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VOLUME XIII.  
NUMBER 12.

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER, 1892

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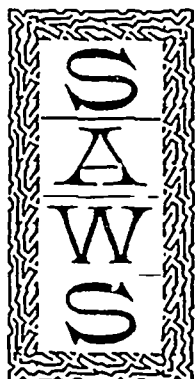
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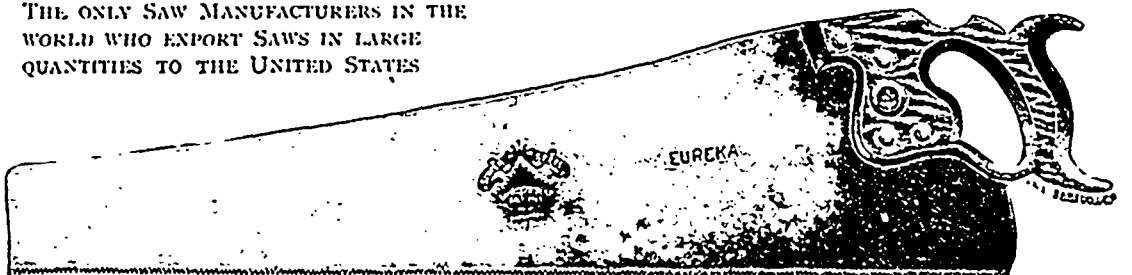


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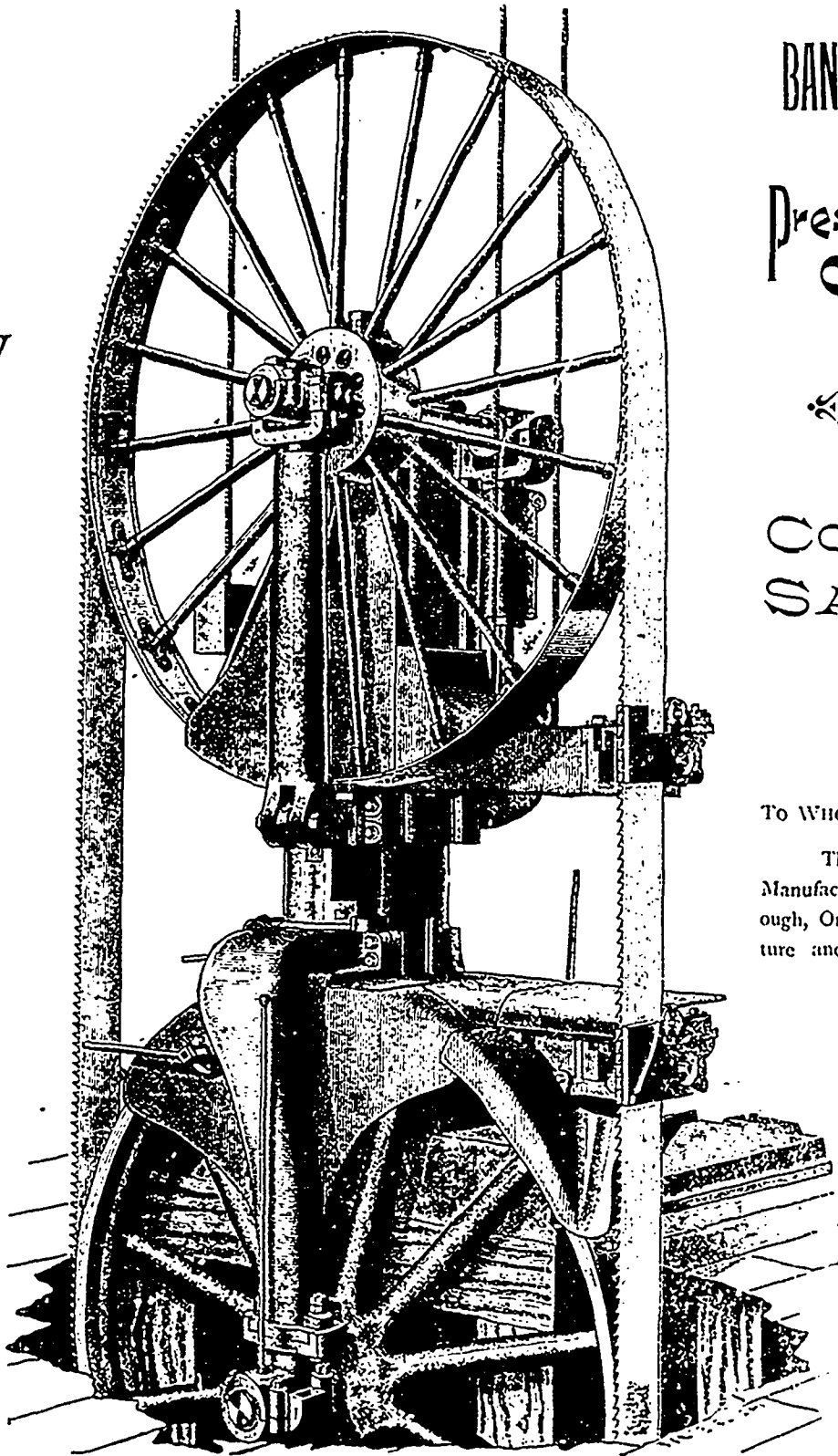
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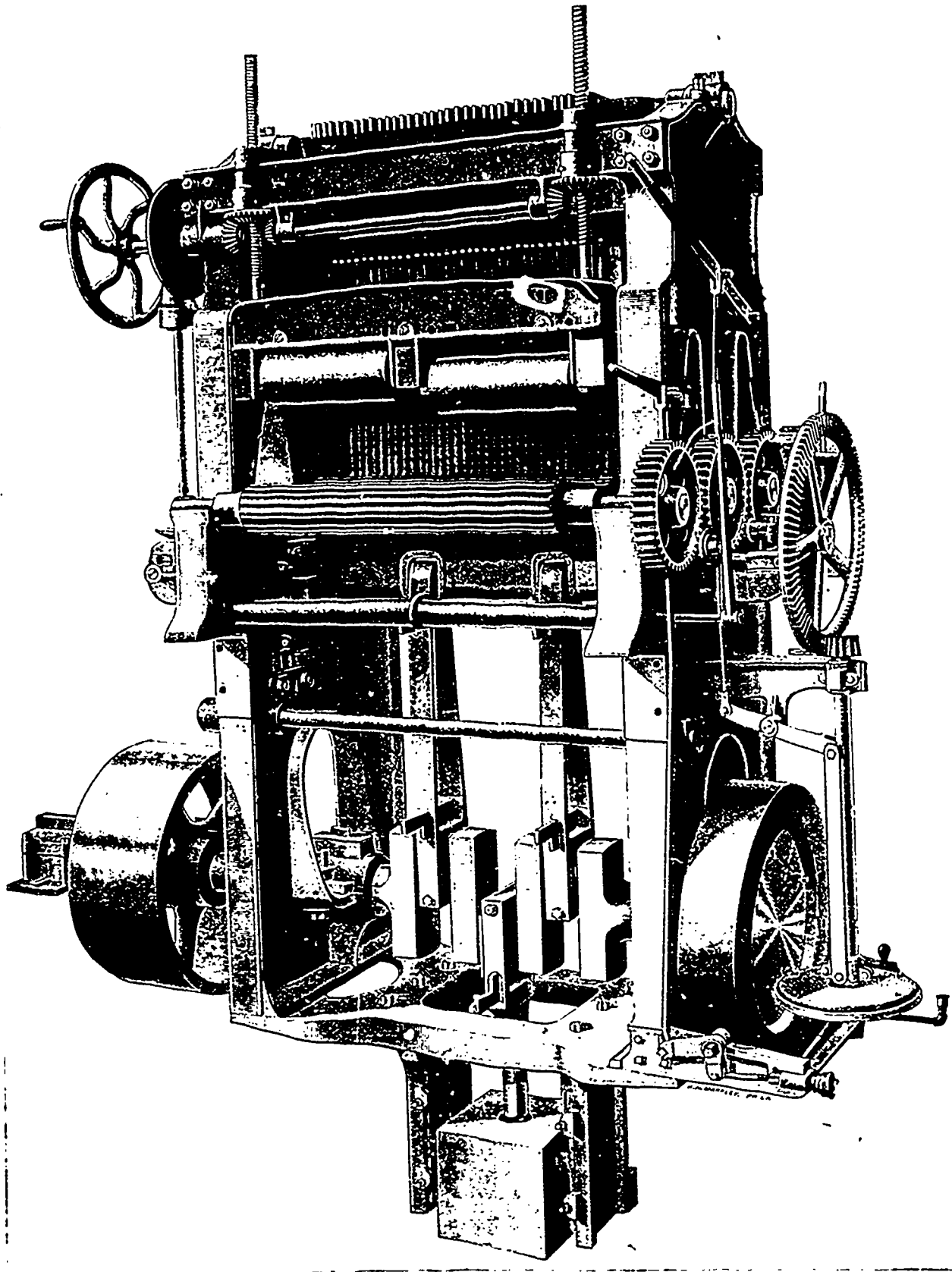
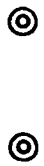
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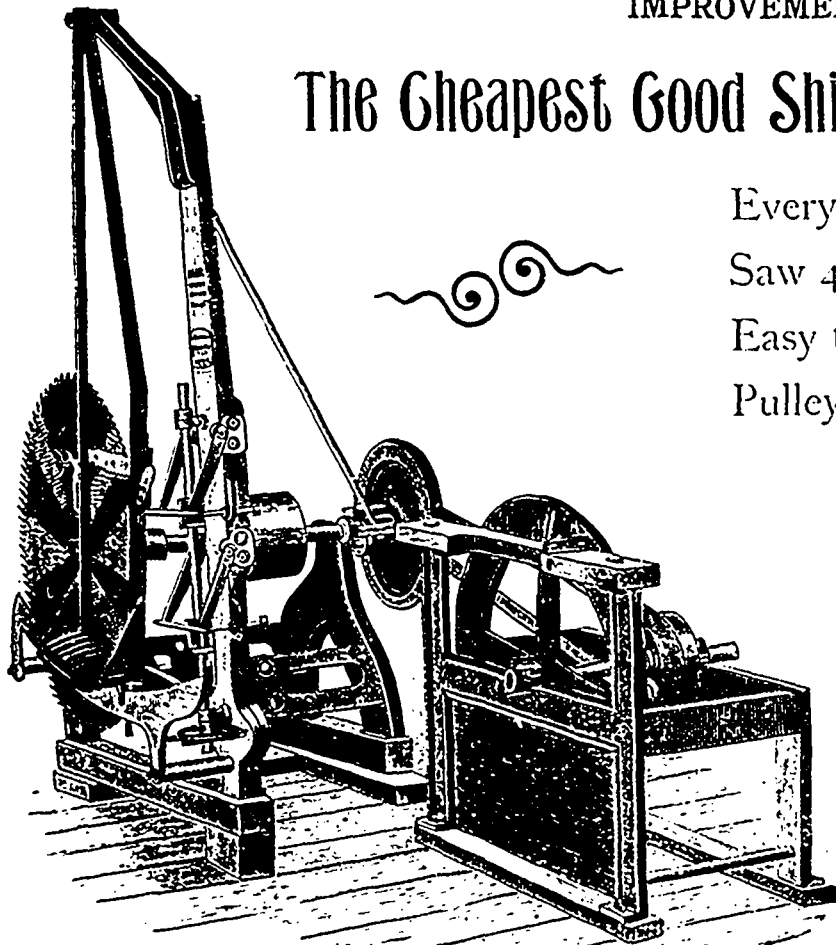
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# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XIII.  
NUMBER 12.

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER, 1892

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[Written for the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

## FREE LOGS ONLY FOR FREE LUMBER.

BY WILLIAM LITTLE.

WHETHER the policy of allowing Canadian sawlogs to be exported free of duty to the United States, so long as that country imposes a duty upon the lumber made from similar logs, be good or bad for this country, it can be confidently asserted that the advocates of this policy have yet failed to show a single reason for its existence, except that the conditions are so much more advantageous to American millmen that a few speculators in timber limits may thereby be enabled to get higher prices from them, or from Canadians who like them sell or saw their logs in the States. "Only this and nothing more."

The platitude about Americans employing a large amount of labor in Canada in getting out the logs, an amount much greater, it is said, than the cost of sawing, as I see mentioned in two places in your last issue, has no bearing whatever on the case. The same, if not more labor, would be employed by Canadians in doing the same work, for all acquainted with the trade know that Americans, by using labor-saving devices and the best appliances, actually employ less labor instead of more in getting out sawlogs; while we are not only deprived of the sawing of our own timber in this country, but of the freighting the product to market and many other incidental advantages; not the least of them being that we should still retain our people in this country who will now follow the logs to the States, and who when once there will no doubt there remain.

Having always advocated the freest trade relations between Canada and the United States I have for years endeavored to get the United States Government, in its own interests as well as that of Canada, to remove all duties from lumber, even being willing to exchange "free logs for free lumber." And knowing as I do the sentiments of the American people on this subject fully as well as any of those who pretend to speak for them, I can safely say that, if our people had insisted on a fair exchange as indicated the American lumber duties would have been removed ere this in exchange for free sawlogs.

I should not, however, have troubled you with this communication did I not see that those interested in having matters remain in their present unsatisfactory condition were having themselves interviewed, so as to try to delude the Canadian public through the press with the false idea that if our Government should re-impose the export duty on sawlogs something dreadful would happen, that the Americans would at once retaliate by enormously increasing the duties on lumber, and such like rubbish. The fact is that the duties on lumber have hardly an advocate in the United States outside of the lumbermen themselves, who have been able to have them retained only by the most scandalous misrepresentations of the conditions. Even when the McKinley Bill was under discussion and duties of nearly all kinds were to be raised instead of lowered, the duties on pine lumber were reduced one-half, or from \$2 to \$1 per thousand, the only question being as to what reduction to make or to remove the duties altogether. And this action on the part of the Americans in reducing the duty on pine lumber was not done in our interest in exchange for free logs, as has been falsely stated by those who know better, but solely in their own interest.

The committee having this matter in charge after reducing the import rate from \$2 to \$1, notwithstanding the almost frantic efforts of some American lumbermen, aided, I regret to say, by some of our own people interested in getting logs to the States free of duty, to have the export duties added to the import duty, properly recognizing the propriety of our Government charging

equivalent duties on the export of sawlogs to what they imposed on the sawn lumber, inserted the following clause to govern the export duty on sawlogs: "Provided that, in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty on pine, spruce, hemlock or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country "in excess of the duty fixed in this act upon the sawed lumber manufactured of the logs heretofore mentioned," then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for when imported from such country shall remain the same as fixed by the law prior to the passage of this act." So that, if our Government had not been entrapped, as I insist it was, into throwing off the export duty, this would have been the wording of the McKinley Bill relating to the lumber duties, and there is evidence existing to show that the act was passed with the words I have placed in inner quotations actually retained, but subsequently surreptitiously withdrawn to meet the conditions when the United States statutes were printed, as these words appear in the first edition of the United States Tariff Act published by Mr. Downing, of New York, immediately after the act was passed. So we may rest assured that the Americans are not lying awake nights in order to increase the rates of duty they may have to pay on Canadian lumber.

And now, if we were to re-impose the export duties, the worst that would happen would be a temporary restoration of the \$2 duty on pine lumber, which it is safe to say would no sooner be exacted than measures would be immediately taken by the United States Government to remove all duties from Canadian lumber in exchange for free sawlogs.

The simple enactment by our Government of a Bill providing for an export duty on sawlogs of double the rate of duty exacted by any foreign country on the lumber made from similar logs, would at once settle the question. The Americans would then have their choice of paying duties upon the lumber and on the logs, or having both free as they might prefer. And now that they want both it does not require much foresight to know the result.

This would leave the matter for the Americans to settle among themselves, but if something like this is not done the existing conditions are so manifestly in their favor that we cannot expect either political party to interfere, for they now have to all intents free Canadian lumber in getting free Canadian logs.

You no doubt remember that when Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, introduced a Bill at the last session of Congress to put lumber on the free list, he was waited on by a delegation of lumbermen to protest against his Bill, and after listening to a lengthy argument made by a Mr. Goodyear, an eminent Buffalo lawyer, incidentally lumbering, who depicted the imaginary ruinous results to ensue if this Bill became law he simply remarked, "Well, what of it? It was time now that the American people had their innings, the lumbermen had theirs long enough." I do not remember the exact words but I do the ideas. Then a Mr. Loud, a lumberman from Michigan, tried his hand at the argument, as you may see, with better effect. His first question was to ask Mr. Bryan what he expected to attain from his Bill? When Mr. Bryan replied, "Just what the Bill asked for, viz., free lumber." "Is it free Canadian lumber?" "Yes, free Canadian lumber." "Well, Mr. Bryan, if that is what you are after we can soon give you all the 'free Canadian lumber' you want, as we own the timber in Canada, and there is no duty on the sawlogs on either side, and would you not as soon that we did the sawing in our own country as in Canada, we cannot give you all the 'free Canadian lumber' this year, but we can next year and for many years afterwards." Now, I insist

that so long as we remain so idiotic as to permit the present conditions to exist, neither Mr. Bryan nor any other American, be his politics what they may, can ask for a change, as they will be at once met by the same argument; and I notice two statements published in the last issue of the LUMBERMAN which will enable Mr. Loud to show that he was able to keep his promise, one of these being that the entire cut of pine lumber by the saw mills in the Ottawa region was about 450,000,000 feet this year, and the other that the amount of sawlogs to be cut this winter in Canada by Americans to stock their mills in Michigan next year is 400,000,000 feet, or about an equivalent amount. So that, should Mr. Bryan again bring forward his Bill for free lumber he will be in the same false position our silly action before placed him.

I stated in a letter last year, which I think you published, that if this one-sided arrangement, in which the Americans have all the advantages, were to continue there would not be, except for the local trade, a single Canadian saw mill in the Georgian Bay or Lake Huron district in operation in two years time, and I am now satisfied that if our Government will still persist in this folly (for it cannot be characterized by a more accurate term, I will then be found to have proved to be as good a prophet as Mr. Loud has already shown himself to be.

MONTRÉAL, Que., 1892.

## BY THE WAY.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN was pleased to receive a call from Mr. A. McPherson, of Longford Mills, Ont., a week ago. Mr. McPherson is the owner of a saw mill and shingle mill at Longford Mills. The latter was destroyed by fire a fortnight ago, but was fully insured and will be rebuilt immediately. Mr. McPherson is also arranging for the erection of a saw mill and shingle mill at Fesserton. The danger, which has before been hinted at in these columns, is entertained by Mr. McPherson that the cut another season may be so large that a reaction in the volume of trade and prices will afterwards follow, and the depressed conditions of a few years ago in lumber circles repeat themselves. This may be a pessimistic view of the situation, and yet it is only the tightening of the brakes sometimes that prevents disaster ahead.

Mr. H. R. Herriman, writing from Little Current, Ont., in reference to an item in the November CANADA LUMBERMAN chronicling the death by drowning of a brother of Mr. Herriman's, says the facts are these: "On October 20, while I was returning from Little Current to my mills at Honora (a distance of 14 miles, in a sail-boat, in company with the engineer of the mills and Mr. A. Cadotte, storekeeper, Honora, the boat was capsized by a squall, and, after being in the water for over two hours, the engineer and myself were rescued, Mr. Cadotte being drowned in attempting to swim to shore." Touching on trade matters, Mr. Herriman says, "Lumbering is very brisk in these parts. There are more men employed in the woods near here on the north shore at the present time than ever before. It is said that McKeown & Glover, jobbers on the Spanish river, have 40,000,000 feet of pine logs on the skids already, and J. Howry & Sons a similar amount on the White fish. All of the latter and part of the former firm's cut will be manufactured in Michigan. Large quantities of cedar ties, paving and fence posts are being taken out on the island here as usual. Pulp wood is abundant here, but as there appears to be very little demand for it no one is doing anything with it. The long looked-for telegraph line will be completed to the island in a couple of weeks, and lumbermen are rejoicing. The railroad is expected to follow next season."

## REVIEW OF THE CANAL TOLLS QUESTION.

AN article on "The Canal Tolls Question," against which the change of uncandor can hardly be made, is to be found in a recent number of *The Lake Magazine*, a new and creditable candidate for journalistic favor in this country. The writer is Mr. R. S. White, M. P. for Montreal and editor of the *Gazette* of that city.

Taking as the text of his paper article 27 of the Washington treaty of 1871, Mr. White proceeds to briefly review the history and practice of the clause, both as regards Canada and the United States. The system of rebates had its commencement in an Order-in-Council passed by the Dominion Government in the spring of 1884, when a refund of 18 cents per ton was granted on the toll of 20 cents per ton collected upon wheat, corn, peas and other cereals passing down the Welland and St. Lawrence canals for export. It was not until August 23, 1888, that the United States took exception to this procedure, when President Cleveland drew attention to the matter in a message to the Senate and recommended that "such legislative action be taken as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals and their cargoes precisely the same advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be measured exactly by the same rule of discrimination." This recommendation was not acted upon and nothing more was heard of the matter until October, 1891, when the state department at Washington moved in the matter, primarily as a result of a memorial of the Lake Carriers' Association, complaining of the discrimination. The nature and results of the various conferences that have been held between the Canadian and United States governments from that date up to a few months ago, when President Harrison's retaliatory resolutions were put into force, are too well known by every reader of the CANADA LUMBERMAN to need any recital in these pages.

Mr. White shows very clearly that the grain must be carried down the whole length of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to earn the reduction of tolls, and that these regulations are extended "to American vessels and cargoes equally with Canadian vessels and cargoes." "Putting aside altogether as paltry and contemptible," says Mr. White, "any contention that might be based on the fact that Canada has never by legislative enactment consented to give equality of treatment to Americans in her canals, it is indisputable that the artificial waterway between Lake Erie and Montreal is open and accessible to American vessels upon identically the same terms as to Canadians."

Viewing the question broadly, Mr. White is inclined to think that a point can be made against the Dominion Government for having confined the transshipment of grain to Canadian ports. The Government, in an Order-in-Council of date June 17, 1892, states the object of the rebate system to be the encouragement of ocean shipping via the St. Lawrence. "I am bound to say," writes Mr. White, "the Canadian case would be infinitely stronger, indeed unrepugnant, but for this lapse. . . . There is some reason for believing that the resort to retaliation by the United States was prompted by the refusal of the Canadian Government to extend the rebate to grain transhipped at Ogdensburg, and it certainly does seem somewhat anomalous that a policy adopted professedly to encourage an export trade by way of the St. Lawrence should be balked by a regulation requiring transshipment on the Canadian side. . . . While no treaty compact has been violated by Canada, nor the letter of the engagement broken, the spirit of the agreement has been transgressed in the withholding of the rebate from grain transhipped at an American point on its way to the ocean vessel."

That the United States Government have on certain occasions been guilty of interpreting the treaty between the two countries in a narrow and petulant spirit is shown in the action of the Federal Government exacting in 1885 "that a vessel arriving in the United States with a cargo from abroad should enter and discharge her cargo at the first port of entry she met." In entering the United States through the Champlain canal, the first port of entry would be Whitehall, at the northern extremity of the Whitehall canal. "There," said Mr. Fish, the then Secretary of State, "a vessel arriving with a foreign cargo would be obliged to discharge her cargo.

If a Canadian vessel had a fancy for navigating the canal further on she could certainly do so and go as far as Albany," but without cargo. The trouble in this case seemed to have had its seat in a conflict of opinion between the State and Federal authorities. Sometime later, however, to use the language of Mr. White, "the American coon came down," and instructions were issued to permit Canadian vessels to unload at Buffalo and various other American ports, a change in conditions that affected favorably the lumber interests of this country.

Mr. White closes his article with the following reference to the recent reprisals of the United States: "Canada grants a rebate of tolls on all cargoes bound for Montreal or a port east of Montreal, whether the vessels be British or American. The United States grants exemption from tolls to all cargoes through the Sault canal bound to Ogdensburg or any American port west of Ogdensburg, no matter what the nationality of the vessel. Just as the full tolls are exacted by Canada on all cargoes through the Welland canal to American ports, so are full tolls exacted by the United States on all cargoes through the Sault canal bound to Canadian ports. There we have what Secretary of State Foster calls "parity of conditions," and it is really somewhat difficult to discover in the conduct of the United States any justification for threats and denunciations on our part. Instead of either whining or menacing, the common sense course is to frankly admit that the Americans have simply taken a leaf out of our book; to recognize that the policy of reprisals is neither dignified nor profitable; and, conscious that two can play at the game of fence, to honestly seek to establish a large measure of reciprocity in the carrying trade. The Dominion Government has intimated that the discrimination in favor of the St. Lawrence route will be abandoned at the close of the present season, but the United States may fairly be asked for some equivalent for any surrender of the right to control the tolls for the use of the canals. They gave in 1871 mixed transportation by land and water to obtain the reciprocal use of our canals; they should be asked to restore the privilege of this carrying trade, to enlarge the treaty period for the navigation by Canadian vessels of Lake Michigan, and for the transit-in-bond of merchandise through the United States. If reciprocity in the coasting trade can be secured so much the better; but in any event the not very dignified game of recrimination and discrimination between the two countries ought to be terminated."

## SAWDUST IN BRICKS.

EXPERIMENTS are being made, says *Hardwood*, which may result in making a new market for sawdust, at least that from *hardwood* and perhaps *pine* and similar softwood dust made by the band and other thin-gauge saws. The experimenters contemplate substituting fifty per cent. in bulk of fine sawdust for the ordinary clay and sand. The clay must first be thoroughly puddled and freed from stones as much as possible, while the sawdust must be run through a fine screen. The two should then be mixed, bulk for bulk, as perfectly as possible, so there shall be no lumps of either.

The bricks can then be made in the ordinary way, either by the common machine or by the press. The latter would be preferred, and the heavier the pressure the better the result. After being dried they should be burned in a very slow kiln, but the process should be continued until the sawdust is completely burnt. After the kiln is cooled of, it should be uncovered and the bricks thoroughly wet so the water will run through them. This will carry off all the alkali from the ashes of the sawdust and much of the ash itself.

By this process it is claimed a brick can be made which, while of full regulation size and with regular outline and shape, will be only a little more than one-half the weight of the ordinary brick, while losing less than one fourth of its crushing resistance; the brick resembling lava in appearance, though not in strength and texture.

If such a brick can be made advantageously, its great utility must be readily apparent. It would take the place of the common brick for all purposes where the full strength or hard outside finish is not required. It

would answer admirably for all but the outside course in the walls of ordinary dwelling-houses, and other buildings not intended to support great weight; while for inside partition walls, ceiling arches and all similar purposes they would be far superior to the ordinary hollow brick now in use, their porous form allowing them to take plaster directly without lath and to retain it with great tenacity. If used for entire outside walls of small houses, all that would be required to render them damp and wind proof would be a coat of plaster, which would never peel off.

A little thought can suggest numberless uses to which such bricks could be put to great advantage. It is claimed they can be made more cheaply than all-clay brick, besides the reduction in weight making a great difference in cost of handling. The experimenters claim also that the principle can be extended to the making of drain tile, rendering it so permeable by water while still quite as durable if properly and sufficiently burned, as to make it much more valuable for drainage purposes.

The world moves, and it is not beyond the bounds of reason for these speculations and experiments to result in a valuable discovery.

## EDGERS AND EDGER MEN.

IN the last few years many books have been published with the avowed purpose of teaching filers how to get good work from poor saws; numerous articles have appeared telling sawyers how to secure a large percentage of wide, clear finish and rift flooring strips from small, knotty logs by proper sawing; much good advice has been given to foremen as to the fulfillment of the duties appertaining to the station in life to which it has pleased Providence to call them. The trade papers, too, are full of good pointers to general managers as to the best way to successfully conduct a lumber business. All these have been good in their way; but in the meantime the edger man has stood at his post manipulating the product of the mill as seemed best to him, with no comments made.

There is probably no point in the mill where the profits can be made to disappear at a faster rate unnoticed than at the edger, and no place where the difference between a competent and an incompetent man stands out so plainly in dollars and cents. An edger man can work his lumber economically as regards material, making no waste, and yet fall many dollars per day below the value which the lumber would have if properly edged. A twelve-inch board is only common if it has a four-inch common strip in it, while, if worked into four inch strips, two-thirds of the amount would be clear, and often clear rift. The writer has in mind an instance illustrating this: A firm which grades its lumber closely bought two cars of twelve inch boxing from a neighboring mill, being short on that particular item. In unloading it a large number of pieces were noticed that had clear strips on one or both edges. Out of curiosity, in part, they regraded the two cars, ripping up every piece that could be worked to advantage, and as a result found they had nearly 7,000 feet of clear and star strips from four to eight inches wide. This, of course, was an extreme case, but it shows one reason why some mills fail to make money.

It is probably within bounds to say that the product of nine mills out of ten could be increased from fifty cents to \$1 per thousand in value by closer edging. This in itself in a mill of large capacity would amount to several thousand dollars per year. With the large amount of lumber which the edger man is required to put through the machine daily, errors are bound to occur; but there is no part of the mill where close watching is productive of better returns than here.

## A THREE CENT STAMP DOES IT.

ON receipt of a three cent stamp we will mail free to any address a copy of our little hand-book entitled "Rules and Regulations for the inspection of pine and hardwood lumber," as adopted by the lumber section and sanctioned by the Council of the Board of Trade, of Toronto, June 16, 1890. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Chas. Ashby, Pontypool, Ont.: Would not be without the CANADA LUMBERMAN on any account.

**VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.**

**Compression of Timber.**

The compression of timber is becoming a growing industry, and the material thus treated is being applied to a variety of useful and ornamental purposes, especially in the field of carving, attractive and artistic designs being thus brought out, pronounced in many cases fully equal, if not superior, to anything ordinarily produced in that line. The wood to be employed in this manner is compressed either in its natural condition or after being steamed, and it is found that the hardest, well-seasoned ash timber, say of four inches thickness, can be pressed into about three inches without injuring the fibre. Moreover, it is also found that wood can be "upset" the same as iron; and the increased tenacity of bent and compressed wood of this sort, as compared with the same in the natural state, is declared to be something surprising. In mechanical operations compression is now applied to spoke tenons, the work being described as very simple and rapid, the tenon properly tapered and ready to drive to its place, an increased strength being thus added to the wheel which is equal to three additional spokes.

**Perhaps You.**

Seldom a man cares to pull the mote out of his own eye. He can see the defect in his neighbor's eye, but his own, he thinks, is clear. It would be well, however, were there more looking within on the part of the individual. A recent writer puts the business aspect of the matter bluntly thus: "Those who are continually complaining of ill luck and the failure of making a success in life should look for the cause in themselves rather than in the conditions and circumstances which surround them. The man who makes a success of life is generally the one who thinks of his work, while the one who is a failure generally thinks of his wages much more than of his work. Honest and faithful application will win success every time. Look about you and note how true this is with workmen of your acquaintance. The world may owe every man a living, but it is not running round after him to pay it." A railroad man has said, "The demand is for men who are intelligent and take a keen interest in their work, and, by reading and study, aim to fit themselves for more efficient service." The woodworker who works on these lines is the man who becomes a credit to his trade.

**A Tree-Feller.**

England comes to the front with a new invention of value. A Chelsea manufacturer has brought out an improved form of steam tree-felling and cross-cutting machine. Since the original patent was taken out for these machines a number have been sent to all parts of the world. They are mounted upon a strong axle, supported on a pair of wheels of such a diameter as to enable the saw to cut through a tree at a height of about three feet from the ground. This skeleton carriage is fitted with a pair of shafts, which renders it readily transportable through the forest. After the tree is felled, the entire machine can be partially rotated upon its axis, so that, by simply turning a hand-wheel, the saw can be set to cut in a vertical direction, or at any angle between the horizontal and vertical position. It generally happens, when a large tree falls, that it does not lie flat, as its branches hold the upper part of the trunk off the ground, and so, in order to cross-cut trees lying in such positions, it is necessary to incline the saw somewhat from a direct vertical line, which is readily done by the adjustment. Again, in order to cross-cut through a high-lying trunk, it is necessary to elevate the saw, or, on the other hand, in the case of a low-lying log, to depress it. To effect this, slotted stays are attached to each shaft, the lower ends of the stays being pivoted to short stakes driven into the ground. A strong bolt passing through shaft takes into the slot in each stay, to which it can be instantly set fast by means of a nut furnished with a handle, and thus, by raising or depressing the shafts, the saw can be set at the required elevation to suit logs lying in any position. The machine, as originally constructed, would fell an oak tree ten feet in girth in three or four minutes, and would cross-cut it afterwards in about two minutes, but it is expected that in its improved form, even quicker work is possible.

**An Engineer's Queer Find.**

queen find was that of Antone Hagenlocker. Antone is an engineer in the employ of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Co., of Waterbury, Conn., and as he placed an extra large lump of soft coal under the boiler he had no thought of what that lump of coal contained. A few minutes later he opened the furnace door again, and what was his surprise to see in the furnace a handsome plant resembling a species of cactus. It was bright red from the heat, every vein in the leaves being defined. He carefully removed it from the furnace without breaking, and when it cooled it returned to a dull gray color. It rests on a base of coal and there stands out a well-defined petrified plant, but not carbonized so that it burned as readily as did the coal surrounding it. He has shown the formation to many, and nothing like it has ever been seen here. The stock of the plant where cut from the parent stem is well defined. Mr. Hagenlocker is to have it mounted and placed under a glass case.

**A Wooden Gold Mine.**

Sixty-seven thousand dollars in hard cash was recently realized from the wooden floors and rubbish of an old building in New York. For many years previous to last spring the building in question, on Bond street, had been used in the manufacture of Waltham watch cases. Three floors were occupied for this purpose, and in the requirements of the business from \$1,000 to \$3,000 in gold were melted every day. Last May the firm engaged in this work withdrew from the business, and made arrangements with Glorieux & Woolsey, of the Irvington Smelting and Refining Works, by the terms of which the latter took up the floors in the building, gathered up all the rubbish, and carted the entire lot to the place of smelting. Then the precious refuse was subjected to various processes known to the refiner, with the result that the sum of about \$67,000 was realized. "We began the work," said Mr. Woolsey, "three months ago and completed it a few days ago. There were 60,000 square feet of lumber in the three floors that had lain for nineteen years. We had wagons built especially to carry away the valuable timber. The wagons were so constructed that no particle could drop to the ground, and their boxes were carefully cleaned out after the transportation of each load. The floors were sawed into lengths of four and five feet. Then it was carted to the smelting works at Irvington and burned to ashes. The latter were sifted, and then by chemical process the gold was brought forth. It was a slow task, but paid well. We turned over to our clients gold to the value of \$67,000. We did the work on a percentage, and are very well satisfied."

**Timely Talk.**

Straws often show which way the wind blows. We judge men by little things. A blunder is made, an ill-advised word is uttered, and we take the circumstance as an index of the general character of the individual. The judgment may be wrong, but not always. This fact needs to be remembered that human nature is so judged in nine cases out of ten, and it pays one to be on their guard and make as few mis-steps as possible. It is told of Baron Rothschild that he would not do business with an unlucky man. Touching squarely on the work of the woodworker our contemporary, Woodworker, has this to say along the lines we have suggested. "In small establishments, where the owner acts as foreman and general superintendent, the mill office can be easily neglected. It gives a customer a very poor opinion of business capacity of the owner to see him compelled to look over a lot of dusty books and papers for a needed something. It shows a lack of systematic office work, and may impress the customer with the idea that the same carelessness extends to all parts of the concern, and that prompt work can not be expected. The office part of a small mill should be just as systematically and neatly conducted as in a big concern. It is expected to be the brains of the place and to furnish the "where-with" to keep things moving, and if it is neglected disaster may sooner or later follow. It is not expected that every mill-owner whose business will not warrant a book-keeper can keep his accounts as well as a trained expert; but he can keep them correctly and up to date, so that, though his methods may be crude, they will

have system back of them. The mill owner who can go into the small office in one corner of the mill, and without hesitation produce a complete account of his dealings with different parties, is, unless he is deficient some place else, crowding success pretty close.

**ALL ABOUT TREES.**

**I**N the southern part of Europe 38,000 oranges have been picked from one tree.

The hardest known wood is said to be cocus wood. It turns the edge of any axe, however well tempered, so it is claimed.

India rubber trees grow wild all over Lee County, Florida. At Fort Myers they are the chief shade and ornamental trees.

In spite of its ice and severe cold, Labrador possesses 900 species of flowering plants, 50 ferns, and over 250 species of mosses and lichens.

There is a tree in Jamaica known as the "life tree," on account of its leaves growing even after being severed from the plant. Only by fire can it be entirely destroyed.

Horticulturists tell us that the orange was originally a pear-shaped fruit about the size of a common wild cherry. Its evolution is due to twelve hundred years of cultivation.

Princeton has two trees which were planted previous to the Declaration of Independence. The sycamores in the dean's yard were planted in 1767 by order of the trustees, to commemorate the resistance of the Stamp Act.

The points of the compass can be told from trees by the following simple observations. The side of a tree on which most of the moss is found is the north. If the tree is exposed to the sun the heaviest and longest limbs will be on the south side.

In Turkey, if a man falls asleep in the neighborhood of a poppy field and the wind blows from the field toward him, he will become nau-tized, and would die if the country people, who are well acquainted with the circumstances, did not take him to a well or stream and empty pitcher after pitcher of water on his face and body.

The Falkland Islands produce no trees, but they produce wood in a remarkable shape. You will see scattered here and there singular blocks of what looks like weather beaten, mossy gray stones of various sizes. But if you attempt to roll over one of these rounded boulders you will find yourself unable to accomplish it. In fact, the stone is tied down to the ground—tied down by the roots, or, in other words, it is not a stone, but a block of living wood.

**BIG TREES IN FORMOSA.**

**I**N a Shanghai native newspaper are the details of the remarkable discovery in the southern part of the island of Formosa of trees that rival in size and beauty the giant redwood trees of California. Ten Chinese merchants of Foochow organized the exploring expedition. The vast forests there had never been penetrated by traders, but it was known that the country was broken by high and rugged mountains that had very heavy timber. The expedition started from the Chinese port of Samatan. After seven days of hard travel it reached the Hualin river. It found no roads, not even a trail, and in many cases the members journeyed for hours along the tracks of wild beasts through heavy timber. Many signs of natives were seen, but the savages were too timid to show themselves. In one of the great forests trees of enormous size and height were found. Ten men, joining their outstretched arms, were unable to clasp the trunk near the ground. They estimated the height at two hundred or more feet. Another peculiar tree bore red and white flowers as large as an ordinary sieve. The forest life, from the descriptions of the Chinese, resembles that of the Amazon.

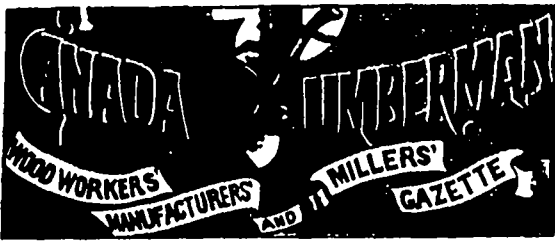
**WHERE IT CATCHES.**

Business Man You remember that ad I had in your paper and took out two months ago. Well, I want to have it put back again.

Editor- Why, I thought you said that no one noticed it while it was in.

Business man (humbly) They didn't seem to until I took it out.—Clothier and Furnisher.





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OFFICE.

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J. S. ROBERTSON, EDITOR.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and of allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this form of business. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion 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 on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. This 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 affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writer 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 of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisements 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 four 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.

A WORD WITH SUBSCRIBERS.

IT has become a fixed rule in newspaper offices that the books should show a clean paid-up subscription list on the opening of each new year. If, perchance, subscribers have forgotten for a time that all first-class journals look for a close adherence to this pay-in-advance system—which is the only sound business system where the cash outlay is as large and continuous as in newspaper publishing—they are ready to accept the publisher's reminder and act accordingly before the old year will have finally passed out of sight. There are some subscribers on the lists of the CANADA LUMBERMAN who require this reminder at this time. Those who have paid their subscriptions beyond January, 1893, will have no direct interest in this paragraph. All others will receive an account of their indebtedness in this number of the LUMBERMAN. We ask that they make a point of at once enclosing the amount in an envelope and mailing it to this office. There is no time like the present to attend to a business matter that needs attention. A writer on commercial topics has well said: "Why is it that men will constantly place in opposition to their greatest endeavors the damnable, retarding influence of a total disregard of the promptness which should mark the discharge of the minor duties in the form of what is too often considered the insignificant details? Here we find a man who would not think of putting off until an indefinite future date the preparation for the meeting of demands upon him in which there was at stake the consideration of hundreds of dollars and his credit with one firm or individual; but the same man will carelessly cast aside for future consideration fifty seemingly insignificant accounts which are brought before him in the course of one day, ignoring the principle of life which teaches that the 'little things make up the sum of living.'" We have no need to remind our readers of the determined efforts being made by the LUMBERMAN to give them a journal that shall in every way creditably represent the large and important trades of which they are members. We shall expect to hear from all concerned promptly.

SMUGGLING BY LUMBERMEN.

THE charge is made that large quantities of shanty supplies have been smuggled this season from Bay City, Saginaw and other Michigan ports by American lumbermen to various points on the north shore of the Georgian Bay. The matter having been brought under the notice of the Commissioner of Customs he has refused to believe the story. On the other hand an officer who has been aboard of one of the large tugs engaged in towing logs to Bay City all season is reported to have said to the correspondent of the Mail at Owen Sound "that almost the whole supplies for the shanties and

mills had been smuggled from Bay City and Saginaw by the vessels towing the logs. Some of the tugs, however, refused to carry the goods, which were not landed on the mainland, but on islands, from which they were afterwards removed to shore at night in fishing boats. One steamer brought a full cargo of smuggled goods and landed them at an island. The officer further states that the number of logs actually cleared from the Customs offices is generally put at about one-third the actual number, and that they are also falsely entered again on the American side."

These are serious statements for a newspaper to make without good reason to believe they are true. American lumbermen operating in Canada cannot afford to rest under the imputation they contain. We have been ready to give our American friends credit for business shrewdness, and we are just as free to believe them to be honest. If smuggling has been going on to any extent whatever, much or little, by any of their number, every honest lumberman should, in fairness to himself, join in a search for the wrong-doers. Our Customs department must necessarily enquire into the matter. The charge is of a double nature (a) that shanty supplies are being smuggled into the country, (b) that with logs exported to the States the entries are falsified and the numbers minimized.

The truth or falsity of both statements must be known.

FREE LUMBER.

THE election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency has already set United States lumbermen speculating on the possibility of free lumber in the near future. Our Michigan correspondent has something to say on the question in his letter on another page. The Northwestern Lumberman, which labored with all its might to defeat the Bryan bill at Washington in March last, apprehends that this bill "will be passed by that body at its winter session. The people have declared in favor of a reduction of tariff duties, and Congress is expected to act accordingly." But our contemporary would not advise the withdrawing of hostilities, though it knows the odds are against the On-to-Washington movement. Every manufacturer of lumber is urged to interview his member of Congress on this subject and find where he stands.

"The vast lumbering interests of the south and west that are now seeking a profitable market in the northern and eastern states," argues the Northwestern, "would be seriously crippled by the admission of lumber free from Canada. Lumbermen in this country must rely solely upon their efforts to prevent the passage of a measure that is a menace to the entire saw mill interests."

Another view is expressed by the same journal through its Michigan correspondent in these words. "In conversation with a lumberman operating quite extensively in Canadian limits, he said that he did not think putting lumber on the free list would greatly affect the northwestern market; that the Standard Oil Company now takes 100,000,000 feet annually out of Canada, on which it receives a rebate, and other quantities are shipped in bond so that the duties obtained do not amount to a very large sum. And those people who think that if lumber is put on the free list that commodity would be cheapened, he said, would be disappointed. It would not affect the price a mill a thousand feet. The effect, another lumberman said, would be merely to render a considerable portion of the northwestern stock that goes east practically valueless, as at present prices there was very little profit in coarse lumber and with another dollar a thousand in favor of the Canadians, that section would be able to supply the eastern market with cheap grades of lumber."

Agitation and organization to the contrary, notwithstanding, it is more than problematical that a Democratic tariff will place lumber on the free list.

A BIG DEAL IN LUMBER.

AS we go to press with the December LUMBERMAN we learn that a deal involving several hundred thousand dollars has been completed, by which a large part of the property of the Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Co. passes into the hands of a wealthy American lumbering firm. The controlling interest in the

Georgian Bay Lumber Co. is held by Mr. A. M. Dodge, of New York, and who also has a residence at Waubauskene, the scene of the company's extensive milling operations. The company, which has a capital of \$1,000,000, is one of the wealthiest doing business in the Georgian Bay district, and its limits cover immense areas of country. A large part of its property has been purchased by Merrill, Ring & Co., of Saginaw, Mich., who have an option upon the remainder. Particulars of the transaction are withheld, pending the final completion of the deal. Mr. James Scott, vice-president of the company, when spoken to about the matter, said: "A portion of the property of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. has been sold to Merrill, Ring & Co., of Saginaw, Mich., and Merrill, Ring & Co. have the option of buying the rest. That is all I feel at liberty to say, as particulars must for the present at least be considered as strictly confidential." Merrill, Ring & Co. are already large operators of Canadian limits, and in April last they purchased from the Dodge estate 500,000,000 feet of standing timber, 19,000,000 logs afloat and the Byng Inlet mill of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Canadian Pacific railway is stretching out its arms not only to the uttermost parts of the earth, almost, by its splendid system of steamships, but it has an eye on the railroad possibilities of the United States. News comes of a reported purchase of land by this company at Sioux City, Ia., indicating, it is thought, the intention of that corporation to reach down into the Missouri valley by means of the Red Wing and Southern railway. The Railway Age remarks that "it would be a curious sight to see this aggressive Canadian company reaching a long arm down to the backbone (stomach) of the west and taking traffic from our own direct lines to haul to the seaboard by its roundabout course over foreign soil; and yet nothing that the Canadian Pacific may do should surprise us now."

WITHIN a period of about three months from August 1 to November 1, Mr. William Renaud, one of the best-known agents of the lumbermen of the Ottawa, has hired not less than 2,500 men. The business of the Renaud's was established in Ottawa twenty years ago by the late Alexis Renaud, and has been carried on since his demise by his sons William and Nelson. A writer in the Ottawa Free Press says that the majority of the men who are hired for the woods are French Canadians whose ages vary from eighteen to forty. English-Canadians do not care to cut logs but prefer to drive horses instead, and are among the best available help for this class of work. In some cases whole families seek work in the shanty for a livelihood during the winter. Some of the men have been in the woods for fifteen consecutive years. The majority of the timber makers are unmarried lads of from eighteen to twenty-five years.

VARIOUS circumstances have combined to give impetus to the work of the lumbermen in the woods this winter. In the Ottawa section the organization of the Moore Lumber Co. placed a new and strong firm in the field who will operate largely this winter the limits of the late David Moore. The purchase by the Shephard & Morse Co. of the Pierce limits is another influence producing similar results. They have already sent large gangs of men to the woods. The Hawkesbury Lumber Co. have made all arrangements to operate with characteristic energy the limits of Thistle, Carswell & Co. The regular operations of J. R. Booth, Bronson & Weston, the Ottawa Lumber Co., and other large firms in the same territory will be, in nearly every case, on a more extensive basis than formerly. Like conditions exist in the Georgian Bay and north shore districts, the opening of new limits and increased operations of both Canadian and American operators making an exceptionally busy winter in these localities. All this foreshadows a busy season for the saw mills of the province when the winter's ice and snows will have melted away. Other saw mills not Canadian will also be enriched by this extra activity of the woodman, for, undoubtedly, the towing of logs to Michigan mills another summer will be conducted on a scale never hitherto approached in the country.



**A**NDREW McCORMICK, lumberman of Sudbury, states that he has travelled all through the new territory recently sold by the Ontario Government and finds the most of it covered with good pine. The territory yet to be sold embraces all that area which lies between Lakes Huron and Temiscamingue and north of the Canadian Pacific railway. In size it is about as large as that sold, while the amount of timber on it will equal that just sold. At the prices recently obtained the unsold country is worth \$2,000,000 at the very least. This is the last of the timber area in Ontario.

\* \* \* \*

The timber of which the new Gilmour mill is to be constructed has something of an historic interest. It is being taken from the famous pine grove on the Gatineau through which the Prince of Wales was driven as the guest of Col. Gilmour in 1860. To facilitate and render more attractive the visit of H.R.H. to the only specimen of the Canadian primeval forest even then existent within easy access of the city, Col. Gilmour had a labyrinth of pretty drives laid out in the grove. The place, too, has long been associated with the pleasurable memories of picnic parties. Now that it is intended to abandon the Chelsea saw mill, the stately pines in the grove are being felled and sawed into dimension timber for the framework of the new mill.

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Mr. John Charlton, M.P., being asked. How about the assertion that if the export duty on logs had not been repealed the Americans would have given us free lumber to secure its removal, replied. "The assertion if made betrays lack of knowledge as to the real state of affairs. The truth is that the export duty provoked a feeling of resentment and probably prevented lumber being placed upon the free list. It was denounced as an unjust and impertinent tax and was used with much effect by the opponents of free lumber. Had there been no export duty in the way the probability of obtaining free lumber would have been greatly increased. Its influence was most mischievous and detrimental to Canadian interests. The influence of the re-imposition of the export duty upon the free lumber question in the States would probably be so unfavorable as to put free lumber out of the question while the export duty was continued in force. The sentiment in favor of free lumber in the States is strong and gaining, and we can only hinder it by unwise efforts in this country."

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"I don't look at the mere sawing of the lumber," says P. O. Byram, of New Brunswick, "as the only benefit our country derives from its forests. We all know that manufacturing our lumber and preparing it for market amounts to about the same as cutting, hauling and driving it to the mills. Every thousand manufactured out of the country, robs it of so much labor and consumption. It is labor that builds up the wealth of a country, and if labor is not fostered in our own country the people will go where it is. Further, we know that when our lands are cleared of their virgin wealth, and not settled, they grow up a barren waste. Our forests in all parts of the Dominion are fast becoming depleted. Their pine, cedar and spruce will in a few years be a thing of the past. Spruce to-day has dwindled down to batten logs instead of beautiful deal logs as of yore. The only remedy to stay the progress of this disaster is to exact an export duty. The advantages of this policy would be many. Mills would be built, the magnificent streams of the country would be utilized; settlers would be influenced to locate where activity prevailed; all supplying assistance to farmers and pioneers and they in turn being helped by them. We have had enough short-sighted legislation playing into the hands of capitalists instead of encouraging the settlers, farmers and mill-builders of our country to build up our own country."

A gentleman, to whom life in a lumber camp was quite an experience, writing from Napanee, gives the following account of "Hot Hand," a popular game among the shantymen: "My friend Irvine kindly volunteered to take me over to the shanty on Reid's Creek to see how things appeared at night among the motley crowd that composed the gang. As we drew near our ears were greeted with roars of laughter, which indicated that some lively game was in progress. On entering we found that a lot of the "boys" (some of them bearded men of thirty and more, were engaged in the diversion known as "hot hand." A semi-circle of the men stood in front of one seated with a hat in his lap, the victim leaning over with his face in the hat, and his hands, palms out, resting on his hips. While in this position he must receive the vigorous slaps of the men composing the semi-circle until he could "spot" the one who struck last. After receiving a shower of blows he would raise his head, and if he could indicate the one who struck last he was allowed to take his place in the circle and the man spotted became the next victim. The fun consisted chiefly in the mistakes made by the victim in pointing to the one he thought gave the last slap, as some one who did not "make believe" that he gave it by rubbing his hands and assuming the attitude of a striker. An old Irishman assured me that he had often seen this game at Irish wakes. Seven of the shantymen were Oka Indians, whom the boss reported as among the best of the gang. They participated with great zest in the various games of the shanty. In the centre of the shanty was a large fire of pine knots which illuminated the whole interior sufficiently to enable the men to read, play cards or indulge in "hot hand." Around the sides of the shanty were the platforms on which they slept in their blankets, the disrobing consisting simply in taking off boots or moccasins. The men were a remarkably healthy lot, not one missing a meal or losing a day through illness occupied this shanty. From a health standpoint this is certainly a good record."

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H. H. Spicer, proprietor of the Vancouver Shingle Mill, B.C., probably the largest manufacturer of shingles in British Columbia, is looking around for a fresh outlet for the product of his mills. He has sent samples of his cedar shingles to Japan and also to South America, but he is not hopeful of cultivating a trade with these communities. In Japan labor was too cheap to warrant them shipping them there and in South America the shingles were not used. He had his eye on Ontario and in an interview he said. "I am convinced that Ontario was the market for them, and that a trade would be worked up with that province. At present in Ontario they are using pine, hemlock or eastern cedar shingles, which are much inferior in quality to the red cedar shingles manufactured on the Pacific coast. The principal requisites in first class shingles, supposing, of course, that they are properly manufactured, are. First, a good average width (say eight to ten inches), which permits of their being laid more rapidly than narrower shingles, second, that when once laid on the roof they will not curl, third, and most important of all, that they be long lived, say thirty to forty years, and, at the same time, afford perfect protection to the building on which they are laid. All of these requirements the British Columbia red cedar shingle possesses, as has been repeatedly proven. Owing to the size of the cedar trees here the shingles can be cut much wider than any eastern manufactured shingles, and they always lie flat, the climate not having any effect whatever on them. As to their long lived qualities, buildings can be seen in Victoria, New Westminster, Langley, Moodyville and other places in this province that were erected by the Hudson Bay Company and others twenty to thirty years ago, and covered with red cedar shingles, and without paint are still sound, and will apparently protect the buildings on which they were laid as many years longer. The fact that the red cedar shingles have gained such a hold in the Eastern States convinces me that in time they will be used as extensively in Ontario, the only drawback to shipping them in right away being the freight rate." What are your opinions as to shipping shingles by sailing vessels to Eastern Canada round the Horn? Do you think it will ever be done to any extent? "In my opinion," replied Mr. Spicer, "not many cargoes will be

shipped this way for some time to come. To do this a large capital would be required, and we should have to saw a year ahead to get enough cut, as a ship would carry a tremendous cargo."

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Mr. J. W. Hendry, late manager for Mr. Peter McLaren, than whom, perhaps, there is no one more thoroughly posted in the lumber business and Canada's forest wealth, was asked what he thought of the sales of limits recently made by the Ontario Government. "There's a lot of people," said Mr. Hendry, "who talk as if these limits brought too big a price, and they say the Michigan men bid them up too high. I do not think the prices paid at all extravagant under the circumstances. At the present rate of manufacture the white pine trade of this county will be a thing of the past by the end of the present century, or in eight years hence, for lack of material, and should there be any forest fires the time will be shorter. Ottawa Valley produces annually 600,000,000 superficial feet of white pine, most of which goes to the United States. Hewn pine timber has almost ceased to be manufactured, not for want of a market but for want of material. During the past fourteen years the lumberer has been very successful. Ever since the interpretation of Pharaoh's dream many have shared the belief in septennial crises, but two such periods have passed the Ottawa lumberer without any calamity. The Ottawa lumbermen are in good financial circumstances and, being owners of one of the finest water powers in the world and possessed of great energy and business ability, they are in a position to put their shoulders under the handspike in some other business, say mining or manufacturing." In referring to the export duty on logs Mr. Hendry cited Sweden as an instance. "An export duty was at first put on and later lumber exportation was prohibited, and the wood was converted into charcoal, and this was used in the manufacture of Swede's iron, so that the prohibition was not a very great evil after all. When the timber limits of Ontario now being worked under patent revert to the Crown there will be sufficient timber still on them for the manufacture of charcoal, as in Sweden, and in this manner our iron mines might be developed."

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Hon. H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, of Quebec, says. "I cannot understand why there should be any doubt as to the wisdom of imposing an export duty on our logs. Many of those, who, with the hope of promoting their personal interest, advocated at one time its removal, are now in favor of its re-imposition. But, let us look at the question as it affects our country at large. In giving us our forest Providence has given us a source of wealth which it is our duty to husband carefully and to turn to the best account. Is it possible that we Canadians should have so little manliness left as to tell our neighbors. "Come, cut down our trees, take them away, manufacture them at home and reap the golden harvest. We don't want it. We have got work enough to occupy us here." What would have become of England if she had invited the world to come and take away her coals and iron and to manufacture them abroad? We ought to treasure our forests, but how much more ought we to treasure the youth of our country, leaving us every year by thousands to seek work in the United States. Shall we force those who still remain with us to leave us too by sending to our neighbors the raw material, the logs, in the manufacturing of which we can procure work for so many? Send away our logs to the States and our mill-hands must follow them. In other words, while we cannot find employment at home for our own workmen, shall we provide work for those of the United States? Our neighbors want our lumber, they must have it, they threaten us with the imposition of higher duties if we insist upon manufacturing our own timber at home. We cannot complain, it is their right. Perhaps they may carry out their threat. As one interested in the exportation of sawn lumber to the States, and naturally anxious to enter it there under favorable conditions, I appeal to those who are answerable for the welfare and prosperity of our country; I implore them to keep our logs here, and with our logs to keep here those who will earn their living by working them, and should I be called upon to pay a higher duty for my sawn lumber exported to the States, I will then pay it cheerfully."

## MICHIGAN LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

Will lumber be placed on the free list? is a question asked by lumbermen with more than ordinary concern now that the Democrats have come into power. Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance of the Presidential nomination is sometimes referred to as very guarded on the tariff question. But, if any one supposes that Grover Cleveland is likely to hedge on this or any other question on which he has strong convictions, and especially after the unmistakable majority of Nov. 8, they may as well be undeceived now as any time. The new president is a man of sound judgment and will doubtless exercise this judgment in touching a matter so essential to the welfare of the country as its tariff. Certain changes, however, may be expected very shortly after the new administration assume the responsibilities of office, and the impression of many is that lumber and wool will be among the first commodities to be placed on the free list. Some lumbermen view this aspect of the question seriously fearing that if lumber is made free without any restrictive conditions such as are placed in the McKinley Bill, that the Canadian Government will take advantage of the situation and meet the agitation in some parts of your country for a re-imposition of the log export duty by promptly placing such a duty on logs coming into this country. Besides, it is contended, in some quarters, that with the one dollar duty now on sawed lumber our lumbermen have all they can do to compete with Canadian cheap grades. Remove this duty and your Canadian lumber would have control of the field in this country. Whilst the situation thus remains unsettled it may be that the lumber trade here will be less brisk than for some time past. This is the fear of some.

## BITS OF LUMBER.

A number of lumbermen from this state are prospecting in the timber sections of Ontario.

The lumber season in this state, now closing, has been one of the most satisfactory to our lumbermen for some years.

The big planing mill of Ross, Bradley & Co., at Bay City, is undergoing repairs. This concern did a big business during the past season.

The North Holland mill is to be dismantled and the machinery will be taken to East Tawas and put into the new Holland and Emery building there.

The Saginaw Salt & Lumber Co. has purchased 40,000,000 feet of selected logs from the Merrill-King Co. to be cut on the Georgian Bay limits of this company.

The capital employed in the lumber and planing mills of Detroit, as per a recent census bulletin, cover \$1,600,000, employing 1,227 hands and paying \$631,736 in wages annually.

Rough weather has been experienced on the Huron shore this month. One raft containing 4,000,000 logs for Sibley & Bearinger went ashore north of Alpena and was only released after considerable difficulty.

The shipments of lumber at Alpena up to Nov. 1 are as follows: 162,321,000 feet of lumber, 3,901,000 lath, 3,737,000 shingles, 401,000 cedar posts and 552,000 railway ties. Chicago has received the bulk of the posts and ties.

Lake rates on lumber have made another advance. They are now quoted at \$2.50 from Bay City to Buffalo and Tonawanda, and \$2 to Ohio ports. From Saginaw a shilling is added to Bay City rates. Almost any time now we may expect navigation to be closed for the season.

O. E. Elesmore, who has recently returned from the Georgian Bay district, says Hurst & Fisher, of this state, have twelve camps with 510 men on the pay roll, receiving an average of \$22 a month, at work on their limits in that territory. The larger part of this money and that necessary for the purchase of supplies is left in Canada.

A chattel mortgage has been placed on file by the firm of York and Tillotson. The mortgage is to run a year and is given on the firm's planing mill property on South Michigan Avenue. It amounts to \$59,557.65, and is given to S. G. M. Gates, Daniel Hardin and Col. A. T. Bliss to protect the interest of a large number of creditors to whom they owe various amounts. Also a bill of sale to the Saginaw County Savings bank of twenty-one acres of land in this city, west side, given to secure the bank for a note given by Levi Tillotson and York and Tillotson, amounting to \$6,200. In justice to York and Tillotson it should be said that their home business is all right and that their factory is doing a good business. The firm is, however, interested in a southern deal with the late C. H. Plummer, whose estate is now in probate, and to guard against any contingency which may arise, the above documents are filed to protect their home business and creditors. There will be no change in the business, which continues as usual without interruption.

SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 26, 1892.

PICA.

## OTTAWA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

At a time when we are hearing on all hands, and from many different parts of the country, of the large numbers of men who cannot find employment, the experience of lumber agents in this section of the Dominion is in striking, and, indeed, pleasing contrast to these conditions. Captain W. O. McKay, of this city, who in his day has hired many thousands of men for the lumber camps, says it is almost impossible this year to nearly complete the required complement of men for the various shanties in the Ottawa and other lumber districts of the province. In the judgment of this gallant lumber captain, "any man who begged in these times, if he was able to work, was a useless incumbrance and jail was too good for him." He has offered \$23 and \$24 a month for log cutters, and states that if they are anything special they can get even bigger money, and all the way from \$15 to \$22 a month is offered for the more general class of work in a lumber camp. Mr. C. D. Chitty, another large employer of shantymen, said that he had orders for men for the shanties and could give as high as \$26 a month, but the men were not to be had, and for any other class of work they were equally scarce. With the opening of new limits along the streams tributary to the Ottawa, together with the regular bush work, it is estimated that there will be fully 7,000 men in the bush in these districts this winter. The age bill all told including foremen, clerks and agents, for a period of six months' work, which is about the average, will be not less than \$1,000,000.

## INDIFFERENT LENGTHS.

J. R. Booth is already making arrangements for extensive repairs to Perley & Pattee's old mill, which he will operate next season in addition to his new mill.

Gilmour & Hughson are being placed at considerable expense in the erection of their new mill at Hull point by having to remove a large quantity of sawdust to get at their wharf.

Between 100 and 200 men have been despatched from here by Capt. W. O. McKay for work in the shanties of McCormick, Irwin & McLeod, a new firm with shanty headquarters at Orillia.

The Ottawa Lumber Co. has closed its mills for the season. Over 10,000,000 feet of lumber were cut, which is far above the average. Shipments throughout the summer were exceptionally good, conditions that will encourage this concern to enlarge their operations in the woods this winter.

Auctioneer I. B. Tackaberry sold this month, from the rotunda of the Russell House, 125 square miles of timber limits situated on the Black River, in the Upper Ottawa district, and on Lake Temiscamingue, known as the Latour limits, the property of the Merchants Bank. They were bought by James Russell, of Renfrew, for \$19,200.

The assignment of T. A. Hodgson, planing mill, is a commercial casualty of the month. The insolvent has been in business since 1885. Of late he has experienced some annoyance from neighbors who have complained of his mill as a nuisance. This fact seems to have prejudiced his business, and, along with a habit of contracting for work at somewhat unprofitable prices, has probably precipitated the present trouble. Liabilities are placed at about \$22,000 and assets \$18,000.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26, 1892.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

We continue to ship lumber to Wilmington, Del., to be used in the building of warships for the United States Government. I have noticed that some of the American newspapers do not take kindly to this intrusion of Canadian lumber into their country for use by the Government of that country. But why not? Who knows better than the shrewd American a good thing when he sees it? And this is where the compliment to British Columbia lumber is evidenced in the present case. A recent shipment for the purpose named comprised \$91,000 feet of sized lumber and four spars, each ninety feet long.

## COAST CHIEFS.

Bush fires have fortunately given us very little trouble the past summer.

Prices have shown a slight decline since the break in the lumber combine.

The Sayward Mill, in Victoria, is to be enlarged to a capacity of 100,000 feet per day.

The good crops in Manitoba and Northwest Territories will increase shipments of lumber from British Columbia.

The cargo of spars to Halifax, N.S., and lumber and timber to Montreal per vessels, is looked upon as the beginning of a new and profitable trade, which is to be desired.

An injunction has been served on Messrs. Hughitt & McIntyre, of Victoria, on behalf of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo

Railway company, to restrain them from running logs down the Cowichan river.

Mr. W. Cyr is likely to close a contract with the Brunette Saw Mill Co. for logs on Stave Lake, where the company have valuable limits.

Representatives of several of our larger mills who have been spending some time in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories report trade as fair.

A boom of logs, chains, and all else was lately lost at Rogers Island, and another at Toby Inlet. These represent almost a summer's work by the respective owners.

The British barque George Thompson is loading lumber for Australia at the Brunette saw mills. She will carry about 1,000,000 feet and sail at the end of this month. This is looked upon as a favorable indication of the trade improving.

The Royal City Mills are getting out between 200,000 and 300,000 feet of lumber to be used in the construction of the new Canadian Pacific Co.'s cannery at Lander's Landing. The same mills are also cutting a special order of extra choice lumber for Montreal.

The new saw mill being erected by Messrs. Hammil & White, at Sydney, North Saanich, is nearly completed. The machinery is being furnished by the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterboro, and has already arrived. Another and a larger mill, it is said, will be built by the same concern alongside of the present one for the export trade.

The lumbermen of the coast are hustlers. Recently the Sayward mill received an order from the contractor of the drill hall for a number of pieces of timber seventy-eight feet long. There were none in Victoria of the required length. The Sayward people dispatched a steamer to the logging camp, 200 miles to the north, for a boom of logs, which was towed to the mill. Within seven days after the receipt of the order eleven sticks 78 feet long, 9x6, were cut and delivered at the building.

Thomas J. Bentley, of the firm of Bentley & Fleming, Halifax, N.S., has purchased a cargo of spars from the Hastings Mill. The spars are to make about 800,000 ft. and 200,000 ft. of cedar for house furnishings. This firm has been purchasing its spars from Boston dealers who had them brought in from Puget Sound, usually by rail. This was found rather expensive and as the cost of spars from Michigan and Central Canada is increasing, his firm thought it would be more advantageous to come to the Pacific coast and purchase for themselves. They supply almost all the spars used by the Nova Scotia shipbuilders, and so long as wooden ships are built the trade will remain. The trade will probably amount to a cargo a year.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Nov. 22, 1892.

## NEW BRUNSWICK LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

A FAIR trade has been done this season in shipments of lumber to the United Kingdom and the continent. Up to the present time the shipments to the United Kingdom have been heavier than last year. Very little has been sent to the continent. About 12,000,000 feet more spruce have been shipped to the United Kingdom, and about 3,000 tons more timber than up to this date last year. Freights have been low and a larger proportion of the carrying of lumber has been done by steamers than usual. Almost double as much has been carried by steamers as was carried by wooden vessels.

Byram, of Byram Mills, has just started a new lath machine and expects to give employment all winter if, as he says, he can make buckle and strap meet.

Not nearly as large operations will be carried on this winter in spruce on Grand River, Salmon River and many other streams owing to scarcity of lumber and cedar operations being curtailed.

What is known as the River Plate as also the West India branch of the lumber trade has been very dull. Towards the end of the season the English markets commence to flatten out, leaving a considerable stock of spruce deals and birch logs on hand.

The total shipments across the Atlantic from St. John to date this year amount to 129,000,000 feet. Last year they amounted to 117,000,000. It is thought, however, that owing to the early stopping of shipments there will not be a very great increase shown in the amount of lumber shipped over other years.

I have heard of some extraordinary returns shown by shippers. In one case when the cargo was disposed of the shipper had remaining as his profit about seven cents on 1,000 superficial feet of deals. Other cases could be named where the shipper was actually out by the transaction. An increase in shipments, however, over last year, made up to some extent for the reduced profits.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 22, 1892.

## THE NEWS.

## ONTARIO.

McLauchlan Bros., of Arnprior, will have about 1,000 men in the woods this winter.

Vigars Bros., Port Arthur, have closed their mill after a very successful season's work.

At Baysville, Muskoka, the saw mill of H. McQuarrie was blown up by a bursting boiler.

Laurance Bros., of Walford, have purchased Sutor and Gordon's stave mill at Sutorville.

A gang of twenty men are at work on the old Picanock's limits of the Gilmour Lumber Co.

M. Brennan & Sons, Sundridge, have put an automatic shingle saw-filing machine into their mill.

Wm. Belshaw and John Douglas, two builders in Toronto, are missing. Financial troubles are alleged as the cause.

P. Larmouth, assignee, has been instructed to sell by auction the plant and mill of the Hodgson estate, Ottawa.

H. G. Merkle & Son, lumbermen, Morrisburg, have dissolved after a partnership of fifteen years. The senior member of the firm retires.

Wm. Campbell has been arrested, charged with making false entries in the books of Keyes & Co., lumber dealers, Niagara and Hamilton.

R. Thackeray, planing mill, Ottawa, is shipping to England. A recent shipment consists of 700 doors and 60,000 feet of mouldings for Liverpool.

Business at Webbwood is brisk, thanks to the activity of lumbermen in the woods in that section. About 800 are at work in the immediate district.

Neil McIntyre will move his saw mill from the 10th con. of Kincaidine to the 12th con. of Greenock. He will run a stave factory in connection with the saw mill.

Denis McMartin, manager for the Dickson Co., at Harwood, says that during the season just ended some 10,000,000 feet were cut—a large cut for a mill of the capacity.

The estate of Hagerman & Co., of Toronto, who made an assignment, shows liabilities of \$59,000. A nominal surplus of \$8,500 is shown. Real estate ventures brought the trouble.

T. W. Kenny, of Arnprior, has interviewed the Provincial Board of Health officers, asking the Government to send a physician to the infected section of the lumber camps, where diphtheria is said to be prevalent. The nearest physician is at Egansville, some forty miles distant. Dr. Hodgets has been sent from Toronto.

A noticeable decline in canal traffic between Ottawa and Kingston has taken place of late years. Where in other years the forwarders used to hire American barges and send lumber and other stuff to the States and Kingston via the canal, they now use their own barges and ship to Montreal and thence up the St. Lawrence.

The schooner Sligo, laden with lumber, started from Conlon Bros' dock, Little Current, and just got around the north end of Picnic Island when she ran on a shoal. The tug Frank Reid endeavored to take her off, but it was no "go," and the captain was compelled to unload about half his cargo before they could do anything with her.

S. G. Parkin and partners, of Lindsay, have begun the construction of a new shingle mill to replace the one recently burned. The mill will be 45x100 feet in size; two dry kilns, 60x35 feet; engine and boiler house, 35x35 feet; dynamo room, 25x35 feet; and the office, 20x35 feet. All these buildings will be constructed of stone and brick, with cement floors and iron roofs, and will be as fire-proof as it is possible to make them. The engine room will contain three engines—one to drive the mill, one to drive the fans for the dry kilns, and a large Corliss engine to drive the electric plant. The machinery for the shingle mill will be the latest and most improved, and the total cost of the buildings and plant will be about \$50,000.

At the Chancery sitting, at Barrie, on November 8, Hon. Justice Meredith presiding, the case of Heath vs. The Whaley Lumber Co. occupied nearly all day. The plaintiffs and defendants having a quantity of logs to drive on a creek to Vernon Lake, in Muskoka, agreed to do the work in concert, jointly sharing the expense. The agreement was reduced to writing, but the plaintiff claims the relative liability was to depend upon the number of pieces, and that the last line of the written agreement was either added subsequent to signing it or was not read by the defendants when the two copies were being read in comparison and signed. The line in question stated that the sworn Government returns should be the basis of settlement. This was where the two lumber firms split, and the action is brought principally to recover payment of the difference arising out of the two modes of computation. His lordship reserved judgment.

An Ottawa dispatch says: A new saw mill is now being constructed near Calumet by Messrs. Severe Belanger and Pierre Charette, who formerly operated a mill at Gatineau Point. The boiler and part of the machinery went up the river this week, and a large force of men are engaged at the work. No effort will be spared to have the mill in working order as early as the season opens in the spring. Never in the history of the oldest resident of Gatineau Point have the prospects for the winter seemed brighter. Workmen of all classes are in great demand and at fair wages. Every other winter a great number were forced to stay around the village idle, but this year every available work is taken up. Nearly every day employers of labor visit the village looking for men, but none are to be had. Business is brisk and everyone feels pleased.

An Ottawa dispatch to the Mail a week ago tells of the sufferings endured by five shantymen, Jean Thivent, Michael Burke, Christopher Dunn, John T. Hogan and Geo. and Jas. Dougherty who had made their escape from the diphtheria epidemic on some parts of the Madawaska. They set out to tramp it home, although the distance to the nearest railway station, Cobden, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, was eighty miles. They had expected to secure financial help at a place called Basin Point, but were unsuccessful, and were obliged to continue their journey on foot. They endured a severe rain and snow storm and when they had reached Cobden were nearly perished with cold and hunger, having had only three meals in three days. Here they telegraphed to their friends and received assistance enabling them to proceed with more comfort the rest of the journey. They say the disease in the camps is "black diphtheria."

## QUEBEC.

J. E. Genereux, a store-keeper and lumber dealer at Matane, is asking the indulgence of his creditors.

The new steam kiln of the Eddy factory, at Hull, comprises ten departments, each capable of holding 75,000 tubs or pail staves.

## NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

T. Atkinson, Leicester, N.S., lumber, has assigned.

James O'Rourke, lumberman, St. Martin's, N.B., one of the members for St. John in the last local legislature, has assigned. Liabilities \$12,000.

The Moss Glen Manufacturing Co., with \$25,000 capital stock in 500 shares, are applying for incorporation to manufacture lumber, matches, etc., at Moss Glen, Kings County, N.B.

Last blocks, cut from the best rock maple, are being shipped from New Brunswick to the United States. One dealer has about 100 carloads ready for shipment. Some trouble has arisen as to the correct duty to be levied. The American manufacturers claim that it should be twenty per cent. of the American market rate, while the customs authorities hold that twenty per cent. of the Canadian market rate is sufficient. The matter is under consideration.

Pickles and Mills, of Annapolis, N.S., are making extensive preparations for lumbering this winter. A large gang of men will be employed to log the district around the Paradise waters. Clark and Co., of Bear river, are also preparing to go into the same industry quite heavily. They will employ a large number of lumbermen to get pulpwood and lumber ready for shipment. Owing to low water in the lakes and rivers most all the large saw mills have been closed down for some time.

The story comes of a big cut of lumber at the mill of Alex. Gibson, Marysville, N.B. In ten hours 144,603 feet of lumber passed through one gang, and at six o'clock was piled up in the yard dressed and ready for the market. The larger part of this cut was made in the afternoon, there being only 59,000 feet cut at noon, thus showing that the mill was not running at full capacity. After dinner, Mr. Alex. Gibson, Jr., who was in charge, had more power put on, being determined to put up a record for fast cutting that would stand for some time to come. The Chatham Advance claimed that Mr. Snowball's mill, at Chatham, held the record last year for fast cutting, it having cut 93,000 feet of lumber in one day. Mr. Gibson's mill in five hours almost cut as many feet of lumber as Mr. Snowball's mill did in one whole day. In the lath mill on the same day 80,000 laths were cut by one lath machine. A gentleman who was present states that in four minutes five bunches of laths were cut and bunched ready for market.

## MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

Although the available timber areas in the Northwest Territories are somewhat limited, there is a rapid development going on in the lumber trade in that section. The Eau Claire and Bow River company has cut 3,000,000 feet this year, which is fully up to the average of past years. In addition to this the company cuts about 10,000 lath and thirty cords of wood a day during the season. The company will have between sixty and seventy men in the woods this winter. The limit, consisting of 500 square miles, is in the vicinity of Banff. Last year

the season's work was principally upon the Spray. Most of the limit is reached by tributaries of the Bow, but the haul is becoming longer every year. During the coming winter this company, working in conjunction with the Calgary Water Power Co., will make extensive repairs and additions to the present wing dams on the Bow. Up to this time about \$25,000 has been spent upon the river, exclusive of the latter company's new electric light station, which was completed a short time ago. This sum includes the cost of dams, wing dams and embankments necessary for the storage of logs at the mill. Considerable blasting of rocks in the river has been done in order to facilitate the driving of the logs down to the mill. The Calgary Water Power Co. has charge of the planing mill and electric light business in connection with the latter.

## FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

## FIRES.

Wiseman's saw mill at Havelock, Ont., was burned a fortnight since.

Joseph Cooper's planing mill, Bracebridge, Ont., burned. Loss \$3,000; no insurance.

Dress & Co.'s saw mill, at Grand Bay, N.B., was burned a week ago. The loss is estimated at about \$25,000; fully insured.

The branch storehouse of the Rathbun Co. at Peterboro, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire the middle of November. The building burned was 30x55 and owned by a Mr. Velland. Loss \$800.

## CASUALTIES.

John Rooney, of Coverdale, N.B., was drowned while at work handling lumber on one of the piers at Moncton.

A young man named Cook, from near the Severn, was killed in one of the camps of Mickle, Dymont & Son a week ago.

Charles Goodhue, an employe in Morrison's mills, Carleton, N.B., was killed by a railway train. He had been drinking.

A woodman named Joseph Fournier has reached Ottawa suffering with a fractured leg, the result of an accident on the Madawaska river.

While working in the woods at the McLauchlan Bros. camp, near Sundridge, Ont., Israel Marvis was struck by a falling limb and instantly killed.

Wm. Matheson, while assisting at the fire at Wiseman's saw mill, Havelock, Ont., was struck by a scantling and it is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

J. C. Davidson, foreman in Brennan's saw mill, Sundridge, Ont., will likely have his arm amputated as a result of injuries received by having it caught in the gearing.

A man named Murray, employed in Davidson & Hay's mill at Cache Bay, Ont., dropped dead of heart disease. He came from Gravenhurst, and was about 55 years of age.

A Powassan young man named F. Gerher lost his life while at work on Wm. Milne's new mill at Trout Creek, Ont. He fell off the frame of the mill a distance of twenty-five feet, striking his head on a rock.

News has been received of the death of Wm. VanAlstine, of Wingham, Ont., who for fifteen years has resided at Arkona, Mich. Deceased worked the greater part of his time in the woods and it is surmised he was killed.

Andrew MacFarlane, foreman of the machine department of the Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Peterboro, Ont., is suffering from a severe hip wound, the result of a fall from a ladder when at work on a window at his house.

Wm. H. Crowe, formerly of Peterboro, Ont., who only a month ago accepted the position of foreman in Dowling & Leighton's cabinet factory at Harrison, met with a terrible accident a fortnight later, having both his hips broken, besides being severely bruised.

A shocking fatality occurred a week ago in Buell, Orr and Hurdman's mill, Ottawa. Joseph Briere, a filer, was caught in a pulley shaft going at four hundred revolutions per minute and carried round and round, his body each time crashing with awful force against the mill floor until his left arm was wrenched from its socket and his body thrown lifeless to the ground. He was 28 and leaves a wife and two children.

Two serious accidents occurred in Hurdman's mill at the Chaudiere. The first was to a workman named Roy, who was fixing a pulley, when he slipped on a roller and his head came in contact with a carriage rope, sustaining a very severe scalp wound. The second accident took place at the far end of the Hurdman yard, and was more serious. Major Piche, 22 yrs. of age, engaged in loading timber from the firm's trucks on to the slides for shipment, was working at a height of over twenty feet from the solid rock below, when a couple of boards slipped and struck him, knocking him off the slide platform to the rock below. It was found that his right arm was broken and that he had sustained a cut in the face and head.

TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN, } November 30, 1892.

THE GENERAL SURVEY.

ANOTHER year's business is fast drawing to an end. Anxiety has been apparent throughout the month, both here and in the States, to complete the burden of the season's shipping before navigation will have closed.

Saw mills are about all closed down and the men transported to the woods for the winter. This is the situation in our own country beyond any question. Not for some years has activity in lumber quarters in this respect been more remarkable.

Home trade in Ontario is fair with an improved outlook for the spring. Lumber in Toronto is quiet, but this is not disappointing.

The tonnage of sailing vessels arriving at Quebec up to Nov. 10 shows an increase from 221,593 to 307,301 tons, and in ocean steamers an increase from 613,555 to 732,836 tons as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Table with 3 columns: Lumber type (Waney white pine, White pine, Red pine, Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch and maple), 1890, 1891, 1892.

In British Columbia the situation possesses no unusual features. The export trade is not over brisk, while local trade is fair and improving, particularly from Manitoba and the Northwest.

A good trade has been the experience of United States lumbermen with few exceptions. Just now the situation is a little unsettled, owing to possible tariff changes.

Denny, Mott & Dickson in their November wood circular, report from London, Eng., as follows: "Business during the last month has been fairly steady, though lacking animation. There is a growing conviction that stocks are generally held at a sound level, and although profits continue inadequate, the feeling that business must mend is spreading, and itself tends to create the better developments which are hoped for."

A good trade is reported from Hamburg, Germany. The cholera scare, which affected local trade and traffic, has nearly disappeared and a satisfactory business is anticipated in the future.

TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO, November 30, 1892.

Table of lumber prices in Toronto, Ontario, listing various types of lumber and their prices.

Table of yard quotations for various types of lumber, including mill cull boards, shipping cull boards, and various grades of pine and spruce.

OTTAWA, ONT.

OTTAWA, November 30, 1892.

Table of lumber prices in Ottawa, Ontario, listing various types of lumber and their prices.

MONTREAL, QUE.

MONTREAL, November 30, 1892.

Table of lumber prices in Montreal, Quebec, listing various types of lumber and their prices.

BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—Nothing specially noteworthy has characterized the lumber market this month.

Table of lumber prices in Boston, Massachusetts, listing various types of lumber and their prices.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Nov. 30.—The lumber market maintains the average activity for this period of the year.

Table of lumber prices in Oswego, New York, listing various types of lumber and their prices.

Table of lumber prices for shingles and lath, listing various types and their prices.

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

TONAWANDA, N.Y., Nov. 30.—The extra life that has marked affairs at the lumber docks as the month has progressed has been due, largely, to the anticipated closing of the canal not later than Dec. 5.

Table of lumber prices in Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, listing various types of lumber and their prices.

Table of lumber prices for narrow and wide boards, listing various types and their prices.

Table of lumber prices for shingles, listing various types and their prices.

Table of lumber prices for lath, listing various types and their prices.

ALBANY, N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 30.—A feature of the month is the strength shown in white pine prices. Activity in shipping has prevailed all month.

Table of lumber prices in Albany, New York, listing various types of lumber and their prices.

Table of lumber prices for shingles, listing various types and their prices.

Table of lumber prices for shingles, listing various types and their prices.

SAGINAW, MICH.

SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 30.—Business in lumber at this port is dull for the reason that the season's trade has been so thoroughly cleaned up, that there is, as a matter of fact, very little lumber here to sell. Prices are firm and likely to further increase.

Table of lumber prices in Saginaw, Michigan, listing various types of lumber and their prices.

Table of lumber prices for shingles, listing various types and their prices.

Table of lumber prices for shingles, listing various types and their prices.

Table of lumber prices for shingles, listing various types and their prices.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A shrinkage in lumber transactions is observable as we near the close of the season, and these conditions will probably prevail for some little time.

Table of lumber prices in New York City, listing various types of lumber and their prices.

## THE MOSSOM BOYD TIMBER LIMIT SALE.

OUTSIDE of the Government sale of timber limits, held in October last, no sale, for some time, has created wider interest among Canadian lumbermen than that of Mossom Boyd & Co., of Bobcaygeon, which took place at the Mart, Oliver, Coate & Co., auctioneers, Toronto, on November 23. Owing to the death of a member of the firm it became necessary that this method of winding up the business should be adopted. Commendable judgment was exercised in making the sale widely known, and following closely after the sale of Ontario Government limits, very satisfactory prices were secured. The property consisted of the limits described below together with certain valuable saw mill property.

Davidson & Hay, of Toronto, were large purchasers, securing the whole of the Boyd limits in the Nipissing district. Howry & Sons, of Michigan, who are already large holders of Canadian limits secured a considerable section of the property. The highest price paid per square mile was \$11,700, given by Davidson & Hay for part of their purchase. The total purchases aggregated the sum of \$771,256.24; Davidson & Hay paying \$451,216.66, and Howry & Sons \$322,000.

The following is a complete description of the limits sold with details of purchase, prices per mile, and total prices in each case:—

Lot 1—Timber berth No. 2, covered by license No. 3 of season 1891-2 and license No. 66 of season 1892-3, and occupying the space projecting eastward in Lake Nipissing from timber berth No. 11, and that part of timber berth No. 12 situated south of West Bay. This berth is divided into four parcels as follows:

Parcel A—Bounded on the south by the north branch of the French river, on the west by berth 11, on the north by a continuation in a straight line of the south boundary of berth 12, on the east by a line parallel to the east boundary of berth 11, at a distance of six miles therefrom. This parcel, containing an area of 23½ square miles, was sold to Davidson and Hay, Toronto, at \$6,600 per square mile, or a total of \$155,100.

Parcel B—Bounded on the north by Lake Nipissing, on the west by berth 12, on the south by a continuation in a straight line of the south boundary of berth 12, on the east by a line parallel to the east boundary of berth 12, at a distance of six miles therefrom. This parcel, containing an area of 16½ square miles, was sold to Davidson and Hay, Toronto, at \$7,900 per square mile, or a total sum of \$131,666.66.

Parcel C—Bounded on the south and east by the north branch of French river, on the west by parcel A, on the north by a continuation in a straight line of the south boundaries of berth 12 and parcel B. This parcel, containing an area of 7½ square miles, was sold to Davidson and Hay, Toronto, at \$11,700 per square mile, or a total sum of \$87,750.

Parcel D—Bounded on the north and east by Lake Nipissing, on the west by parcel B, and on the south by a continuation in a straight line of the south boundaries of berth 12 and parcel B. This parcel, containing an area of 19½ square miles, was sold to Davidson and Hay, Toronto, at \$3,900 per square mile, or a total sum of \$76,700.

Lot 2—Timber berth in the township of Sherbourne, covered by license No. 46 of season 1891-2 and No. 7 of season 1892-3, composed of lots 17 to 25 inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inclusive. This berth, containing an area of 10 square miles, was sold to Howry and Sons, of Saginaw, at \$7,800 per square mile, or a total of \$78,000.

Lot 3—Timber berth in the township of Monmouth, covered by license No. 42 of season 1891-2 and No. 3 of season 1892-3. This berth is divided into two parcels, the first parcel of which was sold as follows:

Parcel 1—Lots 2 to 20 inclusive in concession 1; lots 2 to 20 inclusive in concession 2; lots 2 to 20 inclusive in concession 3; lots 2 to 20 inclusive in concession 4; all south of Burnt river of lots 2 to 20 inclusive in concession 5; all south of Burnt river of lots 2 to 20 inclusive of concession 6. This parcel, containing an area of 14 square miles, was sold to Howry and Sons, of Saginaw, at \$11,000 per square mile, or a total of \$154,000.

Lot 4—Timber berth in township of Glamorgan, covered by license No. 45 of season 1891-2 and No. 6 of season 1892-3. This berth was divided into three parcels, two of which were sold as follows:

Parcel 1—Lots 1 to 20 inclusive in concession 8; lots 1 to 20 inclusive in concession 9; lots 1 to 10 inclusive in concession 10, and lots 13 to 20 inclusive in concession 10. This parcel, containing an area of 9 square miles, was sold to A. C. Macdonell at \$2,700 per square mile, or a total of \$24,300.

Parcel 2—Lots 1 to 20 inclusive in concession 11, lots 1 to 20 inclusive in concession 12, and lots 1 to 20 inclusive in concession 13. This parcel, containing an area of 9½ square miles, was sold to A. C. Macdonell at \$3,700 per square mile, or a total of \$34,535.33.

Lot 5—Timber berth in the township of Glamorgan, covered by license No. 41 of season 1891-2 and No. 2 of season 1892-3, composed of lots 21 to 35 inclusive in concession 1; lots 22 to 29 inclusive in concession 2; lots 32 to 35 inclusive in concession 2; lots 22, 24, 25, 29 and 35 in concession 3; lots 22, 23, 25, 29 and 35 in concession 4; lot 23 in concession 5; lots 21, 22, north part 26 and 27 in concession 6; lots 21 to 24 inclusive and lots 27 to 32 inclusive in concession 7, containing an area of 5½ square miles, was sold to J. L. Harvey and Son at \$2,300 per square mile, or a total of \$19,550.

Lot 6—Timber berth in the township of Snowdon, covered by license No. 43 of season 1891-2 and No. 4 of season 1892-3. This berth is divided into four parcels, of which parcel No. 4 was sold. This parcel contains lots 16, 25, 26 and lots 28 to 33 inclusive in the 12th concession; lots 24, 26 and 33 inclusive in the 13th concession; lot 30 in the 14th concession. It contains two square miles, and was sold to A. C. Macdonell at \$2,220 per square mile, or a total of \$4,400.

Lot 10—Mill site at south-east bay of Lake Nipissing, comprising the westerly portion of lot No. 2 in the 27th concession of the township of Himsforth containing 36 acres, and the south-easterly portion of Lot No. 4 in the 28th concession of the same township containing 20 acres, and the southerly portion of lot No. 7 in the 28th concession of the same township; also Island "E" in Lake Nipissing, lying close to the lands above mentioned. This lot was sold to Alex. Dixon at \$450.

Lot 14 contained the following lands held under mining patents, viz: lots 15, 16 and 17 in the tenth concession of the township of Sherbourne, 195 acres. Sold to Walter Gow at \$4.75 per acre, or \$926.25.

In addition to this there were also sold dry pine lands in the township of McKim to J. Stewart for the sum of \$3,900.

## CANADIAN LUMBER IN SHIP-BUILDING.

TWO facts of interest to lumbermen are recorded in our British Columbia letter of this month. Fact one tells of continued shipments of lumber from the coast province to the United States to the order of the U.S. navy. It will be remembered that when the first shipment for this purpose was made American newspapers endeavored to explain away the fact on the ground that a cut in prices had been made to bait the Yank, who dearly loves the almighty dollar, notwithstanding his record as a protectionist. Even this would have been a compliment to the value of British Columbia timber. But the correct explanation is to be found in the quality of the timber itself. The United States navy have been unable to find any timber so well adapted to use in the construction of warships as that of the Coast province, and they are buying it because it is the best. For the same reason Bentley & Fleming, of Halifax, N.S., travel all the way to British Columbia to purchase a cargo, having found the material better and cheaper than the Puget Sound lumber, which they had hitherto used. Ours is a country worth knowing.

## A BIG OPPORTUNITY.

THE Tretheway Falls Shingle Mill estate, (a new mill on Muskoka waters) is to be wound up by Sheriff Bettes, of Bracebridge, Ont., whom address for particulars. Here is a big opportunity for a man of small capital, or one wishing to move a saw mill into a good timber country.

## LOSS OF THE HERCULES.

THE Hercules, which left Midland, Ont., on Nov. 4, loaded with lumber for Sarnia, is a complete wreck and a total loss to her owners, F. McGibbon & Sons. She encountered a storm in Michael's Bay, Manitoulin Island, and the crew had barely time to escape before the boat went to pieces. The cook was drowned.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Alonzo Wright, the King of the Gatineau, as his eastern friends call him, is a sufferer from heart weakness.

Mr. E. J. Lynn, of Detroit, and J. E. Turner, of Bay City, Mich., were among the callers at the LUMBERMAN office this month.

Mr. J. C. Cov, of Liverpool, England, son of the well-known lumber merchant, is one of the most popular of the many popular visitors who spend more or less time in Ottawa. Before leaving for home during the past month his friends at the Capital made him the recipient of a valuable garnet set in a

gold ring as a token of regard and esteem. The presentation took place at the Russell, where a pleasant evening of song and speeches was afterwards spent.

Mr. Mossom Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, Ont., has spent considerable time in the city during the past month in connection with the firm's sale of timber limits which took place on the 23rd ult. To a LUMBERMAN representative Mr. Boyd expressed himself as well pleased with the results of the sale.

Robert Farley, one of Ottawa's oldest and most respected citizens, died at the residence of his son in law, Mr. William Bottomly, the early part of November. He was from 1859 until 1886 Crown Lands agent of the Quebec Government when he retired and was succeeded by his son, Mr. R. W. Farley, of Hull.

## TRADE NOTES.

The "Camel" brand belting manufactured by F. Reddaway & Co., Montreal, Que., can with confidence be recommended to manufacturers. It has stood the test of experience and what better test can be asked?

The Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, Ont., are having a large sale for their band mills this fall. They report under date of Nov. 26, sale of one large band mill, with steam feed carriage and tools, to Mickle, Dymont & Co. to be placed in their mill at Gravenhurst early in the spring, and another band mill and outfit of tools for Baker & Son, of same place. Dick & Banning, of Winnipeg, Man., will have a complete band mill outfit for their mill at that point from the Waterous Co.

## COMING SALES.

Suckling & Co., auctioneers, Toronto, will offer for sale at their warerooms on Tuesday, January 10, 1893, two valuable timber berths on the Wabunapitae river, easily accessible by C.P.R. main line.

At the Russell House, Ottawa, there will be offered for sale on January 12, 1893, a number of valuable timber licenses and limits situate in the Province of Quebec. Particulars are given in an advertisement in these pages.

John Irvin, of Brampton, Ont., is advertising by private sale a saw mill and certain quantity of lumber; and "X." care of CANADA LUMBERMAN, asks for customers for four berths of virgin timber near the Georgian Bay.

The sale of limits by the Crown Lands Department, of the Province of Quebec, takes place at Quebec on the 15th inst. A study of the list of limits as given in our advertising pages will show the importance to be attached to this sale.

Mossom Boyd & Co. will have an auction sale of shingle timber at the Benson House, Lindsay, Ont., on Wednesday, December 28. Large quantities of dry pine, lying pine, cedar, etc., suitable for shingles and bill stuff will be found on the berths advertised.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Woodworker's Manual," by C. R. Tompkins, M.E., a writer whose articles have at various times appeared in these columns, is a treatise upon the best practical methods of constructing and arranging wood-working plants, together with practical instructions for the care, management and preservation of the machinery. Mr. Tompkins is known not only as a clear and vigorous writer, but he has a practical knowledge of the subjects on which he writes: in a word, when he writes on mechanical topics, he knows whereof he speaks. The work before us comprises sixty octavo pages, and is published by the John A. White Co., Dover, N.H.

"Useful Tables for Business Men," is the title of a handbook of interest and other commercial tables by C. A. Millener, that will, we believe, be highly valued by business men everywhere. The examples calculating questions in compound interest, annuities, sinking funds, and other like problems are so clear and comprehensible that they come within the grasp of any man having an intelligent grasp of figures. And this is but one of the many commendable features of the book. From large business firms, which have used the book, it carries very flattering commendations. Mechanically the work is a credit to printer and binder. By mail, prepaid, cloth, \$1.00; leather, \$1.25. C. A. Millener, Deseronto, Ont.

## A GREAT LOSS!

If you have any Pipes or Boilers uncovered you are losing on same at the rate of 50 cents every year on each square foot of surface exposed. By having them covered with our MINERAL WOOL SECTIONAL COVERING you will save 5% per cent. of this loss. The saving thus effected in fuel will in one year more than pay the cost of covering, which we guarantee to last as long as the pipes. Our covering is the best fuel saver on the market.

CANADIAN MINERAL WOOL CO., LTD., 122 Bay St., Toronto

WILLIAM FOSTER  
Lumber and Commission Merchant

RECEIVER AND FORWARDER OF  
LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES

... CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ...

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

WE WANT ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS. Will pay cash. ROBERT THOMSON & CO., 101 Bay Street, Toronto.

FOR HEMLOCK, DIMENSION LUMBER, hardwood flooring, cedar shingles, piles, sawdust, etc., write J. L. MURPHY, lumberman, Hepworth station, Ont.

HARDWOOD LUMBER BOUGHT, SOLD OR received on consignment. TUCKER DAVID, lumber commission merchant, 292 Eleventh Ave., N.Y.

INSURANCE FIRE AND MARINE, MILLS, manufacturing and merchandise a specialty. Telephone at my expense.

R. CUNNINGHAM, Guelph.

WHITE BIRCH AND SOFT ELM WANTED.

LUMBERMEN HAVING 1-IN. RED BIRCH and 1-in. dry S.S. Elm, first and second, for sale, please communicate with W. W. BROWN, 202 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

STEEL RAILS, ETC.

SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET "T" RAILS, 10 and 20 lbs. to the yard. A large quantity of flat strap rail for tramways. 20 pair wheels and axles, all in good second-hand condition, very cheap.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,

49 Front Street West, Toronto.

TO EASTERN STATES LUMBERMEN.

AN EXTENSIVE HANDLER OF PULP wood, fir, spruce, canoe birch and poplar, is desirous of finding a market for same in the Eastern States. New York or Boston preferred. Is prepared to ship any size required per schooner from Quebec. Parties handling same should communicate with

L. L. GATE CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

CANADA PINE FOR SALE.

FOUR WELL-WATERED BERTHS: VIRGIN timber; all within eighteen miles of the Georgian Bay. Apply

BOX "N."

CANADA LUMBERMAN.

SAW MILL AND 200 ACRES LAND FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS BY PRIVATE sale his one-third saw mill, equipped with a full line of modern machinery, capacity 15,000 ft. of lumber per day. This mill is situated in the village of Dunlop, in the county of Grey, in close proximity to the C.P.R. There is also offered for sale 200 acres of land, heavily timbered with cedar, hemlock and hardwood. Offers are invited for this property together or singly. Will be sold at a bargain.

JOHN IRVIN,

Hampton, Ont.

WANTED FOR CASH.

ASH AND SOFT ELM DIMENSION STOCK out to exact sizes. Apply for specification, price, etc.

P.O. Box 2144.

NEW YORK.

Auction Sale

OF - -

Shingle Timber

ETC., ETC.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED by Messrs. Boyd & Co. (deceased by the death of a partner) to offer for sale by auction, at the Benson Hotel, Toronto,

Wednesday, 28th day of December, 1892

the timber berths withdrawn at their former sale, containing large quantities of dry pine, lying pine, cedar, etc., suitable for shingles and ball stuff, as well as hemlock and other woods.

For terms see apply to Messrs. Boyd, Holcaygeon, or to Messrs. Warkham & Thompson, Canada Life Building, Toronto.

MACHINERY

FOLLOWING LIST OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND Boilers, Engines and General Machinery for sale by The Canada Machinery and Supply Co., Bramford, Ont., dealers in new and second-hand machinery and supplies:-

ONE ALMOST NEW STEEL BOILER, 54 IN. dia. x 12 ft. long, 64 3-in. tubes, Whitelaw's make, Woodstock, used about three months.

ONE BOILER, TO BRICK IN, 44 IN. DIA. x 11 ft. 7 in. long, 41 3-in. tubes, in first-class order.

ONE BOILER, TO BRICK IN, 44 IN. DIA. x 11 ft. 8 in. long, 38 3-in. tubes, in first-class order.

ONE BOILER, TO BRICK IN, 40 IN. DIA. x 11 ft. 6 in. long, 36 3-in. tubes, in first-class order.

TWO 25 H.P. PORTABLE LOCO. FIRE BOX boilers, in good order.

ONE 20 H.P. RETURN TUBULAR BOILER, to brick in.

TWO 6 H.P. FIRE BOX BOILERS FOR cheese factories.

ONE 4 H.P. UPRIGHT BOILER, ALMOST new.

ONE 12 x 16 SLIDE-VALVE ENGINE, LECKERT'S make.

THREE 9 x 12 SLIDE-VALVE ENGINES, WATEROUS, Goldie & McCulloch and Morrison makes.

ONE 6 x 10 SLIDE-VALVE ENGINE, REID & Bar make.

ONE 6 x 9 SLIDE-VALVE ENGINE, COPP Bros. & Barry make.

TWO 3 1/2 x 9 SLIDE-VALVE ENGINES, BECKETT'S make.

ONE 6 H.P. ENGINE, UPRIGHT, with 8 H.P. boiler combined on one cast iron base.

ONE 15 H.P. ENGINE, English make.

MACHINERY:-

ONE AMERICAN MAKE 24-INCH PLANER and matcher in good shape.

ONE 27-INCH MCGREGOR, GOURLAY & CO. make heavy surface planer, almost new.

TWO 24-INCH CANT, GOURLAY & CO. MAKE light surface planers, in good order.

ONE GOLDIE & McCULLOCH THREESIDE moulder.

ONE ONE-SIDE MOULDER.

TWO 34-INCH WHEELS BAND SAWING machine.

ONE ALMOST NEW VERTICAL SPINDLE boring machine, McGregor, Gourlay and Co.'s make.

ONE ALMOST NEW IRON TOP JIG SAW, Cowan and Co., makers.

ONE BLIND SLAT TENONING MACHINE.

ONE GOOD SHAPER.

SIX GOOD SAW TABLES.

ONE NEARLY NEW GOLDIE & McCULLOCH tenoner, with double copes.

ONE SWING CUT-OFF SAW.

ONE WOOD FRAME TENONER IN GOOD shape.

ONE SET TWO HEAD BLOCK SAW MILL iron.

ONE SELF-ACTING SHINGLE MACHINE, Waterous make, with jointer.

TWO UPRIGHT SWING SHINGLE OR heading machines, with jointers.

ONE WATEROUS LATH MACHINE.

SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS

-ON-

12th JANUARY, 1893

THERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE by public auction at the Russell House in the City of Ottawa on

Thursday, the Twelfth day of January, 1893

at the hour of half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable Timber Licenses and Limits situated in the Province of Quebec.

Parcel 1. License No. 285, known as River Coulonge Berth A, and License No. 286, known as River Coulonge Berth B, both of the season 1891-92, containing an area of about fifty square miles each. Permanent numbers of above berths being 233 and 234 of 1873-74.

Parcel 2.—Berths Nos. 394 and 395, Black River, containing an area of about fifty square miles each.

Parcel 3.—Berths Nos. 138, 139 and 140, Township of Montcalm, River Rouge; 31 and a quarter square miles, Spruce and Pine.

The terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of the sale. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Gormully & Sinclair, Solicitors, Ottawa, or to W. L. Marler, Esq., Merchants Bank of Canada, at Ottawa.

Sale of Timber Limits

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT OUR warehouses, 64 Wellington street west, Toronto, at two o'clock in the afternoon of

Tuesday, January 10th, 1893

the following timber limits:

Parcel No. 1 Berth No. 49, north shore Lake Huron, area 36 square miles, well timbered, short haul.

Parcel No. 2—Berth No. 47, Township of Dryden, area 36 square miles.

Both these berths are on the Wabunipitee River, and are very accessible via C.P.R., main line of which crosses Wabunipitee River at Wabunipitee Station on No. 47.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale. For other information apply to Harriet Timmins, Mat-tawa.

SUCKLING & CO., Auctioneers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Department of Crown Lands

WOODS and FOREST

Notice is hereby given that, conformably to sections 1334, 1335 and 1316 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of Quebec, the following timber limits will be offered for sale by public auction in the sales room of the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, on

THURSDAY, THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT

at HALF-PAST TEN, A.M., subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

Upper Ottawa Agency. North half No. 10, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 10, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 11, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 11, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 12, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 12, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 13, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 13, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 14, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 14, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 15, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 15, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 16, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 16, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 17, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 17, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 18, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 18, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 19, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 19, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 20, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 20, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 21, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 21, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 22, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 22, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 23, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 23, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 24, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 24, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 25, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 25, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 26, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 26, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 27, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 27, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 28, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 28, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 29, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 29, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 30, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 30, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 31, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 31, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 32, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 32, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 33, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 33, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 34, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 34, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 35, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 35, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 36, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 36, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 37, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 37, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 38, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 38, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 39, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 39, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 40, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 40, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 41, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 41, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 42, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 42, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 43, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 43, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 44, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 44, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 45, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 45, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 46, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 46, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 47, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 47, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 48, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 48, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 49, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 49, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 50, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 50, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 51, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 51, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 52, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 52, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 53, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 53, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 54, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 54, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 55, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 55, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 56, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 56, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 57, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 57, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 58, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 58, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 59, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 59, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 60, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 60, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 61, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 61, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 62, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 62, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 63, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 63, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 64, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 64, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 65, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 65, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 66, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 66, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 67, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 67, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 68, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 68, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 69, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 69, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 70, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 70, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 71, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 71, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 72, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 72, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 73, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 73, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 74, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 74, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 75, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 75, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 76, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 76, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 77, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 77, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 78, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 78, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 79, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 79, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 80, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 80, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 81, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 81, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 82, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 82, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 83, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 83, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 84, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 84, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 85, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 85, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 86, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 86, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 87, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 87, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 88, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 88, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 89, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 89, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 90, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 90, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 91, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 91, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 92, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 92, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 93, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 93, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 94, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 94, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 95, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 95, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 96, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 96, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 97, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 97, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 98, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 98, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 99, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 99, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. North half No. 100, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m. South half No. 100, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m.

Saint Maurice Agency. Saint Maurice, No. 14 west, 50 sq. m. River Perreche, No. 1 east, 35 sq. m. River trench, No. 2 east, 15 sq. m. Bostonais Island, 10 sq. m. River Bostonais, No. 1 north, 25 sq. m. No. 2 south, 20 sq. m. River River Bostonais, No. 2 south, 40 sq. m. Rear No. 3 south, 45 sq. m. Rear No. 4 south, 25 sq. m. Rear River Bostonais, No. 7 east, 35 sq. m. Rear River Bostonais, No. 8 south, 20 sq. m. River Baisseau, No. 7 east, 24 sq. m.

Lake St. John Agency. No. 125, rear Ouatchouan west, 16 sq. m. No. 126, rear Ouatchouan west, 20 sq. m. No. 127, Lac des Commissaires south-west, 24 sq. m. No. 128, west part River Metabetchouan, 20 sq. m. No. 129, east part River Metabetchouan, 17 sq. m. No. 130, River Metabetchouan, 25 sq. m. No. 131, west of Lake Kamamingougue, 30 sq. m. No. 132, south half River Metabetchouan, 20 sq. m. No. 133, north half, 20 sq. m. No. 134, River Petite Peribonka, 60 sq. m. No. 135, 50 sq. m. Limit canton Roux, 2 sq. m. Limit canton Kenogami No. 1, 7 sq. m. Limit canton Kenogami No. 2, 8 sq. m. Limit canton Dalmas, 21 sq. m. Limit River Marguerite No. 169, 32 sq. m.

Saguenay Agency. River Malbaie, No. 1, 34 sq. m. No. 2, 34 sq. m. No. 3, 32 sq. m. No. 4, 32 sq. m. No. 5, 35 sq. m. No. 6, 45 sq. m. No. 7, 47 sq. m. No. 8, 24 sq. m. No. 9, 35 sq. m. No. 10, 45 sq. m. No. 11, 35 sq. m. No. 12, 42 sq. m. No. 13, 35 sq. m. No. 14, 37 sq. m. No. 15, 50 sq. m. No. 16, 60 sq. m. No. 17, 54 sq. m. No. 18, 49 sq. m. Limit township Perigny, 21 sq. m. Limit Lac des Sables, 4 sq. m. Limit River au Rocher, No. 1, 48 sq. m. No. 2, 52 sq. m. No. 3, 48 sq. m. No. 4, 40 sq. m. No. 5, 40 sq. m. No. 6, 38 sq. m. No. 7, 32 sq. m. River au Rocher bras N.O., 20 sq. m. River Manitou, No. 3 east, 32 sq. m. No. 3 west, 32 sq. m. No. 4, 24 sq. m. River la Chaloupe, 12 sq. m. River la Trinite, No. 1 east, 50 sq. m. No. 1 west, 50 sq. m. No. 2 east, 50 sq. m. No. 2 west, 50 sq. m. River Petite Trinite, No. 1 east, 14 sq. m. No. 1 west, 14 sq. m. No. 2 east, 14 sq. m. No. 2 west, 14 sq. m. River Calumet, No. 1 east, 25 sq. m. No. 1 west, 25 sq. m.

Montmagny Agency. River Noir No. 56, 20 sq. m. No. 58, 11 sq. m. Limit township Roux, 16 1/2 sq. m. Limit township Rolette, 22 sq. m. Limit township Montigny, 12 1/2 sq. m.

Grandville Agency. Limit township Bouchard, 62 1/2 sq. m. Limit township Pohenegamook, 24 1/2 sq. m. River Boislaucach No. 2, 21 sq. m.

Rimouski Agency. Limit township Negette No. 1, 30 sq. m. No. 2, 12 1/2 sq. m. Limit township Macpex, 12 sq. m. Limit township Cabot No. 2, 15 1/4 sq. m. Limit township

Matane, 5 1/2 sq. m. Township Lejeune No. 1, 4 1/2 sq. m. River Kedwicks No. 2, 10 sq. m. River Caspucull, 3 1/2 sq. m. Limit township Dalhousie West, 45 sq. m. Limit township Grand Mechin, 3 sq. m. Limit township Dalhousie east, 41 sq. m. Township Romieux west, 41 sq. m. Romieux east, 41 sq. m. Limit rear township Romieux No. 1, 45 sq. m. Rear township Dalhousie No. 1, 47 sq. m.

Gaspe Agency. Limit township Cap Chat east 28 sq. m. Limit township Cap Chat west, 35 1/2 sq. m. Limit township Tourelle west, 47 1/2 sq. m. Limit township Tourelle east, 47 1/2 sq. m. Limit township Christie, 46 1/2 sq. m. Limit township Duchesnay west, 31 sq. m. Limit township Tasheron, 54 sq. m. Limit township Denote, 19 sq. m. River Magdeleine No. 1 west, 50 sq. m. No. 2 west, 50 sq. m. No. 1 east, 50 sq. m. No. 2 south, 50 sq. m. No. 2 north, 50 sq. m. River Dartmouth, No. 1 north, 10 sq. m. No. 1 south, 14 sq. m. Rear No. 1 north, 12 sq. m. River Sydenham South, 17 1/2 sq. m. Limit Gaspe North, 12 sq. m. River Saint Jean South No. 1, 12 sq. m. North, 14 sq. m. Limit township Malbaie No. 2, 8 sq. m. Gaspe Bay south, 11 sq. m. Limit township Rameau No. 2, 21 sq. m.

Bonaventure Agency. River Patapedia, 11 1/2 sq. m. Township Patapedia, No. 1, 8 sq. m. Petite River Rouge, 5 sq. m. Limit Millstream No. 1, 12 sq. m. River Matapedia, No. 1. Township Milnikel, 15 sq. m. Limit Assenquetagan No. 1 east, 12 sq. m. No. 1 west, 12 sq. m. No. 2, 9 sq. m. Clark's Brook, 11 sq. m. River Restigouche No. 4, 10 sq. m. River Essamincac, 11 sq. m. Rear River Nouvelle No. 1 west, 10 sq. m. Township Nouvelle No. 2 west, 9 sq. m. River Grande Caspucou, 15 sq. m. Limit Joshua Brook, 4 sq. m. Jonathan Brook, 14 sq. m. River Petite Caspucou Branch East, No. 3 west, 14 sq. m. No. 3 east, 14 sq. m. River Patapedia Limit East Branch No. 1, 22 sq. m. West Branch No. 1 west, 26 sq. m. West Branch No. 1 west, 26 sq. m. West Branch No. 1 east, 20 1/2 sq. m. Patapedia River, main branch, 11 1/4 sq. m. River Andre, 6 sq. m.

Conditions of Sale. The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, will be offered at an upset price to be made known on the day of sale, and will be adjudged to the highest bidder. No limits to be adjudged unless the purchase price be immediately deposited in cash or by cheques accepted by duly incorporated banks. The commissioner may in any particular case at the sale impose as a condition that any limits sold will have to be worked within a delay of two years under pain of forfeiture of the license. These timber locations will be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force or which may be enacted hereafter. Plans of limits offered for sale will be open for inspection in the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the offices of the local agents, up to the day of sale.

E. J. FLYNN, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

P.S. According to law, no newspapers other than those

# A Good Independent CONDENSER

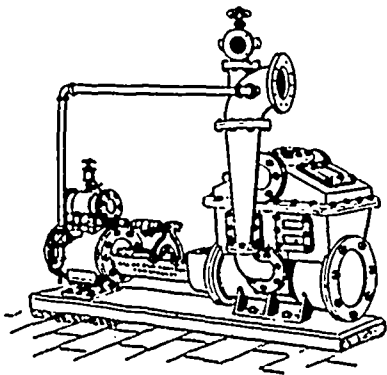
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MANUFACTURERS . . .

TORONTO, ONT.



OUR INDEPENDENT CONDENSER

### Representative Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers

Town	Railway, Express, or nearest Shipping Point	NAME	BUSINESS	Power, Style and Daily Capacity
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Booth, J. R.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	Steam, Circular and Band Mill
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Bronson & Weston Lumber Co.	2 Sawmills, White and Red Pine, Wholesale	Water, Gang and Band, 450m
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	OTTAWA LUMBER CO.	Lumber, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Wholesale	Wat., Gang and Band, Saw 400m, Lath 70m
Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa	Perley & Pattee	Saw and Lath Mill, Pine, Wholesale	Water, Gang, Circular, Saw 90m, Shingles 70m, Lath 70m
Parry Sound, Ont.	Utterson	Conger Lumber Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	2 Mill, Water, 1 Band, 2 Gangs and 2 Circulars
Parry Sound, Ont.	Parry Sound	Parry Sound Lumber Co.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills, Pine, Wholesale	Water, Gang, Circular, Saw 90m, Shingles 70m, Lath 70m
Muskoka Mills, Ont.	Penetanguishene	Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co., Head Office, Arcade, 24 King St. W., Toronto	W. Pine Lumber, Lath and Bill Stuff, all lengths	Steam, Circular, 16m
Alexandria, Ont.	Alexandria	McPherson, Schell & Co.	Cheese Box Factory, Pine, Spruce, Cedar	Stm., Band, Cir., S. 75m, Sh. 60m
Almonte, Ont.	Almonte	Caldwell, A. & Son	Sawmill, Pine, Lumber, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Circular, 3m
Barrie, Ont.	Barrie	Dymont & Mickle	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Cedar, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 40m
Barrow Bay, Ont.	Warton	Barrow Bay Lumber Co., Limited	Saw, Shingle and Heading Mill, Pine, Cedar Oak, Oak Railway Ties, Paving Blocks	Steam, Circular, 16m
Blind River, Ont.	Blind River	Blind River Lumber Co.	2 Saw, Sh. and Lath Mills, Pine, Hem., Bl. Birch	Stm., Band, Cir., S. 75m, Sh. 60m
Hoboyagouin, Ont.	Fenelon Falls	Boyd, Mossom & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	Waukegan mill, stm., 200m; Pt. Severn mill, water, 120m
Bracebridge, Ont.	Bracebridge	DOLLAR, JAMES	Lumber, Shingles, Wholesale	
Barrie, Ont.	Barrie	Burton Bros.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	
Waukegan, Ont.	Waukegan	Georgian Bay Consol. Lumber Co.	Pine only	
Calabogie, Ont.	Calabogie	111, office arcade 24 King St. W., Toronto	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	
Callander, Ont.	Callander, G.T.R.	Carswell, Thistle & McKay	White and Red Pine Lumber, Bill Stuff, Lath and Shingles	Steam, 2 Circular, 80m
Collins Inlet, Ont.	Collins Inlet	John B. Smith & Sons	Lumber, Pine, Oak, Ash, Birch, Whol. and Ret.	Steam, Circular, 6m
Comber, Ont.	Comber	Head Office, Strachan Ave., Toronto	Saw and Stave Mill, Pine, Hardwoods	Steam, Cir., Saw 14m, Sh. 20m
Glamis, Ont.	Pinkerton	Alaslie, J. S. & Bro.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mill, Timber Lands	
		McIntyre, N. & A.	Hemlock, Pine, Lumber, Hardwoods	
		BRADLEY, MORRIS & REID CO.	Lum., Tim., Pine, Hem., Hwd., Whol. and Ret.	Steam, Circular, 25m
		Heath, Tait and Turnbull	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 4m
		Thomson, Robert & Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular
		Dick, Banning & Co.	Sawmill, Pine, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Water, Band and Circular, 100m
		Keewatin Lumber & Mfg. Co.	Saw, Lath, Sh. and Pl. Mill, Moving Posts, Pine	
		Lakefield Lumber Mfg. Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	Steam, Circular, 25m
		Conlin, T. & J.	Sawmill, Pine, Ash, Birch, Oak	
		Howry, J. W. & Sons	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	
		Gordon, James	Exp. and dlr. in Am. Hwds. made to specification	
		Longford Lumber Co.	Saw and Plan. Mill, Hemlock, Hardwds., Whol.	Steam, Band and Circular, 100m
		Greensides, W. S.	Cherry, White Ash, Hardwoods, Wholesale	
		Cameron & Kennedy	Saw and Plan. Mill, Tim. Lands and Logs, Pine	Steam, Circular, 40m
		Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Co.	Lumber, Wholesale and Retail	Steam, Circular, 20m
		S. B. Wilson & Son	Hardwoods, Shingles, Lath, Handles	
		Campbell, A. H. & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale	Com.
		F. N. Tennant	Lumber, Wholesale	Com.
		Donogh & Oliver	Lumber, Wholesale	Com.
		Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.	Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills, White Pine, Whol.	Stm., Cir., Gang and Band, 140m
		W. N. McEachren & Co.	Lumber, Wholesale	Com.
		James Tennant & Co.	Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc., Wholesale	Com.
		Miller, B. B.	2 Sawmills, Lumber, Barrel Heads	Steam and Water, Circular, Portable and Stationary, 10m
		Ross Bros.	2 Sawmills, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods	Circular, Gang and Band, 150m
		Breakley, John	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Water, Gang, 150m
		Cookshire Mill Co.	Saw, Shingle, Planing, Stave and Heading Mill	Steam, Circular and Gang, 60m
		Dufresse, O. Jr. & Frere	Sawmill, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hwd., W. wh.	Steam, Circular and Band, 50m
		Roberts, Joseph & Frere	Saw and Planing Mills, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Int. Fin. Spruce, Hardwoods, Wholesale	Steam, Circular, 200m
		SHEARER & BROWN	2 Sawmills, Oak, Ash, Elm, Pine, Hem., Dim.	2 Stm., 2 Wat., Band, Cir., 40m
		MOODYVILLE SAWMILL CO.	Sawmills, P. Fin. Spruce, Cedar, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 20m
		Brunette Sawmill Co.	Saw and Planing Mills, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Fir, Cedar, Spruce, Hardwoods	Steam, Gang and Circular
		James Morrison & Son	Sawmill, Pine, Hardwoods	Steam, Circular, 32m
		DAVIDSON, E. D. & SONS	2 Saw, Shgle. and Lath Mills, Pine, Spr., Hwd.	Water, Circular and Gang, 200m

### LUMBER TRUCK WHEELS

## The Montreal Car Wheel Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Charcoal Iron Gilled

### RAILROAD WHEELS

OFFICE:

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, MONTREAL

WORKS: LACHINE, QUEBEC

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Lumbermen desirous of being represented in this Directory can obtain information in regard to rates by communicating with the Publisher.

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20 FRONT STREET  
TELEPHONE 475

THE J.C. McLAREN BELTING CO MONTREAL



**W**E HAVE WASTED  
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E WILL WASTE..

OUR GRAND  
HERITAGE  
OF PINE..

**U**NLESS THE BAND  
SUPPLANTS  
THE CIRCULAR..

A 14-GAUGE BAND SAW SAVES OUT OF AN 8-GAUGE  
CIRCULAR'S SAWDUST PILE 5 ONE-INCH BOARDS ON  
EVERY 32 CUT. . . . .



**YOU'll Be Sorry**  
if you start  
next season  
without a  
**BAND MILL**

DISCERN THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

EVERY YEAR'S STOCK YOU WASTE, REDUCES THE PROFIT  
FROM YOUR TIMBER LIMIT BOUGHT AT SUCH A HIGH PRICE

THE CHANGE TO THE  
BAND IS INEVITABLE

**Make it Now**

ORDER YOUR MILL EARLY BEFORE THE RUSH AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

HAVING DECIDED TO CHANGE, INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF OUR BAND MILL.

**"NONE SURPASS THE WATEROUS"**

IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF CUT

RIGIDITY AND STEADINESS UNDER MOTION

TRUE WHEELS

SENSITIVE TENSION

FAST FEED

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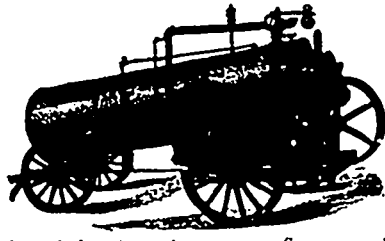
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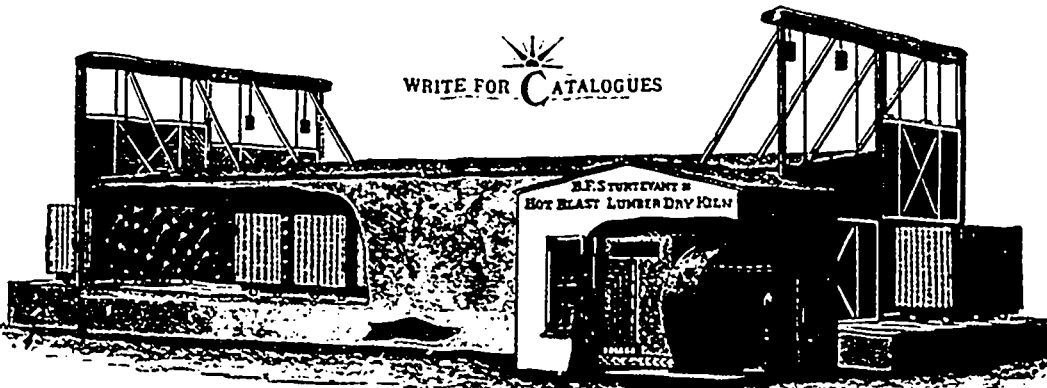
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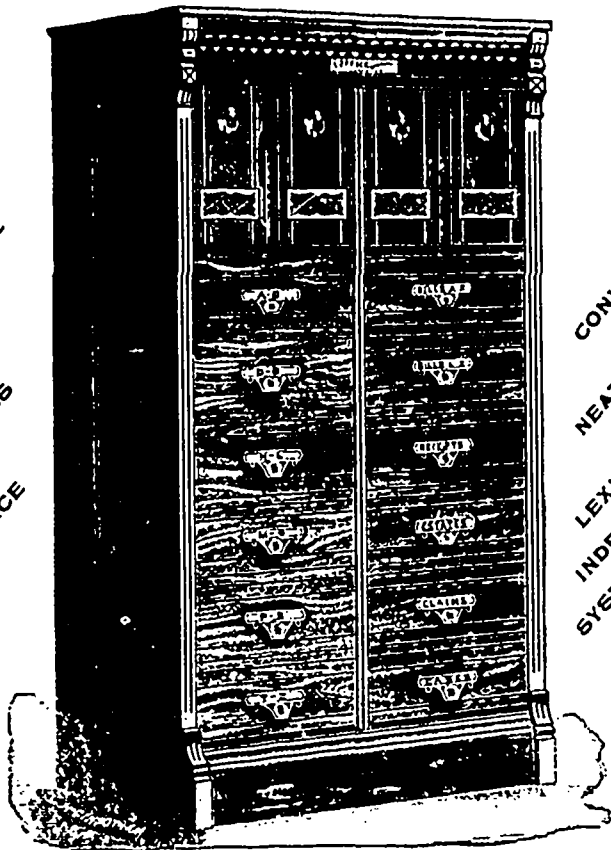
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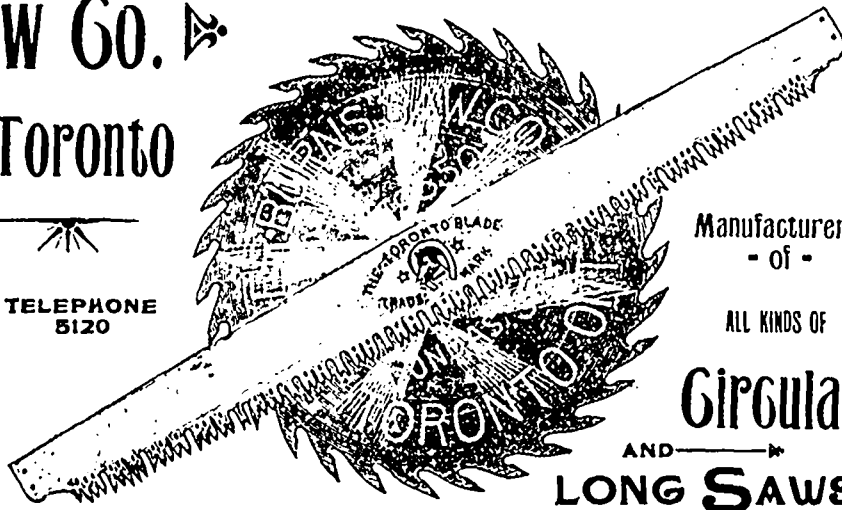
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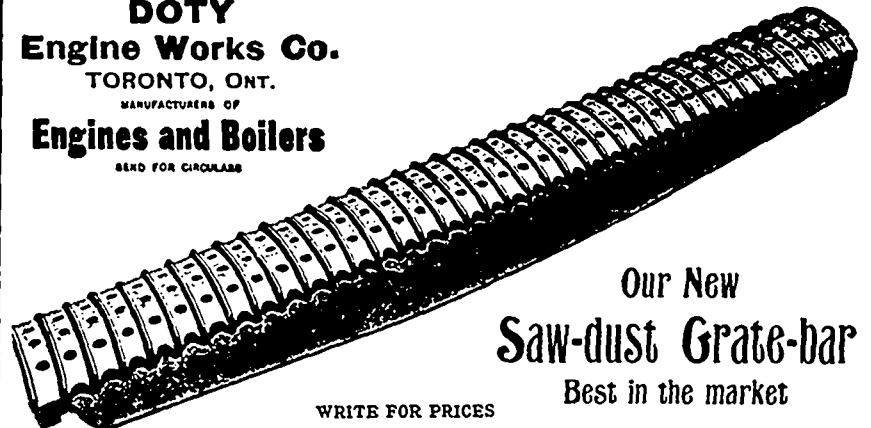
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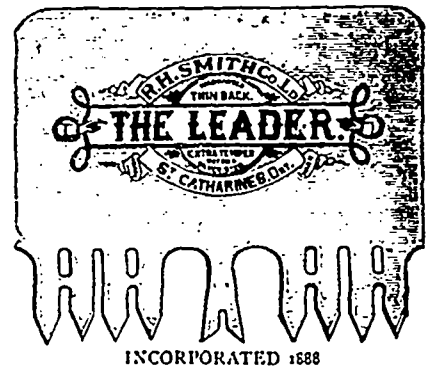
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