



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER
INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., DEC. 1, 1884.

AMASA HOWE is rebuilding his shingle mill recently burned at Fort Fairfield, Me.

A NEW steam mill for the manufacture of short lumber will be built at Atkinson, Me.

A NEW mill will shortly be established by Messrs. Lee & McTavish at Rapid City, N. W. T.

JAMES FOWLER's saw mill, near Shoridan, Mich., was burned Nov. 7th, causing a loss of \$12,000.

THE Cummer Lumber Company will put a passenger coast on its logging railroad running north from Cadillac, Mich.

THE schooner Plowboy left Toronto Nov. 1st, bound for Charlotte, N. Y., but had to put into Port Dalhousie with the loss of her deck load of timber.

THE Alberta, N. W. T., Lumber Company have had supplementary letters patent issued to them authorizing an increase of their capital to a million and a half.

OTTAWA lumbermen say that the season was the most favorable one for sawing operations, and that the cut will amount to about the same as last year.

It is the intention of the Rainy Lake Lumber Co. to build a planing mill on the north side of Lawrenson's creek. It is to be completed before the spring.

OAK pillars, it is admitted by architects and builders, are better supports for a building in case of fire than iron, owing to the liability of the latter to warp and give way from heat.

It is said that there is a skating rink floor in Indianapolis made of paper lumber. The boards are laid edgewise, and the surface sand-papered smooth. It is comparatively noiseless.

WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition was inaugurated by a resolution of the National Cotton Planters' Association of America at its annual meeting in October, 1882. The original intention was to designate it simply "The World's Cotton Centennial," the year 1884 being the centennial anniversary of one of the great commercial events of America—the first exportation of cotton from the same; but subsequently this comparatively limited intention was abandoned, and the scope of the enterprise was extended by making it "The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition," thus imparting to it both a national and international character, which decision was more emphatically confirmed by an act of the United States Congress and by proclamation of the President to the whole world.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress the location of the exposition was fixed at New Orleans and ample funds were at once provided for the same. The United States Government will expend \$300,000 for its collective exhibit, and \$1,000,000 was loaned by the Government to the enterprise; \$100,000 was appropriated by the city of New Orleans, \$100,000 by the State of Louisiana, and \$500,000 was subscribed by the citizens of the city of New Orleans.

The classification of the exhibits will comprise the following groups:—1, agriculture; 2, horticulture; 3, raw and manufactured products, ores, minerals and woods; 4, furniture and accessories; 5, textile fabrics, clothing and accessories; 6, the industrial arts; 7, alimentary products; 8, education and instruction; 9, works of art; 10, pisciculture. These ten groups have been divided into 1,000 classes. In addition to these will be a number of other special and interesting departments.

Water, gas and steam, and other motive power for machinery will be supplied gratuitously. Neither American or foreign exhibits will have to pay rent for the space allotted them in the exposition, but a reasonable entrance fee, suitable to the character of the exhibit offered, will be charged to the exhibitors of the United States.

The buildings and grounds devoted to the purpose of the exposition will be of ample capacity, and will embrace all the improvements and facilities suggested by the experience of previous expositions of a similar capacity. There has been erected five principal buildings.

In addition to the other great structures will be 40 saw mills in constant operation, enormous and elegant accommodations for live stock; costly and imposing structures of various manufacturing concerns, and two magnificent buildings erected by the Republic of Mexico at a cost of half a million of dollars. This Republic will maintain a distinct exhibit, and have quartered on the grounds during the entire exposition a battalion of infantry and one cavalry with the two principal bands of the same. This will be an attractive feature.

The exposition being under the joint auspices of the United States government, the city of New Orleans and National Cotton Planters' Association of America, it will be formerly opened on Tuesday, the 16th day of December next by the President of the United States, assisted by his cabinet officers, the Congress, governors of the various states, and President Diaz, of the Republic of Mexico. A formal and urgent invitation to assist in these exercises has been extended to his Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne and his cabinet ministers. The inauguration exercises will be conducted upon an elaborate and appropriate scale.

THE Pioneer Lumber Company of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, has failed with liabilities amounting to \$250,000. Two years ago the company suffered the loss of their valuable mill by fire, and it also was one of the heaviest sufferers by the flood this year.

THERE is now every reason to believe that Mr. Peter McLaren, the well known lumberman of Perth, intends extending his business to Brockville. His agent was in that town securing leases for two yards, one on the corner of Perth and Brock streets and the other on the corner of Brock and John.

REVIEW OF THE LUMBER TRADE DURING THE PAST SEASON.

The Quebec Chronicle says:—The lumber and timber trade of the port, we learn, has been again in most respects unprofitable to all concerned. Our shippers had to face one of the most gloomy winters in England that can be remembered in the history of the trade, and the amount of stuff sold was very much lighter than usual, especially in white pine timber, which, owing to the depressed state of ship building had almost gone out of consumption. In the face of this a considerable quantity of square timber was made up the Ottawa, augmented to some extent by a very favorable winter, and this supply coming on a market already overstocked created a depression throughout the year which has told seriously against the producer and has not benefited the shipper. Very little new timber changed hands early in the season; with the exception of a few small average rafts which were forced upon the market, and these were sold at large reduction on the previous year's prices. A little later on in the season we heard of a few operations in a better class of rafts, but on the whole the business was very light, and a large bulk of stock now wintering over is in the hands of the lumbermen. We are glad, however, to learn that the production on the Ottawa this season is likely to be very much smaller than usual, and it is said by those well informed that it will not exceed a million and a half. If this is realized it will tend greatly to strengthen the value of Ottawa pine in this market next season, but nothing short of a cessation of production will bring about this improvement. In hardwoods values have changed very little with the exception of oak, which has been dull of sale during the year, and concessions have ultimately had to be made to force sales. We hear the production of this wood is not likely to be large, and as most of the best parcels are now in the hands of shippers we may possibly see the value of this wood maintained, but in this as in other articles much depended upon the quantity produced. Deals have been in fair request all year especially the higher grades, 3rds and 4ths being less saleable, but the stocks wintering over will be lighter than have been known for very many years. The season just closed has been one of the lightest on record as regards the volume of shipments, and owing to the very high rate of ocean insurance it has now almost become prohibitory to ship in sailing vessels late in the year. Very few sailing ships came out on their second voyages compared with previous years, and the amount of tonnage short is about 124,000 tons. This it is to be hoped will give relief to the home markets and create a healthier state of things there and may in this way assist the coming year's business, but unless things are kept in a very moderate compass the trade will undoubtedly be depressed for a much longer period. The stocks wintering over at this port have not yet been made up, but will be seen as usual in the annual statement of Messrs. Forsyth when issued.

FREIGHTS.

In 1881 there was a deficiency in sailing tonnage as compared with 1880 of about 200,000 tons in round numbers, and this deficiency has not since been made up. This year there is again a deficiency on last year as follows:—

SAILING VESSELS.
1883.....627 vessels 504,062 tons
1884.....499 " 390,147 "
Less.....128 " 124,815 "

In ocean steamers there was an increase last year of about 95,000 tons. This year there is decrease of about 25,000 tons as follows:

1883.....269 strs. 451,500 tons.
1884.....239 " 425,631 "
Less.....30 " 25,978 "

Freights ruled dull and low throughout the whole season with a little stiffening towards the end of June and at the close of the season. It is seldom that we see so few ships in port after the middle of October as we had this year, but shipments were so light that no more were wanted and freights remained on a dull level throughout. Large quantities of deals were carried by steamers, both the regular lines and outsiders, a business which is fast concentrating at Montreal, and for the first time, we believe,

steamers actually loaded square timber or what is equal thereto in Montreal. It is a pity to see our shipping business gradually drifting from us in this way, and it might be supposed that the rules and regulations of the Ship Laborers' Society, which are said to be the cause, would be revised and amended and brought more into accordance with the interests of the port and the views of the ship-owners, particularly as we are given to understand there is no objection made to the actual rate of wages.

The following is a statement of prices current during the season:—

	MAY.	Timber.	Deals.
Liverpool.....	20s.		
Greenock.....	20s.		
Steam:—Montreal to London.....		47s. 6d., 45s.	
Three Rivers to Glasgow.....		40s.	
Range of Port West Coast.....	18s., 20s.		
Steam:—London to Liverpool.....		50s.	
Greenock.....	17s. 6d.		
Drogheda.....	25s.	55s.	
Lisbon.....		55s.	
Bristol.....	20s.		
JUNE.			
Liverpool.....	20s., 21s.	55s.	
London.....	23s. 3d.,		
	22s. 6d.	55s.	
Hull and Grimsby.....		55s.	
Greenock.....	20s., 17s.		
	18s. 6d.,		
	18s. 6d.		
Belfast.....	20s.		
Aberdeen.....	21s.	60s.	
Glasgow.....		55s.	
Three Rivers to London.....		55s.	
Saguenay, Melis, Mantane or			
Rimouki to London.....		52s. 6d. 55s.	
Do to Silgo.....		60s.	
Do to Marseilles.....		60s.	
East Coast England.....	22s. 6d.	55s.	
Chatham and Sherborn.....	20s.	55s.	
Steam:—To Sunderland (sa			
"Acton".....	20s.	50s.	
Montreal to London.....		50s.	
Montreal to River Plate.....	\$13@14 p.m.		
Steam:—To Liverpool.....		45s.	
Newcastle.....	22s. 6d.	55s.	
Sunderland, Hull or Harle-			
pool.....	22s. 6d.	55s.	
JULY.			
Liverpool } Pine.....	21s.		
} Hardwood.....	22s. 3d.		
Greenock.....	18s. 6d., 18s.		
Range Ports East Coast.....	23s.	55s.	
London.....	22s.	52s. 6d., 55s.	
Clyde.....	18s. 6d.		
Montreal to West Coast.....		52s. 6d.	
Cardiff.....	19s.		
Chatham or Sherborn.....	23s.	55s.	
Sunderland.....	20s. 6d., 21s.		
Plymouth.....		65s.	
Liverpool.....	20s. 6d.		
Waterford.....	21s.	50s.	
AUGUST.			
London.....	220. 6d.	62s. 6d., 55s.	
Liverpool.....	20s. 6d.		
Quebec to River Plate.....	\$13 per 1,000		
	ft. B. M.		
Greenock.....	18s. 6d., 19s.		
Bristol.....	21s.		
Silgo.....		62s. 6d.	
Steam:—Three Rivers to			
Liverpool.....		50s.	
Do. Montreal to Liverpool		50s.	
Cardiff.....	20s.		
SEPTEMBER.			
Cork.....	22s. 6d.	55s.	
Liverpool.....	20s.		
Greenock.....	20s.		
Steam:—Montreal to Lon-			
don.....		50s.	
(Longitudinal sleepers)....		60s.	
London.....	23s.	50s., 52s. 6d.	
		47s. 6d.	
OCTOBER.			
Forestwood.....	23s.	52s. 6d.	
East Coast.....	20s.	47s. 6d.	
Cape Town (staves).....	\$5 (deals &		
	boards)	\$5	

Gum as a Disease.

Dr. Beyrinck, a distinguished Dutch naturalist, has been investigating the origin of the masses of gum collecting on the limbs of certain kinds of trees, notably the plum and apricot. He finds that the exudation is due to a disease produced by the presence of parasitic fungi, and when healthy trees are inoculated with the gum thus produced they speedily contract the disorder, which is highly contagious. The disease is disseminated by the drying of the gum by oxidation and its circulation in the wind, which thus wafts the germs for many rods, so that one diseased tree may infect a whole plantation.