



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., FEB. 16, 1885.

ADVICES from Ottawa state that the prices of the lower grades of sawn lumber are looking up. Considerable shipments have been made recently.

LUMBERING operations in the woods in the vicinity of St. George, Beauce, have been considerably retarded by lack of sufficient snow and even at the present time there is scarcely enough in the bush for moving the logs.

MESSRS. FLINT & HOLTON's steam saw and planing mills and grain elevator were burned at Belleville on Feb. 11th, with all their contents, including valuable machinery. A quantity of lumber was also burned. The loss estimated at from \$18,000 to \$23,000.

MR. GEORGE JONES and Mr. John E. Ellis, of Fenelon, boast that they sawed with a lance-tooth saw ten cuts in an ash log in five minutes, the log being fourteen inches in diameter at the butt end and eight inches at the top. The feat was performed on Mr. Ellis's farm in Fenelon.

The goods exported to the United States from the Consular district of Sherbrooke for the year ended 31st December last, amounted in value to \$579,516. This includes lumber dressed and undressed, \$265,476; bark, \$88,225; cattle, \$25,967; wood pulp, \$55,010; asbestos, \$51,320.

The shingle mill owned by Mr. W. Bick at Bobcaygeon is to be enlarged and Mr. J. Makins of Lindsay has received orders to build for the mill a complete circular saw rig and a quantity of shaftings, pulleys, etc. Mr. Makins will also supply a new 24-horse power engine to furnish additional power. The enlarged mill will call for a second boiler, which will be put in.

BOSWORTH & REILLY, of Stevens Point, Wis., have bought of John Week the remainder of what is known as the Single tract on the west side of Wisconsin river, above Mosinee, on which is 10,000,000 feet of standing pine. The price paid was \$23,000. The same firm has bought all the pine on the Rib river belonging to the Wuerthric estate.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH BUENOS AYRES.

The shipments of lumber from the St. Lawrence to the River Platte show a flattering increase in recent years, and in the same way that the consumption of iron in the various countries of Europe is typical of their relative progress so we may gauge the progress of Buenos Ayres by the imports of lumber.

According to the official returns the shipments from the St. Lawrence have been as follows:—

	Average per Annum.
1870 to 1874.....	24,200,000 feet.
1875 to 1880.....	9,150,000 "
1881 to 1883.....	10,330,000 "
1883.....	34,120,000 "

A business of such vast importance is shared by three houses, Messrs. Maguire, of Quebec, shipping this year 12 million feet; Mr. James E. Ward, 10½ million, and Mr. John Dunn, 10 million feet. There are also two houses of minor note, namely, Price Brothers and Crossman, which make up between them two million feet.

We take this occasion to welcome Mr. John A. Maguire, Consul-General at Quebec, who arrived per s. s. Buffon, and whose influence and enterprise are so favorable in Canada to the interests of the River Platte. It is confidently estimated that the trade returns of 1884 will show exports from that country to Buenos Ayres to the amount of 15 million hard dollars. So long as the Argentine Republic has consuls abroad of the stamp of Mr. Maguire we may expect to see our trade relations rapidly increasing.—Buenos Ayres Standard Dec. 23.

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, Jan. 27, 1884, is specially reported to the CANADA LUMBERMAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. :—

- 311,442.—Lumber drier—H. Morton, Pullman, Ill.
- 311,212.—Pulp from wood, machine for grinding—A. B. Tower, Holyoke, Mass.
- 311,435.—Saw—A. Lord, Brooklyn, New York.
- 311,170.—Saw tab—A. R. Beumann, East Saginaw, Mich.
- 311,301.—Saw tooth—J. E. Emerson, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- 311,421.—Sawing machine, circular—W. H. Doane & G. W. Bugbee, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 311,241.—Vice, saw—H. Flater, Findlay, Ohio.
- 311,424.—Wood, machine for bundling kindling—J. C. Everet and R. Hardie, Williamsport, Pa.

PATENTS ISSUED FEB 3RD.

- 311,608.—Flooring clamp—A. Redman, Chicopee, Mass.
- 311,481.—Saw filing tool—W. Golden, Fort Huron, Mich.
- 311,486.—Saw guard—J. G. Groff, Connersville, Ind.
- 311,701.—Saw mill head block—T. S. Wilkin, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 311,692.—Saw tooth, insertible—J. C. Trullinger, Astoria, Oregon.
- 311,501.—Sawing machine—W. Lucas, Markdale, Ontario, Canada.
- 311,675.—Sawing machine—J. W. Poff, Harrisburg, Ark.
- 311,487.—Vice—T. G. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOME FIGURING.

In another column of this issue we republish a review of the timber trade of the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow for the year 1884, which cannot fail to be interesting. In the same number of the *Timber Trades Journal*—a magnificent number, containing much valuable information—there is also given a statement of the annual supply of foreign timber to the United Kingdom (exclusive of staves and furniture woods) from 1878 to 1884, both inclusive. The number of loads supplied by British North America, of both sawn and hewn, during these years was as follows:—1878, sawn 263,890, hewn 963,171; 1879, sawn 196,431, hewn 904,589; 1880, sawn 360,622, hewn 1,147,040; 1881, sawn 293,514, hewn 994,149; 1882, sawn 277,745,

hewn 1,010,413; 1883, sawn 336,184, hewn 1,181,606; 1884, sawn 230,759, hewn 977,48. The total amount, therefore, imported into Great Britain from Canada in 1884 was 1,206,907 loads, while the total importations were 5,997,275. The importation from Canada in the seven years included in the statement were 10,039,361 loads, and the total importations into the country 40,421,032.

LIVERPOOL TRADE.

Liverpool being one of the principal ports to which Canada ships her timber, the following review, from the *Timber Trades Journal*, of the trade of last year at that port will be read with interest:

In compiling this review of the course of the timber trade of this port for the past year it will perhaps be most satisfactory to your readers to deal with the various statistics and the comments upon them by dividing them into separate paragraphs, and apportioning them to the various great centres from which we receive our supplies wood. With this object in view the British North American Colonies claim primary attention as being the most important, not only from their position as holding first rank in the sources of our supplies, but from the fact that they long held a primary position in the timber trade of Liverpool.

Turning first to the Canadian markets, the most noticeable feature is the marked decrease in the import of Quebec square and waney pine timber, only 23,503 logs having come forward, as compared with 49,839 logs in 1883, and 37,214 logs in 1882. There has, however, been a fairly steady demand during the year, and the consumption does not contrast unfavorably with that of the two previous years, it being nearly 2,000,000 cub. ft.

These figures will, however, make the position clear as showing the comparative supplies, consumption, and present stock on the last years:—

	Import.	Consumption.	Present stock.
	Cub. ft.	Cub. ft.	Cub. ft.
1884.....	23,503	1,867,000	674,000
1883.....	49,839	2,179,000	908,000
1882.....	37,214	1,876,000	567,000

But in addition to this we have from St. John, N. B. :—

	Import.	Consumption.	Present stock.
	Logs.	Cub. ft.	Cub. ft.
1884.....	2,155	121,000	21,000
1883.....	4,654	132,000	30,000
1882.....	2,081	85,000	51,000

and a quantity from various lower ports, so that in all classes of yellow pine the consumption drawn from this market has been, in

1884 about	1,965,000 cub. ft.
1883	" 2,311,000 "
1882	" 1,940,000 "

This is a much better result than the dull state of trade during the year would have warranted us in assuming.

RED PINE, once a favorite wood with the mast and spar maker, appears falling into disuse, and is being supplanted by pitch pine, as only 32,000 cubic feet has been consumed during the year.

QUEBEC OAK LOGS.—Until nearly the end of the year there was only a moderate demand, but recently a little more animation has been displayed; still the consumption contrasts unfavorably with preceding years, being only about 600,000 ft. against 700,000 in 1883, and 638,000 ft. in 1882.

The substitution of United States oak cut to scantlings for railway waggon building is having considerable influence upon the demand for the Canadian logs, especially as the former is being imported at prices much below the cost of the latter in the log. The stock, however, is moderate, being only about 299,000 ft., whereas it was 330,000 ft. in 1883, and 335,000 cubic ft. in 1882.

ELM has been in fair request during the whole year, and the stock is now very small, being only 15,000 ft. On this account prices have recently advanced.

QUEBEC PINE DEALS.—The import of these goods has been about an average of the two preceding years, the quantities being in 1884, 1,673,516 pieces; in 1883, 1,848,499 pieces; and in 1882, 1,473,930 pieces; and with a consumption beyond the average of the preceding stocks

are lighter than usual, being only 5,820 standards against 8,459 standards in 1883, and 8,482 in 1882. This stock now consists chiefly of 3rd and 4th qualities, the market being almost cleared of 1st and 2nd qualities, which recently sold by retail at extreme prices.

SPRUCE DEALS.—This market is the great centre for these goods, and it has been freely supplied from nearly every port whence they are shipped. It is true that the imports have not been on quite such a large scale as in previous years, but they have been more than sufficient for the demand; hence, with a consumption less than the two preceding years, we have a stock in excess of any probable demand during the next year, which renders the chance of any material rise in price improbable, unless the production abroad is greatly curtailed. Prices throughout the past year have ruled low, owing to the depressed condition of the freight market, and have been subject to little fluctuation. The following figures will give the estimated quantities of

	Import.	Consumption.	Stock.
	Pieces.	Standards.	Standards.
1884.....	5,476,000	66,533	26,390
1883.....	6,273,000	70,000	24,000
1882.....	5,670,000	68,550	22,714

The Canadian freight market has been very steady during the season; for sailing vessels with timber the fluctuations have not been more than 3s. or 4s. per load, whilst the steamers on the regular lines trading between Montreal, Quebec and this port, keep the deal freights in check, as they are usually contracted for early in the year.

The tonnage employed during the year in the Canadian trade is estimated at about 250,000 tons, which shows a decline of about 55,000 tons from last year.

The United States have sent us quite as much pitch pine as was desirable, and prices have therefore ruled low throughout the season. Hewn timber, unless of unusually good make and character, meets with little favor, whilst sawn pitch pine, on account of its economical manufacture and its adaptability for general building purposes, is making further progress in the estimation of builders and contractors, and now appears to have fairly supplanted the common building timber which in former years was so largely supplied by Canada.

The stocks on hand are quite sufficient for all probable requirements, and unless shippers curtail supplies very materially, the hope of better prices may be abandoned for some time to come. The total consumption for the year does not appear bad when compared with previous ones; but it must be borne in mind that during the season many cargoes of both hewn and sawn timber were forced off by auction "without reserve," and, tempted by the low prices, many shipments found buyers who otherwise would not have been in the market, excepting for prime wood.

The stocks of hewn and sawn timber are:—

	Hewn timber.	Sawn timber & Planks.
1884.....	521,000 cubic feet.	341,000 cubic feet
1883.....	305,000 "	530,000 "
1882.....	629,000 "	606,000 "

BALTIC WOODS.—With the exception of flooring from Norway and low class Swedish goods, there is little business done here now compared with previous years. The low rates of freight to the East Coast ports, and the advantages given by railway companies in that district, enables the merchants, in those favored ports, to compete with our buyers here within a very short distance from here; therefore the consumption is limited almost to the immediate neighborhood of the city—at any rate, so far as the demand for red deals is concerned, especially of first-class shipments. Flooring has ruled low during the past season, and buyers have had pretty much their own way in fixing their specifications and prices; still sellers have always been found to meet the market.

The stocks of Baltic, including White Sea goods, are as follows:—

	Timber.	Deals.	Boards.
1884.....	111,000 cub. ft.	3,560 stds.	3,068 stds.
1883.....	216,000 "	5,005 "	4,066 "
1882.....	80,000 "	4,495 "	3,261 "

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.