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PUBLISHED MONTHLY
By A. G. MORTIMER.

The only Newspaper devoted to the Lumber and Woodworking Industries of the Dominion.

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PETERBOROUGH, ONT., SEPTEMBER, 1887.

NO. 9

The Canada Lumberman

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

A. G. MORTIMER, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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PETERBOROUGH, ONT., SEPTEMBER, 1887.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE evil results of the labor troubles in the building trades at Toronto have not been confined to the immediate locality or to those directly concerned. The amount of building in that city has been greatly reduced by this obstacle with the effect that there has been an appreciable reduction of the consumption of timber and lumber.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish full details of the examination of Stewart Bros., insolvents, which took place in the London courts during the past month. Ever since the Maritime Bank failed in New Brunswick, in which this firm was implicated, no small amount of criticism and censure have been lavished on the Messrs. Stewart. From the evidence taken it now appears that Mr. Registrar Linklater was perfectly satisfied with Mr. R. A. Stewart's explanations to the questions put, and Mr. John Stewart having replied to the only question put to him the examination closed. Those who have endeavored to make a mountain out of a mole hill will now have time to reflect on the old maxim: "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead."

THE big Nova Scotia raft is again assuming its natural proportions, and the owners have made up their minds that it is going to be launched some time this month. The length of the structure has been increased 160 feet, and it has been entirely rebuilt. The ways will be made of pitch pine, imported from Pensacola, and an experienced launcher will be brought from New York to guide the raft in the bay. Mr. Robertson, the inventor, it is said, feels certain of success, and the owners are laying out large sums to test the merits of the invention. If this one proves successful there are several places on the bay that have been spotted for like ventures by the same parties. The owners of coasters are naturally much

concerned at the progress made in rebuilding the raft, and it is said that several offers have been made to Mr. Robertson, making it worth his while to forgo the project.

THE Chaudiere lumbermen holding limits in the province of Quebec have appointed a committee to wait upon the Quebec Government with a view to arriving at some satisfactory understanding in reference to the increase in the ground rents recently made by the Government. The object of the lumbermen is said to be principally to make some arrangement or agreement by which they may know what advance in crown dues and ground rents they may expect for a certain number of years. *L'Electeur*, of Quebec, publishes the semi-official announcement that Premier Mercier is at last disposed to favorably regard their representations asking that the ground rents be reduced from \$5 to \$2 per square mile. The lumbermen were represented by Mr. Lemieux, Q.C., a warm personal friend of the Prime Minister.

THE Dominion Exhibition is to be held at Toronto from the 5th to the 17th of September, in conjunction with the Industrial Fair, and the two exhibitions combined will without doubt be one of the grandest things of the kind we have had in Canada. The prizes offered amount to \$30,000. The Toronto people are marking great preparations, and although their exhibition grounds and buildings are regarded as the most extensive in the country, they are adding \$40,000 worth of additional buildings. Large special prizes offered for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, to be shown during the first week of the exhibition in addition to the regular prizes to be awarded the second week. Superior special attractions will be distributed throughout the entire time, so that the show the first week will be equally as attractive as during the second. Cheap railway rates and excursions will be given and every one will be afforded an opportunity of visiting the show.

THE Montreal *Witness* says: "One effect of Unrestricted Reciprocity would be a decided and beneficial change in the lumber trade. At present the forest products of Canada are mainly exported in the roughest state compatible with cheap shipment, as the American duty on rough lumber is much lower than the duty on dressed lumber and the manufactures of wood. The removal of the American duties would enable our saw mills to combine the business of sawing with that of planing and dressing lumber, the manufacture of mouldings, beadings, doors, window sashes, and several other kinds of finished woodwork, all of which can be made more economically direct from the log than they can from the standard lumber. The increase in the number of men who would be employed in this natural and legitimate industry, of which Canada is now largely deprived by tariff laws, would alone probably more than counterbalance the decrease in the number employed in these hot house industries which would suffer from the lack of protection."

IF the Mercier Government carry out their proposal to increase the ground rents on timber limit holders the new arrangement will come into force on the first of September. The rise in the ground rents from \$2 to \$5 may be wise or it may be otherwise. If the rise in the ground rents is a matter

of reform there are other reforms in connection with the forests which are pressing on the attention of the public, and chief amongst these is forest protection. In all the vast territory on the Quebec side of the Upper Ottawa the lumbermen say they never see a fire ranger. The whole country is left to the mercy of chance. This is a matter that concerns the limit holders primarily, but it goes further than that. The forests are the chief wealth of this part of the Dominion, and all in the lumber business and out of it are interested in the preservation of the forests from fire. In 1870 over ten millions of dollars' worth of timber was destroyed by fire in Michigan and Wisconsin, the igniting spark in this case being the remains of a camp fire fanned by the wind. Such a conflagration is liable to break out in the woods of the Upper Ottawa at any time. This season has been one of protracted draught, and the woods are like tinder. If the months of September and October are as barren of rain as the summer months that are gone, the danger will remain until the snowfall. It is a matter of the most vital importance that the great staple of this country should receive adequate protection, by the appointment of fire rangers in sufficient numbers to reduce this danger to a minimum. It is opportune that the lumber manufacturers, whose interest are directly at stake, should urge this matter on the Mercier Government now that the increased prices are about being levied.—*Ottawa Journal*

THE Gilmour-Paradis case, or rather series of cases, for there seems to be no end to the proceedings in which the two parties, or one or the other of them, are concerned, have attracted much attention from the general public, and especially from those interested in operations in the forests of the Province of Quebec. As the various disputed questions of property are now or will shortly come before the courts, we reserve any discussion regarding them, for we believe that it is neither expedient nor right that matter *sub judice* should be prejudged. It would have been well if all had loyally observed this rule, but, unfortunately, some individuals, and especially certain journals, either from being too impetuous or from a desire to obtain the applause of the unthinking, have improperly imported into the case questions of race, tongue and creed. Now the Messrs. Gilmour have a high reputation for fair dealing, and for an honorable impartiality never influenced by such considerations. They have done much to develop the resources of the Province, and have given employment to thousands of French Canadians. They certainly might expect to escape any imputation of being unfairly actuated by prejudices of race and creed; not only, however, have they been thus assailed, but even their counsel has been attacked for daring to act for them. It would be a bad thing for the trade and for the Province itself should lumbermen or others be subject to such charges whenever they may appeal to the law courts to determine rights of property. Besides the Gilmours other English speaking lumbermen are large operators in the Quebec forests and public as well as private interests would suffer, if they were exposed to having such prejudices excited against them. We do not believe, however, that the people of Quebec as a body will sanction the unjustifiable outcry raised by some hotheads, but will give fair play to all without bringing questions of race or creed into the determination of legal rights.

THE war cloud, or cloud of the old world, appear to have blown over for a time, and a day peace seems more likely to endure for this year. As the season grows more unfavorable for commencing warlike operations. There is thus little prospect of the increased demand for timber, coupled with a diminished supply from some European localities, that had been anticipated to arise from a conflict between some of the great powers.

LUMBERMEN throughout the country are already engaging men for the shanties, and the big hiring boom will be on by the first of October. Wages are likely to range from \$16 to \$22 per month. From present indications it would seem as if there is likely to be a dearth of men, and the large operators will, it is thought, experience some difficulty in this regard. So far as can be learned at this early date the prospects are that the cut of logs the coming winter will be one of the heaviest on record.

HERE is a hint which might be noted with profit by many concerns. The manager of a large southern company says: "By dressing and drying we reduce the weight of our lumber from 4,800 to 2,600 pounds per thousand, which gives us a big advantage in freight. Besides, we save insurance, rehandling and wharfage, and gain dispatch, which is oftentimes a big item in shipping by car. All things considered, we can put dressed yellow pine into your northern markets as cheaply as can otherwise get there, in less time."

THE *Montreal Miner* does not place implicit confidence in the disinterestedness of those in the United States who favor annexation or commercial union. It says:—"Our forests are disappearing much too fast, and it has become necessary and urgent to find some means of conserving them. Our neighbors who have ruined this portion of their capital, would not be sorry to come into our Provinces in order to find again new resources which they would not fail to work to complete extinction." There are at least two sides to every question."

THE general opinion of the people of Buffalo appears to be voiced in the following editorial paragraph from the *Commercial Advertiser* relating to the proceedings of the Canal Convention at Rochester some time ago:—"The Convention over-reached itself when it called upon the Canadian Government to abolish the tolls upon its canals. If the Convention wants to intensify the competition for business on the Erie it is a good idea to induce a reduction of expense by the Canadian route, not otherwise. The Champlain lumber business from the Ottawa river might be benefitted a very little by an abolition of Canadian tolls, but that is all.

THE editor of THE LUMBERMAN invites communications on any subject which will interest those engaged in the lumbering or wood-working branches of trade. Nearly every one of our readers could, if he would, contribute something of interest, be it either a suggestion or item of news, and while it entails but little work to each individually, taken together such items would make a paper of which the trade would justly feel proud. We have to thank several readers this month for "first contributions," and hope that scores of others may follow the good example, as the invitation is intended for all. So many people think that they cannot write anything suitable for publication, and perhaps, to a certain extent this is true, for it takes years of hard study and practical experience to become an adept as a newspaper writer. But one thing all can do, and that is to give us the benefit of their practical ideas, and the editor will readily do his share towards not only making it readable but interesting. How many of our readers will send in something for the next issue?

FROM all over come reports of extensive forest fires, and although a limited amount of rain has fallen in some localities, the destruction has been but little checked. While the public are calling out against the hasty denudation of our forests by the lumbermen, would it not be as well also to give a share of attention to the disastrous work of the fiery element which every year destroys such a fabulous amount of our wealth, and see if something cannot be done to stop its progress? The damage they do is beyond calculation, as the property destroyed is that which carries no insurance. Much of this destruction at the present season of the year is attributable to the carelessness of campers, landlookers, surveying parties and those who build fires without regard to the consequences which may ensue. Some stringent measures should be adopted, calculated to put a stop to what is now considered everybody's privilege to build fires when and where they like, and until this is done the present rapid destruction will continue. But we fear that by the time the slow-moving law makers of the country get around to the subject of forest protection there will be little left to care for.

A CERTAIN commercial journal is credited with having said that R. A. & J. Stewart, of St. John, New Brunswick, are reported to have arrived at a satisfactory understanding with their friends in Great Britain. The *Montreal Trade Journal* takes exception to this statement and retorts as follows:—"So far from Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart having arrived at a satisfactory understanding with their creditors in Great Britain, it is a notorious fact that the latter have been waiting a long time for the promised appearance of Mr. R. A. Stewart on the other side, who, according to Mr. John Stewart, knows everything and will explain the whole matter to them, which by the bye up to the present is a puzzle. Whilst Mr. John Stewart in London has been promising the creditors that his brother Robert would be over to straighten matters the latter has postponed his trip to England on the ground that more important business of the firm's affairs required his presence on this continent. We are therefore authorized to contradict in the most positive terms the statement above referred to."

THE International Exhibition will open in Melbourne on August 1st, 1888, to celebrate the centenary of the founding of New South Wales, the first Australian Colony. Aside from the growth of America there is nothing more remarkable than the growth of Australia in all that relates to population, production and the general distribution of wealth. From a penal colony it has developed into a great nation, in which the arts, commerce and education are in hopeful process of development. Some slight idea of its marvellous growth may be gained when it is known that during the year 1885 Australasia, with a population of 3,500,000, imported from Great Britain alone goods to the amount of \$165,000,000; that the aggregate length of railroads opened for traffic amounts to 7,700 miles, and that when the lines of rail now in course of construction shall have been completed they will reach a total length of 10,000 miles. Australia is a large purchaser of Pacific Coast supplies and communication between this country and Australia is also rapidly growing, and a number of Canadian industrial and manufacturing establishments have now agencies in its chief cities; so that the proposed exhibition will doubtless be taken advantage of by many of our manufacturers as offering an opportunity for making the people of the antipodes better acquainted with our natural resources and with the products of our inventive skill and general progress.

MANY of our exchanges are at the present time advocating a conservation of our forest wealth, being of the opinion that the present rapid destruction will so denude our forests that in a few years we will lack enough timber to supply the needs of our growing population. THE LUMBERMAN has on more than one occasion referred to this matter and considers it a question worthy of the closest consideration. There are many, we have no doubt, who hold the opinion that it would be detrimental to those engaged in the lumber business to legislate in favor of checking the unnecessary denudation of our timber land. But in this we do not agree. We believe that the lumbermen, as well as the public at large, are anxious for the preservation of our forests, realizing the fact that before a very great lapse of time a maintenance, to say nothing of an acceleration, of the present system must result in an absolute scarcity. The history of the past year goes to show that the lumbermen holding large limits and having large capital invested in them, have been compelled, through the hasty legislation of our governments in imposing exorbitant ground dues, to enter into a hasty slaughter of our timber lands in order to save themselves from bankruptcy. This high tax was levied for the purpose of replenishing the provincial exchequers, but while it may have its desired effect for a few years, the country will suffer to a far greater extent in the future. So long as our Provincial Governments legislate in such a way as to force the lumbermen to strip their limits, with the utmost possible rapidity, instead of encouraging them to exercise a wise providence, we may expect the cry against forest denudation to continue.

QUEBEC GROUND RENTS.

A MEETING of limit holders in the Province of Quebec has been held in order to appoint a deputation to wait upon the Provincial authorities and endeavor to obtain a reversal of the Order-in-Council increasing the ground rents of timber limits, or at least to secure a reduction of the amount. This deputation has had an interview with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, before whom the case was plainly laid, but he gave them distinctly to understand that the Government would not change its policy.

This adherence to a mistaken step is greatly to be regretted. From every point of view except that of an immediate, but temporary increase of receipts in the Provincial Treasury from this source, it is a mischievous change. The lumbermen of the Province of Quebec are by no means deriving such

enormous profits from their business as to be able to afford to deduct from them the amount of this special class taxation. It must to a serious extent tend to hamper and cripple them in their operations, and force upon them parsimonious reductions, which they will be loath to adopt. Thus the great army of their employees will share with them in the loss, this being the only source from which the imposts can be borne, since profits are not great enough to bear it, and the price of lumber cannot be raised except for local sales. In some localities the local consumer can be called upon to shoulder part of the burden by paying more for his lumber, but though unpleasant for the home purchaser this will not greatly aid the lumberman, who must seek a distant market for much of his cut.

From the point of view of the public interest the change is no more to be approved. This heavy increase of ground rent will in many cases force the limit holders to hasten prematurely their operations in portions of their limits, stripping them as quickly as they can and thus releasing themselves from the burden. Those who are now conserving their timber as much as possible will thus be coerced into the opposite policy. It is not in the interest of the community to hasten the depletion of our forests, but rather the contrary, so this step is decidedly retrogressive in that respect.

Even from the Treasury point of view the prospective gain is quite fallacious. It is true that for a brief period the receipts from ground rents will be augmented, but this cannot continue. The lumbermen, eager to terminate the burdensome rental, will hasten to strip portions of their limits, thus terminating as quickly as possible their liability, and at the same time the Treasury receipts of rent. In any future sales of public lands the increased rental will be discounted, for bidding will be lowered in consideration of it, and thus no gain will be effected. The Government is simply killing the goose to obtain at once some golden eggs.

It will be seen on reflection that this increase of ground rents is a mistaken policy from every point of view. The bad effects will not be confined to the limit owner, though they strike him in the first place and most severely. We must say that in this treatment of the limit owners the Government is acting most inequitably. Their property is suddenly depreciated and they are subjected to a special class impost, after they have in good faith invested their capital in their business and have acquired public property on the conditions asked by the Government and which were with good reason understood to be permanent. The increase may be legal but it cannot be defended morally or equitably, any more than if the Government were to rack rent a tenant of public land as soon as he had built a factory on it and could not refuse to submit, except at the sacrifice of his capital and his prospects.

We yet hope that the Quebec Government may see the impolicy and injustice of its course, and yield to the remonstrances of an industry which is one of the most important in the Province and does so much for its development. A reduction of the increased rental would be both just and expedient.

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

THE annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress is to be held at Springfield, Illinois, from the 14th to the 16th of September. This is practically an international organization, and there should be a good representation from Canada. Sometimes it is supposed by lumbermen that forestry associations with their desire for the conservation of forests are in more or less direct conflict with the interests of the trade. That such an idea is erroneous is proved by the fact that leading lumbermen show a warm interest in forestry, and took an active part in the proceedings of the congress when it was held at Montreal. Many lumbermen indeed would gladly see better provisions made for the preservation of the forest, and regret any governmental management or regulations tending to induce a hastened cut. Unfortunately in more than one Province recent changes have had an increased tendency in this direction.

There is one branch of information certain to be offered to the meeting at Springfield which cannot fail to be interesting and useful to our lumbermen. Estimates of the extent and probable duration of the forests of this continent, especially in the United States, give valuable indications for the guidance of Canadian lumbermen, throwing light upon the question of the expediency of forcing lumber into the market or sparing the limits as much as possible. It is undoubtedly the fact that the forests are rapidly diminishing, while the manufacture of lumber and the demand for it are steadily increasing.

One subject that is sure to be discussed, with the result of yielding increased information on a debatable question, is the suggestion of reciprocal trade, as it may affect the lumber interests, and the economy of forest wealth. The discussion of this point alone should be sufficient to induce the attendance of representative Canadians and to compensate them for the time, trouble and expense of a visit to Springfield.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF COMMERCIAL UNION.

THE Chicago *Timberman* of a recent date says.—Canadian newspapers are stirring up the subject of reciprocity with the United States with considerable persistence, which is not surprising considering that that so many of their readers are in full sympathy with the project and are anxious that it should be carried out as early as possible. The interest which the Canadian lumbermen has in commercial union is frequently pointed out, and the advantage there would be to him in a free market on this side urged as a reason why he should give his influence to securing this result. The argument is made, though perhaps unnecessarily in his case, that besides opening a larger outlet for his mill products, free trade would also give the lumber producer prices considerably higher than he can now get, which is assuming that the unrestricted importation of lumber would not make that commodity any lower, or at least not much lower, here than it is now. Probably this view of the case is measurably correct. At any rate it is not generally thought by lumbermen here that any possible inflow of stock from Canada could prove sufficient to overstock the American markets. This contingency used to be something of a bugbear, and years ago it was common for Michigan and Pennsylvania manufacturers to spend their money and time rather freely in fighting the notion of re-establishing reciprocity between the two countries. But pine timber has so strengthened in value, and is becoming so evidently scarce in proportion to the constantly increasing demand for it, that this possibility has no longer the frightening power it once possessed. Doubtless a good many mill men whose stock of pine is drawing near its end would rather welcome an arrangement that would enable them to stock their mills from the Canadian forests, and so obtain the means of continuing the lumber business that they cannot secure on sufficiently advantageous terms on this side. The number of these is increasing all the time, and it cannot be many years before they will form an eminently respectable proportion of the whole. As they are forced from time to time into new fields, they will be compelled to go south or west or north, and, other things being equal, there is not much question but that a good many would prefer operating in Canadian white pine, under conditions to which they are accustomed, than to striking out wholly afresh where not only the timber, but the conditions of the trade, the markets, and indeed everything pertaining to the business is to them entirely new and unfamiliar."

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—"Just why so many people would be pleased to have the *Lumberman* commit itself on the tariff question as relating to lumber is an enigma. It is difficult to understand how such an opinion, whether for or against free lumber from Canada, would affect favorably or otherwise a single individual. Southern operators do not want the duty removed; on the other hand they would like it to be made higher than it now is. They argue that they are but getting fairly established in business, that their markets must be largely in the north, and that competition with free lumber from Canada would work to their detriment. Michigan lumbermen, with the exception of a few who are largely interested in Canadian stumpage are not for free lumber. Many of the Wisconsin and Minnesota operators would be willing the duty should be removed, providing the Canadian laws were so changed that these operators could put lumber free of import duty in Canadian territory. The spruce men of Maine would of course fight tooth and nail any movement to admit spruce from the mills of Canada into the eastern seaboard markets free. The Pacific coast lumbermen, so far as we are informed, have not, as yet, bothered their heads over the question. Very briefly, such is the standing of the American lumbermen on the subject.

"Seeing that it would evidently be some sort of satisfaction to a hundred and one correspondents to know how the *Lumberman* regards the subject, it will repeat, in effect, what has before been said in these columns. Frankly, it does not pretend to know much about it. This free trade question has been handled by politicians mostly, who by one stroke of the pen, or one oratorical flourish, have settled the whole thing. But in the minds of thinking people they have not settled it. There are two sides to nearly every question. The subject of protection is one which covers a good deal of territory, and although the lumber side of it is but a small portion of the whole, without doubt the experiment of free lumber would have to be made before any mortal man could tell what the result would be.

"The *Lumberman* has expressed the opinion that if the duty on Canadian lumber were removed the lumber business of America would not go to eternal smash by any means. There might for a time be an unsettling of values to some extent, but the ultimate result would be an advance in the price of Canadian stumpage. This opinion is given for what it is worth; the *Lumberman* asks nobody to tie to it.

"One correspondent is wrong in his statement that if lumber from Canada were admitted free the lumber trade of the north-

west would languish. If free trade were declared, and as a result the price of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota white pine lumber were to decline in price, the lumber business would go right on as of old. This phase of the subject is to be looked at from a business standpoint. If the American lumberman had to compete with free lumber from Canada he would do it. The merchant who has his warehouse full of goods, and those goods decline in value, he is not going to shut up shop. The business man accepts the inevitable. He likes to obtain good prices, but, if unable to do so, he gets the best prices possible. If free lumber materially affected the price of American pine lumber there would be business failures, but the saw mills would not be shut down permanently by any means."

THE H. S. SMITH LUMBER MACHINE.

A FEW days ago the Canadian Lumber Cutting Machine Company of Toronto (whose offices are at Room 7 No. 49 King street east), made a public test of their new lumber cutting machine at the works of the John Abell Engine and Machine Works in this city. This machine consists of a large steel plate with knife-like edge, accompanied by a compressing roller and ingenious appliances to serve the log and remove the lumber when cut; all operated by steam power. The log is held in a stationary horizontal position, and the knife, which should be operated to make from forty to sixty strokes per minute, strikes the log at an angle of forty-five degrees, passing through the entire length of the log at each stroke, and cutting off a board or veneer of any desired thickness, of perfectly smooth surface and uniform throughout. It is capable of cutting veneers perfectly true and uniform, the hundredth of an inch thick, and it is claimed for them that they are superior in all respects to any made on rotary or other machines.

At the exhibition the cutter was operated on ash and elm logs, the lumber sliced off being perfectly smooth and solid. The power is applied to the knife directly from the cylinder of the machine, the knife being arranged to work between guides, and acts as a cross-head to the piston rod, the motion being steadied and regulated by a suitable balance wheel, and there is neither wheel, belt, crank, or pulley, nor any other contrivance intervening between the steam cylinder and the cutting knife, the simplicity and effectiveness of the arrangement being perfect.

For certain sorts of work, such as making barrel staves, etc., where curved forms are required, a dryer is used in connection with the cutting machine. This dryer consists of a series of suitably shaped hollow castings, so arranged that the lumber can be introduced and subjected to a tremendous pressure, causing it to conform to the shape of the castings. Steam at a high pressure is then introduced into the hollow castings, the effect of which is to season the lumber, which, when removed, retains its shape and is ready to be made into barrels, saving the necessity of steaming, seasoning and firing, the dryer shown accommodating about 300 staves at a time, and the operation consuming about fifteen minutes. The dryer can be enlarged and modified to meet any requirement as to capacity and shape.

Both the lumber cutter and dryer are the invention of Mr. H. S. Smith of Geneva, N.Y., who obtained patents on them only a few months ago. The Canada Lumber Cutting Machine Company have obtained the right to manufacture and operate these machines in Canada, the provincial directors being Messrs. Robert Hay, David Blain, Hon. J. B. Robinson, John Abell and J. W. Hughes. It is proposed that the Company manufacture staves, boxing, veneers and other material; also construct the machines and sell or lease them, subject to royalty.

The process of sawing and planing by the present method of manufacturing lumber, independent of the labor expended, entails a loss of material varying from 37½ per cent. in the production of half inch lumber, to 233⅓ per cent. in lumber one-sixteenth of an inch thick. This percentage of loss, as well as the labor involved in planing, is saved in the use of this cutting machine, as no sawdust or other loss of material results from its operation, and planing is unnecessary, for the boards cut with this machine are perfectly smooth.

In view of the enormous saving of material here alluded to, it is claimed that this lumber cutting machine will quickly supersede the use of saws and planing machines in the manufacture of such lumber as it is best calculated to produce; and as such lumber is estimated to comprise two-thirds of all that is manufactured, it would seem that those who control this machine will soon have a monopoly of this branch of the lumber cutting business.

The magnitude of such a monopoly cannot be overestimated. The manufacture of barrels for containing flour, sugar, oils and other liquids, and for all other purposes; of packing and other boxes, and of veneers for all purposes are a few of the industries which will be largely affected by the introduction of this far reaching invention. Successful competition by means of the present most improved machinery would seem practically hopeless. In the manufacture of barrel staves for instance,

the best machinery now in use can produce only about 2,000 staves of certain dimensions from each 1,000 feet of lumber, while with the Smith machine here alluded to the same quantity of lumber can be made to produce over 4,000 similar staves. Packing and other boxes can be produced by the use of the Smith machine for one-half the cost of similar boxes made in the ordinary way. In almost all other manufactures involved the relative cost of production will be about as here indicated.

A tabular statement has been prepared by which it is shown that the average loss in material by saw kerf in sawing and in planing is as follows, the stuff being dressed on two sides: Half-inch stuff, 37½ per cent.; ¾ inch, 50 per cent.; 1 inch, 77⅓ per cent.; 1¼ inch, 116⅓ per cent.; 1½ inch, 233⅓ per cent.; all of which is saved in the use of the Smith Lumber cutting machine, and there is also saved the cost of planing which amounts to from \$1.50 to \$2 per thousand feet.

The vast saving in time, labor and material effected by the use of this machine will be more fully appreciated by observing the facts that a single machine adapted to cutting lumber of certain demensions will cut in a working day of ten hours, 37,500 feet of inch boards or 60,000 feet of half-inch or 80,000 feet of quarter-inch boards.—*Canadian Manufacturer*.

THE DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The total gross debt of the Dominion of Canada on June 30, 1887, amounted to \$270,200,373.

Against this there were assets, including investments for sinking fund, etc., province accounts and banking accounts, amounting to \$45,173,611, leaving the net debt on that date at \$225,025,762. The statement in detail is as follows:

Funded, payable in England.....	\$171,763,439
Funded, payable in Canada.....	18,675,102
Note circulation.....	14,975,999
Savings banks.....	38,996,751
Trust funds.....	6,948,994
Province accounts.....	17,303,456
Miscellaneous and banking accounts, &c.....	1,496,735

Total gross debt.....\$270,200,373
Assets.

Investment for sinking funds.....	\$10,968,532
Other investments.....	8,761,816
Province accounts.....	7,522,468
Micellaneous and banking accounts.....	9,919,796

Total assets.....\$45,173,611
Net debt.....\$225,026,762

The decrease in the debt during June was \$450,185. The statement of expenditures for the year to the same date was: Public works, railways and canals.....\$3,899,876
Dominion lands.....147,066
Subsidies to railways.....1,364,103

Total.....\$5,411,015

The Dominion of Canada began business for itself in 1867. The bulk of its debt has been incurred in aiding the construction of railways and other public works.

CLASS OR TRADE JOURNALS.

In these days of systematic, distinctive work, says the *Manufacturers' Gazette*, the newspaper has found its proper place. There is the daily newspaper, which gives the current news of the world; the religious newspaper, which is devoted to its own peculiar creed; the scientific journal which treats of the mysteries of nature and art; and so on through the entire list. But as every study or profession requires a text book, so does every part of technical industry require a medium of information that shall bear the same relation to the engineer, the machinist, the cotton or woolen manufacturer, the wood-worker, etc., that the text book bears to the student. The industrial journal has become a necessity; no artisan or mechanic who would improve upon his present knowledge can afford to do without such a medium of information. It is only the best in anything that succeeds in these days, and those who excel in their various callings are those who are always in demand and at the highest rates of pay. The mechanic or artisan who makes up his mind that he "knows it all," and refuses to even consult an industrial newspaper that is devoted to his special calling, will find himself left in the great race for profit or fame. This is an age of tremendous progress and material improvement. New conditions and new demands are as continuous as the revolution of the earth itself. It is also an age of intense competition, and the margin for profits is comparatively slender. The general demand, whether it be for a locomotive engine or a lead pencil, is for the best—and the best must be afforded at a price as low as an inferior article. Hence the necessity for taking advantage, by brain power as well as by mechanical or machine power, of the things which men have to do with. It is now acknowledged that the newspaper devoted to this, that or other department of industry, as the case may be, is as much of a necessity with the mechanic or artisan as is the tools with which he manipulates his work.

THE GILMOUR-PARADIS CASE.

The Gilmour & Co. vs. Father Paradis case, and the counter charge of Paradis vs. Gilmour, owing to the intricate nature of each, have caused an unusual stir for upwards of a month past. The exhaustive nature of the evidence, or at least statements, *pro* and *con*, affecting this case, precludes anything like a full reprint of the same in THE LUMBERMAN, but sufficient will be given to enable our readers to form at least a substantial opinion of the cases now before the courts.

The contention first arose through the Messrs. Gilmour charging Father Paradis with having defaced certain marks on a large quantity of saw-logs belonging to them and situated in Egan township.

For this the rev. Father was arrested, and also on another charge preferred by one Michael White, accusing him of having forged his name on a cheque for \$450. It seems that in 1885 Michael White made certain improvements on colonization roads in the township of Ammond. The cheque for \$450 to indemnify him was sent by the Government to Father Paradis, who had been appointed general superintendent of the various colonization works in that region. Without consulting White, it is held, Father Paradis wrote that person's name on the back of the cheque (which was payable to White or order) and sent it to Ottawa to be placed to his own credit in a certain wholesale house there. White denies that Father Paradis was in any way authorized to sign his name or to appropriate the amount of the cheque. Thus the action.

Before the public had time to thoroughly understand the situation a still greater surprise presented itself, in the shape of a counter charge and the arrest of Messrs. John Gilmour and Allan Gilmour, jr. upon a warrant issued at the instance of a man named Anis Brouillard, an employee of the Rev. Father Paradis. Brouillard, it appears, was arrested along with Rev. Father Paradis upon the warrant issued at the instance of Gilmour & Co., charging Paradis with cutting the Gilmour mark off saw-logs and replacing it by that of another man. The Saturday following his arrest he swore out a warrant in Hull accusing Messrs. John and Allan Gilmour of stealing logs from a man named Adam, of Gatineau Point, and upon this warrant both lumbermen were arrested. They were at once released on bail.

As the trial has been postponed from time to time, and is now set down for Sept 2nd, we are not in a position to publish the legal phase of the case in this issue, but will give the defence set up by each side so that our readers may determine for themselves the justice of the respective charges as they present themselves.

FATHER PARADIS' VERSION.

Rev. Father Paradis, on being interviewed by a *Journal* reporter, said: Many mis-statements have been published with reference to the trouble that the Messrs. Gilmour have precipitated. There has been a systematic plan—a conspiracy I may call it—to drag me down and stuff it into the public ear that I am an unprincipled man, but I will tell the whole story without any varnish.

"The whole trouble is situated in the township of Egan, on the sixth concession line, in Ottawa County. The seven settlers who came in April, 1886, have taken up lands. This land, Messrs. Gilmour have cut timber and logs on themselves for twelve years, and when they found it getting scarce of timber they gave the saw-log cutting into the hands of jobbers because it did not pay the concern to cut. The jobbers, who undertook to get logs out on the lands, instead of making money invariably made debt, so that you can see there was very little good timber on the land."

"Well, the seven settlers came in and took up land in this place, being duly entered in the Crown Land Office. I got a free grant from the Quebec Government of fifty acres of land for a church and bought fifty more. The price paid for all the lands taken up both by me and the settlers was 30 cents an acre, payable in six instalments.

There was no trouble until the Cormier-Rochon election. Then Mr. Donnelly, Messrs. Gilmour's agent, came to me and asked me to give my support to Rochon, saying that poor settlers or nobody else would ever get fair play or justice from such a rotten government as the Ross government. I am a Conservative myself, although I take no active part in politics, and when Mr. Donnelly came to me and solicited me to do what I could for Rochon, I put him off as quietly as I could, as I did not want to offend him. The Messrs. Gilmour supported Mr. Cormier also. When any settler asked me about the vote I always gave my views in support of the Conservative candidate. Well, Cormier was elected, and the township of Egan gave him over eighty of a majority, which was an astonishing thing, and the Messrs. Gilmour gave me great credit saying that the large vote for Cormier was all due to my influence among the people. But although the Gilmours were pleased, my action in the election annoyed Mr. Donnelly very much, and it seems he determined to make trouble, for he immediately wrote his firm stating that some very valuable timber was on the lots taken up by the settlers.

"This was last fall. The firm, of course, are guided by his advice, and consequently last fall they put a concern shanty, a thing never before thought of on the place, with twenty men in it, and these men began cutting down the bush in all directions. Myself and the settlers served a protest on Mr. Donnelly and also on the foreman of the shanty, stating that the land belonged to the settlers, and was private property, and that the firm had no right to cut down the timber, which would be of service to the settlers. No attention was paid to

the protest and the havoc went on. Of course there were some logs on the land, and the settlers, acting on my advice, cut them and placed them on rollways. We offered to sell these logs to the Messrs. Gilmour, and Mr. Donnelly came to see them. Some time after Mr. Gilmour came up himself, and showed a paper which purported to be a notification from the Government that the settlers' entries on the land had been cancelled, although the document, which was written on a telegraph blank, was written by one of Mr. Gilmour's shanty clerks.

"This discouraged the people very much, and I went down to Quebec about the matter. I waited on Mr. Cormier and stated the case. He gave me a letter to the Hon. Mr. Lynch and I laid the case before him. He said the cancellation had not taken place. The thing evidently embarrassed the Minister of Crown Lands, as both parties in the dispute were supporters of the Government. Mr. Lynch said he would enquire into the affair, and we heard no more from him."

"In the meantime the Messrs. Gilmours hammer marked all the settlers' logs with their registered mark. The settlers were and are very poor, but there was a principle involved and we determined to fight the matter in the courts. People questioned the wisdom of this, saying 'Oh, the Gilmours are wealthy; even suppose you are right they will bring it from court to court and ruin you with expense. But we determined to fight for our rights. The logs, however, were what is known as perishable goods, and it would never do to leave them in the bush. There was a change of government in the meantime, so I went down to Quebec and saw the Hon. Mr. Mercier and laid the whole matter before him, showing him that if the logs remained in the bush much longer they could not be drawn, as the snow was fast going away. This was last April. Mr. Mercier assured me that justice would be done to the poor settlers and casually intimated that it was a common occurrence for rich lumbermen to take advantage of the poverty of settlers who had taken up land near their limits that they might buy their goods at their own prices. As the matter was in dispute in the courts with regard to the ownership of the logs, it was necessary to give security to the court for their full value, and as the settlers were too poor to give security themselves, the Hon. Mr. Mercier caused an Order-in-Council to be passed giving \$5,000 as security for the logs, in the event that the decision of the Court would be against us. With this security deposited in the Court we proceeded to draw our logs out of the bush to the river. We negotiated and sold the logs to Mr. Adam, of Gatineau Point, guaranteeing him against all loss should there be any further trouble with the Gilmours. About two thousand logs were drawn to the river."

"Now all the logs were with Gilmour's registered mark on their butts and tops, and of course it would never do to launch them into the water in that way, for there was nothing to prevent them from getting mixed with Gilmour's logs and Mr. Adam would have no way of identifying his property. Therefore as the culler measured the logs he chopped off Gilmour's mark although in all cases leaving the mark placed on them by the Court official, and Mr. Adams' mark was put on. I was present when this was going on and one of the logs was still with Gilmour's mark on when Mr. Donnelly happened to come around. He pointed out not to take the mark off, and I ordered the culler to take it off, and for that I was arrested."

"What were the Messrs. Gilmour arrested for?"

"Why for taking our logs. When the logs were put in the river Messrs. Gilmour directed his men to run them into his mills, and they were sawn up, and not only ours but eighty belonging to Mr. Adam. When they found that these eighty were not of our bunch they made restitution to Mr. Adam. I had them arrested for theft, as they stole the logs and turned them to their own uses although we had first the prior right of ownership, and secondly, we had bought them from the court by giving the Mercier Government \$5,000 order-in-council."

"The Gilmour's," continued the Rev. Father "are trying to over-awe us with their wealth, but there is a principle at stake, and we will fight the battle to the bitter end. Remember, I have no financial interest in the matter, but as I am organizer and director of the colony I am obliged to take the principal part in the transaction. Another thing, I have the assurance of the premier of the province that justice will be done to the colonists, as he told me both verbally and by letter that he would protect the poor man against the oppression of the rich. The Messrs. Gilmours know they are in the wrong, but a pride I do not understand, makes them think they would lose their *prestige* in the Gatineau country if they did not fight."

"How about the charge of forgery against you?"

"Oh, that's all nonsense. Mr. White does not make any such charge directly. When the trial comes on I have documents in my possession to set that matter in its proper light. I am the overseer of colonization roads in six townships and Mr. White is one of the men under me who is to see that the colonization money is to be devoted to road building. I'll throw day light on the nonsense they talk about forgery when the case is on in the court. It is only another item in a systematic effort to drag me down in public estimation. The whole point to be settled in the dispute is does the lumber occupied by a settler belong to him or does it belong to any outsider who likes to claim it? If the court decides that the settler has no right to the lumber on his land, then the sooner colonists and intending colonists know it the better. But to do the Gilmours justice, I do not think there would have been any trouble with them had it not been for Donnelly, who determined on revenging himself some way because I did not support Rochon in the election."

MR. DONNELLY'S REJOINER.

"It was not my intention to add anything to what has already appeared in the French and English press concerning the Gilmour-Paradis *enquete*, but after reading the statements made by the Rev. Father Paradis in your issue of the 4th inst. I could not allow them to pass unchallenged because they are a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. In the first place the public will perhaps be astonished to learn that the "seven poor settlers" who duly entered their names in the Crown Lands office exist only in the imagination. There is

not now and there never has been a single *bona fide* settler in the part of the sixth range of Egan that is here referred to. At the time of Father Paradis' advent in that locality there was one squatter here, the now notorious Francis Brouillard. This man squatted there in the midst of a thick pinery. This proceeding was against the interest of the firm as well as against the law of the land, as it now stands, it was our intention to take legal means to have him removed, but as he was not clearing the land to any extent, and as he was selling the firm all the logs he made, they decided to let him pass. All the other "poor settlers" who "duly entered their names" are bogus from beginning to end.

The whole trouble arose in this way: Father Paradis has a brother whom he wishes to establish in a woodenware business in the adjoining settlement. To do this successfully he must have a reserve of timber, and the most successful way of securing it was to obtain possession of some good timbered lands near by. But there must be no partnership in the business. He wanted the timber for his brother only, and the land could not be bought from the Government with conditions of settlement in the legitimate way. Accordingly our enterprising missionary borrowed the names of men on whom he could depend for this purpose, such as the priest of the adjoining parish, several members of the order of Christian Brotherhood, his own brothers, etc., and duly "entered their names for a block of 1,700 consecutive acres, upon which were standing about 25,000 saw logs. This block of land was all on the limits of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., and the location tickets were applied for in the last days of April before the annual renewal of licenses, so as to preclude the possibility of the timber being cut by the lawful owners. Father Paradis pretends that there was no timber left on the lots in question, and that we had no intention of working on them the past winter, until he refused to be guided by me at the last elections, and the sending of men to work on them at all was an after-thought, and only a measure of retaliation; but the fact that a depot was built there in March, 1886, and a large quantity of supplies stored there with the view to cutting the timber during the following autumn will be sufficient refutation for this statement. I did not know the lots were sold until the jobbers were at work in the woods in October. I did not know it because the selling of lands in that locality was altogether illegal and I never suspected it would be done by the Quebec Government.

With the real settlers we have no trouble. On the contrary we get on very well together; they want employment and a market for their produce, and the firm wants all the logs they can cut, but when the manipulator comes along the case is different. There is a conflict of interests and trouble begins, and Father Paradis is a manipulator. As regards the election canvass, I can only say that during the last elections I remained strictly neutral, as I did not consider myself authorized by the firm to interfere in the matter. I did not vote myself, neither did I solicit a single vote. Father Paradis' explanation of the reason why he was arrested does not contain a word of truth. He employed a gang of men to deface the marks and replace them with his own marks on 1,250 logs belonging to Gilmour & Co. that were cut outside of the disputed land altogether; and a more outrageous proceeding I never heard of, and it was for trying to recover possession of these 1,250 logs, with another man's mark on them, that Messrs. John and Allan Gilmour have been arrested. The penalty described by law for doing what he did on this occasion is 7 to 14 years in the penitentiary. During my connection with the firm of Gilmour & Co., which now dates back about 41 years, it has been my lot to come in contact with the Roman Catholic clergy in many ways, and during all that time I fail to remember a single instance where our intercourse has been attended by the least unpleasantness, and I think the exception only proves the rule. With regard to the forgery business I know nothing, but I do know that a good deal of money that has been granted lately by the Quebec Government for colonization roads has not been spent on the roads, and of this any resident on the Gatineau has a right to complain.

GILMOUR'S ATTORNEY SPEARS.

"As these cases, which being in litigation before the courts should until finally decided have been exempt from comment from the press, have nevertheless been made the subject of articles extremely unfair to Messrs. Gilmour, I deem it my duty as their attorney in all the civil cases and one of their counsel in the criminal charges to ask your insertion of a correct statement of the facts which gave rise to the present difficulties. Every person acquainted with the lumber business knows that on the confines of the settlement there has for many years existed a class of persons who might not unappropriately be called timber sharks. These people make a practise of obtaining, under pretence of settlement, location tickets for the best timbered lots they can find in a limit. Having thus obtained for a trifle, say an instalment of six cents per acre, possession under a title which gives them legal possession and enables them to exercise the rights and actions of proprietors, they ostensibly for the purpose of clearing the land, slash down all the pine they can find, and after having in a year or two cut and sold all the merchantable timber they can find on the lots, having completely spoiled them, and made a veritable tinder box and perennial source of danger to the surrounding country, abandon and then take up other lots and repeat the same proceedings. In order to put a stop to this systematic devastation of public domain, the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in the session of 1883, passed an Act authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to set apart as a forest reserve all the ungranted lands of the Crown under license to cut timber, except such parts as are destitute of timber and fit for cultivation, and that from the date of the publication of such order in the Quebec Official Gazette no lands included in such reserve should be sold or appropriated for settlement until after the expiration of ten years. Under the authority of this act an Order-in-Council was passed on the 10th of September of the same year and published in the Official Gazette on the 22nd of that month setting apart as forest reserve certain territory defined in the Order-in-Council. In the month of October, 1886, the Rev. C. A. M. Paradis, the Rev. Hector

Maurais and seven others of whom two belong to the Christian Brotherhood and one or two others are theological students, obtained writs of injunction to restrain Messrs. Gilmour & Co. from cutting timber on a dozen lots of land on the south range of the township of Egan, some of the most richly timbered lots in the limit. The complainants based their demand on location tickets obtained from the Crown Land Agent at the Desert in the month of April previous. These lots were within the boundaries of a timber berth, then and now held under license by Messrs. Gilmour & Co., and were also within the boundaries of the forest reserve. The petitioner alleged that they had had the lands inspected by a bushranger and they filed the report in which he stated that there was a large quantity of merchantable pine growing on the lots and that about 35 per cent of the land was fit for cultivation.

Being consulted by Messrs. Gilmour & Co., I gave it as my opinion that, as the law said the land in the forest reserve could not be sold for settlement the location ticket was null; but foreseeing that there would probably be an expensive batch of law suits I told my clients that in a matter involving such serious consequences I would like them to take additional advice, and it was agreed to get the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Irwin, Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of Quebec. Mr. Irwin was as decidedly as I was of opinion that the sale was null, and Gilmour & Co. had the right to cut the timber, and I accordingly contested the injunctions. It was admitted by the petitioners that the lots were within the boundaries of the forest reserve. At the hearing Judge Wurtell raised a question as to whether the act should be construed as depriving the Government of the power of selling or merely as giving directions for the observance of which they were responsible to Parliament, upon this point however I found a decision of the Privy Council which settled that question in our favour, but the judge discovered a technical reason on which he based a judgment in favor of the petitioners, viz., that as the Order-in-Council excepted from the forest reserve such lands as might thereafter, on the examination of competent and authorized persons, be found destitute of timber and fit for cultivation; this was a question of proof and therefore, although the lands in question were admitted to be clothed with timber, the sale was not null, although possible annullable on the seal of the Crown.

Mr. Irwin, as well as I, failed to see the force of this reasoning, and the cases are now before the Court of Appeal in Montreal.

The Ross Government had given notice that the location tickets would be cancelled, but Mr. Mercier refused to carry it out.

The saw logs, the marks on which the Rev. Mr. Paradis is accused of defacing, were not cut on the lots in dispute, but on other lands, and it is for taking these very same logs out on lots with respect to which there is no dispute that Messrs. Allan and John Gilmour have been arrested on a charge of larceny on the information of one of their vexatious litigants. And although I have heard of many strange cases I cannot recollect any case of a man being arrested for the larceny of property, off his own property, in his own possession. If there be anything in the facts above related to justify the opprobrium which certain journals have attempted to cast on Messrs. Gilmour & Co., I must confess I am unable to see it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHANGE OF EIGHTY YEARS.

MADAWASKA, N. B., August 10th, 1887.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman

DEAR SIR,—I begin to feel a streak of guilt for not reporting before this, but the fact of the matter is that there is so little new to report from these parts that I imagined that anything I could say would be insignificant.

In my travels a few days ago I chanced to fall in company with an old respected gentleman by the name of Clark, a resident of Andover, Victoria County, and was much interested in hearing him relate his experience as one of the pioneers of this Province. The old gentleman is now in his 88th year, but is still quite robust, and has a very retentive memory. Thinking that your readers might feel an interest in reading the reminiscences of the past eighty years as related to me, I will, as near as possible, use Mr. Clark's own words. He says:—

"Samuel Lee came out to this country from England about the year 1792, and located at Restigouche, where he engaged in the salmon fishing business. Shortly after he went back to the old country and brought out a few more with him, who also started in the same business. My father comprised one of the party. I was born in the year 1800.

"Alexander R. Ferguson was the first man who did any lumbering on the Restigouche. His lumber business at that period was considered large. He was also engaged in ship-building. Frank Peabody was the first man who shipped lumber out of the Miramichi. Then Gilmour & Rankin came from Glasgow and opened up a large business, and, strange to say, one Dick McLaughlin, who was formerly a hawser for Peabody, got into Gilmour & Rankin's good graces, and they employed him to get out lumber for them. He was freely supplied with money and for a time did well, but finally overshot the mark. His last year's operation was a noted one and excelled any of his previous efforts. He put forty span of horses and 150 yoke of oxen in the woods. On Christmas day he brought out all the horses from the woods and hired 60 span more, and loaded them up with 400 pounds

of corn meal, 300 pounds of pork, and 300 pounds of flour. When they got all ready for a start he mounted his grey charger with the Union Jack floating in the air, and called on the rest to follow. With three cheers they moved forward their long cavalcade for the camps. McLaughlin had forty parties in the woods, and in all they got out 60,000 tons of timber.

"My father was appointed a Magistrate, and for 20 years he had to tramp on snow shoes to Fredericton, a distance of about 300 miles, and report to the Government. He would take his pack of possessions, and sometimes he employed an Indian to go with him. I remember well going to Montreal 77 years ago, when only ten years old. I saw a little steamb-boat try to go through the rapids at Moson's Brewery. She was compelled to drop back five or six times and at last had to give up the attempt. One week after this five or six yoke of oxen were attached to it and succeeded in taking it through. This was the first steamer that ever ran the St. Lawrence. In 1832 I was there again, and saw a tug take two brigs through at once without the slightest trouble. In 1833, I, with some others, went up the Restigouche in canoes, and struck the Grand River which empties into the St. John. When we got to Grand Falls there were only two log houses with two old couples to occupy them; children there were none. From there we went to Tobique. I stopped at Murphree, which at that time consisted of but four families. Not one stick of timber had been cut above this at that time, or above Grand Falls either, except at Baker Brook. John Baker had an old-fashioned saw mill those days which had dropped into his hands through marrying the widow of his deceased brother. The lumber and other product of this mill was floated down to Grand Falls, a distance of fifty miles, and from there hauled to Fredericton."

I shall intrude here and add the following taken from the Bangor Whig, which will, doubtless, be of interest:

"Mrs. Sophia Baker, who recently died at Fort Fairfield, at the age of 89 years, had a somewhat interesting history. Sixty years ago a party left the town of Moscow, in Somerset County, consisting of Nathan Baker, his wife Sophia Baker, and Mr. Simpson, for the purpose of lumbering on the river St. John. Their journey was through a wilderness country, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. They carried their household goods in ten birch bark canoes, crossing lakes and carrying their canoes on their backs from river to river and from lake to lake, until they reached what is now called Baker Brook, on the north side of the St. John river, some six miles below Fort Kent. They were 15 days on the journey, having no other shelter than a tent. Some years after Mr. Baker's settlement the boundary question created considerable excitement, and as he lived on the disputed territory he naturally became very much interested in it. He and his wife believed they were on United States land, and Mrs. Baker was determined to stand by her supposed rights. On the approach of Independence Day she went a long distance in a canoe to procure material for a flag, and with her own hands fashioned a banner bearing the stars and stripes of her beloved country. When the fourth of July came she flung it to the breeze, notwithstanding the threats of her neighbors who were under the King. For this act Mr. Baker was arrested and confined in jail for a year, and the story is that when they came to arrest Mrs. Baker she drove them off with a broom. The boundary having happily been settled by the Ashburton Treaty, Mr. Baker was released, and with his wife continued to reside for many years at the place where they suffered persecution for the sake of patriotism. Mrs. Baker spent the last year of her life with her daughter, Mrs. Stocomb, of Fort Fairfield village. Several years ago ex-Governor John D. Long, of Massachusetts, wrote a poem on Mrs. Baker, suggested by an article in the North Star, entitled: "The Barbara Fritchie of Aristooke."

Now we will again take up the thread of Mr. Clark's reminiscences where we left off. He says:

"I went to Fredericton and engaged to run a raft to St. John, and on the completion of this undertaking I joined on the first steamer that ever ran from St. John to Fredericton. If my memory serves me right this boat was known as the 'Old St. George.'

"Tom Gardner was then in his prime, and considered the strongest man in New Brunswick. I was well acquainted with him. We happened to meet one day in Indian town, and he told me there were three Yankees who had sent him a challenge to wrestle, one at a backhold, one at collar and elbow, and one at arms length. He had accepted the challenge and invited me then to accompany him. I went with Tom to the place chosen, and there as quite a large crowd gathered. When the Yankees saw Tom they asked if he was the man to face them. He said he was. They told him to step out, and a large raw-boned Yankee, looking as smart as a steel trap, stepped back and looked at Tom, and said: 'Well, I guess that will do me,' and the rest dared not take hold of him.

This little experience had the effect of putting a stop to any further crowing on the part of the three worthies referred to. Why I have seen Tom Gardner take a barrel of flour under each arm and walk off with them without a struggle

"In the year 1825 I was present at the laying of the corner stone of the new Government House. After the deposits had been placed into the hole in the stone cut for the purpose I threw in a seven-pence half penny, commonly called a yorke-shilling. Then Sir Howard Douglas took his wife's hand and kissed her, then assisted her to lay the stone. About this time was issued about the first paper money I had ever seen. It was handed me as part payment for wages. I asked what it was and was told paper money. I showed it back and told the man that I would not take anything else but gold or silver, and I got it too.

"I worked on Tobique river in the year '23 for Mr. Greenlow, who was engaged in lumbering. No timber but red pine was allowed to be cut. Mr. Greenlow purchased ten tons of hay in Woodstock to be hauled to his camp, for which he paid the handsome sum of £ 5, or \$10, per ton. I remember seeing a fine white pine close to the stream, and intimated my intention of cutting it, when Mr. G. said no, it was worth £1 and red pine was worth £1.76; but towards spring I did cut it, and made five tons of timber out of it, all sound as a nut too. Whether he put it in or not I never knew.

In 1835 a company was formed, and several large mills were erected at the red rapids on the Tobique, but they failed and were soon destroyed. This was a death blow to Tobique. Sir John Caldwell also built extensive mills at Grand Falls, in which he sawed nothing but pine deals. He floated them to St. John and shipped to England. He had a large number of men in his employ, who settled above the Falls, many of whom are yet living."

The above brief history shows how rapidly our lumber resources are leaving us. I can recollect about 36 years ago I came to Madawaska, and at that time there was nothing but pine timber cut above the Grand Falls. Now, but little, if any pine timber is left, and nothing but small sized spruce. For the last few years Americans have taken the cream off of our cedar to manufacture into shingles on the American side. But at last it seems as if our Government had awakened—Rip Van Winkle like—from a long sleep, and discovered that there was an export duty on cedar, and had made up its mind to enforce it. But how are they going to do it? As I mentioned in a former communication it is simply folly to tax cedar logs at the rate of \$1.50 per cord of 128 cubic feet, instead of cutting the same into shingle bolts on the Canadian side and taxing the same as so much per cord. Now I suppose Brother Johnathan with our Ministers' consent, will have our cedar for telegraph poles, posts, wharfing, etc., as usual free of export duty, for another year at least.

Where can be our officials' excuse for not collecting export duty on our spruce and pine logs? I suppose by the same token there is no duty on clapboard logs—its only on spruce and pine logs for boards. The wisdom (?) of our officials is something extraordinary.

Inside of 25 years our lumber business will be one of the things of the past, and we will have to import instead of export.

Yours truly,
P. O. BYRANE.

LONGFORD MILLS, Ont., Aug. 19.—Our mills are both running to their full capacity, 125 thousand per day. Bush fires in the vicinity of our limits in Longford are well under control. Fire has done a large damage in townships of Dalton and Rama, reducing many poor settlers to penury, sweeping away all their crop and buildings in many instances. Fully fifty families have suffered more or less in these two townships.
LONGFORD LUMBER CO.

THE Montreal Herald attacks the lumbermen of the Province of Quebec with much asperity, accusing them of fraud, dishonesty, blustering and greed. It especially charges them with aiming at fixing for themselves the amount of the dues payable by them on mileage and stumpage. It remarks:—"The Government will not be doing their duty to the Province if they fail to secure a proper return for the immense quantity of timber that is yearly stripped from the public lands. The lumbermen are not fixing the amount of rental, but are protesting against an arbitrary increase of the amount already fixed. This amount has been considered to be stable, so that limit holders have been able to sell their property in the limit or pledge it as security to the banks, but those who have thus acted in confidence that the Government would observe good faith, now find their property or security suddenly depreciated. This great industry has contributed very largely to the revenue and to the development of the Province, so the Herald's censure is undeserved. As to stripping timber from the public lands, nothing could do more to hasten this than the heavy increase of rental."

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—A large furniture factory is to be erected at Burlington, Ont.

—Van Allen & Son purpose moving their planing factory from Aurora to North Bay.

—R. Hurdman & Co., of Ottawa, are making arrangements for the construction of a new circular saw mill.

—The water in the Ottawa river is said to be lower than for years past. The drives on all the small streams are completed.

—The Rathbun Company are slackening speed at their Campbellford mill, having got through the heaviest part of the season's cut.

—The Berlin, Ont., council, at a late meeting, decided to exempt Mr. Kaufman's planing factory from any higher taxes for ten years.

—The Terra Cotta Lumber Co., of Deseronto, are enlarging their works to keep pace with the increasing business of the establishment.

—Mr. Henry Cargill, of Cargill, Ont., informs the LUMBERMAN that the price of lumber in Bruce county is firm, with a very active demand.

Mr. Chas. Vickery has opened a lumber yard in Whitby for J. M. Irwin, of Peterboro'. The lumber will be shipped from the latter's mills at Nassau.

—Mr. Robert Bickle has commenced the manufacture of cheese boxes in Peterborough, his works having a capacity to produce 2,000 boxes per week.

—Messrs. Hurdman & Co., lumber merchants, Ottawa, have exchanged limits with Messrs. Gilmour & Co., receiving from the latter their Kippewa limits.

—Messrs. G. A. Grier & Co., Ottawa, have just completed one of the finest mills on the continent, and are now turning out a superior quality of lumber in splendid style.

—An apprentice boy opened one of the valves of the steam pipes too fast on starting up in Dorman's mill at Mitchell, and in consequence a general smash-up occurred.

—Mr. Hurdman, the Ottawa lumberman, is already sending up a large number of men to work on his Kippewa limit, seventy have been sent there in one day recently.

—A considerable quantity of lumber was burned at Chew's mill, Midland, August 19th. The fire spread to the railway station and baggage room, which were entirely destroyed.

—Suttaby's steam joining and planing mills at Gravenhurst, Ont., were destroyed by fire on Sunday July 17th, together with a large quantity of lumber. The loss ranges from \$5,000 to \$8,000.

—The water in the Ottawa river at Ottawa is lower than it has been at the same time in any previous year for the past seven years, and the bargemen find considerable difficulty in avoiding the sawdust banks.

—Mr. J. M. Irwin, proprietor of the "Red Mills," Nassau, near Peterborough, has plans ready for the erection of an extensive and costly residence at that point. Mr. Irwin's new mill is now running in good shape.

—There is now in the Ottawa Improvement Company's works, between Des Joachims and Ottawa, a million and a quarter of saw logs, which will be supplemented later on by the Madawaska river drive which is not yet out.

—The lumbering firm of Hurdman & Co., have purchased from Messrs. Gilmour & Co., their fine pine limit on the Kippewa for \$180,000. Messrs. Hurdman & Co. intend working this new limit extensively this winter, and expect to nearly double their cut.

—All the logs have been released from the upper boom at Buckingham, but large numbers still remain on the river's banks, and the river is still gorged. Two or three weeks more will about see the end of the sawing season. The Pulp mill is still silent.

—The outlook for lumber at Ottawa is said to be very favorable. There has been a gradual advance in prices during the past couple of months. An outside dealer states that three-inch deals now sell at \$7 per thousand, being an increase of one dollar.

—The Upper Ottawa Boom Company are making extensive improvements in their booms and works on the Upper Ottawa. Some four miles of new boom is being put in near the Schyan. The addition will very much lessen the difficulty in passing the logs through the company's booms in stormy weather. As it is now, rafts of logs have to wait a considerable time in stormy weather until the water is calm, and the logs can be passed into the boom without danger of scattering.

—McLachlin Bros. have a large drive hung up in the Madawaska for the winter and part of the last drive on that river which is about 30 miles up will also have to be tied up, but on the other streams and main river there are very few more logs than usual stuck.

—Messrs. Tutton & Sons, of the Orillia foundry, have received the contract for building a new engine and supplying the entire machinery to re-fit Chew's mill, Gravenhurst, lately destroyed by fire. The whole work is to be done within six weeks from the time it was undertaken.

—The tail of the timber drive on the Ottawa river is now a few miles below Fort Eddy, and the Upper Ottawa Improvement company expect to have the tail into the booms at the Chaudiere by the 1st of October. The timber is moving very slowly owing to the shallowness of the water.

—The Gatineau Valley railroad is now located definitely as far as the Peche and ready to have the work of construction tendered for. The road runs in a direct line with the macadamized road as far as the Peche, at which point the company already have eighteen or twenty thousand ties.

—Nearly all the square timber to be sent out of the North Bay district this season has been loaded and shipped. There are, however, about 2,000 pieces yet, 800 of which will be loaded at North Bay. There is a large decrease each year in the quantity of square timber which is being taken out.

—Messrs. J. Hadden & Sons, of Foxmead, write that the lumber trade in that section is very brisk this season. They state that they have been unable to supply the demand for long length bill stuff, of which they make a specialty. Next fall they intend adding three-quarters of a mile to their logging railway.

—Messrs. Dean & Baptie of Three Rivers, have commenced the construction of extensive mills opposite the village of L'Original where they expect to turn out an annual cut of 25,000 feet of lumber. The former limits are situated on the Nation River. The mills will not be ready for operation before next spring.

—A gentleman who has recently returned from the Gatineau district says:—"There is one thing I noticed up the Gatineau: whiskey selling seems to be the chief occupation of a large number of people, and the Maniwaki Indians are suffering from it. The Government ought to take some steps to prevent the sale of liquor to these Indians."

—The statement has been published that there is a difficulty between the lumbermen and the settlers on the Gatineau, but this is authoritatively stated to be untrue. It is simply a difficulty between the firm of Gilmour & Co. and Father Paradis, and not with settlers. The other lumbermen and the settlers are taking no action in the matter.

—The cut of square timber in the Ottawa district this season has been small, and a large quantity of this has been shipped by the Canadian Pacific Railway from points between Mattawa and Sudbury to Papineauville and from there taken by water to Quebec. In all some two million feet have been manufactured. The principal shippers by rail have been Barnet and Mackay, Timmins & Gorman and Alex. Fraser.

—The tail of Bingham's big drive has passed out of the Gatineau into the Ottawa river. There was an accident last spring which somewhat delayed this drive. A large pier in what is known as the Big-Eddy twenty miles above the Desert on the Gatineau river and which was used to direct the logs out of the eddy gave way, and all the logs had to be pulled out by hand. The pier will be rebuilt this fall.

—The timber limit berths, 2 and 4, township of Laurier, in the Nipissing district, owned by Mr. Thomas Mackay, of Ottawa, were recently auctioned at the Russell House in that city by I. B. Tackaberry. There was a fair attendance of lumbermen; amongst those present were Thomas Mackie, Robert Booth, Thomas Hale, and Robert Gorman. The limit is conveniently situated on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the lumber cut can be taken to market either by the Georgian Bay route or down the Ottawa. The dimensions of both berths are 34½ square miles, held under license from the Ontario Government. The bidding was not at all lively. The first figure offered was \$30,000, and after that it climbed by a slow process upward, until it reached \$60,000, when the limit was knocked down to Mr. John Mackay, son of Wm. Mackay, of Renfrew. Lumbermen present were chary of bidding, as many of them believe the territory was run over by fire. The purchaser, Mr. Mackay, has saw mills on the Amable du Fore river, and within convenient distance of the limit.

—A large raft of white pine from the Petewawa, the property of Mr. Barnard, commenced running the rapids at Britannia a fortnight ago. The job was a troublesome one for the raftsmen, as the water is now less than two feet deep in some places, and thus the cribs stuck in their descent. The men on this raft are of Indian, French, Irish and in one case,

African origin. When the timber "hangs" on the rocks, the men take to the water to get it off and considerable fun for the boys, and girls, too, who take passage down the run-way, follows, for there is a medley of loud language among the hardy raftsmen as they ply their oars and handspikes, standing in the water to their waists or shoulders.

—The *Pembroke Observer*, of August 12, says:—"The cut of square timber this season has been small and a large portion has been shipped per Canadian Pacific railway from points between Mattawa and Sudbury to Papineauville and from thence taken down to Quebec by water. Some 2,000,000 feet in all have been manufactured. The principal shippers by rail have been Barnet & Mackay, Timmins & Gorman and Alex. Fraser. Mr. Richard White's square timber drive on the the Du Moine has been 'hung up' for the want of water, owing to the unusual want of spring and summer rain and the great length of the drive. Within the last two or three weeks the water diminished very fast in the Du Moine which caused the timber to stick."

—The *Peterboro' Review* furnishes the following figures showing the rise and fall of the lumber business in the Peterborough district. Speaking of the Midland railway it says that in its early history the chief staple for shipment was lumber. In 1858 12,000,000 feet was taken from Peterborough; in 1860, 15,000,000; in 1863, 34,000,000; in 1865, 46,000,000; and in 1868, the amount had risen to the large figure of 72,500,000. At this time the Midland was operating about 100 miles of road and it was paying well. Each year the receipts swelled larger and larger. In 1873, on Mr. A. Hugell's appointment to the Presidency of the road misfortune overtook it. Owing to the lumber crisis there was only a small increase over the earnings of the previous year. In 1874 the lumber trade was in a bad condition and a decrease in the earnings of \$14,000 was shown. The running expenses as compared with the receipts rose as the receipts fell. In 1875 there was a further decrease in the earnings of 19,000 and in 1876 of \$11,000 more. These decreases were caused principally by the falling off in the lumber trade, from 142,000,000 in 1871 to 58,000,000 in 1876. From that time to the present, although the road has been doing a prosperous business the lumber shipments have not been nearly as great as during the years above mentioned.

—The Yard Department of the Rathbun Company are having a very busy season and have already got through an amount of work most creditable to all concerned. More work has been accomplished than during any former season. Some idea of the work performed may be gained from the fact that the steamers *Resolute* and *Reliance* have been each making four trips a week to Oswego, for the greater part of the season. The *Resolute* carries on an average 300,000 ft. of lumber and the *Reliance* about 200,000 feet each trip. The loading of these vessels, it can be easily seen, involves a very great amount of labor. In addition to these steamers a large number of barges, schooners and other craft are loaded every week for Oswego, Charlotte and other ports, and heavy shipments are made daily by the Bay of Quinte and Grand Trunk railways. As a specimen of the rapid despatch which is made by the department, we may mention that on Monday night the *Reliance* was loaded with 4,576 railway ties in the short space of five hours and ten minutes, and that by a crew consisting largely of green hands. It is doubtful if this feat was ever equalled on the lakes. Michael Marrigan and three hands also accomplished the feat the other day of loading the barge "Anglin" with 125 cords of woods in two hours and forty-six minutes. The department intend some of these coming cool nights to beat the record in loading the *Resolute* and *Reliance* and thus for once satisfy Capt. Gowan and Bartley who still pace the quarter deck muttering at being delayed so long in port. Each of these mariners will remain discontented until he can make daily trips to and from Oswego.—*Deseronto Tribune*.

QUEBEC.

—A man named Deslaurier, residing in Hull, and employed in Messrs. G. A. Grier's new mill on the Chaudiere, had one of his fingers taken off by an edging saw.

—The E. B. Eddy manufacturing company of Hull are making numerous improvements and putting a considerable amount of new machinery into their sash factory.

—The rumor is current among the lumbermen at the Chaudiere that the new iron bridge to replace the present Suspension Bridge across the Ottawa River just below the Chaudiere Falls, will be commenced early next spring.

—J. F. Tessier, proprietor of *Courier Federal*, has been arrested charged by Thos. P. Foran, advocate, with criminal libel. Tessier, who is a Catholic, acted as counsel for Gilmour & Co., in an action against Father Paradis. The article complained of said Foran sold his services to priest-eaters.

—Reports from Three Rivers state that most of the drives being in things are taking on a lively appearance.

—A. Baptist's mill has commenced sawing on both pine and spruce logs, and it is estimated that the cut will amount to 150,000 to 200,000 Quebec standards 3 in. pine, and from 60,000 to 75,000 3-in. spruce, besides about 250,000 feet of red pine, principally 11-in. x by 3-in. This mill would have begun to run sooner, had not the Government booms stopped the logs to pick out a small quantity for an up river mill, and in consequence of which, owing to the falling of the water, a considerable number were hung on the banks, necessitating their having to be rolled off at great expense.

NOVA SCOTIA.

—There has been a big jump in the price of lumber in the West Indies, and two Cubans are now in Nova Scotia making extensive purchases.

—W. J. St. Clair, of Bridgetown, N. S., has sought a compromise with creditors at 50 cents, payable in eight months and unsecured.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—Leithead Bros., a saw mill firm of West River Station, have assigned.

—Most of the mills at St. John are cutting deals for the American market. Very few charters are being made for England.

—A. L. Wright & Co., Salisbury, N.B. are building a large steam power mill on the Cloverdale River, near that place. This mill is being fitted with the best machinery of Canadian manufacture.

—Hayford & Stetson, of St. John, stand in the front rank of spruce manufacturers, and have a reputation of the old school conservative order. An opinion from such a firm is worthy of respect, and in commenting upon the spruce market they say, "The supply of logs in the St. John river this season is very light. On account of deep snow the cut was about 30 per cent. less than estimated, and although there was a flood of water early in the driving season it soon ran off, and as no rain fell for about three weeks we have 25,000,000 feet of logs hung up. If the demand which has prevailed for the last few months continues, we do not see why spruce lumber will not bring as high prices in New York as it did in 1882, when it sold for \$17 to \$21. There is a heavy demand all along the coast, and all the information we get points to the fact that yard dealers have been buying sparingly, and that stocks on hand are light and must soon be replenished. These comments refer to logs cut on the American side of the St. John river."

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

—The new mill of the Eau Claire company has been completed.

—Badgley & Hamilton has opened a lumber yard at Emerson, M.T.

—A lumber yard will be opened in Emerson, Man., by Messrs. Badgley & Hamilton.

—Davis & Co., lumbermen, with headquarters at Winnipeg, have been succeeded by the Manitoba Lumber and Fuel Company.

—Davis & Co., wholesale and retail lumber merchants of Winnipeg, Man., has been succeeded by the Manitoba Lumber and Fuel Co.

—Lumbermen on the North Saskatchewan are said to be having considerable trouble in floating their rafts this season, owing to low water.

—The new C.P.R. Hotel now being erected at Banff, in the Canadian National Park, will require about 1,000,000 feet of lumber, which will mainly be supplied by the mountain mills.

—Already it is said the business which the Rat Portage and Keewatin mills had in shipping lumber to the far west, has been considerably curtailed, by the competition from the mountain mills, and the former are now being confined to Manitoba and the eastern portion of the territories.

—The latest news from the Lake of the Woods is to the effect that the Rainy Lake mill has been obliged to close down, having run out of logs. It is not likely that the mill will be put in operation again for some time, perhaps not this season. A new mill will be established in the Lake of the Woods district by Hughes & Kennedy. They have selected a site on the Rainy River, whence the lumber will be carried by water to the railway at Rat Portage, awaiting shipment. From Calgary comes the news that S. J. Hogg & Co., lumber dealers, have brought suit against the Calgary Lumber Company for breach of contract, claiming damages for \$1,200.

—The Minneapolis lumbermen are at present making very vigorous kicking about lumber rates to the Southwest. They point out that lumber is taken from Chicago to Omaha, 500 miles, for 20 cents a hundred; while they are charged to the same place, 380 miles, 22 cents. On the C.P.R. from Keewatin to Winnipeg, 130 miles, the charge is 15½ cents per hundred and for 504 miles 33 cents.

—The Rainy Lake mill at Rat Portage has resumed cutting, but will not be run regularly in all probability. Enough logs had been got together, however, to commence operations. There are about 3,000,000 feet of logs belonging to the estate yet to be cut, but the difficulty is that they are scattered about the lake, the booms, in which the logs were confined having been broken away by the spring freshet and the logs carried down to the lake.

—Mr. Peter McLaren, of Perth, Ont., arrived in the city on Saturday. Mr. McLaren was for many years one of the largest lumbermen in the Ottawa Valley carrying on an extensive business on the Upper Mississippi. He became widely known as one of the litigants in the famous suits of Caldwell vs. McLaren and *vice versa*. Some time ago he sold his entire Ontario limits for \$900,000. He owns the Mountain mill near Macleod, operated by his brother-in-law, Mr. Lees, and he left Sunday morning to pay a visit to that district. He is accompanied in his trip by Miss McLaren, Miss Lees and John G. Haggart, M.P. for South Lanark. Banff and possibly the Pacific coast will be visited before they return.—*Winnipeg Free Press*.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—British Columbia advices state that considerable valuable timber is being destroyed by fire in that Province this season.

—The recent rise in the price of rough lumber at Vancouver, B. C., including building, wharf and street planks, was 25 per cent. The advance on dressed flooring, rustic and double-dressed finishing lumber was from 5 to 10 per cent. Shingles and lath are 10 per cent higher.

—Messrs Buchanan & Ferguson, of Illecillewact, have a large number of men employed in their mill at present getting out material for the construction of snow sheds on the railway. Altogether about three miles of snow sheds will be built in the mountains this season, requiring 7,000,000 feet of timber, and giving employment to 2,000 men.

—It is rumoured that the Hastings Saw Mill at Vancouver will be started to work again in a very short time and that negotiations between the owners and the late lessee have ended in a combination between the two parties, and after a thorough repair has been made the mill will be kept running to its utmost capacity. Sidings are to be run in to connect with the railway.

—The Vancouver *News* says:—There appears to be good grounds for expecting that the next twelve months will witness the development of a large trade from Vancouver in the shipments of manufactured articles such as sashes and doors, and other goods of a like nature. One factory of this kind is already in operation here, and another one is now in course of construction.

—Fred Robinson has just about completed a new saw mill at Beaver, in the Selkirk range of mountains. It is 70x30 feet, and will be run by water power. About all the mills in the mountains are supplied with water power from the many rapid streams with which the region abounds. The water for the new mill mentioned has a fall of 27 feet. The mill will have a capacity of 30,000 feet, to which is added lath, shingle and planing machinery. Mr. Robinson owns another mill at Beaver, which he intends moving to another point further west.

—It is quite common to fell trees in British Columbia, yielding 15,000 feet, board measure, or a log 50 feet long and four feet square at the small end. These immense trees are sawed down, wedges being used to make them fall in the desired direction, and the sawyers become so expert that two of them will in one hour cut down a tree six feet in diameter. When downed, three men with single saws cut it up into lengths from 16 to 40 feet, or longer as required. A saw mill man from Columbia told me that trees six feet through showed an average of 175 rings or annual growths.

—A considerable lumber industry has been established on the line of the C.P. Railway in this province during the past two or three years. These mills have been mainly utilized in preparing material for the construction of the road, such as bridging, and cutting lumber and timber for snow sheds on the railway. There has also been a considerable local demand for lumber for building up the numerous little towns which have sprung into existence of late. Lumber from the mountain mills has been shipped eastward as far as Calgary, at which place yards have been established to handle the product of these mills.

UNITED STATES.

—Thirty million feet of logs are hung up in the tributaries of the Tittabawasee.

—Muskegon mills are afflicted with a scarcity of men, especially for night crews.

—It is said that there are many people at Sault Ste. Marie who have never seen a train of cars.

—A lot of saw mill machinery was lately shipped from Bangor, Maine, to Valparaiso, Chili.

—Canal freights on lumber have touched bottom, viz.: \$1.50 to Albany and \$2 to New York from Tonawanda.

—Joseph Campan, a Canadian, was drowned while working on Butters & Peters' boom, Ludington, Mich., August 4th.

—The price of stumpage in Michigan is causing to be thrown on the market several tracts of pine which have been held for years.

—Saginaw and Detroit parties are reported to have bought 30,000,000 feet of standing timber on the Point River, Menominee district.

—The Calkins planing mill at Tonawanda, N. Y., disposes of its surplus shavings by pressing them into bales, in which shape it finds a market for them at some eastern point.

—The New York lumbermen embraced in what is known as the New York Lumber Trade Association, are making an heroic endeavor to prevent the jobber from selling to the consumer within a radius of 20 miles from New York.

—A Chicago lumber firm has contracted to furnish a bill of over 9,000,000 feet of lumber for a single building—a grain elevator to be built by Armour. The contract price for the material furnished by the company is over \$100,000.

—A raft of logs from Au Train, Lake Superior, reached Bay City recently, in tow of the tugs "Gladiator" and "Mockingbird." It contained 8,000,000 feet, and is said to be the largest raft of pine logs ever towed in the world.

—The aggregate movement of lumber and shingles from Saginaw River ports from the opening of navigation to August 1, was 236,553,627 feet of lumber, 34,993,000 shingles and 13,666,000 lath, a decrease of about 10 per cent. over 1886.

—The Duluth mills are busy at work, and are finding all they can do to keep up with the demand. The five mills running are turning out lumber to their full capacity, and at present have about half finished their prospective cut for the year.

—One of the most prominent timber land buyers in the South says that take the South all through, meaning the yellow pine belt, the timber will average not more than three thousand feet to the acre. He thinks the timber very freely cut in Alabama.

—The receipts of lumber at Tonawanda by lake for the first three months of the season—May, June and July—foot up the handsome total of 229,689,000 feet. With four months yet to hear from, it is very probable that she will reach last year's astounding figures.

—The mills of M. & J. O'Donnell, of Jersey City, N. J., situated east of Bridgen, Ont., on the St. Clair branch, were ignited by brush fires August 9th, and all the sheds, together with two million feet of matched staves, were burned. The loss is \$150,000.

—The burning of John G. Owen saw mill, at Saginaw, Mich., takes 14,000,000 feet out of the sawing capacity of that historic lumber producing section. It is undecided whether the mill will be rebuilt, but the probability is that if reconstructed at all, it will be much smaller than the old one.

—Reports from Boston say there is a scarcity of small light-draught vessels, and rates on lumber from St. John N.B., are well maintained at the advance last reported. At Eastern ports the advance in freight rates is well sustained. From St. John, N. B., the rate is \$1 per ton higher than a year ago, and vessels are very scarce.

—During the first half of the last four years, beginning with 1887, the number of buildings erected in New York were respectively 2,923, 2,458, 1,804 and 1,739, and the sums invested were, in round figures, \$47,000,000, \$38,000,000, \$27,000,000 and \$29,000,000. This year's investments are 28 per cent. ahead of last year.

—A deal is now being consummated by which Henry C. Jewell, Seymour Hollister, and Senator Sawyer, of Oshkosh, and other local parties, will come into possession of land containing about 75,000,000 feet of pine in the Province of Ont., near Sault Ste. Marie, the purchase price being \$150,000, one-half to be paid on delivery of deeds and one-half when the timber is cut, which will be shipped to Quebec as lumber, because the \$2 duty operates against marketing it in the United States.

TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, Aug. 19th.

Appearances point to a good trade to be done this fall. Buildings, which have been in an unfinished state since the strike began, are now being hurried to completion, and an increased activity is to be seen in the building line, over the city.

The scarcity of long lengths of bill stuff is greater as the season advances, in fact bill stuff of even short lengths is getting more and more scarce. As a consequence prices are well maintained by the mill men, necessitating an advance in the retail line. The diversity of prices among retailers is something passing the ken of ordinary mortals, yards a few blocks from each other differing from 50c. to \$1.00 per thousand, in price, all things apparently equal. It is useless to quote prices but while not altering the usual quotation it is safe to say that these prices may be understood to be not less than 50c. per thousand higher in some, if not the majority, of yards. Shingles XXX are quoted in one yard at \$2.75 per thousand, and in another not over three blocks away at \$2.60. Whence the difference? That there is an advance in prices all must admit.

The strike has ended, lasting 10 weeks. Cut out Not the strikers, not the employers, except the negative one of not having to pay large amounts in wages. Some must benefit by strikes. Who are they? Possibly the rank speculation of the impecunious dealer in real estate may have received a check. It is to be hoped that such is the case, and that fewer compromised accounts will stare at the lumber dealer from the pay office ledger. The speculative builder is, as a rule, a very unsavory mortal, and should the strike just ended be the means of preventing any more buildings of the class usually erected by the speculative creature, being offered for sale, that if nothing more would be a decided gain to this city—the foundation whereof is sand.

With the remarks above borne in mind the quotations are as follows:—

Table of lumber prices in Toronto, listing items like Mill cull boards, Dressing stocks, and various types of lumber with their respective prices.

HAMILTON.

The following are the quotations of the yards here:—

Table of lumber prices in Hamilton, listing items like Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, and various types of lumber with their respective prices.

MONTREAL LUMBER MARKET.

MONTREAL, 25th Aug.

Business in the lumber market in Montreal has slackened off somewhat since our last report; no great importance however need be attached to this fact, as it is usual at this season of the year. The amount of business done so far this month shows a decrease over that done in the corresponding period of last year, and dealers do not expect much improvement until next month. A large number of contracts are being given out for this fall's work, and contractors will naturally be on the outlook for supplies. Prices still remain firm, but they may tend towards an increase soon, in view of the bright prospects in the building line. The tendency towards an advance in prices seems general, as the stocks throughout the country are small

on account of the cut of logs being lighter than usual. While receipts have been large, especially in spruce and hemlock, shipments have been comparatively light.

Table of lumber prices in Oswego, N.Y., listing items like Pine 1st quality, Pine 2nd, and various types of lumber with their respective prices.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Aug. 27.—Trade is good for this season of the year. Prices show but little change.

Table of lumber prices in Oswego, N.Y., listing items like Three uppers, Pickings, and various types of lumber with their respective prices.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, August 23rd, 1887.

The back-bone of the torrid wave seems to be broken, and already new life has been instilled into the market. Around the yards the dealers have braced up and evince a disposition to push trade for all it is worth. Taking the market as a whole it probably consumed as much lumber during June and July as last year, but somehow the average dealer expects such succeeding season to yield a distinct increase of business over the previous one, and if it fails to materialize they cry, "dull times."

To all appearances trade this fall will be heavy. In the upper part of the city there is an immense amount of building going on, and the same statement applies to Brooklyn. The situation at Long Island points is encouraging, while the New Jersey trade, although persistently drummed, is still in good shape. At points along the Hudson River, as far as Peekskill, there is a steady demand, and not only the yards but manufacturers are preparing for an active fall demand. A casual glance at many yards would give one an idea that stocks were large and complete, but a careful inventory would show that few are in condition to stand much of a drain without speedy replenishment. Undoubtedly many dealers have more or less stock purchased which is yet to arrive, but it is by no means probable that enough lumber is thus secured to meet the demand likely to arise; hence purchases will have to be made, and already we hear of dealers and large manufacturers making enquiries, that undoubtedly mean heavy purchases in the near future.

Aside from poplar, the market is not at present overstocked with consignments. Mill men, jobbers and brokers are straining every muscle to secure orders for direct shipment; failing in that endeavor, we may then expect to see an avalanche of consignments, the result of which can only prove detrimental to the interests of all concerned, except the final purchaser.

The general disposition of visiting as well as local wholesalers is to sustain values; but in the face of a restricted consumption, purchases being made only as against future demand, it is an easy task to convert buyers to the ideas of sellers, and that phase of the business will not undergo much change until the demand becomes imperative.

Walnut continues in the same old rut. The market does not present favorable opportunities for disposing of good stock in regular widths.

Poplar is consumed in large quantities, and the new uses to which the wood will be put are almost numberless.

Ash is steadily increasing in sale. Arrivals on the market are small, and all such stock is readily absorbed. The call is principally for boards and 1 1/4 inch. Thick stock is not in active demand.

Oak, both plain and quartered, is destined to sell in large amounts before the snow flies.

Cherry shows up better as the season progresses. Few dealers have complete stocks, and as the wood is still popular with architects, it must be had. There is a small request for common and culls, due to a revival of small manufacturers. In good stock, the call for plank is better than boards. Strips sell fairly well.

Balusters remain unchanged. The best trade is in walnut. Ash are a close second; but cherry are slow. Poplar squares have a moderate sale.

Miscellaneous woods are fairly steady. In a general way, we can advise steady shipments of really good stock, as such will always sell; but off color stock had better remain at the mill.

Logs are quiet, from the fact that good stock is a minus factor.

Mahogany is beginning to show life, and our local dealers are prepared to meet any emergency.—N. W. Lumberman.

The following are the quotations:

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.

Table of special contract prices for various types of lumber, including Pine, Spruce, and Hemlock.

EXTRA SELECTIONS.

Table of extra selection prices for various types of lumber, including Maple, Chestnut, and White wood.

ALBANY.

The quotations are as follows:

Table of lumber prices in Albany, listing items like Pine, Spruce, and Hemlock with their respective prices.

DETROIT, MICH.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—The market here is generally quiet, with prices steady and fairly firm. The lower grades are chiefly called for, and are the firmest items on the list, upper grades being in plentiful supply and a little inclined to weakness. Thick selects, it is said can be got for something less than full list prices, and so can clears, but shop stock, common and cull lumber are stiff, and it is claimed in some cases even higher. Most of the yards here are getting in lumber rapidly, and the present outlook is that they will go into the fall season with a pretty fair stock in pile.

The following are the quotations:

Table of lumber prices in Detroit, Michigan, listing items like Uppers, Selects, and various types of lumber with their respective prices.

TONAWANDA.

TONAWANDA, Aug. 27.—The past week has held its own, the record, as far as can be ascertained, being just about the same as that of the seven days previous.

The table of receipts shows an increase of about 4,000,000 over last week. A brisk demand continues for lumber of all common grades, for shingles and for lath.

Prices unchanged as follows:—

Table with columns for CARGO LOTS—MICHIGAN INSPECTION, YARD PLICES—CAR LOTS, and various lumber types like 3 uppers, 2 uppers, etc.

SAGINAW VALLEY.

SAGINAW, MICH., Aug. 28.—The cargo market is by no means active, although sales are made in a quiet way daily.

Shingles are active, and good brands sell readily at \$2.50 for clear butts and \$3.50 for XXX. Mills in the interior are selling stocks at \$2.20@2.25, and \$3.20@3.35.

The yard lumber trade is fairly active, and dealers report a good inquiry.

Prices are as follows:

Table with columns for CARGO QUOTATIONS, YARD TRADE, and DRESSING. Lists prices for shipping, common, 3 uppers, etc., and yard trade items like fencing, mill culls, etc.

CHICAGO.

The Timberman of the 27th August, referring to the cargo market says: The slight promise of improvement which this market held out a week ago has not been fulfilled.

Piece stuff is a sale and also a purchase at \$10 for short lengths, 18 feet and under. About all the average No. 1 stock has moved at this figure, but lots not quite up to the grade, and without any 18 or 20 feet lengths to improve their average, have been sold at \$9.87 1/2.

Inch lumber is selling about a \$1 a thousand lower than it ruled before the break. It is said to take some careful figuring to get \$12 for common stock that sold for \$13 and even \$13-25 earlier.

though, that at that time it could have been sold at \$15.25 a' the market, so it is evident the buyer made what was then a good trade. The character of the demand for inch lumber has not changed.

Shingles are weak, but there seems to have been no further drop in them, although it was rumored that some standards had sold at \$1.87 1/2. The report was not confirmed, however, and handlers of the regular brands of standards say they have uniformly refused to name any price below \$1.90.

Lake freights are nominally unchanged, though there is a rather easier market for vessels, and probably occasional concessions that do not see the light of day.

The following are the ruling quotations at present:—

Table with columns for RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 25, RECEIPTS FROM JAN. 1, TO AUG. 25, INCLUSIVE, STOCK ON HAND AUG. 1, INCLUDING BOTH CHICAGO, FINISHING LUMBER ROUGH, STOCK BOARDS, FLOORING—DRESSED AND MATCHED, SIDING—TIED, BEADED CRILING—TIED, COMMON BOARDS—ROUGH, and FENCING—DRY. Lists various lumber types and their prices.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MUSKOKA MILLS, AUG. 12th, 1887.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman:

DEAR SIR,—No doubt there are a great number of your readers who do not know where the Muskoka Mills are, and for the benefit of such permit me to inform them. The mills are situated on the North shore of the Georgian Bay, at the mouth of the Muskoka river, about eighteen miles from Penetanguishene.

she is 1,001 tons burthen. The fleet generally goes to Buffalo or Oswego. The firm also own the tug "Tender" which carries supplies to the mills and tows scows to Penetanguishene and Midland.

The staff of officers is as follows: A. H. Campbell, Jr., manager; F. W. Wilson, salesman; J. M. Bird, shipper; James Wood, foreman; D. J. Carmichael, book-keeper and paymaster.

The mills have been running steady since May and will continue to run till cold weather. The driving on the rivers is nearly finished. There have been no logs hung up on the Muskoka river.

An accident occurred here last week. Joseph Pozey foolishly undertook to cut a rubber belt in two on one of the lath saws. As soon as the belt touched the saw it jerked his hand on to the saw and he lost two fingers of the right hand.

Yours truly, SAWDUST.

UTTERSON, Ont., Aug. 15.—I have been in receipt of your valuable publication for a month or two now, and as I recognize its value in the object you desire to attain, I do not wish to benefit by it without paying the small price of subscription.

I contemplate enlarging my capacity at an early date.

Yours Respectfully, L. WILSON,

STRATHROY, Aug. 17.—There is not any pine lumber made here. We have to import all such by rail, and the community around are our only customers, and according to their prosperity ability to pay, is the demand for lumber.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Aug. 23rd, 1887.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman:

DEAR SIR,—Building is lively in this town and houses are going up in every direction. Dry dressing and cutting up lumber are scarce and in good demand.

LUMBERMAN.

FRENCH RIVER MILLS, Aug. 25th, 1887.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

We have little to report from this section, but I may mention that our mill has had a hand saw put in and works well. This is said to be the only hand saw that has gone off without trouble from the word go, in this country.

Yours truly, ONTARIO LUMBER CO.

THE STEWART FAILURE.

THE adjourned meeting for public examination under this bankruptcy was held in London, Eng., on Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, before Mr. Registrar Linklater. The joint accounts which have now been filed show total liabilities £399,817, of which £160,378 are expected to rank, and assets estimated at £19,977, leaving a deficiency of £149,400. The following is a summary of the liabilities and assets in New Brunswick, as taken from accounts forwarded by Mr. R. A. Stewart. Liabilities, £39,570; assets, £68,766. The separate liabilities of John Stewart are returned at £2,500, and assets £250. The following is taken from the observations of the Official Receiver, which have just been prepared:—The Debtor R. A. Stewart is stated to be in Canada, and the statement of affairs has only been sworn to by the debtor John Stewart, who has attended for examination thereon. He states that he entered into partnership with his brother, R. A. Stewart, in May, 1878, their joint capital then being about £40,000, and that, about two years ago, they entered into an arrangement with R. T. Gibbs to purchase a half share of the Inlir Valley Colliery, Glamorganshire, in respect of which they have sustained a loss of £7,663 16s. 7d. He further states that about eighteen months since his brother arranged to purchase for the firm a half share in a lumbering estate at Ottawa, Canada, a Mr. Grier, being entitled to the other half; that last autumn the latter's share was sold to the New Brunswick Trading Company (Limited), and the business is now being carried on for the joint interest of the debtors and the aforesaid company under the style of G. A. Grier & Co., and Guy, Bevan & Co., but that the arrangement was never carried out. It appears doubtful, however, whether such business was not in fact the property of the debtors, but the statement of affairs is made out on the supposition that they were independent firms. The above is a summary of the statement of the joint affairs so far as they are disclosed by the London books, together with the Canadian assets and liabilities as shown by the accounts forwarded by R. A. Stewart. The debtor John Stewart attributes the failure partly to loss on the trading during the last three years, but chiefly to the refusal of certain Canadian bankers to honor the firm's cheques against funds in their hands, in consequence of which he states a telegram was published in the newspapers stating that the St. John's house had failed, which had the effect of cutting off their credit, causing the stoppage and transfer to other hands of cargoes coming forward to them, and also stopping negotiations then in progress for certain credits which they usually got in Canada during the winter season. The books of account produced relate only to the London business. They have been well kept and balanced, and balance sheets and profit and loss accounts prepared annually which show that at 30th April, 1883, there was an apparent surplus of £51,271 14s. 9d., namely, £22,237 9s. 2d. to the credit of R. A. Stewart, and £29,034 5s. 7d. to the credit of John Stewart. On 30th April, 1884, there was a surplus of £48,607 5s. 1d.; on 30th April, 1885, a surplus of £41,582 4s. 11d.; and on 30th April, 1886, of £46,401 13s. 4d. The loss of that surplus, and the contracting of the deficiency of £138,124 now shown on the statement of affairs, is explained in an account furnished by John Stewart, the loss on the trading since 30th April, 1886, being put down at £12,270 13s. 9d., and the estimated loss by doubtful and bad debts at £40,156 4s. 8d. Other losses and liabilities, amounting to £23,909 8s. 1d., include an estimated depreciation of £8,000 on certain ships. The securities held by creditors treated as fully secured are stated to consist of the following:—Cargoes of timber, £6,526 13s. 2d.; liens on debtors' interest in G. A. Grier & Co., £26,041 13s. 4d.; mortgage on debtors' interest in ships and shares of freights, £25,725; shares in the New Brunswick Trading Company, Limited, £9,100; mortgage on premises in Albany Road, Camberwell, £2,000; and sundry bills of exchange, £725. The securities held by creditors treated as partly secured are stated to consist of a mortgage on the property at Bathurst, Canada, estimated at £10,000; sundry bills of exchange estimated to be worth £5,125; and mortgage on the debtors' interest in the ship *Nellie Wye*, valued at £1,450. The "other liabilities, £29,022 6s. 8d., expected to rank," are stated to consist of £15,500, in respect of guarantees, £7,522 6s. 8d., bills accepted for account of George Guy & Co., and £6,000 for liabilities on calls on shares in the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Limited (in liquidation). Mr. H. Reed, Mr. S. Woolf, and Mr. Tanner appeared in the case. It was stated that R. A. Stewart was on his way from Canada, and his arrival in England was shortly expected. It was hoped that he would have arrived before, but he had been detained by illness. A short adjournment was requested in order that the examination of the bankrupts might be proceeded with as soon as possible, Mr. Reed stating that a scheme of arrangement was pending, and that it was, therefore, desirable to avoid delay. His Honour accordingly ordered a further adjournment to Tuesday next.

LATFR.

Aug. 9th.—Adjourned meeting for public examination of these debtors, was held before Mr. Registrar Linklater. The debtor, R. A. Stewart, was now present and was examined as follows:—By Mr. Tanner, on behalf of the Official Receiver: I have seen my brother's examination and am prepared to swear to the facts contained therein. The firm had an interest in a company at New Brunswick, which was the joint property of Guy, Bevan & Co., and Messrs. Stewart Brothers, and also had an interest in the North Atlantic Steam Shipping Company, but I do not know the value of the shares. The chief cause of the failure is the loss on trading during the last two years, amounting to £12,270. Since 1876 we lost a surplus of £46,400, and have made the deficiency as stated. A great many liabilities crop up when a firm is about to be wound up—things crop up that would not otherwise do so. A very large portion of the loss is partly owing to the change of policy in the Government of New Brunswick; and the mileage charge is also increased. The causes of failure will be fully explained in a deficiency account which is about to be

filed by Mr. Gore. My firm had an interest in the firm of Guy, Bevan & Co. The memorandum dated the 21st March, 1882, was written by them to me; Mr. R. G. Guy was a partner. The proposal mentioned in the memorandum was subsequently accepted. The agreement dated 22nd March, 1882, was for the purpose of carrying on the business. The books of the firm will show that the agreements were cancelled. By the Registrar: The agreements were never acted upon; the money mentioned in the agreement—I refer to the £10,000—was used for another purpose. By Mr. Gore: An agreement of February, 1885, was also entered into, that is the only agreement subsequent to March, 1882. The first time I communicated with Guy, Bevan & Co. was in 1884, suggesting the repudiation of the agreement. The whole thing depended on their books, and their books did not show their position. I communicated with Bevan on the 7th February, 1884, suggesting the repudiation of the agreement. I have now no books at all, they were taken by the trustee. We found no money after 1882 in respect of Guy, Bevan & Co.'s liabilities. We never paid anything for them, they were perfectly solvent. The agreement of March, 1882, was not carried out because their books would not justify it. They wrote a letter, which was concealed from us, in which they said, it would be well to press us to buy them out at any sacrifice; I never knew their position until I went out in 1885; they were engaged in mines, &c. We simply said it was impossible to carry out the first agreement. Mr. Richard Lee Bevan was also a party to the agreement. After the agreement I never received any assets of the firm—that is the agreement of 1882: I never received any assets after that date, not did my firm. I am, of course, only speaking to the best of my knowledge. By the Registrar: We never paid them interest, and never thought of taking the transfer. Mr. Richard Guy did not receive £250 a year for assistance. By Mr. Gore: My firm had a half interest in the firm of A. Grier and Co., of Ottawa, Canada, and we assigned our share and interest in that firm to Mr. Wm. Tucker. The agreement is dated 5th April, 1886. The bill dated 17th December, 1886, is in respect of a ship, of which we were mortgagees in possession; two of the bills were current at the time of the bankruptcy, I saw in the newspaper a statement in December, 1886, our firm had telegraphed to Holt, the captain of the ship, asking him to sign bills, forms of exchange, but I know nothing of the telegram. I know nothing of the bills dated November 16th, 26th, 24th, 29th, and December 17th. Mr. Donald was in charge there in December, 1886, and he attended to those matters. I went to Boston in November or December, 1886, and left in charge the person who endorsed the bills. Holt's bill does not appear to be accepted by the London house. I do not know anything about the matter. The cashier informed me that only one draft was filled up for the ship's account, at St. John's. My firm had made large disbursements for the Clifton, and the balance sheet shows the company owed us over £4,000. The two bills dated 30th December, 1886 (£836 and £940) I see were drawn by a young gentleman named Dill, who was but a short time in our office. The disbursement was actually made; it was for freight and disbursements. These bills were negotiated by the Maritime Bank. The bills were for general indebtedness of the ship, and were drawn by the master of it. I know the firm of T. C. Jones & Co., of Liverpool. I can't say whether they accepted bills just before our failure. T. C. Jones & Co. were largely indebted to us. We had balance sheets made out for each year, our books are well kept. I do not think our firm would have become insolvent, as Grier & Co. were realizing us a large profit when the Maritime Bank failed. We had certain cheques dishonoured by the Bank of British North America when there was money at our credit, and that ruined our credit. The business was realizing a profit of from £12,000 to £15,000. Two days after the action of the Bank of British North America we found out that we should fail, and we are now suing the Bank for £100,000 damages, in Canada. The bill of sale given to the People's Bank was upon certain lumber and other property belonging to us—it was a lien on our Bathurst property. When the company in New Brunswick was formed, Richard Guy sent over £25,000 shares. I have not got the shares now. Guy, Bevan & Co. passed them over to the Bank; they were given as security in order to settle with Bank of Montreal for Guy, Bevan & Co.'s indebtedness. The Maritime Bank have £15,000 and £10,000 of shares. The examination was then ordered to be concluded.

REBUILDING THE RAFT.

St. John Telegram: Quietly, but steadily and surely, the mammoth raft on the Joggins shore is being rebuilt. When the public read of this venture last year, the progress made in the construction of the raft, and subsequent failures to launch it, it was thought that the scheme was impracticable, or could not be successfully carried out in that place, and under the same conditions. Winter set in and operations on the structure ceased; but this spring the inventor of the method and superintendent of the work began again with a gang of men, not only with the intention of rebuilding the old raft but of making it larger in every way. There can be no doubt that Mr. Robertson has every faith in his invention, and that this feeling is possessed by the owner of the raft is assured, from the fact that they are spending thousands of dollars in an attempt to successfully transport lumber to the United States by this method. When work was begun this spring the prospect was a dreary one. Debris on all hands, a mass of lumber partly under water at high tide, held from the mud and earth by crushed ways and timbers, were not encouraging to a man with a handful of men to work upon. To make matters worse, the rain and melted snow of the preceding fall and winter had penetrated the raft, and every timber was embedded in and bound to its fellow by solid ice. The winter's frosts had taken less time to solidify the mass than the summer

sun would to undo its work. A gentleman who has been spending some time near the raft was interviewed by a *Telegraph* reporter yesterday. He reports excellent progress being made upon the raft. When work was begun this spring, he said, it was carried on according to the original plans of Mr. Hugh R. Robertson, the inventor, which, last year were diverged from somewhat. The first thing that was built was the foundation, which was made as solid as possible—so solid, indeed, that there can be no possible sinking of the raft, or any portion of it, in its descent upon the way. Although the raft is longer by 106 feet than last year, the grade of the launching ways will only be $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to the foot or 1-16 of an inch less than at that time. Part of the additional length of the raft is placed upon its lower and part upon its upper end. One of the first jobs was the erection of a huge crane about 90 feet high and with a boom 90 feet long, capable of lifting 20 tons or more. Of course such a lift as that is rarely if ever taken, the usual load being from 15 to 20 sticks of timber. The crane erected and a powerful engine to hoist, the gang began to empty the old cradle of its logs and to place them on the brows close at hand. This took some time, June being well spent before the cradle was clear. When the logs were all out the rebuilding of the cradle was commenced, and when it was completed it had been improved in 15 ways from the former structure. July the 4th they began to rebuild the raft, placing 300 sticks a day in the crib at first and afterwards increasing the number to 400 and more. The crane would lift a number of the logs clear of everything and then would be guided upon a car placed upon a track laid through the centre of the raft. The moment they are secure the signal is given the engineer and the car traverses the whole length of the raft, dropping a log here and a log there as the foreman may direct. The surveyor and his assistant follow on keeping track of the unsurveyed lumber and surveying it while another load is being procured. The railroad is ascending and a car would descend the 560 feet in a short time, but the work is pushed along with such celerity that its descent is assisted, and in less than 30 seconds from the time that it stops at the upper end it arrives again at the lower portion of the structure to receive the timber already dangling in the slings ready to be placed upon it. At the present time the raft is nearing completion, and the last of this month or the first of next will probably see it finished. In order that there may be no delay in launching, such as occurred last year, the owners have taken the precaution to import pitch pine timber from Pensacola, Georgia, 12x14 inches, and in sticks fifty feet long which will be used for the ways. The intention is, if the raft goes off well, to use the pine again. A number of the lumbermen in the vicinity of Three Rivers have lumber ready to sell to fill out the raft, but want big prices for it, or they did some time ago. It was thought that they would accept a fair figure rather than lose the sale of it. There are between 20 and 30 men at work, all of which are boarded at the raft—a substantial and comfortable building being erected and a good cook obtained. The roads to the shore, which last year were practically impassable, have been improved greatly, and although the work is being done as quietly as possible, large numbers go to see the huge structure, and, of course, talk about it. The launching will take place sometime during September if the conditions are favorable.

A NEW LABOR-SAVING DEVICE.

Messrs. G. A. Grier & Co., of Ottawa, have introduced a new labor saving feature into their new saw mill at the Chaudiere which is the means of saving thousands of dollars worth of labor every year. Grier & Co.'s new saw mill is situated north of their old mill and there is no way of getting into it with a horse and cart except through the the old mill. In consequence of this, some device had to be thought of whereby the lumber cut could be removed from the mill after sawing to the platform south of the old mill, or to the sorting sheds where the lumber is sorted.

The method in which this lumber is removed is a simple and ingenious one. The lumber after leaving the saws is wheeled a short distance on rollers, then shoved on to a standing table which is covered with projecting iron spikes attached to three rows of iron cable, which is always revolving. The lumber, when placed on this table, is taken board by board, each board getting caught in order on these projecting spikes, and the entire cut of both mills is taken down underneath the mill on this table. After descending about 20 feet, the lumber passes on to another table of the same description, with three endless iron chains working in the same manner. This second table runs in an upward direction under the old mill where the cut from that mill is received, and the whole continues a distance of about 100 yards to the sorting sheds. Here the table extends for a distance of some 200 feet, and as the lumber moves past, each board being caught on its respective iron spike is taken off by a number of men and placed in that part of the sorting shed to which it belongs.

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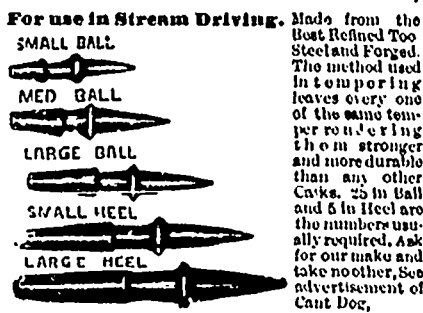
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LUMBER DRIVER'S OALKS,



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 WHOLESALE and RETAIL
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EUROPEAN NOTES.

The mahogany trade, which the last year or two had assumed very large proportions, has latterly become dull, and business with the cabinet-makers seems, figuratively speaking, at a standstill.

During the past month there has been considerable activity in selling, especially by auctions. The quantity thus disposed of has considerably exceeded the quantity arriving. The market for all kinds has been considerably depressed; but at the last auction there was some improvement in competition and a better tone prevailing.

Amongst the passengers by the Allan liner Parisian, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, Aug. 6th, were Mr. J. Burstall (Burstall & Co.), Mr. C. G. Davies (agent at Quebec for Messrs. Bryant, Powis & Bryant, Limited), and Mr. R. A. Stewart (R. A. & J. Stewart). Mr. Beckett (Dobell, Beckett & Co.), who was also a passenger landed at Londonderry.

The (London) Board of Trade returns for July are as a whole satisfactory. There is an increase in the exports for July, and a decrease in imports. Turning to the department of wood goods we find that the import of hewn timber for July was 188,467 loads, as compared with 193,223 for the corresponding month of 1886, a decrease of 4,756 loads. For the seven months ending July 31st, the figures give 893,243 loads for 1887, as compared with 847,913 loads for 1886, an increase of 45,330 loads. Taking sawn timber for July, the increase is still larger, the figures being 636,897 loads, as compared with 621,114 loads for last year, an increase of 15,783 loads. For the seven months ending the 31st ult., the returns give 1,686,814 loads, as compared with 1,521,835 loads for 1886, an increase of 165,079 loads. The increase in sawn timber is mainly with Russia, Norway and Sweden. For July, staves show a larger importation than in the same month of the previous year. Mahogany on the other hand shows a lessened quantity, the importation being 2,573 loads, as compared with 3,876 loads in 1887. For the seven months ending 31st ult., the total import of the latter has been 25,824 loads, as compared with 29,966 loads for 1886, a decrease of 4,071 loads.

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SASH AND DOOR FACTORY—FULLY equipped; in running order; adjoining two railways; liveliest town in Ontario; splendid opportunity for a business or practical man. Address Box 13, LUMBERMAN office.

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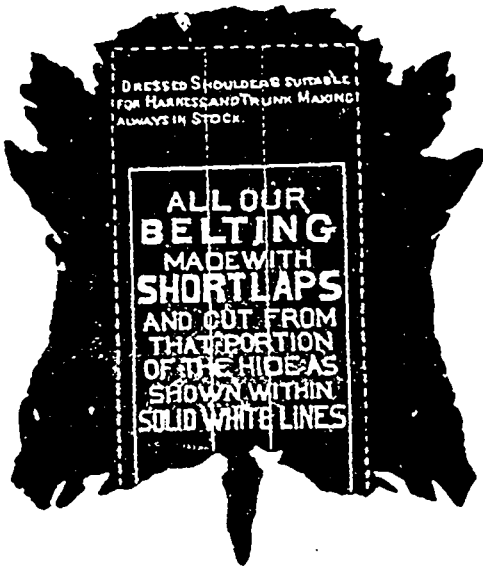
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The Agency will forward at least once in three months, or oftener if desired, a report and statement of all accounts in hand.

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L. VANROUENET,
Deputy of the Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 2nd June, 1887.


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SAULT SAINTE MARIE CANAL.

CONTRACTORS intending to tender for works of construction of the Canal proposed to be formed on the Canadian side of the Saint Mary's River, are hereby informed that tenders will be received about JANUARY next, and that the most favourable time to examine the locality will be between the present time and the early part of November next.

When plans, specifications and other documents are prepared due notice will be given. Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them and be furnished with blank forms of tender, etc.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 21st August, 1887. 3443


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Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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Department of Public Works,
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3445



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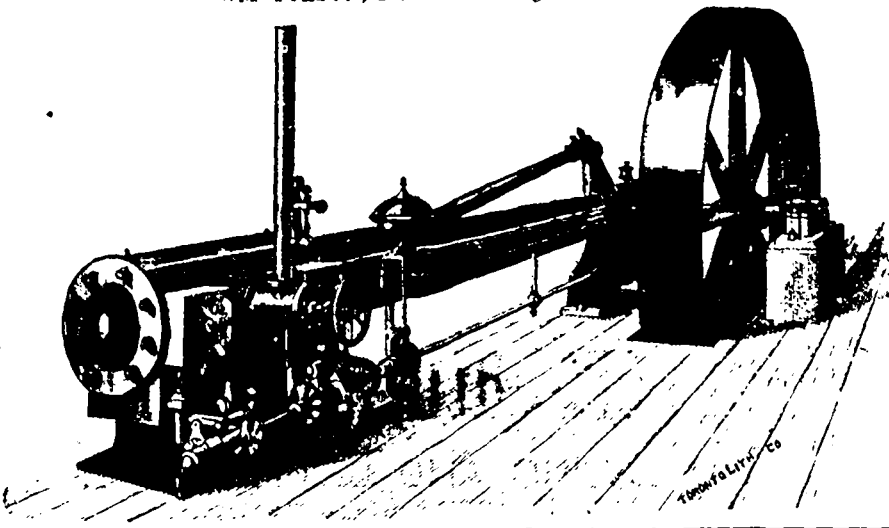
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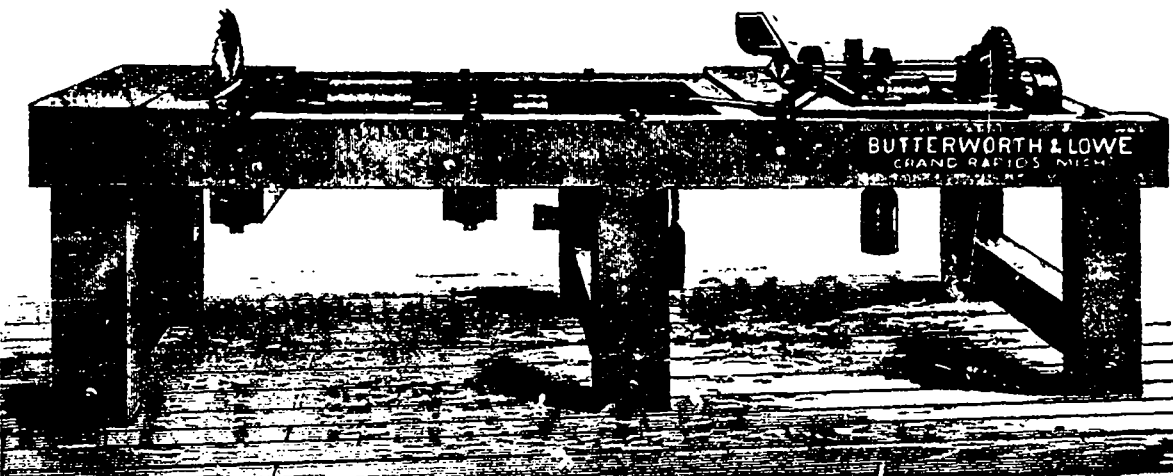
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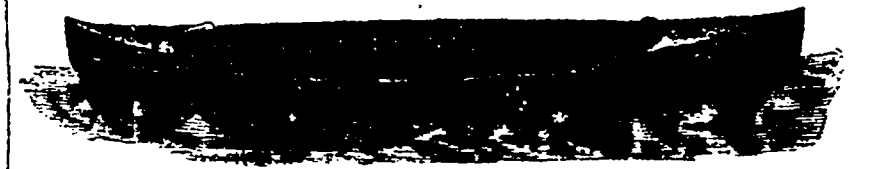
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