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# THE CANADIAN LUMBERMAN



PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.

The only Newspaper devoted to the Lumber and Timber Industries published in Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., MARCH 15, 1881.

NO. 10.

## THE RIVER, STREAM AND CREEK ACT.

Whatever view the reader may take of the bill now before the Ontario Legislature for the purpose of "Protecting the Public Interest in Rivers, Streams and Creeks," everyone will concede that it affects interests of vital importance to those engaged in lumbering operations and deserves the fullest consideration and discussion at their hands. The following are the provisions of the bill as introduced by the Commissioner of Crown Lands,—the Hon. Mr. Pardee:—

1. So far as the Legislature of Ontario has authority so to enact, all persons shall, subject to the provisions in this Act contained, have, and are hereby declared always to have had, during the spring, summer and autumn freshets, the right to, and may float and transmit saw-logs and all other timber of every kind, and all rafts and crafts, down all rivers, creeks and streams in respect of which the Legislature of Ontario has authority to give this power; and in case it may be necessary to remove any obstruction from such river, creek or stream, or construct any apron, dam, slide, gate-lock, boom, or other work therein or thereon, necessary to facilitate the floating and transmitting such saw-logs and other timber, rafts or crafts, down the same, then it shall be lawful for the person requiring so to float and transmit such saw-logs and other timber, rafts and crafts, and it is hereby declared always to have been lawful, to remove such obstructions, and to construct such apron, dam, slide, gate-lock, boom, or other work necessary for the purposes aforesaid, doing no unnecessary damage to the said river, creek or stream, or to the banks thereof.

2. In case any person shall construct in or upon such river, creek or stream, any apron, dam, slide, gate-lock, boom or other work, necessary to facilitate the floating or transmission of saw-logs or other timber, rafts or crafts, down any such river, creek or stream, which was not navigable or floatable before such improvements were made, or shall blast rocks, or remove shoals or other impediments, or otherwise improve the floatability of such river, creek, or stream, such person shall not have the exclusive right to the use or control of such river, creek or stream, or to such constructions and improvements; but all persons shall have, during the spring, summer and autumn freshets, the right to float and transmit saw-logs and other timber, rafts and crafts, down all such rivers, creeks or streams, and through and over such constructions and improvements, doing no unnecessary damage to the said constructions and improvements, or to the banks of the said rivers, creeks or streams, subject to the payment to the person who has made such constructions and improvements, of reasonable tolls.

3. The foregoing sections, and all the rights therein given, and all the provisions therein

made and contained, shall extend and apply to all rivers, creeks and streams, mentioned in the first section of this Act, and to all constructions and improvements made therein or thereon, whether the bed of such river, creek or stream, or the land through which the same runs, has been granted by the Crown or not, and if granted by the Crown, shall be binding upon such grantees, their executors and assigns.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix the amounts which any person entitled to tolls under this Act shall be at liberty to charge on the saw-logs and different kinds of timber, rafts or crafts, and may from time to time vary the same; and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in fixing such tolls shall have regard to, and take into consideration, the original cost of such constructions and improvements, as well as the amount required to maintain the same, and to cover interest upon the original cost.

5. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall apply to all such constructions and improvements as may hitherto have been made, as well as to such as may be in course of construction, or shall hereafter be constructed.

6. All persons driving saw-logs, or other timber, rafts or crafts, down any such river, creek or stream, shall have the right to go along the banks of any such river, creek or stream, and to assist the passage of the timber over the same by all means usual amongst lumbermen, doing no unnecessary damage to the banks of the said river, creek or stream.

7. If any suit is now pending, the result of which will be changed by the passage of this Act, the court or any judge of such court, having authority over such suit, or over the costs, may order the costs of the suit, or any part thereof, to be paid by the party who would have been required to pay such costs if this Act had not been passed.

Mr. Pardee subsequently moved the House into Committee of the Whole and moved that the following clause be added to the bill.

"That every person owning such improvements may make rules and regulations governing the transmission of logs and timber, but no such regulations shall have any force until approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who may cancel such regulations and from time to time approve of new ones."

The motion was carried. Mr. Pardee, still later, added another new clause, providing that the tolls imposed should be a lien on the lumber, recoverable before a magistrate, who, in default of payment, could order the sale of the lumber to secure the tolls. The period during which the lumber is liable to seizure was limited to one month.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Not less than 75,000,000 feet of Canadian lumber was imported in Burlington, Vt., last season—a great gain over 1879.

## TIMBER ON ROAD ALLOWANCES.

TORONTO, Feb. 24. In the Legislative Assembly on the motion of Mr. PARDEE, the House went into committee on the following resolutions:—1. In case the Council of any township organized as a separate municipality, or the Council of any united townships, have passed or hereafter pass any by-law for preserving or selling the timber or trees on the Government road allowances within such township or united townships, and included in any such license, the corporation of such township or united townships shall be entitled to be paid, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this province, a sum equal to two per centum of the dues received by Her Majesty for or in respect of the timber or saw logs which, during the existence of such a by-law, were cut within the said township or united townships, under the authority of such license; but no corporation shall be entitled to such percentage of the dues received for timber or saw logs cut during the times or seasons when any timber or trees on any such road allowances were cut or removed, for which cutting or removal such corporation had, before the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, obtained a verdict against any such license or nominee. All money to be paid, as aforesaid, to any municipal corporation shall be expended in the improvement of the highways situated within the township or within the senior or junior township in respect of which such moneys were paid. 2. The percentage to which the junior township or townships of such united townships may be entitled shall only be in respect of the dues received upon timber or trees which shall be cut after the thirteenth day of April, 1881.

The resolutions were carried without amendments.

## PINE CULTURE ON WASTE LANDS.

Hitherto the abundance of natural timber in this country has made it easy to dispense with timber culture, and for the most part our land owners have taken little interest in such slow growing crops. This state of things, however, is rapidly passing away. The demand for special woods for manufacturing purposes is steadily and rapidly increasing, while the natural supply is diminishing and must ultimately become quite inadequate. Meanwhile there are millions of acres of land suitable for timber culture and for nothing else, except poor pasturage, that our land owners are allowing to lie waste and idle for lack of a little forethought, and too frequently our would-be thrifty farmers will risk their surplus means in wild-cat speculations, promising but never yielding large and speedy returns, when the same money spent in planting timber would convert their worthless swamps and stony places into very valuable properties. A correspondent tells of a piece of land that

was planted with walnut 23 years ago. This land was flooded every spring and summer, and was unfit for ordinary cultivation. The trees are now from 16 to 20 inches through, and have been sold for \$27,000. No particulars are given as to the cost of planting the grove or the amount of attention it has had during the years of growth. There can be little doubt, however, that the investment was small in comparison with the return, and the land would otherwise have remained entirely unproductive; to the contrary, the timber crop was so much clear gain. It is clear that our national resources might be enormously increased by a similar utilization by timber culture of lands which are now unused and unproductive; and the planters will find their groves a surer investment for the security of their family possessions than any savings bank deposit.—*Scientific American.*

## LUMBER ON HAND.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* of the 23rd Feb., estimates the amount of lumber on hand in the Mississippi River and tributaries, the Lake Michigan, and the Eastern Michigan and Lake Erie districts, and at miscellaneous points in the same neighborhood as follows:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Miss. Valley	873,397,523	704,807,250	585,001,707
Lake Michigan	821,440,973	727,267,181	694,570,721
E. Mich. L. Erie	628,610,768	548,740,000	518,745,000
Misc't points	110,500,000	78,500,000	89,500,000

Total 2,509,054,900 2,059,323,437 1,887,823,518

The *Gazette* thinks these figures are probably accurate enough for purposes of computation, if due allowance is made for what has been sold since the reports were made and for that which is not available for immediate use. So far as its being green or dry, that can only be of consequence at points where rail shipments are to be made, for lumber cut last fall will be considered fit to go on the market as dry by the time navigation is open.

## MIDLAND TIMBER SUPPLY.

The following is the estimate of the timber tributary to the Midland Railway for 1881

Smith & Macdougall	150,000
Maxwell	100,000
H. H. Cook	100,000
Burton Bros	200,000
Nagle	150,000
Stennett	25,000
B. C. L. & T. Co	100,000
Coalson	50,000
Irwin & Boyd	250,000
Strickland Bros	130,000
M. Boyd	20,000
Thompson	40,000
	1,375,000

It is estimated that two-thirds of this amount will consist of board timber.

TORONTO is estimated to have consumed 40,000,000 feet of lumber, 15,000,000 of laths and 10,000,000 shingles during 1880.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having transferred the CANADA LUMBERMAN to Messrs. Toker & Co., Peterborough, it will in future be published by them. The facilities possessed by this extensive and old established house, and the high reputation of the publishers, should be a guarantee that the LUMBERMAN will command a prominent position amongst the leading journals of the day. Those who should patronize it are a wealthy and influential class. The field is ample, and as the undersigned made the transfer above referred to with a view of improving the LUMBERMAN, he feels assured that it only requires the combined support of those in whose interest it is published to ensure it that success which was anticipated when he first established it.

All sums due for subscriptions must be paid to TOKER & Co., or their duly authorized agent.

ALEXANDER BEGG.

February 24, 1881.

The Canada Lumberman

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

Terms of Subscription:

One copy, one year, in advance. \$2 00
One copy, six months, in advance. 1 00

Advertising Rates:

Per line, for one year. \$0 00
Per line, for six months. 50
Per line, for three months. 30
Per line, for first insertion. 10
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mo's. 05
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum. 8 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for six months. 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum. 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mo's. 3 00

Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least three clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to TOKER & Co., Peterborough, Ont.

Communications intended for insertion in the CANADA LUMBERMAN, must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications to insure insertion (if accepted) in the following number, should be in the hands of the publishers a week before the date of the next issue.

Travelling Agent.

MR. A. L. W. BEGG has been appointed agent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and grant receipts therefor and to make contracts for advertisements appearing in its columns.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MARCH 15, 1881

INTRODUCTORY.

In undertaking from henceforth the publication of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, we feel that it is due to our readers to lay before them the principles on which the management of the paper will be conducted, which we trust will be such as to benefit the trade and to secure its support. Peterborough is not without its advantages as the location of the organ of the lumbering interest. The operations for which it is the base are of considerable importance and it is situated centrally between the great sites of lumbering activity of the Ottawa, the Bay of Quinte and Georgian Bay. Thus it will have no sectional preferences or prejudices, but fairly represent the trade at large.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN will be purely a trade organ, and will be absolutely non-political. It will contain those accurate statistics which are necessary to the trade as a basis for intelligent operations. Not only will

the markets, with which the trade have to do, be carefully reported, but the most trustworthy information possible will be obtained from each locality of the production of timber and lumber, and of the stock in hand. In this respect, however, we feel that we need the co-operation of the trade, and no information could be so satisfactory as what might be supplied by a local secretary or some other recognised representative of the trade for his particular section.

We will aim not only at advocating any measure that may be for the advantage of the lumbermen, but at affording a means by which they may express their wants and wishes, or exchange ideas on subjects of interest to them. By this means also we hope that their mutual action may be facilitated. With this view we will gladly receive communications from those interested in this great industry.

We also trust that THE CANADA LUMBERMAN may be a medium through which improvements in machinery, and other matters intimately connected with the production of lumber or timber, may be brought under the notice of the operators, who may thus readily find in our advertising columns information which would be found with difficulty amid the varied announcements of other journals. The value of such a medium will be readily appreciated by the lumbermen, and by all those having dealings with them.

All information of value to the trade at large will be diligently collected, and matters of interest to them will be discussed and advocated.

THE LUMBERMAN will advocate the establishment of a Bureau of "Woods and Forests" in connection with the Provincial Government. It is generally admitted that the interests of the Provincial treasury are identical with those of the limit holders, and there is room for legislation to protect the public revenue, while at the same time guarding the vested rights of the timber licensees. We would call attention to the following statistics of the receipts from forests and Crown Lands in Ontario alone since Confederation:—

Table with columns: Year, Woods and Forests, Crown Lands. Rows from 1867 to 1880, plus totals and average receipts.

It requires no great effort of the imagination to perceive, that with a continuance of the present system, the period is approaching, when the sources of the yearly revenue and of the past surpluses of Ontario, derived from the bonuses accruing from timber lands and the Crown dues on logs and timber, will no longer exist, and when the means for the public expenditure of the Province, to this extent, will have to be derived from some other channel. Although it is now late, practical and judicious legislation may postpone this evil day. THE LUMBERMAN will, from time to time, with the aid of the collective information and suggestions of the operators in the lumber trade, suggest how this may be done. Unfortunately, in the past, legislation has brought the settler and the lumberman into antagonism. Without discussing how this has been brought about, it will be

a leading object of this paper to uphold that purely timber areas should not be left open to settlement until the timber has been exhausted. To determine and locate these timber areas, is a matter that should be dealt with at once by the proposed Bureau of Woods and Forests. It may be asserted that the present Crown Lands Department is a Bureau of Woods and Forests, but a very slight acquaintance with its workings and a retrospect of its management would show the correctness of the ground we are determined to maintain that a department which has to deal both with our timber areas and with the sale and settlement of our Crown Lands has a double responsibility upon its shoulders that cannot be carried out satisfactorily to the public. The process might be, that in the first place all the wild land should come under the supervision of the Bureau of Woods and Forests. Their dictum being obtained as to what portions should be reserved for lumbering operations, those lands excluded by them as not strictly fulfilling the conditions of a timber area, should then be dealt with by the Crown Lands Department and exposed for sale from time to time as might be deemed advisable. Unfortunately in the past succeeding Ontario Administrations have thrown into the market large areas of timber limits purely and simply for the purpose of creating surpluses, which have given them a great deal of trouble to dispose of to the general satisfaction of the different parts of the Province. Had the evil stopped here, however, it would not have been so bad, but as the public are aware, there is a sort of fictitious settlement that invariably follows the track of the lumberman, and will continue to do so if the lands are open for sale. It is generally this fictitious settlement that has originated those large fires which have destroyed, as it is claimed, almost a third part of the pine timber of Ontario. The course we suggest for dealing with this question would reduce this fire risk to a minimum.

The plantation of new forests would also properly come under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Woods and Forests. These and other important questions as they arise will be dealt with by THE CANADA LUMBERMAN in the interest of this most important industry, and we trust so to advocate their views as to be looked upon as their representative and to secure their support.

WANTED.

The Publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN desire to obtain a reliable and well informed correspondent in every lumbering centre in the Dominion of Canada, and to that end would ask those disposed to act as such, to communicate with them at once, stating the facilities they possess for obtaining reliable, early and full information as to the lumber trade in their respective districts, and the remuneration which they will expect for their services as such correspondents.

Chicago's Lumber Trade.

In the attempt to give an idea of the extent of the Chicago lumber trade at the present time, figures delude and dissatisfy. It is easy to say that the city handled, in 1852, 148,000,000 feet; in 1872, 1,184,000,000 feet; in 1879, 1,500,000,000 feet—the last figures representing one-third of the entire manufacture of the North-West: but "millions" convey no startling idea to the layman's mind. It may help a little, however, to mention that to bring this lumber into the city would require average arrivals of thirty cargoes per day for two hundred days, each containing a quarter of a million feet; or that if a number of canal boats, each containing one-eighth of a million feet, were loaded with the importation of 1879, and placed in a line in the Erie canal, they would reach, touching end to end, from Albany to Rochester—three hundred miles.—Harper's Magazine.

TO OUR READERS.

The publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN regret that in the first issue under their management they are compelled to ask the kindly forbearance and consideration of its subscribers and readers for the short comings connected with the present issue. As most of them will easily understand it is no easy matter to increase both the "out put" and "variety" of a "mill's run" on a moment's notice, and yet that is just what the present publishers have been called upon to do, both in the editorial and mechanical departments of their printing mill.

The reader will, no doubt, observe that the publishers turn out the LUMBERMAN in an entirely new dress, which, independent of the change of place of publication, involved considerable extra labor and loss of time in procuring the material therefor, and that instead of filling its columns largely with general reading matter taken second-hand from their other publications, they have filled it throughout with matter pertaining specially to or having a bearing upon the trade in whose interest it is published, even though the selection may not be all that could be desired, and certainly not such as they hope to make it as soon as the various parts of the machinery connected with its publication have been completed, and got into proper working order.

Bearing these things in mind and remembering that it was only on the 25th ult.—one week before the present number should have appeared—that the present publishers came into possession, they trust that the late appearance of this number will not only be held excusable, but that the decision to date it ahead to the 15th and thus omit the one which should have appeared on the 1st of March, in order to give them a fair start, will meet with approval, and that the evidences contained in the present number of the publishers' desire to render the CANADA LUMBERMAN what its name implies, will obtain for them that sympathy and support through which alone they can hope to attain success in their present undertaking.

CANADIAN LOG OPERATIONS.

The North-western Lumberman in referring recently to this winter's operations in Canada, under the above caption, concluded with the following paragraph:—

"The Government of the Dominion of Canada not long since issued an Order in Council increasing the taxes upon timber from 10 cents per log, for logs 16 feet and under, and 15 cents for all over that length, to 12 1/2 cents on the shorter, and 20 cents on the longer. Against this the lumbermen have made a most vigorous protest, the new rates being considered outrageously high. The Premier urges the great need of the Government for a higher revenue, but while holding out no encouragement that a reduction can be hoped for, will lay the matter before the Cabinet."

Our excellent contemporary is astray in the above statement. The Dominion Government imposes no taxes either on timber or logs except for the use of slides and booms, constructed and maintained by the general Government and for culling; in respect of which no increase—nor indeed change of any kind has taken place for some years. Each Province of the Confederation of Canada has control of its own timber, which was so arranged at the time of Confederation. The only timber owned by the Government of the Dominion is in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west territories in charge of the Department of the Interior, and no increase such as that referred to by our Chicago contemporary has taken place and fees or dues imposed on the products of limits for which licenses have been granted them. It is probable that the North-western Lumberman has reference to an Order in Council passed in November last by the authorities of the Province of Quebec, increasing the dues on saw-logs in that Province, in opposition to which the lumbermen interested held a meeting at Ottawa in December last, and passed resolutions asking the Local Government to modify the Order.

Mr. DAVID MOORE has sold his limits west of Pembroke to Mr. J. R. Booth for the sum of \$133,000.





TIMBER SLIDE COMPANIES.

The following Bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Attorney-General Mowat:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Timber Slide Companies Act of 1881."
2. In case the Lieutenant-Governor in Council thinks fit, he may confer upon any company which has heretofore been, or shall be hereafter incorporated, under the Ontario Joint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act, for the purpose of acquiring or constructing and maintaining any dam, slide, pier, boom, or other work, necessary to facilitate the transmission of timber down any river or stream in this Province, or for the purpose of blasting rocks or dredging, or removing shoals or other impediments, or of otherwise improving the navigation of any such river or stream for the said purpose, the powers authorized by the Revised Statute respecting Joint Stock Companies, for the construction of works to facilitate the transmission of Timber down Rivers and Streams, being chapter one hundred and fifty three of the Revised Statutes.
3. Every company shall thereupon become subject to all the provisions of the said Revised Statute as amended by this Act, and to the provisions of this Act.
4. The letters patent conferring the powers authorized by this Act shall not be issued to any company until proof has been furnished that one-half of the proposed capital has been subscribed in good faith, and that at least ten per centum thereof (or two per centum of the whole capital) has been paid in to the credit of trustees for the company, and remains at their credit in some one or more of the chartered banks of this Province.
5. The applicants for a charter shall, with their application, transmit to the Provincial Secretary a report to be laid before the Commissioner of Public Works, in case the Provincial Secretary or other officer charged by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with the duty of reporting thereon shall deem that the other requirements preliminary to the issue of the charter have been duly complied with, and shall also cause a copy of such report to be laid before the municipal council of the county in which such works are proposed to be situated; or if the works are situated in more than one county, then before the municipal councils of the counties in or on the boundaries of which such works are proposed to be situated; or if such proposed works are in unsurveyed lands not contained within the bounds of any incorporated county, then before the Commissioner of Public Works alone.
6. The Lieutenant-Governor may, in the Letters Patent, state a rate of dividend, not exceeding fifteen per centum, which the directors shall be at liberty to pay to the shareholders, if the revenues of the Company otherwise justify such payment, and in such case the Commissioner of Public Works, shall, in considering the tolls to be allowed, have regard to such rate, but no such rate shall be so fixed for a longer period than ten years.
7. The existence of any company incorporated under this Act may be limited to such a term of years as is fixed by the Letters Patent.
8. The notice of application in the Gazette need not state the objects of the company with the same detail as is required in the report, but shall give such a description thereof as will reasonably inform the public of the works to be undertaken.
9. The report shall contain:—
(1) A detailed description of the works to be undertaken, and an estimate of their cost;
(2) An estimate from the best available sources of the quantity of different kinds of timber expected to come down the river or stream yearly after the works have been completed; and
(3) A schedule of the tolls proposed to be collected.
10. Thirty days after the said report has been laid before the municipal council, or councils, as the case may be, the Commissioner of Public Works shall consider the said report, and in case he approves of the proposed work, he shall report such approval to the Lieutenant-Governor who may thereupon direct the issue of a charter.
11. Every such company may make by-laws, and from time to time alter and amend the same, for the purpose of regulating the safe and orderly transmission of timber over or through the

works of the company, and the navigation thereof with connected.
12. Copies of the proposed by-laws shall be annexed to the reports required to be made by the company by the fifth section of this Act, and such proposed by-laws with such variations as are made therein by the Commissioner of Public Works at any time before the issue of the Letters Patent, shall, upon issue of such Letters Patent, become the by-laws of the company without further action or adoption by the company, and copies of all new by-laws, and of all amended by-laws, with reference to the said subjects, shall be annexed to the annual report required by the twenty-seventh section of the said Revised Statute.
13. No such new by-law, or amended by-law, shall have any force until one month after it has been included in such report; but if at the end of one month such by-law has not been disallowed as it may be by the Commissioner of Public Works, it shall have full force and be binding upon the company, and upon all persons using the works, unless the Commissioner in the meantime shall have under his hand enlarged the time for considering the same.
14. No such by-law shall impose any penalties, or shall contain anything contrary to the true meaning and intention of the said Revised Statute, chapter one hundred and fifty-three, of this Act.
15. No such company shall construct any such works over or upon or otherwise interfere with or injure any private property, or the property of the Crown, without first having obtained the consent of the owner or occupier thereof, or of the Crown, except as hereinafter provided.
16. No such company shall be formed under the provisions of this Act to improve any river or stream, for the improvement of which any other company has been formed either under this Act, or any other Act of the Legislature, or upon which there is constructed any provincial work, without the consent of such other company or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council respectively, which consent shall be formally expressed in writing, and shall be filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary.
17. In all cases where a shareholder has not paid ten per centum on the share or shares held by him, but some other party pays the same on his behalf, the party so paying may recover the amount as a debt, in any competent court, although not previously authorized to pay the money on behalf of such shareholder.
18. Upon the expiration of the period limited for the existence of the company, if any such period is limited by the Letters Patent, all the dams, slides, piers, booms and other works constructed by the company, for the transmission of timber down any river or stream, or for the improvement of the navigation of such river or stream, shall become the property of Her Majesty for the public uses of the Province, and the said company, or the shareholders thereof shall have no right to receive any compensation therefor.
19. Notwithstanding the expiration of the said period, the said company shall continue to exist for the purpose of taking such proceedings as may be requisite for getting in its assets, winding up and settling its affairs, and distributing amongst its shareholders the capital stock or accumulated sinking fund of the said company, and the said company may, for the purposes aforesaid, sue and be sued as if the period of its corporate existence had not expired; but after such period the words "in liquidation" shall be added to the name of the company, and shall be a part of such name.
20. No distribution of capital shall be made under the next preceding section until three years after the expiration of the said period limited as aforesaid for the existence of the said company, but this shall not prevent the distribution amongst the shareholders of the annual profits received from investments, and after the said period the fifty-seventh section of the said Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act shall not apply to the company.
21. The fifty-seventh section of the said Revised Statute, chapter one hundred and fifty-three, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "works," in the eleventh line thereof, the following words:—"and running, driving, booming, towing, sorting, and rafting logs and other timber, and providing an equal annual

sinking fund, which, invested at six per centum, shall be sufficient to pay back to the shareholders the amount of their paid-up stock at the end of the time limited for the existence of the company," and by substituting "fifteen dollars" for "ten dollars" where these words occur in the thirteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth lines of the said section.
22. The seventy-second section of the said Revised Statute is hereby amended by inserting after the words "undertaken by them" the following words:—"and mentioned in the report required prior to the incorporation of the company;" and by inserting after the word "situate," in the ninth line thereof, the following words:—"or by the Commissioner of Public Works."
23. The seventy-third section of the said Revised Statute is hereby amended by inserting after the word "damage," in the thirteenth line thereof, the following words:—"incurred after the time limited for the existence of the company has expired, or."
24. The seventy-fifth section of the said Revised Statute is amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:—"and in settling the amount to be paid to the company for such works, the amount of the sinking fund accumulated at the time of such valuation towards the payment of the capital stock shall be deducted therefrom."
25. Where a company heretofore incorporated under the said Revised Statute, chapter one hundred and fifty-three, or under the Consolidated Statute of Canada, chapter sixty-eight, applies for the issue of letters patent under section sixty-five or section sixty-six of the Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, the Lieutenant-Governor may, by the letters patent, confer upon the said company any of the powers authorized by this Act, and may by such letters patent limit the term of existence of the said company, and every such company obtaining letters patent as aforesaid, shall be subject to the provisions of the said Revised Statute, chapter one hundred and fifty-three, as amended by this Act, and to the provisions of this Act.
26. The Lieutenant-Governor may by Supplementary Letters Patent extend the term of existence of any company incorporated for a limited period under this Act, for such a number of years, as by order in Council made previous to the expiry of such period he may direct, and the provisions of this Act having regard to the expiration of the term of existence of a company shall thereupon apply to such term as so extended.
27. Sections— and of this Act, shall not apply to any company heretofore incorporated, unless and until such company becomes re-incorporated under the said sixty-fifth section of the Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act.
28. The first twenty-six sections, and also sections numbered from twenty-nine to forty inclusive, of the said Revised Statute respecting Joint Stock Companies for the construction of works to facilitate the transmission of timber

down rivers and streams, are hereby repealed, except as to companies heretofore incorporated under the said act.

TAMARACK vs. OAK.

Experience has shown, says an exchange that in breaking up old steamboats, the softer tamarack wood will cling to the iron fastening, with more tenacity than will the harder oak. If we endeavor to separate the two, we find it easier to drift the iron from the oaken frame than the tamarack knees. When a bolt is driven into hard timber, like oak, the elastic compression of the wood is not nearly so great as in more spongy timber, and where the latter endeavoring to assume its normal condition, hugs the iron more closely, the former retains its compression, and it is no extraordinary occurrence that for a time the bolt is comparatively loose in the hole. With oxidation of the iron, however, the bolt becomes cemented in the wood and is firm, the acid juices of the oak often eating away the iron, when it requires no great strain from the wrenching which a ship will get in a seaway to cause the rust shell to give way and the bolt to draw. When a bolt is driven through a tamarack knee into a ship's frame of oak, we expect the bolt to draw first from the oak, and if we desire to use the knee again, would consider ourselves fortunate if we could draw the bolt from it. If we did succeed, we should expect to find the bolt in the knee comparatively sound, while that in the oak was badly corroded. The same principle is seen in the driving of piles, which will hold better in quicksand than in clay, the loose soil accumulating itself to an easy driving, but closing about the stick with a suction which almost wholly prevents its withdrawal.

NEW USE FOR SAWDUST.

The Lumberman says. We have been shown a model of a car wheel consisting of an iron rim of seven inches outward diameter by one half inch thick, fitted with a well proportioned hub, the space between the hub and rim filled with pine sawdust, pressed in so solidly that we are ready to believe the assertion that resting the iron rim upon bearings, a pressure equal to 23 tons applied to the hub failed to develop any signs of weakness. We hesitate in these days of progress to assert that anything is impossible, and we begin to think that even sawdust possesses elements of value hitherto unsuspected, and that the day may come when the filled grounds adjacent to all sawmills may be seen to have a great value in the mechanical development and utilization of the now useless debris placed upon them to get it out of the way. Sawdust car wheels, sawdust brick, sawdust fence posts, railroad ties, and even sawdust window and door frames, wainscoting and mouldings, begin to appear among the possibilities of the immediate future.

MIDLAND LUMBER SUPPLY.

The following is the stock on hand of lumber and the estimated cut of 1881 in the district served by the Midland Railway:—

Table with 5 columns: Manufacturer, Place, Stock on hand, Cut of 1881, Total. Lists various lumber companies and their respective stock and production estimates.



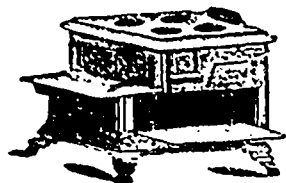












# OTTON & BRO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES

### SHANTY STOVES,

Shingle B. ds, Tinware & Household Furnishings

In. vrgo or Small Quantities, at Wholesale Rates. 61.10

OTTON & BRO., Dunlop St., BARRIE, ONT.

### Queen's Hotel, BRACEBRIDGE.

JOHN HIGGINS, Proprietor. The proprietor (late of Georgetown) having lately purchased the above hotel, will endeavor to make it one of the best houses in the District of Muskoka. Tourists and hunting parties will receive every possible attention. Free bus to and from steambat wharf. Terms, \$1 per day. 620

### Hotel Ottawa,

No. 21 North Side King Square,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
E. COSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

Terms \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. 13

### Fraser's Hotel, GRAVENHURST, ONT.

HENRY FRASER, proprietor, (successor to Dougland Brown.) Mr. Fraser having purchased and thoroughly renovated and refitted that old established hotel, so long and popularly kept and owned by Dougland Brown, in the Village of Gravenhurst, is now in a position to attend to the wants of the travelling and general public. Parties en route to the Muskoka District, will find "Fraser's" a comfortable stopping place. The Bar and Larder are well furnished. Convenient Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Good stabling and attentive hostler. Free bus to and from trains and steamboats. 620



NOTICE is hereby given that the time for receiving tenders for the supply of 100,000 gallons of Petroleum Oil, and also for Steam Vessel for Lighthouse Service, has been extended from the 5th MARCH to the 5th APRIL, next.

Full particulars as to quality of the Oil and the description of Vessel required can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

WM. SMITH,  
Deputy of the Minister of Marine & Fisheries,  
Department of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa, 21st February, 1881. 1110



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions, Forge and Light supplies," and addressed to the Right Hon. the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Saturday, 5th March.

Printed forms of Tender containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application at the Department.

No Tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

No payment will be made to Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

J. S. DENNIS,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.  
FRED WHITE,  
Comptroller of the Interior.  
Ottawa, January 28, 1881. 1110



### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock Saturday, 26th February, 1881, for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, at different points in Manitoba and the North West Territories for the year 1881-82, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Tents, Ovens, Coals, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, Harness, &c.

Forms of Tenders, and full particulars relative to the supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Superintendent, Winnipeg.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. [No Newspaper to insert without special authority from the Department through the Queen's Printer.]

L. VAN OSHNET,  
Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,  
Department of the Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, 17th Jan., 1881.

The time for receiving tenders for Indian Supplies is hereby extended to noon on Saturday, the 5th of March, 1881.

L. VAN OSHNET,  
Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,  
Department of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, 11th February, 1881. 1110

### White Oak and Ash LUMBER WANTED.

ADDRESS

YATES AND STRATFORD,  
BRANTFORD.

### JAMES HADDEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Shingles and Dressed Stuff.

Foxmead, P. O., County of Simcoe, Ont.  
Two Planers for sale or exchange for a Boiler 620

## IRWIN & BOYD

### Commission Lumber Dealers,

### FORWARDERS,

### Shipping & General Agents

## PORT HOPE.

### THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.

JAS. A. GOVIN, PROPRIETOR.

Is the Favourite Resort of Leading Public men of the Dominion attending the annual Session of Parliament.

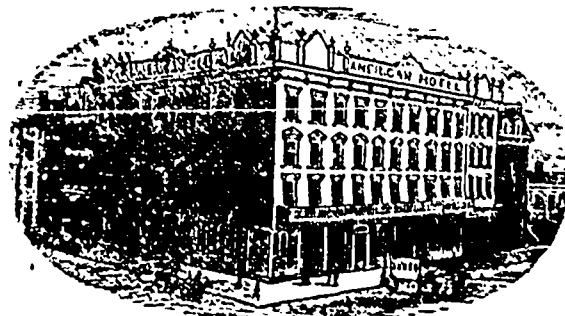
Ministers of the Crown, Senators, Members of Parliament, Public Officials, as well as those having business with the various Departments of the Government. It is also the headquarters of those having dealings with the princely Lumber Manufacturers in the Great Pine Valley, of which Ottawa is the acknowledged centre.

The Russell House being central, almost abutting on the magnificent PARLIAMENT and DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS - the pride of the Country - is thus conveniently situated for those visiting the City on public business. But the location is also very desirable for those who desire a few minutes' walk brings the guest of the Hotel with in reach, not only of all the principal business resorts but also of the most splendid Mountain and Valley Scenery that can be seen anywhere. As one of the beautiful univalued Waterfalls - the Chaudiere and Rideau - and of the extensive Manufacturing Establishments and Depots of the leading Lumbermen. But, besides the beautiful scenery, which it can be seen from, it also enjoys the magnificent Ottawa and two of its grand tributaries - the Rideau and Gatineau. There are in the immediate neighborhood beautiful lakes and apparitions for the finest fishing, and shooting ground to be found on the continent.

The Russell House affords excellent accommodation for 300 guests. It is abundantly supplied with variety of the choicest description, in season, and nothing is left undone to make every visitor feel comfortably "at home."

Omnibusses meet the Arrival of every Train and Boat. 627

## American Hotel, Corner Young & Front Sts., TORONTO, ONT.



Newly and elegantly furnished throughout. Contains one hundred rooms, and under it the new management is first-class in all its appointments, at moderate rates.

Free omnibuses to and from all trains.  
O. T. ATWOOD, of New York, and W. R. BINGHAM, of Bradford, Ont., Proprietors. 620

## MACHINERY OILS!

TO DEALERS & CONSUMERS.

STOCK OLEVINE,  
Equals Castor Oil, and  
Warranted not to Gum.



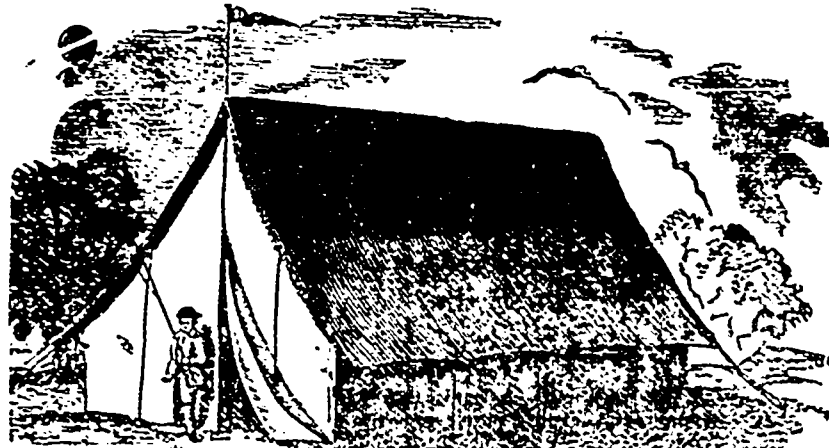
STOCK OLEVINE,  
Equals Castor Oil, and  
Warranted not to Gum.

It will give the subscriber much pleasure to forward, post free, to any address, on application, a pamphlet, containing instruction and information that have been found of the greatest practical use to dealers and consumers of machinery oil in Canada. It contains the fullest information as to the different kinds of oils, their qualities and uses, thus enabling the consumer to make choice of the very oil best adapted to his wants, and also enables the merchant to select the kinds most likely to be in demand in his neighborhood. The pamphlet shows conclusively that oils properly manufactured from petroleum, are vastly superior to any animal or vegetable oil. I am now making the same quality of "Extra" and "XX" oils manufactured from 1870 to 1877. They are guaranteed not to thicken with extreme cold, and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular. Beware of Agents soliciting your orders without my trade-marked order-book.

Address GEO. B. STOCK, P. O. Box 1146, Toronto.

## NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMP'Y

202 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.



Manufacturers of Tents for Lumbermen, Sportsmen, Camp Meetings, Photographers, Lawn and Military Encampments, with or without extra roof, all sizes and styles, white or fancy striped, mildew proof or plain. Prices from \$4 upwards. Fing of all descriptions (regulation sized) made of the best of silk-finish building. CAMP BEDS (Hindley's Patent) the best bed ever invented; size when folded 2 x 6 in.; 3 feet long, weighing only 11 pounds, but strong enough to bear the weight of any man. Waterproof wagon and horse-covers, tarpaulin sheets, coats and leggings of every description made to order on the premises. Special rates to Lumbermen. Send for catalogue and price list to

NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO.,  
202 Sparks Street, Ottawa

X 1/3 reduction to 1/3

# M. BRENNEN,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
Lumber, Lath and Shingles,  
63, 65 and 67 King William Street,  
HAMILTON, ONT  
MILLS AND TIMBER LIMITS AT SILVER  
CREEK, TIAGO P. O., ONT.

Bill Stuff cut from 10 to 60 feet. Cedar  
Posts on hand.

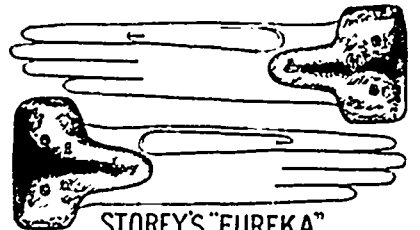
Orders sent to M. BRENNEN, Tiago, P. O., will  
receive prompt attention b15

# W. H. STOREY & SON.,

ACTON, ONTARIO.

GLOVE MANUFACTURERS.

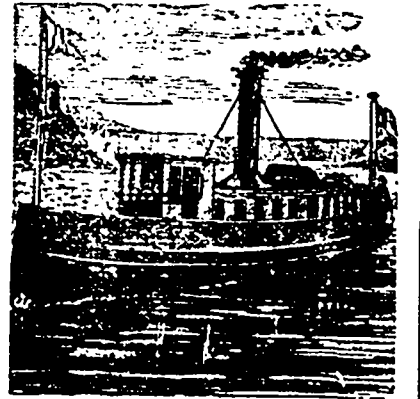
The best description of GLOVES and MITTS in every  
variety of material and style manufactured by us. b15



STOREY'S "EUREKA"  
SPRING GLOVE FASTENER, PAT'

# JOHN DOTY

Esplande Street, Toronto.



MANUFACTURER OF

MARINE ENGINES,  
b14 MARINE BOILERS,  
Propeller Wheels and Steam Yachts



# CHAS. M. LARSEN,

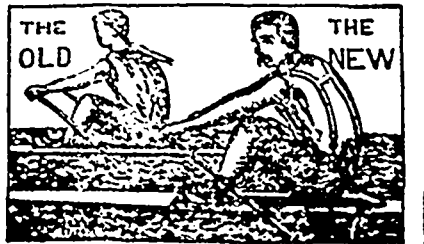
Manufacturer of all kinds of Lacquered and Enamelled  
Woodwork, Turning and Carving in  
WOOD, HORN AND IVORY.

BILLIARD BALLS

Turned and colored a speciality.

22 MERCHAUM and AMBER GOODS repaired in  
first-class style. b17

77 1/2 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.



# The UNIVERSAL SUSPENDER.

SOME REASONS why they are the best:—

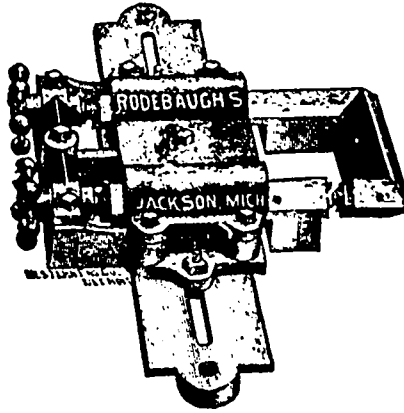
- 1st.—No Elastic required.
- 2nd.—Is slack when stooping.
- 3rd.—It never slips off the shoulders.
- 4th.—Sold at prices of common suspenders.

Manufactured by C. E. RAMAGE & CO.

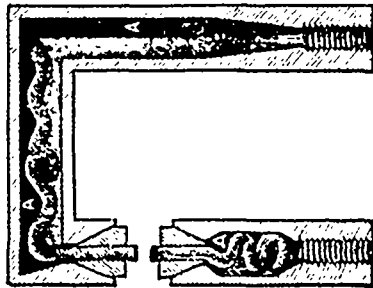
111 20 Queen St. East, Toronto.

# SAW GUIDE!

Self Oiling—Ready Adjusting.



G. W. Rodebaugh's patent Saw Guide will recommend  
itself to every practical sawer. All that is required is  
a trial.



No hauling of Saws. No danger in setting. Trial  
free of charge. 29 The whole complete only \$25.  
Manufactured in Canada by

KERR BROS., Walkerville, Ont.

who may be applied to for further particulars; or  
address:

G. W. RODEBAUGH & CO.,  
b15 WINDSOR, ONT.

This cut is fac-simile of Package.



The greatest tribute to its extraordinary merits is,  
that it was awarded First Prize and Diploma at  
Toronto Exhibition, 1880.

- Hamilton " "
- London " "
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over all other yeasts.

TRY IT, AND BE CONVINCED.

Ask your Grocer for it, or send direct to the factory.  
PEARL YEAST COMPANY, 39 Front Street, To-  
ronto, Box 124. b15 b12

We are Prepared to Supply

# LUMBER MERCHANTS

WITH

READY-MADE

# CLOTHING

GENT'S

# FURNISHINGS

Blankets, &c.

In such Quantities as may be  
required at CLOSE

Wholesale Prices

FOR CASH.

# PETLEY & CO'Y.

GOLDEN GRIFFIN,

128 to 132, King Street East,

TORONTO.

# THE GENUINE SILVER-STEEL,

Lance Tooth

# CROSS-CUT SAW!



It stands without a rival, and is the fastest cutting saw  
in the world. It has beaten the best Canadian and  
American made saws 33 per cent in every contest. Its  
superiority consists of its excellent temper. It is tem-  
pered under the secret Chemical Process, which toughens  
and refines the steel. It gives a finer and keener cutting  
edge, and will hold it twice as long as any other process.  
We have the sole right for this process for the Dominion  
of Canada.

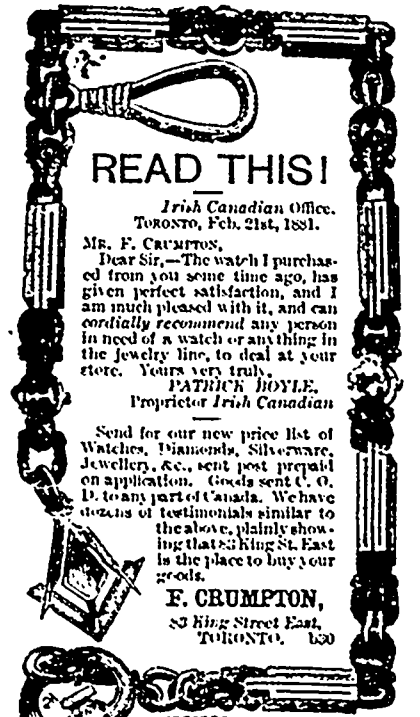
None genuine that are not like the above cut, with  
registered trade mark with the word "The Lance," and  
Maple Leaf with our name. Price \$1 per foot.

CAUTION.—Beware of Counterfeits. There are in-  
ferior counterfeits on the market, which are intended  
to be sold at a high price upon the reputation of this  
saw. We will send to any address a saw exactly like  
any counterfeited, warranted equal in quality or no sale,  
at 60c. per foot. Therefore do not be humbugged into  
paying a first-class price for a second-class saw. A  
fact to bear in mind is that if the material and temper  
are not of the very best quality the shape of the teeth  
amounts nothing. A saw, like a knife, will not cut  
fast without it will hold a keen, cutting edge. We have  
cut off a 14-inch sound basswood log in eight seconds  
with this saw. Manufactured only by

# SHURLY & DIETRICH,

Manufacturers of Saws, Plastering Trowels, Straw  
Knives, &c. &c.

GALT, ONTARIO. b15



# READ THIS!

Irish Canadian Office.  
Toronto, Feb. 21st, 1881.

Mr. F. CRUMPTON,  
Dear Sir,—The watch I purchas-  
ed from you some time ago, has  
given perfect satisfaction, and I  
am much pleased with it, and can  
cordially recommend any person  
in need of a watch or anything in  
the jewelry line, to deal at your  
store. Yours very truly,

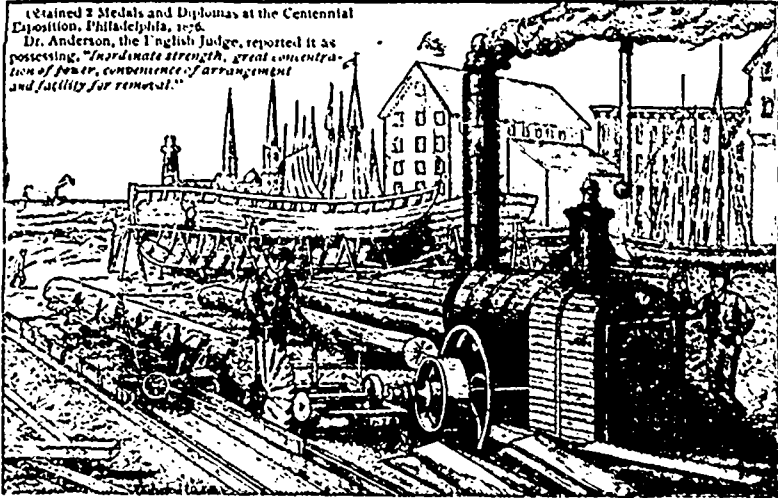
PATRICK BOYLE,  
Proprietor Irish Canadian

Send for our new price list of  
Watches, Diamonds, Silverware,  
Jewelry, &c., sent post prepaid  
on application. Goods sent C. O.  
D. to any part of Canada. We have  
dozens of testimonials similar to  
the above, plainly show-  
ing that nothing is the place to buy your  
goods.

F. CRUMPTON,  
53 King Street East,  
TORONTO, 1880



# Direct Action Portable Saw Mills



Obtained 2 Medals and Diplomas at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876.  
Dr. Anderson, the English Judge, reported it as possessing, "Inordinate strength, great concentration of power, convenience of arrangement and facility for removal."

Waterous Engine Works Co. Brantford, Canada b14

## WHITE'S CANADA STANDARD

MANUFACTURED AT

### The Canada Scale Works!

These Scales are Manufactured of the Very Best Material, and warranted to give satisfaction. Send for Prices and Testimonials.

**JAMES G. WHITE & CO.**  
102 Adelaide St. East, Toronto b15

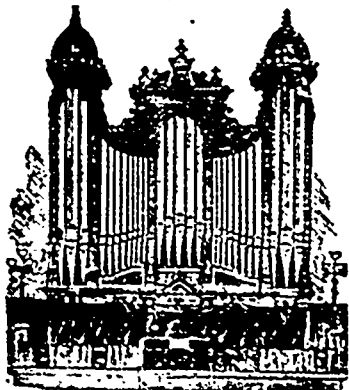
## WITH THE TOMLINSON (PATENT) BARREL MACHINE

One man and two boys can turn out One Hundred and Fifty First-class Flour Barrels in Ten Hours,

made from veneered wood of two thicknesses. The inside is one solid sheet of veneer running around the barrel, making in reality one hoop from top to bottom, and in the outside thickness the grain is reversed, running up and down, finished with five hoops two inches wide, reversed again, making the barrel almost three thicknesses, which gives the package superior strength, tightness and durability over the ordinary hand-made flour barrels, yet with all its many advantages cost less than the old style of package. My barrel machine is arranged to make all sized packages from a large barrel down to small nail kegs, butter packages and cheese boxes. I am open to prove at any time the superior strength of my barrel. That one will see more hardship by any actual test than one hundred of the old ordinary flour barrels. County rights for sale, and all information given by applying to

**JAMES TOMLINSON, Patentee,**  
113 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

## S. R. WARREN & SON, Church Organ Builders.



Specifications and all information promptly furnished on application.

Factory and Warerooms:  
Corner Ontario and Wellesley Streets  
TORONTO, ONT.

You are particularly requested, in ordering, to mention this paper b13

## KERR BROS.

PRACTICAL

### FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS, And MILLWRIGHTS.

Manufacturers of Marine and Horizontal and Portable Engines, Boilers, Grain Elevators and Steam Hoists, Saw and Flour Mill Machinery, with latest improvements, a specialty.

The Abel Edward's Centennial Turbine Water Wheel.

Rodebaugh's Saw Frame, Mill Dogs and Saw Guides.

Water-works, the latest and most improved, made to Order.

Light and Heavy Brass and Iron Castings

Plans and Specifications on application.

### The Walkerville Foundry

AND

### MACHINE WORKS.

Walkerville, Ont., Dec., 1880. b15



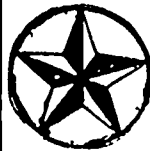
## TRUSSES.

CLUTHIE'S PATENT SPIRAL TRUSS all attachments improved. No more buckles, all on solid brass casting. Hook on rupture and human frame free. Send address in full post card. Best true information about rupture and deformities. CHAS. CLUTHIE, Surgical Mechanic, 114 King St. West, Toronto. b16

# F. E. DIXON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BARK TANNED

## LEATHER BELTING



First Prize, Provincial Exhibition ..... Ottawa, 1875  
First Prize, Provincial Exhibition ..... Hamilton, 1876  
First Prize, Provincial Exhibition ..... London, 1877  
First Prize, Industrial Exhibition ..... Toronto, 1879  
International Medal, Centennial Ex. .... Philadelphia, 1876



None genuine unless with a STAR on the head of rivets. Send for Price Lists and D. C. Cards. b16

81 Colborne Street, Toronto

## To ENGINEERS Saw Millers, &c.

THE

### Hancock Inspirator

Is undeniably the BEST BOILER FEEDER IN THE WORLD. Can be operated while the Engine is at rest. All sizes will lift water Twenty-five Feet, at comparatively high and low Temperature.

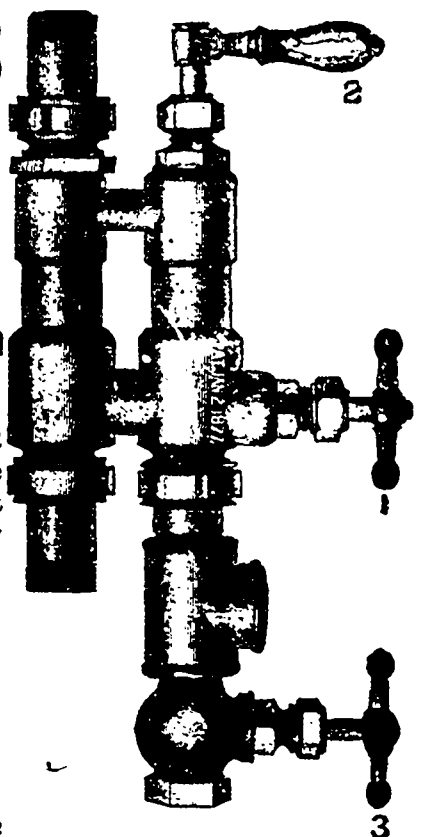
17,000 of them Now in Use!

Manufactured under license by

## Stevens, Turner & Burns

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Send for Circular and Price List. b12



## G. B. MEADOWS,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

### Lumbermen's Supplies,

Hotel and General House Furnishing Goods, Cooking Ranges and Stoves.

## HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

Wholesale Dealer in Tinware, Sheet, Copper & Brass Goods, Coal Oil and Lamp Goods. CONTRACTOR FOR BUILDERS' JOB WORK.

DUNLOP STREET, Cor. Railway Square, BARRIE, ONT. b16

## MATTHEW GUY,

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### Carriages, Waggon, Buggies, SLEIGHS, ETC.

Jobbing and Repairing Punctually Attended to.

103 and 105 Queen Street East, Toronto.

# M. Covel's Latest Improved Automatic Saw Sharpener!

Is the Most Perfect Machine that has ever been Introduced into Mills for that purpose.

## CIRCULAR SAW STEAM FEED!

I would also call special attention to my

### Heavy Circular Saw Mills

and for STEAM MILLS, would recommend the Steam Feed, having put in several which are giving the best of satisfaction, as will be seen by the following testimonials:—

GRAVENHURST, August 20th, 1880.

WM. HAMILTON, Esq., Peterborough.

DEAR SIR—I have used your Steam Feed for near four months, and it has given me perfect satisfaction in every way; it is admitted by every person who has seen it work to be the best feed ever invented. Since I put it into my mill, I have not lost ten minutes time fixing anything belonging to it. I can cut 18 boards 13 ft. long in one minute. It can do much smoother and better work than the piston feed. It is easily governed and reverses the carriages instantly. I am thoroughly satisfied with it and can recommend it to any person who has a Circular Saw Mill for cutting long or short logs. I consider I have cut more lumber than will pay for the Steam Feed since I got it than I would have cut had I not put it in.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM TAIT,  
Lumberman, Gravenhurst.

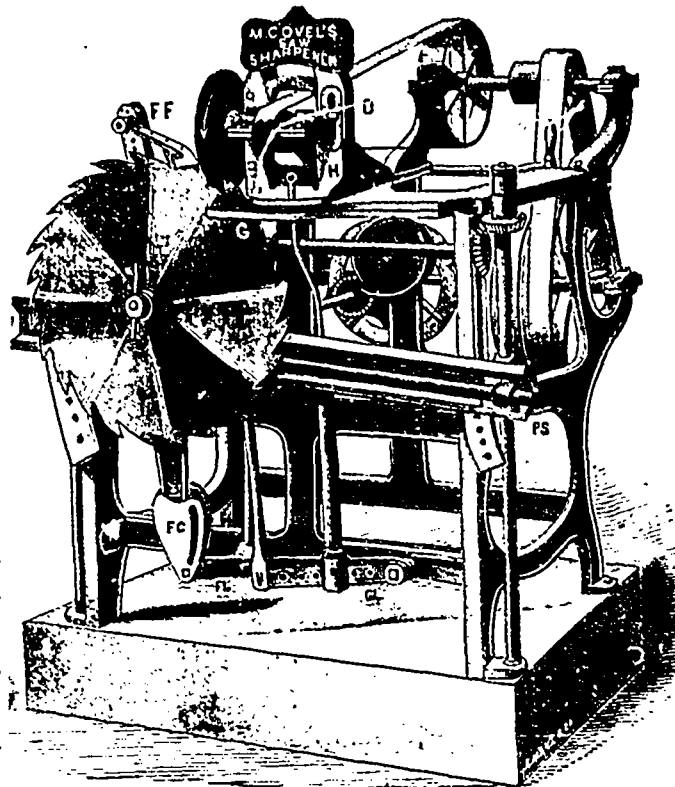
TORONTO, August 11th, 1880.

WM. HAMILTON, Peterborough, Ont.

DEAR SIR—The Steam Feed you put in is working splendidly.

Yours, &c.,

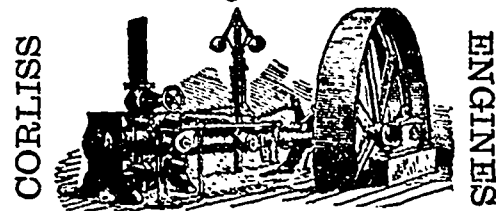
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I am also manufacturing Saw Mill Machinery, for all sizes of Gang or Circular Mills, Span or Double Circulars for Slabbing Small Logs. My Patent Jack Chain for drawing logs into Saw Mills, acknowledged by all to be the Cheapest and best ever got up; also, my Patent Lumber Markers, different sizes of Edgers, Gang Lath Mills, Trimmers, Power Gummers, and all Machinery used in a first class Gang or Circular Saw Mill; also, small Hand Gummers for use in the woods, for Cross-cut Saws. Rotary Pumps of different sizes, for Fire Protection in Mills, &c.

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Where economy of fuel is the great consideration, along with uniformity of speed, such as is required in Grist and Flouring Mills, Woolen and Cotton Factories, or large Factories of any kind, I supply the Corliss Engine. I feel justified in saying that our Style, Workmanship and Finish on this Engine will be no discredit to its renown, and certainly is not equalled in this country for economy of fuel. I have them working at 2 1/2 pounds of coal per horse-power per hour.

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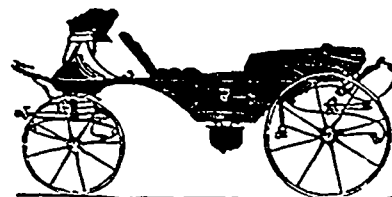
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PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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Wholesale Supply Depot at Bracebridge,

WHERE EVERYTHING IN THE SHAPE OF

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CAN BE OBTAINED IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES, AT WHOLESALE RATES. Outside quotations or Correspondence solicited.

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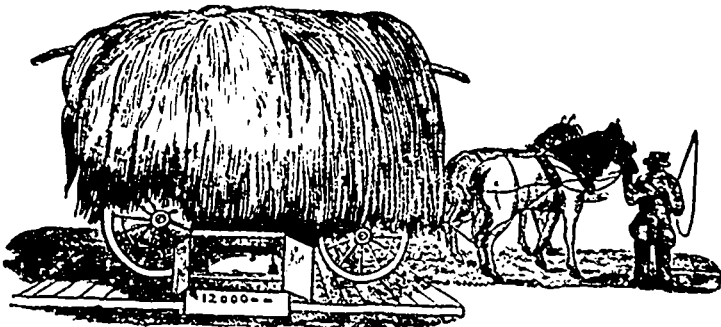
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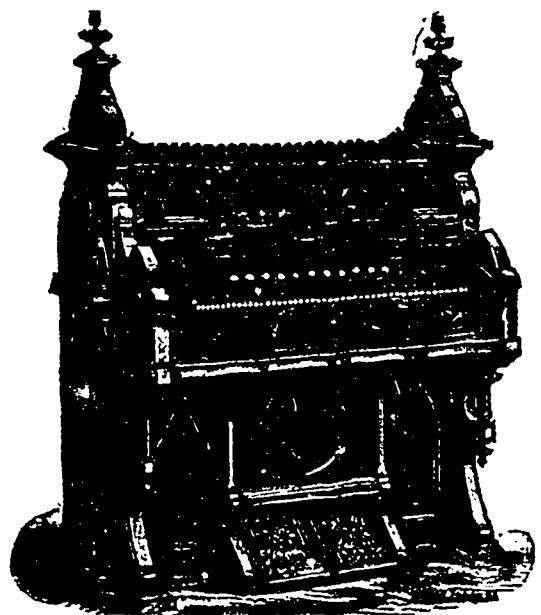
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