



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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The CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Office of Messrs. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 154 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., JULY 1, 1884.

ABOUT 10,000,000 feet of lumber leaves Ottawa weekly by water for our own, the American and English markets.

Messrs. Boyd, Caldwell & Co. intend building a large saw mill at Calabogie, on the line of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway.

Messrs. Barnett & Mackay have sold their Bonnehore timber limits, of 258 square miles, to Messrs. McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, for \$300,000.

THE Monetary Times says:—Maritime Province wood goods are evidently in demand. We are informed that an English house has sent an order for 200,000 boxes and 2,000 gross broom handles.

THE lumber mills at Rat Portage are in motion and expect to turn out a lot of stock. The water in the lake is steadily rising. The new mill of the Rainy Lake Lumber Co. which is being built to replace the one burnt in October 1883, is fast approaching completion, and when finished, it is said by competent persons, will be second to none in Western Ontario. It is expected that sawing will begin early in June.

MR. W. W. BANNING, of Dick & Banning, has just returned from a visit to the Lake of the Woods in connection with lumbering interests of their firm. The quantity to be cut by all mills this season will be small but the quality will be good. The water in the Lake of the Woods, like that in the lakes of Manitoba, is considerably lower than it was last year.—Winnipeg Free Press.

MR. McMINN is building a steam saw mill on the line of the Kent Northern. The machinery is coming from Brantford, Ontario. James Brown & Co., Wexford, are also negotiating for a sight to build a mill in Richibucto. The hemlock bark industry is at present in a rather low condition. An enterprising resident of Kingston is, however, making arrangements to organize a company to compress the bark and ship to England.—Moncton, N. B., Times.

DANGER OF FOREST FIRES.

The following letter appears in the Toronto Globe:

SIR,—Having heard from a reliable source that the Ontario Government were about to send a party of surveyors to run lines in the vicinity of Jock's Creek, permit me to hereby enter my protest against the propriety of getting surveys done in the pine forests of the Ottawa Valley during the summer months, particularly when such surveys are to be made in close proximity to other valuable limits held by private parties, who acquired them at high prices. I could name a few townships in the immediate vicinity of Jock's Creek which cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, and which were entirely exposed to bush fires. I am aware that the party receiving instructions to survey, also receives from the Department instructions to be very careful of bush fires. But, as an experienced bush hand, I contend that it is almost impossible to the most careful to guard successfully against setting fire in the bush at certain seasons of the year. We all know that men will make smoke to protect themselves from the flies, which are very troublesome during the summer months, and the bush and leaves being very dry the fire will run in spite of the most careful, as it often occurs that water is not near at hand.

I sincerely hope the Department will consider that the Ottawa lumber trade is of sufficient importance to be worthy of some protection against burning up their pine, and if it is urgent, which I doubt, to open up this country for settlement, why not instruct the survey to be made outside of the summer months? Should the Department doubt the feeling here as represented in this letter, I can forward a largely signed petition by the lumbermen of this section praying that no surveys in limits be made during the summer months in order to more effectually guard against the long-standing danger, bush fires.

AN EX-LUMBERMAN.

Ottawa, June 14.

ELECTRICITY.

There is no end to the uses to which this subtle fluid can be applied; as a servant to man no power is of more use, not excepting steam. Perhaps the most useful and beneficial of all its many good qualities is its curative power, as no remedy yet discovered has so wide a range of usefulness. The whole nervous system appears to be susceptible to its influence and is soothed, strengthened and rebuilt by its gentle and invigorating force. The working of the vital system appears to be similar to the working of an electric battery, the acids in the stomach dissolve the food and send its nutritive and vitalizing force through the blood and nerves, and in a very similar manner to the way electricity is sent through the wires of an electric machine, from the battery where it is produced by the dissolving of zinc with acid. Those phenomena occur without the least noise or apparent commotion, just as light, a noiseless, steady, but immense force, develops and matures the vegetable world, so electricity quietly develops life with its varied functions. When these functions are deranged and a disease or ailment results, nothing will restore them as quickly and thoroughly as an outward application of electricity, because the vital fluid penetrates to the very centre of the vital organs, and by its direct and induced action causes them to regain their wonted tone. The Electric Belts, Bands and Lascos, manufactured by Mr. A. Norman, of Toronto, stand high in the estimation of thousands, because they convey this grand electric force in the proper way. They impart to the wearer a steady flow of pure electricity for many hours at a time, in so gentle a manner that the most delicate and sensitive can wear them without inconvenience, or the most busy without loss of time; they are durable, last for months, always do good and never any harm. Mr. Norman's Institution has been established ten years, and has proved a blessing to thousands of sufferers. It is one of the permanent institutions of the country with a steady increase of business from year to year, which shows the growing confidence of the afflicted public in its curative virtue and restoring power. Mr.

Norman makes no charge for consultation and will gladly explain his method of treatment, and will send catalogue of his appliances free to any address.

RAFTS ARRIVED.

The Quebec Chronicle gives the following list:—

May 26.—Thos. Bucks, waney and square pine, Ottawa cove.

The Ontario Lumber Company, waney white pine, etc., New Liverpool cove.

McArthur Bros., staves New London cove.

May 31.—Flatt & Bradley, waney and square pine, St. Michael's cove.

June 7.—Wm. Simpson, birch, sundry coves.

June 9.—Thos. Bucks, elm, oak, pine, etc., sundry coves.

See Gibson, Jr., birch, Hadlow cove.

June 13.—R. H. Klock & Co., white pine, &c., Cap Rouge.

J. Francis & Co., white pine, &c., Callabogue Lake.

Collins Bay Co., staves, New London cove.

Caldwin Bros., ash, etc., Cap Rouge.

Thistle, Carswell & Co., white pine, Cap Rouge.

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

Flatt & Bradley, oak, elm, &c., sundry coves.

June 16.—D. D. Calvin & Co., oak, etc., Ring's End cove.

P. McLaren, white and red pine, St. Lawrence dock.

McArthur Bros., staves, New London cove.

June 18.—R. H. Klock & Co., spars, Sillery (Dobell).

McLachlin Bros., red pine deals, Cap Rouge.

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, June 10, 1884, is specially reported to the CANADA LUMBERMAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C.:

300,193.—Barrel-making machine—M. E. Beasley and E. M. Hugentobler, Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y.

300,317.—Bit for inserting screw eyes—C. E. Griffith, Storm Lake, Iowa.

300,314.—Blind-slattening machine—S. C. Ellis, Jersey City, N. J.

300,119.—Lumber-elevator—J. Paul, LaCrosse, Wis.

300,233.—Saw, drag—J. T. H. Drake, Emporia, Mo.

300,210.—Saw mill—P. M. Chisholm, San Francisco, Cal.

300,322.—Saw, wabble.—S. F. Kross, Marsey, assignor to A. D. Ceye, Hornby, New York.

300,146.—Screw-driver and holder—J. Sinnott, assignor of two-thirds to J. P. Barrett, Chicago, Ill.

300,033.—Stave shaping machine—J. Treat, Hampden, Me.

300,243.—Veneer cutting machine—C. W. & A. S. Gage, Homer, N. Y.

299,984.—Wood ornamentation—J. P. Jamison, Cambridgeport, Mass.

300,099.—Wood-splitting machine—W. T. McCloskey, Westport, Pa.

300,178.—Work-bench, carpenter's—C. A. Williams, Webster City, Iowa.

PATENTS ISSUED JUNE 17.

300,336.—Barrel heads, machine for cutting—S. C. Williams, Liverpool, Ohio.

300,336.—Casks, machine for making heads of—G. H. Albee, Neenah, Wis.

300,384.—Distillation of wood—J. A. Mathiew, Detroit, Mich.

300,437.—Distilling wood, apparatus for—J. A. Mathiew, Detroit, Mich.

300,437.—Log binder—J. H. Benjamin, Saginaw, Mich.

300,405.—Log loader and turner—W. O. Stetson, Minneapolis, Minn.

300,412.—Moulding machine, Wood—M. L. Towle, Concord, N. H.

300,407.—Pile-driver—T. Tanguay, New York, N. Y.

300,385.—Retort for carbonising wood—J. A. Mathiew, Detroit, Mich.

300,399.—Plane—S. R. & A. E. Rust, Pine Meadow, Conn.

300,533.—Planer knives, gauge for adjusting—F. B. Thompson, Beaumont, Tex.

300,582.—Saw, drag—C. Drake, Philadelphia, Pa.

300,369.—Sawing machine, circular—L. Houston, Montgomery station, Pa.

300,530.—Wood uniter—A. H. Walke, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMALL vs. LARGE MILLS.

In these times of doubtful prices the small saw mill has an increased number of admirers. The claim is that a mill of 50,000 feet daily capacity, or thereabouts, can be shut down, if necessary, at much less expense than one that can cut 200,000 feet every day, and that a mill of the lesser capacity, as the market is now, is large enough for anybody to run. The arguments are not all on one side of this question, unless it is supposed from the first that neither the small nor large mill man has any capital, and in that event it would probably be better for him if he had no mill. An idle saw mill is expensive. The machinery in such a mill depreciates. Everything about the premises gradually goes to decay; and as a matter of course there is more loss in a large mill than in a small one. A crew for a small mill can be recruited in less time than a sufficient number of hands to operate a large one can be secured. These facts are in favor of a small mill. But in times of activity and paying prices it is the big mill that scoops the game. The small one gets left a long way in the rear. If a thousand feet of lumber pays a profit of \$5 the more lumber a mill man has to sell the better he is off. In times of less activity, if a reduction of cut is desired, one circular in a large mill can be used while the other remains idle. The circulars can be run on alternate days, and by so doing all of the machinery kept in good repair. A dull time does not scare the man who is running a large mill providing he has plenty of money with which to operate. If he cannot sell his lumber to advantage he can pile it, and there has been no period in the history of the lumber business in this country when a good dry stock of lumber was an elephant, for a great length of time, on the hands of the men who owned it.—Northwestern Lumberman.

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowspits, Spars, Staves, &c., measured and culled to June 20:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Waney White Pine..	250,889	732,705	431,342
White Pine.....	840,140	183,659	434,225
Red Pine.....	155,140	23,694	25,714
Oak.....	404,612	320,830	182,083
Elm.....	70,682	83,601	194,277
Ash.....	75,950	24,359	82,168
Basswood.....	80	205
Butternut.....	1,240	99	511
Tamarac.....	250	50	1,851
Birch & Maple.....	84,166	123,106	177,653
Masts & Bowspits..	12 pcs	— pcs	— pcs
Spars.....	— pcs	— pcs	32 pcs
Std. Staves.....	50,733.10	67,133.10	10,622.22
W. I. Staves.....	178,922.25	18,922.25	69,812.25
Brl. Staves.....	173.29	214.04	0.6213

JAMES PATTON,

Quebec, June 20. Supervisor of Cullers.

Another Mill.

The Midland Free Press of June 19, says:—Nickerson Bros' saw mill at the head of Hog Bay is now about completed, and will start running the beginning of next week. The new mill will be a great convenience to a large section. We understand that Messrs. Nickerson also intend starting a lumber yard in Midland.

New Mill.

The Lindsay Warrier of June 20 says:—A. W. Parkins' new saw mill is nearly completed. A large number of men are engaged upon it and in another fortnight it is expected to be in operation. It will be an improvement on the old mill in various ways.

HON. R. HITCHINSON's lumber mill at Douglaston, on the Miramichi River, N. B., was burned recently, together with 1,500,000 feet of lumber owned by R. A. & J. Stewart.