber.

NEWRY—Norden, St. Margaret's Bay, 15,250 deals and deal ends. Ruby, Miramichi, 8,839 deals and ends. Canning, St. John, 20,270 deals and ends.

SOUTHAMPTON—Forsete, Quebec, 86 pcs. hewn fir, 10,365 pcs. sawn fir, 691 staves.

SWANSEA—Lady Nairn, Halifax Harbor, 9,375 spruce deals. Calliope, St. John, 27,240 pcs. sawn fir, 8,723 pcs. sawn birch. Formica, Halifax, 3,432 birch deals, 313 birch ends, 7 spruce scantlings, 161 spruce deal ends, 8,597 spruce deals. Tanjore, St. John, 28,660 pcs. sawn fir, 25 pcs. sawn birch.

WENFORD—Sovereign, St. John, 11,659 deals.

FIRE RECORD.

Reid and Eaton's portable saw mill was destroyed by fire at Steam Mill, N.S. on July 8th.

Settler Bros. saw mill at Bearbrook, Ont., was destroyed by fire June 6th. The loss is \$30,000, with no insurance.

The shingle mill on Gambier Island, B.C., belonging to W. L. Johnston & Co., of New Westminster, was burned on July 1st. Total loss, no insurance.

Settler Bros.' saw mill at Barbroke, 21 miles from Ottawa, has been destroyed by incendiary fire. The stock of logs and timber was also destroyed.

The foundry, machine shop, and planing mill occupied by Dodwell and Sanders, at Claremont, Ont. were totally destroyed by fire on July 13th. Loss \$3,000; no insurance.

Mr. John B. Schmidt's sawmill, near Phillipsburg, Ont. was burned on July 4th. The fire originated from a boxing of a shaft that had become too hot. Loss about \$2,000; no insurance.

A fire at Midland, Ont. on July 19th, caused the loss of between five and six million feet of lumber owned by the

Emery Lumber Company of East Saginaw, and the Moore Lumber Company, of Detroit. Covered by insurance.

The aggregate loss by the big lumber yard fire at Ferrysburg, Mich., on July 7th, foots up \$45,000, with total insurance of \$35,000. Most of the lumber destroyed was owned by Tonawanda parties, and McFie & Son, of Grand Rapids, Mich. lost a quantity of hardwood lumber.

Adams & Gregory's lumber mill at Carleton, N. B., was consumed by fire June, 21st, with 200,000 feet of lumber, involving \$25,000 loss to the firm and \$3,000 loss on lumber owned by E. G. Dunn. The former had \$8,000 insurance. The furnace is supposed to have caved in and caused the conflagration.

The shingle mill at Port Graves, Gambier Island, Howe Sound, B. C., owned by W. L. Johnson & Co., of New Westminster, was totally destroyed by fire on July 8th. All the stock of shingles on hand, 750,000, besides the shingle blocks ready for cutting, were destroyed. No insurance on either stock or machinery.

A disastrous conflagration at the foot of Michigan Street, Chicago, occurred on July 30th. Between ten and fifteen acres of lumber were consumed, and about forty freight cars. Five hundred thousand telegraph poles, a great quantity of railroad ties and oak plank, besides wharfing material, several huge store buildings and a gigantic pile driver were destroyed. Loss about \$300,000.

A fire at East Tawas, Mich., on July 16th, cost the lumbermen \$3,000,000. The large *Sea Gull*, lying alongside Sibley & Bearer's lumber docks, caught fire, setting fire to the docks and the huge piles of lumber stretched along the bay. Sibley & Bearer lost \$2,000,000. The others losers are a Tonawanda lumber company, Wm. Looke, Emery Bros. and Isaac Bearer.

Mr. W. E. Anderson's saw mill at Sundridge, Ont., with all the machinery in it, was burned to the ground on July 3rd. The roof caught fire from the boilers, and was in a mass of flames before discovered, although the mill was running and the night gang at work. After a long, hard fight, the spread of the flames was checked, and the large stock of lumber in the yard was saved. No insurance. Loss about \$4,000.

On the 3rd July, Young & Leslie's saw mill, sash and door and shingle factories, situated in the valley of the Pottawottamie, near Owen Sound, Ont., were discovered to be on fire, and within an hour the buildings had been consumed, together with a considerable quantity of dry lumber. The mills were owned by Mr. Nichol, and were uninsured; loss about \$8,000. The stock was owned by Young & Leslie Bros.; loss unknown.

A destructive fire occurred during the last month in the extensive works of the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterborough, Ont. which destroyed property to the amount of from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The buildings occupied three or four acres, but fortunately only the moulding shop and pattern house were burned. But it was in the last named department where the greatest damage was done, many thousand dollars worth of patterns have been destroyed. The insurance is small, but little delay will be occasioned in turning out orders on hand.

A destructive fire at Saginaw, Mich. on July 29th, spread over an area three-quarters of a mile long by an eight of a mile wide and destroyed property valued in the aggregate at \$375,000. Nearly 19,000,000 feet of lumber and 15,000 cords of wood were destroyed, besides mills, offices, docks, tramways and other property, including 66 freight cars. The Owen Hutchinson Lumber Company lose \$45,000; John G. Owen, \$18,000; H. B. Neason, Son & Co., \$90,000; J. J. Winsor, \$20,000; Brown & Ryan, \$175,000, 66 freight cars \$40,000.

Fire was discovered on the morning of July 6th on the steambarge *Sea Gull*, laying at Bearinger's dock, East Tawas, Mich., which had about 5,000,000 feet of pine lumber piled upon it. The flame soon spread to the lumber, which was all burned. The *Sea Gull*, after parting her lines, floated to Emery Bros.' dock, where was piled about 7,000,000 feet of lumber, and this, too, was all consumed. The burning steamer then floated on for half a mile to Locke & Stevens' dock, which was piled with 4,000,000 feet of lumber, and this was also burned. The steamer kept on drifting, and went high out on the beach and burned to the water's edge. The crew of the *Sea Gull* got off safely except the woman cook, who was burned to death. The lumber on Bearer's dock was owned by Sibley & Bearer. The lumber on Emery Brothers dock was owned by the Michigan Pipe Company and 3,000,000 feet by Emery Brothers, which was fully insured. The lumber on Locke & Stevens' dock was owned, 3,000,000 feet by the Michigan Pipe Company and 1,000,000 feet by Alger, Smith & Co. The loss on lumber and dock is about \$300,000.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.

By C. G. HORTON

Sawyers often make a grave mistake in not sawing so that the lumber will be full thickness when dry. Boards should be sawed not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and plank one-eighth thicker than the specified thickness. As some woods shrink more than others, due allowance for drying should be made for them. Inch boards or plank are either reduced to the next standard thickness, or to one grade lower, on account of its thinness, and in inch stock it is often refused altogether, or thrown into culls.

* * *

A careless sawyer often makes a board plump on one edge, while the other edge lacks just enough to spoil the board for the grade into which its quality would place it. Much otherwise good lumber is reduced to culls, on account of its being full thickness in the centre, and too thick or thin at either one or both ends. The inspection rules make all such stock culls. A hint to the wise. Do not think that lumber, as above, will escape the eye of the inspector, and go as good. It will not; and, on the other hand, if a buyer sees much such stock in a car, before buying, it often prevents a sale, or the buyer will make a point of it, and hagger for a reduction in the agreed price.

* * *

Bad sawing is constantly creating disputes between sellers and buyers. The inspector in the market puts his rule and his eye on the badly manufactured lumber, and the buyer, not wishing to pay for firsts and have only seconds, refuses to settle on the original invoice from the shipper. A majority of these disputes would not have occurred had them an at the saw known and done his duty. It is proper that all work should be done well, because it is right and just that it should be done in that manner, but there is with the manufacturer the strong motive that in the manufacture of lumber it will pay. Every mill man certainly knows that it does not pay to send a poor lot of lumber to any of the great markets. We were standing one day by the side of a mill owner, on the banks of the Ohio River, watching the care and precision followed by the employes. There was no haste, which was remarked to the man at our side. His reply was, that he did not want his men to rush work. He wanted care and good work. That he would rather have one thousand feet well and correctly manufactured, than to have three thousand sawed up hap-hazard. He was an old mill man, and he knew what would pay. Go into any market you may choose, and you will find well-manufactured stock sells more readily and brings better prices than unevenly sawed lumber. The mere slashing up of logs without regard to what can be made from them can never be profitable. There are very many logs that can be so manufactured, that the run will be 70 or 80 per cent. ones and twos, when careless work would make over 50 per cent. culls. It is, perhaps, natural for a employee, especially if but recently employed, to desire a good showing in his work, and he may fall into the error that he will be judged by quantity rather than quality. I wish to impress deeply upon the minds of manufacturers that the only correct method is to manufacture well and make the most of each particular log. Good lumber is saleable and profitable, while poor lumber is profitless, weakens the markets, wastes raw material, and opens the direct road to failure for such manufactures.

* * *

Another cause of much badly-manufactured lumber is the prevailing custom of paying so much per thousand for sawing. The sawyer may know his business thoroughly, but to work up to his knowledge may require more extra time than he is willing to devote to "the other man's" interests, and the result is, he does a good day's work in the number of feet he has sawed, but the man for whom the work was done doubly pays for it. How much better it would be for both mill owner and the man who is having the work done could they agree on a stated price per hour. It may seem a broad assertion, but I venture to say that by this arrangement the man for whom the sawing is done—providing the logs sawed be valuable timber—will gain

enough to pay for the whole day's saw-bill, as by this plan the sawyer can see advantages to be taken of a log, which never would have occurred to him if quantity instead of quality were taken into consideration. The mill owner who saws his own logs need not be told that care must be taken, and yet many will "butcher" their own timber as though they were not sawing money out of their own pockets every hour they run their mills. These are the men who want the lumber buyers from the large markets to pay them the same price that the careful sawyer gets for his product, and will think they have not been fairly dealt with if they are made to pay for their own mistake.

* * *

In loading cars, the ends of the lumber in the middle of the car should be even; this, of course, is not absolutely necessary, but it is an important point when a car load has arrived in market and a seller is endeavoring to dispose of it. Every thickness should be by itself. When ends are even the various thicknesses and average width can be seen at a glance. Such loading indicates care, and shows at once that the mill man understands his business, and also creates a favorable impression. When practicable only one thickness should be sent in the same car. It may also seem like taking unnecessary trouble for a mill man to select his lumber and load only one grade in a car. But it will surely pay him to do so. There are buyers who want nothing but the good lumber. Others call for only the lower grades. Some want only boards. Others will only buy $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ and nothing else. In sending mixed car loads, it may necessitate as many sales as there are thicknesses or grades, and the chances are that in such a disposition, the lumber will have to be handled several times, which adds to the expense and reduces the net return. There are buyers who want all thicknesses and grades, and will buy mixed cars of different sorts of lumber, but they are exceptions to the general rule. Under all circumstances a shipper should use box cars, if it is possible to secure them, as when the lumber arrives at its destination it is dry and free from dirt, ice and cinders. As between all-rail and rail-and-water delivery, all-rail is desirable every time, especially if the saving in rate is only 2 or 3 cents a hundred pounds. Re-handling of lumber should be avoided as much as possible. Occasionally a manufacturer makes the mistake of sending in a 16-foot board or plank 12 inches wide, that is strictly clear except 2 feet at each end, thinking it will be inspected and graded as a 12-foot board, and marked as A No. 1. The inspector takes it as a whole will measure it as 16 feet, and put it in its proper grade. Moral: Saw off the bad ends at the mill, save the freight and raise the grade. Marking off the ends with a black line will not do. An inspector does not take that into consideration. Bark and wane edges should be edged off, and never ship heart pieces. They will not pay freight, and make the good lumber look like it was conscious of keeping bad company.

* * *

Write to your consignee that I have this day sent you a car of [state what kind of lumber]—Then describe the quality, thickness, length, and give all the information possible that may aid the seller in describing the stock to his customers. Tell how long it has been on stick, etc. With this information it can be sold before it arrives. Shippers of lumber make a grave mistake in misrepresenting to their consignee the stock they send them. Praise from the owner will not raise the quality or enhance the value of his stock. If the consignee can rely upon the statement of the shipper, he can oftentimes make sales before the stock arrives; otherwise he is compelled to ascertain this fact by personal examination in order that he may know to what class of customers it must be offered. One of the most frequent complaints made of the manufacture of lumber is in regard to the thickness. Too many mill men think that if they approximate the thickness desired the lumber will pass inspection. It pays to cut all sizes of lumber "full."

* * *

In listening to an old lumber inspector deliver himself of some general instructions on inspection to a tyro, I caught an idea that had occurred to me before, but

which I had never heard quite so forcibly expressed. He said: "When you look at a piece of lumber, primarily dismiss altogether from your mind its specific quality; regard it as a piece of absolutely clear lumber of the certain dimension it is; take first the width, thickness and length into your mind; establish with yourself what it would be if it was absolutely clear, and then hunt defects, grading down as they may appear, until it fits the grade notch the defects force it into. The system is correct in principle; is quick and gives an inspector a chance to use his brains in sorting lumber, as well as his optics and the board rule.

To know exactly how to season lumber so that it will not split, face crack, mold, warp, twist or spring is much more of a science than most people imagine. As valuable lumber runs into money very fast it is necessary in order to reap the largest profit on it to get it dry and ready for use in the quickest possible way. At the same time if we dry it so fast that it will face crack or check, the loss will likely be more than the gain. Different lumber must be treated in different ways, of course. For instance, oak, ash, hickory, rock elm and other tough woods, must dry very slowly, hence when piled it must be crossed with very thin stickers and the pieces close together to get it to dry as slowly as possible, but still it would not do to pile it solid, as it would at once begin to mould or rot. Basswood, pine, poplar and other soft woods can be dried quicker without much danger of opening up on the surface. Thin lumber, such as five-eighths, three fourths and inch does not check so much as thicker lumber. Squares check the most of any lumber. This can easily be explained. A thin board dries all the way through and a thick board dries so much faster on the outside than in the centre that the shrinkage being unevenly divided between outside and inside causes it to pull apart on the outside. Checks depreciate the value of lumber faster than knots or bad places in it for the simple reason that bad spots can be cut out, but season checks are generally all over the piece. Haven't time to stick lumber carefully, will not answer. The acids of hardwoods are strong, and when two fresh-cut boards or plank are piled face to face, a souring moulding, or darkening process, begins at once. This stain cannot be removed, and becomes intensified by age. If you wish to get full value for your lumber, you must take time to stick it properly, as fast as it comes from the saw. Don't spend your time in wondering why your stock is not as bright and nice as some you have seen. It is because you continue to saw and pile it close together, and leave it for days and weeks in that condition, until it is spoiled, and no amount of care will remedy the mistake. No hardwood pile should be more than eight feet wide. Six feet is much better. The front part of the foundation of the pile should be at least two feet from the ground, the back about eighteen inches. A space of at least two feet should be left between such piles. Begin each pile by leaving a space between each board, and pile so until the top is reached. The openings thus made, will be so many chimneys for the air to circulate through and dry off your lumber more in thirty days than it would dry if piled close together in three months. Place the cross sticks about four feet apart and directly over each other. Put your sap boards with the sap down, and on the outside of the pile. Pile each length in separate pile. It is the custom of many to use wide boards or plank or cross sticks, one at each end and one in the centre of the pile. The result is that every board or plank is stained, rotten, or doty at the point of contact with these wide ratlines. Cross sticks should never be more than 3 inches wide and thoroughly dry. Another reason for the concessions in price is often made on hardwoods when it reaches this market, is that in cross sticking lumber with wide long stock, the same as that in the pile, it necessitates a pile to be 12, 14 or 16 feet wide. Such a pile cannot be well ventilated; as a consequence much of the lumber in the centre becomes streaked and browned in the hot months by the gaseous vapors which have evaporated from the lumber during the day, and settled back upon it during the night. This gives lumber a doty or dead appearance, and hardwood should have its natural, bright and

cherry surface. The front stick or crosser should be placed so as to project one inch beyond the ends of the lumber. This allows just enough moisture to collect to prevent the stock from drying too rapidly on the ends, or faster than other portions of the piece. When a pile is completed, the top should have a substantial covering to protect the lumber from the sun or rain. The best way is to elevate the front end of the crossing about 12 inches, and the back about 6, which will admit of a free circulation of the air. The covering should project beyond each end of the pile also over each side.

The best time to saw Basswood is when the frost is in the log. If the boards are placed on end when fresh from the saw for a few days, in an exposed position, when snow is on the ground, it will improve the color. The more white stock a quantity of Basswood contains, the more ready the sale and the better the price. Great care should be exercised in piling, as Basswood, like maple, easily and quickly stains.

Bills of Lading should always be accompanied by a memorandum of the contents of the car, giving as near as possible, the total number of feet, the approximate number of each thickness and some idea of the quality of stock. When several cars of one kind of lumber are shipped at the same time, care should be taken to grade the stock when loading, and put each quality in separate cars. The reason for this is, that some dealers at times want only the better grades, while others the inferior stock; others still, all qualities.

RAINY RIVER COUNTRY.

Conditions are favorable to its development both as an agricultural and mining district of considerable importance. The lumbering industry is already well established, the greater part of the timber which is sawn at the numerous mills near Rat Portage and Keewatin being brought down the Rainy River. The fur trade also is an active industry, trapping being the chief occupation during the winter months of the numerous bands of Indians who inhabit the country, while in the summer they support themselves by fishing, shooting and rice-making.

Agriculture is perhaps the most promising of the economic prospects of the region. Rainy River, from its source at Couchiching to Hungry Hall, flows for eighty miles through a rich alluvial plain, which, so far as can be judged from the banks of the river, is eminently adapted to support a large agricultural population. Travellers and explorers vie with one another in praising the beauties of the river and its capabilities for settlement.

The distance from Rainy Lake to the Lake of the Woods, following the windings of the stream, is about eighty miles, and throughout the whole of this extent the land fronting on the river is fit for settlement, without a single break.

The average breadth of superior land for a distance of 80 miles might perhaps, with propriety, be assumed to be not less than six miles, giving an area of available soil of high fertility, exceeding 260,000; and there can be little doubt, that with the progress of clearing, much that is now included in the area occupied by swamp, would, without difficulty or expense, be reclaimed.

The river has preserved a very uniform breadth, varying only from about 200 to 300 yards. The soil is a sand loam at the surface, much mixed with vegetable matter. Occasionally, where the bank has recently fallen away, the clay is seen stratified in layers of about two inches in thickness, following in all respects the contour of what seems to be unstratified drift clay below. Basswood is not uncommon, and sturdy oaks, whose trunks are from 18 inches to two in diameter, are seen in open groves, with luxuriant grasses and climbing plants growing beneath them.

Along the river crops of potatoes, turnips, hay, oats, wheat, corn, tomatoes and cabbage, all growing to perfection this season, which shows that the climate, as well as the soil, is suitable to successful farming, especially when tomatoes ripen as they certainly did this year as well as ever they ripen in the vicinity of Lake Ontario.

The timber along the river is chiefly large thrifty poplar, mixed with some scattering oak and swamp elm, and some evergreens such as balsam and spruce; inland, the timber changes in character somewhat from that along the river shore, as large balm Gilead, spruce, balsam and tamarac are met with more frequently, and the nice open bush which prevails along the river banks is changed for a tangled brushy undergrowth; but the character of the soil remains the same. Tamarac and spruce swamps occur frequently in this section of the country, as in the case all through this large level area of good land which lies along the banks of Rainy River. These swamps are all perfectly dry this summer and are nearly all capable of being made into excellent land by drainage, as they lie nearly as high as the surrounding dry lands, and only require proper ditching to take the surface water off in wet seasons. The extreme levelness of the country causes the presence of so much swamp land here, as the surface water has no means of escaping from the low lying portions, and consequently the growth of moss and swamp timber is engendered. In most cases the beds of the little streams are deep enough to form outlets for ditches and drains, and these creek beds are usually so numerous that to drain any swamp no very long ditches would be required.

THE ANDREWS DRY-KILN.

We present among our new advertisers this month the card of the Andrews dry-kiln, which has been in use by many of the most prominent manufacturers in the United States in drying their oak, and it has met with an unqualified success. It would seem that they have entirely removed the difficulty of checking, honey-combing or case-hardening oak, which is the great drawback in drying out staves. There is absolutely no machinery about it. Its peculiarity being at the sides of the kiln a sheet steel covering fastened directly to the building, leaving between itself and an inner wall a passage which opens at the top of the kiln into the heating chamber. The steam pipes run the entire length of the kiln, and therefore equalize the heat, so that lumber begins to dry immediately upon entering the kiln. The heat arises, passes through the lumber, takes moisture with it, strikes the cold metal, and immediately begins to condense, the water running down into a brass gutter and out of the kiln, the heat again passing up through the pipes and through the same process. As the lumber progresses from the entering to the delivery end of kiln, this circulation becomes more rapid, and the drying is usually done in three or four days. As this circulation is from side to side of the kiln, there is no interfering of air currents, as there would be providing it was from the length of the kiln. It should be stated that this kiln originated in A. H. Andrews' establishment at Chicago, and that it was adopted after trying nearly everything that had any apparent merit that was offered for sale, and a thorough test in the work of this firm showed it to be a perfect success, and the class of office and bank furniture that this firm produce, which is recognized as standard in every particular, has demonstrated its value to them and to the leading furniture men of the country as we have above stated.

We should recommend to all stove manufacturers who are considering the purchase of a dry-kiln, to carefully consider the merits of this system, which can more fully be explained by communicating with them, and as they are of unquestionable standing, their statements can be relied upon as being correct and substantiated.

WINNIPEG LUMBER DISTRICT CUT.

The total quantity of lumber manufactured by the mills operating under Government license amounts to 13,826,827 feet, B. M. During 1889, there was sold in the Winnipeg district, lumber, Canadian manufacture, 38,464,454 feet. United States manufacture, 10,429,027 feet. This is a large increase in the importation of United States lumber over that of last year. It is regrettable that last year was one of disastrous bush fires. The country lying to the west and northwest of Lake Winnipegosis, as far as the Saskatchewan river, has been pretty generally burnt over, including the valuable

timber on the banks of the Bird Tail Creek, the western slope of the Riding Mountains, Shell River and Duck Mountain district, Swan and Etoumaini rivers, and the Porcupine Hills. The quantity of timber in the districts named, as nearly as can be estimated, is upwards of 900,000,000 feet, B. M., of which a large part has been damaged by fire. The fires can be traced to the camps and hunting grounds of Indians. In but few cases are they started by white settlers.

At Winnipeg cordwood is selling, in car lots, at \$2.75 and \$4.50 a cord—poplar and spruce, respectively. It is estimated that about 18,000 cords of wood were sold on the Winnipeg markets during the year.

Sawmills in Manitoba and Assiniboia operating under Government license for the year ending October 31, 1889, and the capacity for twelve hours:—

	Capacity feet.
Brouse & Co., C. A.	7,000
Brown, Rutherford & Co.	10,000
Bucknall Bros.	30,000
Cameron, Alex.	6,000
Dick, Banning & Co.	60,000
Federal Bank of Canada	20,000
Imperial Bank of Canada	15,000
Jermyn, J. A.	12,000
Jonasson, Sigt.	12,600
Keewatin Lumbering & Manufacturing Co.	8,000
Likely, John	20,000
Miller & Patton	12,000
Morton, George	6,000
McArthur, Peter	3,000
McFadyen, David	12,000
Northwest Timber Co.	60,000
Rainy Lake Lumber Co.	10,000
Ross, David	30,000
Selkirk Lumber Co.	7,000
Smith, Samuel	30,000
Sprague, Daniel	3,000
Wells Bros.	6,000
Whymster & Kyall	

Lumber dressed and rough entered at Winnipeg for the year ending October 31, 1889:—

Lumber, dressed, pine	Feet.	4,852,587
Lumber, dressed, oak	"	4,500
Sash	Number.	33,030
Doors	"	12,752
Lumber, rough, pine	Feet.	5,236,175
Lumber, rough, oak	"	271,600
Lumber, rough, basswood	"	27,165
Lumber, rough, cherry	"	19,000
Lumber, rough, maple	"	1,000
Piling, pine and tamarac	"	16,900
Poles, posts, cedar and tamarac	Number.	18,215
Ties, tamarac	"	26,962
Shingles	M	2,263

Our Ultima Thule.

Hudson's Bay receives upwards of fifty rivers, Lake Winnipeg and Lake Winnipegosis seventy-four rivers, some of them thousands of miles long, with innumerable tributaries. Great Slave Lake, which is one hundred and seventy-two miles in length and one hundred and thirty-eight miles broad, receives many large streams. Lake Athabasca, Great Bear Lake, and a multitude of other lakes, form the head waters of immense rivers that, like Great Fish River, Coppermine River and McKenzie River, drain an almost boundless territory and flow into the Polar Sea. The vast region comprising nearly half a continent is, in many parts, not much different from Manitoba. The same trees, the same birds, the same fish and the same flowers. Taking the country as a whole there is much more wood than in the southern portion of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and although wheat may not ripen on every part, barley, rye, and many vegetables grow, and grass is abundant everywhere, except on the sea coast where the reindeer moss is found. Even at York Factory, on the coast of Hudson's Bay, so far back as 1832, forty cattle were kept, and there were good gardens, where turnips, radishes, potatoes and many flowers flourished. In fact, cattle, horses and sheep can be kept in unlimited numbers nearly all over the vast region that lies north of the present settlement in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The saw mill and immense dry-house of the Menasha Woodenware Company, at Menasha, Wis., were destroyed by fire June 14th. Loss \$100,000.

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Announcements in this department will be inserted at the uniform rate of two cents a word for the first 20 words and one cent for each additional word, payable in advance. For four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement a discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed. Each initial and figure counted as one word. Copy must reach this office by the 25th of the month to secure the appearance of the advertisement in the paper of the following month.

CASH paid for all kinds of hardwood lumber; give full particulars; car or cargo lots only. W. N. McEACHERN & Co., No. 3 dock, Toronto

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

FOR SALE—Lumber Business, including large stock lumber; planing mill, with machinery for making doors, sash, mouldings and bee supplies; mill or yard sold separate. PIERCE & Co., Aylmer, Ont.

\$3,000 WILL BUY THE SINCLAIR saw mill, sash and door factory in Paisley—saw mill capacity about 10,000 feet per day; sash and door factory contains the usual machinery; the situation is good for getting in logs, being on the Saugeen river. For further particulars apply to HECTOR COWAN, barrister, Paisley.

WANTED—1 to 4 inch Birch, Ash and Oak, firsts and seconds. Quote lowest Cash price. WALTER D. STARR, 14th Street & 30 Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Elm 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch; White and Black Ash, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch; Red, White and Burr Oak, 1 to 4 inch; Cottonwood, 1 inch; Chestnut, 1 and 1 1/4 inch; Balusters and Square Oak, Ash, Birch, Cherry and Walnut. Give full particulars regarding grade, thickness, how long on stick, and price delivered in New York City. C. G. HORTON, 34 West 24th Street, New York City.

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

AGENTS WANTED—If you want to make money take hold and sell our choice Nursery stock. Now is the time, write us at once for terms. MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

CASH FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER.

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

W. N. McEACHERN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

RAILS AND CARS FOR SALE.

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

JOHN J. GARTSHORE, 47 Front St. West, Toronto.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SAW AND STAVE MILL.

In county of Essex—25 acres fine farming lands, good farm buildings—plenty of timber near; only 2 1/2 miles from two different railways—terms easy—splendid bargain—must be sold. JAMES S. LAIRD, P. L. S., Essex, Ont.

Planing Mill, Lumber Yard and Sash and Door Factory

FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity is now afforded for acquiring one of the best paying investments in the Town of West Toronto Junction. The Factory is well equipped with the latest and most improved modern machinery, and is in full and successful operation. Railway switch on the premises. Proprietor retiring on account of ill-health. Price moderate and terms to suit. Full particulars can be had on application to

HOOVER & JACKSON, West Toronto Junction.

500 Carloads Prime White Oak Small Boards.

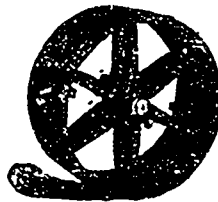
1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch thick; 3 1/2 to 5 inch wide, 2 feet and up long, wanted for cash at the mills.

Further all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER AND LOGS.

Address

CARL GARTNER,

HAMBURG, GERMANY.



Menasha Hickory Pulleys

We make the only hardwood bent rim spoke arm split pulley, only small split pulley, only wooden hangers on the market. Send for discounts & circulars.

Menasha Wood Split Pulley Co. MENASHA, WISCONSIN.

A. P. & W. E. KELLEY CO.

WHOLESALE Lumber dealers. Yards at Tonawanda and Chicago. Correspondence invited.

LAYCOCK LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS of Pine, Hemlock and Oak Timber up to 35 feet in length. Saw Mills: Ackley, Pa., Black Rock, N. Y., Gravenhurst, Ont. Office, corner Main and Seneca Sts. Buffalo, N. Y.

WILLARD W. BROWN.

202 Main Street, Buffalo, handles all kinds of Hard Woods.

C. P. HAZARD.

WHOLESALE dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath and Fence Posts. Correspondence invited from the Canadian trade. No 92 River Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHITE, RIDER & FROST.

WHOLESALE dealers in Michigan, Wisconsin and Canada Pine and other woods. Principal office, Tonawanda, N. Y.; branch office, New York City.

COWPER & GREGORY.

RECEIVERS and Forwarders of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c. Unexcelled facilities for shipping by canal or rail. Tonawanda, N. Y.

A. M. DODGE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of and Wholesale dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Lath and Shingles. Tonawanda, N. Y.

E. & B. HOLMES.

WHOLESALE dealers in Lumber and Timber. Office, Michigan and Canal Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHEESMAN DODGE

TIMBER and Lumber Merchants. Ship and Boat stock, Railroad Ties, &c. Office, 16 West Seneca Street, Buffalo.

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co.

OFFICE and yard, 125 Louisiana Street, Buffalo. Holders of Hardwood stocks are invited to correspond.

EMMET FLEMING

INSPECTOR and Commission dealer in Lumber. Office, 251 Louisiana Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE TONAWANDA LUMBER CO.

MILLS at East Tawas, Mich.; office 106 Main Street, opposite N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Station, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

J. & T. CHARLTON

WHOLESALE dealers in Masts and Spars, Canada Round Pine, &c. Tonawanda, N. Y.

L. A. KELSEY LUMBER CO., (Ltd.)

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in Hardwood Lumber of all kinds. Describe stock and write for prices. Office Tonawanda, N. Y.

BOVEE & HOWDEN

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Hard and Soft Wood Lumber. Holders of Canadian stocks are invited to write for quotations. Offices at Tonawanda and Le Roy, N. Y.

Postponement!

Scottish Carolina Timber & Land Co., Limited, in Liquidation.

The Sale of the Saw Mill, Timber Limits, Plant, Real Estate, Logs, etc., advertised to take place at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 6th of August, is postponed until the

7th October, 1890

when they will be put up without further postponement and absolutely without reserve if not previously disposed of by private contract. For a full description of the parcels, list of chattels and details, apply to WILLIAM PAGE, Knoxville, Tenn.

and Andrew Williamson, Chartered Accountant, Liquidator of the Scottish Carolina Timber and Land Co. Limited, in liquidation, and Agent for the others concerned. Offices No. 149 West George Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

IMPORTANT SALE

TIMBER LIMITS.

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

TUESDAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1890

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

PARCEL No. 1.—400 square miles on Kippewa river, in the province of Quebec, and being berths Nos. 57, 56, 47, 45, 65, 64, 62, 63.

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

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

PARCEL No. 4.—Berth No. 15 on the north shore of Lake Huron, in Ontario, license 105 of 1889. Area, 36 square miles.

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

J. R. FLEMING, Advocate, 120 Wellington St., Ottawa. 353 Sparks St., Ottawa. 5th February 1890.



MACHINERY FOR SALE

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

- ONE corn and cob crusher. FINE grain or feed mills. ONE Craig wheat scourer. ONE mill stone dresser. ONE corn husker. TWO corn shellers. TWO paint mills. ONE tile machine. ONE clay crusher. ONE copper-jacketed kettle. TWO copper dye kettles. TWO set cracker or biscuit machines, with dies. ONE sugar or sorgum mill. ONE union leather splitter. ONE steam rock drill. ONE foot press for canner's use, with dies. ONE fruit evaporator. ONE Caligraph typewriter. ONE clover thrasher and huller. ONE ditching machine. ONE Ward sulky plow. ONE hosiery or bobbin winder. ONE set scouring rolls. ONE Chase flock cutter. ONE lot press plates. TWO meat choppers. ONE large clothes mangle. ONE shooting gallery tube. ONE small bone mill. ONE run 42 inch buhr stones. 10 water wheels, different sizes and makes. ONE lot spur and bevel gears. ONE lot shafting, hangers and pulleys. ONE lot balance wheels. ONE set cheese box machinery. ONE lot Cook's patent levels. TWO steam fire engines. FIVE hand fire engines. TWO hose carts. EIGHT steam pumps. ONE No. 10 centrifugal pump. THREE hydraulic rams. ONE champion spark arrester. ONE lot lifting jacks. ONE lot new portable forges. I also have Engines, Boilers of all sizes, Iron and Wood-Wood Machinery. Send for descriptive list. H. W. PETRIE, Brantford and Toronto.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SAW MILL, formerly owned by E. Dunstan, better known as the Hickory mill, situated on Maidstone Avenue, in the town of Essex. The property consists of one and three-quarter acres of land, frame mill, in good repair, machinery been running until very recently, and all in first-class order. There is also a spoke machine in good running order, good supply of water, favourable location, spur from Michigan Central railroad running into yard, good roads. Small payment, in cash, balance, with approved security, on terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply. CLARKE & WISMER, Barristers, etc., Essex.

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

RUBBER BELTING

MONARCH, RED STRIP AND LION BRANDS

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO. OF TORONTO.

OFFICE 43 YONGE ST. TORONTO

W. FOR DISCOUNTS

FACTORIES AT PARKDALE, ONT.

READ, MARK, LEARN AND INWARDLY DIGEST.



PRINTED MATTER is one of the commodities necessary in every business man's office. Every blank used is not only an economizer of labor, but gives tone and prestige to a business which other agencies fail in doing. Many years practical experience on our part has demonstrated that the public in general, and the lumber trade in particular, are ready and willing to pay for really good work, at remunerative prices, in preference to accepting second-class, or botch work, at cheaper rates; and there is no reason why they should not be, because the actual difference in cost between the production of the two is comparatively so trifling that no shrewd business man can afford to pursue a "penny-wise and pound-foolish" policy. Good work pays alike the customer and the punter, especially the former; in fact the public has been educated to judge in a great measure of the character and standing of an establishment by the manner in which its business announcements have been executed and the taste displayed therein—on the principle, we suppose, that "a tree is known by its fruit."



REMOVAL BECAME IMPERATIVE

After catering to the wants of the lumber trade in the printing line while located in the picturesque town of Peterborough for nearly four years, and as our business increased in volume we sighed for still greater quarters to exercise according to our strength, therefore removal became imperative—and we migrated like a caravan to our present location. 11 & 13 Richmond Street West, Toronto, where we have again enlarged and improved our facilities for quick and elegant printing.



A NEW AND UNEXPECTED IMPETUS.

A. G. Mortimer
Printer
11 & 13 Richmond St. W.
TELEPHONE 1344 TORONTO

WE MIGRATED LIKE A CARAVAN

Making as we do a specialty of printing for the lumber trade, we understand their wants, and can in every case guarantee the utmost satisfaction. Our customers already number some of the largest lumber operators throughout the different provinces, but like Oliver Twist—we want more.

In addition to the usual line of blanks usually found in a well regulated business office, such as Letter and Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Memorandums, Envelopes, Cards, Tags, Receipts, Drafts, Cheques, Etc., we pay particular attention to the wants of lumbermen in the way of Shanty Orders, Settlements, and all other kinds of blank forms used in the shanty and on the drives.

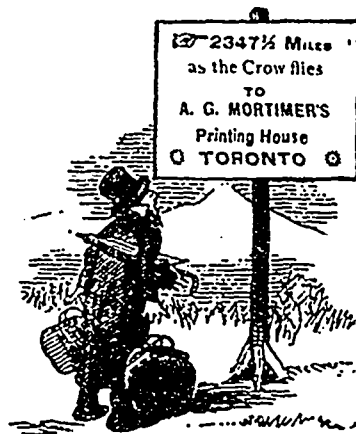
With a knowledge of the business borne of long experience we can undertake your work with confidence, knowing that our facilities are of the best and our prices such as to warrant you in giving us your patronage. We know the happy smile which will overspread your countenance on inspecting the first order executed in our establishment.

Thanking our many customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; feeling satisfied that with the best material and machinery at our command, first-class workmen, and a determination on our part to merit continued success, we confidently ask for and expect a continuance of the same. In short, we propose in the future, as in the past, to turn out the best work at reasonable prices, and devote our undivided personal attention to the business requirements of our friends and the public in general

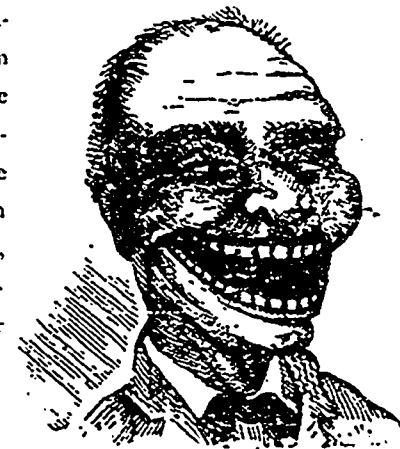


THANKING OUR MANY CUSTOMERS, ETC.

and the peiting rain—and shall abide by it faithfully and perseveringly until time shall be no more. *Vive vale.*



THE WAYFARER GAINS A GLIMPSE



THE HAPPY SMILE

Painfully realizing the uncertainties of this life and the varying mutability of the affairs of men, we long since consecrated to our use the old and honored maxim "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well"—converting it to our rule o' thumb in practice, a guiding monitor through the shadows and the bright light, the wind storms,



"Good Night."

The Only Successful Kiln for Drying Oak and other Hardwoods

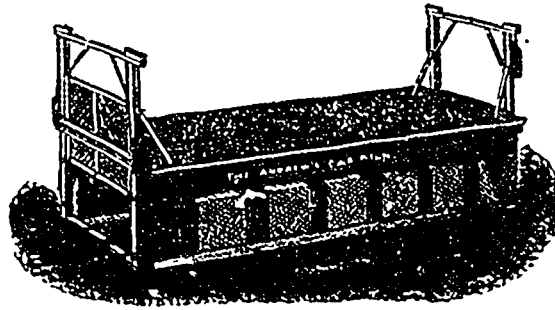
"THE ANDREWS"

NEW LUMBER

DRY-KILN.

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

Our Process Duplicates Nature.



Outside View of the Andrews Kiln.

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

- Estey Manufacturing Co., - - - - - Owasa, Mich.
- East Shore Furniture Co., - - - - - Manistee, Mich.
- Universal Tripod Co., - - - - - Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Grand Rapids School Furniture Co., - - - - - Grand Rapids, Mich.
- New England Furniture Co., - - - - - Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Milwaukee Chair Co., - - - - - Milwaukee, Wis.
- Oshkosh Furniture Co., - - - - - Oshkosh, Wis.
- Skandia Furniture Co., - - - - - Rockford, Ill.
- Story & Clark Organ Co., - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
- Rock Falls Manufacturing Co., - - - - - Sterling, Ill.
- Courey & Birely Table Co., - - - - - Shelbyville, Ind.
- Southern Spring Bed Co., - - - - - Atlanta, Ga.
- Sidney School Furniture Co., - - - - - Sidney, Ohio.
- New Richmond Church Furniture Co., - - - - - N. Richmond, O.

A. H. Andrews & Co., Proprietors and Manufacturers

215, 217, 219, 221 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Casselman Lumber Co.

CASSELMAN, ONT. Successors to FLATT & BRADLEY.

ESPECIAL GOOD FACILITIES FOR SHIPPING.

HEMLOCK BILL STUFF OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

PINE, SPRUCE, ASH, MAPLE AND OTHER HARDWOODS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MAITLAND, RIXON & CO.

I. W. MAITLAND.
H. RIXON.
J. G. AINSLIE.
W. STODART.

Owen Sound, Ont.

Saw Millers and Lumber Dealers

All kinds of Building Material kept in stock.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF LONG BILL STUFF IN ROCK ELM, PINE, CEDAR

AND HEMLOCK.

Quotations Furnished on Application.

F. J. DRAKE.

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF

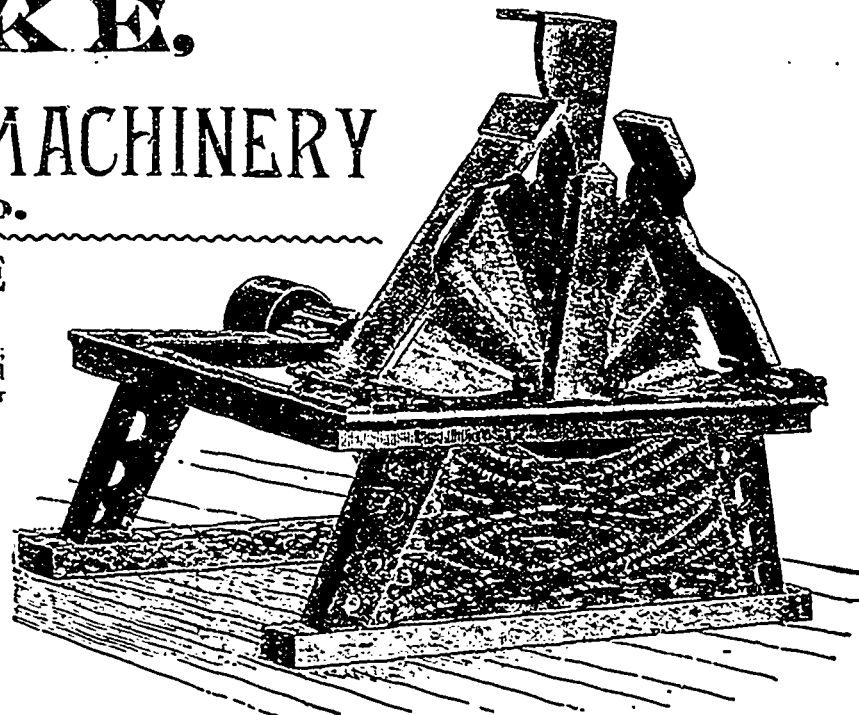
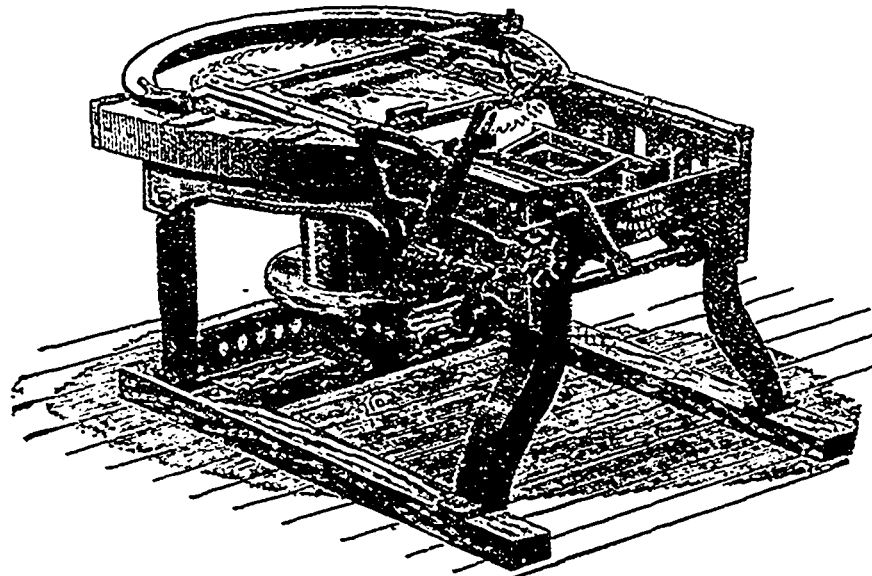
SAW, SHINGLE and LATH MACHINERY

Bellefille, Ontario.

DRAKE'S PATENT DAUNTLESS SHINGLE AND HEADING MACHINE

Capacity from 25,000 to 50,000 per day.

The frame of iron throughout, very heavy and rigid, strongly bolted and braced; carriage very light and strong, made of forged cast steel saw plate, running on steel ways or tracks; will take in a block 18 inches wide and 19 inches long, adjustable for 16 inch or 18 inch shingles.



Drake's Improved Shingle Edger.

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

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

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

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

COPPERINE

The Millwrights and Engineers Safeguard.

Engineers'



Safeguard.

No Hot Boxes. Stands any weight or motion. Best and cheapest metal known for Machinery Journal Bearings. Reliable Machinists use no other. To be had at every enterprising Hardware store in the Dominion.

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

THE RATHBUN COMPANY,

DESERONTO, - - ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Stairs

AND ALL KINDS OF WOODEN HOUSE FINISHING MATERIALS.

CEDAR OIL FOR PURGING BOILERS

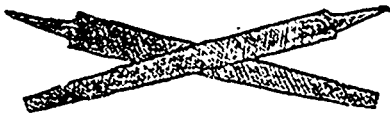
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

F. PARKIN



Galt File Works

GALT, ONT.



MILL FILES A SPECIALTY.

Write for Price Lists and Mention this Journal.

THE MONARCH BOILER (PATENTED) AND HERCULES ENGINE.

A. ROBB & SONS
ROTARY SAW MILL



Guaranteed to Saw Lumber Perfectly Smooth and Even in thickness.

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, Law Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machinery and supplies of every description. Every boiler insured against explosion by the Roller Insurance & Inspection Co. of Canada. Write for circulars.

A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst Foundry and Machine works. Amherst, N.S. ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

MARK H. IRISH

Broker and

Commission Agent.

Special attention given to buying and selling Saw Mills, Timber Limits and Mineral Lands

In the United States and Canada.

NO SALE NO COMMISSION

Room 12 Mail Building, Toronto, Ont.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

(WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH.)

Toronto, 2nd July, 1890.

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

ARTHUR S. HARDY, Commissioner.

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

No unauthorized advertisement of the above will be paid for.

J. J. TURNER, Sail, Tent and Awning Maker.

251 GEORGE AND 154 KING STREETS.

PETERBOROUGH.

Canoe, Yacht and Boat Sails made to order. Perfect Fits guaranteed.

Every description of Lumbermen's Sweaters and Waterproof Clothing.

The D & C TO MACKINAC

SUMMER TOURS.

PALACE STEAMERS. LOW RATES.

Four Trips per Week Between

DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND

Petoskey, Sault Ste. Marie, and Lake Huron Way Ports.

Every Week Day Between

DETROIT AND CLEVELAND

Special Sunday Trips during June, July, August and Sept.

Double Daily Line Between

CHICAGO AND ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS

Rates and Excursion Tickets will be furnished

by your Ticket Agent, or address

E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.,

Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

LUMBERMEN

Should send their orders for

Printing

-TO-

A. G. MORTIMER

PRINTER

11 and 13 Richmond St. West,

Toronto, Ont.

Color Printing and Embossing a Specialty.

Estimates Promptly Furnished on all Classes of Work.

Orders by Telephone or Mail will receive prompt attention.

Telephone 1344.

GEO. BISHOP ENGRAVING

AND PRINTING CO.

LIMITED.

ENGRAVING

On Steel, Copper, Stone and Wood.

LITHOGRAPHING,

PLATE PRINTING,

BOOK and JOB PRINTING

PHOTO-ENGRAVING,

BOOK-BINDING,

ELECTROTYPING.

Illustrated Catalogues and Reports a Specialty.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

169 St. James Street, Montreal.



W. J. KRAMER'S FINE WOOD ENGRAVER

21 MELINDA ST TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

J. W. LANG & CO.

Wholesale Grocers & Importers

33, Front St. East, Toronto.

We shall be pleased to have you write to us for samples and prices of

TEAS, TOBACCOS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE, Etc.

We will cut prices fine to large buyers.

We have a GOOD, SOUND, FINE FLAVOURED TEA at 15 cents.

Write for sample chest. Address,

J. W. LANG & CO. TORONTO.

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 Bored, Finished and Balanced.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Friction Pulley Board.

The Best Materials ever used
for Frictions of all
* kinds *

MANUFACTURED BY

Asbestos
Mill
Board.

The **DOMINION LEATHER BOARD COMPANY,**
Montreal, Quebec.

Steam
Packing.

SAMPLES FURNISHED.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

TO MILL OWNERS, MANUFACTURERS

AND ALL WHO ARE USING

*Leather * Belting*

IF YOU WANT BELTING

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

— SEND TO —

F. E. DIXON & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT LAP-JOINT STAR RIVET

* LEATHER * BELTING *

70 King Street East, Toronto.

Sole Agents in Canada for the

CELEBRATED PHOENIX OIL

The Only Perfect Belt Dressing.

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

Galt * Machine * Knife * Works.



MACHINE KNIVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

Planing, Moulding & Stave Cutting.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

PETER HAY, - - - GALT, ONT.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY,
DESERONTO, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

* TERRA * COTTA * FIRE-PROOFING *

For Use in Old and New Buildings.

Endorsed by Leading Architects. Absolutely Fire-proof. About as Cheap as Wood or Brick. Weight One-Third that of Brick. Does not Crack on application of Heat or Water. Deadens Noise. Gives Warmth in Winter; Coolness in Summer.

NAPANEE CEMENT COMPANY
.. (LIMITED.)

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

Hydraulic Cement

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

ENDORSED BY LEADING RAILWAYS AND CONTRACTORS.

ROACH * LIME,

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

B. F. Sturtevant's Patent Progressive Lumber Dry Kiln.

RELIABLE RAPID! CHEAP!

GUARANTEED
TO DRY

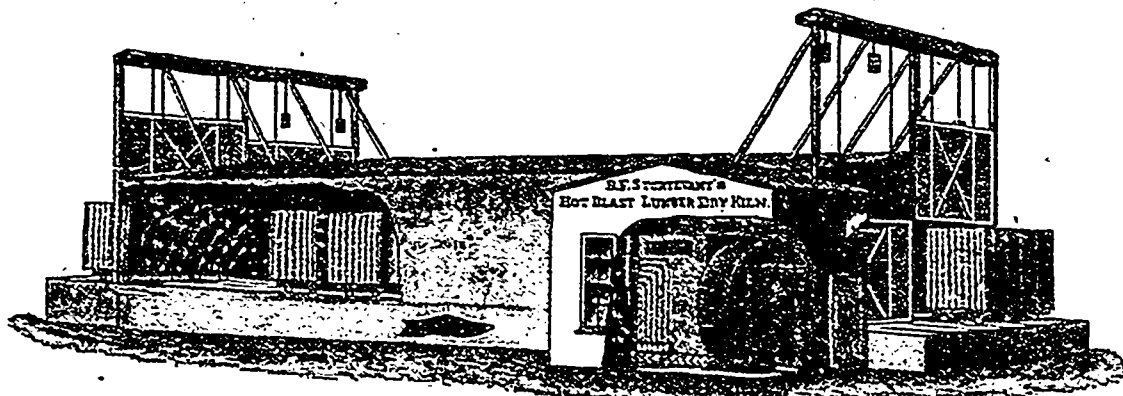
— IN —

Best Manner Possible

ALL KINDS OF
HARD and SOFT
WOOD LUMBER.

WRITE * FOR * CATALOGUE.

91 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK.



NO WARPING
CHECKING
AND BLUEING

— WITH THE —

STURTEVANT

Patent Hot Blast

Steam Heating

Apparatus.

31 N. CANAL STREET
CHICAGO.

B. F. STURTEVANT, Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, 34 Oliver Street, (corner of Franklin street) BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
A. R. Williams, Soho Machine Works, Toronto, General Agent for the Dominion.

REPRESENTATIVE TORONTO LUMBER FIRMS

THOS. H. WILLMOTT.

A. K. McINTOSH.

WILLMOTT & McINTOSH,

Wholesale Dealers in

LUMBER

44 and 46 Front Street East,

TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

Lumber Shipped to all Parts by Rail or Vessel.

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

TORONTO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers in all kinds of

HARDWOOD * LUMBER

83 Front Street West, Corner Lorne Street, - TORONTO.

OFFICES: Hamilton, Toronto, Windsor, Gravenhurst. TELEPHONE No. 1046. MILLS: Gravenhurst, Huntsville, Katrine, Essex Centre.

ROBERT THOMSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

Pine and Hardwood

LUMBER * TIMBER

Mills Operating all the year round. Correspondence Solicited.

TORONTO OFFICE LONDON CANADIAN CHAMBER 103 BAY STREET,

THOMAS MEANEY, REPRESENTATIVE. TORONTO.

DONOGH & OLIVER,

Wholesale Dealers in

LUMBER

OFFICE:

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

TORONTO, ONT.

DALTON McCARTHY, President.

J. H. EYER, Manager

Toronto and Midland Mfg Co.

(INCORPORATED.)

Wholesale * Lumber * Dealers

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

DRESSED LUMBER, FLOORING

Ceiling, Sheeting, Siding, Shelving, Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Office and Yard:

FOOT OF SPADINA AVE., - TORONTO.

Planing Mills: MIDLAND, ONT.

PORTER, ROBERTSON & CO.

STOCKS WHOLESALE HARDWOODS
STRIPS LUMBER HEMLOCK
SIDINGS DEALERS SHINGLES
BILLSTUFF

Millichamp's Buildings,

35 * Adelaide * Street * East, TORONTO.

YARD: NORTHERN DOCK, FOOT OF BATHURST STREET.

THE BOILER INSPECTION and Insurance Company of Canada.

SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G. PRES. (Lieut. Govr. of Ontario)
JOHN L. BLAIRIE, ESQ. VICE PRES.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

G.C. ROBB, Chief Engineer. A. FRASER, Secy. Treas.
HEAD OFFICE, 2 TORONTO ST. TORONTO.

A NEW COUNTRY!

Has been opened for development by the construction of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway ("800 L.M.E.") through the large forests of

PINE, HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD

In Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

GOOD CHANCES FOR SAW MILLS

Exist at many points on this new line. Information furnished, as far as possible, relative to mill sites, groups of timber, price of stumpage, etc. Mill machinery transported free of charge.

Low Rates. Good Facilities, Prompt Service.

W. W. RICH,
"800" Railway, Minneapolis, Minn.

SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK

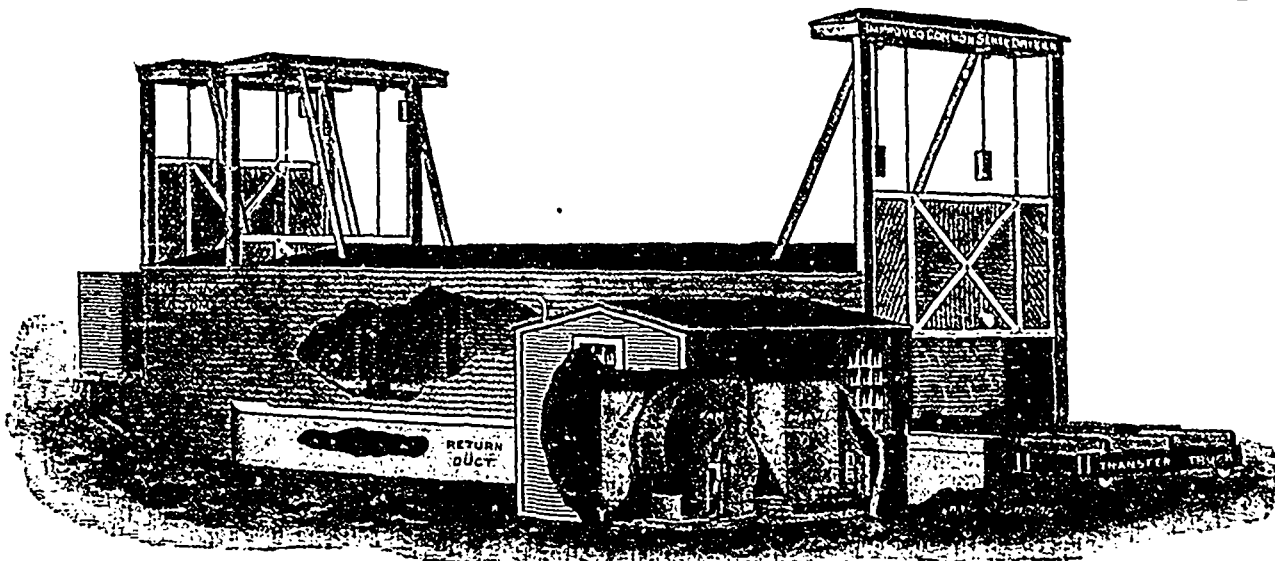
Over One Million Sold.

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

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

The Improved Common Sense Dry Kiln

Maintains
its
lead
over all
others.



It is pre-
eminently
the
best process
in use.

It extracts the moisture from the centre; combines active circulation, moderate heat, and condensation of the sap; secures the quickest and best results in the most perfect and economical way known. The process is applicable to old or new kilns. Quickly and repeatedly repays all outlay. For Hardwood Lumber use no other, and avoid all checks, warps and case-hardening. It seasons lumber exactly like, and equal to, air seasoning. More largely used than all others in England and the United States. Address,

St. Albans Mfg. Co., St. Albans, Vt., U. S. A.

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

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

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

F. G. STRICKLAND & CO.
 MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
 DEALERS IN
Saw Mill Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Etc., Etc.
 NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
 CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

GOODDAY, BENSON & CO.
 QUEBEC, P. Q.
General Lumber & Timber Merchants.
 Correspondence is solicited from parties having choice stocks of Hardwood and Pine to offer, either in the log or in sawn lumber.

JOHN BERTRAM & SONS,
 CANADA TOOL WORKS
 DUNDAS, ONTARIO.
 MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
 MACHINE TOOLS, ETC.
 Write for Prices and Catalogues

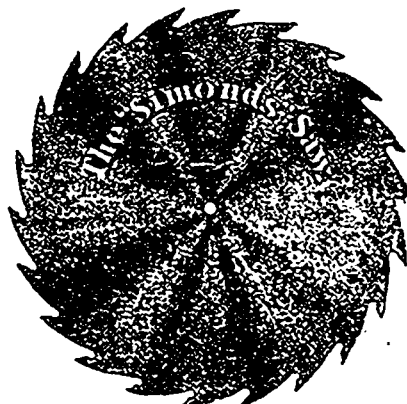
F. G. BECKETT ENGINE CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
SAW * MILL * ENGINES * AND * BOILERS
 AND ALL KINDS OF MILL MACHINERY.
 Steam Launches and Tug Boats a Specialty.
 - HAMILTON, ONTARIO -
 SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND MENTION THIS PAPER

GEO. CORMACK
 Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
All kinds of LUMBER.
 Lumber Shipped to all parts by Rail or Vessel.
 WHITBY, ONTARIO

ST. CATHARINES SAW WORKS.

Finest Material, Most Even Temper.

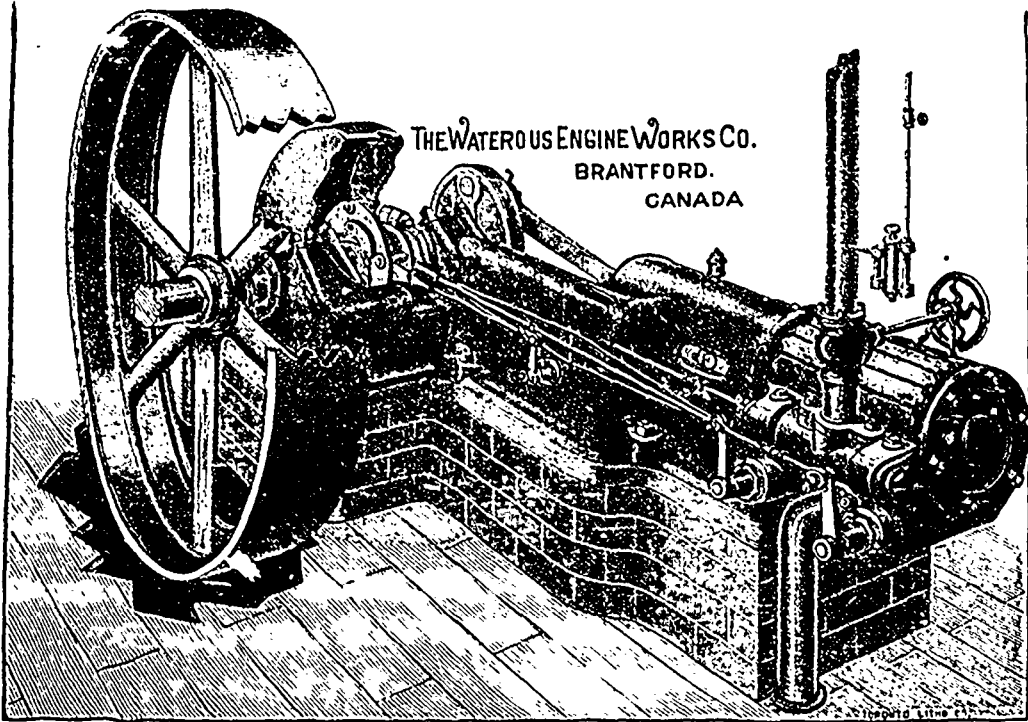
Our Circular Saws are Unequaled.
Our Cross-Cut Saws are Unexcelled.
And our Hand Rip and Butcher Saws
Fully Equal to any on the Continent.



The largest Saw Factory in the Dominion.

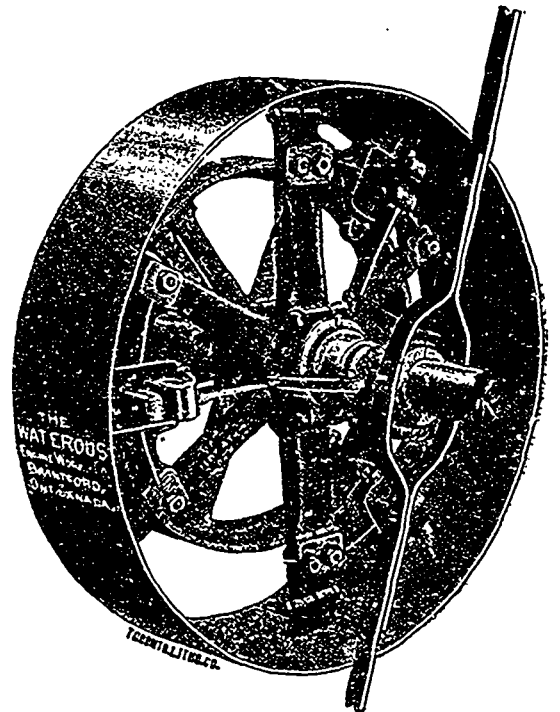
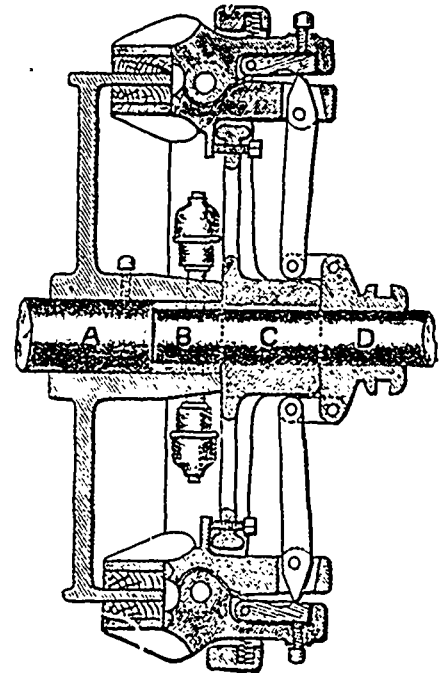
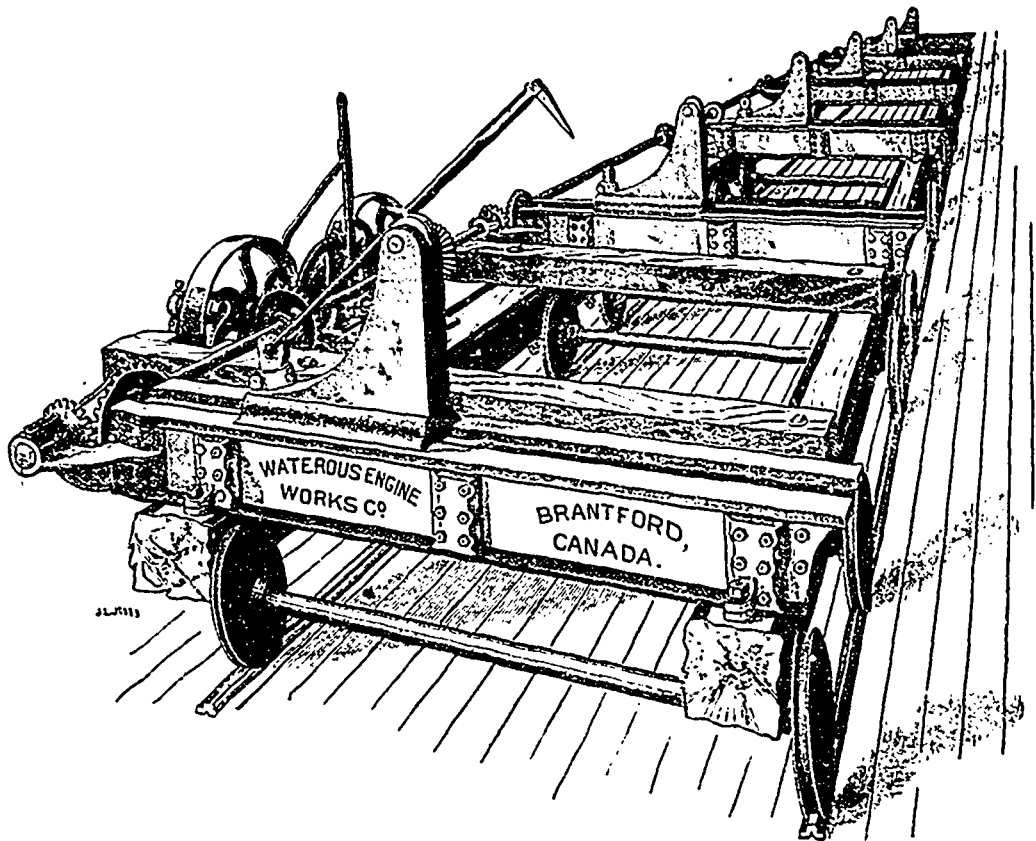
OUR SPECIALTIES.
The "Simonds" Circular Saw.
The "Leader" Cross-Cut Saw.
The "Lawson" Butcher Saw.
The "Herling" Hand Saw.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
R. H. SMITH COMPANY, LTD., ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
 SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



IMPROVED
Four Valve
High Speed
Automatic
Engine.

Economy and Absolute
Regularity of Speed
Guaranteed.



FRICITION GRIP PULLEY
GRIP SPLIT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICES

70 Foot Steel Carriage

KNEES OPEN 66 INCHES FROM SAW,

Made in all sizes, from smallest size for ordinary logs opening up, 40 inches, to the heaviest, for the largest timber grown.

Oscilating Twine Engine, Steam Feed, 3 Sizes, 8 x 12 12 x 14 and 14 x 20.

Pacific Coast Edger with 6 saws to edge, 50 to 60 inches wide up to 8 inches thick.

BOILER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, Can.