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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME XI. }
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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

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

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

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

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

TO VISITING LUMBERMEN.

LUMBERMEN visiting Toronto are invited to use the office of the LUMBERMAN as their own. We shall take pleasure in supplying them with every convenience for receiving and answering their correspondence, and hold ourselves at their service in any other way that they may desire.

A RURAL lumberman in a letter to the editor of this journal orders his paper stopped, and in lieu of the mighty dollar kindly forwards a number of religious tracts. We are endeavoring to fully appreciate our friend's generosity as he is evidently under the impression that the man who edits a lumber journal is sadly in need of spiritual help.

THERE are 843 firms engaged in operating the paper and pulp mills of the United States. A great deal of spruce timber is consumed by these mills. The demand for raw material in the shape of spruce logs and spruce slabs is beyond all previous call for this material, and the large pulp makers are looking about in various directions, and securing a supply of growing spruce, to make sure of a reserve stock to supply their mills in years to come.

MR. A. COOK, a large lumber dealer, of Whitehall, N. Y., speaking recently about the removal of the export duty on logs, said that the action of the Canadian Government somewhat surprised the American lumbermen. They quite expected that the duty on pine logs would be taken off, but had no idea that the Govern-

ment would also remit it on spruce logs. The probable result will be that mills will be built along the American side of the border for sawing spruce logs, as their product will be protected by a duty of \$2 a thousand, while they will get the Canadian raw material free.

THE Charleson exploration party, sent by the Quebec Government to the head waters of the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers has been heard from. They reached the Hudson Bay post on the Jean de terre, a large river falling into the Gatineau, on the 2nd of October, and Fort Barrier on the 5th. The policy of the Quebec Government in taking steps to ascertain with some degree of accuracy the extent and value of the unleased timber lands of the province, has been amply justified. Mr. Charleson states that there are magnificent forests of pine timber in that region not under lease, and which will prove valuable sources of revenue to the province.

HON. MR. DUHAMEL, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Province of Quebec, has caused a circular to be issued to all the woodrangers under his control commanding them to rigidly enforce the law respecting the cutting of timber in all cases without fear, favor, or affection, so that hereafter lumbermen and jobbers will not be permitted to scour the bush and select and carry away the best logs, leaving the remainder of the tree to rot in the woods, or to furnish fuel for spreading forest fires. They will either have to take, utilize, and pay for the whole tree or they will not be allowed to touch it. The immediate effect of this timely policy will be to make it much more profitable to manufacture the raw material in the province than to send it across the line to the United States to be manufactured there. This policy if rigidly carried out will be the means of checking great waste as well as securing the benefits of the manufacture of the timber at home.

A slight change in the terms on purchase of timber limits exceeding \$10,000 has been made by the Ontario Government to the advantage of purchasers. "Purchases over \$10,000 one-fourth of bonus is to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and notes are to be given for the remaining three fourths of bonus, payable in three, six and nine months, at a bank in the city of Toronto, with 7 per cent. interest." A new condition has been added, which reads as follows: "Purchasers over \$10,000 may make payment as above provided, or shall have the option of paying instead one-fifth of bonus in cash on day of sale and to give notes for the remaining four-fifths of bonus at three, six, nine and twelve months, and as otherwise above provided."

THE policy recently adopted by the Ontario Government making it compulsory on the part of those purchasing crown timber limits to manufacture all logs cut from same in this country, seems to have met with general favor. The removal by the Dominion Government of the export duty on logs, while it was deemed necessary in the face of the recent action on the part of the United States, has not been generally accepted by the Canadian lumber trade as being all that could be desired. While the large operators and those holding Canadian stumpage will greatly benefit by the abolition of this duty, by far the greater number engaged in the lumber trade will indirectly, if not directly, suffer. As an offset to the liberal concession made by the Federal Government, the proviso referred to above, imposing the condition of local manufacture when selling timber limits, will have a salutary effect in putting

a stop to the undue exportation of Canadian logs. It is to be hoped that the example set by the Ontario legislature will be met with favor by legislators in the other provinces and that the same policy will be adopted throughout the Dominion.

THE stagnation in the lumber trade at Quebec still continues, with no prospect of any immediate improvement, as there are absolutely no offers to buy. It is more than likely the square timber will have to lay over until next season. The McKinley tariff does not effect the trade at Quebec so directly as it does in Ontario, owing to the fact that whatever timber passes through the city is en route to England. At Montreal the timber trade to South American ports, which was so flourishing during the summer of last year, but fell off greatly the early part of the present season, has revived to some extent. Freights, however, are lower than last year, when no less than thirty ships were sent from the St. Lawrence to South America at chartered rates of \$17 per thousand feet. Lately three ships have been chartered, two loading lumber in Montreal and the other in Quebec at \$11 per thousand—a drop of \$5 from last season's rates. Soon as matters get straightened up in South America a revival of trade may be looked for, but not to any great extent until next season.

THE London *Timber Trades Journal* says, "A noticeable feature of the brokers' catalogues recently has been the large quantity of Quebec pine deals offered without reserve, and the fact of nearly 100,000 pieces being disposed of in this way during the last month shows that the fears we expressed some little time back of forced sales of these goods becoming necessary were by no means groundless. Looking, however, at the present state of the market, we should be sorry to say that the course taken is not a wise one, both at the docks and the mills, it would appear a very hazardous policy to continue to hold these costly goods in the hope of a near improvement in value commensurate with the loss of interest, &c., which so rapidly mounts up. Experience has taught us over and over again that the chances are greatly against success in an operation of that kind. It is notorious that any attempt to force up the price of pine during the last few years has always had the effect of greatly restricting the consumption, as a reference to the statistics of some few years back will show, while at the same time encouraging the introduction of cheaper substitutes."

THIS is an age of great undertakings. The building of the Chignecto ship railway and the completion of the tunnel under the St. Clair river at Sarnia, is to be followed by another stupendous enterprise at Niagara Falls, N. Y. On the fourth of last month the first sod was turned for the commencement of the construction of the great Niagara tunnel. This gigantic scheme for the development of Niagara's unrivalled water power is in the hands of the Niagara Power Company, and the contract for the work has been let to the Cataract Construction Company, of Jersey, for \$3,500,000. It is proposed to tunnel under the present town of Niagara Falls, N. Y., commencing at a point below the upper suspension bridge, thence to the river above the town. At this point the tunnel will be 100 feet below the surface, and thence it will be extended one and a half miles parallel with the river's shore. Along this stretch shafts will be put down, to be fed by lateral surface canals from the river. The object of this new enterprise is to furnish power for Buffalo and neighboring cities.

IMPORTANT representations affecting the lumber industry in British Columbia were recently made to the government by Mr. Corbould, M. P. Hitherto the dues collected upon lumber manufactured from timber on all crown lands belonging to the Government of Canada in that province have been in the form of a ground rent of \$5 per square mile per annum, in addition to a bonus of five per cent. on all sales made by the manufacturer. While the British Columbians have no objection to this system on its merits, a great number of the lumbermen have been cutting on provincial, private, and upon Dominion lands. As the timber is all placed in the same stream, it is therefore difficult, when manufactured into logs at the saw mill, to distinguish between the product of those logs that are taken from Dominion Government lands and those obtained from private or provincial lands. Mr. Corbould's suggestion is that the limit holder might be permitted to pay dues upon sales of lumber, as at present, or to substitute for that a royalty upon the stumps as might be agreed upon between the limit holder and the crown timber agent. It is understood that Sir John Thompson, Acting Minister of the Interior, has decided to recommend that this change be made.

THE removal of the export duty on Canadian saw logs has given quite a boom to the Michigan lumber trade. The *Detroit Tribune* thus voices the opinion of lumbermen on the subject; "The removal of the export duty is really a triumph for the consumers of lumber and for Michigan lumbermen. Michigan mill owners and Michigan mill hands. Michigan men own about 3,000,000,000 feet of standing pine in Canada, and this timber they are rafting across the lake to be sawed in the mills of Saginaw, Tawas, Alpena, Cheboygan and other Michigan cities. In this way American labor and capital are kept employed, instead of relying on Canadian capital and labor to cut our lumber. Some idea of the benefit which the removal of the export tax will be to Michigan is to be gained from the fact that in the Saginaw valley alone there are 100 milling establishments, having a capacity of upward of 800,000,000 feet, and depending on these for fuel are salt manufacturing making 3,000,000 barrels of salt annually. These establishments employ between 10,000 and 15,000 men, and unless they can get Canadian logs they cannot run to half their capacity next year. These were the facts used by Col. Bliss in successfully urging the cause of Michigan, Toledo and Cleveland lumbermen for legislation which should compel the removal of the export duty on logs, an action on the part of the Canadians which practically insures free lumber to the consumers in the United States."

A TIMBER limit case was tried at Hamilton, Ont., last month. The action was brought by Francis F. Jones, of Comber, Essex County, against James Sharp, M. P. P., of the Parry Sound district, James Ryan and George Paget, of the Crown Lands Department, and Peter McDermott, a timber dealer. The suit was instituted to recover \$500 paid by plaintiff on account of the purchase of a timber limit. According to the plaintiff's statement of claim the defendants entered into a scheme to induce plaintiff to purchase timber limits. Defendant McDermott, so the plaintiff alleges, took him up to Spence and Armour Townships and showed him the wrong limits. The defendants introduced Regan to plaintiff as an American timber buyer, and by this and other means induced him to purchase a limit from defendant Sharp for \$7,500, of which plaintiff paid \$500. The timber limit, it is alleged, turned out to be worthless, and the plaintiff brought this action to recover the \$500 paid down. After a number of witnesses had been examined an offer of settlement was made by defendants, but Mr. Jones refused the terms. Matthew Wilson, Q. C., for plaintiff, would not accept less than his full claim and one half the costs, and after some delay the defendants accepted the terms, and judgment was given for plaintiff for \$500 and interest, and setting aside the agreement in question. Defendants to pay all their own and half the plaintiff's costs. In this way the defendants avoided being submitted to a cross examination.

HITHERTO Newfoundland has made no pretention of being a lumbering province, but she is now entering the market as an exporter of deals, and is bidding for a share of the deal trade of Great Britain. It is well known that the timber areas of Newfoundland are of sufficient extent to supply logs for a respectable deal business, and in coming to the front as an exporter of deals she takes no inferior position in the matter of quality of her output, as she enters the lists with the lower provinces. Besides she will have a decided advantage in the matter of freights and cheap labor. The *London Timber Trades Journal*, commenting on the arrival of a cargo of deals from Exploits Bay, says:—"It is a small cargo of about 140 standards of pine deals, and the first production of new mills erected there. It is sent here as a sample cargo, and the attention of the trade has been specially directed to it by the brokers, Messrs. Duncar, Ewing & Co., in whose hands the cargo has been placed for disposal. The manufacture of the deals show considerable care, the cutting being accurate and clean, whilst the specification is very similar to Quebec productions, a very large proportion being 12 to 16 ft. 3x11 in. Though these goods are a vast improvement upon the Lower Gulf pine deals to which we have been accustomed, there is room for a still further advance in that direction by improving the grading. It has evidently been the intention to follow the Quebec regulations for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th qualities, but neither the first nor the second come up to the standard we commonly see imported. Too many of the 1sts have sap on the edge and face, and as the deals evidently have been shipped as soon as cut, the blue mould upon the sappy portions is too prominent to please the eye. When these goods are properly conditioned before shipment, and the errors in classifying eliminated, we think there is a fair prospect of finding a place in the markets of this country. Of course the objections we have pointed out are in a measure inseparable from a new departure, which a little experience and care will soon remedy."

AT the Ontario Government sale of timber berths held in Toronto on the first of last month some pretty good figures were obtained. The berths sold were situated in the Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts and in part of the township of Aweres, Algoma. The lumbermen in the Port Arthur district think some of the prices were excessive. In all an area of 485½ square miles were offered, of which 141½ squares miles were withdrawn. The following are the amounts of bonus in full with names of purchasers:

	Sq. miles.	Amount.
Robert Thomson.....	23	\$24,725
George H. Wilkes.....	14	17,300
J. L. Murphy.....	70	45,650
W. H. Leavitt.....	6	3,650
Ross, Hall & Brown.....	13	9,725
L. B. Montgomery.....	31	10,450
H. L. Lavington.....	8	3,300
Cameron & Kennedy.....	43	25,325
S. F. McKinnon.....	28	62,250
M. H. Ford.....	22	42,500
Peter Ryan.....	19½	7,800
Sadler, Dunbar & Co.....	37½	20,625
McArthur Bros.....	18½	48,562 50

AVERAGES AND TOTALS.		
Total area.....		485½
Withdrawn.....		141½
Total amount of bonus.....	\$321,862	50
Average per square mile sold.....		935
Area sold.....		343½

The immediate object of the sale was to furnish timber for the mills in the northwestern part of the province, yet the result in a financial aspect was eminently satisfactory. The average of \$935 per mile is a much higher figure than the average of previous sales, which was \$658, and is higher than the price obtained at any previous sale, except the famous sale of 1887, which yielded the enormous return of \$2,859 per mile. The best sales were made in the districts near Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie. The prices obtained at the sale exceeded the expectations of the officers of the department, as the timber in these regions is rather light and sparse, and some of the country, particularly the region tributary to Rainy Lake and Rainy River, has not been as thoroughly explored as some other parts of Ontario.

IN conversation with a Michigan lumberman on the tariff and the action of the Canadian authorities in abolishing the export duties, says an exchange, he remarked that "there is now no reason for any howling of tariff shriekers about protected lumber barons. Practically, we have free trade in lumber. The supply of lumber for the entire east is derived chiefly from Canada, Michigan, and points further in the north-west. The duty of \$1 a thousand now levied on Canadian lumber will simply equalize freight, as Canada is nearer the eastern market to that extent than is Michigan, Wisconsin or Minnesota. The \$1 a thousand is no protection beyond simply equalizing freights, and thus affording a fair field of competition. The Canadian people so regard it and are perfectly satisfied as to the action of the American Congress on the lumber schedule. It will also have the effect of enhancing the price of Canadian stumpage. I was reading last week that one Canadian timber owner said the passage of the bill would put \$100,000 into his pocket in appreciation of prices of timber. I do not doubt it. Then, too, the repeal of the log export duty means more to the Michigan lumbermen than many suppose. Several hundred million feet of pine have been purchased in Canada within the past 90 days in the expectation that this tariff bill would pass and the export duty come off. This timber is destined for Michigan mills. It is to the advantage of Michigan men to raft logs across the lake to be manufactured, for the simple reason that it has long been recognized that there is no better lumber market in the world than eastern Michigan. It will also prolong the life of Michigan mills by adding to the source of supply. I predict that 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 feet of logs will be rafted across the lake from Canada to eastern Michigan next season. This helps the manufacturing industries, which in turn help the entire people of the state."

SINCE the removal of the export duties upon spruce and pine logs, and also upon shingle bolts of pine and cedar and cedar bolts capable of being made into shingle bolts, there has been quite a revival in the shipments of lumber to the States. In view of the assurances given by Sir John Macdonald in the House last session, this action upon the part of the federal authorities, of removing the export duties, cannot be said to be altogether unexpected. A careful scrutiny of the lumber and timber schedule of the McKinley Act shows that only upon one class of lumber, viz., cedar paving posts, railroad ties and telegraph and telephone poles of cedar, has the duty been increased, such increase of duty taking place on March 1st, 1891. In other classes, notably in regard to spruce lumber, the duties are maintained at the same rates as laid down in the old tariff, but in almost every other case the import duty is lower than the tariff which previously existed. The reduction in duties extends from ten and fifteen per cent. upon the coarser and small grades of lumber to \$1 per thousand feet, or fifty per cent. upon pine. The value of our total export of lumber to the United States last year was in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000, and of this large sum about \$7,000,000 would be directly affected by the tariff, provided the export duty on logs were not removed, as in that case the old schedule of duties would stand. In regard to spruce logs, the export duty was imposed by ourselves to favor the sawing of spruce lumber on the Canadian side of the line, and it remains to be seen to what extent the mills and the labor employed in them may suffer, in consequence of Congress excluding spruce lumber from the lower rate of duty. The difference of \$1 per thousand feet upon "sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber, of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore, white pine and basswood," and of a lessened percentage of duties upon minor qualities, will, without doubt, enable our exporters to find a large market for the coarser grades of lumber.

TIMBER limits to the extent of 127 square miles, on the Quebec side of the Ottawa river near Mattawa, were put up at auction at Ottawa on Oct. 28th. The bidding was far from being spirited, and when \$400 per square mile had been offered the limits were withdrawn.

MILL ECONOMY.

Notwithstanding much has been said upon the subject of mill economy, there still remains much to be said upon the subject that planing mill proprietors and those of other wood-working establishments may profit by. In an article published in one of the leading trade journals not long since, the writer criticises the manner in which the machinery in otherwise first-class mills is arranged, even going so far as to attribute many of the failures in the various wood-working trades, where a large amount of machinery is used, almost entirely to this cause.

There is no question but, taking the average planing mill or sash and door factory, no matter how well it may be arranged, that a large item, if not one of the largest in the running expenses, consists in the handling of the stock. From the moment the lumber is received from the yard to the time the finished work is loaded for shipment or delivery, there is a constant process of handling as it progresses from one machine to another. There is no definite manner by which a separate account of all these items can be kept in the average shop where a number of different jobs are going on at the same time. Consequently, the particular cost of handling the materials for each separate job, aside from the machine work and finishing, is an unknown quantity, which can not be solved even by algebra, yet it finds its way into the expense account all the same and is plainly manifested in the balance sheet of some mills at the end of the year.

Now if the item for handling stock in a well arranged mill is of so much importance, what will it be in a mill where, as the writer referred to states that, "the machines appear to be placed just where the truckman dumped them, without any reference to economy or convenience in handling the material which must necessarily pass from one machine to another." It is a fact that is worthy of consideration, that, as a rule, in nearly all wood-working establishments, more particularly in planing mills, about the same process of manipulation is followed. The lumber, as a rule, is first submitted to the saw and from there distributed to the various machines, according to the nature of the work.

As the largest amount of the material in the planing mill, after leaving the saw, goes to the planers, these machines should be placed in close proximity with each other and so arranged that when the lumber leaves the saw it is dropped just where it is wanted, in front of the planer, without any further handling. But if the saw table is placed upon one side of the mill and the planer upon the other, as is frequently the case, so that the lumber must all be carried from one to the other, it will require the labor of one man or boy constantly to perform that part of the work, and whatever his daily wages may amount to is just so much needless expense added to the cost of handling. It is true that where there are a large number of machines in a mill, all can not be placed in such close proximity with the saw as to avoid a certain amount of handling and transferring from one part of the mill to another, but where such is the case, instead of employing a number of men and boys for this purpose, a few light two-wheeled trucks should be provided, so that the sawyer, instead of dropping the strips upon the floor to be picked up again and carried separately to their destination, could place them upon one of these trucks, so they may be easily wheeled to any part of the mill. By the use of a few trucks of this kind one man will be able to perform the same work that would require three men to perform otherwise, and the wages of two men saved.

In many of the modern mills, provision is made for driving into the mill with a load, so that the lumber may be unloaded by the side of the machine where the first operation is to be performed; and, notwithstanding this is an improvement over the old method, yet in the further operations handling becomes necessary and the use of a number of small trucks, so placed that as fast as the stock comes from the machine it is deposited upon the trucks, instead of the floor, will always be found useful in facilitating the work and save handling. Every dollar saved in this manner, as well as many other small items that might be mentioned, goes a long way in the course of a year in either increasing or diminishing the profits of the concern.

Doing Away with the Saw.

A correspondent writing from Seattle, Wash., to an exchange says: An industry which was lately started at Ballard, a suburb of this city, promises to work a revolution in the shingle business. This is the dressed shingle mill of the Porter-Gage Company, where the Gage patent shaved shingle machine is in use. In many markets shaved shingles are held in high esteem on account of the smooth surface of the shingle, which allows the rain to run off. The cost of painting is also materially reduced, as there are no rough places to be filled up. Recently, when at Ballard, I called at the mill in question and was shown over the plant by Mr. Gage.

One hundred and sixty cuts a minute were being made by the machine, the shingles dropping on to an endless carrier, which conveyed them to the joining room. The blocks differ in no respect from those used in any other mill, except that they are first put into a box and thoroughly steamed. This takes all the sap and albumen out of the timber and softens it to facilitate cutting. The block while hot from the steam box is placed in the machine and firmly dogged in a head block which feeds it automatically to the knife in a zig-zag manner (to correspond with the alternate butt and tip of the shingle) by rack or series of teeth on each side of the head block. These teeth feed the block a little further than the thickness of the shingle being made, but this extra thickness is pressed back by a set of rollers that are located just behind the knife and a sufficient distance ahead of it to let the rollers strike the block before the knife enters it. The object of this is to compress the fibres of the timber and to hold the block firmly against the head block while the knife is going through.

When running ten hours a day the machine will make from 80,000 to 100,000 shingles, and the success of the shingles so far produced has been such that another machine has been ordered. The product of the mill has been sold for several months ahead. I asked for the figures of the saving effected by the new machine, and Mr. Gage placed a number of shingles together just as they came from the machine. The block thus made measured four inches and contained 18 shingles and showed that no wood was missing from the original block. The shingles were five to two inches, and a saw would at the very best have made but 12 shingles from the same timber. The machine therefore makes 50 per cent. more shingles than is made by the saw. The company has made tests with redwood with equal satisfaction, but the company's operations at present are confined to Washington red cedar, and the whole product is being shipped to eastern markets.

Lake of the Woods.

A meeting of lumbermen was recently held at Rat Portage, at which every mill manufacturing pine lumber between Lake Superior and Winnipeg was represented. The principal matter under consideration was the cutting in prices. The price list was revised slightly and it was decided to advance 1st and 2nd flooring \$2 per thousand, and 8 inch flooring was reduced \$1.

Following is the new price list for lumber, f.o.b. at Lake of the Woods mills. Dimension 2x4 to 12x12. 12 to 18ft long, \$14; do. 10, and 20ft long, \$15; \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12in surface. 50c. per M advance on each foot over the above lengths to 24ft long. \$1 per M advance on each foot over 24ft long; surfacing, 50c per M; surfacing and sizing, \$1 per M. Boards: 1st common, rough, \$16.50, dressed, \$17.50; 2nd common, rough, \$14 dressed, \$15; Culls, rough, \$10, dressed \$11; 1st common, stock, 12in, rough \$19, dressed, \$20; do. 8 and 10in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; 2nd common, stock, 12 in. rough, \$16, dressed \$17; do. 8 and 10 in. rough, \$15, dressed \$16; 10ft long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap. 8 and 10in \$16; 8 and 10in flooring and siding at \$1 per M advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring. 1st, 6in, \$31, 2nd, 6 in, \$27, 3rd, 6in, \$21, 4th, 6in, \$16; 1st, 5in, \$31, 2nd, 5in, \$27, 3rd, 5in, \$21, 4th, 5in, \$15, 1st, 4in, \$31, 2nd, 4in, \$27; 3rd, 4in, \$20; 4th, 4in, \$15; \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides. \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding. No. 1, 1st

siding, 1/2 in x 6in, \$20. No. 2, 2nd siding, 1/2 in x 6 in. \$17. Finishing 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2in. 1st, 2nd and 3rd clear, \$40, select, \$30, shop, \$25. 1 inch, 1st, 2nd and 3rd clear, \$35; No. 1 stock, \$35; No. 2 do. \$30; No. 3 do. \$25. Mouldings: window stops, per 100 ft. lineal, 60c; parting strips, do, 50c; 1/4 round and cove, do. 60c. Casing: 4 in. O. G. per 100 ft lineal, \$1.75; 6in O. G. do. \$2.25; 6in O. G. do, \$2.50; 8in O. G. base, do \$3.50; 10in O. G. base, do, \$4.25. Lath \$2. Shingles No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2.25; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.

A Five Thousand Dollar Tree.

On the side of the Big Black Mountain, three hundred yards from Wise County line, in Harlan County, Kentucky, and about ten miles from Big Stone Gap, there stood, until last week, a tree that is thought to be the most valuable tree in the South Appalachian Mountains, and is perhaps without a peer on this continent. It is a curled-grain black walnut, and the owner had it grubbed up by the roots, so as not to lose even a chip. It is between five and six feet in diameter at the base, and five cuts, eleven feet each, have been sawed, the diameter of the nth cut being four feet. Some additional smaller cuts were gotten out of the top. The grain runs in graceful, wavy curls, and is one of the most valuable woods known, being used in veneering. Capt. Pleasants, of New York, who for years has dealt exclusively in this class of timber, purchased it for \$40 from a mountaineer, and thinks it is the finest tree he ever saw. He paid George H. Satterfield \$300 to move the trunk six miles, to the end of the S. A. & O. R. R., on Looney Creek, whence it was shipped direct to the factory in New York. Capt. Pleasants thinks that the tree will realize for him at least \$5,000.

Brandy from Wood.

An eminent German sanitary expert says that the chemists have succeeded in making a first rate brandy out of sawdust. A man can therefore, get a rip saw and go out and get as drunk as a lord on a fence rail. A man can make brandy smashes out of the shingles on his roof; he can get *delirium tremens* by drinking the legs of his kitchen chairs. You may shut an inebriate out of a gin shop, and keep him away from a tavern, but, if he can get uproarious on boiled sawdust and desiccated window sills, any attempt at reform must necessarily be a failure, and we think that the opinion of a sanitary crank upon the jim-jams of a house should be taken with a most liberal grain of allowance.

Trees Six Hundred and Fifty Feet High.

Prof. Fred. G. Plummer, the civil engineer of Tacoma, is quoted in the *Olympia Tribune* as saying: "I have been all over this country and have the best collection of flora to be found anywhere. What do you think of these trees six hundred and fifty feet high. They are to be found that high in the unsurveyed townships near the foot Mt. Tacoma, and what is more, I have seen them and made an instrumental measurement of a number with that result. There are lots of trees near the base of Mt. Tacoma whose foliage is so far above the ground that it is impossible to tell to what family they belong, except by the bark. Very few people know or dream of the immensity of our forest growth. I wish that some of our large trees could be sent to the World's Fair at Chicago. We could send a flag pole, for instance, three to four hundred feet long."

FIRE RECORD.

John Millard's lumber mill at Broad River, N. S., was totally destroyed by fire last month. Loss about \$700.

Albert Turner's saw mill, at Black River, Kings county, N. S., was recently burned with a quantity of lumber. Loss \$1,000; no insurance.

Wm. Sutherland's saw mill near Belleville, Ont., burned Oct. 7th. It had been idle over a year. Loss \$2,000; no insurance.

O. F. Doray's saw mill and chair factory was destroyed by fire, Oct. 12th. Loss estimated at \$10,000; insured for \$2,000.

DeWinter's steam saw mill on the New Ross Road, King's county, N. S., was recently burned. There was no insurance.

THE EVOLUTION OF GRADES.

[St. Louis Lumberman.]

In respect to its wide variation in quality the output of the sawmill probably stands unique among crude products of manufacture. Between that which is the best that can be made and that which is good for nothing the number of different grades that may be selected, all with distinctive peculiarities, almost passes belief. The lumber trade in some parts of the country has gone far in its refinement of grading, but nowhere has there been made all the varying qualities into which boards and plank are susceptible of assortment. There are evidently possibilities in this direction that have not yet been attempted.

And yet in some varieties of lumber there are grades enough, so many indeed as to give rise to much difference in the practice of the trade in making them, and to lead to a certain disturbance of the equilibrium of the business in consequence. We see frequent, or at least occasional, attempts made to correct these variations from the standard, but the success of them has never been more than partial, and their effect, when apparent at all, the reverse of permanent. It is impossible to point to a single case in which an important change has been made in grading rules or standards by a merely formal agreement. The amendment of inspection rules embodying radical changes in grading has never been successfully undertaken when the changes proposed had not previously been demanded by the altered conditions of the business.

The truth is that lumber grades are the products of evolution rather than in any sense creations. In the beginnings of the trade lumber fell naturally into three qualities—that which was good, and which was so described; that which was of inferior quality, and which was generally called common, and that which was believed to be good for nothing, and which took the suggestive name of cull. The latter was not at first a grade, its name indicating that it was considered to be valueless, but with improvements in manipulation and the increase of economy in consumption it was soon found that even cull stock had its value for certain purposes and it became marketable in part, only the worst of it being reserved for the slab pile or refuse burner.

The development of lumber grades from this assortment was as simple as it was rapid when once it started. There was, even when lumber began selling, but little demand among consumers for a miscellaneous lot of unassorted stock. They wanted certain quantities of certain kinds, suitable for their particular purposes, and the demand quickly led sellers to divide their good, common and cull stock into other grades. Experience showed them that they could make money out of such divisions of the primary qualities, and naturally grades multiplied. In the process of time differences of opinion arose as to what certain grades should be, and these gradually led to variations in the practice of grading which some now hope to reform.

One point not to be lost sight of in this connection is that this evolution of grades has been the direct result of an increasing economy in the use of lumber. The aim has been to assort lumber into such qualities that the buyer desiring stock for any particular purpose could get what he required without having to take along with it a lot of stuff that would be unsuitable for his purpose. In point of facts grades have not been made so much by the lumber maker or the lumber merchant as they have by the consumer. The requirements of the lumber users in New England, New York and Pennsylvania differ materially from those of buyers in the Western states, and we see a like difference in the grades of lumber made for the Eastern and Western trade. It is possibly thought by some that these differences are accidental, but they are not, they are fundamental rather, and have their source either in the variation of users' needs or in the inherent differences in the character of the stock out of which they are made.

It is possible, of course, that the grades of two manufacturers or dealers, drawing their supplies from the same source and selling to the same class of users, should be identical; and in like manner it is possible that all manufacturers and dealers similarly situated in

relation to both supply and demand should be in practical accord in respect to their grading standards, but it is futile to hope that the entire lumber trade can be brought into uniformity. There are limits to the possibility of reform in this direction—and it may be said indeed, to the desirability of a change also—that are not always taken into account.

The practical difficulties in the way of securing an absolute uniformity in grading, even when there are no theoretical grounds of difference, are at least serious. The absence of an accepted standard is one and the differing views of buyers and sellers is another. A standard might be set up, but it is open to question whether all could be made to conform to it. Those who are prejudiced in favor of good grades and those who believe in "skinning" them to the limit of endurance, would be very apt to follow their respective inclinations with a standard as well as without one, and about the best that could be hoped for would be that they might be restrained from going as far in either direction as many have been in the habit of doing in the past. But even this, of course, would be worth striving for.

IMPORTED LOGS.

Between the tropics is a region fanned by ocean breezes and drenched by summer rains. The excessive heat and moisture, together with the rich, sandy loam, produce a luxuriant growth of vegetation.

No man dare venture within these heavy woods without an axe to cut away the giant vines which intercept his path, and to protect himself from the attacks of the boa-constructor and deadly cobra.

Within the vast stretches of gloomy forests of Mexico, India and the Americas are hid the rich and rare woods of nature. It was with a view to getting information concerning these valuable timbers that a representative of the *Times Star* strolled into a veneering establishment on John street and accosted the genial proprietor.

"What kinds of wood do you use for veneering?" was the query he started with.

"Many kinds," the manufacturer replied. "Here are the native woods—oak, poplar, walnut, birch, butternut and sycamore. Besides these, of course, are the foreign kinds, such as mahogany, rosewood, ebony, English brown oak, Circassian walnut, prima vera and satinwood. I know it is the common impression that veneering is all done with imported material, but it is not so."

"Where do you get the various woods?"

"Native wood is bought in this vicinity. The Miami Valley is noted all over the United States for its fine oaks. Of the foreign woods, mahogany comes from the eastern part of Mexico, along the Gulf. Prima vera, or white mahogany, comes from Pacific slope of Mexico. It is cut by the natives and thrown by them into the ocean. The logs are then towed through the surf to the steamers, which carry them to San Diego, Cal.; from there they come of course, by rail. Satinwood is a native of San Domingo. Circassian walnut is shipped from Marseilles, France. It is grown in the region of the Black Sea. English brown oak is shipped from London and Liverpool. It is the oak found in Sherwood Forest. Ebony is bought direct from Madagascar island."

"What duty do you pay on the imported logs?"

"Logs are on the free list, but thirty-five per cent. is charged on manufactured stuff. It is a good thing, too, for this foreign wood is mostly bought by the pound and a great deal is waste."

"What is the original cost of these woods?"

"Circassian burrs is the only variety we buy by the pound. It costs us from twenty to sixty cents per pound. Red mahogany costs us twenty cents per square foot, board measure; prima vera, twenty-five cents; ebony, seven cents; English brown oak, sixteen and satinwood twenty-five cents. Besides this, freight must be added."

"What is a good walnut log worth?"

"A good solid walnut is worth, for our purposes, \$120 per thousand feet. A good oak is worth \$30."

"What is the most popular wood used now?"

"White oak is in great demand, and mahogany just holds its own."

"What is a burr?"

"A burr is a woody wart. They are obtained principally from oak and walnut. Here is a Circassian burr. It weighs about five hundred pounds and cost us nearly \$300. Burrs and knots admit of a very fine polish and are very expensive."

"These burrs are not sawed, but cut. First the bark is trimmed off closely and then holes are bored into them three inches deep. A long iron bar is then laid upon it and bolted fast. The burr is now ready to put into the machine. Before it is bolted on to this iron bar, however, it is put into this large tank and boiled from one to three days, depending upon the nature of the burr. Then, while thoroughly soaked, it is put into the machine and the bar is set in motion. This machine is a kind of lathe, and as the burr turns round and round, the knife, which is nothing but a horizontal plane, comes closer and closer. At last it strikes the burr and peels off a thin shaving, as thin as a newspaper. We generally turn off one hundred of these shavings to an inch. In the case of a log, the iron bar is not used, the log serving as its own support in this manner."

The workmen by this time had a walnut log ready to cut. They rolled it on the machine and lifted it to its place. A screw was turned and a set of sharp teeth advanced from each side and caught the log firmly. The machine was set in motion, and soon the thin paper-like rolls came off. The log was cut within three inches of the heart. It could not be cut any closer because of the iron teeth in each end. If a log big enough could be found the veneering could be made a mile long if need be. As it is, it is run out upon a floor and cut every ten feet. After being cut in large pieces it is piled up, and to a stranger might easily be mistaken for newly tanned leather. The next process it undergoes is to be cut up very carefully for consumers, the waste places being all taken out. The good veneering is then piled in convenient sized bundles and stacked where it may dry and be ready for sale.

Oak, mahogany and rosewood logs are sawed; oak, because of its cheapness; mahogany and rosewood, because cutting spoils their grain by pressing the pores together. This sawing is done by a fine saw, and so thin is it that no sawdust is perceptible. Sawed wood is mostly twenty thicknesses to the inch. Oak is sawed in a way called "quartering," that is, the log is first split into four. Now, as most everybody knows, oak logs are "flaked," that is, they have cracks, or lines, running from the heart out to the sap. After a log is quartered, a triangular strip is taken off of each side of the quarter, so that the saw may be run, as nearly as possible, parallel with these "flakes," or cracks. This makes fine curves, which are very desirable for a hardwood finish.

A good deal of oak veneering is sold to be placed on the outside of oak-finish, such cases as railroad cars, fine panelling in houses, etc. Rosewood is used mostly for tool handles, mahogany for inside finish and furniture. Prima vera is much used for fine cabinets. It is a "new" wood and admits of a fine polish.

"What is the extent of this business in this country?" was then asked.

"There is one mill besides ours in this city, one in Indianapolis and none in the East this side of New York. Europe has a great many. There is considerable exchange in veneering, chiefly with Germany, France and England."

"How is veneering put on?"

"Where it is simply for ornament, as in looking-glasses, only one ply or thickness is used. But one ply alone is too liable to crack; for this reason, very often, five ply are put on, firmly glued together. This is why it is shaved to thin. Nothing is gained by the extremely thin sawing, except this. It really takes more wood. Furniture men polish the finer wood to bring out the grain and then varnish it. We employ about twenty-five men. Cutting requires experts, and some cutters get as high as \$8 per day each."

O. P. Doray's saw mill and chair factory at Sutton, Que., was burned Oct. 15th. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$2,000.

VARYING LUMBER SCALES

Inspection is not the only feature in the lumber business that is chaotic. Measurement appears to be quite as chaotic. For instance, for the scaling of logs there are no less than five rules, and no two of them give the same result. The surprising variations consequent upon the use of so many rules in different sections may be seen in the following measurements of twenty foot logs, eight, twelve, twenty four and thirty six inches in diameter:

Log Rules	Length of log Feet.	Diameter of log Inches.	Amount in feet.
Bangor	12	8	33
Oughtred	12	8	28
Scribner	12	8	22
Quebec Government	12	8	24
Doyle's Rule	12	8	16
Bangor	12	12	78
Oughtred	12	12	68
Scribner	12	12	59
Quebec Government	12	12	50
Doyle's Rule	12	12	48
Bangor	12	24	327
Oughtred	12	24	300
Scribner	12	24	303
Quebec Government	12	24	315
Doyle's Rule	12	24	300
Bangor	12	36	770
Oughtred	12	36	692
Scribner	12	36	692
Quebec Government	12	36	710
Doyle's Rule	12	36	786

Commenting on these differences, a Canadian lumberman says: "I have known those who ship round timber to the United States use the Scribner or even the Doyle rule for buying logs from the farmers, and sell by and pay the duty on the Bangor scale, by which they gain in actual measure from two hundred and fifty to five hundred feet on every thousand feet bought and sold, where the logs are ten, twelve and fourteen inches in diameter. As the Doyle rule is not figured for logs under ten inches in diameter, millers are in the habit of 'jumping' the scale of all such as contain twenty-four feet (for sixteen-foot logs). Now, if we take an eight-inch, a nine-inch and a ten-inch log, and measure them by the Doyle rule, the total result will be eighty-four feet, while the same logs scaled by the Bangor rule will give one hundred and sixty-four feet, or nearly one hundred per cent. more! In other words, it would take about eighteen logs of these three sizes to make one thousand feet of lumber by the Bangor rule, while the Doyle rule would exact about thirty-six logs for the same amount."

BAND VS. CIRCULARS.

Mr. John M. Stowell, of Milwaukee, Wis., a man of large experience in the saw-milling business, has been giving his experience and also his opinion in the *Lumberman* of the future of the band mill. Mr. Stowell says:—"When the circular mill first became a candidate for favor there was an almost universal consensus of opinion against it for various reasons. It took years to overcome this general prejudice. I was there myself and know whereof I affirm. I think I was the first to introduce it in the large lumber mills of the northwest, except that small circulars were used in what were termed 'siding mills.' I mean, of course, that circulars were not then used for cutting logs. So when the band saw had demonstrated its usefulness in small work, in pattern shops, furniture factories, etc., and the proposition was made to use it in cutting logs, there was the same nearly universal prejudice encountered by the circular saw in its introduction for log sawing.

Both did make a great deal of bad lumber at first, and the gain in the speed of work was comparatively small in the case of the circular. I remember that the first one ever put in at Manistee, Mich., was only sold on a warranty of 10,000 feet in eleven hours. On Saturday of the first week we ran, we saved 11,758 feet in eleven hours. The feat was heralded in the newspapers far and wide, as something remarkable, and from that day the success of the circular was assured. Now it is a poor circular that will not, with plenty of power, in the same timber, cut that amount of lumber in a single hour.

So the band mill started by cutting about the same

amount of lumber that the circular cut at first, which was quite in advance of the cut on any muley or sash mill. It has been constantly increasing the cut until, in the short time the experimenting has been going on, the performance of the average circular has been nearly overtaken. I predict that before the band mill has been in use as long as the circular has been, the product of the band will overtake, and, probably, exceed the cut of the circular.

Then the saving of stock demonstrates their immense superiority over the circular, and justifies its claim to be 'the coming mill.' The circular must inevitably be relegated to use only where cheap plants are wanted for very temporary purposes. But time will be required to replace the circular just as time was required for the circular to retire the older styles. In both cases those changing earliest manifest the greater wisdom, and pocket the greater amount of shekels.

GIVE THE SAW MILL MAN A CHANCE

By H. J. SUTHERLAND.

In order that the saw mill man may have a chance to secure fair returns for his money it is necessary that each individual employee shall contribute his best efforts to that end, for this business is a sort of chain, so to speak, whose links must support each other. The superintendent is the man I want to talk to first on this subject, for upon him devolves the greater part of the responsibility of managing the mill.

Are you sure, then, Mr. Superintendent, that your employer gets the full benefit of your business ability and saw mill experience? Are you sufficiently familiar with every department of the mill business that you can adjust the trouble in short order when the foreman reports the mill broken down, or the boss of the logging teams comes with a dolorous tale of crippled oxen, or five or six men short? If not, you had better step down and out. You are a weak link in the chain.

Do you, Mr. Foreman, go on the principle that a stitch in time saves nine, or do you wait for the belt to break before you put in a new lace or a few rivets? You should examine your pulleys, shafting, and boxes every day and be sure to re-babbit your boxes just a little before they need it. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

Mr. Saw Filer, a great deal depends on you, for the saws must make or break the saw mill man, and it matters not what your wages are, or what the surrounding circumstances may be, you, of all others, should do your very best. Don't give your saws a lick and promise, but every time a saw comes off the mandrel examine it carefully for all manner of defects. Often a few blows of the hammer will greatly improve them.

Hello, Mr. Sawyer, are you sawing good lumber, and plenty of it? If not, stop this minute and take off the bad running saw, unless the fault is in you, and in that case go to the foreman and tell him to give you your time; also that you wish to give the saw mill man a chance, as this is the best way you can do it. If on the other hand, the troubles are in the saw, call the filer's attention to it, and inform him that you will change the saws every fifteen minutes rather than make bad lumber. Remember, it is not the amount of lumber desired as much as the quality. The first care of the sawer should be to make good lumber, and all you can of it. Try to make each succeeding day excel the previous one.

Mr. Engineer, I am truly glad to see you; how is your part of the business going on, are you giving your employer a chance? Don't call him an old skinflint. How many times have you had to stop your engine for hot journals and other causes, that you know you could have prevented? Please bear in mind that if you understand your business ever so well and do not do your whole duty, you are no better than one who knows but little, and will do the best he knows. How about that knock in your engine? Don't tell the superintendent that the devil can not take it out: be honest, and tell him you can't do it. Don't measure all other men's skill by your own, or let your self-conceit outrun your knowledge of machinery. Keep your engine in good condition, do your repairing at night. I have no respect for an engineer that makes a practice of stopping his

engine between six and twelve o'clock A.M., and one and six o'clock P.M., except on signals, which is rarely done if the men are trying to give the employer a chance. Don't spend your time figuring horse-power and back pressure. There is as much sense in figuring on the number of yards of moonshine necessary to make a muley cow a petticoat. Such an engineer is fifty years behind the times. While you are figuring out what your engine needs, some good, practical engineer will do what is wanted and have the engine running and doing better work than the figuring man would ever accomplish. There is no rule of treatment that will apply to all engines alike and get best results, no more than the same medicine will have effect on all people alike. It is admitted that the best mechanics that it is an impossibility to make two engines alike, one being a perfect duplicate of the other. If I am not mistaken Dennis Long & Co., of Louisville, Ky., tried this several years ago with two steamboat engines and failed, and give it as their opinion that it was an impossibility, and no firm stands higher for fine machinery.

Now, Mr. Night Watchman, please wake up. How long have you been asleep? Have you not learned that a saw mill is neither a hotel or lodging house, but a saw mill in which is stored thousands of dollars' worth of machinery and lumber, and you are its only guardian twelve hours out of every twenty-four? So come to your senses, and realize the great responsibility that rests on you. Stop sleeping so much while on duty, or you will wake up some night in the neighborhood of the New Jerusalem, and your employer in bankruptcy; and if your wife does not miss you she will miss your wages.

Now, Mr. Shipping Clerk, if you will hold up from playing poker at ten cents ante with the book-keeper, I should like to give you a piece of advice. Be sure that every car load of lumber you ship is just what your order calls for. Be honest, mill men won't steal, and don't want others to steal for them. Don't imagine that if you succeed in swindling customers your employer will think more of you, and raise your salary; the chances are that he will raise your scalp, and you will find Jordan a hard road to travel.

Good-morning, Mr. Mill Man, I am glad to meet you, as misery likes company. I do not think I am capable of giving you any advice. I will only say this, be sure that every shipment of lumber you make is properly inspected, then do not allow any son of Adam to steal one foot of it. I would have one car or twenty cars of lumber returned from New York to Tennessee before I would allow one foot stolen under any pretense; take this advice and you will never regret it in the long run. By so doing you will give yourself a chance. Also bear in mind that it is the little things that need the most looking after: this done well the big things will take care of themselves. Fleas bother us more than elephants. If all the small streams that go to make up the Mississippi river were stopped there would be no "Father of Waters." Do not give any man a job for friendship's sake, but look to the qualifications regardless of friendship or wages.

Weight of Lumber.

The following table shows the weight of dry and green lumber per foot B. M. Although in some wood there is an occasional variation, the estimate is correct for all practical purposes.

	GREEN.	DRY.		GREEN.	DRY.
Ash	4½	3½	Holly	5¼	4
Beech	5	4	Lignum Vira	9	8½
Birch	4¼	3	Maple	5½	4¾
Basswood	3½	2¾	Mahogany	5½	4¾
Chestnut	4	3	N. C. Pine	4	4¾
Cheery	4½	3¼	Oak	5	4
Cottonwood	4½	3	Pitch Pine	5	4
Cypress	4	3½	Poplar	3¼	2¾
Cedar	4	3	Sycamore	5	4
Elm	4	3¼	Sweet Gum	3¾	3
Hemlock	3	2	Walnut	4½	3½
Hickory	5	4	White Pine	3¼	2½

The large shingle mill of Mr. Fred Moore, Woodstock N. B., was destroyed by fire Oct. 3rd. The mill was built in 1887 and contained five first class machines.

THE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

—Spanish River lumbermen are going to make a small cut this winter.

—Mr. David Gillies will soon begin cutting timber on Lake Temiscamingue and the Coloungue.

—The Rathbun Co., of Deseronto, are going to make a large exhibit at the Jamaica Exhibition.

—Lumber was exported from Peterboro' during the quarter ending Sept. 30th amounting to \$26,599.

—Jas. Playfair & Co., Sturgeon Bay, have taken out an immense quantity of telegraph poles this fall.

—Mr. Jos. McCracken, formerly of Leamington, is now spoken of as "one of the lumber kings of Arkansas."

—Mr. W. J. Trenouth, of Fawkham, is remodeling his water mill and largely increasing its cutting capacity.

—Lumbermen report a very slight improvement in the number of cars obtained for their trade, the last month.

—Mr. McRae, who recently removed to Manitoba, has sold his saw mill in Derby to Mr. Yates, late manager of Jones' mill.

—Mr. Holbert's mill at Grass Valley, continues to run on shingles. Both lumber and shingles are being shipped from this mill.

—Two mills at Severn Bridge have finished their cut for the season. Mr. Rainey's mill will probably run until the river freezes.

—Sprucedale is growing very rapidly, and Lawrence Bros., of Lawrence Mills, are doing a large lumber trade in consequence.

—Malkin Bros., of Ilfracombe, are preparing to do quite a timber business at Axe Lake this season, and are paying good prices for pine.

—The E. B. Eddy Mfg Co.'s old "Conroy" limit on the Madawaska river and the Clyde limits have been sold to T. McGuire & Co. for \$30,000.

—It is understood that with the duty on pine lumber at \$1 a thousand, there will be considerable shipped to Chicago from Algoma mills.

—The Georgian Bay Lumber Company, Waubaushene, last year ran 16 camps. This year they will run only four and will employ none but married men.

—Messrs. Murphy & Gates have completed their saw mill near the Polson works, Owen Sound, and have commenced work, employing about forty men.

—Very little shipping of lumber has been going on at Sturgeon Bay owing to a scarcity of cars. It is said that lumbering in that section will be dull this winter.

—The Hawkesbury Lumber Company's mills have closed down for the season. The reason assigned for the early closing is a scarcity of piling ground.

—Messrs. Whaley & Hutcheson's new saw mill at Huntsville is now in first-class running order. Their mill is considered second to none in Huntsville.

—There is a heavy demand for cars at Burk's Falls for shipments of lumber, shingles, bark and spruce wood, were they supplied. Two trains a week could be loaded at this station.

—There were exported from the Waubaushene consular district, for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, lumber amounting to \$296,000; box shooks, \$22,000; shingles, \$10,000; telegraph poles, \$6,000; laths, \$1,000.

—It is reported in lumber circles that Mr. J. R. Booth has bonded 400 miles of timber limits on the Upper Ottawa from Alex. Fraser, of Westmeath, for \$600,000, and that Mr. Peter Cotton is now travelling there in Mr. Booth's interests.

—Mr. J. Wilson, of Little Current, recently sent some 250 men from Ottawa to work in the Michigan lumber camps. The men are engaged on reaching the other side of the line, in order to avoid infringing on the law.

—The South Simcoe News says the lumber trade is still dull. This dullness will make work very scarce during the winter. The mills are all crowded with lumber. There will not be many logs cut this winter and therefore not much for the mills to do during next summer.

The latest rumor is to the effect that a Michigan syndicate at whose head is ex Gov. Alger, is negotiating with Canadians for the purchase of the timber on Hunter's Island situated in Lake Langanaga and Rainy Lake, on the northern boundary of Minnesota. The stumpage is estimated at from 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 feet. It will cost them at least \$500,000.

—The Lowville sash, door and blind factory commenced operations last spring with twenty men, now the pay roll numbers upwards of fifty men, and is being gradually increased. Among the many orders on hand is one for an Albany firm amounting to \$3,500.

—Charles Greaves was skidding logs for Parker & Wheeler, of Madstone. On one day he skidded 104 logs, which, being measured were found to contain 29,700 feet. This is considered a very large day's work for one team.

—A schooner loaded with lumber attempted to drop down the river the other day without the use of a tug, and crashed into the ferry Hope that was lying at Windsor. The side of the Hope was crushed in, causing a loss of about \$150.

—The business of Mr. Peter Robinson, manufacturer of lumbermen's tools on the Chaudiere, has increased largely lately, and he is now extending his premises to three times their former size. He finds his patents take with the lumbermen.

—This winter the Collins Bay Rafting Company will build a tug boat at Collins Bay to take the place of the steamer McArthur, burned a short time ago. The new boat will cost \$25,000, and be composed principally of steel.

—A powerful tug to replace the tug D. McArthur will be built at Collins Bay at a cost of \$25,000.

—The Rathbun Company will cut a large number of logs on the Moira river this year and operations will be about the same on the Trent waters.

—MacLaren & Co.'s saw mill at New Edinburgh will close down altogether for the season early this month. The cut will not be quite as large as that of last year.

—The mills at Huntsville are about shutting down for the season, and vigorous bush work will begin at an early date. The Moore Lumber Company have already sent a large force of men into the woods.

—The Ottawa customs house returns for September were, free goods imported \$104,584; dutiable, \$80,535. Total \$185,124. Goods entered for consumption \$77,553 and duty collected \$24,790.

—Messrs. Young & Leslie Bros., of Owen Sound, who had their mill destroyed by fire last summer, have rebuilt their saw mill and factory, which is now in running order.

—The Casselman Lumber Company's mills, at Casselman, closed down on the 25th after one of the shortest seasons known for years. The sash and door department is to be extended by a branch in Montreal under the charge of Mr. E. D. Morin, now foreman in Casselman.

—Large shipments of lumber are going forward from Ottawa to the States since the repeal of the export duty on logs, and both the C. P. R. and C. A. R. are pressed for cars.

—Lumber shipments have been very active at Parry Sound since the export duty has been taken off; all the different lumber companies being engaged in shipping lumber to the States.

—A few sales of square timber have been made recently, but nothing to indicate that any great proportion of the stock will be worked off this fall. Bernhart & Co. sold 140,000 feet, 54 feet average at 30 cents, and Hurdman a small lot at 25½ cents.

—Cameron & Son are busy getting out the timbers for a contract of the Canadian Pacific railway. The company is constructing two steamers at Pembroke, and requires 15,000 feet of oak. Some of this material will be in very large sticks, the timbers for which were brought in from Milleroche by the Grand Trunk recently.

—Canada's forest wealth is to be well illustrated at the forthcoming exhibition at Jamaica, W. I. Adam Brown, the commissioner appointed by the Dominion Government, is arranging with Canadian lumbermen to make a magnificent exhibit there.

—Allan Grant, of Toronto, Canada, formerly secretary for the British Canadian Lumber Company is likely to be committed to jail for contempt of court in retaining and refusing to produce certain books belonging to said company.

—A gang of thirty men left a few days ago for the Garden river, a tributary of the Kippewa. They were sent up by Capt. W. O. McKay, to make square timber for the concern of E. D. Moore.

—A correspondent writing from Commanda, says that Mr. Robert Smith, of Pembroke, has the contract of putting in six million feet of logs for the Ontario Lumber Company, and has already about one and a half million on skids. The logs will be watered in Commanda creek, and thence taken to the mouth of the French river. This company have 54 men employed in their camp and also a gang of 14 men improving Commanda creek.

—Some effective work has been done by the Government dredges in the Ottawa river this season. Hillman's Bay was found to be a solid bed of sawdust.

The Indians on the Wikimikong Reserve, Georgian Bay, are going into lumbering operations with great energy this season and they will be assisted by skilled white labor.

—Cedar and pulp wood are in great demand on St. Joe's Island, Georgian Bay, and business is booming at Richard's Landing in consequence.

—The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company expect to have all their logs in the Quao boom by the last of October. Last year they left over 40,000 logs at the Des Joachims, but these are all down with this year's drive.

—Shantymen are still wanted in Ottawa, as many of the idle men prefer to loaf around the Lower Town boarding houses rather than accept a winter's work at low wages. Capt. McKay has an order for three hundred men to go up for the firm of the Dickson Co., of Peterboro'.

—A Muskoka lumberman recently stated that last spring a dealer offered him a fair price for all the lumber he had in stock. To-day, owing to inability to obtain cars, the lumber is still in the mill yards, the market is gone, and the lumberman has to bear the loss of interest in carrying over the stock even if the prices should advance to the old figure next season.

—The mill men at Ottawa are as a unit in saying that the season is the worst for many years. Owing to the depression in the lumber trade men accustomed to obtain employment in the woods there during the winter have left for other localities. Some have gone to New York state, some to British Columbia, a large number went to Manitoba, and more recently a large number have been sent to Michigan.

—The rate of allowance on account of contingent expenses of square timber cullers has been reduced, it having been found that the existing allowance was out of proportion to the requirements of the service. The new rates are as follows: Waney timber, 1 cent a piece; square timber, other than waney, ½ a cent a piece.

The Deseronto Tribune: The McKinley Bill has during the past two weeks caused the greatest rush ever known at the Cedar Mill, which has been running day and night cutting railway ties, posts, etc. Large gangs of men are employed, and Messrs. Roach and Hoppes have had a busy time. Posts, ties, and telegraph poles in vast quantities have been coming in by train from the back country day and night, as many as forty cars being unloaded in a day. The Cedar Mill has been turning out 4,000 ties a day. All this material is rushed over on the barges to Oswego and Charlotte.

—Lumbering operations in the neighboring townships around Thessalon promise to be brisk this winter. Mr. D. Gordon will take out about 6,000,000 feet of logs, operating in Coffin township. Mrs. Wm. Ausley has the contract of taking out the remaining timber on Burton Bros' limits. McArthur Bros. will operate in the township of Bridgeland, and will take out about the usual quantity of square timber. It is expected that more than the usual quantity of pulp wood will be taken out.

—The Midland Free Press says things are going to be mighty dull in the lumber woods this winter and not over one-quarter the usual cut of logs will be taken out during the coming season as compared with that of last. From all quarters comes the report of shutting down in the production of saw logs, and of course that means a small cut of lumber next summer. Over-production and fear of dull times is the cause.

—Manitoulin Expositor: Lumbering will not be brisk this winter. Conlon Bros. are only running one camp, the red mill company are not in the bush at all yet, and Patton & Co. are also resting on their oars. Only Charlton and Howry & Sons seem to be keeping up the old gait. This means a considerable falling off in the work, and as the unemployed shantymen on the Ottawa are seeking work on the Georgian Bay wages are likely to be low.

—Reports from Midland indicate that operations by the trade at that point will be conducted on about the usual scale during the coming season. The Emery Lumber Company will take out of their limits 30,000,000 feet of logs, about one-third of which will be manufactured in the Miscampbell mill at that place and the balance floated across the border to be manufactured in the mills of the company on that side. Peters & Cain will manufacture as usual next year about 5,000,000 feet of lumber. Their past season's cut has been all sold. Chew Bros. operations will be about the same as in previous years. It is understood that they have already disposed of at least fifty per cent. of their next season's cut at satisfactory figures. The Ontario Lumber Company have a large force of men already in the woods and expect to take out an average stock. Mr. Miscampbell, who manufactures almost exclusively for the Emery Lumber Company will, it is expected, cut about 10,000,000 feet in his mill next year.

QUEBEC.

—Bedard Godfroi, lumber dealer, Montreal, has assigned.

—The mills at Buckingham have closed down for the season.

—Mr. Morgan, of Coaticook, is building a mill up Mac's River, for sawing clapboards &c.

—G. Beudard, lumber dealer, Montreal, has been served with a demand of assignment. He owes \$2,300.

—Thistle & Carswell's raft of square timber, the last one brought down the Ottawa this season' reached Grenville early last month.

—It is reported that Messrs. Hurdman & Co., of Hull, have disposed of their square timber at about 7 cents per foot under last year's prices.

—The E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company have sawn 35,000,000 feet this season, and they will probably run until the frost closes them down.

—A large number of Hull men have engaged to go lumbering for the firm of Maclaren & Edwards up to the Gatineau as also to Sudbury and Magnassippi Lake limits.

—The new paper pulp factory of the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company, at Hull, is already inadequate to meet the demands. An addition to be built this winter, doubling the capacity of the establishment, is in contemplation.

—Messrs. D. H. Henderson and N. Henderson, of Montreal, have taken a seizure on the lumber held by the Ontario Bank as security for advances made to the Henderson Lumber Company and located on premises for which the present plaintiffs claim \$9,627 rent.

—In the arrival of ocean tonnage at Quebec this year there is a decline of 5,474 tons in sailing craft and an increase of 28,980 tons of steamship tonnage as compared with 1889. A comparative statement of timber passing through the culler's office shows an increase of 3,538,984 cubic feet to 4,630,791 cubic feet in waney white pine as compared with last year. White pine decreased from 4,068,364 to 3,451,017 feet; red pine from 632,513 to 301,642 feet; oak from 1,160,453 to 1,085,242 feet; elm from 744,902 to 611,452 feet; birch and maple from 365,980 to 186,810 feet.

NOVA SCOTIA.

—Mr. Samuel Dodge, Middleton, has started a sash and door factory, and will saw dimension stuff, staves, etc.

—Mr. Claude Hartland has started a factory at Liverpool, for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc.

—The Barclay Clements Company, limited, is applying for letters patent for the carrying on throughout the Dominion and elsewhere of a general commission, shipping and brokerage business, chartering and employing steamers, and the purchasing, holding and selling timber lands, etc., etc. The chief place of business will be the town of Yarmouth. The amount of capital stock is \$50,000.

—Extensive rains recently caused a serious flood in Cumberland county and did damage to a number of manufacturing establishments. At River Philip, C. A. Thompson & Bros' portable saw mills was carried into the river. John Bent's mill-dam, near Amherst, also burst and 2,000 logs were swept down the stream, breaking Curran Bros' dam, and letting loose 8,000 logs which were carried out to sea.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—C. E. Smith, lumber dealer, Fredericton, has failed.

—A North Shore paper notes the fact that four shingle mills have been destroyed by fire on the Restigouche within six months. One above and one at Campbellton, one at River Charlo, and one at Nash's creek.

—Extreme dullness still characterizes the lumber market at St. John. The mills are shipping, but not to any great extent, hoping for an improvement in demand and prices.

—A Liverpool correspondent notes the fact that Mr. Alexander Gibson has piled on shipper's account on the Hornby storage ground five cargoes, amounting in all to about 4,000 standards, instead of placing them on the market. These deals (spuce) were all shipped from St. John.

—The clause in the McKinley bill which imposes a duty on railway ties and telegraph poles will interfere to some extent with an important industry in one section of this province. Kent county, for example, has been shipping large lots of ties by schooner from the port of Moncton during several years.

—Already the operators are getting their crews into the woods for the winter's work. The favorable conditions of last winter enabled the lumbermen to get out not only the whole of the season's cut but any that had been hung up in the previous year, thus making an unusually large amount available. Considering the condition of the foreign markets, it would be well if the lumbermen would avoid an overproduction.

—Fredericton *Gleaner* It is estimated that the number of logs to be wintered after the closing down of the mills on the St. John river this year will run up to 75,000,000 feet. The percentage of the cut wintered on the Miramichi and Restigouche will not be so large, but it is large enough to warrant, with the declining price in lumber, a great curtailment in the operations this winter. On the Restigouche, there will not be more than six millions got out. On the Miramichi the cut will probably not be more than half of last year, and on the St. John probably little more than one-third. Where thousands of men were at work in the woods of this province this time last year there are not two hundred at work to-day. Mr. David Richards starts for the Restigouche with twelve men to-morrow. Mr. Welch has gone to the Miramichi, and Messrs. McIntosh & Kilburn, David Kessick and Robt. Connors, of the St. John, have all small crews now at work.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST

—Mr. Vogel, a timber land explorer, reports that in north-western Manitoba he found a "limit" in which 150,000,000 feet of white spruce had been killed by fire last season. Most of the bark and branches, besides a foot of the moss and vegetable deposits upon the ground, were burned.

—W. J. Mather has opened a lumber yard at Neepawa.

—It is estimated that upwards of seven million feet of lumber have been shipped from Lake Winnipeg mills this season.

—This season's cut at the Lake Winnipeg Transportation Company's mill, at the Bad Throat river, Lake Winnipeg, up to date, has been 1,400,000 feet.

—Selkirk lumber dealers complain of the scarcity of cars for lumber purposes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—Genelle Bros. offer their saw mill near Sproat for sale.

—John Valentine has secured a timber limit on Greeley creek, about six miles up the Illecillewaet, and will establish a shingle mill, for which the water of the creek will be utilized as the motive power.

—Several large transfers of timber licenses in British Columbia are reported. The purchasers are the Branch Lumber Company, of New Westminster, and the Ross-McLaren Company. The bonuses paid range from \$750 to \$3,000 per square mile.

—The Columbia River Company are operating two saw mills at Beaver, near Donald. There is considerable valuable timber in that region.

—The Davies-Sayward saw mill at Pilot Bay, on the east side Kootenay Lake, is now near completion. The mill owners have called for tenders for delivering 500,000 feet of logs at the mill this year and 3,000,000 feet next year.

—A new shingle mill is in course of erection at Westminster for Elmer Ward, a young man from Fredericton, New Brunswick. The capacity of the new mill will be about 30,000 shingles per day.

—A refuse burner is being erected by the Royal City Planing Mills Co., at its mills on False Creek, Vancouver, for the purpose of burning up the refuse, instead of dumping it in the creek.

—The new saw mill being erected on Burrard Inlet, near Port Moody, will be a very large establishment. The main building will be 300 feet and its height two stories. The capacity of the mill will be 100,000 feet per day, besides shingles and laths. A mammoth new burner to consume the refuse will also be erected, 22 feet in diameter and 120 feet high, with double iron casing and many new improvements. The mill will be driven by two large engines, 600 horse power, and six boilers. The company own some 120 acres of land at the mill, besides large timber limits in different parts of the province; and from the mill lumber can be shipped by rail and vessel to any part of the world. Next spring a large dock will be built, 100 feet wide and 3,000 feet long, the whole length of the mill on the north where the largest ship can load. It is expected that the mill will be completed and running early next summer. Mr. James B. McLaren, formerly of Ottawa, is the business manager and part owner.

AMERICAN.

—The St. Louis Lumber Exchange is considering the advisability of admitting consumers to membership.

—The Morse Manufacturing Company, of Alpena, Mich., will bank 6,000,000 logs on Canada Creek and Thunder Bay river this winter.

—J. C. Forsythe, secretary and treasurer of the Normandale Lumber Company, Normandale, Ga., was shot and killed at that place by an unknown assassin, Oct. 7th.

—Lumber receipts at Tonawanda, N. Y., for September were considerably in excess of the same month last year, the total being 98,302,000 feet, and 7,100,000 shingles.

—During the past five years fifteen saw mills were burned on the Saginaw river, having an aggregate annual cutting capacity of about 250,000,000 feet, and three new mills have been constructed in the same time having a capacity of about 60,000,000 feet.

—A very large transfer of Pennsylvania timber lands was recently consummated at Olean, N. Y., it being the purchase of 18,000 acres of land in Elk County, Pa., by S. S. Bullis, of Olean, the price paid being \$360,000. The land is heavily timbered with hemlock and valuable hardwoods. It is said to be the largest and most valuable block of timber stumpage remaining untouched in the Pennsylvania hemlock belt.

—The bridge being built across the Columbia river at Vancouver, Wash., by the Union Pacific, will consume for its false works about 5,000,000 feet of lumber. Of this amount 500,000 has been delivered. The bridge will cost over \$1,000,000 and will be built of steel. It will be the finest one on the Pacific coast.

—The adjustment of the affairs of E. B. Holmes & Co., Buffalo, has not yet been accomplished. The creditors are considerably scattered, and their signatures are not easily obtained on that account. The business has meanwhile been resumed.

—Since the Canadian Government removed the export duty on logs there has been a revival of trade at Oswego, lumbermen having forwarded orders for more lumber.

—Nearly 300,000,000 feet of lumber have been cut in the Duluth, Minn., district this season which has now closed. The exact figures are not far from 289,500,000, which compare very favorably with the cut of 1889, which was 250,608,000 feet, or with that of 1888, which was 263,330,000 feet.

—Large lots of timber are being cut in and about Triadelphia, Morgan county, O., and shipped via Wheeling, W. Va., for England. The timber is nearly all oak, to be used in the government ship yards at Liverpool. It is very carefully inspected and brings a good price at the mill.

—R. G. Peters, of Manistee, Mich., one of the lumber barons of the state, and who was interested in many big enterprises, has made an assignment to Mr. A. M. Henry, of Detroit. The failure involves millions of dollars worth of property and will be far-reaching in its effects.

—Minnesota lumbermen are figuring on the cut of the season preparatory to closing down. The cut this year will exceed that of last year by several million feet. The estimate places it at not less than 325,000,000 feet and not more than 350,000,000. The season as a whole has been prosperous, the demand for lumber being good and the price profitable. The lumbermen generally are not arranging to cut as many logs next winter as they did last, but do not mean that there will be any less lumber cut next year. On the contrary, some of the lumbermen think that next season will be the banner sawing year and that the product will reach 400,000,000 feet. There are now more logs in the Mississippi River than ever before.

—The failure of the Empire Lumber Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has caused a great deal of surprise. Failure to pay notes for lumber to the amount of \$200,000 precipitated the trouble. Lack of logs on account of low water, money stringency, two accidents to the engine at Empire and the failure of the Indianapolis Car Manufacturing Company to extend paper are the reasons assigned for the embarrassment. The company owns two plants. One is located at Empire, Ga., at the junction of the Empire & Dublin railroad and the Georgia division of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad. The other mill is at Seddon, Ala., on the Georgia Pacific railway, 38 miles east of Birmingham and 28 miles west of Atlanta, near where the road crosses the Coosa river. The two mills had a capacity of 165,000 feet; planing mill, 95,000; shingle mill, 75,000; dry kiln, 70,000. The two mills and timber land are estimated to have cost about \$600,000.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact mentioned in another column that Mr. E. W. Rathbun has gone to England to effect a sale of his extensive timber limits, mills, &c., one of the biggest deals in lumber mills and timber limits ever made in Canada will be shortly consummated between E. W. Rathbun & Co., of Deseronto, and David & Allan Gilmour, of Trenton, Rathbun & Co., have given the Gilmours a check for \$10,000 to hold open until the 1st of January, the bargain made for the option of the purchase of their mills at Trenton, and everything pertaining thereto, and all the timber limits on the Trent river, etc. The deal represents about a million and a quarter dollars. The capacity of the mills is seven thousand logs daily.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23th, 1890.

The amendment tariff now reads as follows:

"Timber, hewed and sawed, and timber posts for spars and wharves, ten per cent. ad valorem. Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore; white pine one dollar per thousand and feet board measure. Cedar posts, paving posts, railroad ties, and telegraph poles of cedar, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. Pine clapboards one dollar per thousand, spruce clapboards one dollar and fifty cents per thousand, lath fifteen cents per thousand pieces, pickets and palings ten per cent. ad valorem, white pine shingles twenty cents per thousand; all others thirty cents.

By the time another month rolls around business will about have reached an end in this market, and the dealers will be preparing to go into winter quarters in the city.

Albany while being one of the best arranged and most convenient markets in this country for handling lumber by winter is by no means what might be called a railroad shipping point as the facilities for shipping and receiving by car are very poor, the lumber having to be carted long distances, consequently when navigation closes the majority of the merchants shut up their offices and yards in the district which extends along the river front about a mile above the city and move into town where they sit around until spring, though some do a small car trade filling orders for consumers who happen to run short of stock.

This month will wind up the receipts for the year. Shipments from the mill are about completed and not much more can come down the canal before it closes. We will not go into winter with as large a stock this year as has been carried over in some previous years, but there will be assortment enough to supply all the requirements of the spring trade.

Both lake and canal freights have been low all season and the dealers have been the gainers, but the boatmen will probably have to crawl out at the little end of the horn.

The trade in all grades of pine both Canada and Michigan has held out only fairly well during the past month as the bottom seemed to drop completely out of the New York market. A moderate demand only was the consequence. All the present month will no doubt see a good business doing for the wind up of the season as the dealers have scarcely got in their full winter's stocks yet.

In Canada pine the demand has been principally on the intermediate grades such as 1 and 1 1/4 inch cutting up, 1 to 2 inch yard picks, dressing lumber, and 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch box. The demand for 1x10 boards and for pine lath has also picked up somewhat of late though the supply is not any too large. One inch box has been scarce for some time past but the thicker grades are in better stock. Prices on all thicknesses of box lumber will probably advance a dollar or more before the season ends.

The New York export trade has about cleaned this market out of thick uppers, and the stock remaining is very high.

It is rumored that the Chicago dealers have this week made a general advance on all grades of lumber of \$1.50 per thousand, and that there was a possibility of Michigan manufacturers following suit. How true this is we do not know, but any advance of pines in Michigan would hardly effect us this fall. Next spring it might have a tendency to stiffen up pines here somewhat.

The condition of the spruce market remains unchanged. The stock is by no means large, but the demand continues with prices firm. Cull spruce of all grades has had the largest sale. Cull hemlock of all widths is in light stock but good demand.

Prices on several grades of cull spruce and hemlock have recently advanced owing to light stocks and the difficulty of obtaining a new supply.

The hardwood trade has come in for a good share of the business of the past month and quotations rule firm. On cherry and ash prices are stiff for choice

lots, while quartered oak is in good demand it being all the fashion now for furniture.

John M. Winnie, of Saxe Bros., and Nelson H. Salisbury, of Hughson & Co., were in Ottawa last week buying stock for the fall trade.

Thomas Holmes, of Montreal, was in the city a short time ago and visited around amongst the dealers in the district. He did business for many years in this locality and is well and favorably known to the trade. He has many friends in Albany.

James M. Irwin, of Peterboro', Canada, dropped in on us a few days ago in company with his old friend, Chas. H. Getman, formerly of Oswego, but now of Stamford, Conn.

Mr. Irwin makes occasional trips to the States when he has any choice stocks to dispose of, and his visit here was for the purpose of placing some lots of lumber with Albany parties. How well he succeeded we did not learn.

Robt. A. Stuart, of Pierce & Co., Ottawa, was in town about the same time, on about the same errand. Mr. Stuart is well known to the trade in all the lumber centres and is a hustler when on the road selling stock.

Twenty-five thousand acres of spruce lands in Northern New York owned by L. Thomson & Co., of this city, recently sold for \$5 an acre.

OUR BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

The Burnette Saw Mill Co. are now running to their full capacity and turning out work of all kinds, mouldings, etc. They have trimmers for butting their lumber to equal lengths, which is a great advantage to all using it over the old way of uneven lengths. The whole of their machinery is working very well.

A remarkable accident happened in their mill early in October. A mechanic had his head caught by the key of a shaft pulley as he was coming down a ladder after putting on a belt and whirled round the shaft. In revolving the back of his legs caught in the ropes of the rope-feed and wound round the shaft with him, and so securely was he bound that the rope had to be cut to pieces before he could be released. The rope so winding threw the belt driving this shaft off the pulley and this is one cause which contributed to save the man's life. The three inch shaft was bent. When he was taken down he was insensible, but soon revived and is at work again. All his clothing was torn off except his overalls and boots.

The fires this year did very little or no damage to timber in the New Westminster district.

The over due barque "Astoria" with the second cargo of steel rails for the New Westminster and Southern Railroad has at last arrived and is discharging at the new wharf at Liverpool, B. C. The work of track laying is going on rapidly and soon New Westminster will be in direct communication with the States by railroad, terminating for the present opposite this city.

We were glad to see the prominent notice you gave on first page October issue to the large sticks of fir sent to Montreal.

The local demand for lumber keeps up and shipments to Manitoba and the North-West Territory are ever increasing.

A new departure in exports is shipments per steamers, two being chartered during October for Melbourne, Australia. Freights continue high as vessels are scarce.

The MacLaren Ross Lumber Co. have added four nice cottages to their village at Millside, to be occupied by their employees. It is expected they will be sawing to their full capacity shortly.

Messrs. Purdy & Dixon are building a mill to cut about 25 M daily, three miles west of Mission St. on the C. P. R.

Two local practical men have formed a company with eastern capitalists and are applying for incorporation. The capital is \$500,000. Their intention is to build on the Fraser River, which is undoubtedly the very best position for such industries.

Building has been very brisk in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster all summer and shows no signs

of falling off yet. Last week's steady rains retarded operations, but they are again in full blast and it is to be hoped that the present mild and fine weather may continue.

Many of the farmers have improved their buildings and fences, and the new settlers have also contributed to the demand for lumber, and seldom a day passes without lumber going either up or down the river.

Ship "Titania" now loading salmon for England will sail for New Westminster about 1st November. This is the first direct shipment. The salmon is generally sent to Victoria for shipment.

Royal City planing mills here intend excluding local orders and shipments to the North-West Territory, while exports per vessels will be for their mills (The Hastings) on Burrard Inlet.

Ship-owners and captains prefer coming here, as the fresh water cleans the vessels as effectually as if put into dock and scrubbed.

There are constant enquiries for timber limits for American, English and Canadian capitalists.

Elmar Ward's new shingle mill at this city is turning out a superior cedar shingle. Two car loads have been sent as far east as Winnipeg.

The Simmons, Burpee, Elkin & Smith shingle mill on Vancouver Road will shortly be under way.

The Mechanic's Mill Co. have all the orders they can execute.

H. B. Beeton, Esq., representing the British Columbia Government in London, Eng., has been busy collecting all possible data re lumber, timber limits, sawmills and their outputs, etc., for Whitaker's Almanac. Mr. James Maclaren, President of the Maclaren Ross Lumber Co., is at present here.

H. G. R.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN,
Oct. 31st, 1890.

The local lumber trade remains in about the same condition as it has for some months past, with the exception that there are more inquiries, but prices remain unchanged. Trade in the west has improved to some extent as many of the dealers are laying in their stocks for the winter; early shipments for the east are looked for. The old standing complaint of a scarcity of cars is heard on every hand as no increase in the supply of cars has taken place to date. This is not to be wondered at as the increase supply was not promised before the 15th of this month, and when it does come it will be most too late to be of any material benefit to the trade.

Since the export duty on logs was taken off, lumber shipments in the Ottawa district have largely increased, and the prospects for the rest of the season are decidedly encouraging. Notwithstanding the lumber for shipment at Ottawa will aggregate over 200,000,000 feet, the mills are nearly all in full blast, and as much lumber is being turned out as at any period during the summer. J. R. Booth's, Perley & Patte's, and the Bronson & Weston mills are running day and night. It is too early to obtain anything but approximate figures as to the number of feet cut during the season, but it has been less than last year. Messrs. Pearce have cut more than they ever did. Just when the mills will close down will largely depend on the weather, but most of the mills will quit cutting by the middle of November.

At Montreal the lumber trade has only been fairly active during the month. There is, however, a better demand for lumber locally, the trade requiring their purchases for immediate consumption. Within the past two weeks the export trade has been working up somewhat as more business is being done in that line. Prices remain unchanged.

The Quebec market continues without much change. A raft of very good Ottawa pine recently changed hands at prices which have not transpired. For hardwood there is rather a better demand. The trade at that port, may upon the whole, be regarded as dull, and is likely to remain so until the close of the season. The shipping houses have sufficient stock to meet all present engagements, and in the uncertain state of business in Great Britain are not inclined to purchase as usual for next year's requirements. There has been a slight un-

improvement in the demand for oak, elm, etc. In deals there is very little doing, and sales of pine and spruce are only effected in small quantities for shipment.

One of our correspondents writing under date of Oct. 27th, has the following to say regarding the Quebec trade: "Our opinion is that few sales will take place in waney board or square pine this autumn, as the markets of Great Britain do not show much sign of improvement. Prices have dropt, and stocks are heavier there than they expected they would be at this season! In Quebec only some four or five Ottawa rafts have changed hands this summer, and a few lots of western waney apart from what has come forward on contract, and the Quebec shippers do not seem at all disposed to stock themselves as usual. We are inclined to believe they will rest on their oars, and purchase next winter or next spring when they see a prospect of reselling. The stocks of white pine here are heavy, and if manufacturers will only keep entirely out of the woods this coming winter and not make a stick of pine for the Quebec market, things may come round next summer. If they go on making even to a small extent, it must be disastrous to the trade seeing the large stock unsold in our coves. On the Ottawa we learn that three or four rafts will be got out, a portion only to come to market in 1892. We hardly think Michigan men will compete as waney has been sold as low as 75cts. for 20 inch. Hardwoods have done a little better, but the demand is very limited."

Following is a comparative statement of timber &c. measured and culled at Quebec to date.

	1888.	1889.	1890
Waney White			
Pine.....	1,968,547	3,702,703	4,951,220
White Pine.....	1,661,884	4,222,906	3,694,678
Red Pine.....	567,069	634,447	324,702
Oak.....	1,139,252	1,329,494	1,227,982
Elm.....	171,388	748,619	611,582
Ash.....	150,361	250,364	142,450
Basswood.....	770	2,635	456
Butternut.....	419	1,573	2,112
Tamarac.....	3,245	16,233	8,246
Birch & Maple....	171,949	365,980	191,033
Masts & Bowsprits			
Spars.....	5 pieces	33 pieces	
Std. Staves.....	72.3.1.27	60.0.1.12	10.6.1.22
W. I. Staves.....	385.0.1.9	120.6.2.14	7.7.0.19
Brl. Staves.....	16.0.1.22	1.5.2.14	

FOREIGN.

The trade at London has shown some signs of improvement, the majority of dealers and merchants, as also the yard keepers being evidently of the opinion that at the present level of spot prices there is very little risk in buying either as a matter of speculation or for stock purposes. The hardwood market continues steady. A good consumption is going on, and a healthy tone appears to pervade the whole hardwood trade, while all other branches of the timber trade are as much depressed. The American hardwood market remains about the same. Black walnut of good quality is in brisk demand at inflated prices, and there is a good demand, stimulated to some degree by the scarcity of mahogany.

The *Timber Trades Journal*, of Oct. 18th, says:—"There has been a good deal said about the present stock of Canadian goods now in London, and its influence on prices, those immediately interested in this class of wood holding the opinion that what the trade have now to deal with cannot be called a heavy stock, and, coupled with the predicted scarcity next spring, will soon bring about a reaction in prices that must restore the shattered condition of the market arising from the destructive volume of stuff forced on unwilling buyers at the public sales. That prices have undergone a wonderful change since January cannot be questioned, and, as regards pine, we are well within the mark at putting it, all around, at £3."

The London *Timber* of Oct. 11th, speaking of birch at Liverpool, says:—"The 294 logs of Quebec wood, ex Thomas Hilyard and Minnehaha, have landed fresh and of excellent quality, and have been secured entire by Mr. F. Parker, of Manchester. The 174 logs of Quebec wood ex Miriam, all 18 inch and upwards deep, have been sold to Messrs. James Halsall & Son. The large shipment of St. John planks, ex Catherine, are landing bright, clean and of excellent quality. The

MacLeod brings 5,800 planks, the Ossuna 1,883 planks and the Konoma 1,325, all from Richibucto. The John Wesley also contains about 3,000 planks from Halifax. The bulk of these arrivals are a further burden upon an already depressed market. There is rather more demand for planks, but prices are in a state of chaos, and it would be difficult at the moment to fix any market values." The same journal under date of Oct. 18th, says:—"The arrivals at Liverpool have not been very numerous, and the quays are chiefly covered with Quebec goods out of vessels which have been discharged during the last fortnight. There is no doubt that the import from Canada this year has been a little too large for the requirements, and in some cases a great deal of difficulty has been experienced in placing the goods even at a reduction on the cost price."

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The foreign timber returns of the London Board of Trade for the month of September do not appear to be at all favorable to the timber importer. The September returns show a decrease on last year of 13,928 loads or something over 1 1/2 per cent., although the decrease in value during the month, as compared with last year is over 9 per cent. The official returns for the month give the imports of hewn timber at 257,326 lds. in 1890 as against 286,136 lds. in 1889; and the value £573,785 in 1890 as against £689,839 in 1889.

In sawn timber the imports were 737,373 lds. as against 722,491 lds. in 1889; and the value at £2,286,905 in 1890 as against £2,506,012 the same month in 1889, showing that whilst there was an increase of 14,882 lds. there was a depreciation in value of £123,053. The total imports of hewn and sawn timber for the month are set down at 994,699 lds. as compared with 1,003,627 lds. the same month last year, and the total value at £2,286,705 as compared with 2,506,012 in September 1889. For the nine months ending Sept. 30th we have the following: Hewn timber 1890, 1,722,329 lds., 1889, 1,735,049 lds.; value £3,830,043 in 1890 and £4,048,808 in 1889. In timber, sawn or split, planed or dressed, the figures for the same period are: 3,575,477 lds. in 1890, and 3,905,473 lds. in 1889; value £8,452,257 in 1890 as compared with £9,668,638 in 1889. The totals of hewn and sawn for the nine months are: 1890, 5,297,806, and in 1889, 5,640,522; value £12,282,300, this year as compared with £13,717,446 the nine months of the previous year. The exports of timber for the month of September were 1,567 lds. as against 725 lds. the same month last year, and for the nine months ending Sept. 30th, 1890, 16,408 lds. as against 20,675 the same period in 1889. and the value of exports are £63,057 in 1890, and £77,274 in 1889.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Messrs. Burton & Bro.'s mill, at Bying Inlet, Ont., cut this season up to Oct. 31st, 13,515,000 feet. They shipped up to the same date 15,130,000 feet. Wages in the woods along the north shore of the Georgian Bay will be much less than last winter.

—M. Joseph Bedard, M. P. P., and Mr. W. R. Jones, editor of the Richmond *Guardian*, called on the Dominion Government the other day to ask for the reimposition of the export duty on spruce logs.

—Mr. Shaugnessy, managing shipper of the Chaudiere branch of the Canada Atlantic Railway, reports that the shipping of lumber has not been livelier since the branch was built than it is at present. The demand for cars has been enormous and he was unable to get half enough. For the last two or three weeks some two and a half million feet has been loaded at the Chaudiere per week.

The Gilmour Bros, Ottawa, Ont., have sold out their entire stock of lumber to American buyers. Mr. A. P. Cook, of Whitehall, N. Y., was one of the largest buyers.

—Brennan's new shingle mill at Sundridge Ont., is doing some big cutting.

—Mr. David Gillies, the well-known lumberman of Carleton Place, Ont., has been up in the Conlonge district where he has a limit of 2,500 square miles and reports operations exceedingly quiet and has a doubt whether or not he will begin work there this winter or not.

—The big saw mill at Bradford, Ont., has closed down for the winter.

—The depression in the lumber trade has seriously affected Temiscamingue, Ont.

—There is a large business being done in the way of lumber and wood at Coldwater, Ont., and no complaint of lack of cars.

—Mr. Peter Milne, of Stayner, Ont., will erect a saw mill near Angus.

—This season the Longford Co's shingle mill did not cut half what it did last year, and half of this season's cut is on hand.

—The C. P. R. are going to greatly enlarge the lumber docks at Owen Sound, Ont.

—Mr. McIntyre, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has made arrangements for starting a steam pulp mill at Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

—C. D. Smith, Boissevain, Man., is moving his saw mill outfit to Vancouver, B. C., where he will go into the lumber and shingle business.

—Gould Bros., planing mill, etc., Amherst, Ont., have dissolved; business will be continued by C. E. & A. W. Gould.

—The timber trade is brisk in Vancouver, B. C., all the mills which go in for foreign trade having large orders ahead.

—H. H. Spicer, travelling agent for Slater's shingle mill, at Vancouver, B. C., has returned from an extended business trip as far east as Chicago. Mr. Spicer succeeded in making first-rate business connections in and around Chicago; he also did a large amount of business in Manitoba and the Territories.

—Peter Shaw & Co., lumber merchants, Bracebridge, Novar and Toronto, have assigned to E. R. Clarkson. The Dominion Bank is a creditor to the amount of about \$33,000. The assets are estimated away up above the sums mentioned, and a settlement will likely be effected with the bank. There are nearly \$35,000 worth of judgments against the firm.

—Walter J. Reed, of Ayr, Ont., in sending in his subscription writes:—"I am just busy setting up and refitting the machinery of my saw and planing mill. Having secured a small stock of logs last winter owing to the lack of snow, I moved my saw mill in May to the pinery of Robert Easton, to the south of Ayr. Having finished cutting, I am now moving it back to my own place. Lumbering has been dull here the past season as little building has been done and our market is mostly local. There has been a good demand however for hardwoods, especially red, and white oak, and better prices could be had but stocks were small."

—Messrs. McClymont & Co.'s saw mills at New Edinburg, Ont., has closed down for the season. The season's cut is about twelve million feet.

—James Maclaren & Co., Ottawa, will close down their mills on Nov. 1st. The total cut it is said will be about 30,000,000 feet. A number of the men employed during the summer will go up to their shanties on the Gatineau for the winter.

—The Longford Company's shingle mill, at Longford mills closed down Oct. 8th.

—Messrs. Thistle, Carswell & Mackay have contracted to saw 18,000 logs belonging to Messrs. O'Brien & Barry. This will keep their mills at Calabogie running until winter sets in.

—Mr. Thomas Boyes, of Barrington, N. Y., has been making arrangements to begin lumbering operations on the Mekinak river, a tributary of the St. Maurice, Quebec. The timber limits purchased by Mr. Boyes for the manager of the Morgan Lumber Company, Glen Falls, N. Y., the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., and himself, are quite extensive, having an area of 536 miles. Mr. Reed, an American Lumber surveyor, who explored the limits, reports that they are well timbered with pine and spruce. The purchasers will manufacture pine lumber for the American market and supply spruce wood to the manufacturing companies named for pulp manufacturing purposes.

A man named William Tobin, who was employed in Shannon's shingle factory, 458 Dufferin Street, Toronto, lost his life Nov. 1st. He was feeding a large circular saw, when he slipped, falling forward, was caught by the teeth of the saw, which in an instant had cut through his stomach and side, almost severing the trunk from the limbs.

TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, Oct. 31, 1890.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

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

YARD QUOTATIONS.

Table listing yard quotations for Toronto, Ontario, including items like Mill cull boards and scantling, Dressing stocks, and various sizes of flooring and siding.

Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Oct. 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Hamilton, Ontario, including items like Mill cull boards and scantling, Dressing stocks, and various sizes of flooring and siding.

Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Ottawa, Ontario, including items like Pine, 1st qual., 2nd, and shipping culls, and various sizes of mill runs and culls.

Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Montreal, Quebec, including items like Pine, 1st qual., 2nd, and shipping culls, and various sizes of mill runs and culls.

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, Oct. 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for St. John, New Brunswick, including items like Spruce deals, Pine, Deal ends, and various sizes of mill runs and culls.

Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 31, 1890

Table listing lumber prices for Vancouver and New Westminster, British Columbia, including items like Car load and ship rates, Bridge and Wharf Plank, and various sizes of rough lumber and culls.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Albany, New York, including items like Boards, 1x10 in each, Joist 4x6, and various sizes of flooring and siding.

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, including items like Clear, 1 to 2 in. all widths, Dressing, 1 to 2 in. all widths, and various sizes of culls.

Saginaw, Mich.

EAST SAGINAW, Oct. 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Saginaw, Michigan, including items like Uppers, Common, Shipping Culls, and various sizes of mill runs and culls.

New York City

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for New York City, including items like Black Walnut, Culls, 1 inch, and various sizes of counter tops and culls.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Oct. 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Boston, Massachusetts, including items like Western Pine—by car load, Uppers, 1 in., and various sizes of culls.

Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, Oct. 31, 1890.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, New York, including items like Three uppers, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 & 2 inch, Pickings, 1 1/2 & 2 in., and various sizes of culls.

OUR TIMBER EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.

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

AYR—Frederikstad, Dalhousie, 16,388 fir deals, AVONMOUTH—Indrani, Montreal, 826 boards. BEAUMARIS—Drapner, Miramichi, 16,576 deals and ends.

BARROW—Pymdale, Quebec, 435 pcs hewn fir, 80,865 deals and boards. Carmel, Bay Verte, 31,101 deals, scantlings, and ends. George Linck, Quebec, 134 pcs hewn elm, 473 pcs hewn fir, 2,285 deals and ends, 39 pcs hewn oak, 121 pcs hewn pine.

BELFAST—Norman, Miramichi, 28,000 deals and ends, 12,000 palings. City of Adelaide, Miramichi, 25,927 fir deals, 7,550 pcs sawn fir. Valona, Miramichi, 23,427 deals and ends. Kong Oscar, Dalhousie, 13,175 deals, scantlings, and ends. Nicosia, St. John, 33,282 deals.

BRISTOL—Kingst Companion, Montreal, 10,709 deals, 9,339 boards. Constantia, Montreal & Quebec, 71 pcs birch timber, 120 pcs white pine timber, 15,845 deals, boards, and ends, 1,749 deals. North Erin, St. John, 43,516 deals and battons, 2,418 scantlings, 8,288 deal ends. Ontario, Montreal, 1,375 boards, 6,297 deals, 1,640 deals. Maud, Quebec, 176 pcs oak, 1,106 pcs pine timber, 1,909 deals. Indrani, Montreal, 4,852 deals, 3,829 boards.

CARDIFF—Antoinette, St. John, 39,554 deals. Chinampas, Halifax, 20,475 deals. Paola, Miramichi, 36,618 pcs sawn fir. Alert, Miramichi, 25,437 pcs sawn fir. Fidicera, Miramichi, 23,256 fir deals. Oluse, Miramichi, 15,364 deals, &c. Dronning Louise, Miramichi, 14,218 pcs sawn fir. Accrington, St. John, 2,650 deals and boards. Nepotone, Miramichi, 23,883 pcs sawn fir. Arcturus, St. John, 21,446 deals, 1,645 scantlings, 2,181 boards.

CARNARVON—Dusty Miller, St. John, 13,760 fir deals, 6,745 birch planks.

CORE—Marke To, Miramichi, 13,894 deals, battons, and ends. Oscar, Halifax, 12,959 deals scantlings, and ends. Petitcodiac, Hillsboro', 24,861 pcs sawn fir. Ellen Lines, Saguenay, 23,695 deals and ends.

DUBLIN—Artizan, Miramichi, 33,626 deals. Marie, Quebec, 23,209 deals. Agathe, Quebec, 807 pcs timber, 10,244 deals, 1,214 boards, 12,000 staves. Ashlow, St. John, 18,176 deals. Progress, Quebec, 33,054 deals. Clara, Quebec, 32,101 deals. Orontes, Miramichi, 23,016 deals.

DOUGLAS—Viking, Dalhousie, 8,985 deals boards, and scantlings.

DUNDIE—Fortuna, Quebec, 50 pcs hewn elm, 20 pcs hewn ash, 225 pcs hewn birch, 281 pcs hewn pine, 4,715 pine deals. Fremont, Montreal, 170 pcs sawn fir, 189 pcs birch, 52 pcs ash, 7,453 deals.

FLEETWOOD—Bianam Wood, St. John, 4,001 deals, scantlings and ends. Otto, St. John, 50,174 deals and boards. Penfront, Montreal, 10,174 fir deals. Forjenlunn, Bay Verte, 26,123 fir deals. Memoris, Shediac, 13,217 deals, 1,467 boards. Beltrass, Montreal, 13,240 deals. Freia, Bay Verte, 20,686 deals and ends, Duchess, Montreal, 33,856 fir deals.

GALWAY—Luxor, St. John, 24,019 deals and ends.

GLASGOW—Circle, Montreal, 491 pcs oak lumber, 1 car lumber, 7,207 deals. Orion, Grande Prairie, 752,617 pcs spoolwood, 1,928 deals. Pomeranian, Quebec & Montreal, 16,000 staves, 6,349 deals Norwegian, Quebec and Montreal, 8,000 staves, 2,772, boards, 12,167 deals. Warwick, Montreal, 9,829 deals. Amarynthia, Montreal, 74 pcs oak lumber, 243 bds. broom handles, Sarmatian, Montreal, 12,232 deals. Siddartha, Bathurst, N. B., 8,728 pine deals, 173 pine ends, 8,170 birch deals, 1,922 birch ends. Brodrene, Bathurst, 40,963 deals and ends. Siberian Montreal, 129 pcs pine timber, 9,891 deals. Alcides, Montreal, 8,524 deals. Skongsfjord, Quebec, 24,888 spruce deals, 2,518 spruce deal ends. Der Wanderer, Tatamagouche, 853 pcs birch, 6,440 spruce deals, 6,595 birch deals, 217 birch deal ends. Manitoban, Philadelphia, and Halifax, 1,963 staves, 8 poplar logs. Fabor, Quebec, 29,518 bds. spoolwood, 1,907 deals. Buenos Avrean, Quebec and Montreal, 170 pcs timber. Colina, Montreal, 131 pcs oak lumber, 2,710 deals. Carthagena, Montreal, 19,484 spruce deals, 988 spruce deal ends. Concordia, Halifax and Baltimore, 2,204 staves, 1,382 pcs oak lumber, 1,693 oak planks, 128 logs walnut. Circe, Montreal, 634 pcs oak lumber, 4 cars lumber, 3,335 deals.

GLOUCESTER—Asta, Bay Verte, 18,437 deals. Foldin, Quebec, 683 pcs hewn fir, 176 pcs oak, 114 pcs birch, 2,860 deals, 2,400 staves. Kulstad, Miramichi, 18,187 deals.

GRIMSBY—Straits of Gibraltar, Montreal, 25,525 pcs sawn fir.

GRANTON—Madura, Quebec, 64 pcs oak, 30 pcs ash, 23 pcs elm, 47 pcs birch, 702 pcs hewn fir, 3,406 deals.

GREENOCK—Annot Lyle, Quebec, 211 pcs oak, 96 pcs elm, 71 pcs square white pine, 674 pcs w. white pine, 11,518 staves, 693 pine deals, 546 pine deal ends, 3,078 spruce deals, 988 spruce deal ends. Natant, Quebec, 166 pcs square oak timber, 14 pcs waney oak timber, 38 pcs elm, 533 pcs waney pine timber, 3,954 spruce deals, 2,302 spruce deal ends. Bothmia, Greenock, 224 pcs elm, 601 pcs waney w. pine, 2,729 spruce deals, 139 pine deals, 1,170 spruce deal ends, 988 pipe staves, 3,600 pcs w. o. w. i. staves, 273 pcs birch. Sphynx, Quebec, 511 pcs waney white pine, 30 pcs whitewood, 19 pcs oak, 1,803 w. o. staves, 477 pcs white pine, 11,892 spruce deals, 1,349 spruce deal ends, 153 pine deal ends. Sir John Lawrence, Quebec, 222 pcs maple, 159 pcs birch, 483 pcs square pine, 707 pcs waney white pine, 4,234 pine and spruce deals, 1,647 pine and spruce deal ends.

HULL—Michigan, Montreal, 17,465 deals, 3,106 boards, 6,883 pcs wood. Serica, Montreal, 36,834 pcs wood.

KIRKVAL—Gien Grant, Quebec, 117 lds hewn fir. LANCASTER—Hamlet, Richibucto, 5,851 deals and battons. Askoy, Montreal, 35 lds hewn fir, 640 lds sawn fir.

LLANELLY—Lona, Buctouche, 5,851 deals and battons, 3,817 pcs hardwood. Wilhelm Ludwig, New Richmond, 4,653 birch deals, 8,891 deals.

LEITH—G. M. Carins, Quebec, 120 pcs hewn oak, 50 pcs hewn elm, 58 pcs hewn ash, 61 pcs hewn birch, 553 pcs waney pine, 3,469 deals and ends.

LIVERPOOL—Kate Cann, St. John, 32,212 spruce deals and battons, 66 scantlings, 1,933 deal ends. Catalan, Montreal, 14,979 deals, 8,396 boards, 3,465 ends, from Batican, 16,237 deals, 3,234 ends. Lake Superior, Montreal, 7,879 deals, 84 pcs pine, 108 pcs oak, 9,383 boards. Osmanli, Quebec, 658 pcs of pine, 149 pcs oak, 131 pcs elm, 1 pc ash, 20 pcs maple, 39 pcs birch, 33 pcs cherry, 22 pcs hickory, 7,994 deals, 2,549 deal ends.

Parisian, Montreal, 11,043 deals, 3,277 boards. Thomas Hilyard, Quebec, 49 pcs ash, 157 pcs birch, 1,253 pcs w. pine, 4,114 spruce deals, 2,555 deal ends, 123 pcs oak, 50 pcs elm. Dominion, Montreal, 24 1/2 ft spikes.

St. John's, 2,713 bds. spoolwood. Oxenholme, Montreal, 32,187 boards, deals, and ends. Ada Browne, Parraboro', 22,572 deals and battons, 2,554 scantlings, 2,545 deal ends. City Camp, Parraboro', 25,316 deals and battons, 531 scantlings, 400 deals, 1,734 deal ends. Ragnor, Miramichi, 25,045 boards and scantlings, 16,273 deals and deal ends.

Claribel, Bay Verte, 14,642 deals, 1,237 ends. Lake Huron, Montreal, 67 pcs pine, 606 planks, 5,566 deals, 9,514 boards. Vancouver, Montreal, 4,303 spikes.

Ethandune, Hillsboro', 15,831 deals, 448 ends. Miriam, Quebec, 209 pcs oak, 173 pcs birch, 97 pcs red pine, 69 pcs chestnut, 641 pcs waney pine, 2,467 pine deals, 2,400 pitch pine staves. Corean, Montreal, 9,355 deals. Carsten Boe, Pugwash, 27,150 deals, battons, and scantlings, 2,218 deal ends. Capenhurst, Miramichi, 21,710 fir deal ends, 7 fir palings. Catharine, St. John, 9,815 birch planks, 576 birch scantlings, 2,202 birch ends, 22,458 spruce deals, 1,691 ends, 51 pcs scantling, Eremia, Charlottetown, 10,987 deals and battons. Arathlmuir, Parraboro', 5,237 scantlings, 32,203 deals, 2,38 deal ends. Dora, Quebec, 718 pcs pine, 153 pcs oak, 2,345 deals, 3,296 deal ends, 69 pcs birch. Queen of the Fleet, St. John, 26,881 deals and battons, 193 scantlings, 3,577 deal ends. Minnehaha, Quebec, 66 pcs oak, 59 pcs ash, 50 pcs elm, 129 pcs birch, 548 pcs w. pine, 3,304 spruce deals, 856 spruce and 489 pine deal ends. Straits of Magellan, Montreal, 40,030 deals, boards, and ends. Edmonton, Quebec, 108 pcs oak, 37 pcs hickory, 50 pcs elm, 941 pcs w. pine, 3,543 deals, 628 deal ends, 10,71 pine deal ends. Dominion, Montreal, qty deals and ends, qty boards. Circassian, Montreal, 1,770 boards, 2,620 deals, 557 pcs splints. Svalen, Bay Verte, 15,139 deals and battons, 2,555 scantlings, 1,864 deal ends. Marabout, Montreal, 10,681 w. pine deals, 1,159 red pine deals, 499 spruce deal ends, 18,460 w. p. boards, 7,962 spruce boards, 4,538 pine deals, 1,326 pine deal ends, 13,025 spruce deals. Toronto, Montreal, 10,318 deals and ends, 1,826 boards. Lake Nepigeon, Montreal, 4,424 deals, 731 scantlings, 167 bds. palings, qty boards and deals. Leif Eriksen, Bay Verte, 21,800 deals and battons, 980 scantlings, 1,498 deal ends. John Wesley, Halifax, 7,270 spruce and 2,848 birch deals, 1,199 spruce and 174 birch deals ends. Macleod, Richibucto, 5,106 birch deals, 11,823 spruce deals, 2,193 spruce deal ends, 596 birch deal ends, 2,140 scantlings, 3,656 boards. D. H. Morris, Quebec, 120 pcs elm and 234 pcs oak timber, 239 pcs w. pine, 2,361 spruce and 1,219 pine deals, 1,002 pine deal ends, 91 pcs square and 827 pcs waney w. pine, 119 pcs hickory. Olga, Chatham, 28,723 deals, boards, and ends, 153,200 palings. Einar Tambraskjelver, Quebec, 66 pcs oak timber, 50 pcs elm timber, 305 pcs w. pine timber, 3,397 pine deals, 2,133 pine deal ends. Columbia, Bathurst, 24,519 deals, scantlings, and ends. Europa, Miramichi, 7,946 deals and battons, 6,887 scantlings, 1,697 deal ends, 24,899 boards. Ossuna, Richibucto, 26,493 fir deals and ends, 1,823 birch deals and ends. Joveid, West Bay, 13,084 deals, 1,453 ends. P. C. Petersen, Halifax, 19,958 deals and ends. Nether Holme, Quebec, 1,008 pcs w. pine, 57 pcs hickory. \$9 pcs butter-nut, 45 pcs cherry, 343 pcs ash, 1,342 pine and 1,957 spruce deals, 1,526 pine and 1,200 spruce deal ends, 1,118 pine boards, 2,400 ppe staves. Helene, Bay Verte, 19,340 deals and battons, 4,091 scantlings, 3,010 deal ends. Konoma, Richibucto, 28,229 fir and 1,325 birch deals and ends. Lake Ontario, Montreal, 4,524 deals, 1,753 deal ends, 181 bds. palings, Clara, Shediac, 10,158 deals and battons, 1,864 deals, 2,044 scantlings. Glynwood, New Mills, 8,766 deals, 2,36 boards, 1,240 ends. Sardinian, Montreal, 694 deals. Lloyd, Parraboro', 12,225 deals and battons, scantlings and ends. Eurydice, St. John, 31,322 deals and battons, 3,753 scantlings, 4,035 deal ends, 5,471 boards. Brilliant, River Onelle, 33,655 deals and ends. Equator, Quebec, 124 pcs oak, 56 pcs elm, 899 pcs w. pine, 16,032 spruce deals, 2,258 ends, 2,047 staves. Polynesian, Montreal, 3,410 pine boards. Lake Winnipeg, Montreal, 10,686 deals, 393 scantling, 11,345 boards. Oregon, Montreal, 30 lds deals and ends, 127 lds boards, 274 deals. Bella, Halifax, 14,325 deals and battons, 1,006 deal ends. Gleniffer, Montreal, 72,478 deals, &c.

LONDON—Johanna, Matana, 3,323 ends, 41,303 deals. Napaetus, Montreal, 44,553 deals. Assyrian, Quebec, 1,346 cs splints, 1,693 deals, 42,120 bds shooks. Forest Holme, Quebec, 6,943 longitudinal sleepers, 7,727 deals, 4,163 deal ends. City of Lincoln, Montreal, 11,933 bds, 28,280 deals. Carl Gustaf, 6,755 deals, 13,921 deal ends. Florida, Montreal, 5,227 spruce deals, 17,616 planks, 27,574 deals, 2,395 ends. Magnhill, Quebec, 1,500 lds timber, 550 lds deals. Medepad, Miramichi, 12,302 deals. Damara, Halifax, 1,871 pcs lumber, 1,139 doors, 168 bds moulds, 1,346 cs. splints, 293 pcs timber, 6,143 deals. Norse King, Montreal, 20,244 battons. Hovding, Quebec,

3,564 deal ends, 36,679 deals. Emma Marr, St. John, 753 ends, 69 scantlings, 5,432 deals and battons, 1,545 planks. Jarlaberg, Quebec, 1,648 pcs timber, 3,556 deals, 1,716 deal ends, 4,745 staves. Carin, Quebec, 31,195 deals, 873 deals 882 pine ends. Alice, Quebec, 206 pcs oak, 24 pcs whitewood, 158 pcs elm, 14 pcs walnut, 60 pcs ash, 86 pcs birch, 236 pcs pine, 13,288 deals, 1,899 ends. Mandalay, Halifax, 1,586 deals. Gerona, Montreal, 8 ca lumber, 3,387 deals, 888 boards, 6 logs walnut. Brazilian, Montreal, 9,622 deals.

LONDONDERRY—Juno, St. John, 26,771 pcs sawn fir. Gulmare, Quebec, 850 lds sawn fir. Countess of Dufferin, Miramichi, 17,630 fir deals.

LIMERICK—Satellite, St. John, 9,159 deals and deal ends. Bertha, Quebec, 27 pcs hewn oak, 71 pcs hewn red pine, 52 pcs hewn yellow pine, 13,175 fir deals and ends, 1,787 oak staves.

MIDDLESBOROUGH—Gaspee, Quebec, 116 pcs hewn oak, 211 pcs elm, 60 pcs birch, 2 pcs hickory, 393 pcs fir, 9,939 deals.

EXCHANGE ECHOE.

London Timber.

Quebec ship laborers are paid from \$3 to \$4 a day of eight hours, whereas in Montreal the same class of workmen are said to receive \$2 a day of ten hours. Complaints are made that this difference makes really against the chances of shipping at the port of Quebec. But, after all, Mr. Dobell, Quebec's great shipper, is of opinion that sailing vessels can be loaded cheaper in that city than in Montreal, but not steamships. The great bulk of the Ottawa deals are shipped at Montreal, and this must continue, for heavy freight will seek the water at the nearest point. It remains to be seen whether this does not also apply to the cattle trade, of which Quebec is anxious to get a good share.

Northwestern Lumberman.

The lumber business between the United States and Canada has for months been prominently discussed throughout both countries, on account of proposed legislation having a bearing upon the removal of the Dominion log export duty. The consulate at Ottawa, Ont., has more to do with the lumber industry than all other business transacted at that office, and consequently it could naturally be looked to for information, suggestions and assistance in determining all questions bearing on the log and lumber business between Canada and this country. Ex-Consul Hotchkiss did considerable to advance the interests of American lumbermen while in office, but the gentleman who was selected to supplant him has remained as silent as the grave ever since he has assumed the duties of office. He knew nothing about the lumber business when he was appointed, and he has since given no indication of having acquired such learning. The trouble with Mr. Hotchkiss was that he was fitted for the position he occupied, and was on the wrong side of the political fence.

PERSONAL.

Mr Robert Cain, of the firm of Peters & Cain, lumbermen, of Milland, Ont., was a caller at THE LUMBERMAN office during the month.

Mr. M. M. Boyd, the well known lumberman of Bobcaygeon, Ont., received the nomination for parliament at the Conservative convention held at Lindsay, Oct. 15th, but has refused the honor owing to ill-health.

CASUALTIES.

G. Leader, of Barriefield, Ont., was injured pretty severely in a planing mill.

Jos. Dore had his arm badly cut on the slab saw in Sicklesteele's mill, McGregor, Ont., a few days ago.

Peter Lewie working in the Big Mill, at Deseronto, Ont., had his hand so badly hurt that he will be laid up for some time.

A shantymen named George Laplante, of Ottawa, Ont., had his left arm badly fractured while working in the woods on the Keippewa.

Elphouse Beauchemin, in the employ of McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, Ont., had his shoulder dislocated while working in the woods on the upper Ottawa.

It is reported that the Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, Ont., have received an order from English capitalists for the purchase of their extensive business, including all their timber limits. Mr. E. W. Rathbun and Mr. John Bell, Q. C., his legal adviser, have left for England, it is said, to consummate the deal. The figures mentioned are an offer of \$4,000,000, but the company ask a much higher figure.

SPLINTERS.

MR. G. S. MURPHY, of Quebec, has brought an action for libel against Mr. Powis, of Bryant, Powis & Bryant, London. He claims \$25,000 damages.

THE exports of the Dominion for the month of September were \$12,649,538, as against \$10,005,684 in 1889, giving an increase of \$2,643,854. The products of the forest amounted to \$3,520,439.

THE arbitration between the lumber firms of Gilmour & Co., of Trenton, Ont., and the Rathbun Co., of Deseronto, has been brought to a close. Both parties arrived at an understanding and each agreed to pay the costs, which amounted to a large sum.

MR. IRA FLATT, the well-known lumberman of Hamilton, Ont., is delighted with the McKinley bill, as he has about twelve million feet of lumber for the American market. Now that the export duty has been taken off, Mr. Flatt says he will clear \$12,000.

THE United States treasury department has notified the collectors of customs of the action of the Canadian government in removing the export duty on lumber, and instructed them that hereafter lumber from Canada will be subject to the duty fixed in the new Tariff bill.

ASSISTANT Secretary Spaulding has made a ruling that lumber imported from Canada prior to the 13th of October, but the entry of which was not completed until after that date, is entitled to the lower rate of duty prescribed for lumber in the existing tariff law. October the 13th was the date fixed by the Dominion for the removal of the export duty on lumber.

THE case of Thompson vs. Hurdman is now before the courts in Toronto. It was heard by Chancery Boyd at the fall sitting of the Chancery court at Ottawa last fall and adjourned. The action is for \$134,000 and is bought by Lemon Thompson, of New York, against Hurdman & Co., Ottawa.

MR. J. B. CHARLESON, forest ranger for the Quebec Government, has returned from his exploratory trip to the head waters of the Ottawa river. The object of the inspection was to form a rough idea of the value of the timber lands belonging to the province in that region which are still unsold. He believes that a million dollars' worth of logs could be procured from the limits which are traversed by the Ottawa or its tributaries.

THE lumber dealers have organized an association called "The Winnipeg Lumber Association," and through their secretary are notifying manufacturers in Ontario and Manitoba as well as in Minnesota, that the association has been formed to prevent sales except to dealers. The newly formed organization has shown a disposition to co-operate with the Northwestern association, and it is most likely the two organizations will come to some agreement in regard to the policy of protection against sales to consumers.

THE shareholders of the Essex Land & Timber Co., at Windsor, Ont., have decided to put it into liquidation. This concern was simply the timber department of the Anchor Manufacturing Co. of Detroit. The Anchor supplied the capital to start with and is now the principal creditor. A couple of American banks and one Canadian bank are the next largest creditors, the latter being well secured. There are a few other creditors who, after the preferred claims are paid, need not expect a large dividend.

THE City Engineer, of Toronto, is having estimates prepared of the quantity of lumber which will be required for next season's operations. As soon as this is done, he will recommend that contracts be entered into at once, so that logs can be cut this winter which will furnish such lumber as is required by the city. An effort will also be made to get a portion of the lumber in during the winter in order to take advantage of the cheaper freight rates offered by the Grand Trunk.

MESSRS. Rochester & Dougherty's timber limit on the Mattawa was offered for sale at the Russel House, Ottawa, on Oct. 28th, but withdrawn after \$400 a square mile was bid. The limit consists of 127½ square miles and has a large frontage on the Mattawa. It was being sold to wind up the firm's business consequent on the death of Mr. Dougherty. A large number of well-known lumbermen were present. The five licenses were put in one parcel and sold at so much a square mile. The bidding was started at \$350 and finally went up to \$400, and was then withdrawn.

ADVICES from Quebec are to the effect that the provincial government will grant to Messrs. Gilmour & Co., the well-known lumbering firm, partial compensation for losses sustained through the litigation resulting from the mistakes of the previous government. It will be remembered that after selling to settlers certain lands in the township of Eagan, the Ross-Taillon government gave Messrs. Gilmour & Co. a license to cut the pine, but the settlers protested and brought suits for trespass and damages. Mr. Mercier the present premier felt it his duty to defend the titles granted by his predecessors in office to settlers. A test case was carried to the Privy Council and the decision of that highest court in the realm was against the Gilmours. It is now intimated that as the firm were in no way to blame for the litigation and as they acted upon the instructions of the commissioner of crown lands in the Ross-Taillon government, in taking the pine, Mr. Mercier considers that the province should indemnify them, to some extent at least.

IN contradistinction to the lying despatches which have from time to time emanated from the American northwest in regard to the wholesale stealing of timber by Canadians in Minnesota, a despatch from Washington says, that the Government has received the following information from a gentleman who went to make the inspection:—"I have never known of any timber stolen in our section, and I have been logging for years. Our firm and that of Loper & Rumery are the only lumbermen up there, and we should be pretty apt to have heard of it if such wholesale work had been going on. I do not believe that the total amount ever stolen since lumbering began on the Little and Big Fork and tributaries would amount to three million feet, a pretty small amount when it is reported that the stealing is eighteen million feet a year. On the Sturgeon river, for instance, where a St. Paul sheet says the cut would aggregate five million feet, there are thirteen flood jams, and it would take a good many thousands of dollars to blast them out. In fact, the only marketable timber there grows up on the head waters, and the way would have to be opened before a single foot could reach Rainy Lake river and the Canadian mill at Rat Portage and Keewatin. On the Bear river I have only seen an occasional stump cut close to the bank, making it look as if some timber snatching has been done. On Ryan creek and Bear river, where a St. Paul paper estimates seven million feet have been taken, I do not believe enough is gone to be worth mentioning. The interest awakened by the Government expedition into Northern Itasca county to investigate and guard Uncle Sam's timber will, it is thought, attract the attention of capitalists to that section. At present lumbering is the only industry. The timber cut for the season on Bear, Little Fork, and Big Fork rivers will aggregate 21,500,000 feet."

Trade Notes.

The firm of Geo. Hastings & Co., Trust Building Chambers, adds one more to the list of Toronto wholesale lumber firms. The new company is composed of gentlemen already well and favorably known, not only to the Toronto public, but to the trade throughout Canada. Mr. Geo. Hastings, the senior member of the new company, has for the past 22 years been the principal of the firm of Hastings & Peterkin. Mr. John Gray has for many years been associated with Messrs. Bryce, Bros. and understands the lumber trade of Canada perhaps as well as any man in the country. Mr. H. Hancock is also well-known to the purchasing

and manufacturing community and has spent the last few years in connection with the firm of Gall, Anderson & Co., of this city. The new company is therefore composed of men of business ability and integrity and open out business in Toronto under the most favorable auspices. They will handle all kinds of pine and hardwood lumber and hope to do a fair share of the general trade.

Messrs. Robin and Sadler, of Montreal, have just completed for the Manitoba Electric Light Company, Winnipeg, a belt 85 feet long, 40 inches wide, 3 ply. This belt is of 3 ply heavy leather. Each outer ply is a single width of 40 inches, and the centre ply is two 20 inch strips. This is the largest and heaviest belt in Canada.

The Inman Line, running between New York and Liverpool, have been using the Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal advertised on another page of this journal in use in the journal bearings of the steamships for about three years. Mr. Jas. S. Duran, the superintending engineer says that this metal has stood the strongest tests and given entire satisfaction.

J. J. Turner, the well known tent and awning maker, of Peterboro', Ont., has forwarded to this office a copy of his catalogue containing descriptions and illustrations. Mr. Turner pays particular attention to the wants of the lumber trade, and his goods have invariably stood the strongest tests in point of quality of material used and mechanical execution.

The Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co. whose extensive works are located at West Toronto Junction, have recently opened out a general office and sales room at 83 King St. West, this city, where the city and country trade can be served with anything in the pulley line. Samples of all the different styles of pulleys and models, showing the different styles in which their rope system can be applied, will be on exhibition, and where full information on the subject of power transmission can always be obtained.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POWER'S CREEK, MADAWASKA, N. B., Oct. 18th, 1890.
Editor Canada Lumberman.

I find you are not prejudiced against any man holding an opinion of his own, and allow him to express it in your columns even if it does not agree with yours.

In giving expression to my views in regard to the blunder in abolishing the export duty on logs, I consider it seals the destiny of our future and will drive the Dominion into bankruptcy before ten years, unless the provinces follow the example of Ontario, in selling their timber limits imposing strict obligations on the purchasers to manufacture all timber cut in the province.

Our forest wealth is one of the greatest natural boons in the Dominion, and I doubt if our fisheries would equal it, were it properly protected from the reckless way our forests have been handled and destroyed. To give a small idea of the value of our forests to the Dominion, we must take into consideration the labor and consumption required to place our manufactured lumber into the market. By your valuable quotations of prices of our lumber per 1,000 feet, we may safely place spruce, pine and cedar at \$20, per thousand feet. For instance one thousand feet of cedar will cut out ten thousand feet of shingles, at \$2 per M., making the cedar to foot up to \$20. From the best informed men in the lumber trade we have it: that about 200,000,000 feet of pine and spruce are exported in the round logs besides the cedar for shingles. Two hundred million feet at \$20 per M. makes the round sum of \$40,000,000 per year which is thrown away to build up the American lumber trade, and further we are asked to allow them 35 cents on cedar shingles and \$2 per M. on clapboards. for the privilege of continuing the slaughter of our forests. The half is not told and I trust that the press of the Dominion will take the matter in hand and call upon public opinion to inquire into the facts regarding the wholesale slaughter of our lumber resources by Americans.

P. O. BYRAM.

Dickie's steam saw mill on the Stewiache river, N. S., was destroyed by fire, Oct. 4th, with an immense quantity of sawn lumber.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Company's shingle and planing mill, Fenetianguishene, was destroyed by fire on Oct. 16th, Loss \$3,500, insurance \$2,000.

LIMIT OWNERS ON THE OTTAWA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

The following statement of the area and location of the various timber limits in the Ottawa district under license from the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario has been compiled by the Ottawa *Free Press*:

ON THE QUEBEC SIDE.

John Charlton & Co.,—222½ square miles, on the Ottawa river.
 George Bryson, Aelx. Fraser, L. R. Church and J. & G. Bryson—581 square miles on the Coulonge, Ottawa and Black rivers, Lake Temiscamingue and in Block A. north of the Quinze.
 George Bryson, jr., and John Charlton, 398 square miles on the Ottawa river.
 Gillies Bros.—696¼ miles on Lake Temiscamingue and the Kippewa and Coulonge rivers.
 Alex. Frazer, George Bryson, John Fraser and Poupere and Fraser—809 miles on the Coulonge, Black, Du Moine, Ottawa, Sweyo and Deep rivers, on Lake Temiscamingue and McGillivray creek.
 The Quebec Bank—323½ miles on the Black, Du Moine, and Coulonge rivers.
 The Hawkesbury Lumber Company—75½ miles on the Du Moine, St. Lire and Sweyo rivers.
 Perley & Pattee and J. R. Booth—200 miles on the Kippewa.
 Perley & Pattee—650½ miles on the Du Moine, Coulonge, Black and Kippewa.
 The estates of the late P. Thomson, W. E. Thompson and P. N. Thompson—165 miles on the Gatineau.
 Thompson & Co.—235 miles on the Gatineau and Ottawa.
 E. B. Eddy & Co.—592¼ miles on the Coloungue, Du Moine, Ottawa, Kippewa and Lake Temiscamingue.
 Carswell & Francis—261 miles on the Ottawa and Kippewa.
 D. Moore and the estate of the late E. D. Moore—441 miles on the Kippewa.
 J. R. Booth—1,424 miles on the Kippewa, Du Moine, Ottawa, Coulonge and Black.
 Jas. McLaren and Alex. Fraser—658 miles on the Kippewa and Maganissippi.
 McLachlan Bros.—220 miles on the Gatineau and Coulonge.
 Bronson & Weston—1,321¼ on the Du Moine, Ottawa, Deep, Black, Sweyo and Coulonge and in Block A.

The Bank of Montreal—174¼ miles on the Ottawa and Coulonge and on Lake Temiscamingue.
 The estate of the late Jas. G. Ross—704 miles on the Gntineau, Kippewa, Coulonge and Ottawa.
 Estate of the late Hon. John Hamilton—931½ miles on the Catineau, Piskatoshin, Jean de Terre, Tomassine and Coulonge.
 J. Bell Torsyth—300 miles on the Ottawa.
 Estate late G. Ross—390 miles on Kippewa.
 Wm McKay—124 miles on the Du Moine.
 Charlebois & Co.—179½ miles in Block A.
 Jas. McLaren—795¼ miles on the Bear, Pickanock, Comtagama, Eagle, Dessert, Hibone, Tomassine and Blue Sea Rivers and Old Woman's and Turtle creeks.
 Jas. McLaren and W. C. Edwards & Co.—79¼ miles on the Du Moine.
 La Banque Nationale—369 miles on the Jean de Terre, Antistagan, Kippewa and Black rivers and Lake Temiscamingue,
 W. C. Edwards & Co.—415 miles in Wakefield township and on the Kippewa, Gatineau and Coulonge.
 Gilmour & Co.—3,486 miles on the Gatineau, Jean de Terre, Kaza Bazua, Desert, Ignace, Tomassine, Baskateng, Biskateshin, Du Sable, St. Joseph, Pichogan, Quie, Comtagama and Ottawa and on Fish and St. Mary Lakes.
 Estate late Thomas Glover—330 miles on the Kippewa and Du Moine.
 J. K. Ward—107¼ miles in Block A.
 A Barnet—82½ miles on the Ottawa and on Lake Temiscamingue.
 The Rathbun company—112½ miles on the Coulonge and Ottawa.
 These with several smaller limits make a total area of 19,796 squares miles for which licenses have been taken out from the Quebec government.

ON THE ONTARIO SIDE.

Wm. Mackey—147 miles on the Petewawa and Madawaska.
 The Rathbun Company—22½ miles on the Madawaska and Mississippi.
 Alex. Barnet—50 miles on the Petewawa.
 O'Brien & Barry—26½ on the Madawaska.
 Wm. McClyment & Co.—50 miles on the Petewawa.
 Thos. Deacon—3½ miles in the township of Sebastopol.
 Wm. Caldwell—101 miles on the Madawaska and the Mississippi.

H. V. Noel—100 miles on the Ottawa.
 John Smith—23 miles in the townships of Admaston and Gratton.
 Jas. Findlay—34 miles on the Chalk and Deep rivers.
 J. B. Dickson—24¼ miles on the Ottawa.
 Gillies Bros.—72¼ miles on the Madawasks and Montreal.
 McConnell & Riopelle—13¼ miles on the Petewawa.
 John Halliday—10¼ miles on the Madawaska.
 J. & R. Stewart—16¼ miles in the townships of Darling and Bagot.
 McLachlan Bros.—967 miles on the Madawaska, Petewawa and Bonnechere.
 A. & P. White—163¼ miles on the Petewawa and Ottawa.
 Perley & Pattee—955 miles on the Ottawa, Bonnechere, Madawaska and Petewawa.
 Bronson & Weston—335 miles on the Madawaska, Chalk and Petewawa.
 Bronson & Weston, and Pierce & Co.—636½ miles on the Ottawa, Petewawa and Mattawa.
 George Hay—10 miles on the Petewawa.
 Thistle & Egan 21¼ miles on the Petewawa.
 Thistle, Carswell & Mackay—95¼ miles on the Madawask.
 Thistle, Carswell & Francis—157 miles on the Petewawa.
 W. R. Thistle—55¼ miles on the Petewawa.
 Wm. Mackay—47½ miles on the Matawin and Petewawa.
 The estate of the late R. Ryan—100 miles on the the Montreal river.
 J. R. Booth 1,370¼ miles on the Petewawa, Mattawin, Ottawa, Madawaska and Mississippi.
 Jas. Emin—4 miles in the township of Olden.
 Alex. Fraser—294¼ miles on the Madawaska, Nipissing and Petewawa.
 A Caldwell & Son—100 miles on the Mississippi and Madawaska.
 E. B. Eddy & Co.—229¼ miles on the Madawaska and Ottawa.
 Canada Lumber Co.—278½ miles on the Mississippi
 Wm. Mason & Sons.—62½ miles on the Madawaska Chalk and Deep.
 John Rochester—11 miles on the Deep.
 R. Hendrinan & Co.—126 miles on the Petewawa.
 J. McCoal & Co.—22 miles on the Mattawin.
 J. McLaren & Co.—203½ miles on the Ottawa and Lake Temiscamingue.
 Mrs. Bourgeau—89 miles on the Petewawa.
 Alex. McLaren—21 miles on the Madawaska.

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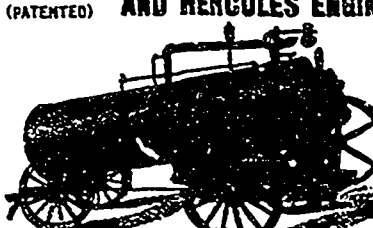
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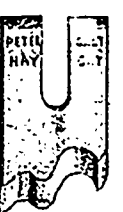
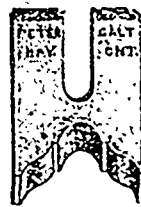
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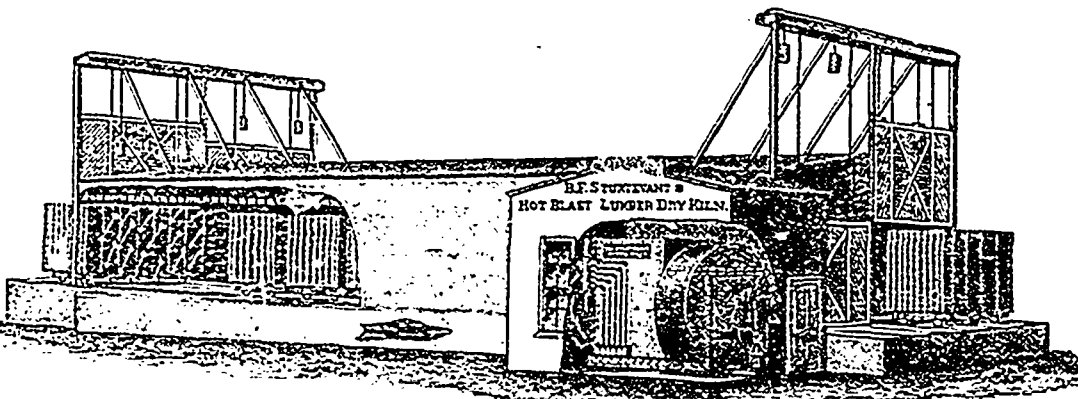
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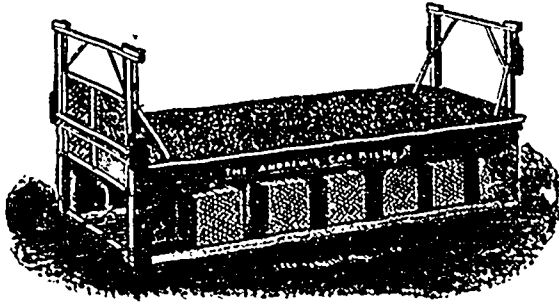
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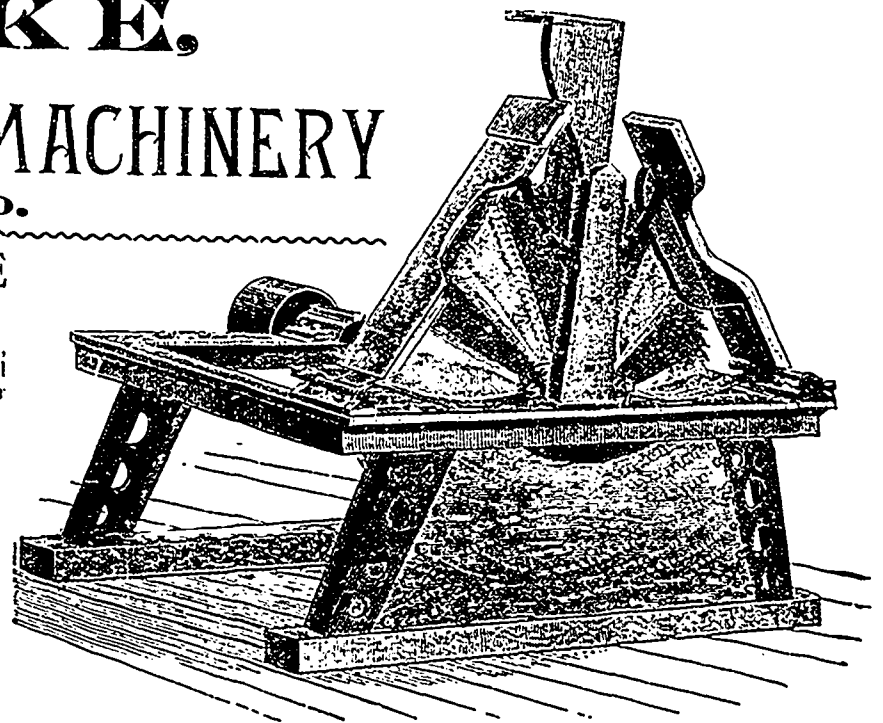
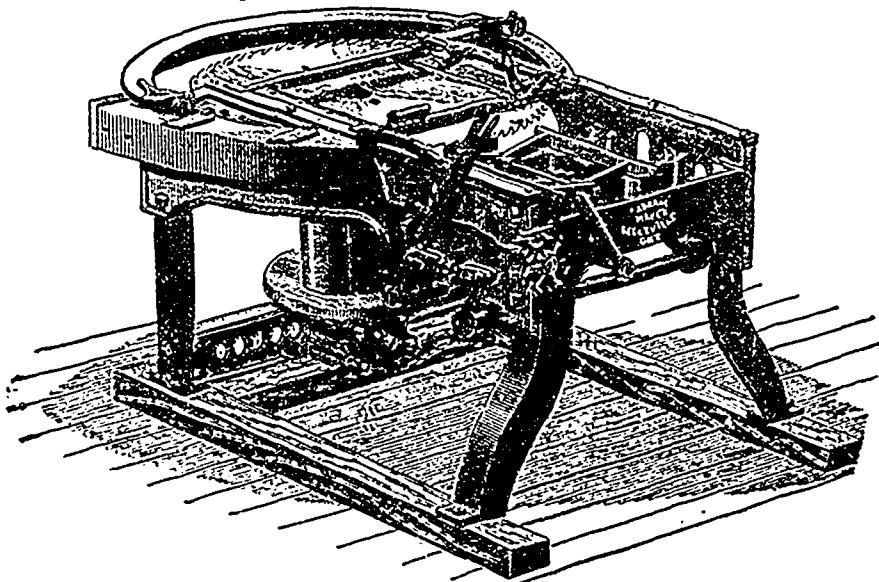
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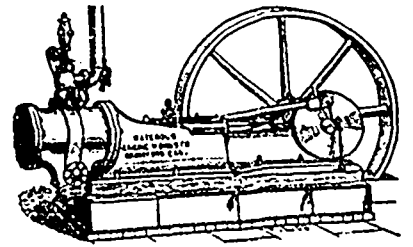
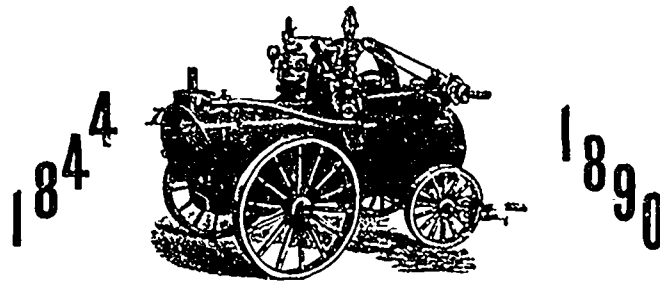
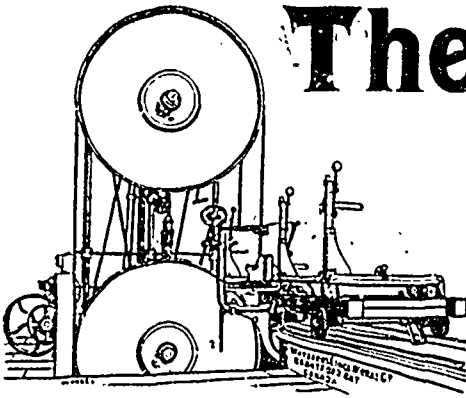
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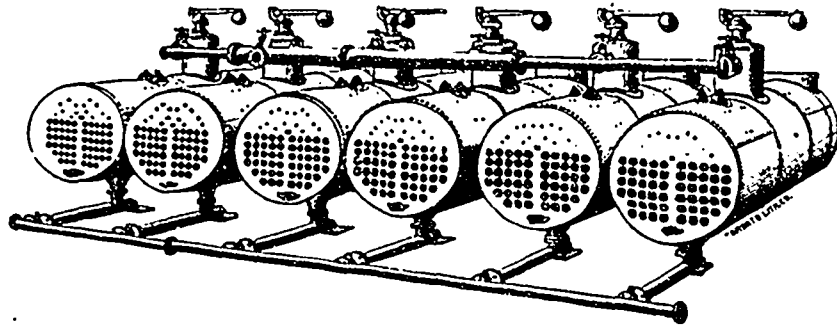
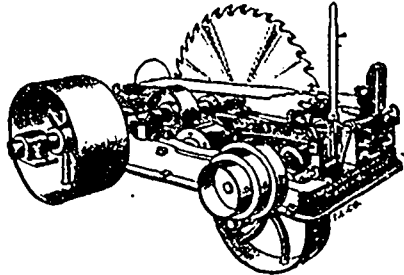
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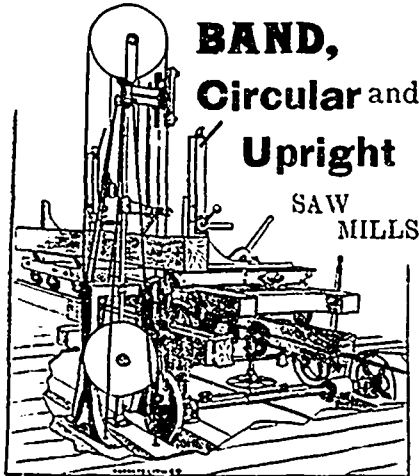


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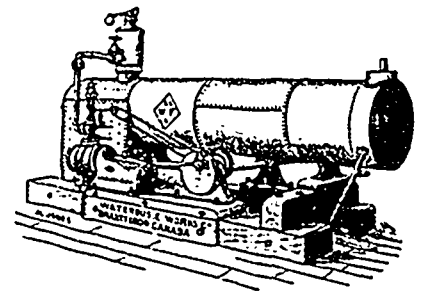


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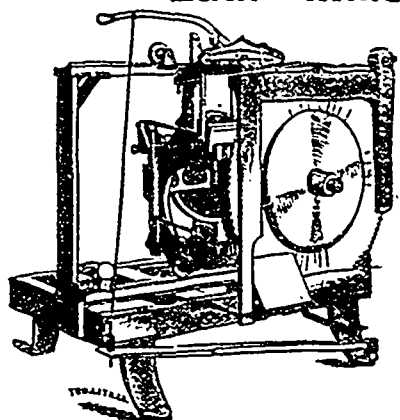
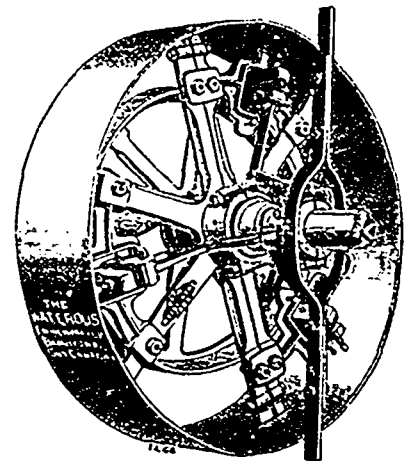
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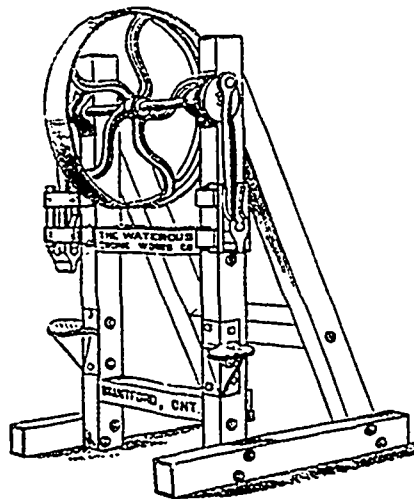
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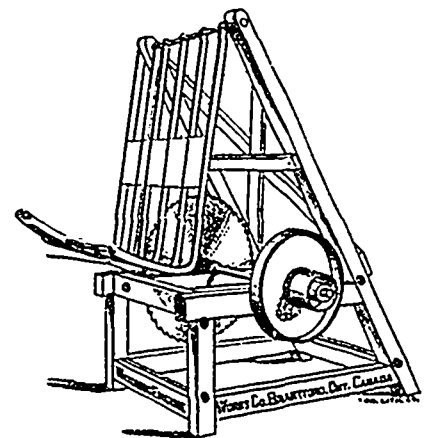
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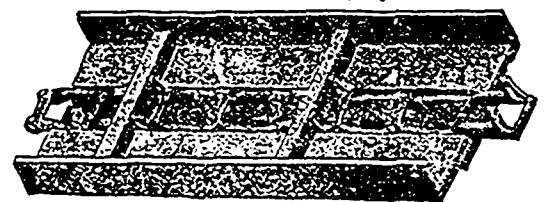
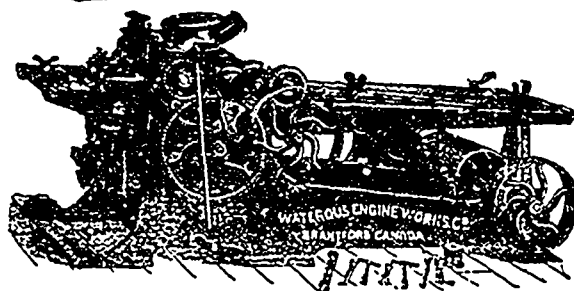
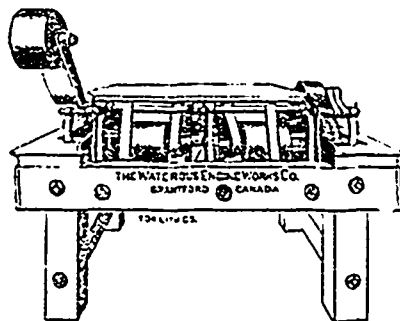
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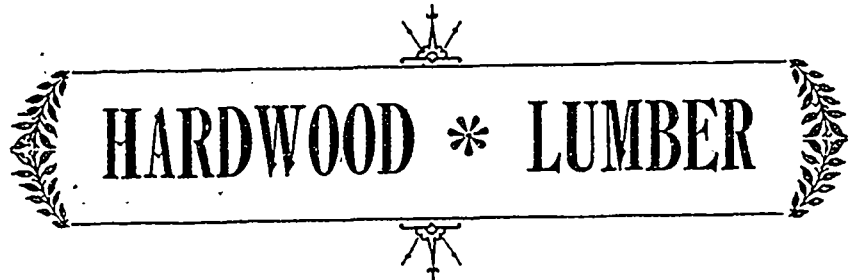
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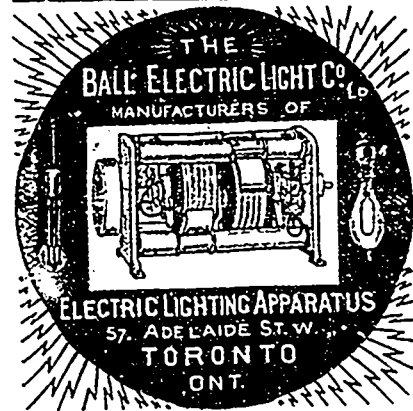


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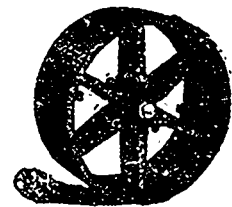
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