



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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The CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Offices of Messrs. SAVILL, DRACON & Co., 164 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., AUGUST 16, 1885.

The specimens of Michigan timbers that were exhibited at New Orleans, La., will be placed in the museum of the agricultural college of Michigan.

The Campbell Barrell Hoop Machine Company, with headquarters at Montreal, and a capital stock of \$30,000, has been formed and a charter applied for.

The West Michigan Lumber Company has bought of T. Guilford Smith a section and a half of pine land, near Hungerford, Mich., at a reported price of \$147,000.

The steamer Algoma recently arrived at Rat Portage, Ont., with a tow of logs for the Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Company, containing 1,250,000 feet. The tow was finally taken to the mouth of Rainy river.

LOUIS WARD, secretary of the Pere Marquette Boom Company, at Ludington, Mich., states that the quantity of logs that will be brought down the Pere Marquette river this season will not exceed 30,000,000 feet, against 120,000,000 feet for last season.

L. E. KERR, of Eau Claire, Wis., recently returned from the Bow river country, Alberta, in the Canadian Northwest. He is a member of the Bow River Lumber Company, and went out to look over the situation in that far-off region. He reports the prospects good for the rapid development of the Bow river district in lumber production.

The timber carrying trade on the ocean, so long done exclusively by sailing vessels, finds steamers catering for it at different points. At St. John, steamers are "making" in this direction, and at Mobile, Alabama the steamer "Sculptor" has been chartered to take a load of timber to Liverpool. She is the first steam vessel to enter that port for timber, though Pensacola has shipped several cargoes to the other side by steam.

The enterprise of Mr. Alex. Gibson, New Brunswick's lumber king, knows no rest. He is about to add to the industries of Marysville by erecting a shingle and saw mill and an iron foundry in that place.

ALABAMA has a total of 324 saw and lumber mills, seventeen planing mills, fifteen sash, door, and blind factories, and six stave mills. Here immense lumber resources will soon demand a much larger number of mills and factories for their development.

The Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Company have built a new mill at Rat Portage, Ont. It has a capacity of 130,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 lath, and 50,000 shingles a day. It was christened "The Norman," on July 20th. Denis Ryan, a reputed millionaire, of St. Paul, is president of the company, and W. J. Macaulay is managing director. A McLaughlin is the local manager.

A MONTREAL paper gives the following instance as showing how the authorities of Ontario are endeavoring to enforce the law for timber preservation: "At Pembroke recently the foreman of a timber drive on the Petawawa river was convicted under the Ontario Act for the preservation of the forests from fire, with having neglected to provide himself with a copy of the law, and regularly read and explain it to his men. The provision is to regulate the necessary habit of starting fires for cooking and warming purposes along the river and in forests. His neglect cost him \$20 and costs. The cook on the same drive was fined \$16 and costs for having failed to properly extinguish the cooking fire when leaving. The heaviest penalty for violation of this act is \$50; lumbermen will, therefore, see the importance of properly posting themselves and their men as to its requirements."

In the Imperial House of Commons Mr. A. Arnold asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could now state the terms of the Royal Commission on Trade Depression and the names of the Commissioners.—Sir M. H. Beach.—The terms of the Commission will be as follows:—To inquire into the extent, nature, and probable causes of the depression now or recently existing in various branches of trade and industry. My noble friend, Lord Iddesleigh, who will be Chairman of the Commission, proposes to lay a memorandum before the Commission at its first meeting, which will indicate the scope and manner of the inquiry at greater length than the terms I have quoted, and the memorandum will be laid before parliament. As to the composition of the Commission, I am afraid I cannot give a final answer today. I do not think it would be advisable to communicate to the House some of the names until the whole of the Commission has been appointed. Difficulties have arisen in the matter, delays which are not due to us, and I will communicate the names as soon as I can.

RAFTS ARRIVED.

The Quebec Chronicle gives the following list of rafts arrived:

July 24.—Stokes and Kelly, staves, Bowen's (Sillery).

W. R. Thistle, deals, etc., Cap Rouge.

July 28.—Flatt & Bradley, staves, Point-au-Pizeau.

D. D. Calvin & Co., oak and pine, sundry coves.

July 29.—Collin's Bay Co., Indian Cove West.

Flatt & Bradley, staves, Sillery cove.

Thos. Buck, elm, oak, ash, etc., Ottawa cove.

Fraser, Sereny & A. Fraser, white and red pine, St. Lawrence docks.

Aug. 3. Barnett & Mackay, white pine, etc., Cap Rouge.

R. & G. Strickland, oak, &c., Dobell's (Sillery).

Aug. 5.—J. M. Irwin's, white pine, ash, &c., St. Lawrence dock.

James Gibson, birch and ash, Hadlow cove.

Dominion of Canada Company, deals, Commissioners' Wharf.

REPLY TO "N."

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 1st inst. I notice a letter on the Toronto trade, the author being evidently the same who criticised my correspondence some few weeks since, and his success was so small on that particular occasion, that, but for personal animosity to your correspondent, I am satisfied that he would not have returned to the attack. First then he seems greatly exercised for fear the quotations of prices are stereotyped. I would ask him how much variation has there been during the last six months in the mill men's prices. I have just referred to invoices from the mills in May last, giving mill culls at \$5.50 per M f. o. b. cars, and joisting cut to order, 16 feet and under, \$9 per M, and on invoices dated the first inst. I find the same prices. How then could there be any material change in the retailers figures? I have also turned up invoices of purchases of small lots from the yards in different months during this year, and I find the prices charged tally with my quotations the LUMBERMAN. But then perhaps the retailers may have imposed on that ignorance which "N" gives me credit for. I may, however, be permitted to say that it is "N" who displays the most of that commodity in not being aware that the quotations given in the LUMBERMAN apply solely to stuff delivered from the yard—otherwise he is guilty of misrepresentation.

Pitiful as I may have represented the wholesale trade to be, I have never made it appear half so bad as "N" does. It is well known by all dealers that \$7.50 to \$8.00 per M by car load is the price being paid by retailers for culls on the track here, and yet he states that every builder knows that he can purchase all he wants of that class of lumber at \$8.00 to \$8.50. So then the retailer teams into his yard and delivers out again for a profit of 50 cents a thousand. If "N" means that the retailer purchases from the manufacturer and turns it over again on car the builder at a profit of 50 cents per M why under the sun does he not say so and not seek to mislead.

Again, why does he make a comparison between the pork and flour trade and that of lumber; "N" knows right well that we have no such grading of qualities in lumber in this market as is done on grain, flour and pork. One man will place a quantity of lumber on the market as being mill culls, and only dead culls, another calls good mill culls coarse common and journal shipping culls as dressing.

Scabby—that it has to be treated so—the word used in this connection savours so strongly of the gutter that there is no necessity for me to comment thereon.

He then goes on to say that the youngest man in the wholesale trade was to the manner born, and is now of age, etc.—The latter part of his assertion I do not wish to dispute. Age, pure and simple, never yet made a lumberman, but, in regard to the former portion of his claim, until "N" gives us his definition as to what to the manner born means, as applied to a lumberman, I can scarcely answer him. If he means born in the woods and brought up in a saw mill, we have not many such here. But if he means that a year or two spent in a lumberman's office, or nearly fresh from the plough handle, there are some that can claim that title. I would have it understood, however, that I wish success to all such men in the new calling, but "N" should not dispute facts nevertheless. "N" also displays great sympathy for the retail dealer by reason of the so called scab trade, that is being done here from the railroad yards. How far retailers will appreciate the concern displayed by "N" for their welfare, I can easily determine when I beg to inform that this same "N," crying out in the anguish of his soul for their weal, is acting as agent for a firm who through his agency is selling direct to consumers, so that he is either insincere in those professions, or unfaithful, in the full sense of the word, to his employer's interests, or in other words quarrelling with his own bread and butter—"N" can take either horn of the dilemma as suits him best. I have no desire to uphold the practice of wholesale men selling direct to consumers,

but as intimated in some of my correspondence, there are two sides to this question. When the retail men become a unit on this matter, let them call on the middlemen and say frankly, we agree to purchase all the lumber we require from you, and you only, on condition that you leave us to do all the trade with the consumers. I have no hesitation in saying that under those circumstances the wholesale men will meet them half way, and until the retail men do this, they have no real grievance. With regard to the number of firms engaged in business here now, as compared with last year, I did not state, as "N" would imply, that there were more retail dealers, but more engaged in selling, and this is correct, and if "N" wishes it understood that the retail dealers are all healthy, as meaning in a solvent condition, I do not dispute him. If, on the other hand, he wishes it understood that all of them have been making money during the last two months, all I can say is, I doubt it.

Now the only advice I would offer to "N" is this, if, in the future, he desires to criticise any of my correspondence to the LUMBERMAN let him do it in a fair manly way, make sure of having facts to write about and then go ahead, and I shall be most happy to meet in the same manner.

Truly yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

Toronto, Aug. 4th, 1885.

WOOD WORKING PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the wood working interests, granted by the United States patent office, July 28th, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 925 Fifth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

323,279.—Chuck jaw, lathe—T. H. Costello, Chicago, Ill.

323,966.—Hoop shaving machines, knife for—J. Prince, West Randolph, Vt.

322,904.—Lath tool feeding mechanism—E. S. Cobb, Terre Haute, Ind.

322,935.—Planing machine—H. A. Holt, Wilton, N. H.

323,107.—Saw Buck—W. E. Brock, New York, N. Y.

323,318.—Saw guard—J. C. Croff, Connersville, Ind.

323,114.—Saw gummer—J. B. Clopton, Bastrop, Tex.

323,035.—Saw set—W. W. Wheeler, Westport, Conn.

323,229.—Sawing spouts, machine for—C. M. Strobridge & W. Houghton, Merrill, Wis.

PATENTS ISSUED AUG. 4.

323,454.—Auger bit—F. Shailer, Chester Conn.

323,804.—Plane, bench—J. P. Gage, Vineland, N. J.

323,395.—Plane guide—W. W. Preston, Coldwater, Mich.

323,517.—Plane holder—F. F. Mattoon, Boston, Mass.

323,445.—Log binder—H. Paugborn, Lees Corner, Mich.

323,602.—Saw, chain—W. S. Shipe, Minerva, Ohio.

323,608.—Saw handle—W. R. Towse, Columbus, Ohio.

323,628.—Saw tooth swage—C. S. Black, Indianapolis, Ind.

WINNIPEG.

The Commercial says:—In this business the past week's sales have been quite fair and there would appear to be a pretty good demand in vogue, but there are no signs of any great activity during the present time, while we cannot hear of any prospects being held out of a good trading for the balance of the season. Mills generally are working at their full capacity. Prices are reported to be anything but firm, although no actual cutting is being done.

\$500 Not Called For.

It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sago undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him, if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case! Who is the next bidder for cure or cash?