

hawk. The small size of this trophy has not, unfortunately, permitted the display upon it of the photograph of each variety, as is being done in the case of the British Columbia samples and the photographs of the growths of Eastern Canada must, therefore, be placed elsewhere, though an interesting feature will be added in the specimens of the . . . be shown in jars beside each variety. Close at hand, in the south annexe to the Agricultural Court, the woods of Quebec and the Lake Superior region are adequately represented. On the one side of the annexe, large logs of the tree are shown, while on the other side the cut wood is represented. And here activity prevails, for it is largely from the deals of Eastern Canada that rustic seats are now being made for the use of visitors to the Canadian section. The seats will bear inscriptions, showing the place of growth, and thus form an excellent exhibit in themselves. From Thunder Bay eleven species of woods are shown as specimens of the timber used in connection with the gold and silver mining industries. These include the white, Norway, and jack pines, spruce, tamarac, white birch, and white poplar.

The central forest district of Canada is also represented in connection with the agricultural exhibits. Here may be seen the ash-leaved maple from the heart of the prairie, the close-grained red fir peculiar to the eastern side of the mountains, white spruce of the best quality, clear of knots, and capable of excellent seasoning without warping; cypress pine, with, in some respects, the appearance of bird's-eye maple, as well as white and black birch, red and white pine, spruce, poplar, tamarac, oak, balsam and balm of Gilead. The woods of the country north of the prairie—that is in the forest regions of the North-West—are of the first quality. The black and white spruce are found in abundance, as well as the two species of poplar and pine. In the mountain section of the North-West there are eleven species of timber trees, most of which are of large size, producing the best of timber. These same varieties are also represented on the British Columbia side of the mountains, and many of them reach even to the coast.

VANCOUVER.

In an extended notice of Vancouver, B. C., the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the San Francisco Journal of Commerce says:

As the lumber resources of the Province are practically inexhaustible, its manufacture and shipment forms of the chief industries carried on at present about Vancouver.

HASTINGS' SAW MILL.

This mill is located in what is now the city of Vancouver, and was founded as far back as 1864. It is under the direction and management of Mr. Richard H. Alexander, who is one of the most enterprising and prominent men of this new city. The mill has three engines and six boilers, employs 150 hands, all departments included, and has a capacity for turning out 70,000 feet of lumber per day of 12 hours. Though they supply a good share of the local demand, their business consists chiefly in shipping, the product of the mill going principally to Australia, China and South America. A vessel is at present being despatched to London loaded with spars and clear lumber. A specialty is made of large timber. Some time since a flagstaff was got out for the Indian and Colonial exhibition, held in London, which was 148 feet long and only 16 inches at the butt end. A sawn piece of timber, 28x28 inches, 110 feet long, was shipped to China, which was the cause of a somewhat singular order; a request coming for a piece for building a summer palace for the Emperor of China, to be sawn five feet square and 60 feet long. They had seen such heavy productions coming from the mill, they imagined any size could be obtained. The mill would not back down, but offered to produce the stick if they would find the means to ship it.

ROYAL CITY PLANING MILL COMPANY.

This firm, who have large mills in New Westminster, where they turn out all kinds of lumber, wood finishing, turning, etc., established themselves in Vancouver last fall. They have constructed a wharf 600 feet long with a

frontage of 76 feet, on which are piled large quantities of lumber, laths, shingles, etc., which is brought here on scows from the New Westminster mill. They are putting up a mill here which will be in working order by the middle of May, and will have a capacity for turning out 50,000 feet per day of 12 hours. They supply at present in Vancouver about 30 hands; in New Westminster, 100. Their business here, owing to the amount of building going on, is very large, averaging 25,000 feet per day. Mr. John Hendry is general manager, and Mr. R. C. Ferguson manager in Vancouver.

SPRUCE DEALS.

The business of St. John, N. B. in the manufacture of spruce deals for the British, runs up into the hundred or more millions feet each year, enormous steamers and ships being employed in the freighting of the manufactured lumber. Sometimes half a dozen large-sized steamers may be seen in St. John harbor at one time, loading deals for the English market. Spruce deals are selling just now at unusually low prices in St. John, only fetching \$8.50 per thousand feet, while logs cut on Canada soil are selling at \$7.50 per thousand feet, delivered at the mills in St. John. It is difficult for the outsider to see where the profit, if any, is realized in such a business. The lumber manufacturers claim to secure quite a margin in the scale of the logs they buy. There are so scaled as to saw out 1,100 feet or so to the thousand. The average cut of sawing deals at St. John is \$1 per thousand feet.

Of course deals are not always so low as at the present. There is the ever-present hope of a rise, which leads many a lumberman to a fruitless dance in the uncertain chase for profits. American logs, those cut in the state of Maine and floated down the waters of the St. John to the mills, sell at \$9.50 per thousand feet. Many of these are sawed at St. John in mills controlled by Americans, and shipped to Boston and New York for a market. Thus 600,000 feet of the spruce lumber used in the construction of the new Washington mills at Lawrence comes from St. John, N. B. Driving, rafting and booming the millions of feet of logs cut on the St. John waters gives employment to thousands of men. All logs so cut are stopped at the great booms at Fredericton. Then they sorted, rafted and taken in tow for the mills at St. John, at an expense of \$1.80 per thousand feet inclusive of all charges.—*Manufacturer's Gazette.*

FOREST FIRES.

PEMBROKE, Ont., June 10.—Two weeks ago some Poles set fires in the vicinity of Pogue Lake, and the high winds that prevailed since that time have carried the fire down to Brennan's Creek, a distance of over ten miles, the breadth of the burnt district being over three miles. Mohr's limit suffered most, the fire totally destroying it. McLachlin Bros.' limit caught in several places, burning all the provisions the men had for the drive. The fire is now under control. Constables have gone in search of the parties who set out the fire. On Saturday during the high wind the barns and outbuildings on the farm of Mr. Stephen Ryan, Reeve of South Algoma, took fire from the bush and were totally destroyed. A number of settlers in South Algoma and Hagarty have had their fences and crops burned. On Saturday evening they had a good shower of rain, and only for this a good deal more damage would have been done. The Polish settlers were removing their furniture and effects from their houses and burying them, but the timely rain saved their buildings. A Russian Pole was arrested on the instance of McLachlin Bros. and brought before Justices Kinders and O'Grady, charged with setting fire to their limits, and was committed to jail for thirty days.

M. FOREN's workshop in Belleville was seriously damaged by fire on June 18th, and a quantity of his lumber burned. A shed adjoining owned by G. S. Tickle was also burned. Mr. Foren's loss is \$400; insured in the Royal for \$600. Mr. Tickle's loss is \$120. The Ashley carriage factory was also damaged to the extent of about \$50.

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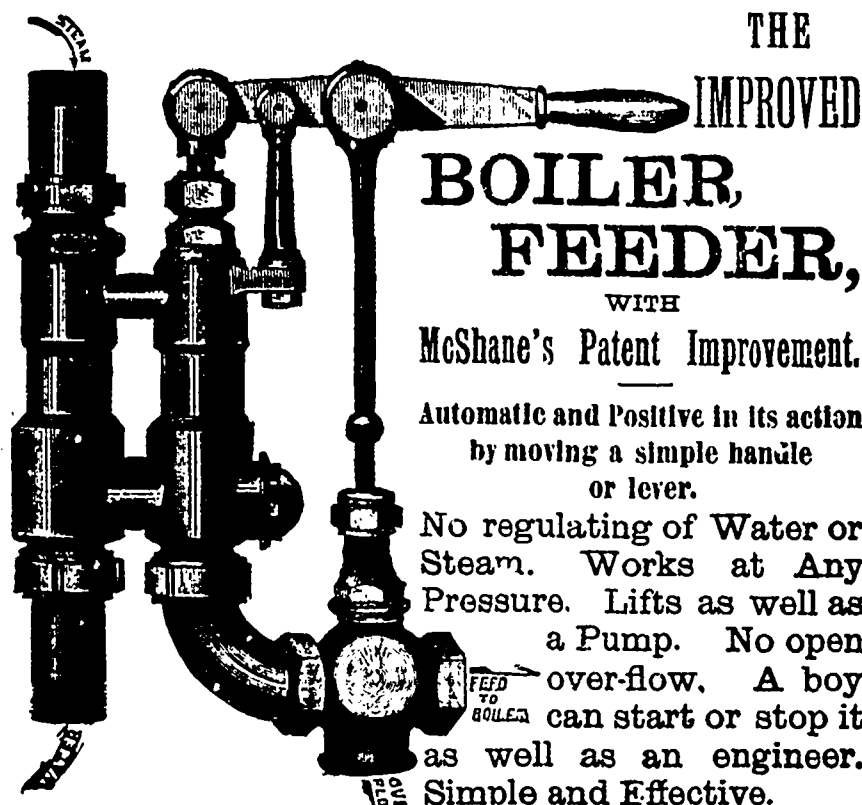
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