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Purlished Sini monthly.

The only Newspaper devoted to the Lumber and Timber Industries published in Canada

STREET PTION 2200 PER ANNUM

VOL. 6.

## PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AUGUST 1, 1886.

NO. 15

NOTES FROM THE WORLD OF WOOD

A process has been discovered by which would timble. The process consists in paring hardwood shavings as than as wafes, which are then placed in a chemical solution. When in a preperly pliable condition, the mass is introduced into moids made from steel plates, and pressure There is a small tree growing in a source into moids made from steel plates, and pressure Tracerora. Novada, the foliage of which at removed from the mold and has exactly the appearance of a wood carving, with the grain of the wood as perfect as though it had never been reduced to a plant condition. The process is a German invention, and large numbers of differ ent designs are now being manufactured in the the city of Berlin.

The tradition is, if the oak gets into leaf before the ash, we may expect a fine and produc tive year. If the reverse is the case, a cold summer and unproductive autumn presentici pated. Statistics have been collected on this point extending over 30 years. The oak displayed its foliage several months before the ash in 1818 to 1820, 1882, 1821 to 1827, 1833 to 1837, 1842, 1846, 1854, 1868 and 1869, all inclu sive, and the summers of those years were dry and warm, and the harvest abundant. The ash displayed its foliage full a month before the oak m 1816, 1817, 1821, 1823, 1828 to 1830, 1838, 1840, 1845, 1850 and 1859, and the autumns were unfavorable.

The forest trees east of the Rocky Mountains have been divided into four groups, as regards their geographical distribution within the Do minion. (1) A northern group, including the white and black spruces, larch, Banksian pine, named Elsassia electrica. balsan fir, aspen, balsam, poplar, canot birch, willows and alder. (2.) A central group of about forty species, occupying the belt of country from the white pine line to that of the buttonwood. (3.) A southern group embracing the buttonwood, black walnut, the hickories, chestnut tulip tree, prickly ash, sour gum. sassafras and flowering dogwood (4.) A western group, connetting of the ash-leaved maple, burr-oak, cottonwood and green ash

Of a monster oak felled in England in 1810 the main trunk, 10 feet long, produced 150 cubic feet; one lumb 472 cubic feet, and other umbs respectively 355, 235, 156, 113 and 106 cubic feet; six other limbs of inferior size; averaged 93 feet each, making a total of 2,445 cubic feet of sound timber. The bark was estimated at aix tons. It took five men twenty days to strip and cut down this tree, and two sawyers were five months without losing a day ; (Sunday excepted) in converting it into timber The main trunk of this tree was 02 feet in diameter. The whole produce of the tree in the market brought about 83,000.

et Chalceton, S. C

pine wood. The material is subjected to intense heat in scaled retorts, and one cord of it is said used by painters and shipbuilders.

line of the mold. When it becomes dry, it is certain seas in said to be so luminous that it can be distinguished a mile away in darkest looking at the operations of Rathbun & Co.'s record of business failures during the first six night In its immediate region it emits sufficient light to enable a person to read the finest print. Its luminosity is said to be due to parasites.

It is said that one of the properties specially conducive to durability in timber is odorifer ousness. It is also said that the increase in strength due to seasoning in different woods is as follows. Elm, 12.3 per cent.; oak, 26.6 per cent.; ash, 117 per cent., beech, 619 per cent. The comparative value of different woods in respect to crushing strength and stiffness is thus shown Oak 40,71, ash 3 571, elm 3,468, beach 3,079. Regarding relative degree of hardness, shell hickory stands the highest, and, calling that 100 white oak is 84, white ash 77,

Lieutenant Immer Gossonde, of the German navy and Dr Kummel have explored North east Guinea. They report that they reached a spot twelve days' march from the coast and discovered that their compass was uscless, owing to the presence of a tree which posses Dr. Kummel was knocked down when he edger. This large saw does rapid execution. touched it Analysis showed it to consist of almost pure amorphous carbon. It has been

The American Architect ways that the Southern pine seems to be the natural habitation in this country of the cimex lectularius, or bed bug, which is found in minerse numbers under the back of old trees of that species. If the wood contains natural clefts, the insects and into lath. They are as busy as bees, too, turntheir cogs remain in these after sawing and are ing out 10,000 per day. often carried in that way in the seams of large timber into buildings. It is worth noticing trachine for planing and of that living trees of yellow pane sometimes keep is fed by Mr. J. D. Arrey houses near them infested with the vermin, which stray in all directions from their home.

The inventive genus of the Yankee is constantly widening the uso for lumber. Last year a concern in Mame cut up, in the aggregate 1,200 cords of white birch logs into shanks and counters for boots and shoes Special machinery is used for the purpose, and the white birch is but will be shortly. The engine which drives displacing leather board to a considerable the machinery; with improvement and the care ditent of the near future.

Among the latest invention is that of a match which may be used over again an indennite A distillery has lately been put in operation number of times. The wood is seaked with a

may be compressed into various designs, having to yield lifteen gallons of turnentine, eighty tree and laurel to Apollo, cypress to Pluto, of the were taken away on Monday. Herald. all the appearance of carving, and with a finer gallons of pinewood oil, lifty bushels of charcoa', myrtle to Venus, oak to Jupiter, chive to Min-150 gallons of wood vinegar, and a quantity of great and Pallas Athene. It is curious to note inflantinable gas and regutable asphaltum. The that the laurel, cypress, myrtle, oak and onve oil alone is worth about 27 cents a gallon and is are all funeral plants. The curve with the treeks was an emblem of chasity. - Exchange.

#### SAW MILL AT CAMBELLFORD.

I saw mills in this village, and while there learn I months of the present year shows a marked dejed from Mr. Joseph Clairmont, the trustworthy i manager, that the average daily product of this period in the preceding year. The liabilities of | manufactory is 800 railway ties and between | medicate for the period referred to in 1886 were 10,000 and 11,000 lath, besides a quantity of in the corresponding period of 1885.

There are 25 men now working steadily every minute of the day, as busy as the machinery i beside them, handling the logs which come! down the river, and cutting them up into ties, i lath and lumber.

Ten saws are in constant motion. Two large the north end of the building, butting and edging the logs which come up from the water ! where they are boomed, on what, in the absence large logs are handled with ease by the dexter- i then slide them on a truck which moves backwards and forwards on a track to and from the and the railway ties are cut as quick as thought; track, who slide them through an opening in the building and deposit them on waggons the logs are then put through a planing machine and converted into lumber, while the small country. pieces are placed on a carrier and deposited on the second floor where men quickly cut them up

In front department of the building is machine for planing and edging lumber, which Near it is the invention of one of the Rathbun company, a gum mer, for sharpening saws, which is worked by Mr. Ducheman. By the aid of this machine which carries an emery wheel making 1600 revolutions per minute, a large saw is sharpen ed ready for work in twenty minutes.

The shingle machine is not yet in operation The more extended use of the hard of a tidy engineer, looks like a new one. Near words in shoe making is among the possibilities it is a pump and hose ready for use to quench

street to the mill, and will be ballasted and are successful this season, notwithstanding that completed in about ten days. A switch is to fears were entertained at an earlier date conbeen put in operation poculiar chemical solution which renders such completed in about ten days. A switch is to learn were entertained at an earlier date countries oil from reusing practicable.

The following strees, were in ancient times rear, on which cars will be run and leaded as dedicated to heathen gods. The cornel, theory the ties come from the saws. Fifteen car leads

#### THE BUISNESS OUTLOOK

The New York Sun Mill Guelle says. The seem amount report lately issued by the morenn the agency of R. G. Dun & Co., shows a material improvement in the business outlook throughout the United States. Notwithstand On Tuesday last we spent a few minutes | ing the strain resulting from labor troubles the crease as compared with the failures of the same considerably smaller in amount than they were

The report calls atto tion to other encourag mg features of the times among which are the virtual decision of the conflict of labor against capital, and the fact that values of all kinds have apparently reached their lowest point. The power of the labor organizations to resist saws are rapidly revolving on the first floor, at the ordinary laws of trade is not so seriously estimated as it was a few months ago. dence has been restored and there is a manifest disposition to extend business operations and of the proper name we will call a carrier The Lugage in new enterprise. Good crops are now issured, generally speaking, and the fall season ous workmen, who first saw off the ends and its looked forward to as likely to yield satisfactory returns in trade circles. The abundance of money, the result of the growth of the country in wealth, is one of the characteristics features of the times and is also a most influenand removed by men at the other end of the tual factor in the business situation. In confir mation of the views expressed in this report Messrs. Dun & Co. present statements by their which are drawn to the cars. The slabs from agents with reference to the condition of trade at all the leading business points in the

As regards the lumber trade, the outlook is in most respects encouraging. The temporary check to building operations caused by the labor troubles, has been succeeded by a marked activity in this trade throughout the cast and west The present consumption of lumber in the builder, trade is almost equal in amount to that called for at the same period last year, and it is possible that the demand for lumber for railway construction will roon exceed the In hardwoods the transactions are mills. moderate but the market is firm. Walnut is in special demand, and holders of good lots are not inclined to make concessions in prices. In each, decrea and blinds the business being done is not large, but much activity is not to be expected at this sesson, and it is ovident that prices are being fairly sustained.

Reports from Temiscamingue state the tim-The railway track has been laid along Ranney ber Jrives on the Kippowa and Upper Ottawa

## Chips.

AFIRE in Knapp, Stout & Co. Company's yard, at St. Louis, July 18, consumed about 25.00,000 feet of lumber in pile, involving a loss of

LAMOUREUX BROS., of Edmonton, are preparing a second raft for shipment to Battleford. It will consist of 175,000 feet of lumber, 100,000 lath and 100,000 shingles.

Bt a new process hats are now made of wood pulp. They are said to be very fine, and more serviceable than anything heretofore on the market. Great is wood pulp.

CAPITAL is said to have been secured for building a railroad from Fargo Dak., northwest by way of Turtle lake, to the boundary of Manisoba, 600 miles. It is said that a survey will at once be made.

MR. JAMES CROSSEN, of the Cobourg Car Works, obtains the contract for rolling stock of the Northern & Pacific Junction Railway. The specifications are said to confirm to those of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The contract of the locomotives for the Northern & Pacific Junction Railway has been let to the Kingston Locomotive Works. It calls for the delivery of two engines in Sept., three in October, and remainder in November.

A YOUNG man, named Gingras, was struck on the head by a flying splinter of wood at Drum's cabinet factory, Quebec on July 23rd, and will also probably die. A ship laborer, named Mc-Caulay, was dangerously injured by falling into the hold of the bark Kate Maguire.

Wm. GOLDER, a bark peeler, has been found dead in the woods on the Leswick, N. B., his skull fractured and his neck broken. Beside him on the ground lay a tree, the falling of of which was the cause of his death. Golder was a man about forty years of age, and lived in Tripp settlement for a good many years.

MESSAS. RANKIN, ASHER & HENDERSON, of Dover, Ont., are erecting a saw mill on lot 19, con. 9, Dover, with a capacity of 12,000 daily. Messas. McKeough and Trotter have the contract for the machinery, and will have it running for the fall work. The erection of the mill promises to prove a great convenience.

The machinery department at the Colonial Exhibition is under the direction of Mr James Clark, of Cobourg, wh has put the hall into shape without a single accidant or breakage that I have heard of The Canadian Exhibitor, the journal of the Canadian department well says that no other choice of a mechanical superintendent could have been made by Sir Charles Tupper.

Two orders in council have been passed one authorizing that a charter be granted the other issuing it, to Archbishop Duhamel, Rev. Father Grendreau, L. A. Oliver, A. Desjardins and E. Tasse, empowering them to construct a line of railway six miles long from the Ottawa river near the Mattawan at the foot of the Long Sault rapids to a point at the foot of lake Temiscamingue, with a capital of \$100,000.

The correspondent of the Canadian Manu facturer at the Colonial Exhibition says that in manufactures of wood of all kinds the Canadian have distinguished themselves. Messrs. Tees & Co., of Montreal, Messrs. Stahlschmidt & Co., of Preston, and the Schlicht & Field Co., Toronto, have done a "rearing trade" in office desks, letter cabinets, etc., which seems to be looked upon as both cheaper and better finished than the English articlo.

THE Menomines Herald estimates that at limber, representing 2000,000 square feet, to least 80,000 000 feet of lumber will be sent east Montreal within the last two months. The from the Green Bay mills the present season, of which nearly 50,000,000 feet have already been heard from. The H. Witbeck company have ports.

sold 12,000,000; the Bay Shore Company, 12,000 000; Dunham & Avery, 10,000,000, and A. Spies 400,000 feet, all of which will be shipped to the eastern market—mostly to Buffalo, during the season of navigation. Besides the above amounts, the Oconto Lumber Company has sold 25,000,000 feet of its cut to Buffalo parties.

Missus Mason & Co., says the Ottawa Journal have received an order from Messus Hutchison & Wood to supply 1,000,000 ft. of lumber for the construction of the bridges on the new Short Line Railroad between Merrickville and Kemptville which is the extent of theircontract. Messers McRae & Co., of Ottawa, have also received an order from the same firm for a large quantity of Portland cement for the stonework in connection with the bridges.

The Chicago Northwestern Lumberman says:—"There are two new lumber papers in New York engaged in the amusing business of trying to scratch each other's eyes out. They remind one of two cats with their tails tied together and hung across a clothes line." We had often herad that western editors were remarkably hard hearted (as well as hard headed), but did not believe that even a western editor would watch two cats fighting, in the manner described until the Lumberman made this confession.

JOHN E. STEWART, one of the corporators of the Tobique Valley railway company, has been negotiating with capitalists in Boston with a view of the immediate construction of the line from Perth on the N. B. railway up to the Tobique river past Plaster Rock. This road was subsidized by the Dominion parliament last session, and an attempt will, it is said, be made to secure a local subsidy. The Tobique Valley railway runs for about forty miles through a lich agricultural region, passing through, heavy timbered land.

The Monetary Times says:-The effect of the export duty, placed by the Dominion Governmenton pine logs exported from this country has already been that of increasing the manufacture of sawn humber on this side of the bord-We are told that more than one firm in the Georgian Bay district whose pine was expected to go to the American side to be manufactured, will be converted into lumber in Canada. Evidently there firms regard it cheaper to pay \$2 duty on lumber than to pay the same duty on the logs aside from the additional cost of manufacture, arising from the higher price of labor paid on that side. It is tolerably clear that the doubling to the duty will materially check the exportation of logs.

LAST year the extensive mills and woodenware factory of Mesers. Wm. Cane & Sons, Newmarket Ont . was burnt down and as soon as the fi-m decided to rebuild all the old em ployees, voluntarily offered to donate a week's work each, as an evidence of their goodwill and regret for the firms heavy loss. Another pleasing instance of co operation, in a like manner is now recorded, as we learn that: "Each one of Mr. Tilson's employees, of Tilsonburg has subscribed a week's wages to assist him to build his oatment mill. The amount thus donated will be between \$700 and \$800. This is something new, and speaks volumes for the harmonious relations existing between the employer and employees."

#### Lumber by Railway.

The Montreal Star of July 20th says:—A new departure has taken place in the shipment of lumber from the western districts. Previous to the opening of the C. P. R. the whole of the lumber and aquare timber was forwarded by water to the loading port. Mr. G. M. Bosworth, the freight agent of the C. P. R., stated to a Star reporter this morning that the great lumber merchants in the districts round Georgian Pay and Lake Nipissing had forwarded no less than 3 500 car loads of square timber, representing 2 000,000 square feet, to Montreal within the last two months. The timber consists almost entirely of pine, and is sent on to Quebec for shipment to various ports.

#### LUMBER FOR CANADA.

DETROIT, July 27.—The deparature of the great log boat Michigan, which left Alpena in tow of a powerful tug bound far French River, Georgian Bay, for a load of logs for Tawas parties, yesterday, was witnessed by a large crowd. Notwithstanding the gradual decrease of the timber in Michigan, remains the fact of millions of dollars invested in costly mills and railways

Within the past two years Michigan lumber men have turned their attention to Canada, and extensive purchases of pine lands have been made near the shores of Lake Huron and along the large streams emptying into that inland sea. To move their mills to that side of the lake for the purpose of cutting up the pine involves great expense. Then, too, they must encounter the tariff on imported lumber on seeking an American market. To somehow get the logs to this side would solve the difficulty, as there is but a small tariff on these. Transportation by rafts has been attempted in a few instances, but the risks are very great, as Lake Huron is a decidedly stormy body of water, and the breaking up and scattering of a single raft would sadly trench upon the profits of a sea son's business. Hence the experiment of the log boat, which is intended to bear the same relation to water transportation that the log train does to the railroad. If it can be managed suc confully and not too expensively it promises to solve a very important problem in connection with the lumber business of Michigan for the next 20 years.

The pioneer boat, named after the state, is 294 feet over all, 42 feet beam, with 16 feet depth of hold, and has a tonnage of 1 227. She has one boiler 15 feet long, 7½ feet in diameter, and two engines. One engine has a 16 by 12 inch cylinder. The other engine has two cylinders, 14 by 12 inches each and is connected with two 10 inch pumps and also with an apparatus for hoisting anchors of which she carries two, one weighing 1,600 and the other 8,000 pounds. The chain of the large anchor weighs 20 pounds to the link and is made of 14 inch wire. The apparatus for heisting logs on board is a slip that extends on an incline to the water, in which an endless chain runs and on which are hooks which carry the loss up the slip, which is jointed at the rail and extends across the deck, Here men with cast books will receive and roll the logs off on to the skids, where they are held until wanted in the hold, they being there dropped into five feet of water. The water comes into the hold through a ten inch sperture in three hours, and the two eight inch pamps empty the hold again in four hours. There are two of the slips. The logs are hoisted out of the hold at the after hatches (of which there are seven) by to upright slides with arms upon which the log rests. When the log gets-on deck it rolls on to a set of rollers that carry it overboard. It is claimed that the craft can be loaded in less than 20 hours. She has a full set of canvas on four spars 10 men for a-crew, and will carry about 700,000 feet of logs. The question of expense would seem to be the only one to be settled by exteriment. It is probable that no special interference would be encoun tered from boisterous weather, and there seems no reason to doubt that as in the ore and grain carrying trade from three to six of these immense barges could be loaded and towed across Lake Huron by a single powerful tug.

#### IN NEW QUARTERS.

Messrs, Lord & Thomas, of Chicago, the wellknown and popular Advertising Agents, have removed to new quarters which are 30 spacious, so elegant, and so original and novel in their appointments, that they deserve more than-a passing notice The building Nos 45, 47 and 49 Randolph St , between State and Wabash Ave., is at once the most striking in appearance and tife most elegant in Chicago, built of sandstone. it is 70 by 174 feet practically fire proof and and lighted on four sides. Three large elevators and two spacious stairways, give abundant facilities for passengers and freight. Mesers. Lord & Thomas occupy the entire third floor, giving them a superficial area of neerly 12,000 square feet. This beautiful lighted room is unbroken by partitions save a private office in one freight,

corner and work passes with great regularity. While the entire appointments are elegant, the filing depatment is arranged on an entirely new principle, which amounts to an important invention. Herotofore Advertising Agents have filed their Newspapers in wooden pigeon holes, which not only excluded the light, but caught and retained the dust, and thus proved a nuisance. The new filing department of Messea. Lord & Thomas is made entirely of wire work ; a separ ate compartment is made for each Newspaper, Magazine and Periodical in the U.S. and Canana, about 14,000 in all. The various sections are suspended from the ceiling, and hang clear of the floor, leaving a space under each one so that the entire floor can be swept. Space will not permit us to describe this important improvement is detail. The principals upon which it is constructed will be covered by letters pat ent, The Chicago Safe and Lock Co, have con for the firm one of the largest safes ever built in Chicago. Our friends who wish to see a copy of our paper when in Chicago, can always find it on file at the Agency of Messrs. Lord & Thomas.

#### JOTTINGS AT WAHNAPITAE.

A correspondent w ites from Wahn pitae to the Toronto Globe as follows :- Last September the Emery Lumber Company commenced operations on their limits, five miles north of the C P. Railway orossing at this place, with about 150 men During the winter they took o tover 52 000 choice saw logs, driving them in May to the mouth of the Wahnapitae, at French river, close to the Georgian Bay, in four weeks, where they load them on their barge Wahnapitae which is estimated to carry two and a half million feet of lumber, and has this week sailed with a load of three thousand logs for Tawas, Michigan, where their mills are. It is said that they intend taking out double the quantity this season, commencing next month. Jinnings & Gorman have taken out this season over 3,000 pieces of board and square timber from their limits, north of here, which they shipped per C. P. R to Papineauville, on the Ottawa.

McArthur and Brothers this season got out between three and four thousand pieces off their limits south of here, mostly board timber, which they run down the river to the Georgian Bay, from thence to the Midland railway; and are going to put in more camps this season. There are men for several firms in the States, looking for limits on this river; the last one, from a firm near Chicago, is exploring here, and he says the lumbering capacity of this river, so far as he has seen it is at least 100,000,000 feet per year.

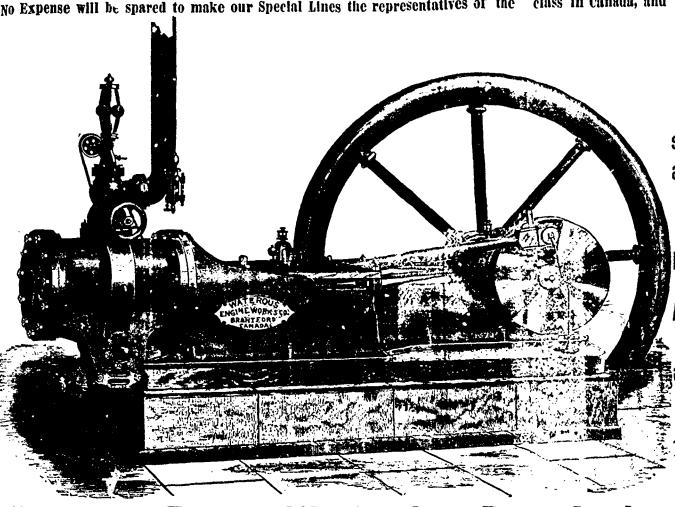
I am creditably informed that this river gives access to a very large extent of excellent pine land to the north of this, which is all green woods—all of which is not yet surveyed, or sold by the Crown Land Department. As soon as it is opened for sale the Americans say they will be on hand to purchase.

I see the Government has put an export duty on saw logs, I suppose to prevent them being taken to the States to be manufactured in place of Canada. This seems nothing more than just for Canada, as the manufacturing of the logs into lumber on this side will can much improvement, and villages to grow at places where there is nothing else comparatively to induce such improvements The Americans have two objections to manufacturing lumber here :- First, by shipping by the C. P. R. they will have to tranship in order to get their lumber to the States; secondly, they want a certain rate for a term, say ten years, to secure them against the rate on lumber being raised after they have their mills

I think the C P.R would be consulting their interest as well as the country their line passes through, between South Bay and Lake Superior, by giving lumbermen a reduction equal to cost of transhipment, and for the term of years, as the chances are that in not getting this they will build they mills at the mouth of the rivers at the Georgian Bay, and drive the logs down where they can load on vessels from the mill yard, and so the railway lose the traffic on the only production there is to give them losel trailed.

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## PERSONAL.

MARY Dawton, of Victoria, British Columbia, the Widow of the Late JOHN DAWSON, late of Saanloh B. O. and formerly of the County of Peterborough, Ontario, is desirous of hommunicating with the polarives of her late Busband. Letters addressed to her at Victoria, B. Q. in care of Messis. There & Taylor, Baristers, of in care of the un oreign d. will be duly forwarded.

A. P. POUSSETTE

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## THOMAS MENZIES

Ticket Agent G. T. R., Peterborough

#### PINE PLANTATIONS.

In his official report Mr. R. W. Phipps gives the following account of his personal inspect on of pine plantations on the Masachuserts

All this country around was occupied long go by the carliest settlers—the mer of the Mayflower period. This is the "old colony" of Massachusetts. This rolling land near the sea was rich, was heavily forested, was cleared, cropped and re-cropped, till its fertility was gone. Long lines of ruinous stone fences, consuries old, recall the terroid when the soil was worth such careful dlymon. Much of it had long hin idle and barren, the home of a few \*Lidering shoop, in gre ners of wind-swept hills and hollows, w as heltered places, some growths of our an poplar. Just here was peculiarly barren. Awenty-five vector ren one gentleman, Mr. Fay, began to plant pintrees largely, and still more largely to sow their seed browlesst. Many followed his example, and groves sprung up in all directions. There are now more than ion thousand acres of pine plantations, sown or planted, in this vicinity alone, many of them containing trees forty feet in height.

This planting has greatly sheltered and un, proved the country, and re-settlement-the influx of the class of residents before mentioned -followed fast on the growth of the trees. In one place I was shown what conclusively proved she case of tree planting on aills to hold moisture. "This twenty acres," said one resident, \*\* which, as you see, is high land, when treeless, every spring poured down such floods as filled all the deep gullies around. Now that I have had it for years in groves of pines, the moisture is held in the land, and there are no torrents in spring whatever. The water goes the year round to neurish the creeks." The result of planting in this district is, in fact, that while here twenty years ago was little but a succession of bleak and barron hills, there is now such scenery as my first paragraph described. Nor are the planted groves of small extent. One gentleman, showed me eighty, another one hundr'd and twenty acres, in one block each, planted by themselves, of rich pine plantations, the trees being 30 and 40 feet in height.

What I want to give my readers an idea of is the way in which this result was secured, Either the seed was sown broadcast or rough pasture field, or it was sown i... bottom of plough furrows run across the field five feet apart and covered half an inch, or the small pines were taken less than a foot in height and planted with the spade five feet apart each Thee methods have each met with excellent success. The land is a light and rather barren sandy loam, much of the same kind as our poorest Ontario soils. As to the kinds used, they are the Scottish, Austrian, Corsican and our own native white and red pines. Planting and sowing are each done in early spring.

There is no reason why these methods should not succeed in Ontario. Whoever wants a good plantation along the north or west of his lot, or has anywhere-in gully, or field, or hillsideland which gives little return, could not do betiter than sow it with pine seed. It is easily obtained, easily sowed, and in a few years the annual thinnings will give all the pine fuel he can use, and sticks for many building purposes besides, while as shelter the trees will be invaluable. Words can hardly tell the difference in climate obtained by a thick pine wood along the ooth and west of a farm. Of course if the planter be disposed to purchase young seedlings which can be had at less than a cent apiece -he saves some years. But many rough places could be much more easily sown than anted.

James H. Bowditch, Esq., gives the following [valuable statistics in reference to these plantations :-

It is here we find the native pitch pines Pinus Regida) grown from seed almost as easily as the ordinary garden vegetables, the sandy soil and moist atmosphere favoring its early growth. No old planter on the Cape would think of planting sallings; he invariably sews the seed. Now, where an these plantations, how are they managed, and w'in are the owners! Let us bogin at the end of the Cape and work what the best,

Colony railroad brings you to north Truro, the next town to Provincetown, at the extreme end of Capo Cod. Near here we find twenty different parties whose plantations cover in the aggregate 562 acres, all planted from seed, and all consisting of the common pitch pines, in the various stages of growth, from 1 inch to 15 or 20 feet. As our object is to know just how these plantations are cultivated artificially, we will explain briefly in detail.

Ten years ago these well nigh barren and entirely profitless lands could be purchased for 25 cents per acre, now, in the same unimproved condition, they are worth in no case less than \$2 per acro; not a very heavy price you may think, but when a man sells by the hundred acres it makes a difference in the value received. These broad acres have usually no vegetation whatever, save a light growth of the coarse beach grass, and, in some localities, the lowspreading poverty grass, so-called, and a little

In most cases there is no fencing whatever a fact greatly to the advantage of the planter in his profit account; the division line between different owners being frequently a simple We now have the land for plowed ridge. planting.

Just before the first heavy frost, usually the itter part of October, the seed is gathered in burrs, balls or cones (thus variously called) from the pitch pine trees, put up in barrels or boxes, away from mice and equirrels, in a cool place, and before spring they will have mostly opened, when the seeds can easily be taken out. Some people heat them a trifle in the oven to make the seed render a trifle more easily, but it is a dangerous practice, and likely to injure the germinating power.

From one to three-quarters of a pound of clean seed is ample to plant an acre of ground. They may be planted at any time in the year, but probably the best time is early spring, as soon as frost is out of the ground. The method now most generally followed, where from 10 to 50 acres are to be planted, is to run a plough over the whole track, turning a single medium furrow, the furrows being five or six feet apart. A few planters make the distance apart four feet; a few from eight to ten feet.

The seed is either planted by hand in hills about three feet apart, dropping three or four seeds in a place, and just covering it very slightly with earth, with a hand hoe, or s regular soed planter is used. The latter is probably the easier method, the one most generally practised, and often quite as successful as the more laborious hand planting. A boy may full wafter and cover any seed left exposed. I ne cost of planting is variously estimated m \$3 to \$5 per acre. The market value for seed last season on the Cape ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pound. It takes about a bushel of cones to render a pound of seed. After planting, no further care whatever is given to the area so stocked in most cases. some places there may be gaps fifty feet long, but these spaces fill up in time of themselves from seeds of the young growing trees. If you hire a team and drive over the country, a look at the various plantations will abundantly remy an interested observer. A fifteen acre piece with trees about three or four years old. said to belong to Mr. Harvey Collins, seemed

very thick and thrifty. Mr. John Henricks has tried the following tree seeds, namely :--White and Norway spruce (Abios Alba and A excelsa), white, Austrian, Scotch and Corsican pines, (Pinus strobus, P. austriaca, P. sylvestris and P. laricio). The experiment was made in this wise: A telerably good soil was well ploughed and prepared, and seed planted about one quarter of an inch deep. The whole was covered with boards at first, raised slightly when the seeds sprouted. The white and Norway spruce and white pine seeds scarpely germinated at all. The other germinated and grew well, where planted in cultivated land or nursery rows. When planted in furrows or hills in sward land, they suffered from drought, and made but slight growth. Proba-bly not over twenty one per cent. of the hills are now standing. The Scotch pine did some-

In this method of planting forests, whether

A five hours drivel from Boston on the Old by broadcast or furrow planting, it is necessary of course, in order to cover the ground, at first to raise far more trees than are ultimately need od, and it has been long a disputed question whether it is best to let a young forest thin itself, the stronger trees killing out the weaker. or whether, after a time, to thin out artificially.

Some gentlemen here are of opinion that it is better to thin by hand. In support of this opinion an interesting illustration is given by the Hon. Lovi Bartlett, of New Hampshire In that state a tract and been cleared and burned over in a very dry season, about the year 1,800. It immediately seeded itself with white and Norway pines, and about twenty five years after came into his possession. He at once thinned out the growth on about two acres, taking over half the number of the smallest trees, the fuel much more than paying the expenses of clearing off. From that time nothing was done with the lot for the next twenty five years—having sold it, however, during that time. Upon examining it he found that, by a careful estimate, the lot which had been thin ned was worth at least a third more per acre than the rest which had been left. It was worth at that time at least \$100 per acre. He thought that had the land been judiciously thinned yearly, enough would have been obtain ed to have paid the taxes and interest on the purchase, above the cost of cutting and drawing out, besides bringing the whole tract up to the value of the two acres which had been thinned out.

At the time when this part was thinned twenty-five years from the seed, he took a few of the tallest, about eight inches on the stump, and forty to fifty feet high, and newed them on one side for rafters for a shed. At the next twenty-five years, fifty from the seed, he and the owner estimated that the trees left on the two acres would average six or eight feet apart. They were mostly Norway pines, ten to twenty inches in diameter, and eighty to one hundred feet high. He was greatly surprised seven or eight years after to see the increase of growth, especially the two acres thinned 30 vears before. The owner had done nothing, except occasionally cutting a few dead trees. It was now the opinion of both that the portion thinned out was worth twice as much as the other; not, however, that there was twice the amount of wood on the thinned portion, but from the extra size and length of the trees and their enhanced value for boards, logs and timber. There were hundreds of Norway and white pines that could be hown or sawed into square timber, from forty to fifty feet in length suitable for the frames of large houses barns and other buildings. There are some dead trees on the two acres thinned at an early day, but they were only small trees shaded out by the large ones. On the part left to nature's thinning, there was a vastly greater number of dead trees, many of them fallen and nearly worthless. Of the dead trees standing cords might be cut, well dried and excellent for fuel Estimates were made that this woodland would yield 350 cords of wood, or about 150,000 feet of lumber per acre. Allowing that these were tes large, the real amount must have brought a very large profit on the investment.

The opinion of leading planters of trees here of sowing or furrow is that, though not so successful with these, owing to the strong sea gales, as the pitch and Scotch pine, yet that the white or red pine would grow well from seed, by either method, in Ontario. As before remarked, there is much land in Ontario, side hills, waste sandy plains, burnt lands, and so on, where, if successful, the experiment would prove most valuable. If the ground be such as to receive the seeds-that is not a sod or hard clay-broadcast will do; if harder a furrow is easily made. The shade of surrounding weeds, if not too dense, will not injure-a partial shade, in fact, is always beneficial. Wherever the pine trees are being cut down the large cones could be easily gathered, and jut away till spring in a dry place, secure from mice when the weeds will easily drop out. There is no reason why this should not be done over much land, usoloss now, but which would then, for shelter and ultimate wood, be very valuable.

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#### GATHERING IN SOUTHERN PINE

A dispatch from New Orleans, of July 4th says: -On Monday last 20,000 acros of pine lands were entered in a body in Calcasien and Vernon parishes in this state by a firm from Grand Rapids, Mich. During the last three or f ur years western firms, mainly from Chicago and Michigan, have gubbled up all the good pine land in this state and Mississippi. This has been done so quietly that the local saw mill men awoke to the fact that all the good timber in Louisiann had been cornered by Chicago dealers. The fiscal year for the Louisiana land office expired June 30th. From 1882 to June 30th, 1886, no less than 1,150,532 acres of pine lands have been purchased, largely by western speculators and investors. This includes one fourth of the long leafed pine lands of Louisiana and about one half of what the Government owns in the state.

As the land entered is all selected, it natur ally embraces the best. What remains unsold is generally of inferior quality and poorly wooded. The purchasers sent surveying parties down here to examine and report on the yellow pine of the south, the quality of the lumber and the value of the land. These reports were favorable and the western men went to work at once buying right and left, but very quietly and without attracting attention. The cost of these initial surveys and selections was only \$70 000. The lands themselves were purchased from the Government at \$1.25 an acre and prohably cost the purchaser altogether not over \$2 per acre, making the total cost of these tracts \$2,300,000. They will average 10,000 feet of merchantable timber to the acre, 11,500,000,000 in all, or nearly one-half the amount of longleafed yellow pine in Louisiana. The lumber at the mill is worth \$7.50 per M feet, so that the owners of those lands can hope to receive \$\$0,000,000 for their purchase, even if there should be no improvement in the value of their lumber, which is highly probable. It will be seen, therefore, that they have made extremely good investments, from which they may be expected to receive handsome profits at an early

day.
The system pursued in Louisiana has been similarly carried out in the Mississippi and Tevas. In Mississippi western men have bought 775,000 acres of pine lands, and in Texas 900,000 There have been recently large shipacros. ments of this southern pine north. Only a few weeks ago 3,000,000 feet of it were shipped on one contract to Philadelphia, while Texas is sending a large quantity to supply Kansas and other prairie portions of the far west. But comparatively little has been done to develope these lands, and the purchasers seem disposed to make no attempt to do so, but to wait for an increased demand for lumber and improved prices in consequence of a smaller supply from the western states, like Michigan,

The recent heavy purchases have been due to the fear that Congress would withdraw the lands from the market and place them among the homestead entries. The investors are accordingly taking up all the best lands so as to secure them before congress passes one general law prohibiting the sale of tracts larger than a few hundred acres. This they have very effectually done, and Chicago, Saginaw and Grand Rapids capital will control the lumber industry of the southwest as effectually as it does to day the lumbering in Michigan and the west.

#### Operations on the Sagnenay.

QUEBIC, July 17 .- Numbers of vessels are loading this year in the Saguenay for the account of Messrs, Price Bros. & Co. The cut of logs in the Saguenay district was very large last winter, and in most of the establishments on the North Shore, operations were conducted entirely on Messra, Price Bros.' account. In the vicinity of Chicoutimi three hundred thousand legs wore cut, and from Grande Baie from sixty to eighty thousand At St. Etienne Bay the cut was over a hundred and twenty thousand logs, the St. Marguerite river, and at Sault au Cochon eighty-one thousand. At the little Bergeronnes, eighteen thousand logs have been cut. The Mosers, Price have also bought the deals produced by the logs cut by the English Company of the Seigniory of Mille Vacues, the site of whose operations is Portneuf on bas.

## Chips.

John Gilmour, lumberman, has been asked to accept the Conservative candidature for Ottawa county, in the stead of Alenzo Wright, the retiring member.

RECEIPTS of lumber at Selkirk, Manitoba, are now considerable, and a large force of men is engaged in unloading barges and piling in the yards.

Pacific coast ocdar shingles at \$1 a thousand and southern curly pine finishing lumber at \$10 have invaded the Minneapolis market to the surprise but not the delight of the white pine dealers.

On July 16th a young man named limater White, engaged in taking float wood from the river at Miller's dam, Trenton, Ont., fell off a pier into the slide, through which a drive of logs for the Gilmour Co. was running, and was crushed to death. The body has not yet been recovered. Hunter was 19 years of age and only out from Ireland a few days.

Ox July 19th a large party of men reached Ottawa, who had been at work on French river, on the drive of Emmery & Co, who are cutting an extensive limit situated on the tributaries of that stream and shipping to Michigan. They report the drive as a very successful once Eugene Marcier, the foreman of the gang, though a young man, has for some time been leoked on as a first-class man,

THE first through train on the Canadian Pacific railway, from Montreal to Port Moody, which lately made the run, accomplished the distance, 2,875 miles, in 134 hours, or at an average speed of 211 miles an hour. This is said to be better time than is made on the older transcontinental lines, but not so fast as it is intended whon arrangements have been perfected.

MR. R. M. MARCHANT, says London Truth, has perfected an engine in which the steam is returned to the boiler, and, so to say, used over and over again. The saving in coal thus to be offscted, is calculated at eight per cent. Besides saving coal, this invention will upset a pet theory of the engineering traternity, who have alway considered this problem as impossible as perpetual motion.

THE Campbellford Herald of July 15th says: Rathbun and Gilmour's large drive of logs is still on the move. The tail end is now at Beaver Crock, and will not arrive for about three weeks. It is said to be one of the largest that has ever come down the Trent. Another drive will follow it from the Otonabee river. The drive which passed here last year contained nearly five hundred thousand pieces.

MR. H. P. McCRANKY, son of Mr. W. Mc-Cransy, M. P., was in Vancouver during the first conflagration. He had a narrow escape with his life, and, as it was, lost all his clothes, except those in which he stood. Mr. McCraney having finished a heavy contract on the Vanconver Island Railway, recently purchased an interest in a saw mill in Vancouver city. He was one of the few fortunate ones whose premises were not burned out.

THE Ottawa Cilizen of July 15th says :-Very few lumber sales are reported of late weeks. The excessive shipping during the early part of the season was owing to large contracts which had been made in advance during the fall and winter by American buyers, who seem now to be fully supplied. A very considerable quantity of three-inch lumber is being put through the saws for a Queboc

au Cochon. Messrs. Price also purchased the deals from the logs cut for the English company of the seignfory of Mille Vaches at Port Neuf, where they are leaded for the English market.

THE Muskegon Chronicle reports Hamilton's mill at that place as having cut 207,900 feet of pine in nine hours, a rate of cutting that would have turned out 230 000 in ten hours. The statement would be more valuable as a record if the equipment of the mill and size of the logs were stated.

The Menomines Herald estimates that at least 80,000 000 feet of lumber will be sent east from the Green Bay mills the present season, of which nearly 50,000,000 feet have already been heard from. The II. Witbock company have sold 12,000,000; the Bay Shore Company, 12,-000 000, Dunham & Avery, 10,000,000, and A. Spice 400,000 feet, all of which will be shipped to the eastern market-mostly to Buffalo, during the season of navigation. Besides the above amounts, the Oconto Lumber Company has sold 25,000,000 feet of its cut to Buffalo partics.

#### The World's Biggest Raft.

A St. John, N. B., despatch on July 18th says :- The huge timber raft concerning which so much has been said and written, and which is expected to work such a revolution in the timber carrying trade, still lies high and dry on Joggin's shore, at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Albeit it is in a measure ready for LUMBER AND TIMBER CARGOES launching and has been in that finished state for a month, it cannot start because the tide has not risen high enough and there are legal difficulties in the way. The latter consist in the builders' claim to be allowed for surplus lumber left over after building the raft. It is believed all will be settled by the end of the month.

The raft is now practically completed, only the outside chain fastening remaining to be put in place. This work could be done in a few The raft is 420 feet long, 50 feet wide days, and 36 feet deep. It is shaped like a torpedo and at its largest part has a circumference of 135 feet. Some idea of its immense size may be obtained from the fact that a mile of timber has been used in constructing launchways for it. There are 300 upright timbers to be cut away before the raft will descend on the slides. It is estimated that three days will be consumed in this job alone.

The raft will weigh 7,000 tons. Great interest has been manifested in this new enterprise, people are coming from the United States and distant parts of Canada to study the construction of the raft.

#### A Drowning Accident.

OTTAWA, July 21 .- Additional particulars received of the drowning accident at Booth's mill, an the Lemoine river, state that a jam took place Monday week. The gang went to work to break it up. The jam broke suddenly, and the men made a rush for the banks. All succeeded in escaping except two men, one of whom, named Fred. Whistler, after rushing down with the current for some considerable distance, and being terribly knocked about by the mass of logs, lost his hold and vanished Shortly afterwards, some of the gang succeeded in saving the other man who was terribly bruised and knocked about, and was carried 120 miles to the hospital in this city.

#### Sawdust as Food for Cattle.

German gentleman named Frederick William Wendenburg, of Bagenz, Prussia, has made application to the Government of Canada for a patent for a process of manufacturing cattle feed from sawdust or wood meal and other materials and also to have patented the use, application and employment of the same in Canada.

#### "Hail! Horrors, Hail!"

cicaler.

A LETTER from Tadousac, Que, says the cut those who suffer from catarrh would thus express logs in that section has been very large of saw logs in that section has been very large this year. At Checoutimi for Price Bros., 300,000 were cut, and Grand Bay from 60,000 word cut, and Grand Bay from 60,000 years made a standing offer in all the newspapers of \$700 form incurable case. It speedly subdues all bad smells, is thoroughly cleaned to 80,000; 120 000 at l Arse St. Etterno; 18.

O00 at Little Bergeronnes and \$1,000 at Sault

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The Canada Lumberman is filed at the Offices of Masses Sawure Dracon & Co., 154 L-adenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., AUGUST 1, 1886.

#### TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Canada has done a limited trade with its antipodean sister colony. Aust ain, but there appears to be no insurmountable difficulty in the way of the trade being largely augmented. In order to direct and develope this trade Mr. Alex. Woods has been appointe I Agent General from Canada in Australia, by the Dominion Government. Mr. Woods has published a pamphlet on the subject, which contains interesting and valuable statistics and other information. His primary business, he states, is to develope commercial relations with that continent, bring the Canadian producer and Australian importer together, to let the one know the wants of the other, to show the Australian buyer what the Canadian can sell, to advise the Canadian producer as to the styles and character of goods suitable, or which can be made suitable, to the Australian trade, to give such advice or opinion on the commercial standing of the firms proposing to do business, as may be desired, so far as local knowledge may enable him, and thus to assist and increase the ability of the Canadian dealer to compete for the trade and to do so with u more than ordinary commercial risks.

Mr. Woods intends to open a Canadian office and sample warehouse in one or more of the principal cities in the Australian co-onies. In the office he will keep such information about Canada as it may be possible to supply through maps, directories, commercial journals, etc., and in the warehouse samples of such Canadian manusactures as may be adapted to that country, with price lists of the same in Canada. and such information as to freight and maurance as may be necessary to give the purchaser delivered pricos.

During the last year the value of the pro duce shipped to Australia from Canada was 2433,717; from the United States \$10.534.138. and from Great Britain the year previous about \$134,195,000. The total imports of the Australian colonies-besides what may be called inter-

colonial—are over \$200 000,000 per annum. The Canadian exports to Australia have been comparatively insignificant, but as the lines of goods produced in this country are much the same as those of the United States, and as many of the lines of goods sent there from Great Britain can be produced here, the trade, especially with the facilities now and about to be provided, should be largely increased.

To give a clearer idea of what may be done we will quote some of the statistics furnished. During the year ending June 30th, 1885, the value of the experts from anuda to Australia were as follows: Coal, \$110; stone \$120; canned salmon, 857,571; pick ed salmon, \$23, 622; spruce logs, \$40; deals (pine, spruce and end), \$13,816; lath. \$15,916; planks, \$155,036; scantling, \$433; other lumber, \$1,532; masts and spars, \$140; agricultural implements, \$256; books, \$84,591; machinery, \$32,063; sewing machines, \$31; hardware, \$379; boots and shoes, \$50; organs, \$8 350; pianos, \$250; ships, \$31,000; doors and sashes, \$1,300; other man ufactures of lumber, \$100; other articles. \$7, 023. The following are the values of some of the goods exported from the United States to Australia :- Agricultural implements, \$244,310; man s, \$40,273; dried apples, \$80,023; green apples, \$37,216; blacking, \$25 263; books, etc. \$124 940; boots and shows, rubber, \$48,422; boots and shows, leather, \$367; beer and ale, \$74 385; carriages and horse carts, \$388,331; casings for sausages, \$90,033; cordage and twine, \$26,138; clover seed. \$31,198; cotton goods. colored \$3,047; cotton goods, uncolored, \$45,-662; fish, \$82,950; canned fruit, \$102,504 harness and saddlery, \$31,820; all sorts leather, \$216,497; lamps, etc., \$73,961; locomotives, \$140 000; stationary engines, \$9,205; boilers and parts of engines, \$5,675; other machinery, \$576,475; organs, \$138.918; pianos, \$10,863 nails and spikes, \$19,073; lard, \$12 201; whale and fish oil, \$51,664; naphtha, \$30,ننئ; illum inating oil, \$912 986; lubricating oil, \$39,587 railway cars, \$86 514; roofing slate, \$44,950 refined sugar, \$601,568; saws and tools, \$360, 879; scales, etc., \$14,532; sewing machines \$129,524; stoves, ranges and parts, \$45,019 tinware, \$9 382; tobacco, \$1,044,134; trunks and valises, \$19,010; onions, \$5,848; peas, \$1,-009; canned vegetables, \$8 443; boards, deals and planks, \$840 132; joist, lath, paling, boxshooks, etc. \$83 967; doors, sashes and blinds, \$156,516; mouldings, trimmings and other house furnishings, \$62,071; household furniture and other woodenware, \$622,100. Of the exports from Great Britain to Australia the following might be noted:-Boots and shoes, leather, \$3,665,000; beer and ale, \$5,520 000; cotton goods, \$9,260,000; harness and saddlery \$645,000; machinery and inill work, steam engines and parts thereof, \$538,764; other machinery, \$346 042; paper, writing, printing and enveloped, \$546,813; other paper, \$102 046, Mr. Woods is of opinion that a market for some kinds of farmers' produce may be found in Australia, including oats, butter and eggs.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific railvay and the projected steamship line on the Pacific Ocean, with the establishment of the Canadian agency in Australia, will afford facilities for t ade that Canada has not heretofore enjoyed, and the development of the Austral ian t.sdo may be looked for. The railway has already been used for making shipments of machinery to British Columbia, Peterborough being among the first to do so, and the line will be of greater value with the steamship connection.

Mr. Woods intends visiting the principal business centres throughout the country, pro vious to departing for Australia in the latter part of September, and in the meantime correspondence addressed to him at the Windsor hotel, Montreal, will be forwarded.

#### HOW IT WORKS IN ONE CASE.

It appears that the export duty on logs is already beginning to bear fruit, and the apples are dropping into the Canadian basket. The

Bay City Gazette says:—
"How the increase of the export duty on saw logs by the Canadian Government will operate in one case is told by F. F. Buswell, of Grand Rapids: 'We own 100,000,000 feet of pine, standing on Spanish river on the north bottom.

shore of Georgian Bay, and we will work it up right on the spot,' said Mr. Buswell. 'We thought at one time we could ship the logs to our Grand Haven mills as raw material, but wo have since come to the conclusion that we can better offord to manufacture on the Canadian s'e re and ship the lumber and pay duty. We and only have the duty to pay. Cutter & Savage, of Grand Raven, own 100,000,000 feet on the Spanish river, and Saginaw and Bay City men own a lot more. We will probably buy another lot this winter. We intend this year putting in about 15,000,000 feet of logs, and already have our men at work."

This is just what the advocates of the increase of the duty argued-that the United States dealers would not export the logs when they would not save duty by so doing, and that in consequence the lumber would be sawn in Canada and this country would reap the advantage incident to its manufacture. The advantage to the coun'ry will be considerable. Men will find employment, farmers will find a market and morey will be circulated in the country that would otherwise go to pay workinen in the United States.

The principal advantage to the Canadian lumbermen will be, that although there may not be less lumber sent to the markets-and there probably will by less-the United States dealer who utilizes Canadian timber will not have to pay less duty than the Canadian dealer. Our United States contempories persistently ignore this feature of the case, but it is an important one to Canadians.

Again, it was argued that the increase of the export duty would stand in the way of the successful negotiation of a reciprocity treaty, or the removal of the United States import duty on lumber. The way the export duty works in the case cited by the Gazette does not bear out that objectiou. 'The United States duty would have been removed ere this but for the influence of the United States lumbermen, and when it becomes in the interest of these dealers to have the duty removed it will then go. As soon as they begin to saw lumber on this side of the line it will be to their interest to have the duty abolished, and the chief influence that now maintains that duty will then be on the other side of the question.

#### MORE FIGURES.

A SHORT time ago some figures were quoted in the CANADA LUMBERMAN from the Bay City Gazette as to the quantity of logs United States lumbermen proposed to carry across the lakes in the rough. The Gazette then said that one Sagmay firm only intended to export logs, and only 12,000,000 feet, and Alpena people probably 12,000,000 more, which caused it to come to the conclusion that the export duty was silly. In its issue of July 16th, however, it says:

"The Emery Lumber Company having invested in 100,000,000 feet of pine in the Spanish river region of Ontario, propose to bring the logs to this district—their mill be at East Tawas -to cut, if they have to pay the \$2 export duty. At any rate they propose to see if there is any money in the business."

Besides, the Gazette says that F. E. Buswell, of Grand Rapids, owns 100,000,000, and "Saginaw and Bay City men a lot more." Of course the export duty was a trifling matter-unneces sary, silly! And the fact that one of these firms has decided to manufacture the lumber on the Canadian side, instead of exporting the logs in the rough, only shows still more plainly how intensely silly the increasing of the export duty was ! Probably Canada could stand more such sillmess without a collapse, and perhaps the United States will see that reciprocity would not be such a had thing after all.

#### Supposed Wreek.

CHICAGO, July 21.-Captain Roach, of the tug Morford, yesterday picked up in the lake, of Kenosha the pilot house and poop deck of a lumber barge. The house was painted red and on either side of it were the letters "S.S." but Captain Roach was unable to trace the rest of the name. In the pilot house he found the whoel intact, and took it aboard the Morford and will bring it to Chicago. It is feared some vessel with her crew has gone to the

#### THE MONTANA FORESTS.

The bill cetablishing a national forest rosevation in the Rocky Mountains of Mustana ought by all means to become a law at this session of Congress. It was passed by the Senate last week, as it was by the same buly in the previous Congress, when the House failed to reach it. The proposed reservation includes the headwaters of two of the greatest rivers of this continent—the Missouri and the Columbia-and their tributaries. No settlement will be allowed on the reservation, and no one will be permitted to cut timber. This measure involves the prosperity of vast agricultural regions, and thus is truly national in purpose, appealing to the interests of the entire country. If these forests should be destroyed the damage would be incalculable through the washing away of valuable arable land, and the injury to the streams by shoaling, and to their adjoining country by increasing the danger of floods, which are becoming more serious year by year. It may easily be seen how every community, from Montana to the Gulf of Mexico, is directly interested in the passage of this measure.

On the other hand, if the forests are preserved, an equable flow will be maintained in the streams, to be utilized in the irrigation of vast tracts, otherwise useless for agriculture cu account of the light rainfall. In this way the land would become available for cultivation by the most certain methods in existence. With irrigation crops never fail, and thousands would find homes where now there is a desert. Therefore, the House should not again neglect to pass this bill, if it desires to perform a duty which will result in the extension of the agricultural area of the country, increasing the population of the Northwest, and promoting every interest connected with the food supply, from the great railway companies which transport it down to the immense multitudes who consume it .-Boston Herald.

#### RUSH FIRES.

The Manitoulin Expositor says :- Bush fires continue to rage in many parts of the island, particularly on the south shore in the vicinity of Michael's Bay and Providence Bay. The losses in many cases are serious, some farmers losing everything. The bridge and crossing between Michael's Bay and Providence Bay are reported burnt. James Kendrick's shingle mill, shingles and timber have been destroyed. R. Batty lost his house, barns, implements, fences aud some sheep. John McKechnie lost his barns; Hugh Rennie, a house; Sam Sinclair, house, barns and implements. The M. B. L. Co.'s barn on Manitou river is burned. The fire is very close to Michael's Bay. A. W. Trewin's (until lately, Bowlers) mill is reported in danger. Unless rain comes soon, much more preperty will be destroyed. Trewin's mill is eported to be burnt.

The Parry Sound Star of July 23rd says:-Two or three small bush fires have already broken out in this neighborhood, but have fortunately been quenched by the recent showers before they had done much damage. We would remind our readers in this district that it is a misdemeanor to set out fire during this season of the year, and that it is attended with great danger, as a fire once fairly started in the woods is very difficult to control and may do immense damage Campers on the islands, too, should be very careful in making their camp fires, first to select a place on which to build their fires where there is no danger of spreading, and then to carefully extinguish every spark before leaving it. A little care during the next two months will prevent the destruction of much valuable property We hope that any person caught carelessly putting out fire will be promptly made an example of.

THE New York Lumber says :- While the metropolitan lumber trade is devoid of life, as it generally is during July and August, it may se fely be assumed that the outlook for the fall trade is quite promitting. We expect to see the trade booming about. September.

SUMMERS, Smith & Summers, lumber mer chants Toronto, have assigned. Liabilities, \$19,-000 : assets \$13,000...

#### TREE CULTURE IN THE WHOTERN STATE

d a visit yesterday of Mr. G. E. Brown, from Larchwood, Lyon Co., Iowa, who, with ssor Brown, of the Ontario Experin farm, had been at the funeral of their father, Dr. Brown, of Port Elgin, the well-known British authority on arboriculture. Mr. G. E. Brown is practical forester to Mr. R Sykes, an English goutleman of wealth, who po 22,000 acres in the State of Iows, 30 000 in Dakota, and 60 000 in Manitoba, almost all prairie. A work of great importance is being conducted at the former place, under Mr Brown's management. Mr. Sykes is adopting the share system of farming with settlers, usually in quarter sections (160 scree) for each family, houses being built, and the annual seed provided in return for one half the proceeds of the grain crops, which are principally flax, corn, wheat, oats and barley. Perhaps the most important feature of the extensive improvements being carried out is the clothing of the prairie with plantations. Already, in two years, there is a nursery of 20 acres devoted to the rearing of forest trees, from the seed bed as well as by selection from other parts of the States and importations from Britain. Mr. Brown has on hand now about 2,000 000 plants preparing for next year's operations. systematic order they propose enclosing and planting clumps, belts and various sized plan tations for the purpose of shelter, and directly remunerative results from sales of thinnings. The kinds of trees being tested are spruce, Scotch pine, larch, white pine, soft maple, white ash, box elder, European sycamore, mountain ash horse chestnut, birch and catalpa speciosa. An enterprise of this kind cannot fail in immense practical national benefits, and that very suon. Mr. Brown is but recently from Scotland, having been engaged there by Mr. Sykes to superintend the tree culture solely.—Guelph Mercury.

#### AT THE COLOWIAL EXHIBITION.

The following notes are taken from a letter the Montreal Gasette's correspondent at the Colonial Exhibition in London :-

NEW BRUNSWICK WOOD TROPHY.

But the most distinctive feature of the whole of the central gallery is the admirable trophy of the New Brunswick woods. It has been my advantage to see many exhibitions, and I can without hesitation say that one so compact and yet so complete is variety and beauty can rately be seen. The trophy has already been described in detail by the Canadian press Suffice it to say that it embraces all the larger or commercial woods that are sufficiently abundant to form an important item of trade. as well as many smaller woods. The object of of the display is being well accomplished. It s much enquiry as to the woods them selves and the manufactures made from them, and should largely assist in opening up extend ed markets hear for the wooden manufactures of New Brunswick. The painting of the fruit, foliage and flowers of each variety appearing on the panels, has aroused general admiration such as would be gratifying to the artist, Mr. John C. Miles, A. R. C. A., could be but hear it. For the design and construction we have to ank, among others, Messrs. J. & J. D. Howe, of St. John, N. B., and Mr. Ira Cornwall, the agent for the province at the exhibition.

CANADIAN FURNITURE.

It is well arranged that, close to the commanding British Columbian pine trophy and to the nest, wood display of New Brunswick, the Canadian furniture exhibit should be shown. Messrs. Toes & Co., of Montreal, have an excellent collection of writing desks and revolving bookstands full of ingenious devices. The desks are highly finished and have attracted so much notice on account of their ingenuity and comparative cheapness, that a large demand is anticipated from this side. Meesre. Simpson & Co., of Berlin, Ont. ; Messre. Stewart & White, of St John, N B., and Messrs. McGarvey & Son, of Montreal, also have excellent furniture exhibits. It is true that in designs some of the goods do not affect the latest London and Parisian fashio ne, but in neatn e, cyb and finish they leave little if anything to be

#### PORT OF QUESTO.

According to a table published in the Quebec Chronicle in 1885, the total number of vessels which were reported inward reached 268 vessels. 283 081 tonnage, and 6 465 men. In 1886 the figures show 208 vessels reported inward 230,-509 tons and 5 446 men, -a decrease of sixty vessels In 1885, there were 124 British ships and 144 of foreign origin which arrived in port, while in the present year, the number of British vessels was 96 and of foreign ones there were 112. For 1885 the returns show, besides 124 British. 136 Norwegian and Swedish, five German, one Russian and one Dutch In 1896 the returns stand thus: British 96; Norwegian and Swedish, 103; German, 4; Russian, 2; Dutch, 1 and Argentine Republic 2.

With regard to the showing of vessels out ward bound, we find that in 1885, the total number which left Quebec amounted to 190, tonnage 182 711, men 4,154, and in 1886 the number of vessels was 153, tonnage 143,978, men 3,491. These latter belonged to the following countries: British 79, Norwegian and Swedish 104 German 4, Russian 1, Dutch 1, Argentine Republic 1. They were despatched to the following ports, viz.:-- United Kingdom 125, British Colonies 15 and other foreign countries 13.

#### Forest Pires in Michigan.

TRUPANT, Mich., July 23 .- Forest fires are raging around this place and the citizens are fighting the fire to prevent the destruction of the town. The air is blue with smoke and great danger is apprehended

SHELBY, Mich., July 23 -Forest fires are burning through Benona and Golden townships, "Ocean" county, and the air for miles is filled with smoke.

HART, Mich., July 23 .- Terrible fires are running through Juddland Place and their roaring is heard a long distance. The depot, fair ground and humber yards are in danger and probably will go. A large force of men are out fighting the fires and the village is greatly excited.

#### Destructive fire.

STANTON, Mich . July 15-A destructive fire occurred at Fish Creek, five miles east of here, vesterday afternoon. It originated in Wagar's lumber yard, adjacent to his mill, and soon licked up about 5,000 000 feet of lumber, over 4,000,000 shingles and a large amount of lath, trainways and everything about the mill. The mill was all that escaped. Loss, about \$80 000 insurance about \$50,000. A high wind prevail ed at the time, and the fire was carried into the woods south and is still raging there, and is likely to do great damage yet. Ten cars stand ing in the lumber yard, were burned!

THE Port Arthur Sentinel sava :- Mesars Vigar Bros applied to the council on Monday night for a lease of the ground on Water street, formerly occupied by Jerrett's planing mill. If the lesse was granted at terms suitable to both parties they intended to proceed with the erection of a portable sawmill The Committee of Works recommended that the lease be granted if within the power of the council, from year to year only, without confering any permanent rights or privileges. The council on motion of Councillors Margach and Meek; referred the application to the solicitor.

THE New York Laurberman has changed roprietorship and appears with a new name Lumber. It is now published by the Fanancier Company. It is a sixteen page paper, and contains a large quantity of interesting and instructive reading regarding the lumber trade, and columns of reports. It contains the elements of success.

THE Muskegon Chronicle reports Hamilton's mill at that place as having cut 207,909 feet of pine in nine hours, a rate of cutting that would have turned out 230,000 in ten hours. The statement would be more valuable as a record if the equipment of the mill and size of the logs were stated.

SUBSCRIBE for the CAMADA: LUMBERMAN.

#### MINCHLLAWNOUS.

During a violent thunderstorm which recently broke over a country town in France a curious incident happened. A young women caught in the storm was hastening homeward, sheltering herself as best she could beneath an umbrella from the dranching rain. Suddenly she experienced a strange and alarming sensation, the shock being simultaneous with a very vived flash of lightning. She felt "quite upset, greatly alarmed" by it, nevertheless, prodeeded on his way, and it was only on reaching her residence that she discovered what a narrow escape she had had. On removing her bonnet she found that her hair had been literally cut off, having the same appearance as though it had been shaved with a razor. The effect upon the girl's mind of the discovery was so great that she has been confined to her bed over since the day of the storm. It is not the loss of her hair that affects her, but the recollection of the narrow escape she had has so entirely upset her nervous system that the medical men attending her express the opinion that it will be some weeks before she recovers from the shock. - London Standard.

MONTREAL, July 27 .- The street decorations in connection with to-day's ceremonies were very elaborate. The banquet at the Seminary Hall this afternoon at which Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop Fabre, Mgr. O'Bryan, Papal ablegate, and about 330 prelates and elergymen sat down, occupied an hour and a half. No toasts were proposed. After the banquet the Cardinal and party proceeded in carriages to the city hall, escorted by a number of the calvacade dressed in costumes of Louis XIV., where a levee was held at 4 o'clock. An address was also presented to the Cardinal from Laval University. The city hall was profusely decorated, opposite the mayor's throne in the council chamber being the arms of the Pope, Cardinal and Archbishop Fabre. The city was illuminated to-night, and a display of fireworks in Dominion square took place.

OTTAWA, July 26 .- During the heavy thunder storm which passed over here last night three men were standing at the entrance of the Dowling House at Hull, when the lightning struck them. One of them, named Joseph Tremblay, had the sole of his boot torn off, but his foot was unharmed. Another, named Pierre Bedard, was so affected by the shock that he fell into a fit, which lasted three hours. He has not yet quite recovered from the effects. The olectric fluid then ran into the house, struck the stove, ran up the chimney to the roof and displaced a large number of shingles. In another house Adolphe Laferriere, while leaning against the stove, was struck in the back and received a severe shock.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 27 .- The first ten shipped passed Victoria yesterday on the way to Burrard Inlet. The general feeling is that it is fitting that its arrival should take place almost at the same-time as Sir John's first visit.

PANAMA, July 26.—It is understood. though not officially proclaimed, that Senor Balmacedo, Liberal, has been elected President of Chili. The elections were attended with great bloodshed. Upwards of 40 lives were lost.

Belshauser's Warning.

"Tried in the balance and found wanting," is the general verdict rendered against gost of the so-called cures for lung troubles. Such a decision has never been given against for the contrary, it is conceded by thousands who have tried it, to be the only remedy for consumption (scrotnia of the lungs) and scrotnious diseases generally. It will not cure when both lungs are most gone, but if taken when the disease is in the first stages it nover fails. It is also specific for such scrotnious affections as fever-screes, white swellings, hipjoint disease, and great eating ulcers, and for blood taints generally, from whatever cause arising. By druggists.

West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment is a remedy that no well regulated Mouschild should be without, as it is a positive cure for Bheumatism. It is invalueable for Spraines, Cuts. Bruises, Burns, Scalds an all diseases requiring external application. rice 25 cents and 35 cents; per bottle. Sold by J. D. TULLIY

### Wanted.

1 HREE HUNDRED THOUSAND feet of dry inch

Cills.

BELDEN & McDOWELL,

Reparties, N. Y.

#### TIMBER LIMITS.

ENDERS for timber limits on Georgian Bay, Muckoka, Hlack and Trent Rivers, Canada; nearly 270 squaro miles, containing about 260,000,000 feet pine, also for four saw mills on Black and Trent Rivers, will be received up to the Sth eptember, 1898. For details and terms apply to J. D. SMITH, or the BANK OF TURONTO, Toronto or Port Hope, Canada, 3415—6w22

## For Sale at a Sacrifice.

#### A SAW MILL

SITUATED in excellent locality with an attachment of 200 acres of well timbered land through which flows the Nottawasaga river. Heek water privilege in Sincoe. Capacity of mill eight the usend feet daily. Enough custom work to pay running expenses. Satisfactory reasons for selling, Box 60, Alliston, Oat. 2518

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Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment guaranteed specific for Hysteria. Dizziness Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headsche, Nervous Prostration caused by the use; of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness. Mental of alcohol of alcoho

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, com the common pimple, blotch, or cruptlen, of the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Established Scrofula Sores and Swellings, Entranged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.
Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumpton (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its onderful blood-purifying invigorating, and critivo properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitng of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchtistyre Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affectives it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly are the saverest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Billousness, or "Live complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is unequalled reprety. Sold by druggists. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the

UH. PIERCE'S PRLEATS - Anti-Billous and Cathartic. Sc. a vial by druggists.

#### .. BTRALIA.

Mesers, Lord & a names' monthly circular, dated Melbourne, June 12th says :-

Our last circular was under date 16th May, since which the trade has been steady, with no appreciable change in prices of any description of timber. The arrivals of Baltic, flooring and Oregon have been heavy, as also have been slates, which are in a very depressed state.

Trade from the yards show a slight falling off.

RED DEALS. - Imports. 7.761 pieces. These arrived per the Dingadec, from Sydney, at I were sold privately. Price not transpired. The Elizabeth's cargo was sold on the 8th inst., DOM brand realizing for 11x4, 9x4, and 11x3, 6d to 6gd; 9x3, 64d to 4gd; 9x24, 5 1 16d to 42d; 7x21, 43d to 41d all per foot of 9x3. Good quality Joiners' deals are in demand, but inferior fourths are difficult to quit.

SPRUOR DEALS .- Imports : Nil. The Howard's shipment was sold on 25th ult., 11x3 realizing 4 1-16d, and 9x3, 27d to 23d.

OREGON TIMBER. - Imports: 2,626,320 feet super. The arrivals have been Embraid, from Puget Sound; Thomas R. Foster from Burrard. Inlet; Nicoya and Hosper from Port Townsend. The Thomas R. Foster's cargo has been sold privately; price withheld. The Fresno's car to was sold on 4th inst., at from 25 7s 6d to £4 10s-average £1 18s 6d per 1,000 feet super, which is an advance on last sales.

LUMBER -- Imports: Clear pine, 24,535 feet super; shelving, 41,123 feet super. The only arrival during the month has been the Samar, from New York. Sales of sundry shipments wore at prices ranging for clear pine, £13 17s 6d to £13 10s; shelving, £10 5s to £10 per 1,000 feet super.

FLOORING AND WRATHERBOARDS .- Imports: 5,944,652 feet line 1. The arrivals have been -Mentone and Apollo, from Frederickstad; Northern Monarch, from Montrose, Don and Falkland Hill, from Glasgow. Sales have been made of shipments ex Howard, Inchgreen, Aterora, Coler, Palawan, Lorelei, Fritzoe, Falkland Hill, &c , at the following rates :- Baltic Red, 6x11, 9x 6d to 8x 9d; 6x2, 7x 7d to 7x 3d; Gx2, 6s 9d to 6s 6d; 6x1, 4s 10d to 4s 7d, 1 out 5s to 4s 10d. Baltic white, 6x13, 9s 9d to 9s 3d; 627. 7s 6d to 7s; 6x1, 6s 3d; 6x2, 5s to 4s 8d; 4-out, 5s; last month's rates being fairly maintained.

KAURI PINK,-Imports: 281,948 feet super. The arrivals have been Peerless, from Wangaros, and Clansman, from Mercury Bay. The balance of the Parnell's cargo was sold on the 8th inst., at a reduction on lastt quotations, The Peerless cargo is advertised for sale on Tuesday next.

Pirch Pink. -Imports. Nil. The shipment ox Sarah Hignett was sold on 21st alt, wide clear shelving realizing £10 12s 6d, 10 inch T. and G., 6s 6d per 100 feet lineal.

CKDAR.-Imports: 211,700 feet super. The arrivals have been the Thyra, from New Guinea, and per coasting steamers from Syd ney. The Thyra's cargo was sold on the 8th inst, at 28s to 14s 34 per 100 feet super, prices satisfactory considering the quality.

Dooks.-Imports: 1,209. This parcel arrived ex Sydney steamers, and came to the or der of the trade.

LATHS AND PICKETS - Imports: Laths, 7,943 bundles. The arrivals are Emerald, Thomas R. Foster, Nicoya, and Hesper, from Oregon ports; Northern Monarch, from Mont-

States. - Imports : 572,457. These arrived ex Wellington, from Tasmama; Samar, from Now York; British Ambassador and Glenricht, from Inverpool. A small invoice of 20x10 American blue Banger, ex Sarah Hignett, was sold on 21st ult at £7 per 1,000. Stocks heavy.

PLASTRIL Imports. 500 barrels. shipment arrived ex Samar, from New York. The only sale by auction has been a small lot of 50 barrols Albert brand, at 14s 6d per barrel of

400 lbs.
GRMENT. Imports. 11,651 barrels. A line of 175 casks, Atlas brand, was sold on 25th ult., at 7s. 9d to 7s 6d per cask. Privately, sales have been made of Gibb & Co.'s Portland, at 9s 6d.

GALVANIZED IRON. -I mports : 960 tons. An

withdrawn. Privately, sales have been making at full rates, a small invoice of Queen's Head having been placed at £17.

Explanation. Red deals and apruco are sold at per foot of 9x3; T. and G. flooring at per 100 feet running; Oregon timber, redwood, clear pine, shelving, ceiling, per 1,000 feet super, Kauri pine and cedar logs at per 100 feet super; laths, pickets and slates at per 1,000 pieces. Shorts are all lengths under 12

#### CONSTRUCTION AND ARRANGEMENT OF SHAFTING.

The construction and arrangement of shafting, the great prime factor in transmitting power from the motor to the machinery of any establishment, is a matter of perhaps more importance than anything else in the arrangement of the plant, and because of the very high rate of speed necessary and the secure and sudden strains to which it is subjected, it is perhaps of more importance in a saw mill than in Imost any other wood-working establish-

I recognize the fact that in this country the construction of shafting has received such attention from practical men, that the great problem has been worked out until the proper construction and plans of construction has been reduced to a perfection not attained in any other country.

In the construction of a modern saw mill in which will be used the various lumber producing machines of the present day there are three things to be considered with reference to the shafting, viz , size, strain and speed.

As regards the speed of the main-shaft I hold that the higher the rate of speed made consistent with good results the more economical is the operation of the machinery. In support of this theory I ascribe the reasons, that a high speed main shaft will avoid the use of numerous counter-shafts, or the putting of very small driving pulleys on the various machines, and the reduction of power to the lowest possible minimum by direct connection: I do not hold. however, that the rate of speed of the mainshaft should be sufficient to give motion by direct connection the light machines, that require a very high speed to successfully operate, for all such should have an independent counter-shuft properly speeded to give the required speed to the machine.

Shafting should always be true, turned to a auge and snugly fitted in bearings or boxes, having both vertical and lateral adjustment, and provided with the proper means for lubrication. The use of cheap shafting is the poorest economy. The advanced price for high grades especially for Bessemer steel, will be found a good investment.

There are two important advantages to be gained from the use of steel over iron; the first is that steel shafts are stiffer than iron and may therefore be smaller, and the second is, they will run with less friction, because of the fact that the iron usually employed in the manufacture of shafting is seamy and otherwise unsound.

In saw mills when the speed, number of pulleys, and belt tension is excessive, the tortional and tending strains on a line shaft are very great, and should be borne in mind when making calculations as to the diameter of shaft necessary, and the centro to which the bearings are fixed.

There is no positive rule for finding the diam ter of shaft required, but the following well known and universally adopted one, is approxinately correct, in determing the diameter of a wrought iron shaft capable of transmitting a certain or given horse power.

" Multiply the given horse power by 125 and divide the product by the number of revolutions per minute, the cube root of the quotient will be the diameter in inches." In order to attain the best results, experienced saw mill builders have found it advisable to add 15 per cent to the results thus obtained.

It has over been a question of opinion with individual builders as to the size and length of the first section of shafting or that which receives the power direct from the motor. That

prove, but how much larger, is as yet undecided by any fixed rule. Experience demonstrates that 1 6 to 1 16 larger is practical. In making a calculation as to the diameter of this section prudence would suggest the advisability of erring, if at all, on the side of st ength, for a bind or spring would necessitate stoppages for truing and lining up, that would very soon amount to much more than the increased cost of a larger shaft.

The distance between bearings should be vory much less on this than on the other sections. In no case should they be further than five or six feet apart from each other. And in case of very great power a bearing should be placed on either side of the pulley receiving the

In fixing shafting the first important principle to be observed, is to have it perfectly level, which is obtained by the use of a straight edge and spirit level. The straight edge should rest in the bearings and they should be packed until the spirit level stands perfectly true, after which the shafts should be trued with the level in various places. A very great mistako is often made by setting shatting with the walls of a building, which of times is out of true, and occasions stoppages that could otherwise be avoided. Care must also be taken that the pulleys on the main shaft and the macnine pulleys, or the pulleys on the counter-shaft, are in line: there are two ways of lining these pulleys. one is by the use of a straight edge made to bear evenly on the edges of the driving pulley and setting the other pulley to it, so that its edges bear easily; or if the pulleys are a very great distance apart a plain line may be used in a similar manner.

In setting the shafting of a complete plant it is a saving of time to work very slowly. A ground plan should first be drawn, the locations of each machino marked thereon, taken its required speed and the speed of the line shaft and determine the size of the driving pulleys required. There is much disagreement as to which should be placed in position, first the the main shaft and its connections, then the ongine lined to it, or first set the engine, and line the shafting from it; both theories can be supported by almost convincing argument. Woro I engaged to put up the shafting, and set the machines and engine, I would cortainly put up the main-shaft and all its connections first, after which I would set the engine. My reason or so doing is that it is very much more practical to place a long main shaft parallel with the timbers of a building and set the engine afterwards to line, than vice yersa.

In wood working establishments whenever possible the main-shaft should be fixed under the machines to be driven and at an augle, if possible of 60° to 75° as it increases the driving power of the belt,

The connections are also out of the way of the operation and can be easily and securely

If it be possible in the arrangement of the machines to so locate them that they will be on either side of the driving shaft, the strain is thus equalized as the belts will pull in both directions.

Under no circumstances would approve of toothed gearing for saw mill purposes; because of the fact that toothed gearing requires more power to produce the same results, it becomes rapidly worn, producing more or loss vibration, and necessitates frequent repairs.

When it becomes necessary to run a shaft at an angle from the power producing shaft, a belt connection led over guide pulleys is cheaper, loss nonzy, requires less power, and if well arranged will produce better results with fewer repairs than any other plan.

To make this connection properly requires the exercise of a mechanical calculation more difficult than at first thought would appear. The best plan is to mount the idle pulleys on a spindle fixed vertically in a ball and socket scating, which may be fitted in a bracket the end of the spindle and fitting it with a screw, scrated washer and nut. The spindle and pulley may be set at any angle.

The spindle carrying bracket should be se nvoice of Two Cones was offered on the Sth it should be of greater diameter than the arranged with a vertical adjustment in the was the sole support of his aged mother.

inst; but bidding not being up to limits its wa remainder of the shaft, common sense would hanger or standard. The ball segment of course can be turned around as necessary and with the above plan the idle pulleys may be adjusted to suit any position of shaft thus obviating the construction of a special set of hanger or bracket patterns for each separate case, and at the same time ensuring the correct running of the belts main pulleys. Saw Mill Cazette.

#### GATINEAU DISTRICT.

The Ottawa Journal of July 20th says:-Ex Alderman Samuel Bingham has just return od from River Desert, where has been engaged in superintending the timber drive from that place to the Clatingan boom at the junction of the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers.

Mr. Bingham states that the crops up the Catingan as far as Dosert are in a very good condition, but have been slightly injured by the late rains. He also stated upon being asked whether there was any truth in the rumor reported in several Montreal and one Ottawa paper in regard to a murder said to have been committed in those regions that the people of the Gatineau district were much surprised when un mentioned the fact, and that the people of Montreal and Otttawa seemel to know more about the matter than the people living in the district where the murder was supposed to have been committed.

Mr. Bingham stated that the timber drive was progressing very favorably, much better was expected, as the late rains had kept up the water in the river, thus preventing the logs from sticking on the rocks and causing jains. Mr. Bingham expects, if the water does not fall, to have the tail of the drave into the Gatineau booms by the 15th of August.

#### WOODEN TURBINES.

Wooden turbines have of late been proposed to meet the demand for an efficient and cheap water motor for small powers, and there is every reason to believe that within certain limits they will meet with a very favorable reception. Turbines, it must be remembered, have the advantage of being small in bulk for their power, and equally efficient for the highest and lowest falls, and were it not for the fact that they are constructed wholly of metal their use would probably have long since become more general. Wooden wheels can in some cases be readily procured at a compara tively low price, and, as the question of first cost and easo of repairs enters very largely into the problem of successfully utilizing small water powers for some purposes, and is of greater importance than a high efficiency, tursines have often been unable to compete with wheels of other types. This state of things, it is thought, can be changed by using wood as the structural material, thus securing the ad vantages of turbines without they drawbacks. and it has been found that in this way their cost can be reduced to about one tourth of that of iron turbines. In some parts of Europe wheels of this class have been constructed partly of eak and partly of yow, and the results are understood to have been highly satisfactory in every respect.—Carpentry and Building.

#### Forest Fires.

Muskenson, Mich., July 17 .- For the past twenty four hours this city has been enveloped in smoke from fires in the surrounding forests. It is impossible to see any distance at all, and if it were not for occasional puffs of air from the lake, the atmosphere would be almost sufficat ing. There has been no rain for weeks and no sign of it. The crops are suffering severely. From all quarters come reports of extensive forest fires. The farmers about Twin Lakes, Holton, Whitehall and North Holland havo been battling with the flames for days, and many of them have been obliged to move their families and household goods on account of the threatened danger!

JOHN O'NKILL, a river man, was with a com attached to a hanger or standard by prolonging | panion rolling a log off a rock in the Snake rapids, when the stick swing around and knocked both into the water. The other man swam ashore but O'Neill was drowned. The Enterprise says he belonged to Eganville and

#### NEW YORK

The following is the official list of the prices obtained at the New York Lumber Auction Company's sale at New York on July 13th:-Lot I-Sap pine moulding strips, 1 inch, 12,806 ft, \$13.

Lot 2 - Brown ash, 12 lnch, firsts, 1,701 ft seconds 1,286 ft ; culls, 405 ft, \$24.

-Brown ash, 3 inch, firsts 3,563 ft; second 3.195 ft : cults 900 ft, \$22 50.

Lot 4—Brown neh, 3 inch, firsts, 1,745 ft; seconds, 1,406 ft, culls, 551 ft, \$20.

Lot 5 - Quartered sycamore, 1 Inch, firsts, 5,021 ft.

econds, 3,025 ft; culls, 1,149 ft, \$30, Lot 6—White pine shelving, common rough, 1 tich .700 ft, \$1&.

Lot 7 - Brown ash, 1 Inch. firsts, 3,076 ft; seconds 2,064 ft; culls, 1,688 ft, \$20

Lot 8-Brown ash, 1 inch, firsts, 2.123 ft : seconds 2,176 ft; culls, 1,268 ft, \$19 50.

Lot 9-Brown ash, 1 inch, culls, 5,872 ft, \$11.

Lot 10-Brown ash strips, clear, I Inch, 3,006 ft,

Lot 11-Whitewood, I inch, firsts, 3,240 ft; seconds, 2,676 ft; culls, 344 ft, \$23 50.

Lot 12 - Whitewood, 1 inch, firsts, 3,643 ft, seconds.

4,138 ft; culls, 509 ft, \$24 50.

Lot 13-Brown ash, 1 Inch, firsts, 2,671 ft; seconde 2,312 ft; culle, 1,141 ft, \$16 00. Lot 14-Brown ash, 1 inch, firsts, 2,080 ft; seconds,

1,571 ft; culls, 1,000 ft, \$16 50,

Lot 15—Brown ash, 1 inch, firsts, 1,954 ft; seconds, 1,602 ft; culls, 1,218 ft, \$15.

Lot 16-Brown ash, I inch, firsts, 1,740 ft; seconds 1,698 ft; culia, 1,057 ft, \$15.

Lot 17-Brown ash, I inch, flists, 8,922 ft; seconds, 3 607 ft : culls, 2,275 ft, 914 60. -Brown ash, 1 tuch, firsts, 0,582 ft; seconds

6,466 (4, \$16. Lot 19-Sap pine moulding strips, 1 inch, 317 60.

Lot 20-Whitewood, § inch, firsts, 8,001 ft; seconds, 4,16 ft; culls, 434 ft, \$22.

Lot 22-White pine box 11 Inch, 10,037 ft, \$14 75. Lot 23-Cherry, 1 inch, seconds, 74a ft, culls, 1,834

Lot 24—Whitewood, pl. 2 s., \$ inch, firsts, 2,360 ft; scoonds, 2,731 ft; cuils, 68 ft, \$20 50.

Lot 25-Whitewood, 1; and 2 inch, firsts, 3,000 ft; seconds, 2,756 ft : cults, 81 ft, \$23.

Lot 26-Whitewood, 1 inch, firsts, 1,420 ft; seconds, 3,790 ft; culls, 3,143 ft, \$19 50. -White pine shelving, com. rough, 1 inch

0.352 ft. 210. Lot 28-Whitewood, extra wide, \$ inch, firsts, 4,168

tt; seconda, 1,275 ft; cuils, 01 ft. \$28 60. Lot 29-White pine selects, 11 & 2 inch, culls, 937 ft; picks, 11, 11 & 2 in., 2,470 ft; box, 11 inch, 51 ft.

Lot 30-W. pine selects, 1 inch, 494 ft, picks, 1 inch,

9,120 ft, 921. Lot 31--White pine, uppers, 2 inch, 4,071 ft , picks

2 inch, 170 ft. \$43 60. Lot 32-Walnut, 1 Inch, firste, 373 ft; seconds, 067

t : cults, 1.333 ft, \$41. Lot 33-1ted oak, 2 inch, firsts, 463 ft; seconds, 2,-

367 ft; culls, 5,306 ft, \$10. Lot 31-sap pine, moulding strips, 1 inch, 2,451 ft.

\$16. Let 35 Pap pine, moulding strips, 1 inch, 4,043 ft, \$15 50.

Lot 38-Sap pine, moulding strips, 1 inch, 6,359 ft,

Lot 37-Cherry, 1 inch, seconds, 301 ft; cults, 3,167 ft. \$23.

Lot 23-White pine uppers, 11 inch, 4,630 ft, \$41 50 Lot P-White pine uppers, 11 inch, 3,054 ft, \$41 60

Lot 41 - W. pine box, 1 inch, 20,025 ft, \$14, -Whitewood, 1 inch, seconds, 2,976 ft , calls,

9,896 ft, 819. Lot 43-Whitewood, finch, firsts, 9,316 ft; seconds

5,045 ft ; cults, 179 ft, 821. Lot 44 -W pine picks and hox, 1 Inch, 4,274 ft, \$15.

Lot 40 - Sap pine, montdling stripe, I inch, \$16 60. Lot 47-Brown ash, I inch, firsts, 914 ft, seconds, 2,484 ft; culta, 2,479 ft, 810. Lot 43-Whitewood, 11, 2 and 21 inch, firsts, 0,614 ft;

seconds, 3,329 ft , culls, 93 ft, \$23 60. Lot 49-Pine common stocks, 1x12 inch, 10,715 ft,

Lot 50-Whitewood, 1 inch, firsts, 9,141 ft, seconds,

4,693 ft ; culle, 231 ft, \$27 60.

two skies, 10,297 ft, \$12

Tot 00-Sap plue moulding strips, 1 inch, 12,507 it.

Lot 00} Brown ash, 4 Inch, firsts,069 ft . seconds, culla, 167 ft, \$20. Lot 61-Brown ash, 2 Inch, firsts, 1,406 ft excends,

Lin7 It; culls, 776 It, \$17 IO. Lot 02-Whitewood, 1 inch, firsts, 4,245 ft; seconds

5,900 ft; seconds, 1,331 ft, \$24. Lot 63-Cherry, I inch, firsts, 480 ft , seconds, 1,922 ft : culls, 106 ft, \$50.

Lot 65-Whitewood, 1 inch, culls, 2,101 ft, \$15.

Lot 06 - Walnut, 1 Inch, culls, 2,891 ft, \$36 60. Lot 07-Walnut, 1 Inch, firsts, 162 ft; seconds, 5,192

Lot 08-Pine roofing boards, 1x10 inch, t and g, pl 1 4,226 ft, \$18 fo.

Lot 081-Brown ash, 3 inch, flists, 2,231 ft; seconds 1,679 It ; mills, 413 IL, \$15 60.

Lot 70-Yhitewood, 2 inch, firsts, 3,869 ft, seconds, 2,230 ft, culls, 186 ft, \$23 fo,

Lot 71 - Whitewood, & Inch. firsts, 8,877 ft ; seconds 4,634 ft; culls, 111 ft, \$21 60.

Lot 72-Whitewood, 1 Inch, culls, 3,674 ft, 815 76 Lot 73-Hasmood, 1 inch, culls, 4,010 ft, \$17 50.

Lot 71-Basswood, 1 Inch, firsts, 2,903 ft; seconds, .710 ft. 822. Lot 74 a Whitewood, 1 inch, culls, 11,344 ft, \$16 60

Lot 74 b-Walnut, 2 inch, culls, 6,313 ft, \$29 50.
Lot 75- Whitewood, extra wide, 1 inch, firsts, 10,

434 ft; seconds, 5,188 ft, eulls, 1,006 ft, \$23.

Lot 76 - Walnut, 1 and 3 Inch, seconds, 1,231 ft, \$51. Lot 77-Walnut, 1, 2 and 3 inch, culle, 0,887 ft, **236** 50.

Lot 78-Whitewood, 2 Inch, firsts, 3,909 ft; suconds ,762 ft; culls, 34 ft, 830.

Lot 79-Whitewood, 1 Inch, culls, 3,485 ft, \$15 fo. Lot 80- Whitewood, 1 inch, culls, 3 207 ft, \$14 60. Lot 81-Whitewood, 1 Inch, culls, 3,079 ft, \$19 60.

Lot 82 W pine brx, 1 inch, 12,680 ft, \$14 Lot 83-Brown ash, 3 Inch, flats, 3,635 ft; seconds 3,710 ft; culls, 500 ft, \$14

Lot 84-Brown ash, 2 inch, firsts, 2,391 ft; seconds 2,877 ft ; culls, 534 ft, \$11.

Lot 85-W pine box, 1 inch, 21,201 ft, \$13, Lot 86-Whitewood, 2 Inch, firsts, 400 ft, seconds

Lot 87 Whitewood, e 2 s, 1 inch, firsts, 8,305 ft seconds, 5,908 ft; culls, 112 ft, \$24 fd.

Lot 88-W pine, selects and picks, 1 inch, 7,009 ft,

An exchange says: -Years ago two fences on a western farm were built of basswood rails. In one, the rails had been cut in summer; in the other the rails had been cut in winter. The winter-cut rails rotted, but the summer cut became hard like iron and lasted for a very long time. It is explained that in the rails cut in winter the sap was a long time in drying, and that in consequence it fermented and spoiled the wood; while the rails cut in summer seasoned rapidly in the hot weather and hardened.

West's World's Wonder or Family Linimer t is a remedy that no well regulated household should be without, as it is a positive cure for Rheumatism. It is invalueable for Sprains. Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds an all disences requiring external application. rice 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by-

If any of our readers that are afflicted with rhonmatism have never tried West's World's Wonder or Family Lintment, we advise them to do so at once, and be convinced of its extraordinary morits. It is a nover-falling romedy for cuts, sprains, bruises and all complaints requiring external treatment. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by J. D. Tully.

Perhaps the most extraordinary that success has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Cutarris Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent, have been cured of this stubborn mulady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent, of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are bonefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised.

Lot 61—Whitewood, 1 inch, firsts, 1,437 ft; seconds, 1,502 ft; culls, 314 ft, \$25 60

Lot 62—Brown ash, 2 inch, firsts, 3,654 ft; seconds, 1,80 ft; culls, 1,012 ft, \$21 60.

Lot 64—Whitewood, 1 inch, firsts, 1,29 ft; seconds, 2,29 ft; culls, 1,012 ft, \$21 60.

Lot 65—Whitewood, 1 inch, firsts, 2,312 ft seconds, 2,29 ft; culls, 2,50 ft, \$25 ft, \$25 ft.

Lot 65—Whitewood, 1 inch, firsts, 2,312 ft seconds, 3,531 ft; culls, 2,50 ft, \$25 ft.

Lot 65—Brown ash, 3 inch, firsts, 3,683 ft; seconds, 3,537 ft; culls, 953 ft, \$10.

Lot 65—Brown ash, 3 inch, firsts, 4,350 ft; seconds, 3,537 ft; culls, 1,576 ft, \$16.

Lot 68—Cherry, 1 inch, secoids, 655 ft; culls, 4,174 ft, \$18.

Lot 69—W pine shelving, common, 2 inch, planed

Lot 69—W pine shelving, common, 2 inch, planed the patent medicines and other advertised

THE

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REGULAR SALES will be held during the year 1886, as follows:

Tuesday, April 6th, Tucsday, August 10th, May 11th, do an September 7th, do June 8th, do October 5th. July 13th, do November 2nd. and Tuesday, December 7th.

Sales commence promptly at 10.30 a.m. Wm. Norman, Auction'r

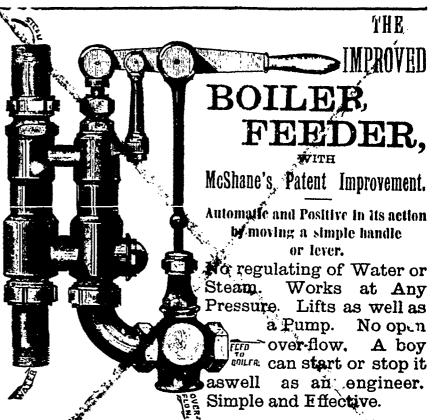
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Dealers and consumers will find it to their profit and advantage to attend. Catalogues giving the inspection of each lot offered can be had at the yard on the day of sale, or will be mailed on application. Addross

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Suitable 🚅 all Kings of Botlers. Send for Descriptive Circulars VITY & SONS. McA

## Market Reports.

#### TORONTO.

From Our Uwn Correspondent.

July 24 -- Our retail vards continue to do s rattling trade, although not near the amount they would do if the wholesale men would stop doing a retail trade. Want of cohesion in the trade is the sole fault and until such times as this fact is felt, and acted upon, things will go on the same as now. Let the the retail men once determine that they intend to do the retail trade, or cease to buy from the middlemen, and the whole matter is settled.

Shipping from our docks, as predicted by me in a former letter, has fallen off to a mere nothing. The Longford stock being shipped by Christie, Kerr & Co, to a Boston firm is about also for the account of Messrs. Price Bros. all that is being moved at present. The Ontario Co.'s stock bought by the same parties, is all shipped out, and the stock at present being moved is scarcely fit to handle; in fact there is no dry stuff, except the little held in stock by the retail men and some piled off by track side, and this is rapidly diminishing.

Bill stuff cut to fill orders is ruling high. Just now quite a number of the mills have not got in their tows of long logs as yet, so that comparatively few mills are able to fill bills over twenty 29 feet in length and the few that car do so demand a good figure. As the season advances present prices for long bill stuff will be pulled down being now far above their real value. One mill man Jemanded \$50 per M on cars for 45 feet lengths. The same stuff can be bought in Liverpool, England, to day for less money. This is the great fault of many of our mill men, when they get the chance they spread it on too thick. From the other side of Georgian Bay there is considerable lumber coming to market, but the mill men at those points take care to make all there is to be made by quoting prices delivered in Toronto, and so the advantage of the low railroad freight, which is only five cents per hundred weight. Of course few men will be ready to blame them for taking advantage of this, but coupling it with the present prices demanded for bill lumber, it makes it high to the consumer here.

Dealers in all cases possibly prefer to bring in lumber by the G. T. R or C. P. R., thereby escaping the petty difficulties thrown in the road of the consignees by the N. & N. W. R.R. Co. Dealers were promised before the managers departure for England that such annoyances would be remedied, but so far such has not been the case, and the amount of red tapism at present existing is trying to the patience of the average lumberman.

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#### MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent

note in quatations during the past week, to hunt for it. If he be a good judge of logs Business still continues brick although the and lumber he can generally do better for himdemand for large quantities has slightly fallen self than he can to boy on the cargo market. 

Enquiry for carloads has improved considerably since last report. It is said that mill owners have taken many orders for future delivery and that present stocks in first hands are light. In this market there is a good supply of thin lumber, but the quantity of heavy available is light. The exports to date include 986,488 pcs. of deals, deal ends and boards, to Europe, and 2,876,781 feet t . South America.

Advices from the Saguenay state that the cut of locs in that district last year was very large. upwards of 600,000 logs having been cut, and in most of the establishments on the North Shore operations were conducted entirely on Messrs Price B os account This firm has bought the deals produced by the logs cut by the English company of the Seigniory of Mille Vaches, the site of whose operations is Port Neuf on bas. Numbers of vessels are leading in the Saguenay

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	The following are the quotations at the yards:—
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1	CORDWOOD.

Prices are steady.

The following are the quotations at the varda :--

#### CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of July 21th

BY THE CARGO.

Cargoes to the number of 175 have entered port during the week The Monday fleet was a fair one, but since then the market has not been liberally supplied with offerings. A large amount of lumber is being sold at the mills, or by the commission men to arrive, and does not come on the market. The demand is just moderate enough to check lavish receipts, and keep prices steady. The demand is the most urgent for piece stuff, and that is the kind of lumber that is doled out with the greater caution. There is some buying over the lake, however, and considerable dimension is going into yard that does not figure on the market.

The price of piece stuff remains at former quotations, though it is reported a little stronger than last week. Short green piece stuff, as a basis, is now quoted at \$9, and firm at that. The lowest positive price for dimension we have heard of this year was \$8.75 for a lot of flat 16-foot Norway, in a transaction that took place a week or 10 days ago. That seems to have been the bottom, and it is likely that prices will not go as low again this year. The tendency now is to greater strength and a slight advance. There are men about the market that even now assert that piece stuff is worth \$9.25 for all white pine. One dealer has lately sold 10 cargoes of White lake piece stuff. all short, at \$9 a thousand, the lumber to come forward within a few days. This lumber was shaped up a little for the convenience of the purchaser, who wanted the 2x6, 2x8 and 2x10, probably for car decking; but this shaping up is a thing that is easily done when the order goes to the mill, and is becoming a feature of late dealings. Much of the large purchasing at the mills, peculiarly characteristic of the past two seasons, has been on this basis, because the yard man can thus get what is adapted to his trade, and not run so much risk of getting an over-stock of unsaleable lumber. In these times of next to no margins, the wholesale dealer must get an advantage some way and so July 26 -There is no essential change to the goes to the woods, or the boom, or the mill

\$12.50 a thousand. Extra lots of 3x12 bring as much as \$13. Timbers sell fairly well. The call for bridge stuff to go into railroad construction is reported quite urgent by the men

who make that feature of business a specialty. Inch lumber is working off moderately under a domand that cannot be called active. Prices are made within our quoted range. Buyers are not looking to the cargo market for good inch lumber as they once did. The larger portion of such lumber to stock yards is bought in a special way at the mills or to arrive.

This season the yard men are not so anxious to lay in large stocks of high grade lumber as they wore last year. The sale of such lumber this season out of yards has been slow. Naturally this checks the demand,

Standard shingles are a little firmer this week than hitherto. The mills over the lake are running with some reference to the demand; that is they are not crowding production to the utmost, as they generally do. Offers have have this week been refused on the part of the seller at \$1.70 for certain brands that have been freely selling at that figure, and \$1 723 demanded It is like y that next week quotations will have to be advanced.

The following are current quotations of cargo

The second will are carreer decemen	Jab 0.	·
prices:—		
Dimension, short green	8	9 00
Dimension, short dry		9 50
Boan's and strips, No. 2	10 000	ĸ12 00
Boards and strips, modium	13 00	15 UO
Selected	21 00	21 00
Boards and strips, No. 1	13 00	19 00
Shingles, standard	1 70	1 75
Shingles, extra	1 80	2 00
Shingles, codar, standard	1 65	1 75
Shingles, codar, catra	1 95	2 00
Lath, green		1 25
Lath, dry		1 40
LAKE TREIGHTS.		
From Muskegon, dry		1 124
From Muskegon, green		1 25
From Whitehall		1 25
From Ludington		1 374
From Manisteo	1 374	@1 60
From Menominee, dry		1 37
From Menominee, green		1 50
From Cheboyan		1 50
From Bay City, dry		1 624
From Oscoda, dry		1 50

AT THE YARDS.

From Alpena, dry.....

There has been a slight increase of movement within the past few days. Whether this is wholly owing to closing out of shipments on the low rate at Omaha, before the incoming of the new rate of 14 cents a hundred, is a question that the dealers are discussing. No doubt the haste to get as much lumber as possible into Nebraska on the S cent cut rate has lately stimulated shipments in that direction, for it has been plain to see that heav rains have been loaded, with Nebraska poisse for a destination. This little spurt, however, is now over, unless contracts have been made between the freight agents and some of the heavier of the shippers to overlap the new arrangement by a continuance of a cut rate, on the quiet. Such contracts are denied on all hands, and it is claimed that the 14-cent rate is strictly adhered

Receipts of lumber and shingles for the week ending July 22, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange :-

FROM JAN. 1, TO JULT 14, INCLUSIVE. RECEIPTS.
LAIMber. Shingles 8,232,000 107,075,000 STOCK ON HAND JULY 1. | Lumber & timber | 403,794,370 |
Nhingles	294,112,185
Lath	40,677,975
Iath	40,677,975
Pickets	1,221,497
Codar posts	200,618

## BUFFALO.

We quote carge lets:-Uppers \$45 00@46 00
Common 17 00xe18 50
Culls 12 50@13 00

#### TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS-MICHIGAN INSPECTION.

#### OSWEGO, N.Y.

From Our Own Corre- undent.

We cannot change quotations, trale is unus ually dull. The new cut of lamber is new coming forward quito freely, and dealers are anticipating a better demand, but can see no prospect of an advancing price.

Picking.	W	0000140	00
Cutting up			
Fine Common.			
Common			
Cutls	ii (	00//11	~~
Mill run lots			
Sidings solucted 1 in	30	በበራታዩ	~~
Sidings, selected, 1 in	40	00.736	m
Mill run, 1x10, 13 to 16 ft	16	00/421	00
Selected	21 (	0002	00
Shippers			
Mill run, 11x10	17	00/020	00
Sclectod			
Shippers			
Mill run, 1 & 11 in, strips	16	00(ct1)	00
Selected	22	000030	00
Culls	11 (	00@t13	00
1x0 selected for clapboards	25 (	00 (ct 35	00
Shingles, XXX, 18 in. pino	3	1000 3	50
XXX Codar	2 1	7540 3	Ου
Lath 11, No 1	1 :	8560 ±	00
No 2	1 (	440 1	25
Ash, 1st & nd 1 to 4 in	16 0	004420	0+
Basswood, 1st x 2 d. 1 & 13 inch	18 (	) 'ca 20	0.
" culls, " "	8 (	wan	w
i e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e			

#### ALBANY.

Quotations a the yards are as foll	ows :—
Pine, clear, WM	an 003500 228
Pine, fourths	50 Ocka. 3 LU
Pino, selects	4: 00(347 0)
Pine, good box	22 006(23 00
Date seminar has	13 00x 0
Dies to be about made	
Pine, common box Pine, 10-in. plank, each Pine, 10-in. plank, culls, each	00 45@00 47
Pine, 10-in. plank, cuils, each	(0 25@00 27
Pine beards, 10-in Pine, 10-in. beards, culls	00 30g(s) 32
rine, 10-in. boards, cults	00 10(10) en
Pine, 10-In. boards, 16 ft., V M	23 00(432 00
Pine, 12 in. boards, 16 ft	23 00(432 00
Pine, 12-in. boards, 13ft	23 00(d00 0°
Pine, 11 in. siding select. Pine, 11 in. siding, common	40 00k(43 00
Pine, 14-in, siding, common	15 00(415 00
Pino, 1-in. slding, select	40 00/242 00
Pine, inch siding, common	13 00(415 00
Spruce, boards, each	00 006400 18
Spruce, plank, 11-in., each	00 00@00 20
Spruce, plank, 2-in., each	00 00(000 30
Spruce, wall strips, each	00 12(100 12
Hemlock, boards, each	00 00(100 14
Hemlock, foist, 4x0, each	00 00((00 52
Haminal Joint Oly Cach	
Hemlock, Joist, 21x4, each	00 00(¢00 14
Hemlock, wall strips, 2x4, each. Black walnut, gook, ≩ M.	00 00@00 11
Black wainut, gook, & M	100 @120 00
Black waluut, finch	80 00@90 W
Black walnut, inch	00 00@85 00
Scaymore, 1-inch	23 00@30 00
Scaymore, & Inch	21 00@23 00
White wood, 1-inch and thicker	38 00v340 00
White wood, glinch	28 00:((30 00
Ash, good, & M	40 00@43 00
Ash, second quality, WM	25 00@30 00
Cherry, good, WM	60 00(485 00
Cherry, common. 20 M	25 00/730 00
Oak, good, 20 M.	40 000743 00
Oak, second quality 20 M	20 00/(125 00
Oak, good, W.M. Oak, second quality, W.M. Ilasswood, W.M.	25 000 30 00
Hickory 20 M	40 006140 00
Hickory, ≱ M. Maple, Canada, ⊋ M	28 00:430 06
Maria Arandan m. M	26 00(123 00
Maple, American, per M	
Chestnut, & M	38 00/440 00
Sumfree marce buc & Tr.	0 0000 0 50
2nd quality	0 000 5 00
cxira, sawo. pine	4 3040 4 50 0 0060 3 00
clear, sawo, pine	0 0000 3 00
" codar, mixe !	0 000 3 3°
" codar, XXX	0 00 (de) 0 00
44 hemlock	2 25/0 9 31
Lath.hemlock. 20 M	0 000 2 13
Lath, sprace,	0 000 2 25

#### LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal of July 17th says :- It is too early to hazard any predictions as to the course that trade will take during the remainder of the current year, more especially as the country has scarcely recovered from the disorganization occasioned to business by the recent elections. The feeling in many quarters is hopeful, and confident predictions of a good autumn trade are expressed by many to whom, prohably, the wish is father to thought. At the same time it must be admitted that the im port so far contrasts favorably with other years, and the arrivals at the Surrey Commercial Docks continue on a moderate scale. As a setoff, bowever we have the fact that the deliveries from the same docks are, in the aggregate, less than in preceding years, while the majority of buyers continue to maintain that the present stocks in London are sufficient to supply the requirements of the trade for some time to come. Certain it is that little disposition is shown by importors here to add to their stocks, and the business that is being transacted is extremely limited.

We are always being told that things cannot go on for ever in the present ruinous state and a turn must be close at hand; yetstill the market keeps on declining, and trade languishes as if hopelessly incurable. Even with reference to freights, when we asked the opinion of a leading merchant, who charters a large amount

he thought the present combination of shipowners would effect the rates, his reply was that he had recently chartered from one of the gulf ports to London at a lower rate than had ever previously been done Notwithstanding this we think we can observe a lifting of the clouds which have so long lowered over the freight market, and the gleam of light on the horizon is the present tendency of owners to lay their vessels up. Still there are too many steamers even now affeat, but the example already set, we are glad to observe, is taking 1. if we is ith steamers are to be seen up to der as and the Humber is said to be chokefull of vessels out of employment.

Messrs. Churchill & Sim, if they had very little to submit on Wednesday last, at any rate succeeded in bring a fair muster of the trade together. Of course a good many of the regular frequenters were absent, this being the season of the year when the seaside exercises its attractions; but, taking one thing with another, the attendance was rather better than the limited quantity of unreserved goods would have led one to expect.

The first open water pine fleet are coming forward now pretty freely, and we have no less than ten arrivals from Quebec to record this week.

We were rather surprised to see these better kinds going so cheap as they were put up in such small lots; and, judging by the present tone of the market, any improvement this year seems out of the question, for there is the contemplation of the heavy stocks eating their heads off with expenses, which may at any moment come on the market to check any bouyancy that might otherwise exert itself.

The little lots of 3:d bright Quebec pine deals per Clara at £8 15s. read cheap, but there was no particular anxiety to secure them amongst those present, the lengths, 9 and 10 ft., not being those most inquired for. Adding on rent and charges gives another complexion to values, and it makes all the difference how long they have been on hand to the seller at the present wretched auction prices.

Amongst this week's pine arrivals from Quebec are the Sabino, Carmona, Kalos, our old friend the Drammensoren, the Lake Leman. Rhine and Alfield, the latter for Messrs, R. R. Dobell & Co Of these the Sabino brings a cargo of 1st, 3rd and 4th pine for Messrs, Browning & Co., of which the prime quality is being landed and the third we noticed going into lighters, these struck us as being a capital lot of Maclaren's shipment, and in good. dry condition. The Carmona brought for the same firm principally Hamilton's 4th pine, which are being stacked in D yard, and are about as good a parcel of lower quality pine as we have seen. We could point to one or two stacks in their neighborhood of 3rds of another shipment with which they would favorably compare. The Halos and the Lake Leman have gone into the Surrey Commercial docks, as have also the Alku, and the Hermann, for Messrs. Arnold & Co, as well as the Edmund Kaye, with deals and deal ends, for Mossrs. Price & Pierce. The bulk of these have a considerable portion of their cargoes oak, elm, and birch, but the Rhine, from Montreal, brings an entire cargo of deals and deal ends to order.

#### LEITH.

The Tinber Trades Journal of July 17th says :- The importations of wood goods during the past week continue light for the season of the year, and the only item calling for particular notice is a further arrival from Quebec of a general cargo of pine, hardwoods, and pine deals per Clyde, for Mesers, Wm. Thomson & Co. There are still other three or four cargoes expected from Quebec, of the spring shipment, so that the supplies from that quarter promise to be heavier than usual.

The Timber Trades Journal of July 17th says :- During the past week we have had only one cargo of mining timber from Norway, one of pitch pine timber from Pensacola, and a good-sized cargo of deals from St John. One market cargo, which came forward at the same time, has been ordered to Sharpness. As far 84 we can learn, several charters have been Timber, 18c. 3d.

signed, both from Canada and from the Baltic, 40s. from lower Canadian ports, and 50s. Quebec

The week just elapsed, in consequence of the elections, has, of course, been rather upset, but as these are now over, we expect to see deliveries a good deal brisker than they have been. The building trade continues active, and our town and suburbs, especially the latter, are growing rapidly; but, as we have before stated, these operations in themselves are not sufficient to keep the wood trade up to the mark. Mining timber remains in the same stagnant state as all through the year; very little is coming forward, and yet prices remain low. The French prop trade is in much the same condition as recorded last week, a state of things principally attributable, we think, to the import exceeding the consumption.

#### GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal of July 17th says :- Arrivals here for the past week include a cargo or two of lower port spruce deals, the supply of which this year has been very light; and as would be observed from statement given in last number, the stock held at 30th of June was comparatively small. The tonnage em ployed in conveyance of spruce deals (lower port) to Clyde amounts this year up to date to only 3,380 tons, as against 4 934 tons same period last year. Of the cargoes of aprice noted under the Glasgow imports this past week the bulk goes into the hands of consumers

There has been one small import of Quebec deals per steamer, and the total landed at Glasgow since the season commenced is now 78,000 pieces, as against 108,000 pieces same period last year. Other arrivals here for the week have been miscellaneous parcels of oak logs and planks, staves, etc.

The Grangemouth imports, we observe, continue light, the carrying tennage conveying wood goods there during the past three weeks being 6,672 tons, and for corresponding period 1885 16,752 tons, and 1884 11,338 tons.

The demand generally in the wood trade be ing very dull at present makes it advisable that imports should be on a small scale.

#### LIVERPOOL

The Timber Trades Journal of July 17th says:-The first vessels of the Quebec spring fleet have just arrived here, and consequently the quays of the Canada and Brocklebank docks, which are allotted to the timber trade will soon wear a lively aspect, in great nimst to the apathetic appearance they have the for such a lengthened period.

The first of these is the Loyal with a cargo of timber, chiefly waney and square board pine, the importation of Messrs. Bryant, Powis & Bryant, limited, which is now discharging in the Canada dock, and two vessels are lying in tho river with cargoes of pine deals from Quebec and Three Rivers, waiting opportunity to enter the docks, the heavy western gales blowing at present rendering it a difficult and dangerous operation. In addition to these there are also six or eight vessels with aprace deals, chiefly from the lower ports, in a like position. and two with cargoes of pitch pine; so that next week will be a busy one.

Most of the spruce deal cargoes are already sold, and considerable portion of their cargoes will go direct into consumption being forwarded from the ship's side up to the country dis-

No public sales of whitewoods are announced at present, but probably some will be held within a short time from now, although they will not be either so numerous or extensive as usual, owing to the limited quantities of consignments direct from the shippers, who are not at all disposed to send their productions on the market in the face of the present low prices ruling in this port.

Ocean Freights.

The Quebec Chronicle of July 22nd says :-Two hundred and sixty-eight sea-going vessels have entered at the custom house since the opening of navigation. The following are the transactions we have heard of :- Quebec to Cardiff-Sleepers, 50s. Quebec to Greenock-

#### LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

We take from the Timber Trades Journal the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston, on June 30th 1885 and 1886, and also the consumption for the month of June 1885 and 1886 :-

			Consumption	Communition.
	Stock,	Steck,	,	•
	1803	1886.	1885.	1886.
Quebec Square Pine	188,000 ft	110,000 ft		
Waney "		178,000	20,000 ft	42,000 ft.
St John Pine	68,100	10,000 "	24,000 "	14,000 44
Other Ports Pine	44,001	12,000 "	2 000 "	5,000 "
		14,000	1,000 **	3,000 "
Red Pine	C 8,000 "	201,000 "	264,000 "	60,000 "
Pitch Pine, hown	449,000 "			00,000 **
Washe Sawn	449,000	8'0,000 "	223,000 **	205,000 **
Planks.	(0,000	00,000 **	0,000 **	0,000
Dantzle v F	63 000 **	38,000 **	6,000 **	0,000 "
Sweden a Fir	10,000	32 000 11	2,000 "	0,000 **
Oak, Canaman and American	141,044	1.0,000 "	51,000 "	17,000 **
Planks	167 000 44	199,000 11	45,000 "	62,000 11
"Battic	11,000 "	4,000 **	0,000 **	1,000 "
Elm	11,000	17,000 **	0,000	0,000 **
Birch	* 80,000 °	120 0 0 44	71,000 4	20,000 **
Ash	23,000 **	2 000 M	2,000 "	0,000 **
East India Teak		215,000 "	11,000 **	4,000 **
Greenheart	18,000 "	77,000 **	2,000 11	31,000 "
N. B. & N. S. Spruce Deals		12.(Ha) stds.		
" Pino	450 "	453 **	{ 5 387 stds.	4,778 stds.
Quebec Deals		3.935 "	2,16 "	1,726 **
Haltic Red Deals, &c	1,976 "	2,640 "	701 "	"isi "
Baltio Boards.	65 "	100		17 "
Norway, &c . Flooring Boards	4,191 "	2,643	1.178 "	1,680 "
arounds, are a ricering boards	4,101	*1040	1 1.116	1,430

#### BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the board of Trade, for the month of June list of raits arrived .. 1886; and also for the 6 months ending June 1886 :

	MOVIE	W AND WA	20111	,,	· L.	1.00	•
					Q	unt	it.
77					-		• `

MONTH BUDD DOINGE.	D, 100	
(Circles (II)	Quantity.	
Timber (Hewn). Russia	Loads. 23,745	3, 221
Sweden and Norway	•	86,527
Germany		78,567
United States		31.4 %
British India		05,377
British North America		35,755
Other Countries		37,412
Other Countries		3.,112
Total	161,871	373,357
Timber (Sauen or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia	104.621	216,177
Sweden and Norway		373,759
United States		110,620
British North America		144.732
Other Countries.		30,716
		- 50,110
Total	400,590	878 184
Staves, (all sizes)	12,000	37,903
Mahogany (tons)	4,442	37,720
Total of Hewn and Sawn	FOL -07	1,251,571
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE		
Timber (Hewn).	30111, 1836	•
Russia	. 39,170	71,580
Swoden and Norway	250,893	342,104
Germany	75,820	193,187
United States	49,052	169,378
British India	. \$3,852	303,545
British North America	12,884	47,662
Other Countries		279,361
Total Timber (Sawn or Split,	654,690	1,410,130
Planed or Dressed).		
Russia	155,072	311,200
		0.1,2
Sweden and Norway		977,677
Sweden and NorwayUnited States	469,369	
	466,369 159,316	977,677
United States	466,369 159,316	977,077 429,553
United States	460,369 159,316 93,135 26,829	977,077 429,533 254,590 57,549
United States	460,369 159,316 93,135 26,829	977,077 429,553 254,590
United States	466,569 159,316 93,135 26,829 900,721	977,077 429,533 254,590 57,549
United States British North America Other Countries Total	464,569 159,316 93,135 26,829 900,721 	977,077 429,553 224,590 57,549 2,030,869
United States.  British North America Other Countries.  Total Staves (all sizes).	463,569 159,316 93,135 26,829 900,721 	977,077 429,553 254,590 87,549 2,030,869 202,802

#### WOOD-WORKING PATENIS.

The following list of patents relating to the wood working interests, granted by the U. S. patent office, July 13, 1886, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 125 F street, N. W. Wash ington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

345 466-Lathe, wood turning-C. W Wilder

Fitchburg, Mass.
345,503— Planing machine, wood—E. H. Han-on, Philadelphia, Pa.

345,388- Saw gummer-S. R. Mathewson, Pleasant Valley Cal. 345,648-Saw handle-R. E Poindexter, In

dianapolis, Ind.

PATENTS ISSUED JULY 20.

745,662-Cutter head-E. G. Blaney, Swampoutt, Mass.

345,890-Plane, blind nailing-W. G. Stranahan, Minneapolis, Minn.

345.791-Saw set, cage and raker guide, com binod-M. Lalonde, Oscoda, Mich

345,753 - Saws, automatic feed for edging-E H. Barnes, Brooklyn. N. Y.

\$45,923-Wood, p-cparation of kindling-J. L. Seymour, New York, N. Y.

#### RAFTS ARRIVED.

The Quebec Chronicle gives the following

July 8-D. D Calvin & Co., oak, elm and pine, . ichigan and Ohio, sundry coves.

July 9-Thos. Buck, elm, Michigan, Ottawa cove July 10 - P McLaren, white and red pine,

Ontario St. Lawrence Co's covo. July 16-David Moore, white and red pine.

Nipissing, Can Rouge. July 20- Timmons & Gorman, white and red pine Nipissing, Cap Rouge.

#### SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE.

Comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, etc., measured and culled todate, at Quebec :-

	1554.	1832.	1880.
Wancy White Pine	959,252	661,434	849,632
White Pine	849,277	981,687	631,354
Red Pine	50,311	43,204	147,520
Oak	449,244	399,848	419,5
E) a	449,244	474,783	233,230
Ash	312,083	148,007	83,658
Basswood	635	47	218
Butternut	803	1,726	57
Tamarac	16,937	1,120	3,118
Birch and Maple	184,071	205,203	153,715
Maste and Bousprits	— pes	— pcs	- pos
Spare	32 pcs	17 pes	— pos
Std Staves	10.022	39.8.3.21	36 1.3.1
W. I Staves	CO 9.1.23	67.7.204	8,1.216
Brl Staves	0.6.213	49.5.3.07	
	JAN	TES PAT	TON

Supervisor of Cullers.

Quobec, 16th July, 1886.

#### THE TIMBER TRADE.

A despatch from Quebec to the Montreal Witness says :- Le Canadien publishes to-day the report of an interview between one of its reporters and a number of shippers and others prominently exprected with the timber trade of the port, touch a despatch published in the Witness stating that a steamship had been obliged to go to Montreal to take in a cargo of deals there owing to the onerous reb lations of the Ship Laborers' Society here. 2. lagreed that the despatch was well founded, and that the ab-urd regulations of the ship laborers were driving both steam and sail vessels from Quebre, numerous instances being specified in which they have operated injurious to the trade of the port and beneficially to that of Montreal. At the same time it was admitted that the wages demanded by the ship laborers were not too high, considering the dangerous character of the work. The Canadian Pacific freight agent here, Mr Lemieux, stated that it was true that Quebec merchants were daily receiving and paying freight at the rate of 12 cents per hundred on large quantities of goods which were carried to Montreal by inward ateamships past Quebec rather than have to submit to the ships laborers' exactions here, and Mr. R. R. Dobell said that for the same reason numbers of Quebec merchants preferred to ship their deals via New York or Boston.

GILNORE & Co's drive of forty thousand sawlegs passed through the slide at Hastings on Monday.

### THE HENDERSON LUMBER CO. Limited.

David II. Handridon, President; Norman Handridon, Pice-President Char. II. Walters, Sco-Treat-Dealers in, and manufacturers of, Dimension and Bridge Timber Sawn Lumber, Clapboards, Shingles and Lath. Packing Cases and Boxes a Specialty.

OFFICE, MILLS AND YARDS: 312 to 396 William Street, MONTRRAL, and at ROXTON FALLS, . Q

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Manufacturers of all kinds of PLEASURE, FISHING and HUNTING



## CANOES

Patent Cedar Rib Canoes, Patent Longitudinal Rib Canoes, Bass wood Canoes, Folding Canoes Paddles, Oars, Tents, etc., etc

Gold Medal, London Fisherics Exhibition, 1883.

J. Z. ROGERS,

Sind 3 Cent Stamp for Illustrated Cataloge. President and Managing Director. Canoes for Lumbermen, designed to carry any amount of goods and chattels and strongly built, made to order on short notice.

## HUGH GIBSON

MANUFACTURER OF

KNIGHT'S PATENT "EXCELLSIOR"

SAW MILL DOGS

The Sawyer's Pavorite

For Holding Logs upon a Faw Mill Carriago while being Sawn into Lumber.

These Mildogs I guarantee to give satisfaction in every case. They will hold a frozen log as well as a loft one, for cutting Scantling, Square Philor, &c. These Dogs cannot be excelled, I sell them all on their own merits, give ten or fifteen days trial, and then, if not satisfactory, return them to my order, as I have no agents for the read this year, I will sell them at a reduced price. Bend for Circular and price list.

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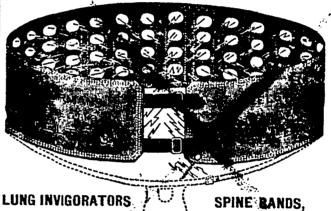
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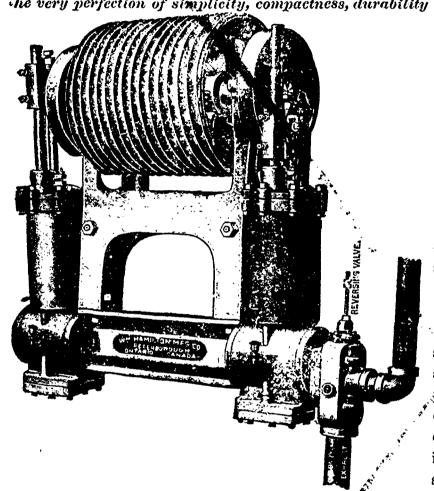
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The above engraving illustrates the Twin Engine, 10x16, for Rope Feed, for Saw Mill Carriages. The spool is 27 in. diameter. 30 in. face, is grooved 2 in. pitch for 11 in. rope. The shaft is steel, 41 in. diameter, with disk cranks. No conr stirg rods, eccentries or valve rods to get loose and out of order. The ports are in the trunions, and worked by an oscilliation of the cylinders, and are held in their place in the downward motion by a steam cushion below. The sawyer's valve is a perfect balance, and by moving this valve the engine can be reversed, stopped or started almost instantaneously if necessary, as the sawyer has perfect control of it by his lever either to go fast or slow. Should the sawyer let go of his lever either by mistake or any other cause, it is balanced so that the valve will come to the centre and cut the steam-off both cylinders and stop the feed. When standing, the lever is locked or fastended, so that is is impossible for it to start off itself. The engine stands upright below the carriage, and bolted to two upright beams, placed on the mill for the purpose. When a rack is preferred in place of the rope, we put on a steel wheel 30 in. in diameter, and the engine placed high enough to work into the rack on carriage bar, or if the beams come in the way, an idler wheel can be used between engine and rack segs; or, the engine can be placed at a distance and have a shaft

from it to the carriage; or it can be placed in the engine room, where it is under the control of the engineer for oiling, thence by shaft and pinion to carriage rack bar. These engines are well adapted for cutting long logs, or where the logs are mixed, the advantage of this feed will be apparent to mill men. When the carriages are used in two or more sections, the couplir and uncoud ling of each section is quick and simple.

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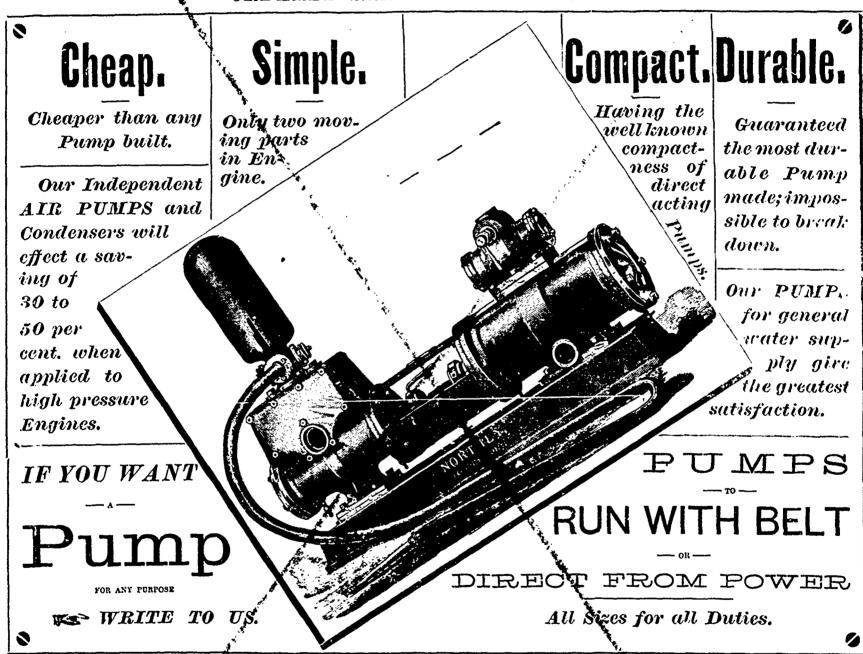
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