

Trade Notes.

American.

At Stevens' Point, Wis., business "continue good"

TRADE is very brisk at Keokuk, Iowa, and prices are firm.

RATES of freight from Buffalo eastward by canal are quoted at \$2.70 per 1,000 to Albany.

From Davenport, Iowa, trade is reported fair, while the demand for dry lumber is reported "fully equal to the supply."

A LARGE quantity of dimension timber, taken out by A. & P. White, is being cut into railway ties for the English market at Pembroke. This is a new departure.

THE dealers at Michigan City, Ind., report that they have plenty of orders on their books. Collections are good and everything promises a good season's business.

TRADE is said to be in a prosperous condition with firm prices at Philadelphia, Pa. There is an active demand from both city and country customers, with increased sales as compared with several preceding years.

THE rate for lumber from Toronto to Oswego is quoted at \$1.25, although we have heard it rumored that a higher rate has been paid. It is also said that contracts have been declined at quotations.

At Toledo, Ohio, trade is reported as very fair for the time of year, with every prospect of an unusually large demand from the surrounding territory, while dealers are at a loss to know how they are to replenish their stocks at present prices.

THE estimated stock of logs at Bangor, Maine, is 150,000,000 feet, consisting of spruce, hemlock, pine, cedar, etc. The drives generally are safe, while it is said "the demand is tremendous and would take twice the quantity that can be obtained."

FROM St. Louis, Mo., the report comes that prices are quite firm under a steadier demand than has been known for years, and none of the weakening of prices which is customary at this time of year is being experienced this season, and the only question asked in sending in orders is, "When can they be filled?"

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* under date of the 18th May, says: "It may be said without doing violence to the truth, that the general situation in respect to prices is more satisfactory than might have been expected. Weakness is decidedly the exception and seems to exist in fact nowhere outside of Chicago."

THE ERIE CANAL OPENED.

BUFFALO, May 17.—The locks on the eastern division of the Erie canal were officially opened at 12 o'clock last night. Up to 6 o'clock last evening about 20 boats had taken clearance papers. Most of these, and others which loaded and cleared last fall, moved down the canal during the day. The opening rates are 7 cents on wheat, 6 cents on corn and 6 cents on flax seed to New York. Several loads of wheat were taken at the rate named. No lumber engagements were made, but the rate was understood to be \$2.85 per thousand feet to Albany and 75 cents additional to New York.

A Very Respectable Appearing Paper.
THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.—The only paper published in Canada devoted to the Lumber and Timber Industries of the Dominion.—TOKER & Co., Peterborough.

The value of these industries as factors in the development of our country, should alone command for the publication cordial recognition and encouragement. It is a very respectable appearing paper of 10 four column pages; \$2 per annum, \$1 for 6 months.—*Canada Health Journal.*

On Monday, May 9th, Mr. W. H. Escott, employed in Rathbun & Son's door factory, Deseronto, met with an accident that may yet prove fatal. While putting several panels through a sizing machine, by some means they got on top of the circular saw and were hurled backward. One of the pieces inflicted several wounds on his arm, while another struck him in the chest, cutting through the clothing and inflicting serious wounds. Inflammation has set in and recovery is by no means certain.

NOT DONE YET.

The continent is not yet stripped of its timber, for there is a region in which the woodman's axe has never yet waked the echoes. If the Hudson Bay region be not misrepresented, the American continent may in the future draw its supply of timber from thence. The popular idea of it is that the region is given up to perpetual snow, ice, walrus and polar bears. But this is erroneous. Professor Bell, who has spent five years in exploring the Hudson Bay, gives, in glowing terms, an account of his wanderings in and about that great body of water, which, in his enthusiasm, he designates the Canadian Mediterranean. He states that Hudson Bay is in effect a thousand miles long, more than six hundred miles wide, and covers one million square miles. Instead of being, as is usually supposed, a part of the Arctic region, its nearest shore is more southerly than London, and its farthest still remains within the north temperate zone. On the north-east coast there is little snow in winter, and little rain in summer. The tributaries of the bay are the Nelson, which discharges the waters of Lake Winnipeg; the Winnipeg, about the size of the Ottawa; the Saskatchewan 900 miles long pouring in from the west; and the Red River, coming, 500 miles from the south. All the central part of North America, from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains, drains into Hudson Bay. The largest tributary is the Nelson, about four times the size of the Ottawa at the capital; then comes the Churchill, the Big River, and the Albany. On the west side of the bay the southerly winds are the coldest that blow in the winter, and there is less snow and less intensity of cold in the vicinity of York Factory and Ft. Churchill than in more southerly regions. During winter the temperature improves as one goes from Minnesota northward through Manitoba, and down the valleys to Hudson Bay, and bathing is found agreeable in July, August, and September. On the southern and western shore unlimited supplies of red and white pine, spruce, white birch, balsam, poplar, aspen, and tamarack are found. As Great Britain is now drawing her supplies from the North Sea and the Baltic, the United States may draw their timber from Hudson's Bay when the north-western pine lands are exhausted. It will not be impossible to get the timber from the Bay, if necessity demands it. If Hudson's strait freezes over, railroads will be built into its forests or a ship canal be constructed by way of the Nelson River and Lake Winnipeg to the Mississippi River. It is all right now, about the timber. When the Saginaw river mills are silent and the salt center has been transferred to those wonderful licks on the Muskingum and Kanawa rivers, lumbering operations will be brisk on or about the 60th parallel, and there will be plenty of timber for bedsteads, cradles, tables and coffins, if we have to live in glass houses and dare not throw stones.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

Messrs. H. B. RATHBUN & SON'S drive of cedar, and Mr. T. P. Pearce's drive of saw logs have passed Lennon's bridge, Marmora. The late rains have helped them, as the water was low during the April drought.

HERDING LUMBER.

Judge Carey showed the greatest interest in these weird tales, and edged up to the group.

"These are curious yarns, gentlemen, but I believe them all. I had a dog once, back in Nebraska, that I kept to herd lumber."

"Beg pardon, Judge; did you say the dog herded lumber?"

"Yes, sir; cottonwood boards. We always kept a dog there to bring the lumber in at night."

Everybody now paid the closest attention, as they knew the boss was at work.

"It was this way. Cottonwood boards warp like thunder in the sun. A board would begin to hump its back about nine o'clock in the morning, and in half an hour it would turn over. By eleven it would warp the other way with the heat, and make another flop. Each time it turned it would move a couple of feet, always following the sun towards the west. The first summer I lived in Brownville over 10,000 ft. of lumber shipped out to the hills the day before I had advertised a house raisin'. I went to the county seat to attend a law-suit, and when I got back there wasn't a stick of timber left. It strayed away into the uplands. An ordinary board would climb a two-mile hill during a hot week, and when it struck the timber it would keep worming in and out among the trees like a garter snake. Every farmer in the state had to keep shepherd dogs to follow his lumber around the country, keep it together, and show where it was in the morning. We didn't need any flumes there for lumber. We sawed it east of the place we wanted to use it, and let it warp itself to its destination, with the men and dogs to head it off at the right time; we never lost a stick.—*Carson City Appeal.*

FINE SAW MILLS.

There are many fine saw mills in New Brunswick; there must be a number on the Miramichi, but the finest mill in the Maritime Provinces, according to the *Chatham Advance*, is that just completed at Chatham by the Hon. Wm. Muirhead to replace the one burned a few months ago. It is described as a two-gang steam mill 138 by 46, and 27 feet post, crown roof covered with asbestos; boiler-house and saw-dust kiln, 40x70 feet; engine house, 40x16 feet. The power is furnished by six boilers, arranged in two sections. Each is 35 feet long, three of them 3 feet 6, and three 3 feet diameter. A large steam chest connects with wrought iron throatepipes rivetted. The engine has double cylinders, inclined toward each other at the top, each 22 inches diameter and 2 feet stroke. The fly wheel—10 feet diameter—weighs five tons. A valve is provided by which in case of fire, volumes of steam can be blown into the building to extinguish flames. There is 1,200 feet of rubber belting used in the mill: one belt is 86 feet long, 16 inches wide, and "G-ply," another 75 feet long. The gangs are of steel, guide rods 4 1/2 and 4 7/8 inches; stroke 28 inches, connecting rods 12 feet long. There are two double edgers. The most of the heavy machinery was made at the Miramichi foundry, the lighter work being prepared at Mr. Muirhead's own machine shop adjoining the mill.

Comparative Table.

SHOWING STOCK OF TIMBER AND DEALS IN LIVERPOOL ON APRIL 30TH, 1880 AND 1881, AND ALSO THE CONSUMPTION FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1880 AND 1881.

	Stock, April 30th, 1881.	Stock, April 30th, 1880.	Consumption for the Month of April, 1881.	Consumption for the Month of April, 1880.
Quebec Square Pine.....	604,000 ft.	800,000 ft.	134,000 ft.	92,000 ft.
" Waucy Board.....	225,000 "	118,000 "	8,000 "	—
St. John Pine.....	8,000 "	72,000 "	—	—
Other Ports Pine.....	50,000 "	12,000 "	—	—
Pitch Pine, hewn.....	563,000 "	411,000 "	140,000 "	68,000 "
" sawn.....	390,000 "	131,000 "	127,000 "	204,000 "
" planks.....	120,000 "	23,000 "	25,000 "	24,000 "
Red Pine.....	34,000 "	10,000 "	14,000 "	1,000 "
Dauntzig, &c., Fir.....	111,000 "	199,000 "	33,000 "	74,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir.....	9,000 "	4,600 "	—	2,000 "
Oak, Canadian.....	400,000 "	295,000 "	44,000 "	60,000 "
" Wagon scantling.....	185,000 "	—	10,000 "	—
" Baltic.....	70,000 "	5,000 "	2,000 "	—
Elm.....	32,000 "	20,000 "	5,000 "	5,000 "
Ash.....	4,000 "	1,000 "	3,000 "	1,500 "
Birch.....	118,000 "	123,000 "	22,000 "	61,000 "
Greenheart.....	63,000 "	112,000 "	5,600 "	29,000 "
East India Teak.....	13,000 "	37,000 "	1,000 "	30,000 "
Quebec Pine Deals	7,950 stds.	2,533 stds.	1,105 stds.	650 stds.
" Spruce.....	—	—	—	—
N. B. & N.S. Spruce Deals	17,564 "	13,264 "	5,323 "	5,695 "
" Pine.....	1,125 "	1,800 "	—	—
Baltic Deals.....	5,494 "	2,517 "	810 "	668 "
" Boards.....	71 "	800 "	41 "	33 "
" Flooring Boards.....	3,444 "	3,529 "	675 "	1,690 "

ZOPESA.—A healthy man never thinks of his stomach. The dyspeptic thinks of nothing else. In digestion is a constant reminder. The wise man who finds himself suffering will spend a few cents for a bottle of Zopesa, from Brazil, the new and remarkable compound for cleaning and toning the system, for assisting the Digestive apparatus and the Liver to properly perform their duties in assimilating food. Get a 10 cent sample of Zopesa, the new remedy, of your druggist. A few doses will surprise you.

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