

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

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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.

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

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

THIS SPACE FOR SALE.

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

STORAGE OF LUMBER.
 We are prepared to receive any quantity of Lumber for storage. Freight and money will be advanced on same. Also, Warehouse Receipts issued, which can be hypothecated to banks and others. Storage charges easy. For further particulars apply to
W. LEAK & CO.
 Lumber, Coal and Wood.
 DUNDAS STREET, - - TORONTO.

GOODBAY, 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

Packing Cases in Shooks.
 Any Saw mill in Canada able to undertake large orders for Case Boards is requested to communicate with
W. & C. PANTIN
 147 Upper Thames Street,
 LONDON, ENG.

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

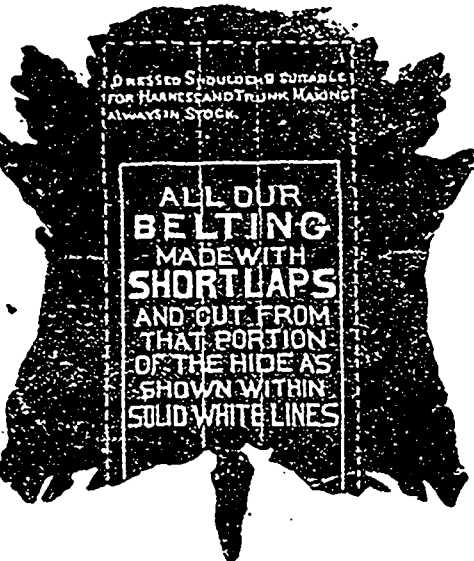
William Hamilton, Water Works Department, Pumping House,
 Superintendent, Toronto, Jan. 6th, 1891.
ALONZO W. SPOONER, Port Hope.
 Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that after nearly three years constant use, day and night, on our largest engine your COPPERINE has stood its work well. I have not had to renew any of the heavy bearings yet, so I consider that speaks for itself. I am pleased to recommend it to any one in need of metal to stand heavy work.
 I remain, yours truly,
J. C. FERGUSON, Chief Engineer,
 Toronto Water Works.

A. T. ANDERSON & CO.,
 CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL AND GENERAL MACHINERY.
 Complete installations of steam and Hydraulic Power, Electric Light and Power Plants, Wiring and Construction, etc. are done in adolescent lightning. Agents for the celebrated "C. & O." Electric Motors.
 75 Adelaide Street East,
 Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 Estimates furnished and every information cheerfully given to intending purchasers.
 N. B.—Only first-class work on which a full guarantee will be given.

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

The American Lumber Yard
HAMBURG, GERMANY,
 Offers the best facilities for Yarding and Selling all kinds of
American Wood Goods.
 Address: **ROSENBACHER & CO.,** **CARL GARTNER, Agent,**
 BANKERS, Hamburg. Hamburg.

ROBIN & SADLER
 MANUFACTURERS OF
Leather
Belting



DEALERS IN
Lace Leather
 Cotton and
Gandy Belting
 2518, 2520 and 2522 Notre Dame St.
 MONTREAL.
 129 Bay Street, TORONTO.

TAPER TOOTH.



TELEPHONE 5120.

Burns

&

Thomas



TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LANCE TOOTH.



WORKS AT PARKDALE.

All Kinds of CIRCULAR AND LONG Saws

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 Luce 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.

TORONTO AGENCY OF

The Rathbun Co.

ARE OPEN TO PURCHASE

OAK, ASH, BIRCH,
BASSWOOD

AND

GOOD PINE LUMBER

CEDAR AND PINE
SHINGLES

Manufacturers having such for sale are invited to communicate with

T. W. WALKER, Agent

TORONTO

Office, Cor. Spadina Ave. & Front St.



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 now illustrated edition of 1882. Ask your book-seller for it. Send post-paid for 35 cents.

GEO. W. FISHER,
Box 238, Rochester, N. Y.

or A. G. MORTIMER,
Toronto, Ontario.

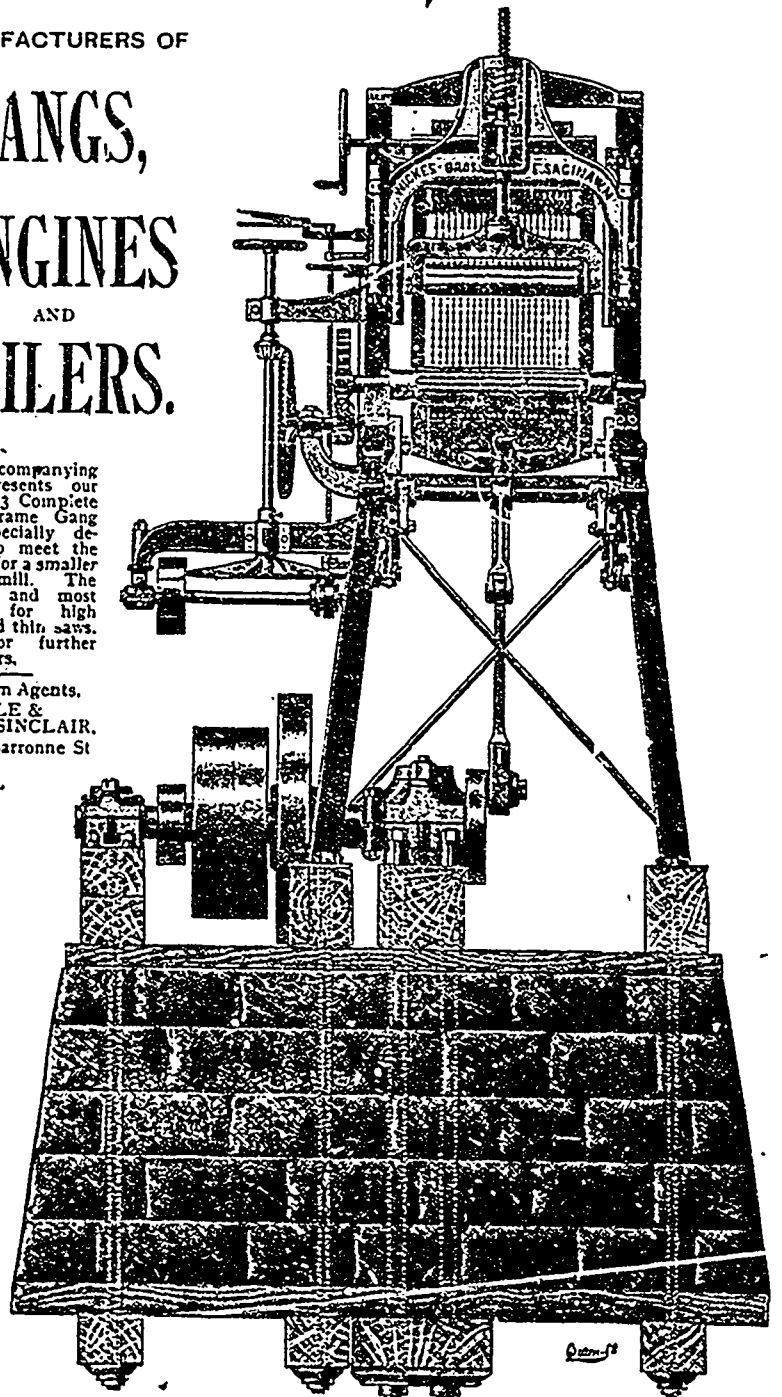
WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GANGS,
ENGINES
AND
BOILERS.

The accompanying cut represents our new No. 3 Complete Iron Frame Gang Mill especially designed to meet the demand for a smaller type of mill. The strongest and most durable for high speed and thin saws. Write for further particulars.

Southern Agents,
McARDLE & SINCLAIR,
50 & 52 Barronne St
New Orleans, La.



Fawcett & Co.

MERCHANT * TAILORS,

269 Queen St. E., Opp. Seaton St., Toronto.

First-Class Goods and Trimmings.

Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed.

All Orders Punctually Executed.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME XII }
NUMBER 6 }

TORONTO, ONT., JUNE, 1891.

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

AN ANCIENT WATER ELEVATOR.

IN Egypt and other countries where irrigation is practiced to a greater extent than elsewhere, the inventive mind has been alert for centuries, contriving devices of various kinds for elevating water. Some of these are so simple that they must have been obvious, while others show an amount of inventive genius worthy of our own century; in fact, as is well known, the fundamental principles of hydraulics were discovered ages since, and some of the early machines have never been materially changed or improved upon.

The Egyptian shadoof is a form of water elevator that has been in use from time immemorial, not only in Egypt, but almost all over the world. A device fully as simple as this, but not so old, is a gutter, which was made both single and double. It consisted of a trough pivoted at one end above the level of the water, the free end being alternately dipped in the water and raised, so as to cause it to discharge into a sluice leading away from the machine.

The pendulum water elevator shown in the engraving is a curious modification of the swinging gutter. A number of gutters arranged in two series are secured to opposite sides of a swinging frame, each series of gutters being arranged on a zig-zag line, and the two series of gutters are oppositely arranged with respect to each other, so that while one end of the lower gutter dips in the water, the lower gutter of the other series discharges into the next gutter above, and a flap valve retains the water while the device is swung in an opposite direction. In this manner the water is advanced step by step at each oscillation, until it is finally discharged into the sluice, which carries it away for use. Each of the gutters is provided with a valve, which retains the water as it moves forward and upward.

ABOUT CIRCULAR SAWS.

EVERY saw-mill man knows that one of the most difficult and trying operations to which circular saws are put is that of log cutting, working up the rough timber into lumber. But not all sawyers are as familiar with the conditions which govern the operation of the circular saw as they should be.

These are the only tools used in cutting and dressing lumber that within themselves have certain inherent conditions to govern their speed, and a knowledge of this is an important part of a sawyer's ability and education.

A great deal of course, depends upon the material and manner in which the saw is made, whether it has been hammered "tight" or "slack" on the periphery. Assuming that on account of the centrifugal forces the steel is stretched from the eye of the saw towards its periphery, a great deal would depend upon the condition of the saw at the beginning. A saw that is hammered loose at its periphery can be operated at a much higher speed than one that is tight or stretched.

In explaining this, let us suppose that a saw is started up and gradually increased in speed. For a time, and up to a certain limit, according to the above conditions, the stiffness or rigidity of the blade will be increased. Above this limit it begins to diminish, and at a very high velocity the plate becomes limber and pliant as a

piece of paper, and if the speed is kept up, the periphery of the saw will assume an undulatory or wavy motion.

When in this condition it is as sensitive to pressure on its side as if it were made of a sheet of paper.

This, while it may form an interesting experiment, is also valuable in the consideration of the subject of speed for such tools. It shows beyond a doubt that there is a specific speed at which saws should be run to do work to the best advantage and within the limits of safety and economy.

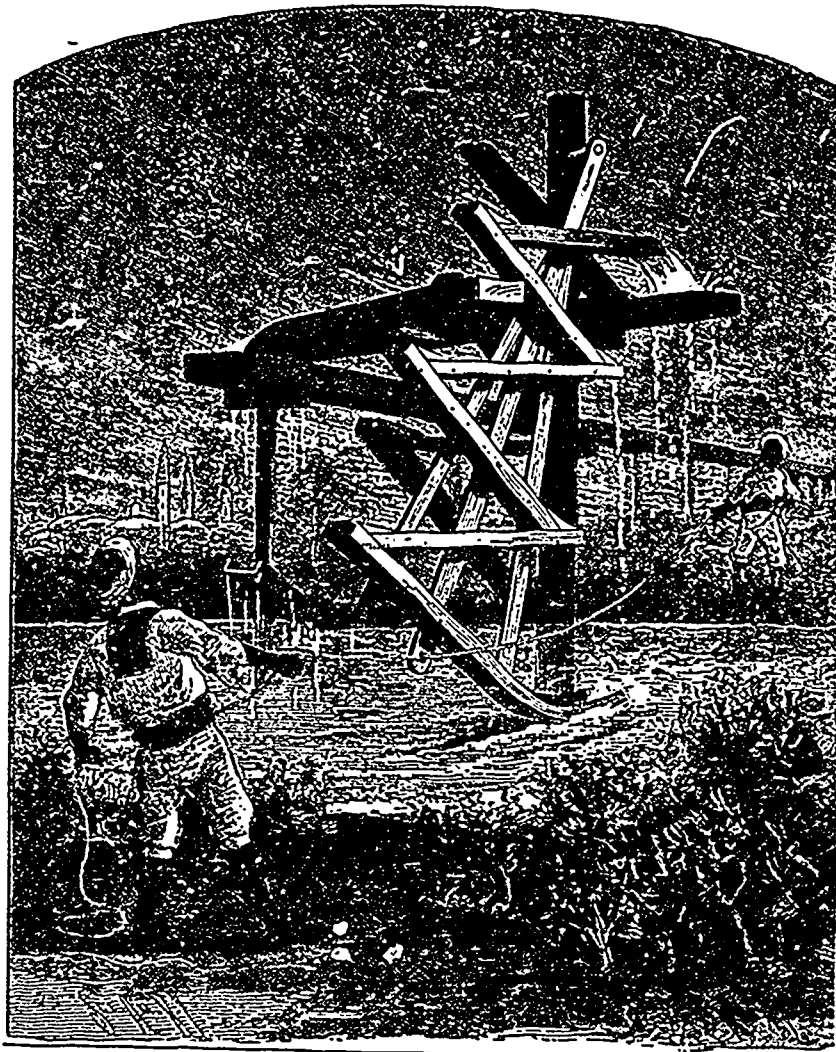
Sawmill men as a rule are not sufficiently familiar with such matters, and only consider the subject with relation to the amount of production. There is an important matter for careful study in the manipulation of saws, and a chance for the exercise of good judg-

were the only correct thing not long since, for costly furniture, especially for large dining tables, side-boards, pianos, etc. Then came in the era of imitations of tropical woods by tricks of staining and painting, but these soon deservedly lost caste. Quite recently a sensible revolution in favor of our native woods has taken place. Beginning with Black Walnut and going on to Cherry, Maple, Ash, White Oak, and even Chestnut, the native woods that are capable of receiving and retaining high polish are coming into favor for the finest furniture and inside finish. Even the most costly pianos that are given the best place in show windows and warerooms are now cased in native woods.

Among the more notable uses, to which Cypress wood could be profitably adapted, is that of boat building. The British Columbia cypress possesses

in a remarkable degree the qualities of lightness with extreme strength, pliability and elasticity, and the quality of keeping its form when bent to shape in planks. Its lightness surpasses that of the finest white spruce, and for tenacious strength it rivals Ontario hickory. In color the wood is a handsome straw color, very attractive in appearance. For boat building nothing better could be possibly obtained, as craft constructed of this timber would combine extreme lightness with extreme strength, the great desiderata with oarsmen. Great forests of this fine timber exist on the north coast of British Columbia about 200 miles up, and there are also large patches of it in the lower Fraser valley.

The silver maple is widely distributed in Eastern America; it is found in the north from the valley of the St. John's River in New Brunswick to southern Ontario, and extends southward to western Florida, and westward to eastern Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory. It is not found very near the Atlantic coast or in the high Appalachian Mountains. It is very common, however, west of the Mountains throughout the Mississippi valley, where it is one of the largest and most generally distributed of the river trees. The silver maple is often called the soft maple, probably to the brittleness of its slender branches. It has been cultivated in Europe since 1725, but does not flourish there so well as on the banks of its native streams, but better there than many of our American trees.



AN ANCIENT WATER ELEVATOR.

ment in regulating their speed for the different classes of work to which they are put.

CONCERNING VARIOUS WOODS.

ELM is likely to come to the front for many uses for which Oak has been considered the only wear. Nothing is so good for hubs, for pie plates, baskets and butter packages for retail trade. Its veneers properly finished, would be beautiful for inside work. Its rapid growth up to a certain size would make it a valuable means of utilizing much rough land.

Natural laws that demand something new will always be in force, and this is illustrated in the change in popular taste with reference to our native Hardwoods. Tropical woods—Mahogany, Rosewood and Ebony—

WATER DIDN'T TROUBLE THEM.

TWO lumbermen, who had been engaged in various real estate deals together and for themselves individually, met in the office of another friend one day last week. After the salutations had been given one said:

"How is real estate?"

"All right. The prospects are as good as ever."

"I'm glad to hear it. Have you been out lately to look at those acres?" asked one of the man who owned the office.

"Yes, I was out the other day. They are still looking up, but we've had so much rain that they are covered with water."

"That's not the trouble with ours, is it Tom?" asked one of the partners.

"No," was the reply. "Ours is covered with mortgages."

LIFE IN A LUMBER CAMP.

THE lumber camps of the pine regions have within the last few years become an institution peculiar to their time and place. The novelist may yet make a fortune out of incidents directly or indirectly connected with them.

Lumbering, like everything else in this busy, pushing generation, is carried on by the wholesale. The owner of a tract of pine either employs a general manager for the several camps of workmen or lets the cutting of the pine out by contract. If his business is sufficiently large, so that he runs a number of camps, he employs a walking boss, who is the highest authority in the whole business. Each camp has its "foreman," who rules his own domain, subject to the periodical visits and "cussings" of the walking boss.

Each camp is a colony by itself. Everything is provided for the comfortable sustenance of its inhabitants. A camp consists usually of two principal buildings, which are built of logs or boards in some hollow, shaded from the winds, and are long and low. In one of them are the bunks of the men placed along the sides in two or more tiers. In the middle is a long box stove that looks as though it had come out of the ark. At least, one was never seen that appeared to have been new in the present century. Here the men pass the few hours that they are not at work, either sleeping, reading, playing cards or telling stories, and always chewing tobacco or smoking. The Lumber Jack that can't go to sleep with a pipe in his mouth and wake to find it within reach of his hand has not learned the first lesson of a lumberman's life.

The other long, low room is the kitchen, dining-room, pantry and cook's parlor combined. The cook is one of the chief features of the camp. In the woolly days of early logging the board furnished was the poorest kind of "grub." Fresh meat was an unknown quantity, the cooking was on a par. Most camps at present, however, furnish as good or better food than the ordinary run of small country hotels. The cook is one of the highest salaried personages about the camp, and one can find no better place to dine, after a long tramp through the woods, than a modern logging camp. The cook, himself, is only required to cook and fill out his orders for provisions. Under him and directly subject to him is the "Cookee," who builds the fires, brings in the water, washes the dishes and makes himself generally useful.

The daily programme in a lumber camp is somewhat as follows: At three or four o'clock in the morning all hands are called up. A substantial breakfast is served and the day's work begins. Every man has his duty. Some of them upon the hillsides are felling the monarchs of the forest with an ax and saw. After the tree is felled and trimmed it is cut into proper lengths and skidded. The skids are simply platforms made of limbs of trees alongside the logging road. Up to within a few years the logs were conveyed to the landing place by horse-power, each sled carrying from eight thousand to ten thousand feet; but with the increase in lumbering large firms now construct logging railways and haul their logs in long trains by steam.

The men are served four or five meals a day. If their work is near the camp they return thither about eleven A. M., and have dinner. If they are at a distance they are served during the day with lunches, and have a full meal on return to camp at night. The day's work often does not end until eight or nine o'clock in the evening.

Wages and pay-day usually form a bone of contention between employers and employes. Ordinary laborers get from \$15 to \$30 per month of twenty-six days and board. Every man has a camp account of various articles which he buys during the winter, all of which are deducted from his pay. What he buys consists mostly of wearing apparel and tobacco. Liquor is never sold nor openly allowed in camp. The foreman keeps his supplies in the "wanegan," which is simply a large chest, and they are charged to him at the company's office. The men are never paid in cash, but receive time checks, which in camps run in cold climates and during the winter season only are due about the 1st of May. Thus, if a man wishes to quit work in the middle of the winter he receives a time

check, which he must either carry until it is due or get it discounted. The time business is a rich thing for the banks during the winter season. It is, also, a feature which causes much complaint on the part of the employes; but the employers claim that it is the only way they can hold their crews together, since, were it not for this system, the men would combine together and leave them in the lurch on the slightest provocation.

During the season of employment the Lumber Jack stays pretty close at home. He may occasionally take a Saturday night and Sunday off, and when he does he calculates to make the fur and the money both fly. But he is usually tired enough when he comes from camp to go to bed after his supper and omnipresent pipe. Sunday he lies around camp and reads such stray papers or story books as he can find. The local printing office is always a mine of pleasure to him, as its exchanges contain just that miscellaneous kind of reading matter which will serve to pass away an idle hour. The ladies of the Christian Temperance Unions and other societies are, also, doing a noble but often unappreciated work in supplying reading matter to camps. The lumber camps in the pineries often hold the balance of power at town and county elections. The "Lumber Jack" is, however, an indifferent voter and usually casts his ballot as his walking boss or the circumstance of the hour may dictate. His home is here to-day and somewhere else to-morrow. Having no fixed habitation he has no fixed interests. Hence, whatever of a civilizing influence may be made to reach the lumber camps will always be an element in the upbuilding of a better government and a purer moral atmosphere in the towns and cities adjacent to them. When the camps break up in the spring the boys draw what time is coming to them and make for the nearest town. All their worldly effects are contained in a gunny sack or wrapped in a piece of newspaper. The first saloon they strike is usually the "bank" in which their time checks are discounted. Often a winter's wages of \$200 or \$300 is squandered in a night or two. Wine, women and the gaming table take the bulk of it. The Lumber Jack is then open for a new engagement at hard work. And yet, they are not all alike. Many of them are saving and foresighted. From common laborers they rise to the position of foremen, walking bosses and contractors successively. It is but a step from the latter to the ownership of a tract of pine. Many wealthy pine land owners began life amidst the vermin and the foul air of a lumber shanty. Still more than this, the Lumber Jack is not as bad as he is often painted. He may be a spendthrift, it is true, and all his surroundings may be of the vilest, but beneath his woodmen's jacket often beats a true heart. To his friends he is always open and generous to a fault, and the wayworn traveler in the forest of our Northern pine woods can find nowhere a more generous welcome than in a lumberman's camp.

HORSE-POWER OF SQUARE ENGINES.

THIS table gives the horse-power of the various sizes of engines at 50, 25, 15 and 10 pounds mean effective pressure, with 400 feet piston speed. The revolutions per minute are for "square" engines, where the diameter equals the stroke. The little numbers (606, 303, etc., over the horse-power columns) are multipliers for any other areas of pistons at those pressures, and 400 piston speed per minute.

Diam. In.	Area, Sq. In.	Rev per min	Factor, H.P. at 400 feet	Mean Effective Press.		Lbs. per sq. inch.	
				50	25	15	10
				60660	30330	181818	121212
3	7.07	800	.0857	4.24	2.12	1.272	.857
3½	9.62	686	.1166	5.84	2.92	1.752	1.166
4	12.57	600	.1524	7.62	3.81	2.286	1.524
5	19.64	480	.2379	12.90	6.45	3.870	2.379
6	28.27	400	.3427	17.14	8.57	5.142	3.427
7	38.48	343	.4664	23.32	11.66	6.996	4.664
8	50.27	300	.6093	30.47	15.24	9.141	6.093
9	63.62	267	.7713	38.57	19.28	11.571	7.713
10	78.54	240	.9519	47.60	23.80	14.280	9.519
12	113.10	200	1.3709	68.55	34.27	17.965	13.709
14	153.94	172	1.8639	93.30	46.65	27.990	18.639
15	176.72	160	2.1421	107.11	53.80	32.133	21.421
16	201.06	150	2.4371	121.86	60.93	36.558	24.371
18	254.47	133	3.0844	154.22	77.11	46.260	30.844
20	314.16	120	3.8076	190.38	95.19	57.114	38.076
24	452.39	100	5.4956	274.78	137.39	82.434	54.956

AN AGE OF COMBINES.

THE air is rife with "combine." The whole tendency of trade so far as our more important commercial industries is concerned is in the direction of amalgamation. Within the month three of the largest implement companies in Canada have consolidated. The Massey Company of Toronto and Winnipeg, two concerns that have always had separate management, and the Harris Company of Brantford, the united organization to be known as the Massey-Harris Company (Ltd.) The authorized capital of the Company will be \$5,000,000, with headquarters in Toronto.

The paint manufacturers of the Dominion have about completed an arrangement which will make one firm of A. G. Peuchen & Co. and the Toronto Lead and Color Company, of this city; William Johnston & Co., Ferguson & Alexander, William Ramsay & Co., P. T. Dodds & Co., of Montreal and Henderson & Potts, of Halifax.

The financial returns of the Dominion Brewery of this city, which rather more than a year since was bought up by an English syndicate, have been such that now plans are on foot for the consolidating and buying up of three other breweries and making one gigantic institution of the whole.

The announcement is still fresh in memory of the formation of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., of Minneapolis, which grouped into one several of the largest mills of the American north-west, and this is followed by word that an English syndicate, under the name of "The Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company" has been formed, and that it has taken over the "Galaxy," and "Columbia," the "Northwestern," the "Zenith," the "Crown Roller" and the "Pettit Mills" plants, six other mills of Minneapolis, with a total daily capacity of 11,000 barrels.

When interviewed by the newspaper press the principals of these big enterprises have been very earnest in combating the slightest suggestion that the strength of these combinations will be used against existing smaller concerns, or that there will be any noticeable increase in prices. There is undoubtedly plausibility and also fact in the claim, that in some cases amalgamation has become a necessity because of the extremes to which competition and cutting of prices has been carried. There is no business in doing business at a loss, which for example, we are told has been the case in the implement business. A greater number of firms have been making self-binders in Ontario, than has existed in the whole of the United States, and with results to force methods of business that have caused alarm to creditors and especially the banks.

It is the case that expenses will be substantially reduced as an outcome of each one of these amalgamations, and the inference is that this circumstance will at least work against any increase in prices, and possibly may lead to a reduction.

So far as a business combine of any kind tends to more healthful methods of doing business it is a blessing. The country and individuals are all losers by the ruinous course often adopted by business men to keep themselves afloat, the growth of an over keen anxiety on the part of one to get ahead of the other. Failure is inevitable in every such case, and whilst the consumer is temporarily the gainer by being enabled to buy cheaper goods, he in the end suffers in the general pinching that follows commercial disaster. As individuals we can prosper only in the measure in which the whole country is prosperous.

Unfortunately history tells a dark story of combinations and monopolies. Benefits such as we have named accrue to the public, but too often these are more than outweighed by the selfishness and grinding greed which seem to be born of monopoly and which a combine of any kind suggests and breeds. Everyone will hope that these latest additions to the catalogue will show a record different from that of many of the combinations that have preceded them. —Canadian Miller.

They were talking about trees, "My favorite," she said, "Is the oak. It is so noble, so magnificent in its strength. But what is your favorite?" "Yew," he replied.

USEFUL INFORMATION

A thorough application of red lead to iron and steel surfaces exposed to the weather, is said to be the best means of preventing rust.

An artistic effect has been produced by India rubber panels or veneers, which are very beautiful and admit of easy cleaning with soap and water.

There is nothing which will squelch an oil fed fire in its incipency more quickly and effectually than sand—and there are no afterclaps in the way of water damage, either.

Locomotive practice shows that steel stay bolts snap sooner than bolts made from good brands of iron. The fault, which seems to be incurable, lies in crystalline structure of steel.

By the application of chloride of antimony a beautiful violet color is imparted to brass work. The brass should first be made perfectly clean and heated until water will steam off it without hissing.

An engineer asks the following pertinent question: "Who should be the most competent to decide as to the condition of the boiler, the man who owns the boiler or the man who cleans and cares for it?"

A method of stopping cracks in metal is to moisten the cracked surface with petroleum, then wipe it and immediately rub with chalk. The petroleum exudes and shows the exact course of the crack. At the end of the crack bore a hole, and the crack cannot go further.

Don't use resin on belts. It shortens their life in elasticity and durability. Instead, use castor oil; but do not soak the belt in it. Let it run from a small spouted oil can on the belt while it is in motion moving the stream of oil at every round turn of the belt until all has been bathed.

A well-known locomotive engineer declares that if he could invent a red paint that would withstand the action of the fire, he would have no difficulty—by painting the inside of fire boxes with it—in getting certificates of a saving of twenty-five per cent. in fuel.

A writer replying to the query, "What will prevent belts slipping?" says: Let me answer for all—a little common sense. If a man is drawing a hundred bushels of wheat to your mill and the wagon gets stuck, he must either take off part of the load or hitch on more horses. It is exactly the same with a slipping belt. You must either lighten the load or else put on a heavier belt. In 99 cases out of 100 the trouble will be entirely obviated by putting on a double belt. Rest assured that any kind of a daub placed on a belt will be a detriment instead of a help. The belt will run better for a few minutes and then this stuff will collect on pulleys and in places on the belt, making it much worse than ever. The best dressing that I have ever seen for leather belting is a little castor oil.

It does not appear to be generally known that almost any kind of fine dust floating in the air is highly explosive, when the proportion of dust to air reaches a certain percentage. This should be remembered by those who are employed in establishments where quantities of dust, either from sugar, flour, wood, or any other article, is apt to accumulate. Usually the fatal step is made by carrying a lighted lamp into some dusty department. There need be no danger if the objectionable dust is allowed to escape, and there is very little risk if those concerned take pains to keep any flame from the dust-burdened air, though it is advisable to always keep such buildings well ventilated. Experience is beginning to teach that there are many other explosives besides oil and gases. It has been recently reported that an ice factory exploded, so the only safe plan is to exercise care in all departments of manufacture.

All tough timber, when the logs are being sawed into lumber of any kind, whether scantling, boards, or planks, will spring badly when a log is sawed in the usual manner, by commencing on one side and working toward the other. In order to avoid this, it is only necessary to saw off a slab or plank alternately from each side, finishing in the middle of the log. We will suppose, for example, that a log of tough timber is to be sawed into scantling of a uniform size. Let the sawing be done by working from one side of the log to the other, and the end of the scantling will be of the desired size, while at the middle some of them will measure one inch broader than at the ends. After the log has been spotted, saw off a slab from one side; then move the log over and cut a similar slab from the opposite side. Let calculations be made before the second is cut off, so there will be just so many cuts—no more, no less—allowing for the kerf of every cut—about one-fourth inch for kerf. When sawed in this way, the cuts will be of uniform thickness.

CANADIAN LUMBERMEN.

MR. KENNEDY F. BURNS, M. P.

LUMBERMEN come prominently to the front in whatever part of the Dominion they may reside. One of the most extensive operators in any of our Provinces, and holding a first position among the lumbermen who can write "M.P." after their names, is Mr. Kennedy F. Burns, of Bathurst, N.B., and member for Gloucester.

Mr. Burns, was born at Thomastown, in county of Tipperary, Ireland, on the eighth day of January, 1842, and came to New Brunswick when a boy, was educated in Halifax, N.S., and St. John, and from the latter place removed to Chatham, N.B. in 1857, where he was engaged in business with the late firm of Burk & Noonan, and finally settled in Bathurst in 1861, where he began a successful business career. In 1878 he formed a business partnership with Hon. Samuel Adams (now of New York) and his brother Mr. P. J. Burns, the new firm going more extensively into the lumber business, building one of the finest saw mills in the province at the mouth of the Nepsiguit river, opposite the town of Bathurst, and carrying on a general lumber and mercantile business at Bathurst, Caraquet and Petite Rocher.

On the retirement of Mr. Adams, the new firm of K. F. Burns & Co. was formed and carried on the same



MR. KENNEDY F. BURNS, M. P.

business until May, 1890, when it became merged in the large and important concern—the St. Lawrence Lumber Company, limited, with mills at Bersimis, Que., Bathurst and Caraquet, N.B., and offices in London and Liverpool, Eng. Of this prosperous company, Mr. Burns is the managing director and largest stockholder.

Mr. Burns first entered political life in 1874, when he was elected to represent Gloucester in the House of Assembly, and has ever since been a prominent figure in the political affairs of his county. In 1882 he entered the larger sphere of Dominion politics, defeating Hon. T. W. Anglin in the general election held in that year, was re-elected at the general election of 1887, and has again been returned in the recent election.

Mr. Burns has always been a staunch Conservative, and has been untiring in his efforts to benefit his constituents. Through his strenuous efforts he succeeded in pushing to completion the Caraquet railway, of which he is now president and general manager, a much needed line running from Bathurst to Shippegan and connecting with the Intercolonial system at Gloucester junction.

Straight and square dealing has ever been a motto of Mr. Burns, and to this may be attributed much of his success in life. His is a case where it can be written with all truth, "his word is as good as his bond." It is a compliment to any man to be able to

say that "his best friends know him best." This is Mr. Burns' record. He is kind and generous in disposition and among his workmen and employees everywhere he is very popular. He delights to mingle in the sports and pastimes of the younger men and becoming as it were, "one of the boys." By some of his public opponents he has been dubbed the "boy" a title of which he is very proud.

In his make-up Mr. Burns commands in a large measure the elements that give success in any work of life. Hopeful and energetic, yet shrewd and cautious in every transaction, unassuming in private life, yet recognized by all as a leader among his fellows; affable and courteous in manner, yet decisive in all his actions—he possesses in no common degree the art of winning and retaining the high esteem and respect of his very numerous friends and acquaintances. Having started out with few advantages—intelligent, industrious and self-educated, methodical in all things,—he has by his own inherent ability climbed his way to the top of the ladder. He is a lumber shipper, a mill owner, a farmer, a trader, a politician and a horseman; his friends say he is a lawyer as well, but these apparently are but the ephemeral joys of his busy existence.

In private life and among his more intimate friends, Mr. Burns is noted for his geniality and good nature. Nobody enjoys a joke better than he, even when directed against himself, and his keen Irish wit sometimes turns the tables on the joker most effectively.

A GREAT SIBERIAN PINE FOREST.

A RUSSIAN traveler gives an interesting account of the Siberian forest called the Taiga. He says it is so vast that not even the peasants who were born in it, and have lived there all their lives, know how far it extends. The peasants declare that in the winter strangers from the North come on reindeer to sell bread. Who people they are, or whence they come, the peasants can not say. They only know that they are not the same race as themselves and do not speak the same language. This mysterious people, it would appear, have never been seen by any one but the inhabitants of the forest, who are themselves almost uncivilized, living upon what they shoot. The trees, which are pine, are wonderfully thick and high, and a dead stillness prevails in summer, an attribute common to all Russian forests. This silence has a peculiar effect on the traveler after he has been journeying for many hours, especially if he is alone. At the end of the first day the traveler says he ascended a hillock, and as far as the eye could reach stretched an endless sea of trees. At the end of the second day only the same scene was to be observed, although he knew that Irkutsk and open land lay beyond.

HIS FATHER GOT THE WRONG END.

THERE was a big buzz-saw boxed up and ready to go on shipboard at one of the South street wharves the other day, when a colored man was noticed walking around it and eyeing it with the greatest interest.

"It isn't running," finally remarked a shipping clerk.

"I kin see dat much," was the ready reply.

"Then what are you afraid of?"

"I isn't 'fraid of nuffin'. Ise simply sorter anxious."

"Ever see one of those things before?"

"Can't say as I hev."

"Then what are you anxious about?" persisted the man.

"See yere, boss," said the other as he retreated a step or two. "I lost my fadder when I was only a baby."

"Well?"

"I lost him kase he walked up the wrong end of a bar, an' I doan' reckon to git cotched in the same way. When I see anything wid teeth to it I either shy off or dodge behind."

IT has been calculated that the electromotive force of a bolt of lightning is about 3,500,000 volts, the current about 14,000,000 amperes, and the time about one twenty-thousandth part of a second. In such a volt there is an energy of 2,450,000,000, volts, or 3,284,182, horse power.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
ARTHUR G. MORTIMER.

OFFICE:
75 CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Copy one Year, in Advance, \$1.00
One Copy six months, in Advance, 50
Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

DOMINION LEGISLATION.

THE members of the Dominion Parliament have been "hard at it," to use a vulgarism, for a whole month. It can hardly be claimed that they have yet given the country anything startling, much less useful, in the shape of legislation. The Speech from the Throne foreshadowed nothing remarkable in this direction, and whatever may be forthcoming will have to be the outgrowth of the work of the session.

As is the case usually in the first session after an election and particularly when the contest was as bitter as that of March 5th, and the majority for the "Ins" somewhat slender, the major portion of the time of the House is taken up with motions and movements having a tendency to compromise and affect the position of the majority aiming at its abolition. The Tarte-McGreevy scandal, concerning as it does the character of a minister of the crown, Hon. Hector Langevin, is in this instance proving just the nicest morsel that the opposition could have hoped to taste. The case is still *sub judice*, and we have no desire to prejudge, but there is no question, that surrounded by various peculiar circumstances and relations, it is proving an annoying and worrisome matter to the Government—and especially to the First Minister.

'Tis pity that the trend of politics in this age is so completely partizan that the important function of Government to create and enact wise measures for the betterment of the condition of the people and the advancement of the country's commerce must be given a subordinate place, whilst the unsavory occupation of washing the legislators' dirty linen is proceeded with.

THE LUMBERMAN refers to the matter with no party bias whatever; this is not its vocation; simply to regret that these things exist. Important questions bearing an intimate relation to the financial welfare of the Dominion are pressing for a solution, and as a commercial journal, it is these we should hope to see engaging the attention of the Commons.

When the debate on the Budget takes place, we may expect that some of these matters will be discussed, but it is measurably certain that so high will party feeling run, that no equitable and common ground will be reached.

In the opinion of those who are watching closely the throbbing of the political pulse we are hardly likely to have many, if indeed any, tariff changes of importance this session. Various deputations of manufacturers and commercial men have interviewed the Government, and others are to follow, their wishes will be courteously considered by the Cabinet, but some other day, not to-day, they may receive practical demonstration.

Only one question of direct interest to lumbermen might find a place on the papers of the House, and that is the possible re-imposition of the duty on logs. We have no reason to suppose that it will obtain precedence of other questions, concerning other interests, that to those concerned, are of equal importance with this. A quiet agitation is going on in different portions of the press for a change in the duty. And it is noticeable that the severest criticisms on the action of the government in abolishing the duty is coming from the government organs. The contention is that the step is one directly in opposition to the spirit of the

National Policy; and the *Shareholder* of Montreal, and the *Canadian Manufacturer* of this city arraign the government in vigorous terms for what they have done; to quote the classical language of the latter journal, the organ of the Red Parlor, "the Canadian government ought to put a stop to the depletion of Canadian forests p. d. q." THE LUMBERMAN is desirous to get at—not what political view any particular individual may hold on the question, but what is best, taking the whole problem in a broad and liberal light, for the general interests of the entire country. As a means to this end we publish again this month the opinions of lumbermen engaged in business in different sections of the Dominion, and shall be pleased to hear from others.

RAILWAY BONUSES.

WITH the story of the iron horse is written the progress and development of every country, and individual sections of country. What Toronto owes to her splendid railway connections will perhaps never be fully realized by the great body of her citizens. What would come of our immense shipments of lumber, grain and general merchandise, were it not for the trundeling freight train travelling the country from end to end?

No other explanation can be given of the liberality—sometimes prodigal in extent—of municipalities and governments in bonusing railways in all parts of this Dominion. We have no carping criticism to heap upon the railway corporations of the country. We owe them much, even though we have sometimes paid dearly for it.

But it is not all gold that glitters and there is another side to the shield. A large and influential deputation of municipal magnates, representing 22 counties and five cities in Ontario, waited on Sir John Macdonald and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Foster, on 21st ult., to ask for a recoupment from the government for bonuses granted in years gone by. It has been part of the policy of the government to assist in the construction of railways in Canada by granting subsidies of \$3,200 per mile. The claim of the delegation here referred to, is that they as municipalities had taxed themselves to construct railways, without any government aid and at a time when railways were more a matter of necessity than they are to-day. Why should they not be placed in the same position as those municipalities which are now being aided, and as they would likely have been aided if the railways in their respective counties were under construction at the present time, instead of having been built many years ago. The general reply of the First Minister to this plea is, that whilst it is true that municipalities in Ontario have paid out of their own pockets to this purpose, at same time Provincial Governments, for example Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the municipal system is not so perfect as in Ontario, have from the provincial funds built railways and as a consequence taxed the people for this thing—"we cannot consider the claims of any one province without considering all." There is no difficulty in reading between the lines, in the speeches of both Sir John and Mr. Foster, and coming to the conclusion that the visit of the deputation to Ottawa, whilst doubtless exceedingly enjoyable, will not be productive of any practical results.

The spokesmen of the deputation were, Mayor Walsh of Orangeville, Mr. S. J. Parker, treasurer of the County of Grey, Mayor Porter, of Belleville; Mayor Taylor, of London; and Jonathan Sissons, warden of the County of Simcoe, and it is from the speeches of these gentlemen, that some interesting inside figures are obtained showing the amount given to railways by various municipalities, the conditions under which these bonuses were granted, and how nicely the railway corporations adhered to their agreements, after they had made sure of the collection of their money.

The city of Belleville had bonused the Midland railway in a large amount. By the by-laws raising the bonuses, certain rights were guaranteed the municipalities. Some of these were embodied in the act of incorporation of the Grand Junction railway, but in the amalgamation which afterwards took place with the Midland, these rights were entirely wiped out. The

city of London had granted \$100,000 to the London, Huron and Bruce, and the county of Middlesex had contributed largely to its aid, but "the promises solemnly made had not been carried out to the satisfaction of the people." Simcoe county paid in the neighborhood of nearly \$1,000,000 for railways. Part had gone with the purpose of erecting a competing line with the old Northern, but it was not long before the North-western found it to their advantage to unite with the Northern and the competition for which the people had paid no longer existed.

These few cases are typical of scores of others that could be cited, and that are confined to no one section of country, or any one railway corporation. Many of the municipalities which voted large sums of money to certain railways are to-day worse off locally than if no railway whatever had been built, because of their trade being diverted afterwards in other directions, where for the time it was found more desirable to grant railway facilities, practically by the same promoters, who had held out to the first municipality the Eldorado that was before them if they would only vote right on the bonus.

This may be all explained away as justifiable commercial methods—on the principle of "get there" anyhow—and corporations being soul-less such a code of morals may be good enough for them, but in private and ordinary business transactions rather more honor would be exacted.

Still the bonusing business continues and it would not be surprising to learn that the municipalities that have suffered and lost most in this way, are ready to go over the same ground again, go another \$10,000, if only the lyre of railway orator is tuned to play in sufficiently sweet and silver-tongued tones.

IN FAVOR OF CANADA.

AMERICAN lumber dealers, who are interested in finding a market for Michigan and Wisconsin rather than Canadian lumber are incensed at the action of certain American railways in entering into arrangements with the Canadian Pacific discriminating against American shippers of lumber to the advantage of Canada. The case is put thus by the *North Western Lumberman*:

"The rate on lumber from Chicago to New York is 25 cents a hundred; to Boston, 30 cents. The rate from Buffalo and Tonawanda to New York is 13 cents a hundred, and to Boston 15 cents. Last winter the New York Central made a traffic arrangement with the Canadian Pacific, by which a pro rata rate was established, so that when lumber is shipped to the eastern points named, the cost, east of Niagara river to New York, is but 9½ cents a hundred, or 3½ cents a hundred, below the Buffalo and Tonawanda rate to New York. Thus, though the duty on Canadian lumber is \$1 a thousand, it is nearly offset by the discrimination in rates against American dealers shipping from Tonawanda, Buffalo or any other point west of those markets, effected by the combination between the great Canadian railway and the American roads named. This is in keeping with the general complaint that has been made by American shippers, that the Canadian Pacific has for some time made rates on traffic entering United States territory that resulted in diverting shipments from American roads, as well as operating adversely to dealers and shippers on this side the international boundary. It has been charged by the railroad companies, whose lines are exclusively in the states, that the Canadian Pacific makes rates on traffic between Pacific coast points and the east that cannot possibly be met by the complaining roads, owing to the restrictions of the national commerce law. It has also been charged that much traffic has been diverted to the Grand Trunk road by the advantage that it possesses in the respect named over the American lines."

The result of this discrimination we are told is to operate specially against the sale of lumber manufactured in Michigan or Wisconsin, and distributed by Tonawanda and Buffalo dealers. Boston and New York dealers state that with the \$1.00 duty added they can lay down Canadian lumber in their yards cheaper than from points east of Niagara Falls.

All this is making our good friends around Tonawanda feel very sore. We can understand that it is very naughty for railroads like the New York Central for example to enter into these combines with sister roads, and especially with Canadian roads. But we cannot do anything on this side of the border to remove the trouble. We can hardly regret that our own roads are considerate enough of our own interests to deal with us generously in the matter. We are not to be expected to shed tears over the fact that their influence with American roads is of that calibre to imbue them with a like kindly regard for us. After all, is not somebody in the American republic a gainer by this railroad combine? Michigan and Wisconsin lumber may be at a discount, in the eyes of New York and Boston, but then they get good Canadian stuffs, and evidently at a better price, or they would not buy it. It's not all loss to our American friends.

EDITORIAL NOTES

HAVE you made the acquaintance of Eli? He talks to you again in this month's LUMBERMAN.

THE forestry commissioners at New York are fighting against the building of any railway through the Adirondack forest reserves. They have applied for an injunction to stop the building of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence railroad.

THE *British Columbia Commercial Journal* is the name of a new weekly newspaper published at Victoria, B. C., and devoted to the mercantile interests of the Pacific coast. It is bright and newsy, and editorially faithfully and ably espouses the interests of this important commercial corner of the Dominion.

AT the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod in Montreal on the 15th ult., Rev. Dr. Armstrong told of his mission work among the shantymen of the Ottawa Valley and neighboring vicinities. During the season 250 camps had been visited, a large supply of valuable literature had been circulated, and the missionaries and their papers we are told, were heartily welcomed by the shantymen and miners. Another year the Presbytery hopes to increase the visits and the supply of reading matter.

THE *Merchants' Magazine and Financial Review* published in Montreal by Mr. Frank Weir, which dates its inception from April, will fill an important place in Canadian commercial journalism. We have several creditable weeklies devoted to trade and commerce, but it is only in a monthly that we can expect that careful and accurate summing up of events, where the hurry of weekly journalism, is not felt, that is so necessary to a correct casting up of results. Judging by the number before us, this new claimant in the mercantile field will ably fill the bill.

WE are pleased to publish in "Our Letter Box" a number of communications from readers of the LUMBERMAN. We are not going to say that we agree with the views expressed by all our correspondents. It is not necessary that we should. Lumbermen, we are sure, are liberal minded enough at any time to agree to disagree. We want to hear from our friends at all times; whether to indulge in a shaft of criticism, impart a piece of practical information, or record some items of news in their district, their letters will always be welcome.

IT is stated that Assistant Secretary Spaulding, of the United States treasury department, in reply to a Chicago law firm asking in behalf of certain of their clients who own timber land and stumpage in Canada, and from which they produce under their own supervision railroad ties, fence posts, etc., at what value they should be invoiced, their dutiable value in this country, etc., has informed them that the invoice should specify the actual market value or wholesale price of the merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country of importation.

AN American contemporary raps over the knuckles those newspapers that have the "beastly habit, as the editor puts it, of speaking of logs as lumber. The charge is laid particularly at the door of the press of New Brunswick. These papers, we are told, will say "that some operator put in so many feet of lumber on such a river the past season; or that lumber is coming out of such or such a stream in good shape." There is of course a marked difference between logs and lumber, and the "boys" of the maritime press will have to call things by their right names. Of course our American newspaper men never make such blunders. Oh no!

Mr. J. Fletcher, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been lecturing on "The most suitable ornamental shrubbery for this climate." As lumbermen we're sometimes apt to look too much on the trees of the forest from a hard practical standpoint, as something of wonderful utility, forgetting that they are alike, "a thing of beauty," and without throwing any uncalled for sentiment into the question, "a joy forever." The beauty of our leading Canadian cities is due to the commendable custom, which might be more widely cultivated of planting shade trees along our principal streets. The lecturer recommended for shrubbery purposes the growing of the Russian, English white, the ornamental and rosemary leaved willow, the weeping birch and the magnificent American elm of which there were few trees to equal; Canadian white cedar and the Siberian pine tree, of which there were 15 varieties.

THE forestry display of the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition will be one of the important features of the World's Fair. Every effort is being put forth by Mr. W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, who has charge of the forestry department, to enlist the co-operation of the various timber and lumber interests, and an effort will be made to have a special building erected to be devoted to the timber industries. A good deal of attention will be devoted to forest botany, the distribution of forests, of genera and of species, as well as the anatomy and structure of woods, and the diseases of forest trees and timber. Forest management, maps, illustrations, and instruments for measuring standing timber; growths of different ages and soils; graphic and other illustrations showing rate of growth; influence of various managements on tree growth; statistics of the lumber trade and of forestry; the harvesting of forest products; the turpentine and charcoal industries will all receive proper attention.

THE fire losses in the United States and Canada in March this year footed \$12,540,750, against \$8,466,300 in 1890, and \$10,912,000 in 1889. The woodworking and allied industries contributed about \$750,000 to the total for March. These are large figures showing the devastating effects of fire, but they will be immensely increased, so far as the lumber interests are concerned, for the month of May. In another column we publish a list of fires in the lumber sections during May. They have been largely in the States, though we have not escaped in Canada. The damage in New Jersey footed up at least \$1,000,000, at one point alone, 25,000 forest acres were burned. The Schroll & Ahearn's mill company of Wiona, Minn., lose \$100,000 by the burning of their mill, blocks of lumber and warehouses. Michigan, the scene in the past of intense suffering and financial loss, counts in again to the amount of several million dollars of damage. Long Island, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and other States have been included in the sweep of the fire monster. It has been in the vicinity of Gravenhurst that our greatest losses have been made. From all parts comes the prayer for rain. It's needed to stay the tread of the travelling flames, and the country requires it too, the better to assure the certainty of the present hopeful harvest.

NO section of the continent is working up a boom on lumber more vigorously than the residents of the Southern States. A timber famine may be imminent in the near future in some parts of the American continent, but not "Away down South in Dixie, or elsewhere among the cotton fields. Yellow pine is being boosted for all our Southern friends know how, and from some of the more enthusiastic comes the prediction that it is making serious inroads into the sale of the white pine of Michigan and other northern states. But our contemporary the *Southern Lumberman* does not want Europeans or other people in the Northern States or Canada to run away with the idea that southern timber is confined even to "cypress, magnolia, and long-leaf yellow pine." As a matter of fact, we are told the varieties of woods in the Southern States are infinite. They embrace such woods as oak, poplar, hickory, ash, beech, cucumber, walnut, cherry, chestnut, buckeye, lynn, elm, maple, birch, gum, sycamore, lo-

cust, pine, balsam, sassafras, mulberry, dogwood, sourwood, peawood, satinwood, hackberry, persimmon, holly and many others. Hurrah for the Sunny South! We cold blooded folks of more northern climes will have to look after our forest laurels.

THE destruction of forests has certainly compassed the failure of a good many water powers. This paper is not an alarmist, but the question of woods and rain is one which must sooner or later receive intelligent attention from the powers that be.

This statement we find in a contemporary devoted to milling interests. It is another argument for forest preservation. The scarcity of timber itself, though we're apt to look upon this time as far remote, perhaps mistakenly so, will prove a troublesome matter for this country. But in the meantime other interests are suffering seriously because of the almost entire wiping out of anything in the way of a forest in all the older settled sections of the country. Here we have a journal which makes a study of questions affecting the milling trades, pointing out the impairment that has been caused to many water powers for the want of the growing tree. In last month's LUMBERMAN we referred to the testimony of 200 farmers who told of the much better crops that were raised when timber was standing than since more has been cleared. We're neither alarmists nor fadists, but the question is one of sufficient import to call for consideration from those engaged actively in the lumber trades.

MESSRS. RIOPELLE & SMITH of Quebec says *Le Canada* have sold for \$82,500 a timber limit in the township of Ballantyne, to the Moore Lumber company, of Detroit. This limit was bought from the Ontario Government at an auction some years ago for \$49,000. Mr. Riopelle has been very lucky in his timber limit speculations. A few years ago he entered into partnership with Honore Robillard M. P. and, the latter, obtained from the federal government, for the firm, a piece of Indian reserve timber limits on Whitefish lake, for \$312. Mr. Robillard shortly afterwards sold his interest in the limit for \$15,500 cash, but Mr. Riopelle retained his share for some time selling it finally for \$27,500. In connection with Mr. Robillard's purchase from the Dominion Government Mr. Barron M. P. has moved in the Commons, now in session for a return showing what quantity of timber or other wood has been returned to the government of Canada, as having been cut up to the present time from off Indian reserve No. 6 of the Robinson treaty by the licensees or vendors of the timber thereon since the sale to Honore Robillard, M. P., what amount of revenue or dues has been paid to the government since the sale thereof, from the vendors or licensees, on account of timber or wood cut thereon. Mr. Barron is also moving for a return showing the quantities and kinds of timber and sawlogs cut annually on the lately disputed territory in the province of Ontario, under the authority of timber licenses issued by the Dominion government.

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR THOMAS GALT has recently given a decision which practically knocks the bottom out of the Ontario Act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent persons. He decided that clause 9 of that Act, which provides that assignments shall take precedence of judgments and executions, was ultra vires. As the British North America Act says that the Dominion Government only shall have the power to deal with bankruptcy and insolvency, the Provincial Governments may not make laws taking away the priority of an execution creditor, as such would be legislation relating to bankruptcy, and insolvency. In the case in which his Lordship gave decision one Neville, an Ottawa merchant was in business difficulties. The Union Bank got an execution against him and seized his stock. Shortly afterwards he made an assignment to John Moran. Under the authority of this assignment Moran demanded possession of the stock. Under the Ontario Act he was entitled to it, but Mr. Meredith, who represented the Union Bank, took the case into court. In Chambers the decision was against him. He then took it before the Chief Justice, who decided as above. Mr. H. T. Beck, who represented the trustee Moran, as well as the attorney-General of Ontario, will carry the case to the Court of appeal. In the meantime Sir Thomas Galt's decision stands. If a creditor now gets his execution in he retains the right to realize on the goods seized entirely for his own benefit. It will be a race between creditors as to which shall get in the first execution.



A FRIEND has written me from Madawaska, N.B. He expresses the hope that "Eli's pen will prove mightier than the sword to cut the thread of begotten ignorance and imbecile legislation, such as removing the export duty on our logs and allow Americans to retain their duty on spruce and raise it on cedar, giving them a premium over us to slaughter our forests." I am after all 'em fellows who would give away this country of ours even to a beloved Yank; and in my opinion it was a serious blunder of the government to have included spruce with logs when removing the export duty. This legislation is especially rough on the lumbering interests of New Brunswick, where spruce forms so large part of their stock in trade in lumber. Of course the Yank had an eye to business here, spruce being the chief growth of the Maine forests, the State that can claim the Plumed Knight of the Harrison cabinet, and in the arrangement of tariff matters, this much was made solid for Maine. On the general question of the removal of the export duty on logs, opinions of lumbermen are undoubtedly a good deal divided.

"The lumber trade would certainly be injuriously affected in Canada" said Mr. Sinclair of Paisley, "should any course of legislation necessitate an increase in the import duty on lumber going into the United States. Since the reduction of the duty from \$2 to \$1 we have been enabled to ship in much larger quantities to the States. Our cutting is chiefly hardwood, maple to a good extent. We have also some cedar in this locality. The woods however in this section are getting cleared and in about 10 years we'll not have very much more of the present forests to cut."

Duty or no duty continues to be a leading question in lumbering circles. Wherever I meet lumbermen the matter comes to the front in some shape. "We have been able," said a large operator, "to get lumber into the United States that could never have been shipped there with the extra dollar duty in existence. We have shipped over, 1,000,000 ft. culls across the line, that hitherto remained here depending entirely on local trade for a market. And this has been the case with other lumber, besides culls, that has gone from Canada. I am speaking now of lumber, manufactured at our Canadian mills. No doubt the abolition of the log duty has had some local effect among saw mill men, but as between the injury it has caused the few and the general benefit to the entire lumber trade there is a wide gulf."

Nothing better than history to help in the intelligent discussion of a question. One need not necessarily follow in the line of history always; but it is an experience and as such is an actual guide post of what is best and wisest to follow—it may be; or to shun; or perhaps modify. I have come across a bit of Scottish history touching the matter of forestry, that may point a moral or adorn a tale in this newer land. The Scotch are proverbially a canny people and their recognition of the value of forests and the danger arising from denuding the land of them was very early. In 1535 the Scottish parliament passed a law inflicting the death penalty upon any one convicted of stealing timber for the third time from the public domain. The area in timber in Scotland in 1812 was 913,698 acres, in 1872, 734,490 acres and in 1881, 829,476 acres. And the same lively and intelligent interest in forestry is taken by the Scottish people to-day. I don't know that they do any hanging now-a-days, but they are adopting the more intelligent methods of modern times and propose establishing a school of forestry, so as to educate the people up to a higher understanding of the value of this God-given wealth.

"The curse of the lumber trade in this country," said Mr. J. Gray, of Geo. Hastings & Co., city, "is the credit system. We sell a lot of stuff, nearly all on time, and then every little while some fellow goes under and taking the season throughout losses enough are made to take off a good slice of the year's profits." How about duty on lumber, inquired "Eli?" "I am on the road nearly all the time," said Mr. Gray. "Along the North Shore the mills are feeling the effect of the large shipment of logs to the States, and where they do not close down, they are running on short time. Whole communities are affected of course where this is the case, men are thrown out of employment, the storekeepers lose their customers and villages will be depleted. All this is offset by certain general benefits. Timber limits are made more valuable; and coarser lumber, even culls, that with the heavier duty could not be shipped to the States are going over there in considerable quantities. The lumber trade is in this way benefitted. Where the Americans are towing logs over to be cut in their own mills, they are leaving behind a lot of rough stuff, tops of trees and that like, which are not going to benefit our limits any."

A reader of this page takes me to his bosom in this fashion: "Eli, you have a venerable appearance, evidently a man of great wisdom and good nature. I like your smile and your nose. Your mature years are a guarantee that whatever appears in your columns will be worth the most serious consideration of mankind. The writer is most pleased to learn that the CANADA LUMBERMAN has found its way to far off India. Permit me to say a word or two about forest administration in India. The forest officials of that part of the British Empire, by their zeal and scientific knowledge, have placed the administration of the forests beyond that of almost every other country. In 1886 a revenue of about £2,000,000 stg. was obtained. Formerly there was not only an entire absence of revenue but a capital each year becoming less. The rapacious timber dealer, who cut but for self aggrandisement, was restrained, and a course between reckless waste and legitimate demand, was followed resulting in the revenue mentioned above. If you could induce some Indian forest official through your subscriber, to send an article or two on the subject of forestry, from which we Canucks could learn how to manage our fast disappearing forests, you would be doing a very wise act, and for which your descendants, near and remote, would rise and call you blessed. In the language of Milton; "Long may you wave. Adieu my venerable friend."

In my ramifications among business men I get wormed into discussions on many different topics. The oft-talked of subject of advertising came up the other day in a business office in this city. Did it pay to advertise was the not very fresh query? One occupant of the office doubted it, another said it was a wasteful waste of money, the owner of the establishment himself was spending a considerable sum in this direction, and speaking from his own experience he knew that advertising paid. I was a listener rather than a talker; was indeed "a chiel among them taking notes," and it was interesting to diagnose the case. "A" was sceptical—truth his calling did not throw him in the way of advertising, he had not studied the question closely and yet as only a casual observer he could not believe that so many shrewd business men would spend the amount that was indicated by their space in leading journals, and do this continuously if no results were forthcoming; so that for this reason, while mentally he had misgivings, he was not going to dogmatise. "B" was a business man of the old school, fortune and special circumstances had favored him, so that without much effort he had made money, and "he didn't have to throw any away in advertising either," and taking his own experience to be typical of the general experience, instead, it was exceptional, he denounced the whole business as a humbug. We've all met these kind of people and the logic of a John Stuart Mill would be wasted on them. Who was number three? Well he was an advertiser. He had faith in printer's ink and he had shown it by his works. He did not, it is true, make a

thousand dollar contract thoughtlessly. The medium offering advertising was studied. Did it suit his particular needs? As a manufacturer he believed in trade journals, as reaching specially the people with whom he could expect to do business. He knew that not only was a trade journal carefully read by its subscribers; but in nine cases out of ten it was kept on file for future reference—yes for the advertisements, as well as the general reading. He paid attention to his advertising. His argument was that if it paid to spend a given sum per year in this way, it paid to have it looked after and well done, and I happen to know that there are few "ads" in any of our newspapers more striking than those that bear this firm's name. He knows how to advertise and it pays. I got some pointers on advertising in this short half hour with men of various minds that will be valuable to me.

A few days ago I called on Mr. James Tennant, the well-known lumber merchant of Victoria street, and whilst there had an interesting chat with Mr. Christie, one of the oldest and most respected members of the trade in Canada.

Speaking of general business, Mr. Tennant had the same story to tell, that is found recorded elsewhere in this page from the lips of Mr. Gray. "Business in Canada," said he, "is awkwardly handicapped by the extent of the credit system. We sell on three months' time, and too often are obliged to renew the larger part for another three months. In the States terms are at the outside 60 days and more frequently 30 days or net cash. It is a steady cash outlay by the manufacturer from the time the men go into the woods until the finished lumber is ready for the dealer, and just as much as the load of wheat the farmer draws to market, and sells only for cash, should lumber be net cash."

"General business," said Mr. Tennant, "is quiet. Dealers all through the country complain of a scarcity of money and as a consequence few purchasers. Trade in the city is akin to the conditions in the country notwithstanding the figures paraded in the daily press assuming to show a large increase in building permits over last year. Permits to-day are issued for almost every stick of building that goes on; in 1890 this was not so."

"Besides," joined Mr. Christie, "a large part of this year's building is such as you see across the road—pointing from the office window to the massive stone structure of the Loan Association being erected on corner Victoria and Adelaide streets—in which there is very little wood used."

"Most certainly the reduction of the duty on lumber to one dollar a thousand," quoth Mr. Tennant, "has increased shipments to the States."

"And there has been no general closing down of saw mills along the North Shore," added Mr. Christie, "such as was predicted. I have been pretty nearly over the whole of that ground this season, and only know of two mills that have been closed, and there were exceptional reasons for this. The mills at Spanish river, Bying Inlet, Victoria Harbor, Parry Sound Collingwood, Pt. Severn, Cook Bros.' mill, Bryant's mill and a string of others I could name are all running and doing good business. No such quantity of logs as some have named is being shipped to the States. Pity is that the duty was not removed entirely. There should be complete free trade in lumber."

"The extra shipments of lumber to the States," resumed Mr. Tennant, "are also having some effect in stiffening prices in Canada. I have no idea that the government will make any move to reimpose the log duty. The Ottawa lumbermen, among whom are some of the strongest friends of the government, would never consent to any step that would lead to an increase in the duty on lumber, and the reimposition of the duty on logs would of course work this way."

"Moreover," said Mr. Christie, "as a matter of policy it is the worst thing the government could do. Commercial interests cannot be imperilled by constant tinkering with the tariff."

And with a hearty good-day we parted.

California has 2,675 of the giant trees still left, and the largest of these is thirty-three feet in diameter.



PROTECT THE WORKINGMAN.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

It seems to me that in your article in last month's LUMBERMAN on Mr. Hardy's Lien Act for shantymen, you lean just a little toward the jobber and away from the workingman. If a man has not got the necessary capital to carry him through his season's work, is it right that he should call on the workingman, who are depending upon their wages to provide the actual necessities of life for themselves and family, to supply part of this capital by their labor? To put it another way, should the jobber be encouraged, much less allowed, to speculate on the earnings of the workingman? I think not. Wages should certainly be assured in every case.

Thunder Bay, Ont.

JACK IN CAMP.

SPARE THE WOODMAN'S AXE.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

I am a lumberman and it is out of the fallen tree that I make my money. All the same I believe the time has come to "spare the woodman's axe" on the forests of this country. I am in accord with the sentiments in your editorial in May LUMBERMAN on forest preservation. We want both to spare the tree and to plant the new tree to fill the gaps that, with a too prodigal hand, we have made throughout the country. I live, when out of the woods, in a farming section, and am something of a farmer myself. There is no question that the yield of the farmer in many Ontario farms to-day is being lessened, because when clearing the country years ago we went too often on the basis that the only thing that a tree was good for was to cut it down, and make some money out of it.

WOODMAN.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

A VOICE FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

If the National Policy means protection, why not protect our forests and our own mill owners, as well as the manufacturers' pockets in other trades? In the county of Madawaska N. B. stock for over 25 millions of shingles yearly has been floated by the mill of one of our men, and manufactured on the American side to feed, clothe and build up American citizens and pay no export duty, while our citizens are driven out of the country to seek labor. Our Minister of Inland who has the honor to represent Victoria and Madawaska by his silence on the export duty, perhaps thinks the lumber resources may as well go to pot wholesale as retail; it is only about forty thousand dollars per year of a loss. Last week's heavy rains will clear all streams of lumber and put thousands into the pockets of those who got the corporative drives. Nature has done her work handsomely, so much the better; water still rising and will be too high. B.

BETTER A HIGHER EXPORT DUTY.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

It is interesting to note the diversity of opinion as to the advisability of reimposing the export duty on logs. The millmen deem the imposition of the duty as necessary to their existence, while the holders of timber limits are of the opinion that such an act would be prejudicial to their interests. No one denies the fact that American millmen are shipping logs from Canada to their mills in Michigan to be manufactured into lumber. This they would not do, if a quantity sufficient to supply the demand could be obtained at home. From this the inference is obvious, that necessity compels them to have recourse to our forests to procure that which they are unable to obtain from their own. Since of necessity they get logs from Canada, the same need or want would compel them to take the lumber manufactured here, assuming an export duty, practically prohibitive in its nature, imposed. If they must have our logs to supply a present existing demand,

they require lumber, and if they cannot get our logs, they must take our lumber, or go without.

As they come to us in *forma pauperis*, it is for us to determine what shall be done, and as the matter now stands, it would be better for our country, as a whole to have a high export duty placed on all logs leaving the Dominion. To this the holders of timber limits would not agree. What about the capital invested in the limits? The best thing would be for our local government, or failing that, the Dominion, to buy back every limit in the country, and control the cutting of the timber. The holders of the limits have never done anything to increase the value of these lands. It is nature's work and not theirs. Purchase from them their limits and pay them at going prices. Possibly this might satisfy these gentlemen. CANADENSIS.

JAMES SCOTT.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF GEORGIAN BAY LUMBER COMPANY.

ONE of the most successful of the many large and prosperous lumber concerns of this country is the Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Company with head offices at Waubauskene and general business offices at Manning's arcade in this city. The Vice-President and business head of the company is James Scott, whose portrait appears in this column.

Mr. Scott was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1839, and six years later came with his parents to Canada, settling in Kingston. Here the subject of our sketch spent the happy years of childhood, and those school boy



JAMES SCOTT.

days so fraught with pleasant memories to us all, as years commence to add to years and with them the cares and responsibilities of later life. He was educated in the public schools of the Limestone City, finishing off at Borthwick's private High school, an educational institution, holding then a position similar to the High schools and collegiate Institutes of the present day.

Mr. Scott's first experience in "paddling his own canoe" was as teacher in one of the Kingston public schools, becoming shortly afterwards principal of the leading public school in the city. His next step in active life was to become connected with the Royal Canadian Bank, leaving banking with the collapse of this institution, an event yet fresh in the memories of many.

In 1869 Mr. Scott removed to Toronto, taking a position in the Crown Lands Department. But the life of a civil servant, if congenial to some, and doubtless it is, was too monotonous for a man of Mr. Scott's energy and push, and at the end of three years we find him in the midst of the activities of lumbering as book-keeper for the Georgian Bay Lumber Company. Devoting himself industriously to the interests of the Company he was quickly promoted from one position to another, for many years serving as Sec'y-Treas., relinquishing this later to become Vice-President and active business manager of the company.

This position Mr. Scott occupies to-day, and some idea at least of the labor and responsibilities that go with it, may be gleaned by a brief reference to the large business carried on by his company. In 1872 the

business was conducted under the name of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company with mills at Waubauskene and Pt. Severn and business head-quarters at Barrie. In 1873 the head offices were removed to Waubauskene, and shortly after this the company absorbed the properties of Page, Mixer & Co., of Byng Inlet and also the Collingwood mill known as Hotchkis, Peckam & Co.'s mill. The firm name was at this time changed to the Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Co. Five mills are now operated by this company, who also own large timber limits. Their output for 1890 consisted of 65,000,000 feet of lumber, besides a considerable quantity of shingles and laths. Additional to this there was taken out three-quarters of a million feet, cubic, square waning timber for the English market. The company run a box factory at Waubauskene where they manufacture boxes for the New York trade to be used in the exporting of coal oil to foreign countries. They turn out 5000 shooks per day.

For sixteen years, until less than three years since, Mr. Scott resided at Waubauskene, at that time removing to this city. Whilst, at no time owing to the extent of his business engagements, occupying any public position, he has always taken an active and intelligent interest in public affairs. He is a prominent member of the Conservative association and at the convention prior to the last general election his name was mentioned in connection with the candidature for East Simcoe. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and is and always has been a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors and ever active, as opportunity occurs, in promoting the interests of the temperance cause.

Mr. Scott's career is a case in point of how a young man by minding his own business, and throwing conscience and energy into every detail of work, can climb from the lowest rung in the ladder to its highest point.

TRADE NOTES.

Messrs. J. Muckleston & Co., of Kingston have leased the extensive works of the late D. McEwen & Co., of that city and intend manufacturing a full line of lumbermen's tools, such as "cant dogs," "peavies," "skidding tongs," etc., in connection with the Brazel's (pat.) snow and side plows, for which they have the sole right in the Dominion. Last winter upwards of 100 of the snow plows were sold to lumbermen in Michigan, where they have already been on the market for some years and where they are fully known and appreciated as an article that will pay for itself several times over during a season. Messrs. McLaughlin Bros., of Arnprior, having bought and fully tested one last winter, have already placed their order for five more and write in most flattering terms concerning them. We are sure that lumbermen generally will find it to their interest to give these plows a trial, and by placing their orders at the earliest possible date insure prompt delivery in the fall. J. Muckleston & Co., are also manufacturing the celebrated "Forest Champion" bob sleigh which is the best of its kind yet introduced in Canada. They also have the latest improvements in all the lines they make, and are extensive dealers in lumbermen's supplies generally. Their catalogue will very shortly be issued. Their advertisement appears in another column of THE LUMBERMAN.

ALASKA'S ONLY SAW-MILL.

WESTWARD of Loring lies Annette island, upon which is situated the Tsimpsean settlement of Rev. William Duncan, which was removed to Alaska from British Columbia about three years ago. Here is found the only sawmill avowedly producing lumber for sale. This mill is operated entirely by Indians, even the office work and book-keeping being done by them. These people also have blacksmith shops, tin shops, etc., and have erected a cannery, which produces a few thousand cases of salmon annually. In order to establish this settlement, it was necessary to clear the whole area of its covering of forest and undergrowth, and after erecting a town of comfortable cottages, arranged in regular streets and squares, these people are just beginning to make their first attempt at horticulture. Annette island is densely timbered and well stocked with deer; its streams abound in salmon, and the surrounding waters furnish an ample supply of halibut and codfish. An attempt is being made to have this island declared a reserve for the sole use of the Tsimpscans.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—Send us the news of your district.

—The mill at McGregor is closed.

—The mills at Severn Bridge are running full time.

—Stalker's saw mill at Flodden is in full operation.

—Alex. Mustard's saw mill at Brucefield is being refitted.

—Dennis' lumber mill at Schomberg is doing a good trade.

—Men everywhere are now actively at work on the "drives".

—A. Tait of Orillia will cut 2,000,000 feet lumber this year.

The Niagara Glazed Paper Co. is building a mill at Niagara Falls.

—Mr. Dole, shingle mill man of Dorset is starting to cut lumber.

—The Hardwood Saw Mill has been acquired by the Rathbun Co.

—Mr. John Millin has rented Mrs. Keleey's saw mill at Dunchurch.

—The S S Seguin is carrying lumber from Parry Sound to Tonawanda.

—Conlon's mill on Picnid Island has commenced cutting for the season.

—Mr. Ranney's shingle mill at Severn Bridge is shut down for the want of stock.

—Mr. Zuber of Walkerton has removed to Chepstow, where he will run a saw mill.

—New machinery has been put into the saw mill of John McKnight at Pembroke.

—Bronson and Weston, Ottawa, are putting on a night gang and the cut will be large.

—Mr. James Sharpe M. P. P. Burk's Falls, is shoring his shingle and lumber trade.

—J. Mosseau has left Belle River to take charge of a lumber yard in Ridgetown.

—Mr. Vizeneu is putting in a carding mill in connection with his saw mill, at Vars.

—Messrs. Donaldson & Perdue of Bayfield have moved their saw mill to the Sauble line.

—Drinkwater Bros., Orillia, report business good, though prices are lower than last year.

—Thistle, Carswell and MacKeys mill at Calabogie, will it is expected, be a very large one.

—J. D. Shier of Bracebridge mill cut this season 4,000,000 ft. of lumber and 8,000,000 shingles.

—Mr. J. McConiche of Traders La Portage will cut about 7,000,000 feet of logs into shingles this season.

—The Longford Lumber Company's shingle mill at Lakeside, has commenced operations for the season.

—A planing mill is about to be erected at Pt. Credit by Mr. A. R. Gordon who will also open a lumberyard.

—The mill of Peter Shaw, Novan, will cut this year about 1,000,000 feet of lumber and 3,000,000 shingles.

—Buchanan Bros., Staples are ditching around their lands to facilitate getting their timber out of the bush.

—It is expected that a portion of J. R. Booth's big new mill, Ottawa, will be ready for operation early this month.

—The Flesherton saw mill has been purchased by Mr. J. E. Moore, who also proposes starting furniture manufacturing.

—Freshets at Burk's Falls have given some trouble to those working at Sharpe's logs on the north branch of the river.

—Mickle Dymont & Son will cut at Barrie and Bradford 6,000,000 ft. of lumber and at Gravenhurst 5,000,000 feet.

—The staff of hands at Beatty's shingle mill Parry Sound, is greater than any previous season. A large trade is anticipated.

—Cass Bros. of Martinville have opened up business with a large drive of logs, and plenty of sawn lumber of all kinds.

—E. C. Lewis of Elford is actively engaged in shipping lumber to Detroit and other points. His mill is running full blast.

—The Braeside Lumber Mills are not going to commence operations for the season till the end of July or beginning of August.

—Messrs James McLaren & Co., have leased McClymont's mill in Rideau ward, Ottawa and will run it during the summer.

—The Holbert saw mill at Burk's Falls has been so improved as to enable the proprietor to increase the output for shipment.

—The timber drive of Barnett & Co. at Cedar Lake on the Petewawa is in charge of Mr. Ephraim Lalorde, of Ottawa.

—The drives on the Madawaska river N. B., are reported to have started well, their being no lack of water.

—Messrs. Graham, Horne & Co. have removed their saw mill and drying kiln to Fort William from Vermillion Bay.

—A night gang has been put on at McLaren & Co's. New Edinburgh saw mill giving employment to over 100 additional men.

—The Brennan mill property in Huntsville is to be transformed into a tannery. Mr. Beardmore, it is said, has purchased it.

—Mr. T Hobart, Burk's Falls is cutting this year for J. Sharpe of same place. The cut will be chiefly shingles—about 7,000,000

—A bill is now before the Dominion parliament to reduce the capital stock of the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing company to \$300,000.

—A Listowel public meeting has resolved to form a joint stock company with \$50,000 capacity to build and operate a furniture factory.

—No night gang will be put on at Perley & Pattee's mills the Chaudiere this season, and the firm's cut will be consequently smaller than last year.

—The Shepherd & Morse Lumber Co., the Ottawa Lumber Co. and the Export Lumber Co., have moved into their new offices in Central Chambers, Ottawa.

—A tow of lumber barges containing 3,330,000 feet of sawn lumber, was brought from Ottawa to Montreal on 6th ult., being the second big tow of the season.

—Messrs. McLaren & Co's St Denis Creek drive, appears to have been an unfortunate one from the word "go"—stuck last year, two men drowned this year.

—The annual report of the Owen Sound Board of Trade shows that shipments were made to the States during six months of 1890 of over a million feet of lumber.

—The Severn Bridge mill has been thoroughly overhauled, and an automatic filer and an endless chain carrier has been added among other improvements introduced.

—The table made from the first tree cut in Guelph and owned by the late Mr. Baker has been bought by Mr. Thos. Holliday, who intends to present it to the Mayor of the city.

—The new mill of W. W. Belding, Katrine, is now completed. The cut this year will run from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 feet of lumber, 5,000,000 shingles and 4,000,000 lath.

—The Parry Sound Lumber Co.'s mill is turning out an enormous amount of lumber daily. The largest cut in one day was 98,000 feet, and the average for two weeks about 90,000 feet per day.

—Mr. Jas. Blaine, blacksmith, has removed from Burk's Falls to Katrine where he purposes to rebuild his steam saw mill and renew his lumbering operations in connection with the smith work.

—From Fergus north in the bed of the Grand River more cordwood, logs, poles and posts have been taken out through the townships of Luther, Arthur, Proton, Waldemar etc. than in any previous year.

—The new band saw from the works of the Stearns Manufacturing Co. New York, and recently placed in the big mill of the Rathbuns at Deseronto, is proving quite a novelty to mill men in that section of country.

—The E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company have purchased the waste lumber of the season's cut at the Buell, Orr, Hurdman & Co's mills, Ottawa. They require it for steam purposes in connection with the pulp factory.

—Mr. J. B. Miller, president of the Parry Sound Lumber Co. has during the winter had built a lumber barge costing over \$100,000. The boat will be used for the carrying trade and will be the largest lumber barge on the upper lakes.

—Le Canada announces that Messrs. Riopelle & Smith have sold for \$52,500 a timber limit in the township of Ballantyne, to the Moore Lumber company of Detroit. This limit was bought from the Ontario government at auction some years ago for \$42,000.

—A quantity of hickory wood is being shipped from Ridgetown and neighborhood direct to Germany, to be manufactured into rifle stocks for the army. The timber sells for \$16 per thousand, and the freight charges to its destination it is said amount to \$50 more.

—The Whaley Lumber Company of Huntsville are adding two new shingle machines made by Morey & Son of Graven-

hurst, and a new boiler from the factory of Goldie & McCullough. They will manufacture about 3,000,000 feet lumber. An improvement to their mill will be a new siding which is now being laid and which will give them better shipping facilities for the future. Prices are reported about same as this time last year and trade fairly good.

—The Georgian Bay Lumbering Co. are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting their logs down the river. The steady westerly winds retard them on the little lakes.

—The lumbermen of Fergus are having a hard time with their logs, owing to the dry weather. The river is very low. Perry & Black have got as far as Glenlammond dam. Mr. Reed is stuck with his 7,000 ties up above Belwood.

—Large quantities of elm logs are being shipped from Walkerville over the L. E. E. & D. R. R'y for Wyandotte and Detroit. They are taken on that line to the west of the town and rafted either across or down the river. About 200 carloads of timber will be shipped from the slip north of Harrow.

—Messrs. McBurney and Laycock of Gravenhurst operated just two camps the past winter. They expect to cut also 3,000,000 feet lumber this year, which is one half the quantity cut last year. They will also cut 3 million lath. The capacity of their mill is 40,000 feet daily. It is anticipated that this will be their last season on the old limits.

—Heath Tait and Turnbull of Huntsville will cut 3,000,000 shingles this season. They have been running day and night since middle of April. They will get out about 4,000,000 feet of lumber and have on hand about 8,000,000 logs. Arrangements have been completed with the Edison electric light company to put in about twenty-five incandescent lights into their mill.

—Operations at Mason's lumber mills in the Ottawa Valley are in a very prosperous shape. The firm began operations in 1872. Two years ago Mr. Geo. Mason, senior member and his son, Mr. Wm. T. Mason, bought out the interest of the old firm, and have made big strides since. The cut last season reached almost nine million feet, which it is expected will be exceeded this year.

—The William Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterboro', Ont., have got the contract to supply all the machinery for the Pacific Lumber Company, which is starting a mill at New Westminster, and is to have a daily capacity of about 250,000 feet. This company is also furnishing machinery for the new mill of 75,000 daily capacity at Ladner's Landing, B. C.

—By the will of the late Mr. R. H. Klock of Aylmer, it is understood Messrs. James and Robert Klock succeed to the immense estate connected with his lumber interests. It includes 1,500 square miles of limits. The town and country estate and personal property is divided between the four other members of the family.

—John Milne & Son, Huntsville, are doing a much larger business than formerly. They have been running the mill all winter. They have put in a new broom handle machine, which will enable them to turn out 4000 broom handles daily and propose putting in a machine for the manufacture of pike poles.

—John West of Simcoe has completed and launched the alligator tug "Saginaw" 20 horse power which makes 6 miles per hour on water and half a mile per day over portages &c. She is unequalled in breaking dumps and towing booms, as she anchors and winds in her steel rope tow line, with the same engine and a driver which can be geared slow when drawing herself over the land. The system seems a complete success, and this is the fifth now in use.

—A certificate of partnership has been registered which amalgamates several large lumber interests. The firms amalgamating are Messrs. White, Avery & Co., Messrs. Buell & Orr, of New York and Burlington, and Messrs. Hurdman of Ottawa. The new firm will be known by the name and title of Buell, Orr, Hurdman & Co., in Ottawa, and as Buell, Orr & Co., in New York. The partners are Messrs. A. A. Buell of Burlington; J. C. Orr, New York. F. W. Avery, W. G. White, Robert Hurdman, C. S. Read, W. H. Hurdman, jr. Mr. C. S. Read will act as financial manager. In answer to a reporter, Mr. W. H. Hurdman said: The new firm will not cause any increase in the output this year. The change will effect it afterwards. Messrs. White & Avery will complete their present engagements, and then all new engagements will be in the name of the firm, as will Mr. Buell's at Burlington. Mr. Orr's private business at New York will not be affected. The new firm besides manufacturing will launch into the general lumber business. It is expected that the operations of the firm in the Ottawa valley will be largely increased.

QUEBEC.

—The Eastman Mill Company have started their drive of logs from the landing at the Cartoon.

—A large raft belonging to the Collinsby Rafting Co. was broken to pieces while going through the Lachine Rapids.

—The Pulp mill, at Buckingham, sold recently to an American firm is doing a large business. Mr. Scott is the manager.

—Price Brothers, of Quebec, the famous lumber kings, have cut no less than 160,000 pine logs in Montmagny woods during the past season.

—A timber raft belonging to Calvin & Co., Cardinal, Ont., went to pieces during its passage down the Lachine Rapids on 3rd ult. Fourteen men were on it and had a narrow escape from drowning.

—Considerable lumbering has been done this season at Glen Sutton. A large quantity of hewn birch has been taken out to be shipped to England.

—The contract has been let for the building of a new paper mill, at Sherbrooke, Que. The pulp mill at the same place is being overhauled and enlarged.

—Plans are being made by Architect Ellsworth, of Holyoke, Mass., for a new mill to be erected by the Royal Pulp and Paper Co., of East Angus, during the summer. The mill will be erected on the St. Francis River and will be on the direct line of the Quebec Central Railroad. The company has a capital of \$300,000, and the general manager is James D. Finlay, formerly of the Winona and Wauregan paper mills. George Van Dyke, president of the Connecticut River Lumber Company is a director.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

—Lumbermen are anxiously looking for rain to bring the winter's lumber cut out of the streams.

—Grants for 36,669 acres of Crown Lands were issued by the Crown Land Office of Nova Scotia last year.

—The Pulp Mill, at Mill Village, N. S., is now running night and day, giving employment to twenty-five men. Mr. J. Hughes, of Halifax, is manager.

—There is no freshet in either of the great branches of the Miramichi, N. S., and the lumber drives are making very slow progress. Rain and warm weather are wanted.

—Mr. A. Gibson has in use at the Nashwaak, N.S., seven scows of 110,000 carrying capacity which will be used in loading deals and do away in at least part with the wood boats that heretofore did the work.

—Mr. W. H. Murray, the well-known lumberman, of Fredrickton, N.B., while on his way to Quebec a few days since had \$1,500 stolen out of his sleeping berth. The act was afterwards traced to the colored porter and all the money save about \$100 was recovered. The thief was arrested at Halifax, N. S.

—Some scoundrel who should be severely punished cut away the boom at Cameron Bridge, Black River, N. S., in such a manner as to leave it apparently safe, but yet ready to break with a very slight strain. The boom-stick which holds the strain at the centre of the bridge span had been cut almost through with an axe, but enough wood was left intact to hold it in position.

—The annual report of the crown lands department, New Brunswick, shows that during 1890, there was cut:

	FEET.
Spruce and pine logs.....	95,529,612
Hemlock logs.....	12,139,948
Cedar logs.....	4,716,201
Hardwood logs.....	890,462

In addition there was cut a large quantity of cedar poles, cordwood, etc. The total stumpage charged in 1890 is \$111,475.37. There is an increase of about \$3,000 in the stumpage receipts, and of \$3,715.59 in the total territorial revenue.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

—The Bulmer Mills, at Rat Portage, Man., are run by Cameron & Moffatt.

—J. McConachie's shingle mill at Rat Portage, Man., will run night and day this summer.

—A new boiler and engine has been placed in the mill of J. Whiteside, Rat Portage, Man.

—Carven & Kennedy have put in 45 lights 32 candle power each in their mill at Norman, Man.

—All the mills at Norman, Man., some six or eight large concerns, are doing a brisk trade.

—The Western Lumber Company, of Rat Portage, Man., has opened a yard at Brandon, Man..

—Joseph Davis, of Winnipeg, lumberman, is a regular purchaser of lumber at mill points along the Northern Pacific, making shipments to points over the line.

—C. A. Larkin, of Brandon, has sold his mill to L. J. Ashley.

—A lumber yard has been opened at McGregor, Man., by J. W. Thompson.

—Messrs. Arthur & McRae's mill will saw a million feet of lumber at Berth, Man., this season.

—The Malcolm Thompson cut of logs at Rapid City, Man., will be sawed by Messrs. A. & W. Stewart.

—C. A. Christie, of the Brandon saw mills, has seven million feet of logs coming down the river for his mill.

—Selkirk, Man., is to have a paper mill. Mr. D. MacArthur, of Winnipeg, proposes erecting one on his property recently occupied by the large saw mill there.

—A lumber yard has been opened at Alexander, Man., by Alex. Carman, late manager for Dick, Banmy & Co., of Portage la Prairie, Man.

—The government contract for the supplying of timber for the works at the locks at Peninsula Creek has been awarded to Whiteside & Young, of Rat Portage, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—A saw mill will be established at Sycamouse.

—Murray Bros. have opened a lumber yard at Mission City, B. C.

—Collett & Hunter are about to establish a saw mill at Nicola.

—British Columbia lumber dealers are doing a good Australian trade.

—Two beautiful sticks of lumber, 84 feet long, were cut at the Brunette mills.

—The Brunette mills are making heavy shipments of dressed and rough lumber weekly.

Morse's mill, at Vancouver, will be improved, and the capacity largely increased to about 200,000 feet per day.

—The Mechanic Mill, at North Arm, is running full time, and the firm are making a specialty of fine interior finishings.

—The Brunette Mills Company, at New Westminster, are building a large scow and a fine boat for their lumber trade.

—Logs over five feet in diameter and perfectly sound and good have been cut at the Brunette mill, New Westminster.

—A shingle mill is in course of erection at False Creek by W. L. Tait, of Winnipeg, Man.. It will have a daily capacity of from 35,000 to 40,000 ft.

—Mr. Jas. Trethney, of Mission, is about to erect a saw mill on Elk Creek where he has acquired a fine tract of land with a good water power situated conveniently.

—At E. Ward's shingle mill, North Arm, a large steam boat, 60 ft by 14 ft. beam, is being built for Mr. Ward, to be used by him for towing purposes.

—The business of the Royal City Planing Mills Company, Limited, at New Westminster and Vancouver, and the Hastings Saw Mill Company, Limited, of Vancouver, have been acquired by the British Columbia Mills Timber and Trading Company, and will in future be carried on under that name.

—The Moodyville Saw Mill Company are preparing to put twelve new boilers in their mills. They have been designed by S. J. Randall, machinist for the mills, and are of a shape especially adapted for utilizing the heat obtained from sawdust and mill refuse.

—The Port Discovery saw mill has stopped work, owing, it is said, to dullness in the foreign trade. According to mill men, the war in Chili has had a depressive effect on the industry, and they look forward to brighter times when that trouble shall have been settled.

—The capacity of the Rock Bay saw mill at Victoria, is to be increased to 80,000 feet per day. This will necessitate the putting on of a night gang and running night and day. An electric plant has been put in for the purpose of lighting the mill.

—Negotiations are on foot for the formation of a company with extensive capital, to construct and operate a line of sailing ships in connection with the Chemainus saw mills, whose output is expected to reach every quarter of the globe. This company is separate and apart from the saw mill company, which will also have its own ships.

—At Golden the Upper Columbia Navigation & Tramway Company are building a saw mill, with a capacity of 60,000 per day. In connection with this is the Kootenay mail line of steamers, which run from Golden to Windemere and tap East Kootenay, which is known to be the richest country in minerals and also for ranching in British Columbia. The company is an English one, with a directorate composed of Lord Norbury, Hon. T. B. H. Cochrane and E. P. Armstrong, and will expend this season about \$100,000 in tramways and other improvements generally.

—Messrs. Johnson, Walker & Flett, of Victoria, have disposed of their planing mill in that city to a Seattle firm for a consideration of \$40,000. The Seattle people will continue the operation of the planing mill, and Johnson, Walker & Flett will erect a large saw mill on the premises adjoining it.

—The boiler, engines, large circular rig, etc., for the new saw mill of the North Pacific Lumber Company, at Barnett, B.C., which will be one of the largest on the Pacific Coast is being supplied by the celebrated Waterous Co., of Brantford, and another part of the machinery by the Wm. Hamilton Co., of Peterborough.

—The final arrangements of the sale of the Moodyville mill have been executed. The sale was made to some European capitalists, and includes the mill, the timber limits and all the property belonging to the late company, with the exception of the vessel, Etta White. The amount paid was about a million dollars. The mill will shortly be greatly improved and enlarged.

—The Royal City mills, New Westminster, are building a line of railway from their limits on Mud Bay to Hall's Prairie, where it will connect with the Great Northern. The length of the line will be about six miles. Over this line and the Great Northern, the logs from the Mud Bay camp will be carried to Port Kells, where they will be unloaded into the water, boomed, and towed to the mills in New Westminster.

—There are forty-one saw mills now built or in course of erection in this Province. The capacity of the mills at Vancouver has been increased to 210,000,000 feet yearly and the actual capital invested represents \$1,750,000. For the year the actual cash value of the output was in round numbers, \$1,000,000, and the output in feet about half the capacity, namely 100,000,000 feet. The number of men employed by the various mills at Vancouver is 1,900. The finest growth in timber is on the coast and in the Gold and Selkirk ranges. Millions and millions of feet of timber, locked up for centuries, have now become available for commerce.

UNITED STATES.

—The widest plank on earth is on exhibition in Humboldt, Cal. It is 16 feet in width. It will be among the Humboldt exhibits at the World's Fair.

—It is estimated that the production of hemlock lumber in Pennsylvania will reach 800,000,000 feet in 1891.

—The old log cabin in St. Louis county, Mo., which Gen. Grant erected with his own hands out of timber cut and hewn by himself, is to be removed to Chicago as one of the attractions of the World's Fair.

—A shingle machine that will turn out 90 shingles per minute is awaiting a patent at Dubois, Pa.

—Texas has 45,302,500 acres of timber land, with 67,508,500,000 feet of standing timber.

—According to the Post, of Chicago, the pine stuffed handle in that market last year amounted to 1,900,000,000 feet. It is believed that the present year's consumption will far exceed that of last year.

—In the decade from 1880 to 1890 the value of the output of forest products from the southern states has more than doubled. In 1880 it footed up \$46,977,000 while in 1890 it had increased to \$102,122,000 being an increase of \$55,145,000.

—The big pine trees don't seem to be all cut in Michigan. Rust Bros. found one of these monsters in Clare county during the winter that scaled 5,162 feet, one 16-foot log scaling 1,204 feet.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Andrew Miscampbell, M.P.P., was in town during the past week. Lumbering, he says, is quiet in the Midland district.

A. L. Patching, of Windsor, has been down in Tennessee for some time where he has made large purchases of lumber and mineral lands.

Mr. James Corcoran, of Stratford, managing director of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, has been spending the past month in British Columbia selecting a site for a new mill. It was thought that New Westminster would have got the plum, but later reports state the mill will be located at Fraser River.

THE LUMBERMAN had the pleasure of a call on the 27 ult., from Mr. A. McDonald, of Peterboro'. He says a fair trade in lumber is being done this season. The town has taken on quite a boom as a result of the building of the Edison Electric Light Works.

James Quigg, an old time packer and miner, of the Cariboo Mining District, B. C., is dead. Before leaving New Brunswick, in 1854, he followed tow-boating and lumbering for a living, and is said to be an expert river driver. In 1861 he was in Minnesota, and was at Red Wing during the Indian massacre. From Minnesota he drifted up the Red River valley to Winnipeg, and from Winnipeg crossed the plains to British Columbia. He was a well-known character in Cariboo,

TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN
May 30th, 1891.

COMPLETE quietude appears to exist in trade circles at the present time. Dealers are ready to sell but buyers are scarce. Everyone is anxious for the good time that the 'morrow is expected to bring, only the 'morrow is slow in getting here.

Shipments to the States are hardly as brisk as last month, the best of the trade appearing to be over. British Columbia trade is curtailed by the condition of matters in South America, which has been an important shipping point for dealers on the Pacific coast.

Our news columns indicate a fairly active season among the mills, and we hear of at least one large lumber company in the Dominion, that by shrewd watching has been able to open out fresh fields for some stocks this year.

A despatch from Michigan states that Dwight Cutler, of the Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company, Spring Lake, Mich., who has been quietly buying up good timber lands in the Queen's domain, until he now has upwards of 50,000 acres in the Georgian Bay regions with a stumpage estimate at 200,000,000 feet, will as soon as the company's operations in Michigan are completed, transfer the entire plant to Canada.

UNITED STATES.

Labor strikes and boycotts are playing sad havoc with lumber trade in some parts of the States, more particularly New York. The Lumber Trade Journal of that city, always careful in its conclusions states: "The uncertainty attending the attitude of labor, it is safe to say, has put back and delayed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of building in this city, and in figuring up their loss in wages, we wish the laboring men would take cognizance of this fact.

From Boston comes word that the weather is fine, but it has not proved an incentive to trade. Spruce is abundant this season, the shingle trade is fair; popular, more in demand than for five years. Albany makes a more cheery showing. Notwithstanding the New York trouble a fair trade is doing. Dry weather is causing anxiety and unless rain comes speedily a good many logs are likely to be hung up.

FOREIGN.

A steady under-current of trade is being felt in the British market. The continental markets are deriving strength from the English demand. As to prices, no alteration is to be noted, the advance being still confined to 4th and 5th quality of prime makes, and to whitewood, which continues to find a steady sale at about 5s increase on the figures accepted in January.

Messrs. Denny, Mott & Dickson, of London, Eng., under date of May 31st, report: "that the very moderate stocks of Canadian oak, yellow pine and elm continue to move off slowly. Business for next season's supplies continues very difficult to arrange as the prices required by Quebec shippers show very little prospect of a margin of profit to buyers on this side, whilst the demand for consumption continues so quiet.

failing to buy at "bottom" rates, and a languid hand-to-mouth demand is the result.

A Melbourne (Australia) timber report of March 18 says: Our wholesale markets have been rather more active than for a few months past, and sales have been somewhat heavier. The firmness of holders has improved values for some lines, but there is a feeling among merchants that the winter trade is going to be quiet, and they are therefore not inclined to buy freely.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, May 30, 1891.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

Table listing lumber prices for car or cargo lots in Toronto, including items like 1 & 1 1/2 in. cut up and better, 1x10 & 12 dressing and better, etc.

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table listing yard quotations for various lumber types such as mill cull boards, shipping cull boards, dressing stocks, and various sizes of shingles and lath.

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, May 30, 1891.

Table listing lumber prices for Ottawa, including pine 1st quality, pine 4th quality, and shipping culls.

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, May 30, 1891.

Table listing lumber prices for Montreal, including pine 1st quality, basswood, oak, and various shingles.

Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, May 30, 1891.

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

Siding.

Table listing siding prices for various sizes and types of lumber.

1x10 Inch.

Table listing 1x10 inch lumber prices for different grades and quantities.

1x12 Inch.

Table listing 1x12 inch lumber prices for different grades and quantities.

Shingles.

Table listing shingle prices for various types and quantities.

Pickets.

Table listing picket prices for different sizes and quantities.

Lath.

Table listing lath prices for various types and quantities.

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, May 30 1891

Deals, Boards, Scantlings, etc.

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

Shingles.

Table listing shingle prices for various types and quantities.

Clapboards.

Table listing clapboard prices for different grades and quantities.

Flooring, Dressed.

Table listing flooring prices for various types and quantities.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous lumber items like staves, heading, and railway ties.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 30, 1891.

Hemlock.

Table listing hemlock prices for boards and joists.

Pine.

Table listing pine prices for various sizes and quantities, including dressing and siding.

Shingles and Lath.

Table listing shingle and lath prices for different types and quantities.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, May 30, 1891.

Norway.

Table listing Norway lumber prices for clear and dressing.

White Pine.

Table listing white pine prices for various sizes and quantities.

Shingles.

Table listing shingle prices for different types and quantities.

Table listing various lumber items like XXX sawed, C.B., No. 2, thick cut, and fancy ends.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, May 30, 1891.

Western Pine—by car load.

Table listing western pine prices for various sizes and quantities.

Eastern Pine—Cargo or Car Load.

Table listing eastern pine prices for various sizes and quantities.

Spruce—by Cargo.

Table listing spruce prices for various sizes and quantities.

Lath.

Table listing lath prices for different types and quantities.

Shingles.

Table listing shingle prices for various types and quantities.



FIRES.

Forest fires in Quebec.
 Forest fires in New Brunswick.
 Morley, Mich., containing eight saw mills is in ashes.
 Heavy losses of lumber through bush fires in Wisconsin.
 A loss of \$300 by fire in Withrow & Hillocks lumber yard, Toronto, on 9th ult.
 The carpenter shop of Cameron & Kennedy's mill at Rat Portage, Man. Loss \$250. Insured.
 Miles of woods have been ablaze at Preston, Pine Lake, and the other side of the North-West Arm, near Halifax, N. S.
 Twenty-five thousand acres of pine lands in New Jersey. At a rough estimate it is said the losses will be at least \$1,000,000.
 Every saw mill on the mountains between Bellefonte and Lewisburg, Pa., has been destroyed, and millions of feet of valuable timber.
 The large planing mill of Jacob Lovell, at Niagara Falls, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th ult. Loss \$6,000. No insurance.
 The saw mill of Mr. N. L. Lusty, at Rodney, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire on 1st ult. Loss about \$3,000; no insurance.
 Carrick and Bros.' shingle mill at Fawham, Ont., together with a million and a quarter feet of lumber. Loss \$12,500. No insurance.
 Awful bush fires along the line of Kingston & P. Ry., taking in Ompai, Lavant and Wilbur. A great deal of cordwood cut last winter has been destroyed.
 Terrible bush fires and great suffering in Pennsylvania, taking in the pretty little farming towns of Austin, Costello, Galeton and Moore's Run, in Potter county.
 Millions of dollars worth of damage has been done by the forest fires in the Michigan lumbering districts. Nothing like it since the disastrous fires of 1881.
 The saw mills owned and run by A. B. Saylor, at Bloomfield, Ont., have been completely destroyed by fire. Loss \$4,000: partly covered by insurance.
 About twenty-five acres of standing wood belonging to the Rathbun Company on Wm. Green's place, Kennebec, Ont., was destroyed by fire two weeks since.

A row of seven new houses, belonging to William Stewart, owner of the West Toronto Junction planing mill, were completely destroyed by fire the early part of the past month.
 A fire at Tasker's switch, Gravenhurst, destroyed a million of lumber belonging to John T. Harvie and about the same quantity belonging to Robt. Thompson, of Hamilton. Both losses are fully covered by insurance.
 At Winona, Minn., the entire plant of the Schroth & Ahearns Mill Company went up in flames. The mill, warehouse and three blocks of lumber were burned. The fire started in the wheel pit of the planing mill. Loss \$100,000.
 The thriving lumbering towns of Otta, Fields and Park City, Mich., have been wiped off the earth by the flames, and all that remains of Lilley are the hotel and depot. Heavy losses were made in the destruction of several large saw mills.
 One of the largest fires known for years south and west of Austin, Pa., on the lands of F. H. & C. W. Goodyear. It is estimated 30,000,000 feet of logs and 10,000 cords of bark have been destroyed, besides 10 miles of tram railway.
 Aggregate losses of \$500,000 have been made by fires at Long Island, L. I. The losses of the Export Lumber Company will probably reach \$250,000; the H. F. Burroughs Company's lumber yard, \$200,000, the Whiting Lumber Company, \$5,000; MacIntosh & Co., lumber, \$25,000.
 A disastrous bush fire broke out in the pine woods of Messrs. Kennedy & Staples north-east of Bowmanville, Ont., on the Pine Ridges on 7th ult. The fire, it is thought, caught from the engines on the C.P.R. A large quantity of cordwood belonging to Messrs. Ashley & Staples was consumed. The injury to the standing pine will be very great.
 At St. Anthony, N.B., on the line of the Buctouche and Moncton Railway, on the night of the 10th inst., a large quantity of valuable lumber, consisting of ash and other hardwoods, spruce, pine and hemlock, manufactured at the mill of Joseph Paulin and belonging to himself and others, was consumed by fire, supposed to have been in the sawdust for two or three days. The lumber was valued at \$1,800 and is a total loss; no insurance.
CASUALTIES.
 A man named Lafiamme was killed in the saw mill of Shearer & Co., at Montreal, Que., on Monday 4th ult.
 Mr. Robert Rusk of the Cedar Mill, Deseronto, had a close call on 15th ult., having been thrown quite a distance by some of the machinery, landing near the saws, and having his right leg severely bruised.

Mr. Geo. Shoaff, of James Sloan's shingle mill at Melancton Station, had his hand badly lacerated on the 12th ult.
 An accident occurred in 'Hayfair's mill, Sturgeon Bay, early in May, resulting in the crushing of the foot of a Mr. James Fallis.
 A teamster named Alex. Simpson, an employee of the Longford Lumber Co., at Orillia, was killed a week ago by a runaway team at the mills.
 Charles Sisson, a logger at Bickley Bay, Cadero, Channel, B. C., committed suicide on 6th ult., by cutting off his arm and bleeding to death.
 John Kennedy while landing logs on Bartholmew River, N. B., on Wednesday, 6th ult., was crushed to death by the logs giving away and taking him along with them.
 A cruel joke was played on an employee of the saw mill at Walton, Ont., a few days since, in loading his pipe with gunpowder, resulting in badly burning his eyes and face.
 A young man named Abraham, while working at a frame saw in the Royal City planing mills, New Westminster, B. C., lost one finger and had two others severely injured.
 On May 15th, Hazard Hull, a saw mill owner of Thamesford, Ont., was running a circular saw when the board he was ripping was thrown in some manner so as to strike him on the stomach. He died the next day. He was 76 years of age and highly respected.
 The tug "Eleanor," belonging to McWilliams & Gildersleeve of Kingston, sank near Pigeon Island on Lake Ontario, the second week in the month, while on her way from Oswego to this city with a tow of barges, light, to be loaded with lumber. No lives lost.
 A man named Gagnon, a cook in a shanty at Nipissing Village, was found hanging to a beam in the shanty a few mornings ago. He left a note in his pocket saying no one was to blame, that he had been sick for four months and was tired of life. He was married about two months ago.
 John McConachie, of Huntsville, Ont., has been in hard luck during the month. On a Monday he lost a horse valued at \$350. An hour or so after the horse died he went to his store for some coal oil and found the barrel upset and the oil all run out. The evening of the same day word was brought to him that the dam built for running his logs down the Boyne creek at Dwight had busted, the water he had been saving all spring had run away and his logs were up the creek high and dry on the bank.
 Luck is a good thing if you put the letter P before it.

WANTED—TO BUY.
 GOOD Canadian Timber Limits and Georgian Bay saw logs. Address, BEN BIRDSALL, Whitney Building, Detroit, Mich.

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

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

WANTED IN 1891.
 ANY QUANTITY OF CEDAR TELEGRAPH POLES at shipping points. Terms cash. Apply to J. HARRISON HARVEY, Cobocok, Ont., purchaser for H. D. McCAFFREY, Engineer and Contractor of Telegraph lines, Oswego, N.Y.

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

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

THE BALL ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 ELECTRIC LIGHTING APPARATUS
 57, ADELAIDE ST. W.
 TORONTO
 ONT.

**-HIGH CLASS
 Saw Mill Machinery
 FOR SALE.**

- One 7 ft. 6 in. Slabber } with all ways
- One 6 ft. 6 in. Slabber } and blocks
- One 6 ft. Slabber } complete.
- One 5 ft. 6 in. Slabber }
- One 50 in. improved } complete with
- Wickes Gang, } shaft, feed work
- One 40 in. improved } & all chains, rol-
- Wickes Gang. } lers & frictions.
- Two Stearns Double-Headed Edgers, with all shafts, pulleys and hangers complete.
- One Stearns Single Edger.
- One large Stearns Circular Mill, with Top saw for cutting timber or logs, 40 ft. carriage, 90 ft. track, 4 sets of blocks.
- Three sets of Trimmers.
- Two Re-saws.
- Three Covill Patent Automatic Filing Machines.
- Three Gang Lath Mills and Conveyors.
- Two Gang Lath Butters.

This machinery is all first-class, being used in our large Saw Mill here, cutting at the rate of 200,000 to 300,000 feet of lumber per day, it can be seen in place here until the 1st week in July next, and is now offered for sale solely because we are RETIRING FROM THE LUMBER BUSINESS.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.,
 HULL, CANADA, May, 1891.

**TORONTO
 Lithographing Co.
 LITHOGRAPHERS &
 TORONTO. ENGRAVERS.**

THOS. WHALEY, President. W. E. HUTCHINSON, Sec.-Treas.
The Whaley Lumber Co.
 OF HUNTSVILLE, ONT. (LIMITED)
 Manufacturers of
**White Pine Lumber, Bill Stuff, Lath and Shingles
 ALSO HARDWOOD LUMBER.**
 All orders promptly attended to. First-class facilities for shipping.
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A. M. DODGE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS of and Wholesale dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Lath and Shingles. Tonawanda, N. Y.

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

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

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

LAYCOCK LUMBER CO.
MANUFACTURERS of Pine, Hemlock and Oak Timber up to 8 1/2 feet in length. Saw Mills: Ackley, Pa., Black Rock, N. Y., Gravenhurst, Ont. Office, corner Main and Seneca Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

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

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

A. P. & W. E. KELLEY CO.
WHOLESALE Lumber dealers. Yards at Tonawanda and Chicago. Correspondence invited.

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.

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.

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.

Cash for Lumber

W. N. McEachren & Co.
 Wholesale dealers in all kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

NO. 3 DOCK
TORONTO

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND SIZES TO CUT.

WE PAY CASH WHEN LOADED ON CARS.

HERBERT G. ROSS. Box 278. REGINALD C. BLAKER.

H. G. ROSS & CO.

Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance, Shipping and General Commission Agents.
 Timber Limits and Farming Lands a Specialty.

A.B.C. Code, Cable address, "Ross."

NEW WESTMINSTER. - - - B. C.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LUMBER

TRUCK * WHEELS.

**The Montreal *
 Car Wheel Co.**

*** 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



Menasha Hickory Pulleys
 We make the only hardwood bent rim spoke arm split pulley, only small split pulley, only wooden hangers in the market. Send for discounts & circulars.
 Menasha Wood Split Pulley Co. MENASHA, WISCONSIN.

THE MONARCH BOILER AND HERCULES ENGINE.



Guaranteed to Saw Lumber Perfectly Smooth and Even in thickness.
 Portable from 5 to 70 horse power. Surpass portable steam power heretofore produced for strength, durability, compactness, and the ease with which they can be moved.
 The 70 horse power can be taken over thorough-est roads, or into the forest, and set up as easily and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power portable engine, and as fast as a brick set stationary engine. Engines and boilers of every size and description. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath machines, Lathe Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machinery and supplies of every description. Every boiler insured against explosion by the Holler Insurance and Inspection Co. of Canada. Write for circulars.

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

DALTON McCARTHY, President. A. ECKARDT, Secretary. JOHN MCGREGOR, 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		SHINGLES
BILLSTUFF	DEALERS	LATH, ETC.

Millichamp's Buildings,

35 * Adelaide * Street * East, TORONTO.

YARD: NORTHERN DOCK, FOOT OF BATHURST STREET.

NAPANEE CEMENT WORKS
 - 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.

THE RATHBUN COMP'Y,
 DESERONTO, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
*** TERRA * COTTA * FIRE * PROOFING ***

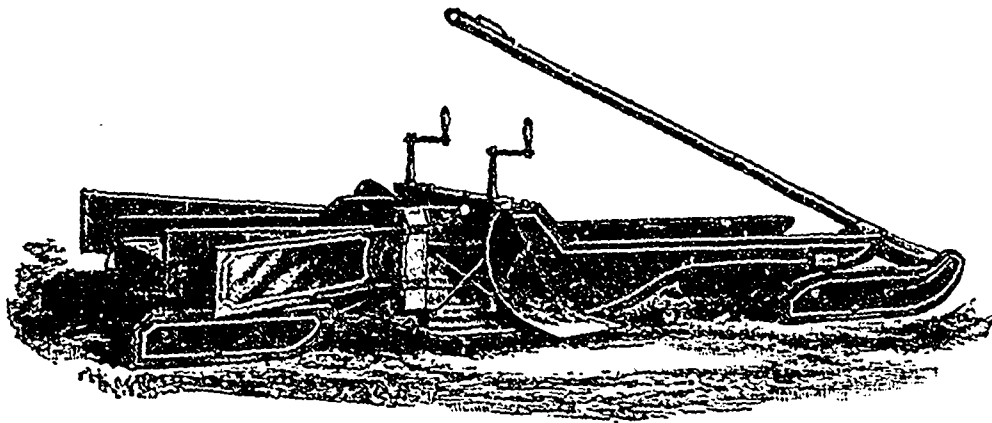
For Use in Old and New Buildings.
 Endorsed by Leading Architects. Absolutely Fire-proof. About as Cheap as Wood or Brick. Weight One-Third that of Brick. Does not Crack on application of Heat or Water.
 Deadens Noise. Gives Warmth in Winter; Coolness in Summer.

Galt * Machine * Knife * Works.



MACHINE KNIVES
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
 Planing, Moulding & Stave Cutting.
 SEND FOR PRICE LIST

PETER HAY, - - - GALT, ONT.



J. MUCKLESTON & CO.

Manufacturers of

RED TOP LINE

LUMBERMEN'S TOOLS

And Sole Licensees for the Manufacture in the Dominion of

Can Dogs
Pawies,
SKIDDING TONGS,
Pike Poles,
Coldshuts,

**Brazel's Pat. Snow and Sidewalk
PLOWS.**

* * LUMBER BOB SLEIGHS. * *

Investment Bonds.

THE DOMINION SAFE DEPOSIT WAREHOUSING & LOAN CO.,

Head Office - The Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, King St. W., Toronto. LTD.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

W. D. Matthews, Esq., President. Henry W. Darling, Esq., Vice-Pres.
John I. Davidson, Esq. S. F. McKinnon, Esq. G. B. Smith, Esq. M.P.P.
H. W. Nelson, Esq. J. P. Clark, Esq. J. H. Starr, Esq.
M. C. Cameron, Esq. Robert Kilgour, Esq. Alexander Nairn, Esq.
Thomas McCracken, Esq. Robert Davies, Esq. Eugene O'Keefe, Esq.
Aaron Ross, Esq.

This Company is now issuing \$100, \$200, \$300, \$400 and \$500 investments in bonds, payable in five, ten and fifteen years from date of issue, with participation in profits, affording all the advantages of compound interest accumulations on small sums of money. These bonds are the obligations of this Company and are specially protected by a sinking fund, invested in first-class real estate mortgages. They are plain definite contracts, subject to no contingencies whatever, are non-forfeitable after one annual payment, with values definitely stated thereon. For a small outlay they secure a fixed and generous return.

To bondholders who complete their contracts the Company guarantee compound interest at the rate of Four Per Cent. Per Annum.

The Company is prepared to receive applications from reliable agents at all points where it is not already represented.

WM. KERR, Manager

The Safe Deposit Vaults of the company cannot be surpassed for absolute security. Call and examine or write for circular

80 H.P. CUT OFF COUPLING.

GRIP
Pulleys & Cut off
Couplings.
10 x 3 TO 10 x 30
SPLIT OR SOLID
GUARANTEED.
AFTER USING YOU WONDER
HOW YOU MANAGED WITHOUT IT.
WATEROUS ENGINE WKS. Co. Brantford, Can.

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

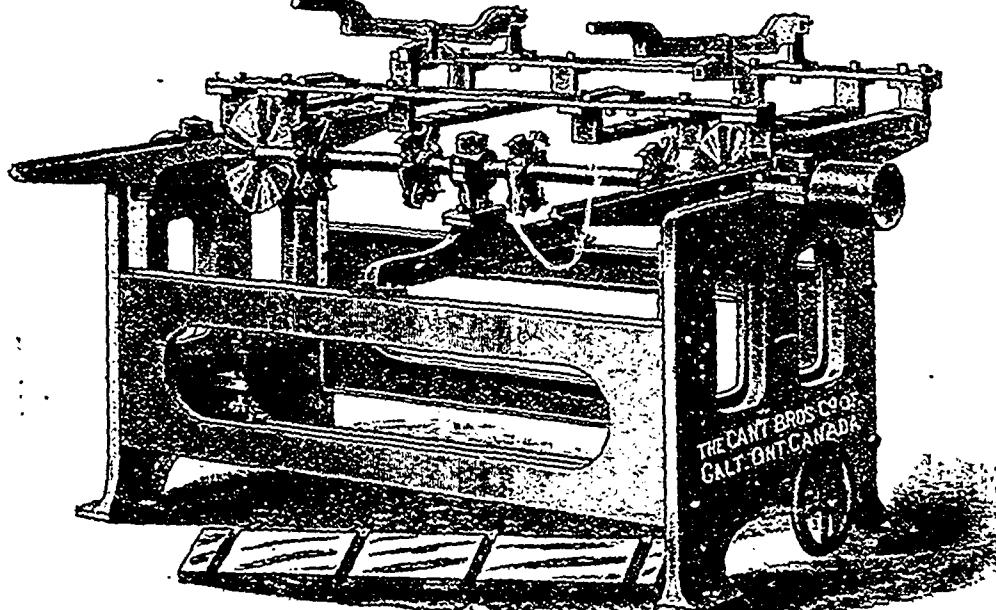
T. SHORTISS,
DEALER IN
PINE & MINERAL LANDS
9 Toronto Street,
TORONTO, ONT.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. J. TURNER,
Sail, Tent and Awning Maker.
251 GEORGE AND 164 KING STREETS,
PETERBOROUGH.
Canoe, Yacht and Boat Sails made to order.
Perfect Fits guaranteed.
Every description of Lumbermen's Saddles
and Waterproof Clothing.

Timber Limits
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Gold Medal, Toronto 1883.

Gold Medal, London, 1883.



THE
MOST
PERFECT
DOVETAILER
IN
THE
MARKET.

The Stengel Dovetailer

Will cut both front and side of the drawer at one time; if narrow two fronts and two sides at one time of any thickness from 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches, and up to 16 inches in width.

CANT BROS. CO., LTD.

Wood-Working Machinery for Door, Sash, Blind and Furniture Factories.
GALT, ONTARIO.

FOR SALE!
\$5,000 to \$50,000 of shares in a Stock Company owning and operating Saw and Planing Mills Sash and Door Factory, etc. Valuable Timber Limits in connection. This is an exceptionally good chance to make money.
Address—
LIMITS,
Care of CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.
E. F. Ames & Co.
Lumber Commission Correspondence solicited from Canadian manufacturers.
Room 3, Lumber Exchange, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Electric Lighted and Steam Heated Vestibuled Trains, with Westinghouse Air Signals, between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, daily.
Electric Lighted and Steam Heated Vestibuled Trains between Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha, daily.
Through Vestibuled Sleeping cars daily between Chicago, Butte, Tacoma, Seattle, and Portland, Oregon.
Solid Trains between Chicago and principal points in Northern Wisconsin and the Peninsula of Michigan.
Daily Trains between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City via the Hedrick Route.
Through Sleeping Cars, daily, between St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
The finest Dining Cars in the World.
The best Sleeping cars. Electric Reading Lamps in Berths.
6,100 miles of road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota and North Dakota.
Everything First-Class.
First-Class People patronize First-Class Lines.
Ticket Agents everywhere sell Tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

The Gold Medal,
Toronto, 1883

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

The Gold Medal,
London, 1883

For Door, Sash, Blind and Furniture Factories

PLANERS.

MOULDERS.

TENONERS.

SHAPERS.

RIP SAWS.

SAND PAPERERS.

BAND SAWS.

BAND RE-SAWS.

PANEL RAISERS.

DOVETAILERS.

JOINTERS.

DOUBLE SPINDLE BORER.

BUZZ PLANERS.

MORTICERS.

BLIND MACHINERY.

BAND SAW FILER.

BAND SAW SETTER.

ETC., ETC.

The Galt Bros. Co., Limited,

GALT, ONTARIO.

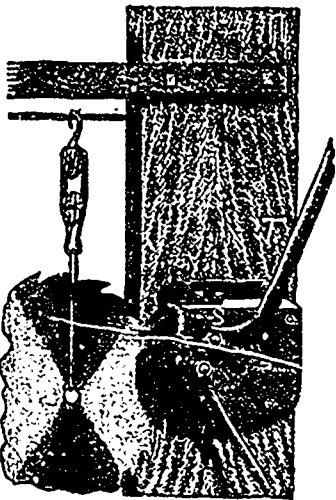
Write for Circulars
and Prices.

Correspondence
Solicited.

Rhodes' Improved Swage for Circular and Gang Saws.

≡ PATENTED JULY 2, 1889. ≡

THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR THE PURPOSE EVER INTRODUCED.



SWAGE IN OPERATION.

It will swage the hardest as well as the softest saws. Never pulls the points of the teeth off, as the swaging is done by direct and steady pressure, and not by rolling pressure.

Swaging done with this machine will stand longer than when swaged with any other machine or by hand.

It makes the swage the heaviest on the under side of the tooth, and leaves the face of the tooth perfectly straight.

It does not shorten the tooth as done by upsetting. It has a positive clamp so a saw cannot slip while being swaged, therefore every tooth is an exact duplicate of the other.

Corners never drop off if swaged with this machine, as it does not injure the steel, therefore the teeth can all be kept of a length.

It is very simply constructed: nothing to break or wear out. Easily adjusted. Any ordinary man can swage a circular saw in from 10 to 15 minutes. Is thoroughly constructed of the best material, all the parts requiring it are made of steel of the best quality. Every swage is thoroughly tested before leaving the shop.

We positively guarantee the swage to do all we claim for it in this circular.

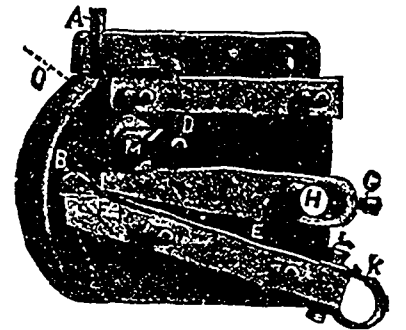
Full and complete instructions for adjusting and operating accompany the swage.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF

RHODES' IMPROVED

Autom: 10 Band Saw Swages, Circular Saw Swages, Gang Saw Swages, Shingle Saw Swages.

—MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY—



SECTIONAL VIEW.

P. O. BOX 430.

Palmiter, Empey & Co., Galt, Ont.

Established 1849.

Incorporated 1884.



We use nothing but W. J. & Sons' English Steel in our saws and the name speaks for itself.

Detroit Saw Works

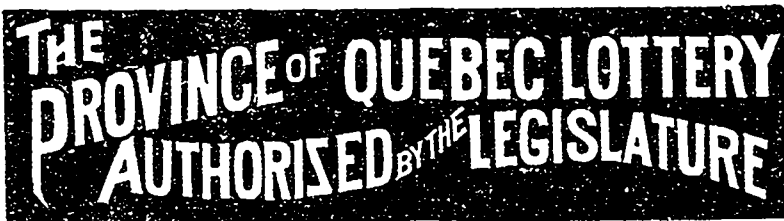
MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular, Gang, Mulay, Drag and Cross-Cut Saws.

MOLDING AND PLANING KNIVES,

French Band Saws, Emery Wheels and General Mill Supplies.

66, 68, 70 and 72 Fort St. East, DETROIT, MICH.



MONTHLY DRAWINGS ON

2nd Wednesday of Every Month

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

Head Office—81ST. JAMES STREET, - MONTREAL.

PATENTED 5TH MARCH, 1877.

PARKER & EVANS,

Sole Proprietors of the

FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL

BOILER - FLUID - COMPOUND.

This compound will save its cost many times in one year by saving fuel.

It eradicates scale, and when the Boiler is once Clean a very small quantity keeps it clean and free from all incrustation. One fourth the dose will prevent a new Boiler from scaling so long as it is used regularly.

Contains no Caustic Soda, and is the only matter yet known that will not injure metals in any way, and emits a clear pure steam.

30 WILLIAM STREET, - MONTREAL.

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.

THE DODGE PATENT WOOD SPLIT PULLEY CO.

MAUFACTURERS OF

Patent
Split
Belt
Pulleys

Pulleys of every description and style in stock and made to order.

Prices lower than any other first-class Pulley.

Every pully guaranteed strong enough for heaviest Mill Work, and to give more power with same belt than any other pulley made.

Send for Catalogue and discounts.

Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co.,

City Office, 83 King St., W.

TORONTO.

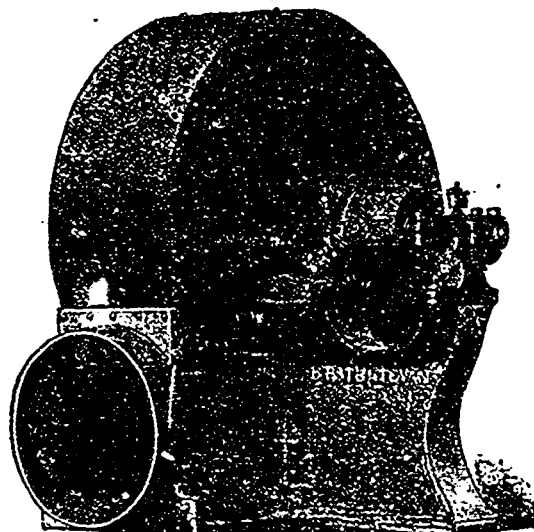
THE STURTEVANT

STEEL PLATE PLANING MILL

EXHAUSTERS.

PROGRESSIVE LUMBER DRY KILNS, HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS
FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

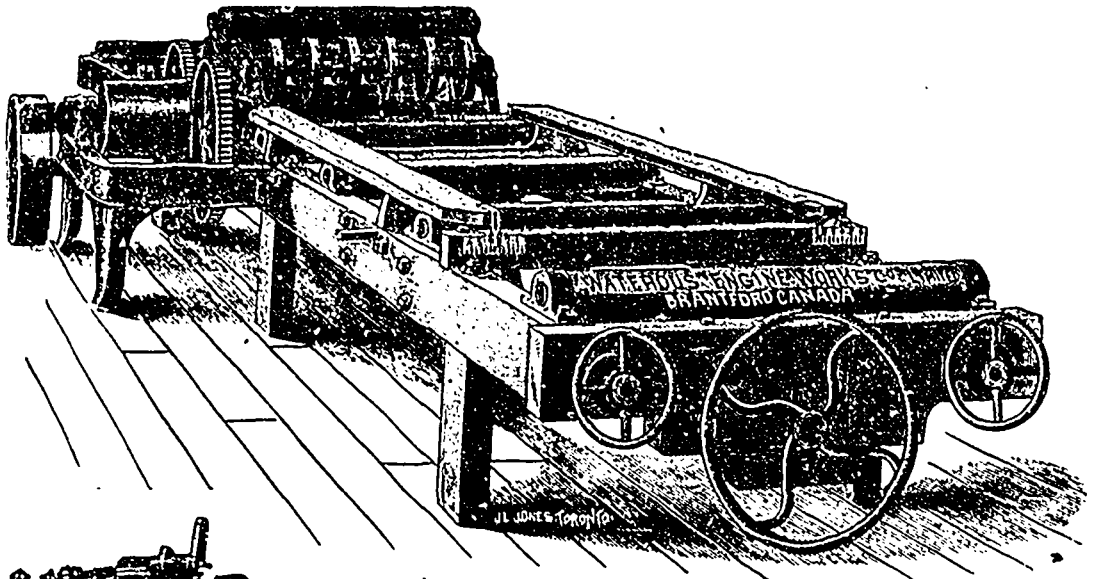


BRANCHES: 91 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
16 S. CANAL ST., CHICAGO.
135 N THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

A. R. WILLIAMS, Soho Machine Works, Toronto, Ont.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE DOMINION.

Heavy Mill Machinery

ENGINES, BOILERS, BURNERS.



Our 3 Saw Edger for ordinary Mill Work.

Special features—Rigid Frame, Powerful Feed. Saws removable from mandrel without disturbing it. Saws readily adjusted. A strong accurate machine. Uses solid or bit tooth saws.

No. 4 Saw Frame with Top Saw Attachment.

Designed specially for the heavy work of the Pacific Coast. Hollow lower mandrel, 5" saws steel, with water connection. Adjustable saw guides at top and bottom that turn up to remove saws. Driving pulley on lower mandrel, 36x20" saw, on upper mandrel 30x17" saws, will take in 72" saws.

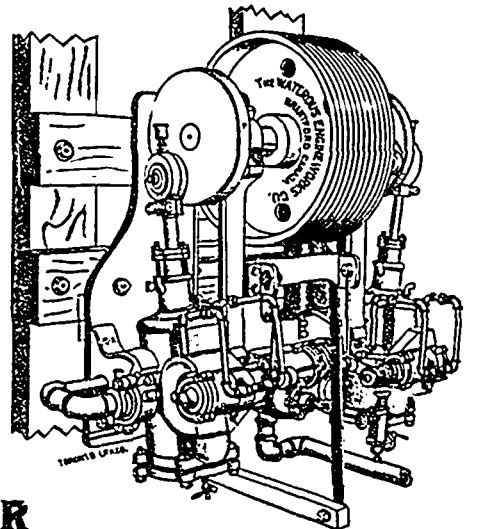
Oscillating

Twin Engine

Steam feed.

Entirely self-contained. All ready to place in mill & attach steam and exhaust pipe, wire or manilla rope and starting lever.

Several sizes.



OUR

Champion Gang Edger

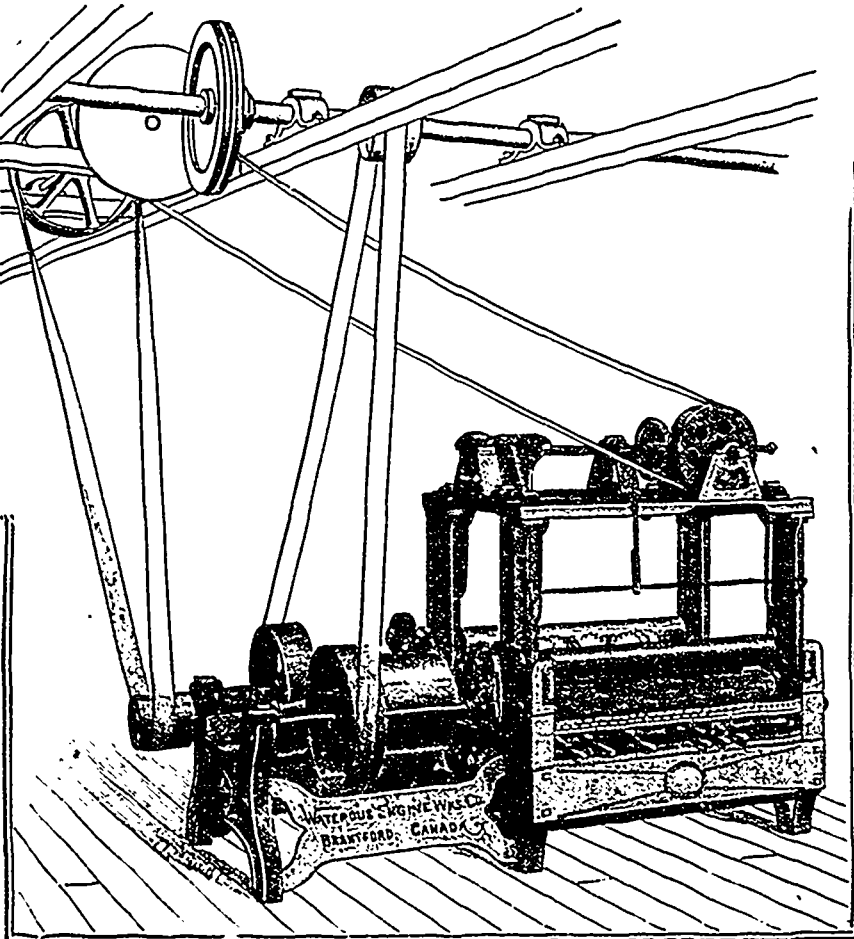
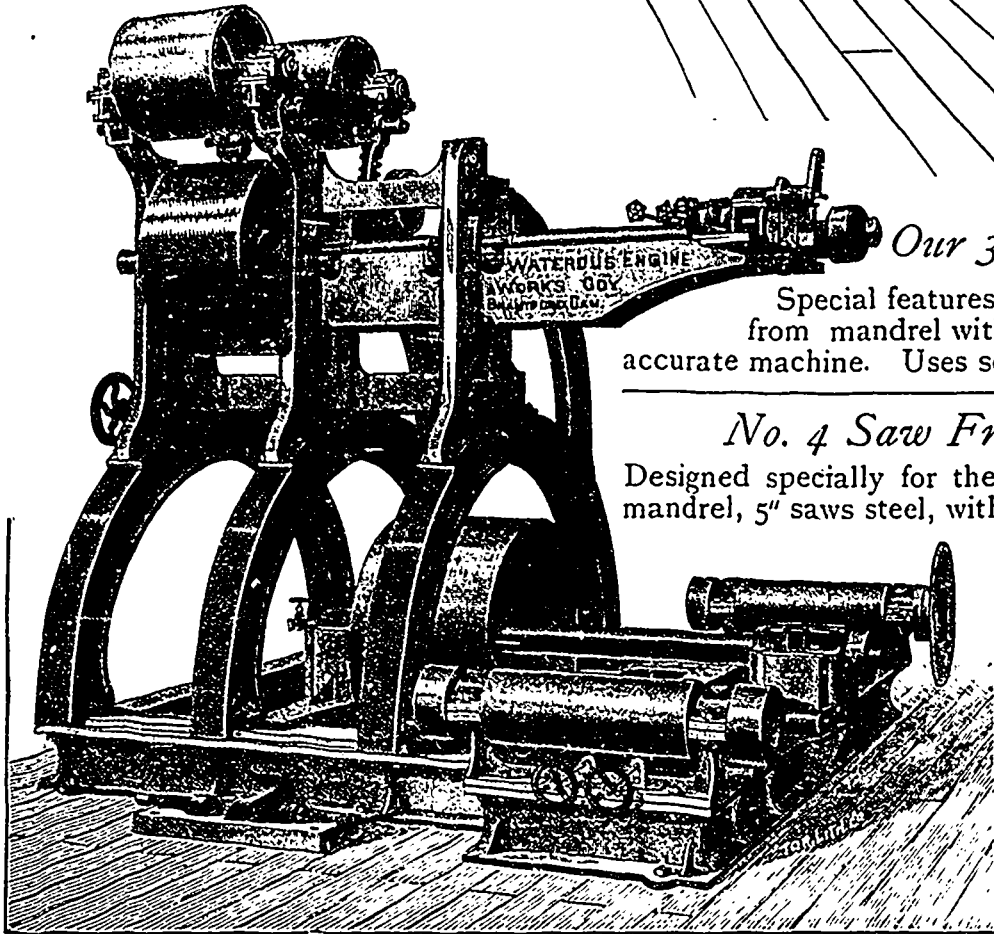
Mills and logs requiring 4 saw frame need a specially designed saw carriage as our No. 6, (will be illustrated in our next issue) and an extra heavy gang edger such as the Champion that will take on a cant 50 to 60" wide, 8 or 9" thick. Its cast frame is 11 feet x 5 feet, 7 feet high. It is very heavy and very strongly ribbed and braced. Mandrel is 4" steel, running in 3 bearings 12" long, chambered for the circulation of water if necessary.

DRIVING PULLEY is 18" diam., 25" saw.

FEED ROLLERS are solid wire fluted, cast on steel shafts. The top rollers are lifted by power.

SAWS are generally Hoe bit tooth 24 to 26" in dia. held in place by brass safety guide, shifted by hand lever as shown. The feed is an independent variable disk.

Waterous Engine Works Co.,
BRANTFORD, CAN.



The Only Successful Kiln for Drying Oak and other Hardwoods

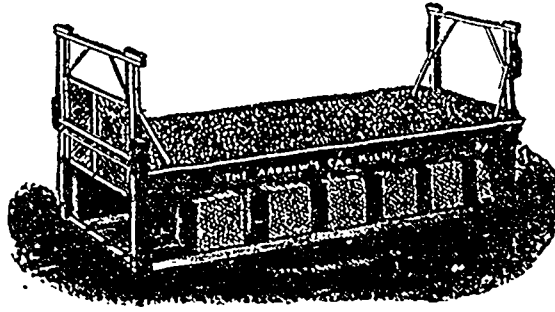
"THE ANDREWS"

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.

GEO. HASTINGS. JOHN GRAY. H. HANCOCK.

GEO. HASTINGS & CO.

Lumber Merchants

TRUST BUILDING CHAMBERS,
Cor. Yonge and Colborne Streets. TORONTO.

All Kinds of Pine and Hardwood Lumber.
BILL STUFF CUT TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

J. W. MAITLAND
H. RIXON

J. G. AINSLIE
W. STODART

Maitland, Rixon & Co.,

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.

DONOGH & OLIVER,

Wholesale Dealers in

LUMBER

OFFICE:

Nos. 213, 214 and 215, Board of Trade Building,

COR. YONGE AND FRONT STS

TORONTO, ONT.

THE "LEADER"

The Finest Tempered, Fastest Cutting
and Best Saw made on the Continent.



Manufactured of Triple Refined Silver Steel,
Rolled specially for us from Superior Ingots.

THE KING OF CROSS-CUT SAWS

R. H. SMITH COMPANY, LTD., ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
Sole Manufacturers.



*Special Bargains
This Month.*

One New Ecllyse Planer and Mather, Galt make.
 Champion Planer, Mather and Moulder, nearly new.
 Little Giant Planer, Mather and Moulder, price \$200.
 24-inch Planer and Mather, Dundas make.
 New Pony Planers and Matchers, only \$1.75.
 24-inch Pony Planer, Frank & Co. make.
 27-inch Double Surfacers, revolving bed—Cowan & Co. make.
 No. 3 Revolving Bed planer, Cowan & Co. make.
 24-inch Pony planer, Foss make, Buffalo.
 No. 4 Pony planer, McKechnie & Bertram, builders.
 Economist planer, mather and moulder, Frank & Co. make.
 24-inch wood frame planer, Kennedy & Sons make.
 1 planing machine knife grinder.
 24-inch wood frame surface planer, cheap.
 24-inch surface planer, Rogers make, Norwich, Conn.
 24-inch surface planer, American build.
 24-inch wood frame planer, Kennedy & Sons build.
 22-inch surface planer, McKechnie & Bertram build.
 22-inch wood frame planer, in good order.
 20-inch wood frame planer in good order.
 19-inch diagonal buzz planer, new, Galt make.
 Daniels planer, R. Ball & Co. make.
 Mather, Kennedy & Sons' make, Owen Sound.
 Beading and moulding attachment for planer; Ross make, Buffalo.
 No. 2 Three-sided moulding machine, Galt make.
 3 Sided Moulder, made by Rogers, Connecticut.
 New power morticers—Galt make.
 One chair or upright boring machine.
 Iron top shaper—Goldie & McCulloch make Galt.
 Centennial top jig saw—Goldie & McCulloch builders.
 Double cope tenoning machine—Dundas make.
 New 36-inch resaw—Galt make—also band resaw machines.
 Tenoning machine—without copes—price only \$26.
 Wood turning lathes—several sizes.
 New combination saw table—all iron and steel.
 Improved power rod feed machine—MacGregor, Gourlay & Co., Galt, builders.
 No. 1 shaper—all iron—Goldie & McCulloch build.
 Improved saw arbors—all sizes—Galt make; large stock.
 One improved iron frame swing saw—new; Buffalo make.
 Sand paperers—new and second hand.
 New dovetailing machine—Tyrell's patent.
 New 20 and 30-inch band saws—Galt make.
 New 24-inch band saw, Cant Bros. & Co. make, Galt.
 Four pair scroll saws and three foot power; good order.
 Three blind slot turners, all Galt make.
 Dodge wood split pulleys at maker's prices—quick delivery.
 Foot and hand mitreing machines, latest design.
 Foot and hand wiring machine, Galt make.

PETRIE'S MACHINERY DEPOT

*Send for our Illustrated Catalogue
New and Second Hand
Machinery.*

H. W. PETRIE

DEALER IN

New and Second Hand Machinery

OF ALL KINDS.

*141 and 145 Front Street West,
Toronto, Ont.*

My new and commodious warehouse is fast filling up in every department and new lines are being continually added. Parties requiring Engines, Boilers, Iron or Wood Tools, in fact, anything in the shape of Machinery, will do well to give me a call before placing their orders.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

Immediately adjoining the Union Station.

H. W. PETRIE
PROPRIETOR

141 TO 145 FRONT ST. WEST.
TORONTO, ONT.