



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., NOV. 2, 1886.

A FOND DU LAC toothpick factory has received an order for 2,500,000 picks to go to Australia.

W. B. HIGH, of Oconto, Wis., recently took a logging contract, for which he was offered \$10,000 before he struck a blow.

THE North Shore Lumber Company, of Manistique, Mich., recently loaded a cargo of deals for Ross & Co., of Quebec, the average price of which was \$38 50 a thousand at the mill. The cargo amounted to nearly \$12,000, and was destined to England.

THE new Canadian steambarge, B. W. Arnold, is said to be the largest steam craft engaged in the lumber trade of the lakes. Her capacity is 840,000 feet, and she has accommodation for 25 passengers.

S. A. CARPENTER lately returned to Chippewa Falls, Wis., from an expedition to the Hudson bay region, in the interest of a St. Paul and Minneapolis syndicate. He reports having found a country rich in minerals and pine.

AN Association was organized in Peterborough recently, for the purpose of securing the purification of the waters of the River Otonabee and Little Lake by the removal of sawdust, and prevent further deposits of the same being made in those waters.

A RAFT of timber was this season towed from French River, on the north shore of Georgian Bay, Ont., through Lakes Huron and Erie, the Welland canal and Lake Ontario to Kingston. The raft was valued at \$60,000 and ultimately destined to Quebec.

BURTON BROTHERS, of Hamilton, Ont., have purchased a pine tract, near Republic, upper Michigan, and will convert what is suitable into board timber, and ship over the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad to Marquette, and there load into vessels for Quebec. The coarser logs would be made into shingles and shipped to L'Anse.

THURBER & WALKER have sold to the export Lumber Company 3 500,000 feet of logs, to be banked at Sable Point, Lake Superior, at \$14 a thousand.

DON J. LEATHIER, of Grand Rapids, Mich., sold on Thursday of last week, for Ryerson, Hill & Co., Muskegon, to Hovey & McCracken, of the same place, 60,000,000 of pine stumpage in Newaygo county for \$300,000.

THE *Timber* advocates holding an Exhibition of Forestry in London, Eng., with which mining and colliery exhibits should be connected. Canada could fill a considerable space at such an exhibition.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Ealing recently, said that the Conservatives intended to add to the navy, during the next two years, nine heavy ironclads aggregating 80,000 tons.

THE work on Gilmour & Co.'s new dam, which they are building across the Trent river, at Trenton, is progressing rapidly. The dam will, when finished, have 17 feet head, and power enough to drive an unlimited amount of machinery. The company are also building a railroad from their mills at Trenton, which will connect with the G. T. R. and C. P. R.

AN INVENTION

Mr. A. Hoppins, agent at Kingston for the Rathbun Company, has patented a combined planing, grooving and matching or moulding machine, by which dovetail grooves are made longitudinally in boards with the wide end of the groove downwards, so that it may be plastered without any lath, the plaster forming a clinch which prevents its coming off. This is all done with one passage of the board. The machine has been sent to the mills at Deseronto where it can be seen working successfully. The judges at the Midland Central Fair awarded Mr. Hoppins a diploma for his invention.

A NEW MOVE.

BRITISH shipping laws are strict, and owing to the high standard required for ships, according to those laws, the Norwegians are said to have had an advantage over Canadians. All ships not coming up to the standard are condemned as unseaworthy and are not allowed to leave British port in which they are examined. In Liverpool, and other large sea ports, numbers of wooden ships built in Britain or its Colonies are laid up. But the outlay required to qualify them to pass is greater than the owners consider advisable to expend, or is more than the vessels could earn in a reasonable time. But these laws do not apply to foreign ships sailing under other than the British flag, and foreigners invest in these condemned ships. Norwegian owners can buy up vessels that have been condemned, but which are comparatively seaworthy, and employ them in the timber trade, and the Canadian shipping is thus subjected to unequal competition. Canadian shipowners have complained of this apparent unfairness, but a Quebec syndicate appears to have found a way out of the difficulty. A despatch from that city avers that a company intends to purchase two or three large second hand ships in English market, and run them in the Quebec timber trade under the Norwegian flag. By this means it is expected that the stringent laws will be avoided, and that with these vessels, cheaply acquired; the Quebec owners will be able to compete on more even terms with the Norwegians. The benefits of the arrangement, if carried out, are obvious, the only difficulty being the danger of it encouraging the risking of cargoes and lives in unsafe crafts.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

It is very satisfactory to learn that great interest is felt in Canada in regard to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London, Eng., next year. Sir Charles Tupper, during his visit to Canada, and other agents of the Government, have arranged for such an extensive display of Canadian manufactures, produce, etc., that a larger space than was at

first proposed will have to be allotted to Canada.

It is important that Canada should make a good display for various reasons. The importance of the Dominion should be demonstrated. The English users of Canadian goods should have an opportunity of seeing what the Dominion is capable of producing, and, as all other Colonies of Britain will be represented, an effort should be made to create a trade between Canada and the other parts of the Empire. A trade is already carried on with Australia in some kinds of wood and manufactured implements have been sent there from Canada. Could not the trade be extended? An additional reason why a good exhibit should be made is that an American exhibition will also be held in London next year.

WINNIPEG.

The *Commercial* of Oct. 20th says:—In lumber business during the past week so far as can be learned does not show much change from our report of the previous two weeks. Mills generally seem to have about closed down for the season. There are calls for finishing and other lumber, but we do not rather that there is any great activity prevailing, with prices ruling a little firmer.

MORE FAVORABLE.

The general condition of the lumber trade, as reported this week, says the *Northwestern Lumberman* of Oct. 24th, is more favorable than at any previous time since January 1st. The cheerful chorus has scarcely a discordant note, as to the volume of distribution, though there is still an undertone of complaint as to unprofitable prices. The demand is steady and strong, especially throughout the West, with a prospect that it will thus continue until cold weather checks consumption. The requirement is general and well diffused, there being no rush into any one state or quarter of the country, if we except Nebraska, which is probably receiving rather more than usual on the relatively low rail rate prevailing from Lake Michigan and northern, as well as river points, to Omaha. But the nature of most orders being received at wholesale points shows that the demand is still non-speculative and for immediate consumption.

A peculiarity of recent feeling among the retail dealers in the prairie provinces is that of satisfaction, because collections are easier than they were in the summer. The bountiful outcome of the corn crop has had much influence with farmers, who now think they have some resource for paying debts, and making improvements. Prices for farm products of all sorts are somewhat higher than they were in the spring and summer, which increases the farmer's revenue. General business also has a better look, which is favorable to the lumber trade. The late sag in prices of wheat came at an inopportune moment, though they will probably react as soon as the Minneapolis millers have bought in a supply, and prices may go higher than ever.

Outside of the conditions of all other business, and the prices of all other commodities, there is evidently an increase of cheerfulness among western lumbermen, based on the heavy distribution prevailing, and the fact is becoming apparent that the winter will close in with considerably less lumber on hand in the leading markets than there was last year at the season's close.

The attitude of the manufacturers is having some influence on the trade. This has lately been manifested in the advances secured for dimension on the cargo market of Chicago. Wholesale dealers who go to Michigan to purchase supplies find that the mills are not well stocked with dimension, and that if piece stuff is contracted for to be sawed, it is done at an advance on former prices. The strike at Menominee tends to give the trade of this city more confidence in their ability to realize an advance. The dry stock in the Saginaw valley is sold down to a low supply, and more than the usual amount of green lumber is changing hands and being shipped.

An important feature of this week's reports is the evidence of improved condition in the

South, especially in Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas. That portion of the field of supply lying nearest Texas and Kansas is now realizing the benefit of the growing demand for yellow pine in those states. In Alabama, and probably in Mississippi and Georgia, there has lately been a brightening up of trade. Car sills are in demand at several of the southern mills. In fact, the demand for lumber in all that part of the Union lying between the Alleghany mountains on the east and the Rocky mountains at the west is now active and large. Some dealers report having all the trade they want. The only present complaint is that of too low prices for the profit of business, though there is a slight improvement in this respect, and more looked for. But the *Lumberman* is still inclined to caution dealers to not look for a sudden or important rise in the value of lumber until there is such a rise in other commodities, especially farm products. There must be a correspondence between the value of wheat, corn, oats, and other grains, cattle, hogs, etc., and lumber. If wheat should again take a turn upward and hold a price near \$1 a bushel, and corn and other grain should advance to relative prices, the entire business interest of the country would feel the effect, and the lumber interest with the rest. Judging from present appearances, the prospect is good for realizing this better condition.

The spruce and hemlock trade at the East is absorbing the stock thrown on the market with reasonable celerity, prices at New York seeming to be a little more satisfactory than at Boston. There is still a plethora of white pine in all the eastern markets, as a result of the crowding in of western shipments on the late low rail rates. A check has now been given to the eastward movement, which will, in time, relieve the pressure, which has in a measure bothered the hemlock producers of Pennsylvania, the spruce manufacturers of New England and northern New York, and the importers of Canadian pine.

CLOSED FOR THE SEASON.

The saw mill of the Port Arthur Lumber Company closed down on Saturday night for the season. It is their intention to continue running the planing mill. Although there is a considerable demand for lumber throughout the Northwest, the company find the difference in C. P. R. rates are so high between Rat Portage and Port Arthur to the Northwest territories, that they would not run the chances of competing with the former place, and, in consequence, decided to shut down for the season. It is highly probable that action will be taken by the American Congress during the coming season in deference to an agitation now going on throughout the United States, for a repeal of the duty on foreign lumber. If this should occur in an immense market for lumber, especially from here, will be opened up at Chicago and elsewhere. The company besides having a large amount of lumber on hand, have plenty of logs here, with three million feet already cut, and ready for removal at pine River.—*Port Arthur Herald*.

RAFTS ENTERED AT THE SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS OFFICE.

- Oct. 5—J. R. Cryslers, elm, pine and ash, St. Michael's cove.
- Oct. 7—Flatt & Bradley, white pine deals, New London cove.
- Oct. 9.—Robert Dollar, waney white pine, Lemesurier's cove.
- Oct. 12—Sundry persons, waney pine, Spencer cove.
- Oct. 13—J. T. Lamontagne, pine deals, Commissioners' wharf.
- Oct. 13—Wm. Little, deals and plank, Three Rivers.
- Oct. 14—D. D. Calvin & Co., elm, etc., Ring's End cove.
- A. Mercier & Co, oak and walnut, Bowen's cove, Sillery.

Joseph Ruson, Hecoy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me." Frauds may imitate Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in appearance and name but in everything else they are dead failures.