

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



PUBLISHED
SEMI-MONTHLY.

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

SUBSCRIPTION
\$2.00 PER ANNUM

VOL. 4.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., JULY 1, 1884.

NO. 13.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTION AND EXPANSION IN RELATION TO WOOD.

(Written for the Canada Lumberman.)

The expansion and contraction of all mineral substances is governed by heat. The law is that increase of heat increases bulk; and conversely a diminution of heat is accompanied by diminished bulk. Metal workers necessarily understand this. The scientist by means of his wide range of careful experiments, knows its exact action, and the breadth of its scope, much more fully and completely; but both are nearly even as to the reason why, and the particular manner by which, this law operates. It would seem that the ultimate atoms of all inorganic matter, whether solid, liquid or gaseous, were kept, in some way, at a certain respectful distance from each other, according to the degree of heat interposed; and when this heated condition arrives at a certain stage these atoms or particles, become so loosely connected that they begin to flow. Instance, melted iron, the liquid lava flowing down the mountain side, or mercury, or water, which have their fluid condition at ordinary temperatures.

This is the law of expansion as it relates to the inorganic or mineral world. In the animal and vegetable kingdoms, it proceeds on a different principle; moisture not heat, is here, the controlling power. Here too, our knowledge of the why and wherefore is extremely limited. We are here approaching one of the hidden places of nature's secrets, into which we can do little more than peep and guess. In this case the most obvious conclusion is, that the particles of water (that very common substance, of which we see so much yet know so little) by interposing themselves in and among the cells and fibres of animal and vegetable structures play, to some extent, the role in the organic world, of the increments of heat in the mineral kingdom. The application of heat to wood, or vegetable matter of any kind, instead of expanding shrinks it, this is done by evaporating and expelling the moisture contained in it. This brings us to the practical bearing of our subject; to the question that interests the lumberman and woodworker: Precisely in what manner, what direction, and to what extent does lumber shrink? It is generally considered that it does not shrink endwise, and for most all practical purposes this is correct, yet any one accustomed to hardwood lumber will know by its action in seasoning that it must shrink endwise. Let a number of hardwood scantling be laid close together on the top of a pile, the upper side having the principal exposure, in a few days it will be found that the ends have curved upwards. This will certainly be the case if the heart side of the scantling is laid downwards, showing that the drying process shortens the upper side, and, of course, draws up the ends. Besides, I once saw a clear demonstration, with a thin strip of pine in

which the difference of length between the wet and dry conditions was unmistakable. Still clockmakers sometimes use wood for their pendulum rods. Red cedar, perhaps, retains its uniformity better than any wood of my acquaintance.

There is another direction in which wood contracts but little, that is radially or in a direct line from the bark to the heart. If we should saw off a short piece of a straight grained hardwood tree, strip it of its bark, measure its diameter and leave it exposed to dry, when fairly seasoned another measurement will show but little change, but the large radial cracks indicate most clearly which way the shrinkage has taken place. The cells and fibres of the wood have closed together circumferentially, and the resistance to a corresponding radial contraction, has been so stubborn that the timber has pulled itself apart rather than allow a reduction of its diameter.

Take another example: Get a piece of green maple, beech or oak, turn it to say five inches diameter, lay away till thoroughly seasoned, then measure again, and we shall still find it close to five inches in the radial direction at right angles to this, the diameter will be reduced nearly one-eighth of an inch. Its oval cross section will be manifest at a glance. Why this is thus would be an interesting question, one which I have no recollection of ever seeing answered. I think the solution will be found in connection with the medullary rays, which though present in all our northern trees are particularly conspicuous in the grain of the oak, beech and sycamore. They are scarcely distinguishable in balsam, poplar and some other soft woods, which also have correspondingly the character of more uniform shrinkage.

Another important question is, why do boards warp in the process of seasoning? Boards which have the heart of the tree at one edge and the bark at the other do not warp; what shrinkage they may have is in thickness, not in width. There is consequently no particular tendency to warp. But now let us take a board from the side of a log, say a first or second cut of siding, hang it up if you choose by one end so that the air may circulate freely around it, and it will be free to assume the form which it is disposed to take. When seasoned it will invariably be concave on the side towards the bark and convex on the heart side. This is accounted for by the action we have already referred to—circumferential shrinking. In order to understand its action we must regard the centre of the tree as a fixed point, and lines radiating therefrom as being rigid, and the direction of the shrinkage to be always at right angles to these lines, and as having the effect of diminishing their angles without changing their length; as a consequence we have the curvature described. This action can be illustrated by a lady's paper fan, which after expan-

ding it to its full extent we take a pair of shears and clip off a segment. Now allow it to contract slightly and it will be seen that the line of the cut is no longer straight but concave. The methods of piling to a large extent prevent this warping, but it is really only postponed, afterwards when planed, and left free, or if wetted and redried, like a criminal set at liberty soon asserts its disposition to crookedness. Some of the patent methods of lumber drying disregard this. It remains to be seen whether or not they win the victory over nature.

Now I imagine the practical readers of the Lumberman asking the question, What does all this knowledge amount to? What can we do about it? Are not our present methods for cutting and handling lumber about the best that can be devised for the present demand? Taken in the main this question can not be squarely negatived. Yet for many purposes our sawing methods are wholly and radically wrong. Mill men are not particularly to blame, they make lumber to make money, and the easiest, readiest way is the best way. The dealer buys and sells with the same object in view. Neither party pays much attention to the fine points, in the science or art of their business, so long as a patient public purchases and pays, but if the house owners do not they might well ask the questions: Is it a necessity, that the siding on our houses must warp, and crack and split; that our floors must have a receptacle for dirt between every board, from an eighth to one-quarter of an inch wide; also that they must be continually brooming up and peeling, so that no paint will stay on them. Must the baseboards around our rooms be always gapping wide at the floor and where they join the wall, and our doors be shrinking and swelling with every change of the season? It may be said that this results simply from imperfect seasoning, which is largely true, but if the lumber was rightly sawn the seasoning process would not materially change its width or general shape. The general style of sawing in from the four sides of the log, is just the right method to produce warping, shrinking, and changeable boards.

If it is asserted that this is the only practicable method of sawing lumber, we take exception to it, and say it may serve best for many purposes, but for many other higher uses there are better methods. This question of methods will be reserved for another issue.

W. H. TROUT.

Milwaukee, June 9, 1884.

HOUSE BUILDING AND THE LUMBER TRADE.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times to the handlers of lumber is the prevailing house building inclination. There seems to be a kind of house building passion that has possessed the minds of the people. This has

materialized in the form of building associations. It is a poor little town indeed, these days, that does not have one or more building associations. People who earn their living by sweat of brow or rack of brain have come to think that there is no other so safe a place to keep money as to have it nailed or mortared into solid walls, and covered by reliable insurance. Building associations enable men of moderate income to save a little money every month, which not only earns interest and dividends, but helps to provide money for building homes. More men now than ever before are touting under the inspiration that these savings give them. Out of the scheme thousands of dwellings and business houses are constantly rising all over this country and the Canadas. If there is no abatement of the impulse—and it is to be hoped there will not be—the building industry cannot but continue prosperous, and the use of lumber and all building material will increase.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

A Wrinkle.

A subscriber, who has had many years of experience in the lumber business, informs the *Lumberman's Gazette*, that it would be a great preventive of the destruction of timber blown down last fall to peel a narrow strip of bark on the top of every down tree, as it lets the water in so as to prevent the worms from spoiling the timber as they will not work in such cases.

Timber in the South.

The south is now making special efforts to develop its lumber industry. Vast regions of "virgin forests" still abound there, and at the coming New Orleans Exposition a full exhibit of the woods of southern forest will be made. Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, will probably be represented. Hemlock, cherry, maple, poplar, chestnut, ash, white and yellow pine, cedar and white and black oak are said to abound in the states mentioned, "with the price of land at a very low figure."—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

Rosewood and Mahogany.

Rosewood and mahogany for furniture are gradually coming again into large use. Five cargoes of mahogany arrived at New York week before last and all were quickly marketed. An exchange says that the time is not distant when New York will be the largest mahogany receiving port in the world. This is a commentary upon the changes that have taken place within a comparatively short time. It is but a few years ago since half a dozen cargoes arriving in a month would have overstocked the market. Now as many as that in a week makes no impression on the market, and all that comes forward, is quickly absorbed.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

RELATION OF BUSINESS JOURNALS TO BUSINESS INTERESTS.

At the Lockwood Press dinner, Charles K. Hammitt responding to the toast, "Trade Journals—Their relation to the Mercantile and Manufacturing interests," said:

Trade journals, more or less, intimately concern all present, and doubtless, all that I can say in this connection has already been fully thought over by you. Their existence is in response to the demands of trade, and should they cease to exist, they would leave a void which nothing yet developed could fill.

The duty of trade journals is to point out defects in systems of trade, and advocate policies of improvement; to ferret out and expose what are commonly known as the tricks of trade, and by earnest and constant denunciation to encourage a sentiment of fair dealing; to study carefully the requirements of trade and present plans for its promotion; to collect news of every description from all quarters, select such portions as concern the trade represented, and to present it in a full yet condensed and readable form; to seek channels of trade hitherto unexplored, and point out the advantages of and ways to develop them; to draw together members of trade, and secure co-operation where individual effort would not be sufficiently potent; to suggest methods for a more speedy or more economical method of accomplishing given results; to learn of and give prominent notice to improvements in systems or implements calculated to benefit trade as perfected by specialists; to report the conditions of markets, and record fluctuating prices; to crowd out antiquated wares, and bring forward new and improved styles. This and much other kindred work enters into the duty of the highest type of trade journalism.

Work of this character, vigorously prosecuted, naturally makes the influence of the trade paper very great. Its columns are read closely by those whose interests are of such magnitude as to keep them from searching for themselves through every source of information, to learn what has transpired or is likely to transpire to affect them. The full and condensed form of the information in the trade journal is fully appreciated by them, and the paper becomes to them what the chart is to the mariner—a guide in navigating the sea of commerce.

It is sought after, also, and read closely by the wiser members of trade in all classes, whether manufacturer, distributor or he who sells to the consumer—in fact by the larger and wiser consumers.

In measuring the influence of the trade journal it will be well to consider the character of the men to whom I refer. Numerically, men of this class, in any single trade, represent only a small portion of any one community, but they are scattered throughout the land, and in their respective communities their opinion has great weight for shaping the opinion of their neighbors, not alone on matters of trade and commerce, but on whatever relates to the general good.

Of necessity trade journals meet with people connected with the trades which they represent, who antagonize them and try to belittle their influence as every progressive work strikes the personal interest of individuals and awakens opposition, but these men are careful to learn the contents of trade paper, and are unconsciously influenced thereby, and in common with those who declare their appreciation, seek desired information in its columns. Although, perhaps, it has not been realized; the trade journals of the country have exerted an influence, during the past few years, which has counteracted in advance much of the evils which might have resulted from the recent financial panic in Wall street. The faithful record of the condition and prospects of trade, coupled with the cautions against overtrading and the advice to shorten credits and to avoid excessive indebtedness, acted upon by their readers, has placed the country in such a position that, heavy as this shock was, the mercantile interests have weathered the storm without any important disaster.

A duty of the trade journal not yet referred to, and yet one of its most important duties, is to bring the buyer and seller together. The buyer in reading his paper seeks not only pre-

vailing prices, conditions and prospects of trade, but expects and requires reasonable assistance in directing him to the best sources through which to supply his wants. For this assistance he consults the advertising columns, and this at a time when he is peculiarly alive to his business interests. At such times houses which have shown sufficient forethought and enterprise to secure representation in the advertising columns of their trade paper derive benefit of immeasurable value, even though business do not immediately result, as in the buyer's mind they and their business have become associated with the idea of supplying his present or future wants.

For the convenience of buyers, leading producers and manufacturers congregate in one location, frequently having their places of business adjoining each other so that buyers may complete their purchases without needless delay in going from one to the other; and so for the convenience of buyers, leading producers and manufacturers should constantly keep their card setting forth their business and location prominent in accepted trade journals so that buyers may, without loss of time, find the address and name of any firm wanted. This card should be supplemented by seasonable announcements, attractively displayed, setting forth fully the wares manufactured and ability to meet trade requirements.

The trade journal affords an opportunity for this use not presented by any other medium of any character, because all of its readers are interested parties and possible customers, and few but those interested in a given trade would find its trade journal of interest to them, while in the general press it is only the occasional reader who is interested in trade matters.

The value of reaching the readers of the trade journal as compared with that of other mediums is further increased by the fact that the former buy for hundreds or thousands and the latter buy only for themselves.

Some patrons of trade papers have the idea that money spent in advertising in them is so much of a contribution toward their support, and while they realize the necessity of their existence, they do not recognize their value as mediums of advertising.

The disposition to extend support to trade journals because of their usefulness is commendable on their part, but it is liable to lead to error in that the inferior journal may present the same claim as the superior. Careful preparation of advertising matter accompanied by ordinary watchfulness and proper analysis of results will convince philanthropic supporters of trade papers that those journals which really merit their support bring evidence of their value as advertising mediums fully commensurate with their charges, and they would promote trade interests as well as their own, and secure a higher standard of merit in these journals by patronizing them upon the ground of merit as well as usefulness. Where cheapness in price as compared with others is the reason urged why support should be given, it is safe to assume that support is costly at any price.

Prominent houses sometimes boast that they have always been successful, and that, too, without advertising in trade papers; and while this may be true, it does not follow that they would not have been more successful had they so advertised. Somehow, this boast always reminds me of the aged Christian who, in remarking upon how free Christianity was, boasted that it had cost him throughout his life only 25 cents, and to him his minister, in righteous indignation exclaimed: "The Lord have mercy on your poor stingy soul!"

Evidently the Christian had never learned of the beneficial influence upon his own character of giving as God had prospered him, nor the richness of experience of those who recognize that they have entered into His plan, and are fulfilling the part allotted to them in His work. Nor have the houses referred to learned the broadening and ennobling influence upon the character of their individual members by realizing their intimate relations to the fabric of trade and the consciousness that they are fulfilling their part in its development.—*American Stationer.*

Subscribe for the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

AUSTRALIA.

Messrs. Lord & Hughes', timber brokers, monthly circular, dated Melbourne, May 5th, 1884, is as follows:—

Since our circular of the 9th ultimo, we have to report but a moderate demand and few sales; these showing an inactive market and general disinclination to purchase, except at a decline in price that importers would not submit to. Baltic flooring and lumber are weaker, while Baltic deals hardly maintain last month's quotations. All other descriptions of lumber remain at about last month's prices.

Trade sales from yards hardly maintain the activity of the last six months, and show a considerable falling off.

The arrivals have been—Atlantic, from Drammen, with flooring and deals; Corsica, from Puget Sound; Osecola, from Tacoma; Sultelma, from Hastings, with Oregon timber, laths and pickets; Eilian Donan, from Port Clyde, with spruce deals and laths; Leading Wind, from Boston, Star of Scotia, from New York, with clear pine, white pine shelving, T. and G. ceiling, spruce deals, laths, slates, plaster and cement; Berengaria, Mairi Bhan, Essex, Royal George, Amalfi, Aberdeen, Yeoman, Normanton, from United Kingdom; Caledonian, from Marseilles, with red deals, flooring, slates, lead, galvanised iron, cement, laths and plaster; Devonport, from Kaipara, Albert the Good, from Wanganui, Rio, from Manukau, Vivid, from Mercury Bay, with Kauri; Nemesis, Laura, You Yangs, and Wendouree, from Sydney, with cedar; Victorian, from Adelaide, with galvanised iron.

RED DEALS.—Imports: 1,440 pieces from the Baltic, 4,276 pieces from the United Kingdom. The arrivals have been Atlantic, from Drammen, and Mairi Bhan, from London. On the 29th ult. the cargo ex Andrea Wilhelmina, was sold by auction, and also on the same day a portion of shipment ex Leviathan. Other sales by auction have been, portion of cargo ex Java, and small lines ex Kamfjord, Gurlu, and Hans Gude, 11x4, MB brand, realizing 5 1/2d.; 9x4, MA, 4 9-16d. to 4 1/2d.; 11x3, TWF, 4 1-16d., FWT, 5d.; 9x3, MARMA, 6 1/2d. to 6d., MB, 5 1/2d. to 5 1/4d., FWT, 4 1/2d.; 7x3, DB, & Co., 5 1/2d., A+M, 5d.; 9x2, AM & S and A+M, 5 1-16d. to 5d., all at per foot of 9x3.

SPRUCE DEALS.—Imports: 6,344 pieces. The arrivals have been—Eilian Donan, from Port Clyde, and Leading Wind, from Boston, and neither of these shipments have yet been sold at auction. Sales have been made of Baltic white deals and scantling, ex Hans Gude and Andrea Wilhelmina.

OREGON TIMBER.—Imports: 2,304,428 feet super. The arrivals have been—Corsica, Osecola, and Sultelma. The only offering at auction has been ex Corsica, on 22nd ult., when about half the cargo was sold at £6 7s. 6d. to £6 2s. 6d. per 1,000 feet super. The balance of this cargo is advertised for sale on the 6th instant.

LUMBER.—Imports: Clear pine, 203,149 feet super; white pine shelving, 531,425 feet super; T. and G. ceiling, 33,648 feet super. The arrivals have been—Leading Wind, from Boston, and Star of Scotia, from New York. The

shipment ex Leading Wind, was offered at auction, when the whole of the clear pine and T. and G. ceiling was sold, and nearly half of the shelving at prices as reported below. The consignment ex Star of Scotia, has not yet been offered at auction.

PITCH PINE.—Imports: Nil. Auction sales. Nil.

REDWOOD.—Imports: Nil. Auction sales. Nil.

FLOORING AND WEATHERBOARDS.—Imports: 1,092,960 feet lineal. The arrivals have been Atlantic from Drammen, Mairi Bhan and Amalfi from London. Since our last report sales by auction have been made ex Hans Gude, Kamfjord, and Leviathan. The cargo ex Gustave Adolph was advertised for sale on 29th inst., but withdrawn for higher rates than was obtainable on that day. Prices realised during the past four weeks have been as follows: Red, 6x1 1/2, 10s. 9d. to 10s. 3d.; 6x3, 8s. 6d. to 8s.; 6x3, 5s.; 6x3, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; 4-out weatherboards, 6s. 3d.; white, 6x1 1/2, 8s. 6d.; 6x3, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; 6x3, 5s. 6d.; 6x3, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; 4-out weatherboards, 6s. 3d. to 6s.

KAURI PINE.—Imports: 830,742 feet super. The arrivals have been Devonport from Kaipara, Vivid from Mercury Bay, Albert the Good, from Wanganui, and Rio, from Manukau. Sales by auction have been ex Robbia Hood, and Devonport. Hewn logs realising 11s. 3d. to 10s. 9d.; sawnitches, 13s. 3d. per 100 feet super.

RED AND WHITE PINE (COLONIAL).—Imports: Nil. Auction sales. Nil.

DOORS.—Imports: Nil. Auction sales. Nil.

LATHS AND PICKETS.—Imports: Laths, 11,752 bundles; pickets, 3,281 bundles. Since our last report sales by auction have been of Oregon laths, 4 1/2 feet, at 38s. to 37s. 6d.; Oregon pickets, at £8 12s. 6d. to £8 10s.; spruce laths, 4 1/2 feet, at 36s. to 35s. 6d.; pine laths, 4 feet, at 32s. 3d.

SLATES.—Imports: 345,822 pieces. The arrivals have been Leading Wind, from Boston; Star of Scotia, from New York; Royal George from Liverpool; Victorian, from Adelaide. The only sale by auction has been of parcel ex Helanalea, from Liverpool, of best blue bangor penrhyn slates, Countess size, at £12 10s.; Duchess size, £17 2s. 6d. per 1,000 pieces.

PLASTER.—Imports: 120 barrels. No sales by auction during the month. Market remains same as last month, at 1s. Auction sales. Nil.

CEMENT.—Imports: 6,300 barrels. Demand still continues good, and prices remain about the same as last month, namely, 15s. to 16s. for best brands. Auction sales: Nil.

GALVANISED IRON.—Imports: 968 tons. There have been no sales by auction during the month. Best brand are firm at £20 to £21; inferior, at £18 10s. to £19 10s. Auction sales: Nil.

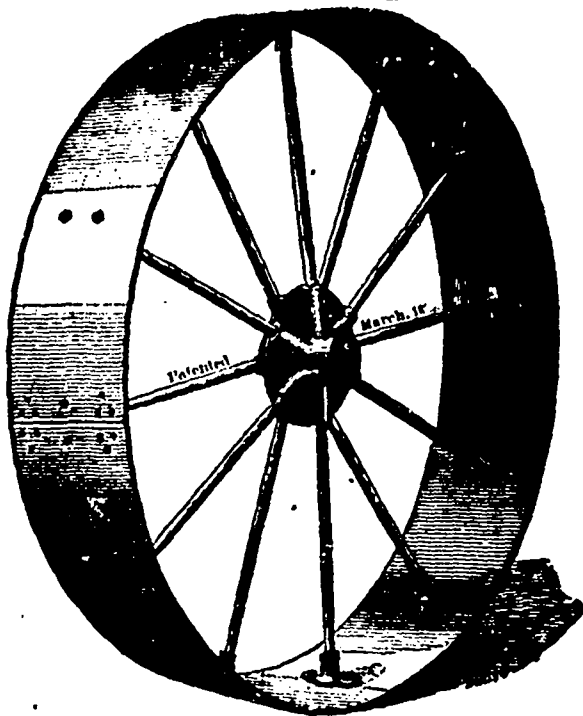
EXPLANATION.—Red deals and spruce deals are sold at per foot of 9x3; T. and G. flooring at per 100 feet running; Oregon timber, redwood, clear pine, shelving, ceiling, per 1,000 feet super; Kauri pine and cedar logs at per 100 feet super; laths, pickets, and slates at per 1,000 pieces.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

We take from the *Timber Trade Journal* the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool on June 1st, 1883 and 1884, and also the Consumption for the month of May 1883 and 1884:—

	Stock, June 1st, 1883.	Stock, June 1st, 1884.	Consumption for the month of May, 1883.	Consumption for the month of May, 1884.
Quebec Square Pine.....	112,000 ft.	274,000 ft.	27,000 ft.	73,000 ft.
" Wancy Board.....	108,000 "	211,000 "		
St. John Pine.....	8,000 "	41,000 "	00,000 "	14,000 "
Other Ports Pine.....	38,000 "	64,000 "	2,000 "	1,000 "
Red Pine.....	12,000 "	48,000 "	8,000 "	2,000 "
Pitch Pine, hewn.....	484,000 "	434,000 "	182,000 "	270,000 "
" Sawn.....	648,000 "	704,000 "	226,000 "	337,000 "
Planks.....	60,000 "	88,000 "	11,000 "	30,000 "
Dantzic, &c., Fir.....	78,000 "	78,000 "	5,000 "	24,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir.....	6,000 "	77,000 "	6,000 "	8,000 "
Oak, Canadian and American.....	148,000 "	211,000 "	23,000 "	28,000 "
" Planks.....	190,000 "	201,000 "	32,000 "	52,000 "
" Baltic.....	30,000 "	12,000 "	0,000 "	0,000 "
Elm.....	27,000 "	7,000 "	0,000 "	0,000 "
Ash.....	0,000 "	16,000 "	0,000 "	3,000 "
Birch.....	40,000 "	58,000 "	59,000 "	35,000 "
East India Teak.....	33,000 "	45,000 "	34,000 "	3,000 "
Greenheart.....	130,000 "	63,000 "	8,000 "	4,000 "
N. B. & N. S. Spruce Deals.....	9,079 stds.	19,830 stds.	3,821 stds.	4,043 stds.
" Pine.....	780 "	1,386 "		
Quebec Pine & Spruce Deals.....	4,308 "	5,003 "	1,450 "	1,712 "
Baltic Red Deals, &c.....	3,254 "	3,361 "	406 "	375 "
Baltic Boards.....	221 "	60 "	81 "	— "
" prepared Flooring.....	5,824 "	2,977 "	2,372 "	962 "

Patent Wrought Iron or Steel Pulleys.



Patented in Canada and United States.

The Perfect Pulley

ANY SIZE FROM
30 in. to 144 in.
Diameter.
4 to 48 in. Face.
SINGLE, DOUBLE or
TREBLE ARMS.
SPLIT or WHOLE
PULLEYS.

Crowning or Flat
Face.
Cannot be burst by
Speed or crushed by
Belt.
LIGHT, STRONG and
DURABLE.
Saves Power,
Journals & Shafting.
As cheap and cheaper
than Cast Iron.
Send for Estimates.

SHAFTING AND HANGERS

Note the following:

90 inch Pulley, 16 inch Face, Weight 615 lbs.
48 " " 20 " " Double Arms 575 lbs.
55 1/2 " " 12 " " Single " 273 lbs.

CHEAPEST, STRONGEST & MOST DESIRABLE PULLEY

ADDRESS:

Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford.

GANDY PATENT STITCHED Cotton Belting.

BEST



MAIN DRIVER

Practically indestructible under ordinary usage—unaffected by atmospheric changes. Uninjured by water or steam, or heat that would ruin leather or rubber. Stronger than rubber or leather.

Its peculiar adhesive or gripping power on pulleys enables it to be run looser than any other Belt, actual tests proving it to be 40 to 50 per cent BETTER.

ENDLESS BELTS A SPECIALTY.

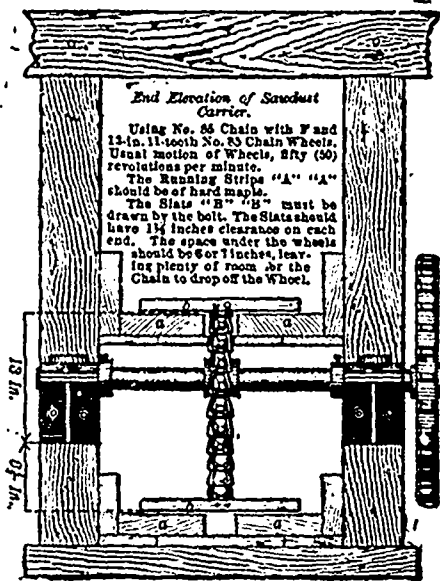
As Strong at Splice as elsewhere, and as even and smooth. A few of the large sizes lately supplied in Canada:—

Many of the above are endless, and are the second bolts to same parties, ordered after thorough trial. Try a GANDY BELT. Address the Sole Canadian Agents,

60 feet, 13 inches wide, 8 ply.	84 feet, 26 inches wide, 8 ply.
49 " 18 " " 8 "	57 " 20 " " 8 "
49 " 12 " " 6 "	49 " 11 " " 8 "
103 " 20 " " 8 "	47 " 12 " " 8 "
52 " 22 " " 6 "	73 " 20 " " 8 "
101 " 18 " " 8 "	51 " 16 " " 8 "
52 " 18 " " 8 "	37 " 16 " " 8 "
36 " 12 " " 8 "	

Waterous Engine Works Co.

BRANTFORD, CANADA.



Ewart Patent Link Belt

Transmits power for slow motions without slipping, stretching, &c.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED
For Live Rolls, Lumber and
Cant. Transfers.

Sawdust, Slab & Offal Carriers.
Log Jacks, Loading Logs
lengthwise on cars.

Loading Ties endwise and
Telegraph Poles lengthwise on
cars, or vice versa on cars
or vessels.

USEFUL TO MOVE ALMOST EVERYTHING

If doubtful whether or not it will apply to your wants. Send for information giving all particulars.

THIN SAWS



A SPECIALTY,

American Saws

SAVE YOUR TIMBER, (making the price of a saw every fifteen days) by using our Thin Saws.

60 INCH DANANGUN Tempered Saws, 9 and 10 gauge, guaranteed at 300 revolutions or less, six to eight inch food or less.

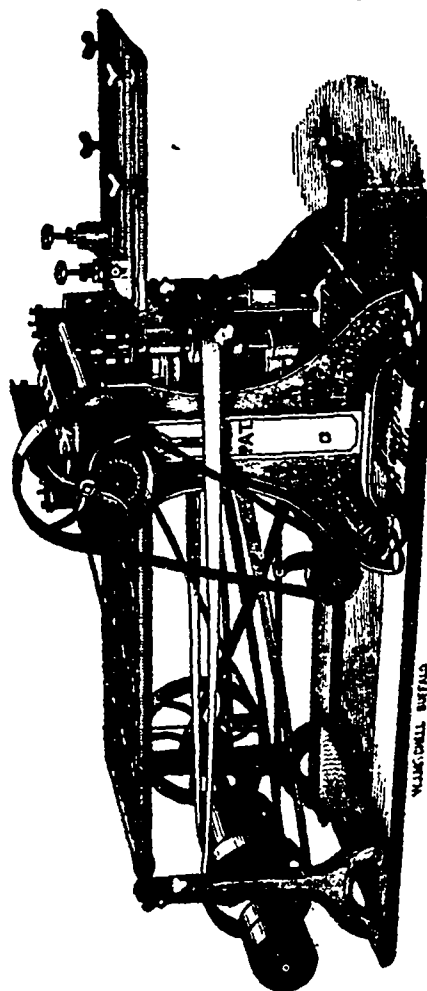
CLIPPER FLANGE TOOTH SAWS.
LUMBERMAN CLIPPER SAW for thin
Inserted Saws.

PLANK SAW.
BROOK & HOE BIT SAWS.

SWAGE, GUNNERS, CANT-HOOKS,
Side Files, Lacey Wheels, and all kinds of Saw Mill
Furnishings.

Waterous Engine Works Co.,
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

The Economist Planer & Matcher (Combined)



No 1—Surfaces 24 in. wide to 6 in. thick. Planes and Matches 18 in. wide
No. 2 " " 6 " " 14 " " 20 " " 20 " " 20 " " 20 " "

Strong! Durable! Light! Cheap!
Of the Greatest Capacity and Exceedingly Handy. Send for
Circulars, and mention this paper.

The Waterous Engine Works Co.

BRANTFORD CANADA.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

The early part of this month must be marked as especially destructive to the lumbering interests of the land, on account of destructive forest fires, which raged in New York and Pennsylvania. Fanned by heavy gales, the fire assumed gigantic proportions for several days, destroying timber, farms and whole villages. Reports from the coal mining town of Arnot, Pa., state that about a score of dwellings and mining stores were burned on May 2. They were ignited by forest fires raging in all that section. At Scranton the barrel mill, press house, and corning mill of the Moosic Powder Company blew up, and the soda grinding and pulverizing mills were fired and burned. The mills were ignited from the forest fires. The company had been fighting the conflagration for several days. One employe was burned to a crisp in the wash house. Near Ashland, Pa., extensive fires were raging, and the Ashland fire department had been ordered in readiness for service at the state miner's hospital. The workmen had to fight the flames near the building. The loss to timber tracts was very large. A heavy windstorm visited Northumberland county, Pa., at the same time, and fanned to increased fury, the forest fires. The works of Charles Woods, and 5,000 cords of charcoal were destroyed. The fires also ignited the Culm bank at the Mine Hill Gap colliery. The mine was at one time in danger, and 3,000 men were likely to be thrown out of employment.

The town of Thompson, in Tioga county, Pa., was wholly destroyed; seventeen houses were burned in Orwell. The loss of valuable lumber is immense. Many saw mills, with vast amounts of lumber already made, have been swept away. For long stretches of miles the mountains were on fire. The town of Brisbin was totally destroyed. The fires extended into New York, and in the counties of Tioga, and Montgomery. They also extended into New Jersey. Ralph Bagaley, president of the Arthur Lumber Company, of Pittsburg, on returning from the scene of the conflagration in Elk County, on May 5th, reported the devastation great. He estimated the loss in Elk County alone, at over \$1,000,000. The heaviest losers are the mill owners. Hall & Kaull, at Pine Run, \$50,000, and Dr. L. M. Otto, of Williamsport, \$60,000. The mill of Wm. Goetz, at Swissmount, was entirely destroyed, together with a number of buildings, and a large stock of lumber. Near Emporium, Pa., over 50,000 acres of timbered land was laid waste, and houses and barns were burned to the ground. Near Ashland, Pa., the forest fires destroyed fifty square miles of timber. In the vicinity of Deposit, the fires destroyed nearly all the timber left in this part of the Delaware valley. The dwelling, barns, and saw mill of Stowell Cannon, on Rood's Creek, the dwelling and barn of Jerry Schriver, on the Dry Pond, and the dwelling house belonging to B. E. Hadley, on the mountain, southeast of the town, are reported to have been destroyed.

White Haven, Pa., and the neighboring hills caught fire, and for a time the town was in danger, owing to the strong wind. At California, a lumbering town near White Haven, a fierce fire started, and 11 houses occupied by the men engaged in lumbering, were burned. Two bridges on the Bear Creek branch of the Lehigh valley were destroyed; also the stables of Albert Lewis & Co., lumber contractors; 11 houses also perished. In this fire a large quantity of valuable timber was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000. Washington, N. J., telegrams said that an extensive conflagration was raging in the Blue Mountains, thirty-five miles from here. The wind carried the smoke in dense clouds over Warren County. At five o'clock p. m., May 2, it became completely dark, and a smoky pall, which was almost suffocating, hung over the town. A large tract of valuable woodlands burned about three miles from Mattawa, N. J., threatening a number of residences. Farmers were able to stop the progress of the flames.

The mountains north and west of the Shawangunks and Catskills, burned, and the flames were fanned into fury by a heavy gale blowing at the time. Near Freshold, N. J., over 1,000 acres of timber land burned. Of the village of

Gilman's depot, N. Y., nothing remained but smouldering ruins.

These are only a few of the disasters of which we received the news. As usual, nobody knows how the fire originated, and although these wholesale forest destructions recur every year, the idea of any preventive measure seldom seems to enter the minds of the people. Carelessness and ignorance are, beyond doubt, the all important factors in the firing of forests, as well as of houses and other property, and it does seem high time that something be done for their prevention. The quantity of timber destroyed in this way, has perhaps, never been estimated with anything like care, but the loss amounts to millions of dollars annually, certainly high enough to make it worth while to adopt some kind of preventive measures. The matter is serious enough to admit of careful investigation. To allow forest fires to burn until all the available timber is consumed, or until a rain sets in, is a rather expensive way of dealing with the question. It is no use to fold the hands and ask in despair "What can be done?" But let us be up and stimulate the inventive genius of the country into activity, by letting the public know that the want for some such thing is felt and appreciated, and that any invention or discovery in this matter, will find a ready market and pay well the inventor.—*Lumber World.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRIES.

The statistics of the imports and exports of different branches of industry connected with U.S. forest produce, give the following figures: Wood pulp, for paper, was exported in 1883—1,028,927 pounds, value \$51,075. It is not distinguished among the imports of 1883, but in 1882 was imported 1,320,383 pounds, value \$25,039. Woodenware and house furniture are large exports, reaching \$500,000 and \$2,500,000 respectively for 1883, both relatively new, and rapidly increasing. The range of distribution is great, England and Australia taking considerable shares, but most goes to American countries southward; chairs are favorite exports, especially to South America. Importations of wooden horse furniture, are also large, and from a wide range of sources; Belgium, France, Germany, England, Japan, Italy, etc., mostly specialties in art and fancy, however, rather than as commercial supplies. The value so imported was for the fiscal year 1883 \$1,690,470. The proportion from Canada was \$207,593. The like exports to Canada were \$351,683, and to England and Scotland \$736,793, including woodenwares. Wooden frames and house-building materials, doors, sash and blinds, are a large and increasing export, especially from the Pacific states to Australia. A new and valuable trade in finished articles is taking the place of the undressed lumber export or beginning to do so. The regular export of sawed lumber for the whole country was \$7,835,708 in value for 1883, and of sawed and hewn timber, \$3,557,592, both for the calendar year. Hoops, staves and headings, chiefly to sugar countries, was 4,062,000 in value. No especial change has recently taken place in these exports, although they are largely increased over former years. In 1860 the sawed lumber was \$2,777,919; the timber, \$936,787; the sugar stocks \$2,365,516, etc., proportions from one-third to one-half only of the present exports. There were no finished house-frames in 1870. The importation of sawed lumber is very large and almost wholly from Canada and the British provinces being \$7,582,194 in value for the fiscal year 1883, with \$280,905 in shingles and a small amount, \$24,302, in timber. Only a small value of finer manufactures of wood is brought from Canada, and \$717,760 in value of miscellaneous lumber.—*Lumber World.*

Lake of the Woods.

The *Winnipeg Times* says:—W. W. Banning of the firm of Dick & Banning returned the 2nd of June from a trip to the Lake of the Woods. He says the lumber cut this season has not been nearly so large as the preceding year, but the quality is superior. He thinks, however, there will be sufficient to meet all the demands. He reports the water as being extremely low, and steamboating is done under a very great disadvantage.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c, measured and culled to June 13—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Waney White Pine..	87,410	231,259	175,498
White Pine.....	82,227	110,120	50,500
Red Pine.....	13,961	51,782	89
Oak.....	261,345	235,628	165,877
Elm.....	66,370	21,607	114,700
Ash.....	29,275	7,006	67,588
Basswood.....
Butternut.....	554	328
Tamarac.....	20	710
Birch & Maple.....	182,309	125,041	174,983
Masts & Bowsprits..	— pcs	— pcs	— pcs
Spars.....	— pcs	— pcs	— pcs
Std. Staves.....	18,911.10	30,911.10	16,622.22
W. I. Staves.....	178,92.22	0.1,3.17	68,21.22
Dr. Staves.....	1.73.29	21.4.0.4	0.62.12

JAMES PATTON,
Supervisor of Cullers.

Quebec, June 13.

DAMS.

In a stream of moderate size, a form of weir has sometimes been adopted resembling the letter V, with apex or point directed up stream. If built upon piles, with a frame timber forming an inclined plane upon the face of the dam, and filled up with gravel surmounted by a mass or boulder stone, well packed in, the dam will be nearly impenetrable by water. The position of the two arms of the V distributes the force of the water in passing over, and as the currents descending from either side tend toward the centre of the stream, the banks are less liable to be washed away. If timber is abundant, the frame instead of having a uniform slope downward on the face of the dam, may be made in a series of steps like a wide stairway, breaking the water into cascades. The piles for such a dam may be placed at right angles with the current, stayed and covered with plank, and made water-tight with sheet piling supported with foot piles. Constructed in other respects like the one last described, a dam of this kind will possess great durability, and admit of no leakage.

An undue accumulation of water above the dam may be remedied by a channel and sluice gate in one of the side walls, by which the surplus water may be drawn off before reaching the crest of the dam. A self-adjusting dam of heavy planks strongly framed together is sometimes stretched across the stream, connected by hinges to the crest of the permanent dam, and held in an upright position by weights passing over wheels on the abutments. In case of a flood the weights give way partially to the increased pressure, and the auxiliary dam is let down toward a horizontal position, allowing the water to pass unobstructed. In place of an appendage of the kind, movable flush boards are often used, being held in place by pins and other supporters along the brink of the dam and tightly fitted to each other. In time of low water the flush boards of important service in obtaining sufficient head. When the stream rises the boards are removed—though the supports may often remain—and the crest of the main dam being below high-water mark, the surplus water escapes freely.—*Saw Mill Gazette.*

Drying Lumber.

A new process for drying lumber is just now attracting attention. It is said to be the best and most effectual and economical method ever practised. No kiln is necessary, although where a shop has one it can be utilized to an advantage. The process has the great advantage of keeping the surface of the lumber moist during the drying; this holds the pores open, obviates all tendency of cracking and leaves the albumen free to perform its functions. In ordinary kiln-drying the albumen is injured or destroyed, and the surface dries first, thus sealing the juices inside, to escape eventually through cracks caused by the uneven expansion of the wood. Some readers may perhaps be surprised to learn that the process consists in surrounding the wood to be dried with common salt; but those who are acquainted with the peculiar power for extracting moisture which salt possesses will not be at all astonished at this novel and ingenious utilization of this power.—*Builders' Journal.*

Subscribe for the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

The Strongest Timber.

A general impression has existed that slow-grown timber is the strongest, but this opinion does not, it is stated upon highly scientific and reliable authority, stand the test of powerful and practical experiment. There is in London, England, a government establishment for testing the quality and strength of all woods and metals used for government purposes, the chronicles of which are said to be extremely interesting. Among other important things which have been proved there is the fact that fast-grown timber—oak at least—is the strongest and bears the greatest degree of tension. This remarkable fact has also been discovered recently in some of the eastern wood-working establishments, where oak and other fast-grown woods are wrought into furniture, building materials and other commercial shapes that require substantiability and great tension. A prominent stair-builder, who has erected several massive and elegant stairways in the government buildings at Washington, D. C., has informed the writer that timber of a rapid-growing nature is the best for architectural interests he is engaged in.—*Ex.*

Ohio Timber for England.

Persons not familiar with the trade in timber between this country and Europe, says the *Toledo Telegram*, can have little conception of the vast quantity of oak lumber sent abroad for ship building. This section of Ohio, has produced a fine quality of timber for this use, and for several years Canadians have brought gangs of men here to get out timber every winter. They have operated in Henry, DeFiance, Paulding, Van Wert and Putnam counties for 15 years, cutting the finest oaks to be found. The timber is taken to Kingston, Canada, or some other point, and there shipped to the Clyde, and other foreign shipbuilding localities. This trade, in some sections, brings in more money to the people than their crops and often the timber taken from the land is worth more than the land itself. The prospects are that this trade will be quite large the present season, as several roads have large contracts for hauling timber.

Notes About Saws.

The Germans use at the present day among their furniture makers, carpenters and joiners, thirteen different varieties of saws, each one of which has its own peculiar size of teeth, as well as the different relation of the teeth to each other. How important the thin saw blade is, not only as a means to save power, but also as a means to save wood, can be seen from the following: A log of walnut four meters long, and one meter diameter, cut into twenty pieces by the new horizontal saw frame, saves thirty millimeters of wood, when compared with the cutting of the old-fashioned vertical saws. This is equal to a profit of \$9.00 to \$12.00. For Germany, where annually 100,000 cubic meters of this wood is used in the various industries, this would represent a saving of \$35,000 to \$50,000.—*Ex.*

QUEBEC.

The *Chronicle* of June 13 says:—This market has been very quiet. A good raft of white pine, 48 feet square, one-third waney, about 18½ inch, sold at 23 cents. Another raft of 48 feet of good timber was sold at 22½ cents. This raft we understand had 26 cents offered for it when it arrived in 1882. The trade is exceedingly languid, and when the vessels at present in port have cleared off, a very dull season is expected. We hear of sales of oak, elm and ash, but the prices have not transpired. Deals are in good demand, and pine is very scarce.

Rise in the Value of Pine Lands.

Wisconsin pine lands are wonderfully appreciated. A tract of 6,000 acres in Lincoln county, with timber to the amount of 100,000,000 feet, were purchased a few years ago for \$11,000, then resold a year since for \$60,000, and again recently for \$100,000.

Messrs. Seroney & Fraser are building a saw mill on a beautiful island in Lake Nipissing. It will be a very fine structure, fitted up with every modern improvement.

Electric Light in Mills.

From the way that electric lights are being put in the mills in the different districts, it cannot be inferred that the mill owners intend to run their saws at a slower gait this year than they formerly have. In the construction of these lights great progress has been made in the last two or three years. At first the tremor of the mill caused the light to flicker too much to be certain, but that difficulty has been overcome, and now, if properly adjusted, it is steady, and really makes the mill as light as day. Many of the mill men using it, with whom we have talked, would not dispense with it on any account. If night sawing must be done there cannot be too much light to see to do it well.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

The Charges on Deals.

The Montreal Gazette of June 10, says:—It appears that deal shippers are dissatisfied with the port charges on deals, and claim that a reduction similar to that granted to grain should be given them. We understand that steps are being taken to discuss the question. Already representations have been made to the harbour commissioners to give shippers accommodation for piling deals for export on the wharves. This accommodation, it is stated, has been refused, unless on payment of \$2 per foot frontage for the space occupied, in addition to the regular port charges, which are ten cents per 1,000 feet, whether deals be landed or transferred direct from barges to ships. It seems that the port warden's charges on deals are double what they are on lumber.

A Curious Enterprise.

Southern Florida is being brought into competition with Ceylon, the Malabar and Comorandel coast of India, the tropical islands of the Pacific, the West Indies, and South America, where immense groves of coconut trees may be seen. An extensive plantation of coconut trees has been started in Dade county, along the southwestern coast of Florida by an enterprising capitalist of New Jersey. One hundred thousand plants have been set out on a tract of about 1,000 acres at a cost of nearly \$40,000, and next year the number will be largely augmented. The plants were placed in holes three feet deep and from 20 to 30 feet apart. It requires six years for the trees to begin to yield returns, but it is estimated that in ten years the grove will pay ten per cent. on a valuation of \$2,000,000.

Huge Navy Timber.

T. E. Spotswood, the timber merchant, has in his boom the largest stick of timber ever brought to this point, and, perhaps, the largest ever cut in the south. It is a piece of pitch pine, navy timber, 72 feet long and 36 inches square at the ends. It contains 657 cubic feet, equal to 7,884 superficial feet. Its value is roughly estimated at \$500. This stick was cut by N. J. Stallworth, of Bell's landing, in Monroe country. Such an example of Alabama's timber wealth should not be exported until it can be exhibited at the New Orleans exposition. Mr. Spotswood has in his boom another large stick also. It contains 400 cubic feet or 4,800 superficial feet. The two sticks together would make a fine exhibit.—*Mobile Register.*

A Hard Working Mill.

The Au Sable Salt and Lumber Company's mill at Au Sable is doing a better business this year than ever before, notwithstanding the record it has made in former years as the John C. Graw mill. Its average cut per week is 1,000,000 feet, and one day last week it astonished everybody by cutting 250,000 feet. The mill has an ample stock of logs and will make, if its customary good luck abides with it, a notable successful season in 1884.

The Caldwell mill, at Charlton Place, near Ottawa will begin operations immediately. It would remain idle were it not for the late decision in the McLaren-Caldwell case. The Caldwell's had over 60,000 logs above Peter McLaren's improvements, which had been detained for two or three years, pending the final decision of the courts. Now the logs will be allowed to come down.

Canada.

Said Mr. John Beade, in his admirable paper, "The Making of Canada," read before the Royal Society of Canada, at Ottawa, lately: "In extent, Canada is the fourth of the great powers of the world. In population, Canada is in advance of about a dozen independent kingdoms and republics. In public works, shipping, commerce, manufactures, industries, Canada is great, and growing daily greater. It ought to be a pride to take part in any way in the making of such a nation, in the development of its resources, in fostering its literature, science and art. We have great scientific names. We have an academy which has done some creditable work, and, objections notwithstanding, our literature is not devoid of promise. In 1800, when the United States was at our age as a federation and in our stage of growth in population, it had done less in literature than we have done."

Telephone and Telegraph.

"Singular as it may seem," observes the Boston Transcript, "the telephone has been the best friend of the telegraph. Just as the elevated railroads in New York increased street travel, and made the horse railroads more profitable, just as electric light educated the eye to light and largely increased the consumption of gas, and just as the use of the telegraph increased the postal revenues, so the telephone has educated the whole country to a more liberal use of all methods for quick communication, and largely increased the telegraph revenues."

Meteorological Influence of Forests.

A forest does cause rain to fall, or at least it does not, as does the open plain, prevent rain from falling. This meteorological influence of the forest is due to the moist condition of the air above the forests, which tends to saturate any clouds moving through this area, thus facilitating precipitation, whilst the heated air over the plain tends to increase the relative capacity of an air column for moisture, therefore decreasing the chance for discharge.—*Forestry Bulletin.*

There is said to be more activity in the English market for Canadian deals than has been the case for some time.

The total amount of forest products shipped from Alpena, Mich., from the opening of navigation to May 31, was: Lumber, 22,750,000 feet; shingles, 1,875,000; lath, 160,000; cedar posts, 74,000; railway ties, 12,500.

A company of English capitalists have taken hold of the business of the Northwest Timber Co. There will be no change in management, and Messrs. T. H. Carman and J. H. Bell will still be found in charge.

W. P. McROSS, of Kingston, has purchased 300 cars of square timber at Calabogie. It will be brought to Kingston via the K. & P., rafted and taken to Quebec. Hitherto timber from that district was sent to Quebec via Ottawa.

Quite a large quantity of lumber is arriving at Calgary, the new town toward the western end of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, largely from the Rocky Mountains. That far north-western country is thus relying on its own lumber resources.

It has been decided to rebuild the Hudson Bay Company's mills recently destroyed by fire at Prince Albert. N. W. T. A gang of men is already in the woods at Edmonton getting out the necessary timber; new machinery will be ordered at once, and it is the intention to have the mill, which will combine all modern improvements, in running order by the 1st of September.

The large majority of the 6,000,000,000 feet of pine lumber produced in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota is controlled by not exceeding one hundred men or firms, and it is a very simple proposition that a little co-operation between these one hundred and fifty firms would put the log production and lumber market under some sort of control, but it does not seem to work that way.

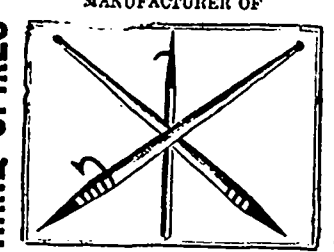
WM. LATCH
Wholesale Dealer in All Kinds of
PINE and HARDWOOD LUMBER
SHINGLES AND LATH.
COMMISSIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
78 Adelaide St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

PRITCHARD & MINGARD
GENERAL ENGRAVERS.
Stencil Plates, Steel Stamps,
Rubber Stamps, &c.,
OTTAWA, - ONTARIO.

Canada Lead & Saw Works,
JAMES ROBERTSON,
Metal Merchant and Manufacturer,
Office: 20 Wellington St., MONTREAL, P.O. Box 1500.
White Leads, Putty, Shot, Also, Gang, Circular, and Cross-Cut Saws of all kinds. Prices furnished on application.
BRANCHES: { TORONTO, Jas Robertson & Co.
ST. JOHN, N.B., James Robertson.

J. T. LAMBERT,
Lumber and Commission Agent.

ORDERS FOR DIMENSIONS AND ALL OTHER KINDS AND GRADES OF
American Lumber
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Timber Limits and the Square
Timber Trade a Specialty.
Office, Wellington Street, OTTAWA.

WM. AHEARN
MANUFACTURER OF
HAND SPIKES **CANT DOGS**

Lumberman's Tools, etc.,
HIGHEST AWARDS IN CANADA AND U.S.
CHAUDIERE, OTTAWA.

PATENTS
MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are recorded in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information—specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 361 Broadway, New York.

HILL'S
English Extract of
BUCHU,
One of the Best
KIDNEY
INVESTIGATORS IN USE.
It is a specific in the cure of all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Prostatic Portion of the Urinary Organs, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Burning Urine, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, in all its stages, Mucous Discharges, Congestion of the Kidneys, Brick-dust Deposit, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsy of the Kidneys, Acid Urine, Bloody Urine, Pain in the Region of the Bladder, PAIN IN THE BACK, Urinary Calculus, Renal Calculus, Renal Colic, Retention of Urine, Frequent Urination, Gravel in all its forms, Inability to retain the Water, particularly in persons advanced in life. IT IS A KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR that restores the Urine to its natural color, removes the acid and burning, and the effect of the excessive use of intoxicating drink.
PRICE, \$1; or, Six Bottles for \$5.
Send for Circular. Sold by all Druggists.
W. JOHNSTON & CO.,
151 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

E. S. VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding and
General Agent.
LUMBER MERCHANT
Office, Tempest's Block, Port Hope. 111

J. K. POST & CO.
LUMBER MERCHANTS
And Shipping Agents.
OSWEGO, N. Y.

HILLOCK & KENT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Fine and Hardwood Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Veneers, Wave Mouldings & Fancy Woods.
103 Albert Street, TORONTO.

The American Hotel,
BARRIE, ONT.
Collier St., Adjoining Market.
RATES REASONABLE, CENTRAL LOCATION,
FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.
Every accommodation for Commercial and
LUMBERMEN.
W. D. McDONALD, Proprietor.

VULCAN IRON WORKS
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

STEWART & FLECK, Jr.,
Manufacturers of every Description of
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Derricks,
Boilers, Steam Pumps, Mining Machinery.
301 REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. 14
Wellington Street, OTTAWA, Ont.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists,
London, England.

DO YOU WANT

Examine the list of
"FARMS FOR SALE" AND "FARMS WANTED"
in the
DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL
THE MAIL has become
The Recognized Medium for Farm Ad-
vertisements
And contains more of them than all other Canadian papers combined. It has 150,000 readers of the right class. ADVERTISEMENTS of "Farms for Sale" and "Farms Wanted," "Stock" or "Seed for Sale" or "Wanted" in THE WEEKLY MAIL, for cents per word each insertion, or twenty cents per word for the first insertion, or in THE DAILY MAIL, for one and a half cents per word each insertion.
Address— THE MAIL Toronto, Canada.



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY THE Peterborough Review Printing and Publishing Company (Limited), Peterborough, Ont.

Terms of Subscription:

One copy, one year, in advance..... \$2 00
One copy, six months, in advance..... 1 00

Advertising Rates:

Per line, for one year..... \$0 90
Per line, for six months..... 50
Per line, for three months..... 30
Per line, for first insertion..... 10
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mo's..... 06
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum..... 8 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for six months..... 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum..... 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mo's..... 3 00
Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least four clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to THE PETERBOROUGH REVIEW PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Peterborough, Ont.

Communications intended for insertion in the CANADA LUMBERMAN, must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications to insure insertion (if accepted) in the following number, should be in the hands of the publishers a week before the date of the next issue.

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

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., JULY 1, 1884.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DANGER OF FOREST FIRES.

The following letter appears in the Toronto Globe:

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

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

AN EX-LUMBERMAN.

Ottawa, June 14.

ELECTRICITY.

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

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

RAFTS ARRIVED.

The Quebec Chronicle gives the following list:—

- May 26.—Thos. Bucks, waney and square pine, Ottawa cove.
- The Ontario Lumber Company, waney white pine, etc., New Liverpool cove.
- McArthur Bros., staves New London cove.
- May 31.—Flatt & Bradley, waney and square pine, St. Michael's cove.
- June 7.—Wm. Simpson, birch, sundry coves.
- June 9.—Thos. Bucks, elm, oak, pine, etc., sundry coves.
- See Gibson, Jr., birch, Hadlow cove.
- June 13.—R. H. Klock & Co., white pine, &c., Cap Rouge.
- J. Francis & Co., white pine, &c., Callabogue Lake.
- Collins Bay Co., staves, New London cove.
- Caldwin Bros., ash, etc., Cap Rouge.
- Thistle, Carswell & Co., white pine, Cap Rouge.
- D. D. Calvin & Co., oak and pine, sundry coves.
- Flatt & Bradley, oak, elm, &c., sundry coves.
- June 16.—D. D. Calvin & Co., oak, etc., Ring's End cove.
- P. McLaren, white and red pine, St. Lawrence dock.
- McArthur Bros., staves, New London cove.
- June 18.—R. H. Klock & Co., spars, Sillery (Doball).
- McLachlin Bros., red pine deals, Cap Rouge.

LIST OF PATENTS.

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

- 300,193.—Barrel-making machine—M. E. Beasley and E. M. Hugentobler, Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y.
- 300,317.—Bit for inserting screw eyes—C. E. Griffith, Storm Lake, Iowa.
- 300,314.—Blind-slattening machine—S. C. Ellis, Jersey City, N. J.
- 300,119.—Lumber-elevator—J. Paul, LaCrosse, Wis.
- 300,233.—Saw, drag—J. T. H. Drake, Emporia, Mo.
- 300,216.—Saw mill—P. M. Chisholm, San Francisco, Cal.
- 300,322.—Saw, wabble.—S. F. Kross, Mpls., assignor to A. D. Coye, Hornby, New York.
- 300,146.—Screw-driver and holder—J. Sinnott, assignor of two-thirds to J. P. Barrett, Chicago, Ill.
- 300,033.—Stave shaping machine—J. Treat, Hampden, Me.
- 300,243.—Veneer cutting machine—C. W. & A. S. Gage, Homer, N. Y.
- 299,984.—Wood ornamentation—J. P. Jamison, Cambridgeport, Mass.
- 300,099.—Wood-splitting machine—W. T. McCloskey, Westport, Pa.
- 300,178.—Work-bench, carpenter's—C. A. Williams, Webster City, Iowa.

PATENTS ISSUED JUNE 17.

- 300,336.—Barrel heads, machine for cutting—S. C. Williams, Liverpool, Ohio.
- 300,336.—Casks, machine for making heads of—G. H. Albee, Neenah, Wis.
- 300,384.—Distillation of wood—J. A. Mathiew, Detroit, Mich.
- 300,437.—Distilling wood, apparatus for—J. A. Mathiew, Detroit, Mich.
- 300,437.—Log binder—J. H. Benjamin, Saginaw, Mich.
- 300,405.—Log loader and turner—W. C. Stetson, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 300,412.—Moulding machine, Wood—M. I. Towle, Concord, N. H.
- 300,407.—Pile-driver—T. Tangney, New York, N. Y.
- 300,385.—Retort for carbonising wood—J. A. Mathiew, Detroit, Mich.

- 300,399.—Plane—S. R. & A. E. Rust, Pine Meadow, Conn.
- 300,533.—Planer knives, gauge for adjusting—F. B. Thompson, Beaumont, Tex.
- 300,582.—Saw, drag—C. Drake, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 300,369.—Sawing machine, circular—L. Houston, Montgomery station, Pa.
- 300,530.—Wood uniter—A. H. Walke, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMALL vs. LARGE MILLS.

In these times of doubtful prices the small saw mill has an increased number of admirers. The claim is that a mill of 50,000 feet daily capacity, or thereabouts, can be shut down, if necessary, at much less expense than one that can cut 200,000 feet every day, and that a mill of the lesser capacity, as the market is now, is large enough for anybody to run. The arguments are not all on one side of this question, unless it is supposed from the first that whether the small nor large mill man has any capital, and in that event it would probably be better for him if he had no mill. An idle saw mill is expensive. The machinery in such a mill depreciates. Everything about the premises gradually goes to decay; and as a matter of course there is more loss in a large mill than in a small one. A crew for a small mill can be recruited in less time than a sufficient number of hands to operate a large one can be secured. These facts are in favor of a small mill. But in times of activity and paying prices it is the big mill that scoops the game. The small one gets left a long way in the rear. If a thousand feet of lumber pays a profit of \$5 the more lumber a mill man has to sell the better he is off. In times of less activity, if a reduction of cut is desired, one circular in a large mill can be used while the other remains idle. The circulars can be run on alternate days, and by so doing all of the machinery kept in good repair. A dull time does not scare the man who is running a large mill providing he has plenty of money with which to operate. If he cannot sell his lumber to advantage he can pile it, and there has been no period in the history of the lumber business in this country when a good dry stock of lumber was an elephant, for a great length of time, on the hands of the men who owned it.—Northwestern Lumberman.

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

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

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Waney White Pine..	250,889	732,705	431,342
White Pine.....	840,140	183,659	434,225
Red Pine.....	155,140	23,694	25,714
Oak.....	404,612	320,839	182,083
Elm.....	70,632	83,601	194,277
Ash.....	75,950	24,359	82,168
Basswood.....	80	205
Butternut.....	1,240	99	511
Tamarac.....	250	50	1,851
Birch & Maple.....	84,166	123,106	177,653
Masts & Bowsprits..	12 pcs	— pcs	— pcs
Spars.....	— pcs	— pcs	32 pcs
Std. Staves.....	50,733.10	67,133.10	10,622.22
W. I. Staves.....	178,922.25	18,922	69,812.23
Brl. Staves.....	1,732.29	21,404.4	0.6213

JAMES PATTON, Supervisor of Cullers.

Quebec, June 20.

Another Mill.

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

New Mill.

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

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

The Collapse of Shipbuilding.
 After attaining last year to the highest point that it has reached in the history of the industry, shipbuilding in the northeastern ports has in the first three months of 1884 collapsed. It has been definitely stated that there are now about 7,000 shipbuilders unemployed on the rivers Wear and Tyne. If this statement be exaggerated, it must be confessed that there is an enormous falling off in the number and the tonnage of vessels in course of construction. On the Tyne and the Wear the number of the vessels on the stocks is only about one-half of those on the stocks at the same date last year; and at the other shipbuilding ports there is also a falling off, though not quite so marked. Again, out of the vessels on the stocks there are some, the progress of which is stopped; and as others are launched their places are not taken up. It is thus clear that there will be an enormous falling off in the tonnage of the vessels built at the northeastern ports during the current year, and it is probable that the completeness of the collapse will be one of the reasons that lead to the conclusion that the recovery, if not very rapid, will be not so long deferred. The loss of vessels still goes on, and as the work of the steamers has been restricted by the enormous stocks that have accumulated, and as these stocks are now falling off, it may be fairly concluded that the demand for tonnage will recover with more speed than had been thought likely. So complete a collapse as has been witnessed and is being witnessed may lead to a revival in the trade at no very distant date.—*The Engineer.*

Bobbins and Spools.
 The Quaco Wood Manufacturing Company, at St. Martin's, N. B., in the midst of spruce and birch forests, began years ago a small rotary mill to make spools and bobbins by hand. Then some Boston capitalists and T. P. Davis enlarged the premises, put in a pair of 125 h. p. engines, and made cloth boards and broom handles also. It did not pay and changed hands. In 1881 the present owners got hold of it and first secured the services of competent bobbin makers from Nashua, N. H., bringing with them a full set of bobbin and spool machinery, and skilled labor to run it. The old building is 120x40 feet with a wing 40x60 feet, and the new building is 60x36 feet, with an ell 36 feet wide, all three storeys. Ships' blocks, pickets, and sheathing are added to the other articles made. The cloth boards go to New Hampshire; the bobbins to the different cotton and cordage factories in the Dominion. Large shipments of their products are made to different parts of the United States and England.—*Monetary Times.*

A Terrible Storm.
 PITTSBURG, June 12.—The Allegheny valley was visited yesterday by one of the heaviest storms known for many years. At Brookville a waterspout burst, and in 2 hrs. the creek rose ten feet, transforming it into a torrent. Mill men had no chance to save their stock. The dams at North Fork mills, the Bryant & Wainwright, and Litch mills gave way carrying with them lumber valued at \$70,000. Two bridges were washed away and many small buildings demolished. A number of families were driven from their homes. A number of coal barges were swept from their moorings here, but were caught by tow boats. Fifty thousand pieces of lumber were swept away at Brookville. The water is now subsiding.

GREAT NEGLIGENCE.—There is great neglect with most people to maintain a regular action of the bowels, which causes much disease. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation.

RESPECT OLD AGE.—An old favorite is the remedy known as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Thirty years reliable for cholera morbus, diarrhoea and summer complaints.

DOWN IN DIXIE.—The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs in Dixie, was cured of a chronic cough by Hagar's Pectoral Balsam. The best throat and lung healer known.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND.—At all seasons, when the system is foul and the digestive powers feeble or the liver and kidneys inactive, Burdock Blood Bitters are required.

PLANER KNIVES, Stave Cutter, Stave Jointing, Shingle do, Cheese Box, Veneer Cutting, Paper Cutting, Leather Splitting, Moulding and Tenoning Knives.
 Send for Circular Price List.

15611 **PETER HAY, Galt.**

PEMBROKE STEAM SAW AND PLANING MILLS
W. R. THISTLE & Co.

Sawn dimension Timber and Lumber, in White and Red Pine, to order and in stock.
 Shingles, Lath, Flooring, Splies, &c.
 Ottawa Office—25 Sparks Street. 0:10

WATER POWER
 TO LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having largely extended their raceway at Lakefield, are desirous of corresponding with parties who wish to go into manufacturing, and they are prepared to sell or lease water power on the most favorable terms, or would erect buildings of any size suitable for factories.

R. & G. STRICKLAND
 1486 LAKEFIELD, ONT. W1519

LUMBER DRYING APPARATUS

A Hawkins' Patent
DUPLEX HEATER

Containing 2000 feet of 1-inch and 2000 feet of 1 1/2-inch Wrought Iron Pipe, with casing and conducting pipes and a 60-in. STURTEVANT BLOWER, all in complete working order. Can be used either with exhaust or live steam, or both.

This is the latest and most complete method of drying lumber, and will be sold low.—Apply to

T. McAVITY & SONS,
 12, King Street, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Timber Limits and Mills FOR SALE.

Comprising about 300 miles of timber limits, in the counties of Joliette and Montcalm, in the Province of Quebec, bearing Spruce Pine, and Cedar, traversed by the La Marreau, Dufresne, and other rivers.

About 25 acres of land at Montcalm, on the La Warren river, 40 miles from Montreal, with fine water power, saw-mill, store, dwelling and outbuildings.

About 100 acres of land at Charlemagne, at the mouth of L'Assomption River, 17 miles from Montreal, with a steam saw mill of large capacity, manager's house, dwellings for employees, machine shop, bakery, store, wharves, etc., ample facilities for loading vessels. A very complete establishment.

Booms and dams on the various rivers. The whole in running order offer a capital opportunity for doing a profitable business, and will be sold on favorable terms at a low price.

Apply to the
LIQUIDATORS of the EXCHANGE BANK
 0:10 Montreal, Canada.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.—A failure to relieve or cure summer complaints can never be truthfully applied to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All dealers sell it.

UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE.—That preparation is undiscovered which can surpass Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for cholera morbus, dysentery and summer complaints.

THE INTERNATIONAL TENT & AWNING CO.
 184 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBERMEN'S TENTS
The Cheapest and Best in the Market!

THIRTY-TWO FIRST PRIZES & SIX MEDALS
 AT HALIFAX AND TORONTO, 1883.

Tents, Flags, Tarpaulins, Waterproof Goods,
 Camp Furniture, etc., etc.

Estimates for Circus Tents, Range Marquees, Hand-made Sails, etc., furnished on application. Liberal Discount to Large Buyers.

PORTABLE CANVAS BOATS MADE TO ORDER

See our Novelties in Camp Furniture!

Send for Catalogue and Price List!

At Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B., we made the best Display of Tents ever shown in Canada—and we never substitute an article inferior to sample in filling orders.

We contract "THE LATOUR PAT." for Camp Furniture, the best on earth. The only Gold Medal ever given for this class of goods was awarded to the Latour Camp Furniture at Toronto in 1882.

SAIL-MAKING.

We have secured the services of the best practical sail-maker in Canada. Orders in this line will receive prompt and satisfactory attention, as is usual with all orders entrusted to us.

Agency for the WILDERMUTH BED SPRING, the best in the Market.

A. G. FORGIE, MANAGER,
International Tent & Awning Co.,

184 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

CANADA: ITS LANDS AND ITS FORESTS.

We reproduce with pleasure the following interesting paper from the *English Timber Trades Journal* of June 7th, 1884:

The Dominion of Canada is, doubtless, the most nearly connected with the mother country of all its various colonies, as much from its colonial institutions as from its facility of access, and because it contains within itself all the elements of a great nation in cordial co-operation with its parent state, and rejoicing, without a particle of envy or jealousy, in its pre-eminence. Therefore all that relates to the progress and prosperity of that essential part of our empire interests here at home, and especially in the timber trade; for, though our supplies from other lands are in no danger of failing, there are certain varieties of timber which are considered indispensable here, and can only be obtained on a large and liberal scale from the Dominion. Such are pine and spruce, which for years past have been publicly declared to be getting scarce and difficult to get in the settled parts of the country, but which the Northwest Territory, as civilization spreads, will be able to supply to this side of the world for ages yet to come.

For evidence of its immense capacity of expansion, and its power of affording occupation for all the spare labor of the Old World, we have only to refer to the pages of a Blue Book lately issued by the Canadian Department of the Interior, and presented to the Dominion Parliament. From this we learn that the land disposed of during the year 1883 for homesteads, pre-emptions, and by sales, amounted to 1,831,882 acres, as compared with 2,699,145 in 1882. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that in the spring of 1882, during the period of inflation experienced in the Northwest, the demand for lands, especially in the British country, was very great and the area disposed of correspondingly large. The subsidence of speculation in these lands last year was remarkable, and a difference of 867,263 acres between the two years shows how much was done in 1882 beyond what was needed for actual occupation, and the sales of last year were more in accordance with the natural progress of the country, and still in advance of any year since the North-West had been incorporated with the Dominion, except that of 1882.

There are at the present time twenty-six colonization companies in the North West, to whom grants of land have been made of nearly 3,000,000 acres, one-half of which area is open to homestead and pre-emption settlement upon application to the companies, who are for this particular purpose, under their agreements, constituted the agents of the Government.

Fifty years ago, when railroads were in an experimental state, colonization was slow and difficult in Canada, because to be settled in any locality, at a distance from a market town, without roads, or such as were only passable at certain seasons of the year, was like being banished for life; and the occupier and his family were often subjected to privations and miseries, which were sometimes unendurable, and many half cultivated homesteads lapsed back into barbarism from being abandoned by their hopeless proprietors, who could neither live on them, nor find a buyer to relieve them of their unprofitable investments. All this is now entirely changed. Steam and railways have brought distant places nearer together, and lands in proximity to the lines may be obtained within reach of all the advantages of civilization and easy transmission of produce to the nearest market, where in return all the implements and seed necessary to husbandry can be procured without loss of time and labor. These lands have been mostly bought up by the companies above mentioned for the purpose of reselling to emigrants for occupation, and it is stated that, with the view of making their lands as attractive as possible, most of the companies are at their own expense furnishing their settlers with many of the necessary conveniences, such as saw and grist mills, stores and blacksmiths' shops, and carpenters' shops, stage communication and postal facilities where the regular mail service has not already been established. They are also introducing superior qualities of seed

grain, thoroughbred and well graded live stock, and improved implements of industry. It is shown by the returns made to the department that generally speaking the expectations of the Government in offering inducements to cattle raisers, to place their stock upon the eligible grazing grounds lying along the base of the Rocky Mountains, have already to a large extent been attained. The rents paid into the department on account of such lands during the last fiscal year amounted to \$19,293, which exceeded the whole cash revenue derived from the sales of Dominion lands in any one year down to the close of 1878. The development of the mineral resources of the country is proceeding satisfactorily. In regard to the surveys, the area subdivided into sections and quarter sections during the past year amounted to 27,000,000 acres, equal to 108,750 acres of 160 acres each. Briefly summarized, last season's surveys, as distinct from their technical and scientific results, prove beyond dispute that large tracts of lands represented upon the educational maps, with which the present generation is familiar, as useless deserts, are found to be of good quality and suitable for the varied branches of agriculture.

It is evident from the foregoing that a good class of men receive every encouragement to settle on these lands. But so much the more will those who have only their sinews and their good will to offer in the field of labor, be in request, and in the colonies the man who begins at the foot of the ladder is often found in a few years far up towards the top of it, for, as Dr. Johnson said long ago, "few things are impossible to diligence and skill."

It is rather remarkable, however, that in these returns, and in reckoning up to the settler the advantages of his allotment, very little is said of the timber upon it, which, according to the accounts which are current here in the trade, ought to be regarded as a valuable asset of the property. The "grazing lands lying along the base of the Rocky Mountains" are described as "eligible," and have, according to the report, attracted settlers to a large extent, as distinct from forest lands, which require altogether a different sort of occupier. But at any rate there is not that greed among settlers for land well stocked with timber which one would expect from the possession of a commodity which we are gravely told the world will be greatly in want of in another ten years. There appears to be always ten years between the prophecy and its fulfilment, and it is just ten years since the whole theory of "forest extinction" was fully explained in our columns by a great Canadian authority on the subject at that date, and in the interval timber produce of Canada has fallen in our markets by at least 15 per cent. Nor need we go far to ascertain how the value stands in the lands of production at this day. Our last number furnishes us with authority on the subject from a witness who would naturally put the best value he could on the staple of his own country.

Our correspondent at St. John, N. B., states as follows:—

"Deals appear to be plentiful, with the supply considerable in excess of the demand. Low prices obtain. I heard of one dealer offering dimension deals (regulars) at the remarkably low price of \$8 per mille, which is certainly not encouraging to the producer."

A mille of feet represents a fraction over half a Petersburg standard. Consequently the price quoted would be rather less than £3 4s. per standard, estimating the value of the Canadian dollar as five to the pound sterling; fifty shillings added for freight and another five for charges, these goods might be set down in any of our seaports, ex ship, at about £6 per standard.

Turning now to this side of the Atlantic, our columns naturally abound with different views of the probabilities of trade. One is disposed to think the supply abroad will run short at the latter part of the season. Another asserts confidently that there is every likelihood that the importation will be a very large one. One thing all agree upon, that is great competition, and the difficulty of realizing a satisfactory margin on wholesale transactions.

Nor do our reports from the provinces last week at all modify this general impression, as

it is evident the shipbuilding trade, which absorbed last year most of the superfluous stocks imported, is now in a very depressed condition; and a large gap in the ordinary rate of consumption must occur in the ports which chiefly represented that important business; and it is lamentable to see so many industrious men of skill in their handicraft discharged for lack of orders to keep them employed. Formerly the yards had always a ship or two on the stocks on builders' account, to turn the hands on when orders were slack, but now the prospects are so bad that there is no encouragement to do any thing speculatively in that way, and the masters in their own defence have no alternative but to pay off the men for whom they have no longer employment. Our Sunderland correspondent, who may be considered to speak in the name of that trade generally, stated last week that it was going from "bad to worse," to the great injury of the timber interest; and though steam vessels are still plentiful as timber carriers, it is said that in the north the number laid up for want of employment is increasing.

On the whole there is nothing to justify any expectation of a rise in prices as yet. Goods coming in at low freights will cause the old stocks to be offered on very easy terms, and that of itself impinges on the profit of the new. So that to hold its own is as much as the trade can expect until a more advanced period of the season enables it to judge pretty nearly what the importation is likely to be.

EMIGRATION.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—There is one feature of this season of progress worthy of account; and that is the fact that the tide of immigration from the old world is comparing favorably with that of former years. The large majority of the thousands of foreigners arriving are going to the newer states and territories to the westward. The effect of this increase of this increase of population, and the settlement of new lands, will be seen within the next year or two in the progress of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Texas, Oregon and Washington Territory, as well as in Kansas and Nebraska. The Dakota boom is said to have spent its force last year, but it is bound to accumulate a new one. It is always the case that when a new country begins to settle up, the speculators have everything their own way for a year or two, and this is followed by reaction. Afterwards comes the development of substantial progress. The farmers get a start, begin to have produce to sell, improve their holdings, and thus quicken the life of all trade. It is then that the paper towns disappear, and the centres of trade that are really to begin to grow. Dakota has had her speculators' boom, and henceforward will make advance in solid improvement. So it is with the newer sections of all the great West and Southwest. The man who is counting on the present extent of demand for all kinds of commodities, including lumber, as the ultimatum, is making a grand mistake. And the increase is coming much sooner than most men are now counting on, under the influence of these comparatively slow times.

SWEDEN.

The correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal*, writing from Stockholm under date May 17th, says:—Notwithstanding reports of financial difficulties in both New York and London considerable parcels of redwood of the best shipments from the lower Gulf have been disposed of within the past few days. It is, I believe, correct that amongst other sales one of about 1,200 standards of a leading Gefle mark has been sold to an English house at £11 10s., £9 10s., £6 15s., £5 15s. Prices for battens did not transpire, but are understood to be nearly as good proportionately. Other favorable sales of 2nd class marks have also been made from the Soderham and Gefle districts.

Small sales of whitewood from lower Gulf continue to be reported at £5 10s. to £5 12s. 6d. for 3x9 & 11 deals, and £4 10s. to £4 12s. 6d. for 2½x7 & 8½ battens, both as falling from saw. Sales of Swedish whitewood for shipment from Drontheim are likewise said to have taken place in good sized lots at prices better by about 6s. per Petersburg standard than those above named as now being effected on the Swedish side, ac-

count being taken of the difference in freights. These goods are culled from practically the same woods as Sundwall whitewood, and the sales must therefore be taken as an expression of consumers' opinion as to the increased value of sawn whitewood here, that has been converted from fresh-cut and unshaken logs, as compared to that manufactured from barked logs that have lain two seasons in the water. Importers who intend to put their whitewood through the planing-mill will, doubtless, in time find it to their interest to pay even 10s. per standard more for unshaken goods than for the usual shipments from the north of Sweden, that are converted from logs that have been lying a long time in the rivers with the bark peeled off. The case that I have referred to constitutes a trenchant argument for the removal of the compulsory barking regulation which now obtains on meet waterways of this country, and especially as far as whitewood is concerned, which is subject to such great and increasing competition from not only the Russian Baltic provinces and Finland, but also from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in Canada. If we estimate the difference in the value of the goods at only 5s. per standard, and the cost of barking at 2s. 9d. per standard, we have a sum of 7s. 9d. per sawn standard thrown into the river for the problematical good of the fishes, who, according to the opinion of one of our most foremost Swedish men of science, are not even thankful for this careful regard of their health on the part of the Swedish authorities.

MOISTURE AND VEGETATION.

In his notes on the glaciers of Alaska, Mr. Thos. Meehan, of Philadelphia, states that he observed on the tops of what are known as "totem poles," in some of the Indian villages, trees of a large size growing apparently in good condition. These totem poles are thick logs of hemlock or spruce, set up before the doors of Indian lodges, carved all over with queer characters representing living creatures of every description, and which are supposed to be genealogies, or to tell of some famous event in the family history. They are not erected by the Indians now, and it is difficult to get any connected accounts of what they really tell. At the old village of Kaigan there are numbers of poles erected, with no carving at all on them, while many are wholly covered, and these all had one or more trees of *Abies sitchensis* (sitka spruce) growing on them. One of these trees must have been about twenty years old, and was half as tall as the pole on which it was growing. The pole may have been twenty feet high. The roots of the spruces had descended the whole length of the poles, and gone into the ground from which the larger trees now derived their nourishment. In one case the roots had grown so large as to split the thick pole on one side from the bottom to the top, and here this root projected along the whole length to the ground, about two inches beyond the outer circumference of the pole. Only in an atmosphere surcharged with moisture could a seed sprout on the top of a pole twenty feet from the ground, and continue for years to grow almost, or quite as well, as if it were in the ground. We may understand by incidents like these how tree-life endures so long in this part of Alaska, and why rocky acclivities, on which no vegetation at all could exist in the dry climate of the Eastern States, are here clothed with a luxuriant fresh growth so thick that is almost impossible to make a journey through it.—*Lumber World*.

Shipping of Great Ports.

During the course of last year 4,379 vessels entered the port of Antwerp, gauging a total of 3,744,428 tons, which places Antwerp, as I have already stated, at the head of European ports. In 1882 the tonnage of Havre was only 2,200,000, that of Genoa 2,250,000, and of Bilbao 315,000, owing to its iron ore exports. Among the English ports a few only exceed Antwerp. London is still the first port in the world, with a tonnage of 10,421,000 tons; and Liverpool the second, with 7,351,000 tons; Newcastle follows with 6,000,000 tons, also in excess of Antwerp, but both Hull and Glasgow are below, with respectively 1,875,000 and 2,110,000 tons.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Chips.

The largest raft said to be ever known on St. Clair river recently passed down from Lake Huron. It contained 3,250,000 feet.

A RAFT of logs belonging to Noyes & Sangor, containing about 2,000,000 feet was broken up in the lake recently, while being made ready to tow to Cheboygan, Mich.

NEWMAN's mill, on Sharbot lake, near Kingston, Ont., has to be shut down twice a week to clear the eels and other fish from out the sluice and water wheel. The last clearing brought out three bushels of eels, the largest of which weighed 22 pounds.

The rush to Dakota, Montana, and the territories beyond is greater than last year. It is probable that Dakota will receive an accession of 100,000 to her population this year. She has now about 400,000 inhabitants. A year hence it will exceed half a million.

Two sticks, each 100 feet long, were brought out of the woods at Cadillac, Mich., last week, by A. L. Seaby. They were hewed in octagon form 40 feet from the butt. They occupied three cars, and were photographed. These sticks were bound for Day on, Ohio, and are to be used in raising the soldier's monument in that city, the weight of which is 20 tons and the height 80 feet.

That section of the Duluth & Iron Range railroad from Two harbors, on Lake Superior, to the Vermillion Lake terminus, 68 miles in length, is nearly completed. The track is being laid with 63-pound rails, 40 miles having already been laid. Eleven locomotives have been ordered, and six are already on the ground. Ore cars to the number of 325 have been purchased. It is expected that the road will be opened for business about August 1.

A THOROUGH exploration of Alaska is to be made this summer of the resources of that northern territory. The expedition was to start from Portland, Oregon, in the beginning of June, going to Fort Wrangal by steamer, and thence to the mouth of the Copper river by canoe and up the same to its source; thence overland to the Yukon river and down its course to where it empties into the Behring sea. The expedition will travel about 5,000 miles and expects to return in October or November. The knowledge which will be obtained of the resources of Alaska cannot be estimated at present.—Ex.

The timber trade of Hamilton is much smaller this season than last. McArthur Bros. and Mr. McRae are doing little, and Mr. Murphy, of Quebec, is shipping instead of rafting. Platt & Bradley are rafting, but not to such an extent as last year. The rate from Hamilton to Garden Island or Collins' Bay is \$22, which is about \$13 less than what used to be considered a fair figure. The low rates are a result of the fierce competition of the railroads with the vessels. One timber merchant says that the railroads offered to carry his timber from where it was cut up north to Quebec for very little more than it costs to raft it and send it by the lake or river.—Ex.

ANYWHERE to strike Lake Superior seems to be to be the policy of the railroads in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Instead of concentrating at Duluth, as that aspiring manifest town desires, the roads go for the lake wherever deep water and sheltered position is obtainable, the Northern Pacific and St. Paul and Manitoba at Duluth; the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha at Superior, Washburn and Ashland; the Wisconsin Central at Ashland, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western at Ashland and Washburn. Now it is announced that Dalrymple, the great wheat grower, is yearning for an outlet on Lake Superior, and is planning for a three mile spur track from the Omaha road to a point on the lake near Bayfield, where he proposes to have dockage and elevators of his own. Thus it is that the metropolis of Lake Superior is inclined to scatter along the shore. At no distant day in the future some one of the points that have become or are to be outlets on Lake Superior for northwestern traffic will become paramount enough to draw the others unto itself, and then all roads will have to lead to this new Rome.

THE UPPER OTTAWA DRIVE.

A prominent lumberman who has just come down from the Upper Ottawa informed a Free Press reporter that, in the early part of the spring, lumbermen were unanimous in the belief that the water in the Upper Ottawa would maintain an unusually high level, and that operations would be much easier than they had been for many years past. But contrary to their most sanguine anticipations, the water began to fall before its usual time. The Ottawa this year did not rise within three inches of its last year's level, exhibiting a low average in all the tributaries. It commenced falling over a week ago, and has already fallen six inches. This sudden falling is causing much anxiety and inconvenience to lumbermen doing business along the Upper Ottawa. He stated that on the Colongo the timber and logs of Messrs. R. and J. White are stuck and have been abandoned. Mr. Richard White was in charge for a month past, and if there had been any chance of coming out he would scarcely have left it. It looks very much like as if there had been no rain up there this spring. On the Schyan, Mr. John Rowan has also been unsuccessful in coming out. Nearly all of this year's drive and part of last are stuck fast, and most of his dams broken away. Bronson & Weston on the same stream have been about the most fortunate of any of the lumbermen, and succeeded in booming out all their drive, although they have been delayed over a week through a dispute with Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Westmeath. Perley and Pattee's Chalk River drive was put into the Fort William boom last Monday. Mr. W. H. McAllister's raft of dimension timber is already well on its way down the Ottawa. Mr. McAllister sold a portion of his logs to Messrs. Perley and Pattee and Jas. McLaren. His Snake River drive will come down so soon as the logs in the front are clear.

Hemlock Bark.

The Ludington Appeal, which occupies a vantage ground in reference to observations about hemlock bark, Ludington being the largest shipping point for this product on the east shore of Lake Michigan, remarks as follows concerning the present outlook: "Heretofore there have been many farmers who have realized quite a handsome profit in getting out hemlock bark. This is generally done during the interval when farm work did not demand their attention, and the money so realized served to bridge the time between sowing and reaping. This year there is not much likelihood of anything of any amount being done in this line, owing to the light demand of, the tanneries across the lake and elsewhere. Last season's low prices allowed them to stock up heavily, and as a consequence there is but little call for bark this year. Local buyers will not pay to exceed \$4 on the car along the line of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad in this county, and \$5 delivered on the docks in this city. Very little is being bought at these prices, buyers preferring to wait and see more clearly what the fall demand is likely to be."

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain and cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Postages will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address Peterson & Co., Augusta, Maine.

JUST PUBLISHED. STANDARD CUSTOMS TARIFF

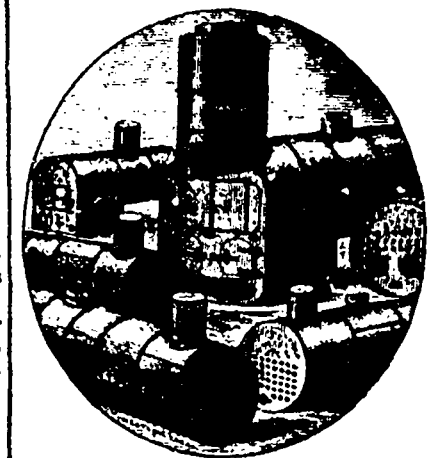
REVISED TO DATE. Also contains List of Ports, Banks, Postal Rates, Interest Tables, Parcel Rates to England, Money Tables, &c., to be had from the Principal Booksellers and from the Publishers, **RAE & WATSON, 22 Church Street, TORONTO.**

PRICE 35 CENTS. WITH BULLETIN 50 CENTS. 121

Something New in Leather Belting
To Mill Owners, Lumbermen, Manufacturers
USE ONLY
Dixon's Patent Lap Joint Star Rivet Leather Belting.
To be had only from
F. E. DIXON & Co., 70 King Street East, Toronto
Send for Circulars and Price Lists.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

JOHN MCGREGOR & SONS
Manufacturers of all kinds of STATION-ARY, MARINE and LOCOMOTIVE



BOILERS
And SHEET IRON WORK.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY bought, Sold or taken in exchange for new work. REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. All Boilers Tested by cold water pressure to 150 pounds to the square inch.
DOCK and WORKS:—
Sandwich Street, Windsor, Ont.

HAGYARDS' YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM
FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.
Are pleasant to take. Obtain their own Fungicide. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

A. & T. J. DARLING & Co.
TORONTO, ONT.
Specialties—"Darling" Axes, Saws, Cutlery, "Black Diamond" Files.
HARDWARE.

LUMBER
Shingles, Doors, Sash, Flooring, &c., WANTED.
STATE QUANTITIES AND PRICE TO
SHOR & DAVIS,
Head Office, 514 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

HENDERSON BROS.
LUMBER AND TIMBER.
Building & Bridge Timber Sawn to Order.
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber by the Cargo.
Steam Saw Mills, Box Factory and Yards.—342 to 350 William St., and 130 St. Constant St., Montreal.
Steam Saw Mills, L'Assomption, P.Q.
P. O. Box 804. 1912

CURRIE BOILER WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers
NEW and SECOND HAND ENGINES
and other Machinery on hand and for Sale.
CURRIE, MARTIN & Co.
Esplanade, Foot of Frederick Street, TORONTO. 217

Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent

JUNE 24.—Carload lots of the lower grades of boards still continue to drop in price. Good mill run boards, free from rot, but culled for other defects, and that were considered good value by retail dealers in the early spring at \$9.50 per M., can now be bought at \$8.50 and sometimes at \$8.00 per M. on the cars here. The better grades hold their own and will continue to do so during the remainder of the season. Bill stuff also, as predicted in my earlier letters, maintains the same figures \$11.50 by carload, for lengths up to 16 feet, and 50 cents extra for every two feet in length above 16 feet.

The yards all seem to be doing a fair trade. Considerable complaints are made, however, of the difficulty experienced in making collections. This may, I think, be ascribed mainly to the fact that contracts taken in the early part of the season, are now just finishing up, and architects are careful to keep back enough to see the contract through. At the docks shipments are slow indeed. It is questionable if there is much more of the dry stocks to come forward, and but little of this season's cut is as yet fit for shipment. Cherry lumber is extremely scarce here, and good lots of number one and two will bring as high as \$50.00 per M., it must be good, however, in order to realize this figure. Good black ash will also sell readily.

Table listing lumber prices for various grades and sizes, including Mill cut boards, Shipping cut boards, and Cutting up plants to dry.

B. M.

Table listing lumber prices for 1 1/2-inch flooring, dressed, and other grades.

WINNIPEG.

Table listing lumber prices for various grades and sizes in Winnipeg, including Pine lumber, Shingling, and Boards.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JUNE 24.—There has been comparatively nothing doing in the lumber trade since our last report. There has been only a slight demand for building lumber, to make up for this to some extent the demand has been lively for stuff for building arches and grand stands for the St. Jean Baptiste celebration which begins here to-day, and continues all the week, and until this over dealers don't expect to do much

As a large number of Americans are here the trade expect a goodly number of orders to be left for hardwood. Ash continues to be inquired for and there has been a fair quantity shipped to the United States. Our prices are unchanged, but there is a considerably firmer feeling in the market. We quote prices as follows ex yard:

Table listing lumber prices for various grades and sizes in Montreal, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and others.

SHIPMENTS.

Shipping has been rather quiet for the last two weeks owing to the scarcity of tonnage. The ship Cambridge sailed for South America on the 19th, and several more vessels have been chartered for the River Platte at \$13 to \$14. Rates to English markets are steady at 40s. to 50s. At the moment there is enough tonnage offering for all demands. The following are the recorded shipments since our last report: SS Rokely for Sharpness, 20,234 deals and 1,668 ends; SS Cremona for London, 7,654 deals and 38,113 ends; BK Venus for London, 66,941 deals and 4,003 ends; SS Polynesian for Liverpool, 3,647 deals; SS Oregon for Liverpool, 4,081 deals; BK Oulje, The Downs, 8,915 deals and 2,020 ends; SS Fenwood for London, 11,750 deals and 200 ends; SS Lake Champlain, for Liverpool, 5,939 deals; SS Concordia for Glasgow, 5,591 deals; Ship Cambridge for Buenos Ayres, 56,986 pine boards 949,733 feet; SS Montreal for Liverpool, 1,895 deals.

CORDWOOD.

There has been an improved demand during the past week for wood and it is expected to continue for some time as people are laying in their season's stock. Tenders are advertised for considerable quantities for the Court House and corporation, but the awards have not yet been made. Prices are steady and unchanged, with ample stocks. We quote ex cartage at the wharves as follows:—

Table listing cordwood prices for Long Maple, Long Birch, Long Beech, and Tamarack.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Latest mail advices state that during the month of May there was a large consumption of spruce deals and pitch pine lumber—the present prices forcing them into competition; of the latter 607,000 feet were used. A private sale of spruce deals from St. John, N. B., per steamer, brought £6 7s. 6d. c.i.f., while auction sales averaged about £6 15s. per std. Quebec waney board pine, 2nd class, 17 1/2 inches was being placed at 22 1/2d. to 23d. per foot.

QUEBEC.

The Quebec Chronicle of June 20th says:—The timber market is extremely quiet and weak, and we only hear of one Ottawa raft having been sold, viz:—56 1/2 feet average with a small quantity of 19 inch waney board at 22 cents. A drum of good waney, 20 inch, at 33 cents, and some Ottawa ash and elm at 23 to 29 cents. In hardwoods we learn that some sales have been effected, but prices have not transpired.

DEALS.—Pine is very scarce and present prices high; while for spruce, we learn that there is more inquiry at advanced rates.

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of June 10, says:—The wholesale centres at the East—Albany and Oswego—report a fair degree of activity. Lumber is going forward by Erie canal, since the settlement of the rate difficulty at Tonawanda, in large volume. A break in the Chaplain & Hudson canal temporarily stopped supplies from moving through that channel but the difficulty will soon be overcome by repairs. The activity in Albany does not seem to be shared in New England and at New York and vicinity points. At Boston the distributive trade is reported dull. A steady

movement at the East is going on all the time, but the handling of the bulk supplies is slow, and trade anything but rushing. At some interior towns in York state, building is brisk and consumption of lumber large. As a general rule, however, the distributive trade in the eastern states does not appear to be as active as in the Northwest, and even in this section a degree of summer moderation has settled down upon business.

AT THE DOCK.

The market during the last three days of last week, and on Monday of this week, was well supplied with cargoes, but since then the offerings have been not so numerous, and somewhat meager in variety. The port list for the week shows 210 arrivals up to Wednesday night; last week the number was 262. The winds have been contrary since Monday, and to-day (Thursday) the market is nearly bare of offerings.

While our quotations of cargo prices are as nearly correct as possible, the bare figures do not indicate the true inwardness of sales. There is great diversity of opinion between buyers about individual cargoes, and some curious transactions take place in consequence.

Quotations are as follows:

Table listing cargo prices for various grades of lumber, including Piece stuff, Long timber, Boards and strips, and Shingles.

AT THE YARDS.

The advance of rates from this city to Missouri river points has had some effect in diminishing shipments to Kansas and Nebraska. Yards that cultivated this trade more than any other, are feeling the effects of the higher rate in a falling off of business. Probably this will be but temporary, as supplies must go forward after a while to keep up assortments. Some of the larger yards are still shipping heavily. There are so many of these in the district that the aggregate daily shipments are large, long trains being constantly pulled out. The smaller dealers have a right to query as to whether the railroads are keeping good faith with them. It is barely possible that the heavier shippers are having a private rate given them that is not much, if any, more than the old 15-cent figure to Missouri river points.

While it is claimed that prices are tending to steadiness, it is acknowledged that there is some cutting of prices when they are made to country customers. Though there is much trouble in competing with northern, central Wisconsin, and middle river points in the Iowa and western trade, yet the most difficult competition to meet is right here among Chicago dealers. Little South Chicago, they say, is beginning to put in its car to stir up the old district, and is issuing price lists that annoy somewhat like those that emanate from Michigan City. Trade is not rushing, and as usual, when shipments are only steady, the merchants are inclined to urge the demand a little. South Chicago has a trade to get, and does some advertising in the way of enticing price lists, no doubt. But after awhile that matter will right itself, and Chicago and South Chicago will journey along together arm-in-arm, as it were.

The local trade is flourishing more than ever. All the dealers speak of it in excellent condition, with a prospect that it will continue through the season, a promise that is justified by the daily issue of building permits; and yet these do not indicate the full amount of lumber being used inside the county, as all the permits published are for structures within the city limits only, showing nothing of what is going on in the suburbs, which is really immense.

A noteworthy feature of this year's lumber trade is the large quantity of stock that is going directly from the vessel's rail into cars and canal boats. One house mentions this as a peculiar feature of its spring's business, and much greater than in any previous year. The lumber is purchased and shipped mill run, culled out. The saving in expense is doubtless divided between the seller and the buyer, while the latter has the advantage of sorting up his stock to suit his trade. It is likely, too, that this kind of business has been stimulated by lower prices.

Of course it pertains mostly to the territory this side of the Mississippi river.

It mentioned as an incident of trade that thick uppers are proportionately plentier than inch clears, and that prices have a relevancy to this difference in supply.

Inquiry in regard to cedar shingles reveals that one objection to them urged by the wholesale dealers is that generally they are not made of good timber, and are apt to be knotty. Good cedar shingles are made at Pentwater, Mich., that are handled with satisfaction at a number of yards. All agree that the demand for cedar shingles is increasing.

Travelling men and correspondents concur in the generally promising condition of the crops. On this basis all are expecting a heavy demand for lumber later in the season.

The stock on hand in the yards June 1, was 378,330,782, of compared to 280,216,785 on May 1, showing an increase of 80,113,007 for the month. On June 1, 1883, the stock on hand was 327,059,628, so that there was 50,801,154 feet more lumber in the yards this year on June 1, than there was last year at the same date. But receipts this year by lake, which are mostly pine, were, up to June 1, 309,651,000 as compared to 223,047,000 showing an increase this year over last of 86,604,000 feet. Though there may have been 50,000,000 feet more lumber in stock on June 1 than there was at the same date last year, the excess can be accounted for by the increase of receipts.

Receipts of lumber, shingles, etc., for the week ending June 19, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:—

Table showing receipts of lumber and shingles for 1884 and 1883, and from January 1, 1884, to June 19, 1884, inclusive.

LAKE RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 16.

Table showing lake receipts for various types of lumber and shingles for the week ending June 16.

STOCK ON HAND JUNE 1.

Table showing stock on hand for 1884, 1883, and 1882, including Lumber & timber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, and Cedar posts.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for various grades and sizes in Albany, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and others.

BOSTON.

Cotton, Wool and Iron of June 21, says:—There is a good fair business doing in the supply of stock for dwelling houses in the city, suburbs and vicinity of which a good many are going up. Hemlock-lumber fully holds its own.

Spruce is rather easy. Pine keeps along without any particular change. Yellow pine continues of light enquiry and rather in buyers' favor. Desirable grades of hardwoods are in very fair call, and prices of such are quite firm.

CANADA PINE.

selects, Dressed.....	\$48 00	00	20 00
Shelving, Dressed, 1st.....	40 00	00	25 00
" " 2nd.....	33 00	00	25 00
Dressed Shippers.....	27 00	00	20 00
Dressed Box.....	18 00	00	20 00
Sheeting, 1st quality.....	42 00	00	45 00
" " 2nd.....	34 00	00	35 00

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:—

Uppers.....	\$40 00	00	48 00
Common.....	18 00	00	25 00
Culls.....	12 00	00	14 00

OWEGO, N. Y.

Three uppers.....	\$44 00	00	45 00
Pickings.....	34 00	00	35 00
Pine, common.....	20 00	00	24 00
Common.....	13 00	00	10 00
Culls.....	10 00	00	13 00
Mill run lots.....	14 00	00	18 00
Sidings, selected, 1 inch.....	30 00	00	35 00
" " 1 1/2 inch.....	30 00	00	36 00
Mill run, 1x10, 12 inch.....	17 00	00	19 00
selected.....	22 00	00	23 00
Shippers.....	13 00	00	10 00
Strips, 1 and 1 1/2 inch mill run.....	14 00	00	18 00
culls.....	10 00	00	12 00
1x2 selected for clapboards.....	22 00	00	35 00
Shingles, XXX, 18 inch, pine.....	4 00	00	4 50
" " XXX, 18 inch, cedar.....	3 00	00	3 50
XX pine shingles.....	2 30	00	2 50
Lath.....	2 00	00	2 25

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—MICHIGAN INSPECTION.

Three uppers.....	\$45 00	00	46 00
Common.....	18 00	00	24 00
Culls.....	12 00	00	14 00

LIVERPOOL.

We learn from the *Timber Trades Journal*, of the 14th of June, that with the termination of the holidays business had again been resumed, and from all appearances there was a steady demand going on, the wharves and railway depots being fairly employed in forwarding orders up the country.

The amount of business done, according to the recent statistics, is quite up the average, and this is no doubt traceable to the fact that with such low prices as are now current the temptation to lay in as great a quantity of stock as possible has had considerable influence with buyers who are in the position to hold more than is wanted for the moment; and further, the number of auction sales recently held in this city has no doubt also stimulated consumption, offering as they do inducements to consumers or small dealers to supply their wants at first hand.

Spruce deals and pitch pine, both of considerable importance to the builder, are at present exceedingly low in price, especially the latter, and, as we said last week, the bottom of the market for this article appears to have been touched; at any rate, there does not seem any probability of a lower depth being reached.

The first arrivals of Quebec yellow pine deals are now coming to hand by the various steamers running direct between this port and the River St. Lawrence. Some very good parcels have been lauded, and have nearly all passed into consumption. Prices are very moderate, but as the goods are imported direct by the merchants, sales have been made on terms that have not transpired.

GLASGOW.

The latest issue of the *Timber Trades Journal* to hand (that of June 14th) gives the following information regarding the lumber trade in Glasgow:—

The timber market here during the past week has been quiet, no public sales having been called by brokers, and the interval of quietness is no doubt needed, as auctions have been pretty frequent of late. Last month there were four held, at which about 3,000 logs and over 14,000 deals changed hands.

The spring fleet of steam traders have been arriving in close succession, bringing quantities of Quebec deals, about 90,000 pieces having been imported within the last few weeks, and we observe that by far the greater part landing are of the common sorts, pine and spruce. Of 3rd and 4th qualities this market is always a large consumer, but at present it stands more in need of 1st quality yellow of good breadths which would realize well to the importer who

should send. There should be no lack—if they are really to be had on the other side—as steamers make short trips, and there is more than one line of traders from the Clyde.

The usual quarterly statement of stock in Clyde ports will be submitted in a few weeks, and will show the supply on hand of the various descriptions of wood goods.

As there is a well known shrinkage in some departments of trade this year, especially in shipbuilding, a very moderate import both of square timber and deals should suffice. Of pitch pine there has been imported this year 23,000 logs sawn and 1,900 logs hewn, and the carrying tonnage amounts to 10,000 tons. This is in excess of the corresponding period of last year, but taking an average of four years from 1880 it is less by about 4,000 tons. The stock at present appears to be ample. From British North America there had been imported up to the end of last month about 6,000 logs pine and hardwoods and 60,000 deals. The arrivals this month from Quebec, already referred to, have added largely to this total of deals. Last year's import to end of May was 1,304 logs and 237,000 deals, the falling off this year being on St. John spruce deals, of which considerable remainders from previous imports have been on hand.

An important sale of mahogany, walnut, birch, and deals is announced to take place here on 17th inst.

LONDON.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Saturday, June 14th, says:—Turning to the public sales, the prices of Tuesday, June 10th, were far from affording any satisfactory indication of the market improving; on most of the lots sold the values were extremely low, and some of the lower qualities, from good Swedish ports, realized prices that would barely leave £3 a standard for the f.o.b. cost.

There was almost every variety of building wood submitted, and those who supply small builders had no doubt a good time of it. Much of the cheap common quality stuff, fetching little more than firewood prices, will find its way into consumption with a profit (which it can well afford) proportionate to the risk attaching to credit accounts. Every one nowadays disclaims having anything to do with little builders, but they must get their goods from somebody, otherwise with hardly any capital how could they possibly go on?

It is, of course, a recognized thing at the present time that the trade of the country generally is very slack, and while this state of things continues it is almost hopeless looking for any favorable change in values of wood, let the state of the stocks be what it may. In addition to this, there is a want of confidence prevailing the market, and great hesitation is displayed by those holding large stocks in passing them in big lines, except for cash or very short bills. This of itself delays business, and helps to drive an immense amount of stuff into the public sales for immediate realization that would otherwise go into consumption in the ordinary way, sellers preferring to take their chance of the market in this manner rather than incur any risk themselves, even with the assurance of securing far better prices.

Thursday's sale (June 10) was a very brief affair, the most noticeable feature being the sale of the fresh birch timber ex Thos. N. Hart, from St. John, comprising some 23 lots in the catalogue. Of these some dozen lots under 16 in. were secured by one buyer at 55s., which we consider was very cheap. The prices for the 16 in. and under 18 inch were 62s. 6d. to 65s., and the two lots of 18 in. and up went at 75s. These goods were a very nice parcel, and the moderate prices obtained are due to the large stocks of this class of timber now in hand. The stove sale which followed later in the day, was but indifferently attended, and prices, in view of the limited character of the demand, call for no comment.

TYNE.

We take from the *Timber Trades Journal* a report of the lumber trade at this port. In its issue of June 14, it says:—The principal item calling for any special comment during the last seven days has been the arrival of a

J. S. MAYO

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

MACHINE OILS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

9 Common Street, Montreal.

AMERICAN LUBRICATING OILS A SPECIALTY.

As I carry the LARGEST and BEST assorted Stock of OILS in the Dominion, I am prepared to fill all orders Promptly and at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

17120

large number of stave vessels, no less than 14 ships with staves have come forward. These goods are reported to be selling at fearfully low rates, in consequence of the depression in the chemical trade; it appears, at any rate, there will be no scarcity for some time to come. In other goods there are several cargoes from the Baltic with sawn goods, some cargoes of pit-props, and three Gothenburg and Norway steamers with the usual assorted cargoes. In consequence of these arrivals the river and docks present an unusually animated appearance, and all hands are busily engaged. Most of the deliveries have hitherto gone to Tyno Dock, but Howden Dock, the property of the Tyno Commissioners, is becoming a more important factor, and during the last two years there has been increase of the quantity of wood goods delivered to this place.

Trade remains still unusually quiet for the season, and shows but little signs of improvement. In shipbuilding little or no demand is felt, while the various ironworks and collieries buy only from hand to mouth.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of May 1884, and first five months of the year:

	Quantity.	Value.
MONTH ENDED 31ST MAY, 1884.		
Timber (Hewn).....	Loads.	£.
Russia.....	22,121	45,735
Sweden and Norway.....	38,725	64,100
Germany.....	31,013	71,886
United States.....	23,608	79,308
British India.....	443	6,925
British North America.....	3,774	12,873
Other Countries.....	29,742	83,281
Total.....	149,459	353,114
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia.....	63,100	125,700
Sweden and Norway.....	136,960	306,603
British North America.....	24,999	61,229
Other Countries.....	62,018	193,785
Total.....	287,067	687,317
Staves, (all sizes).....	7,194	27,025
Mahogany (tons).....	7,016	65,723
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	437,125	1,043,380
FIVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST MAY, 1884.		
Timber (Hewn).....		
Russia.....	31,004	70,060
Sweden and Norway.....	243,012	350,213
Germany.....	131,240	301,825
United States.....	58,342	217,934
British India.....	22,277	329,332
British North America.....	12,182	49,112
Other Countries.....	118,018	261,635
Total.....	676,091	1,467,061
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia.....	87,674	173,495
Sweden and Norway.....	372,345	844,442
British North America.....	68,445	137,535
Other Countries.....	163,472	522,971
Total.....	692,520	1,678,443
Staves (all sizes).....	35,407	127,540
Mahogany (tons).....	32,606	297,639
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	1,364,427	3,265,525

266th Edition. Price Only \$1

BY MAIL POST-PAID.



KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.

—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bullfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians HEAL fully as a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure.

HEAL THYSELF

D. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT-WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
DIARRHEA
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

\$66 a week at home. \$4.00 out at free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLATT & Co., Portland, Maine. Send 14c-17c

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The latest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people take it. Any one can become a successful agent terms free. HALLATT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

**H. WILLIAMS,
SLATE & GRAVEL ROOFER**

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Tarred Felt, Roofing Pitch, Sheathing and Building Papers, Carpet and
Rosined Waterproof Paper, Ready Roofing, &c. All orders promptly
attended to at LOW PRICES.

H. WILLIAMS,
4 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

17

Lumber Drivers' Calks

TEMPERED IN OIL.

25 BALL and 5 HEEL to Set

The Calks are now used by all the principal
Drivers in Maine and New Brunswick.

Kept by Dealers in Lumbermen's Supplies

FOR SALE BY

T. McAVITY & SONS

Dealers in Lumber and Mill Supplies.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Samples sent by mail on application.



EAGLE FOUNDRY!

GEORGE BRUSH

14 to 34 King and Queen Sts, MONTREAL,

MAKER OF

Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Hoisting Engines, Steam Pumps,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, BARK MILLS, SHINGLE MILLS,

Water Wheels, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys,

Hand and Power Hoists for Warehouses &c., &c.

Also, Sole Manufacturer of BLAKE'S CHALLENGE STONE BREAKER.

AND AGENT FOR

July 21

"Water's" Perfect Steam Engine Governor, and "Herald & Sisco's" Centrifugal Pumps

THE

STEAM.

Hancock Inspirator

The Best Feeder known for Stationary, Marine
or Locomotive Boilers.

THE INJECTOR PERFECTED!

All Sizes lift water 25 feet. No adjustment
required for varying Steam Pressures.

Over 50,000 Now in Use.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

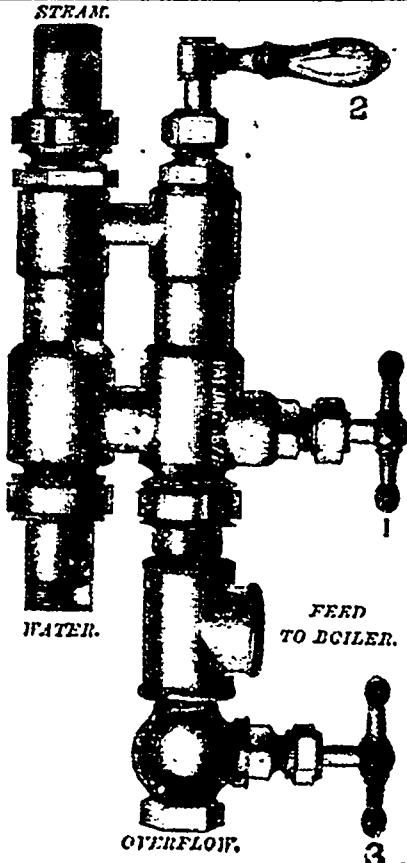
Hancock Inspirator Co'y

5 CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE,

MONTREAL, P.Q., CANADA.

Manufacturers of Inspirators, Ejectors, and
General Jet Apparatus.

1218



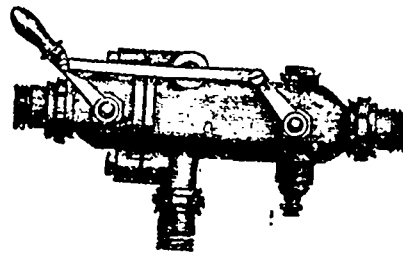
ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.

Montreal Brass Works,

St. Peter and Craig Streets, Montreal.

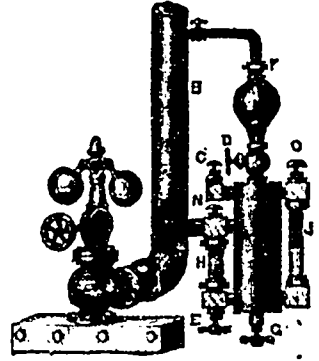
THE KORTING INJECTOR

Acknowledged to be the Best Injector Feeder in the World.



Will lift 20 feet, and take water at 150 degrees. Only one handle
to start and stop. No valve to regulate. CHEAPER than any
other injector in the market. Also, PATENT EJECTORS for
conveying Water or Liquids. CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

The Continuous Feed Lubricator
Saves 50 per Cent in Oil.



HUGH GIBSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

KNIGHT'S PATENT "EXCELSIOR"

SAW MILL DOGS

The Sawyer's Favorite

For Holding Logs upon a Saw Mill Carriage
while being Sawn into Lumber.

MISSISSAUGA, June 7th, 1883.

HUGH GIBSON, ESQ.—Your Patent Excelsior Mill Dogs give entire
satisfaction, and is certainly up to your recommendation. They are the
best Mill Dog in the market. I am very much pleased with them.

Yours Respectfully,

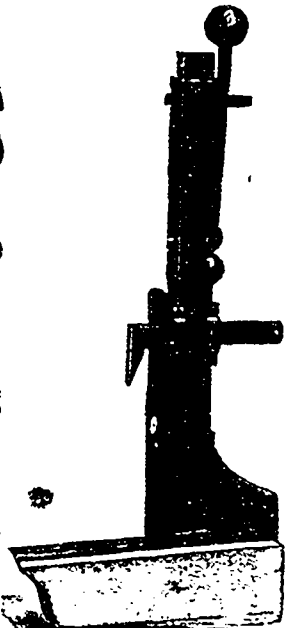
PETER McLAREN.

BERKLEY, April 20th, 1883.

HUGH GIBSON,—Sir,—The Dogs I bought of you give satisfaction.
They beat any Dog that I ever saw for flipping or edging lumber on
carriages. They are just the thing for scantling. I would not take \$50 for
them to-day and have to wait for another pair to come from you, because
I believe they make two dollars a day for me.

Yours truly,

GEO. S. BROWN, JR.



Manufactured by HUGH GIBSON, CHATHAM. EXCELSIOR DOG.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES, STEAM PUMPS, STEAM
BOILERS, SAW MILL MACHINERY,
Of Every Description.

RUBBER BELTING,

LEATHER BELTING,

MILL SUPPLIES.

SHAFTING, HANGERS, PULLEYS, &c.

MACHINERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

Corner Bleury & Craig Streets, MONTREAL.

The William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

SAW MILL & GENERAL MACHINERY

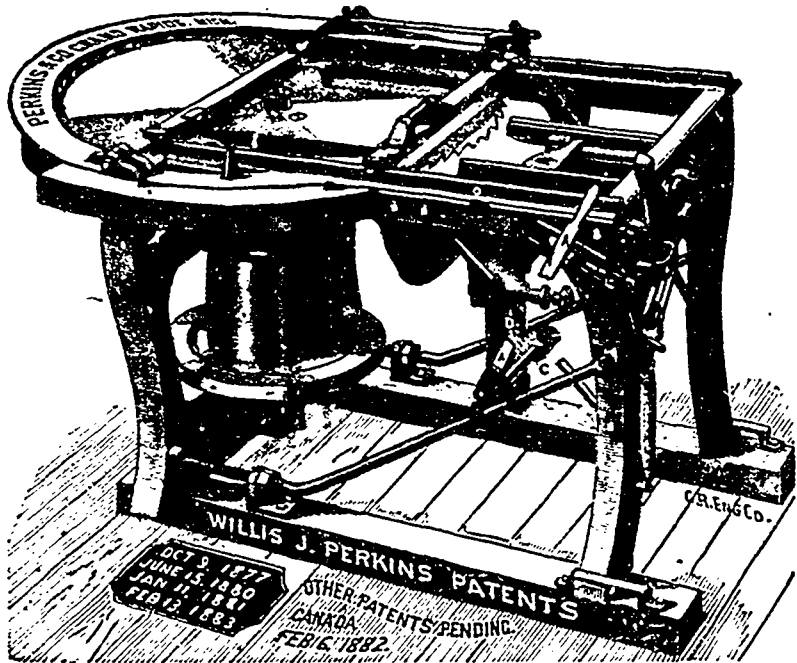
OUR SAW MILL ENGINES are made Strong, Neat and Durable, knowing well the ever varying Strain they are subjected to in driving a Saw Mill.

We wish to call the attention of our Canadian Lumbermen to our First Class HEAVY SAW MILL MACHINERY for Circular Mills and Circular and Gang Mills of the most improved designs. We are prepared to submit Plans and Specifications, together with any information that our many years of close application to the Saw Mill Business may have suggested to us, also when required to enter into contract for building and supplying the machinery complete, superintending the starting of the same, and handing over the mill to its owner in first-class running order.

Besides the variety of Machines we build for the manufacture of lumber we have added to our list the

PERKIN'S PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE.

Having obtained the sole right to manufacture and sell for the Dominion. Also Drag Saws, Bolters, Sappers, Jointers and Packers.



GRAND TRIUMPH.

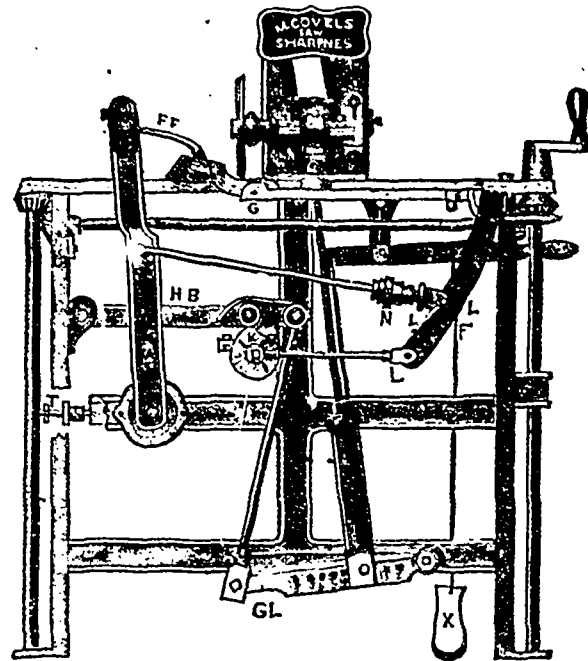
Willis J. Perkins' Drop Tilt!

The only Horizontal Saw Machine on which a thick slab can be cut from the bolt.

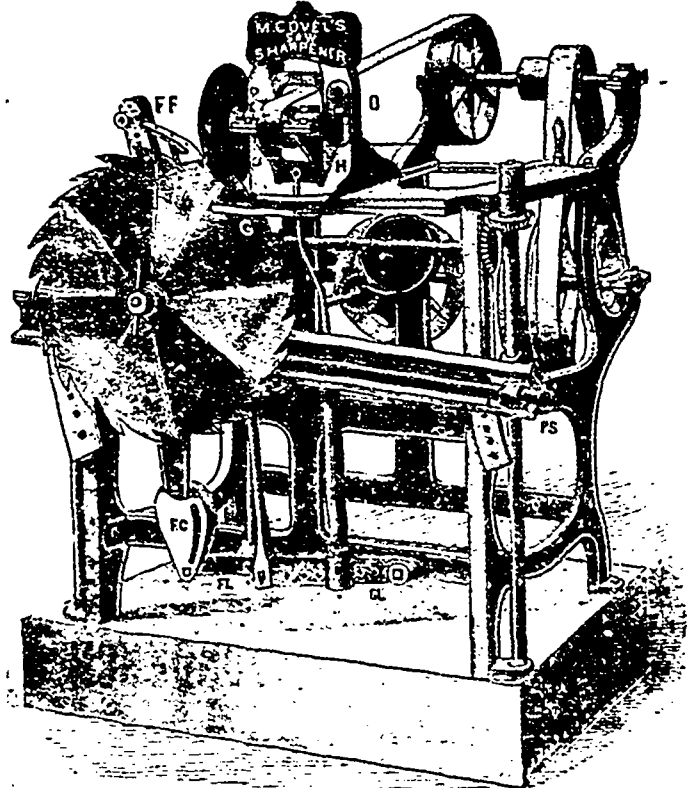
SECOND CUT ALWAYS A SHINGLE.

Knots, rots, hearts, bolt squared rift-ways, and all irregularities cut off at one clip. This improvement will pay the price of the whole machine every season by increase of quality and quantity cut.

THE M. COVEL PATENT SAW SHARPENER.



The above Cut No. 1 shows some very important changes that have lately been made, which makes the machines far less complicated for new beginners to operate. Cut No. 2 shows this machine with a circular saw upon it ready for operation.



THE WILLIAM HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

Send for Price List and Circular.

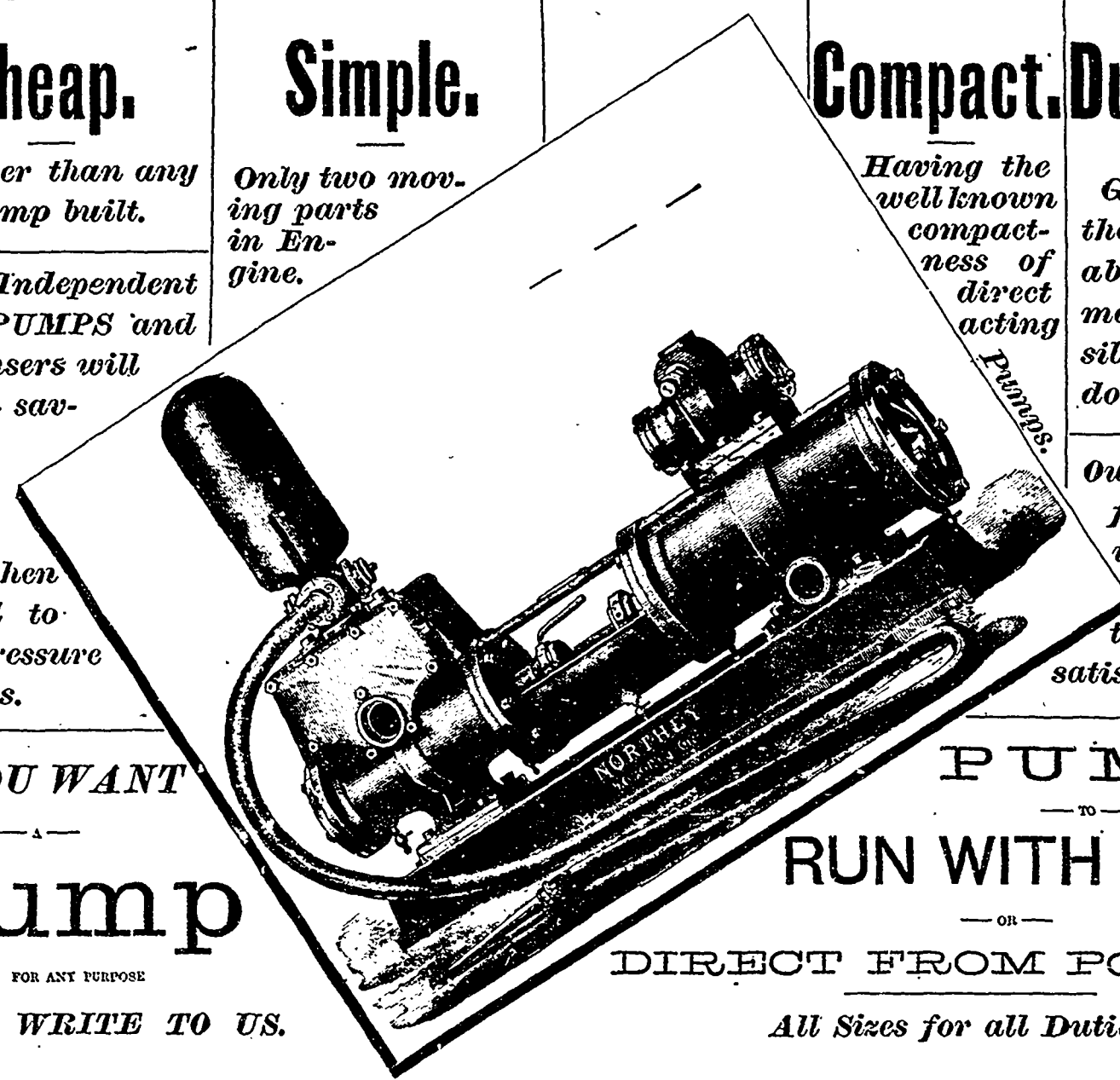
NORTHEY & CO'S STEAM PUMPS, TORONTO, ONT.

Pumps for Fire Protection a Specialty.

SAVE INSURANCE.

Our Combined Boiler Feed and Fire Pumps are a NECESSITY IN EVERY WELL ORDERED STEAM MILL or FACTORY.

<p>Cheap.</p> <p><i>Cheaper than any Pump built.</i></p> <p><i>Our Independent AIR PUMPS and Condensers will effect a saving of 30 to 50 per cent. when applied to high pressure Engines.</i></p>	<p>Simple.</p> <p><i>Only two moving parts in Engine.</i></p>	<p>Compact.</p> <p><i>Having the well known compactness of direct acting pumps.</i></p>	<p>Durable.</p> <p><i>Guaranteed the most durable Pump made; impossible to break down.</i></p> <p><i>Our PUMPS for general water supply give the greatest satisfaction.</i></p>
--	--	--	--



IF YOU WANT

Pump

FOR ANY PURPOSE

WRITE TO US.

PUMPS

— TO —

RUN WITH BELT

— OR —

DIRECT FROM POWER

All Sizes for all Duties.

Our make of Pump is specially adapted to Mills in out of the way places, as they can be absolutely relied on, and occasion no vexatious stoppages for repairs.

WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE ON ANY POINT CONNECTED WITH PUMPS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND STATE YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

NORTHEY & COMPANY,

Corner FRONT & PARLIAMENT STS.,

TORONTO, ONT.

Why do You Suffer when you May be Cured by Electricity?

Without loss of time or great expense. Ten or Twenty Dollars spent in ELECTRIC BELTS will do you more good than a hundred expended any other way.

CRYING BABIES.—Babies cry because they suffer. Their little gums are inflamed, and their bodies are more or less feverish. If you will tie around their necks one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES you will see a wonderful change for the better, their sufferings cease, and their general health improves. Ask for Norman's, and take no other, and you will be pleased. Price 50c.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Do not throw away money on worthless remedies, when NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS will cure you. Use one and you will find immediate benefit. Every one is guaranteed.

LUMBAGO.—Those who suffer from this disease will find a friend in NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS when all other remedies fail. Ask your druggist for it, and take no other. Guaranteed.

CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver are corrected by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Try one and be convinced. Guaranteed.

FEMALE TROUBLES.—Ladies are benefited more by NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than by all the science of medicine. They are comfortable and durable. Guaranteed.

WEAKNESS and Lassitude yield to the influence of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS when all other remedies fail. Try one and you will suffer no longer. Every belt guaranteed.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—This dreaded and miserable disease is immediately relieved by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Ask for them, take no other. Every belt guaranteed.

INDIGESTION AND SLEEPLESSNESS.—This seven headed monster is more easily overcome by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than any other remedy, and it possibly cannot do any injury. Guaranteed.

RHEUMATISM cannot remain long with any one who uses NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, and Neuralgia is driven away like smoke before the wind. Give one a trial. Every belt guaranteed.

NERVOUSNESS may be entirely cured in a short time by using one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, without any fear of injury. Try one and be convinced. Guaranteed.

TESTIMONIALS—A few Sample Testimonials that speak for Themselves.

Mr. A. NORMAN,

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the Appliances I got from your Chicago agent have had a most marvellous effect upon my patient who suffered from Sciatica. He could get very little relief from medicine. Shortly after he got your belts he was able to get out of bed, and is now on a visit to his Canadian friends. Send me some more circulars.

WALLAITA, D.T., December 17th, 1883.

Yours truly,

DR. D. McLACHLAN.

A. NORMAN, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—I have experienced considerable benefit from your Appliances. I feel stronger and better every way.

Yours truly,

OTTAWA, September 3rd, 1883.

R. E. HALLIBURTON.

A. NORMAN, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—Soon after I commenced to use your Electric Appliances they opened my bowels, cured my cough and cold, relieved my head, and considerably relieved my catarrh in consequence. The discharges from my head and chest are now easy, and I feel altogether better. My digestion has improved, my stomach is less sour and windy, and I am less troubled with lascivious and vivid dreams. I had previously tried almost all the advertised patent medicines without deriving any good.

Yours truly,

J. GREEN.

Mr. NORMAN,

DEAR SIR,—I have been wearing your Electric Insoles for about six months, and have been greatly benefited by them. I recommend them to all who suffer from Rheumatism.

PRATH, Ont., June, 1883.

Yours truly,

Mrs. J. GUTHRIE.

CURATIVE BATHS: Electric, Vapor, Sulphur, and Hot and Cold Baths.

Baths have been admitted in all ages by every school of medicine, to be one of the best means of curing ailments, maladies and diseases. The Electric Bath is the latest and best discovery in this line. Come and try them. Consultation free. Circular on application.

A. NORMAN, Proprietor, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

118-17

—IT WILL PAY YOU—

TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

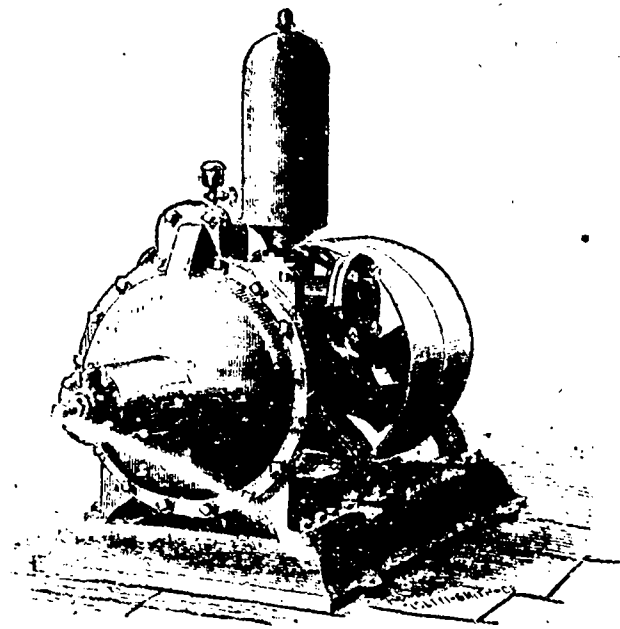
Canada Lumberman

Central Iron Works

SIMCOE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario.

WM. H. LAW, PROPR.



PROTECTION FROM FIRE

An Improved Rotary Piston Force Pump.

No.	Diameter of Pipes.		No. of Revolutions.	Capacity per minute at table speed.	Price.
	Suction.	Discharge.			
2	2½ in.	2 inch.	250	125	\$100
3	4 "	3 "	250	250	150
4	5 "	4 "	250	400	225

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MANUFACTURER OF

Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Saw Mill Machinery

STEAMBOAT PROPELLERS AND ENGINES.

C A S T I N G S

For Architectural Works. &c.

IRON ROOFING AND BRIDGES,

AND ENGINEERING WORK IN GENERAL.

ROBIN & SADLER

Have been awarded Three Years in succession at the Provincial and Dominion Exhibitions in Montreal, First Prizes

for

LEATHER BELTING

LEATHER BELTING

Fire-Engine Hose, &c.

Send for Price Lists and Discounts to the Factory

594, 596, 598, St. Joseph Street,

MONTREAL.

COLQUHOUN, DRUMMOND & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALER IN

Machinery, Mill, Steamboat and Foundry Supplies,
OILS, ETC., ETC.,

OFFICE:—16 Custom House Square, MONTREAL.

N.B.—Second-Hand Machinery, Boilers, &c., Negotiated for.

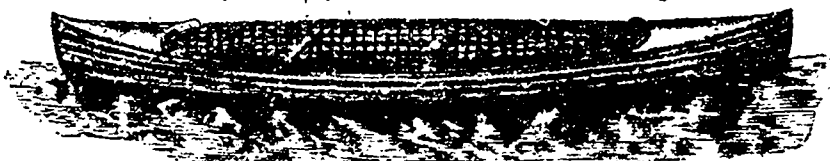
The Ontario Canoe Co., Limited

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

Manufacturers of all kinds of PLEASURE, FISHING and HUNTING

C A N O E S

Patent Cedar Rib Canoes, Patent Longitudinal Rib Canoes, Basswood Canoes, Folding Canoes, Paddles, Oars, Tents, and all Canoe Fittings.



PATENT LONGITUDINAL RIB CANOE.



THE ONTARIO CANOE.



THE JUNIPER CANOE.

Gold Medal, London Fisheries Exhibition, 1883.

J. Z. ROGERS,

President and Managing Director

Send 3 cent Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

Canoes for Lumbermen, designed to carry any amount of goods and chattels and strongly built, made to order on short notice.