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NO. 13

#### BURLEIGH FALLS SLIDE.

ON Wednesday a deputation of lumbermen met, by appointment, Mr. T. Rubidge, Chief Engineer of the Trent Valley Canal at Burleigh, in reference to a dam and slide at Burleigh Falls which is to be constructed by the Government to take the place of certain improvements which were built by the lumbermen at this point and which the Government found necessary to expropriate for the construction of the Trent Valley Canal.

The deputation consisted of Messrs. Hillard, Ulyott, Strickland, and Hazlitt and of Mr. Irwin, who acts as Secretary for the Lumbermen's Association.

The interview was entirely satisfactory; it was found that the projections of Mr. Rubidge in regard to the work were entirely in accord with the views of the deputation, the only point now being the early construction of the works so that they may be completed before another season.

There is no question that the closing of the channel known as the Big Chute at Burleigh for the purpose of the construction of the locks, has put the lumbermen on this stream to a very serious disadvantage. The turning of all the water into the channel known as Little Burleigh rendered the improvements which they constructed themselves entirely useless, and we understand that it was merely the great interest which all lumbermen feel in the early construction of the Trent Valley Canal which hindered them from expressing their views as to the expropriation of these works of their own building at this point in a more forcible manner than they have done.

They, however, are now satisfied that the Government have not lost sight of the disinterested part that they have taken in the matter, and, although for two seasons past they have been laboring at great disadvantage at this point and a great unnecessary cost, it is believed the proposed improvements, which they hope will be constructed at an early date, will obviate the difficulties they have felt themselves laboring under.

#### THE EXPORT DUTY.

A duty was put on the export of saw logs, which is probably intended to compel the Americans who hold timber limits in Canada to manufacture the lumber here; where it fails to do so, it will bring some revenue into the country, unless it should result in leaving the limits unworked. The approaching exhaustion of the supply of timber in the States, and at a remote period in Canada, is a matter about which opinions differ very much, and concerning which there is a great want of precise information. One thing is certain: American lumbermen find it easier to get logs in Canada

than in their own country. The export duty will stand in the way of their exporting logs, and if lumber gets scarce in the States the price must go up to a figure that will enable them to pay the duty.—*Monetary Times.*

#### BAND MILL REPORTS.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

SIR,—We enclose to you some figures in regard to band mill sawing that will go far to establish confidence in this new and useful machine for making lumber.

S. A. Hale, Esq., of Whittlesey, Wisconsin, has kindly given us the record of five consecutive days sawing of 11 hours each, commencing

June 1st sawed...	47,492 ft.
" 2nd "	45,816 "
" 3rd "	54,380 "
" 4th "	47,200 "
" 5th "	60,667 "
Total.....	255,555 "

As band mills usually make from 15 to 20 per cent more lumber than the actual scale of the logs. We shall be at liberty to add at least 15 per cent, which is 38,333 feet, this added to 255,555 = 293,888. This sum divided by five, the number of days, gives 58,777 feet the average daily cut.

About 40,000 of this whole quantity was 2 inch plank; about 3 of the whole was 1 inch board, the remainder beside the plank, 1 1/2 inch.

Another report of 4 1/2 consecutive days work performed last month gave an average daily cut of 56,069 ft.

A large log which scaled 1,029 feet was sawn in eight minutes.

E. P. Attis & Co., of this city, are manufacturers. About 20 such mills have been started since Jan 1st and are all doing good work.

Heretofore the most potent objection to band mills was that enough work could not be got out of them, 25,000 feet per day being about the best average obtainable. But these figures approach the best cutting of the circular mills.

Yours truly,  
W. H. TROUT.

Milwaukee, June 11th, 1886.

#### LUMBER FREIGHTER'S GRIEVANCE

The following letter appeared in the Toronto *Globe* of June 15th:—

SIR,—Under the head of local news in this morning's issue of the *Globe*, reference is made to the mode of weighing freight lately adopted by the railroads centring in this city, which demands more than a passing notice.

Under the words "concealed excess-weights," as contained in the circular issued by the said railroad companies, there is an attempt made to cover up from the sight of persons not immediately interested a grab game which for impudence has never, so far as the writer is aware, been tried before.

In order to make the matter plain to your readers let me say that this beautiful little scheme hatched by the railroad officials ("parlour" ones of course) is levelled at the lumbermen, and against them solely it is intended to operate. Various schemes have been brought into play from time to time in order to extort more money from this class of their patrons, such as increased rates of freight and additions to the cost of their yearly travelling tickets, but this last stroke bears away the palm for downright impudence.

The minimum load for a car of lumber is 24,000 pounds, but it must be borne in mind that there is no means provided for weighing at any of the stations where lumber loading is usually done, so that the loader must simply use his judgment. The lumber may be green or half-dry, it may be white or red pine or hemlock; all of which vary materially in weight. When any of said cars arrive in Toronto the weigh-master passes them over the company's scales. If the weight of one car should turn out to be only 20,000 pounds the consignee is charged with 24,000 pounds. Should car No. 2 unfortunately weigh 28,000 pounds the consignee has to pay for the full weight, and 25 per cent additional on 4,000 pounds "concealed excess weight." This is an exceedingly convenient term to cover up that which anyone may see, after the above explanations, is nothing more or less than a complete swindle.

LUMBERMAN.

#### DEATH OF AN OLD-TIME LUMBERMAN.

Thomas Smith, one of Ottawa's pioneer lumbermen, died at his brother's house at Stewarton on Saturday morning. He was seized on Wednesday with paralysis of the brain and sank rapidly, death resulting as above stated. Born in Ireland in 1825, the deceased, the third son, came with his parents to this country about 60 years ago. His father, the late Isaac Smith, first located in business at Hull Landing, opposite the Government Hill, now the Parliament grounds, but a few years afterwards removed to Bytown and engaged in the brewing and other business, and is remembered by the surviving Bytonians as a graceful Irish gentleman, a patient but fearless magistrate, and square upright man in his business dealings. The family of six sons and one daughter reflected the fine qualities of their parents. The deceased early engaged in the square timber business on the Upper Ottawa, taking down his own raft to Quebec over 40 years ago; in the days when good road horses and a canoe navy were the means of business transport in the lumber trade, before those of railways and traffic in charters. Industrious and knowing his business, he kept actively to it for thirty-five years, the latter twenty five in partnership with a younger brother, Charles,

his and their operations being on and from the Pettewawa, Mattawa, Amable, Dupot, Kippewa, Dumoine and other stream feeders of the Grand River. For some time past he has not been actively engaged in business. He lived at the Russell House and had but the looking after his property, means and investments to engage his time. Clean, straight, square, honest, truthful, amiable, generous, modest, but manly "Tom Smith," can only be remembered by those who knew him as a man whose word, friendship, honor and record in all relations of life were as pure, true and reliable as the sunlight. He never married, and at his death was well off. He appeared last Wednesday evening, when seized with the fit that ended his life, to be in the best of health, even quit young looking. On Thursday he was taken to his brother Joseph's house at Stewarton. His physician entertained but uncertain hopes of his recovery. On Friday he became insensible, and his case hopeless. On Saturday forenoon, one of nature's few noblemen passed away, to be hereafter numbered with his eldest splendid brother Joshua, and the latter's companions of the Ottawa and this city: John Egan, Col. McDonald, Big Rogerson, Jerard McCrea, James Skead, Daniel McLachlin, John Supple, Wm. Morris, Jos. Amond, Robert Conroy, Samuel Dickson, William McAdam, the Grammas, (Black and Madawaska Bill), John Thompson, Wm. Byers, Frank Powell, John Bower Lewis, Wm. Stewart, George R. Baker, Edward Sherwood, Christopher Armstrong, Godfrey Baker, Charles O'Connor, James Fraser, with his youngest, happy and humorous brother Patton—amongst the ever increasing, but silent majority.—*Ottawa Journal.*

#### BIG FIRE IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, June 18.—About one o'clock this morning the furniture factory of J. Oliver & Son, on Head street, Chaudiere, was discovered by the night watchman to be on fire. He immediately gave the alarm, and the city brigade and the Union Fire Company promptly turned out. The building, which was a two storey one, 109 feet by 30, was well filled with furniture; the whole being inflammable as a tinder box, and, despite the four heavy streams of water poured upon the flames, the entire building was consumed. The wooden building adjoining, forming part of Baldwin's planing mill, caught fire several times and one side wall was pretty badly burned as well as a portion of the roof. McKay & Co., whose oatmeal mill adjoined Oliver's, also lost a little by the fire, smoke and water. Though the fire was in the heart of the lumber district, yet, fortunately, high brick and stone buildings checked it on two sides. The river was on another and on one side only was danger threatened, unless a heavy wind sprang up. Mr. Oliver places his loss at about \$10,000, on which there is but about \$2,500 insurance.

## AUSTRALIA.

Messrs. Lord & Hughes' monthly circular, dated Melbourne, May 15th, says:—Since our last circular of 19th April, the business in timber has been interfered with by the usual Easter holidays, and auction sales restricted.

The imports of all descriptions of timber keep up in excess of requirements, and stocks are still accumulating. The efforts of importers to force sales at auction resulted in a decline in Oregon, and a dull, heavy market for American, Baltic Dressed, and Kauri, all descriptions with a downward tendency in prices, while Baltic deals, of good quality, have somewhat improved in price. The arrivals of Oregon the last few days have been heavy, and will have a detrimental effect on prices. The arrivals of all descriptions of building material, such as slates, plaster, cement, laths, pickets, etc., have been unusually heavy, not only by direct shipments, but by transshipments from other colonies, which have had a prejudicial effect on our market.

Trade from the yards does not seem to fall off, but continues as heavy as ever, but they are unable to absorb the excessive imports that are weekly offered at auction.

**RED DEALS.**—Imports—18,891 pieces from the Baltic, and 2,709 pieces from London. The arrivals have been the "Juniper," from Gefle, and "Lancaster Castle," from London. The principal sale by auction during the month has been the cargo ex "Jotun," on the 7th inst., S K B brand realizing for 12x4, 11x4, and 9x4, 6d., 11x3, 6d.; 9x3, 6d. to 6d.; 7x3, 5d. to 5d.; 7x2½, 5d. to 5d.; 7x2, 5 to 16d.; D O M brand 12x4, 5d.; 11x4, 5 to 16d.; 9x4, 5d.; 11x3, 6d. to 5d.; 9x3, 6d. to 5d.; 7x3, 5d. to 4½d.; 7x2½, 5d. to 4d.; 9x2, 5d. to 5d.; 7x2, 5d. to 4½d. per foot of 9x3. Last month's prices are well maintained, and for good joiners' deals there is an active demand.

**SPRUCE DEALS.**—Imports—13,918 pieces. The arrivals have been the "Howard," from Saguenay; "Shieve Donard," from Liverpool; and "Wakefield," from Boston. Sales comprise shipments ex "Mary S. Amess," Sydney steamers, and "Wakefield," 11x3 realizing 3½d., and 9x3, 3d. to 2½d. per foot 9x3.

**OREGON TIMBER.**—Imports—4,920,005 feet super. The arrivals have been "Cambrian Chieftain" and "Sarah S. Ridgway," from Tacoma, "J. P. Smith" and "Hospodar," from Port Blakely, and "Record," from Burrard Inlet. The balance of "Narwhal's" cargo was quitted on the 4th inst., at from £5 5s. to £4 15s., average, £4 19s. 2d. The "Cambrian Chieftain" cargo on 7th inst., at from £5 to £4 12s. 6d., average £4 15s. 3d., and the cargo ex "Sagamore," on the 11th, at from £5 5s. to £4 15s., average £4 16s. 2d. Imports for the month are unusually heavy and, if continued on the same scale, the present ruinous prices cannot be maintained.

**LUMBER.**—Imports—Clear pine, 128 883 feet super; shelling 163,292 feet super; T and G ceiling, 23 884 feet super. The arrivals have been "Wakefield," from Boston; "Sarah Hignett," from New York; and "Charles and Arthur," from Adelaide. Prices ranging for clear pine, £13 5s. to £14; shelling, £8 17s. 6d. to £10 5s.; T and G ceiling, at £8 15s. to £9 2s. 6d. per 1 000 feet super.

**REDWOOD.**—Imports—Nil. The "Alice Muir" cargo was offered on the 7th inst., when only a small portion of 5in. and 6in. was sold at £10; holders declining to accept less.

**FLOORING AND WEATHERBOARDS.**—Imports—4,243,072 feet lineal. Arrivals are "Forfarshire," from Fredericstad; "Aurora" and "Celer," from Christiania; and "Emily," from Adelaide. Sales have been made of shipments ex "Regina," "Celer" add "Othilde," at the following rates:—Red, 6x½, 9s. to 8s. 9d.; 6x¾, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; 6x¾, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 6x¾, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 9d.; 4-out, 5s. to 4s. 11d.; white, 6x½, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 3d.; 6x¾, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; 6x¾, 6s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; 6x¾, 4s. 11d.; 4-out, 5s.

**KAURI PINE.**—Imports—697,647 feet super. The arrivals have been per "Nora," from Kai para, and "E. O. Clark," from Wanganara. Sales comprise shipments ex "E. O. Clark," "Parnell" and "Nora." Hewn logs sold at 11s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; fitches, 23s. 6d. to 14s.; sawn boards, 22s. to 13s. 9d.; shelling, 20s. to

16s. Sales difficult to effect for anything but superior timber.

**PINK PINE.**—Imports—31,781 feet super. This small consignment of T. and G. ceiling arrived per "Sarah Hignett," from New York, and is now in course of landing.

**CEDAR.**—Imports—80,344 feet super. This parcel arrived per Sydney steamers, and "Charles and Arthur," from Adelaide. There have been various sales during the month, and last month's rates have been fairly maintained, good, sound logs realizing up to 43s. 6d. per 100 feet super. The trade is now heavily stocked.

**DOORS.**—Imports—751. These arrived by the "Sarah Hignett," from New York, and "Ly-ee-moon," from Sydney, and came to the order of the trade; only a small line of 2 ft. 8in. x 6ft 8in. x 1½ in. was quitted at auction, at 10s. in bond.

**LATH AND PICKETS.**—Imports—Laths, 18,977 bundles; pickets, 4,893 bundles. Sales have been made of sundry shipments, 4½-foot Oregon laths realizing 30s. 6d. to 28s.; 4½-foot spruce, 30s. to 28 s.; 4-foot, 25s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. per 1,000.

**SLATES.**—Imports—475,854. The arrivals have been "Shieve Donard," from Liverpool; "Wakefield," from Boston; "Sarah Hignett," from New York; "Lillie Hawkins," from Adelaide. There have been various offerings during the month, but prices realized have not been satisfactory to importers.

**PLASTER.**—Imports—835 barrels. These arrived per "Wakefield" and "Sarah Hignett," from U. S. A. The only sale by auction has been a small invoice of Knickerbocker brand, at 9s. 9d. per barrel.

**CEMENT.**—Imports—7,750 barrels. Comet brand, at 5s. 6d. per cask, and Gibbs & Co's Portland at 9s. 6d. Stocks exceedingly heavy, and sales difficult to effect of unknown brands.

**GALVANIZED IRON.**—Imports—1 459 tons. On the 14th inst., a small shipment from Adelaide of Redcliffe Crown, 26-gauge, was sold by auction, at £16 7s. 6d., and Walker's 3 Crowns, at £16 2s. 6d. per ton. We hear of a line of 200 cases Orb on the spot and to arrive, having been placed privately, at £17 10s. per ton.

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

## TYNE.

The *Lumber Trade's Journal* says:—The list of last seven days' arrivals is a long one, and covers several ships from the lower part of the Baltic with deals and battens. There is also an arrival of pitch pine timber, and a more than usually heavy list of pit prop arrivals which appear principally to be going into stock. One cargo of Memel deals is reported, two cargoes of staves from Bjorneburg, one from Oscarshamn, one cargo per steamer of usual assortment from Christiania, and another one from Gothenburg, make up a more than usually heavy list. So far there is not any improvement to note either in prices or demand. A small business is being done, but it is very small, and is as free from speculation as it is possible to be. Buyers buy only from hand to mouth, and the margin of profit, at any time low, appears at the moment to be reduced to much less than usual limits.

There is very little change to report in the shipbuilding and housebuilding trades. Several of the shipyards are practically at a standstill, and no immediate prospect of any alteration.

The drives are nearly all down the Seguin river, says the *North Star*. The P. S. L. Co's drive on the Boyne is well down and all the logs belonging to the different companies of this place are now safe.

At Taylor Bros. steam saw mill on Upper Don road, near Toronto, on June 18th, Wm. M. Knox, head sawyer, was taking a slab off a log when a portion of it broke away, fell on the circular saw, and was thrown against him with great violence, knocking him senseless and causing severe internal injury.

## PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

A *Norwich*, Conn., despatch says:—The wood chopper's axe and the old-fashioned saw mill cannot destroy the Connecticut forests fast enough to satisfy greedy farmers who like a dollar better than a tree. The portable steam sawing machine is the worst pest many persons think that ever visited New England. It hum is heard all day in all parts of this state. Four horses can draw it up the steepest hillside in the most remote woodlands, and timber that a few years ago was not worth marketing on account of its distance from the old saw mills is now easily available.

The portable saw mill is pulled into a tract of woods and is unlimbered and set up. It is a single machine. There is a buzz saw that runs with lightning speed in a heavy frame, and an upright boiler and engine. The black smoke funnel towers above the highest trees, and all day pours a column of smoke out of the very heart of the forest. The saw, whose slashing strokes, sounding like the bussing of a great locust, may be heard at a long distance, rips up the timber which has been felled in the vicinity of the mill. After that has been sawed the mill is wheeled further into the woods. The forest disappears rapidly before its steady advance. After a tract has been cropped of its wood the steam mill is driven into a new district, and the work of destruction is continued. The wood that is sawed is mostly chestnut, oak or birch. It is sawed into planks or railroad ties; the planks go to New York.

The first portable saw mill that visited this town is owned by Mr. Peckham of Colchester. It has been at work on the extensive forests west of the city three or four weeks and has sawed more than 100 000 feet of lumber. The fluty hills, which are good for nothing except to grow timber on have been stripped of their wood, and the whole country over which the mill has passed looks scarred and desolate. Mr. Peckham makes his home in the woods while he is destroying them. A rough plank building, in which three rooms are erected a few household utensils are gathered into it, and Mrs. Peckham, who accompanies her husband, cooks, sews and washes for the workmen. She is assisted in doing her duties by the wife of one of her husband's employees. The bare little shanty is not without the enjoyable things of Connecticut village households, the markets are not far away, there are newspapers and books on the unplanned shelves and Mrs. Peckham and her helpmate enjoy their life. There is a flavor of romance in it. They are in sight of villages and trim homesteads, and the gilded tips of city church spires; at the same time they are not vexed by little cares of civilized life, and gossips and other bores do not intrude. At night the little settlement in the woods looks very bright and cherry. Its lights stream through the cranberries in the cabin and partially illuminate its rude surroundings, the paraphernalia and litter of a lumber camp, and the black background of forest. Inside the tired men sit about the rough table perusing old newspapers and telling older stories, while the women sew. From the door of the cabin may be seen the twinkling lights of villagers on three sides. At 9 o'clock the lights are put out and all go to bed. Breakfast is eaten early, steam is made in the boiler, and at 7 o'clock the whistle is blown for the men to go to work. The whistle is sounded three times a day, as in factories.

The portable saw mill was first introduced into this State about ten years ago, and its advent has since been viewed with disfavor by many men who are interested in the preservation of the forests. On the other hand, men better acquainted with the grass and tree producing quality of Connecticut soil, and who are not influenced by selfish motives, think that there is no cause for alarm. A tract of land that has been cleared of its timber will grow a new forest within twenty or thirty years, and many of the finest forests in the State are on land that was on mowing lots forty years ago. Stone heaps at regular intervals in these forests which were piled up at the time the land was in grass, attest the truth of the statement.

Mr. Peckham has nearly completed his contract for sawing wood in this town. He moves his mill next to East Haddam, into the big forests about the Devil's Hopeyard, not far

from the Connecticut River. His business is a profitable one; he can saw about 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and he works more cheaply than the water saw mills do.

## WOOD-WORKING PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the wood-working interests, granted by the U. S. patent office, June 15, 1888, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W. Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

343 785—Saw dresser, circular—H. D. Wolcott, Wrights, Pa.

343,658—Saw-tooth, device for swaging—J. A. Crossman and N. C. Luch, assignors to E. C. Atkins & Co, Indianapolis, Ind.

343,713—Saw tooth—S. Kinney, Brownsville, Cal.

343,787—Sawing off stumps, machine for—J. Q. Adams, Saginaw, Mich.

## PATENTS ISSUED JUNE 22ND.

344,130—Bit-brace—B. L. Osgood, Buffalo, N. Y.

344,292—Saw-guard, knob—A. Touchette, Manistee, Mich.

344 175—Saw-guide—J. F. East, Tanners Creek, Va.

344,231—Saw, hand—M. Barrick, Nova, Ohio.

344,066—Sawing-machine, circular—C. Tollnor, Pulaski, N. Y.

## Tale of Timber Limits.

There was a large assemblage, says the *Globe*, of moneyed men at the Toronto Mart on Saturday to bid on the five timber berths on the north shore of Lake Huron, that were offered separately, and the three in the same locality that were offered en bloc. Limits 4 3 and 5, near the Georgian Bay, on the Wauhapitac River, containing 36 square miles were also put up and knocked down to C. Boeckh & Co. for \$2,600; No. 54 was withdrawn at \$6 500; 84 was sold to Henry Hart, for \$6 000 subject to a reserve; 93 opened at \$10,000, and ran up to \$20 000 at which price it was sold to James Maxwell subject to a reserve: 68 and 70 were withdrawn.

## Preserving Power of Water.

A remarkable instance of the preserving power of water in respect to logs submerged is supplied by the following extract, taken from the pages of our contemporary, the *Lumberman's Gazette*, of May 26th. Speaking of the driving streams in the Chippewa district, it states that among the logs brought down this spring to be sawed at the La Crosse mills are thousands that have been lying in the smaller creeks for the last twenty years. Logs were found bearing the stamp of the owner, dated 1867. On log is supposed to be the largest ever taken out of the Black River country. When measured it scaled 2,000 ft., and was cut nineteen years ago this spring.

## U. S. Tariff Revision.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—Mr. Randall will to-morrow introduce his Tariff Bill in the House. The Bill, he says, does not contain anything novel or extraordinary, and is designed to build up much needed industries, revive those that are languishing, and remove inequalities in the existing law. He does not claim that the Bill is a complete or perfect measure of tariff revision, but holds that it is a decided step in the right direction and a sufficient indication of the policy that should be pursued in remodelling the tariff and revenue laws. The changes in the rates proposed are to go into effect on the 1st of January, 1887.

The prevention of decay in wood is said to be effectively accomplished by exhausting the air from the pores and filling them with a gutta-percha solution, a substance which preserves the wood alike from moisture, water and the action of the sun. The solution is made by mixing two-thirds of gutta-percha to one-third paraffine, this mixture being then heated to liquefy the gutta-percha, when it is really introduced into the pores of the wood, the effect of the gutta-percha being, when it becomes cool, to harden the pores.—*Building*.

**Chips.**

TIMBER rafts, the Port Hope Guide says, are being built in the new harbor, and a large number of men are engaged in the work.

THERE will be no necessity for discussing, just at present, what the Morrison bill does or does not include. The discussion may be postponed for a year or two.

MR. JAMES DICK, inspector of hulls, says the Lake Ontario current is always easterly, except when a wind or gale continues several days from the east, and at the termination of the easterly gale is stronger in its easterly course.

ON June 22nd fire destroyed the saw-mill on the Lake range, foot of the second concession Saugeen, belonging to D. Campbell. Nothing was saved. Insured for \$1,200 in the London and Middlesex Company.

WHILE Mr. John R. Paul was cutting some cedar blocks in the cedar mill, Deseronto, the axe glanced cutting his wrist very severely. It was stitched by Drs. Newton and Clinton. He lost about one gallon of blood, the Tribune says.

DURING 1885 there was shipped from California to Australia 5,950,000 feet of redwood pine. This, in one way, indicates the possibilities of Canadian trade on the Pacific ocean when the line of steamers are running from the terminus of the C. P. R.

FOREST fires are raging in the vicinity of Moncton, N. B., and at various points along the northern division of the Intercolonial. At Kent Junction, the station buildings are in danger, and if the rain does not fall will likely be destroyed. No rain has fallen here for nearly a fortnight.

S. & J. ARMSTRONG, says the Burk Fall Arrow, have concluded a contract with the Ontario Lumber Co to cut about a million feet of logs taken from the township of Strong. This with their own and the custom cutting, will make things at the mill lively until late fall, if not into the winter.

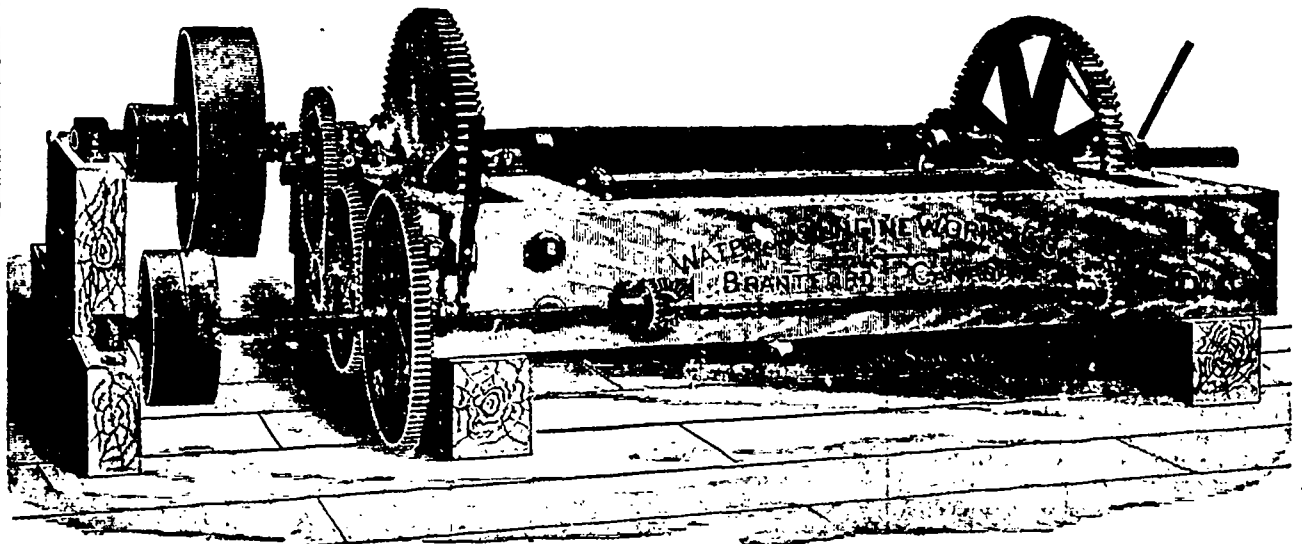
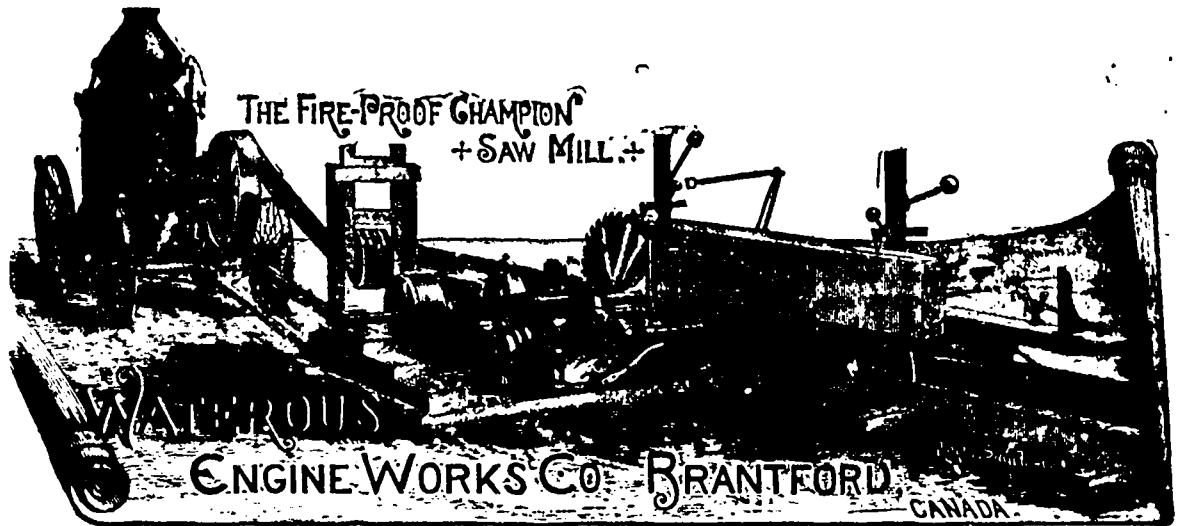
ONE Saginaw firm has avoided the effect of the recent advance of the export duty on logs by the Canadian Government. The Courier states that Messrs. Hill, Bliss & Wells, who owned timber limits in the Georgian Bay region estimated to cut 150,000,000 feet of pine, have sold the same, nearly doubling their investment.

THE log jam of 200,000,000 feet, which commenced in the St. Croix River, at Taylor's Falls, Minn., on June 13, still continues, and is worse than ever. Since the jam occurred three hundred men, forty horses, and three steamboats have extricated only 15,000,000 feet, which is less than has entered from above. The logs in the jam are valued at \$2,000,000.

THE first annual meeting of Bryant, Powis & Bryant, London timber dealers, was held recently. The report showed a dividend of 15 per cent, and a balance carried forward of £7,375. 4s., 11d. The success of the company, which has been in existence only a year as a company, is unprecedented. The complaints of dull trade which have come across the water have scarcely prepared Canadians for such an announcement, and the management of this company's affairs must be in exceedingly good hands.

THE amount of timber in the Georgian Bay country of Ontario, owned by Michigan men, are estimated as follows:—Emery Lumber Company 100,000,000 feet; Folson & Arnold, Bay City, 200,000,000 feet; R. A. Alger & Co., Detroit, 150,000,000 feet; Fowler & Chapman, Bay City and Detroit, 100,000,000 feet; Hills, Bliss & Wells, Saginaw, 100,000,000 feet; Cheboygan Lumber Company, 150,000,000; Bewick, Comstock & Co., Fletcher Pack & Co.,

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**Cheese Box and Basket Stuff Machine**

Send for New Illustrated Circulars. Eastern Office 154 St. James Street, Montreal.

**Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford and Winnipeg**

Gilchrist et al, Alpena, 600,000,000; McArthur Bros., Saginaw and Toronto, 350,000,000; total, 1,750,000,000 feet.

AN Ottawa despatch states that the raft of Messrs. McLachlan Bros., consisting of eighty-eight cribs containing 2,462 pieces red pine timber and 533 pieces of sawn dimension timber, left there on the 9th for Quebec. Messrs. J. R. G. Bryson's raft, consisting of sixty-nine cribs, passed the Chatts slide on the 7th inst., and is now running over the Chaudiere slides.

THE Rathbun Company's drive of logs and timber on the Salmon River, say the Tribune, is making good progress considering the low state of the river. It was thought a few days ago that it would be almost impossible to bring this large drive through, but under the able supervision of that veteran manager, Tobias Butler, Esq., we feel reasonably certain that the logs will be safely delivered in the booms at Deseronto.

HITCHCOCK it has always been thought necessary, says the Ottawa Free Press, to go to Michigan to see lumber cut fast, but the work done by Messrs. Flatt & Bradley's mill at Casselman recently, shows that we know something

about it in this section. On Wednesday, in that mill, a single 66-inch circular saw cut 113,000 feet, 60,000 feet being deals. It is questionable if any Michigan mill can beat this record.

SINCE the opening of the season the following quantities of saw logs, etc., belonging to the firms mentioned passed through the Gateau:—

W. C. Edwards & Co.	18,946
The Rathbun Co.	6,654
Hamilton Bros.	14,166
J. McLaren & Co.	14,603
Total	54,371

THE Egauville Enterprise, of June 23rd, says:—The high wind which prevailed on Thursday evening last had the deteriorating effect of breaking two booms, of logs on Round Lake, containing sixty thousand pieces, belonging to Messrs McLachlan Bros., of Arnprior. This will delay the drive for a short while. It will be about three weeks before this drive reaches here, as the water is very low in the Bonnechere. The Madawaska logs are about six weeks' drive from Arnprior, and as the logs are short at that place one of the mills was shut down in consequence.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—The Emery Lumber Company of this city and Saginaw have 15,000,000 feet of logs in the Spanish River they intend to bring over and which will cost \$30,000 more on account of the change in the duty. That would be a fair amount of profit on the venture. McArthur Bros., of Saginaw, it is said, have some logs in the same district, 3,000,000 feet, which they had sold in Buffalo, and they are fortunate enough to have paid the export fees before the duty was raised, by which they saved \$6,000.

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

For the past quarter of a century West's Cough Syrup has given relief to thousands, and no medicine compound can show such a vast number of unsolicited testimonials. Ask your neighbor as to its merits. It is an unfailing cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, and all throat, and lung diseases. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by J. D. Tully.

## WOODS ON EXHIBITION.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of June 8th continuing its notice of woods in the Colonial Exhibition in London says:—

We note that since we last laid down our pen considerable additions have been made to the Canadian Court. The explanation afforded of the apparently unfinished state of the Canadian Court was that a lot of the exhibits were on the sea. As observed, the chief portion of these have since arrived, and Canada is now every whit as well represented as any of our other colonies. The specimens of the various woods have also been added to, and the carved show cases from New Brunswick are strikingly illustrative of the ability and enterprise of our fellow-subjects across the Atlantic throw into everything they take in hand.

In fact, throughout the exhibition great care has been bestowed upon the forest productions, the various specimens of timber and plank of each country, including the classification and arrangement, evidently being the work of those who had their soul in the business.

The public are indebted to the Canada and Pacific Railway Company, Montreal and Quebec, for a neatly arranged cabinet with samples of all the merchantable woods culled from the forests through which this important railway passes.

The New Brunswick Railway Company likewise contributed the different specimens of the woods from their part of the Dominion already mentioned, and the arrangement and selection are highly creditable, the cabinet containing the different specimens being very artistically constructed, the panels being composed of finely finished boards of each variety, and the pilasters branches of the several trees with the bark on. The sample cases contain other specimens of the woods, with a facsimile of the leaves painted thereon.

This illustrative method of adornment is, however, not confined to the Canadian exhibits, many of the Australian planks being similarly treated. Another interesting feature is making the various seats, on which the visitors rest, of the woods of the country. Of course the pine varieties from Canada are too well known to need any particular description here, but the different specimens supplied by Messrs. Burdett & Co., of Quebec, are well worth looking at; some of the huge blocks, cross-sections of these forest monsters, 3 feet and more in diameter, with the bark just as they were felled, were still in the shape they were put on board ship, a few boards nailed around to save them from abrasion; indeed, there is yet a considerable amount of labor to be bestowed on the wood department of the exhibition, for in addition to these we come across other huge blocks from the forests of the Andaman islands and elsewhere, that lay still unpacked.

The Canadian Government are to be credited with some excellent botanical specimens, including a collection of the flowering plants and ferns of the Dominion. We think these latter are simply excellent, and vie even with the Australian exhibits, the land of the kangaroo being especially a country of ferns. The photographs of the forest giants, which the Dominion Government furnish, framed in wood, of the species represented, are also highly interesting.

The woods of commerce are, of course, the chief objects of interest to those actually engaged in the timber trade. To several of the Canadian ladies, including Mrs. Chamberlain, of Ottawa, Ontario, and Mrs. C. P. Traill, we are indebted for an exceedingly beautiful arrangement of flowers and fungi. Mrs. Hill, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, contributes an album with splendid plates of British Columbian wild flowers. Nor is Quebec behind—Miss E. M. Jack, of Chateau, Quay Basin, Quebec, sending through a friend a collection of forest tree seeds with the flower of each seed painted and classified.

The Royal City Planing Mill Company, New Westminster, British Columbia, furnishes specimens of spruce and bark from that part of the Dominion, and Mr. C. O. Stevenson, of Montreal, likewise a handsome collection of the various woods. The exhibition of prepared lumber is a very attractive part of the wood exhibits, and includes toys and domestic uten-

ils, these latter forming a very considerable portion of the industries of the country. Prominent amongst the contributors of these are the Brandon Manufacturing Company, of Ontario, and Mr. H. Bulmer, Jr., and brother, of Montreal, Mr. Ewen Campbell, of Brae, Prince Edward's Island, who supplies some excellent samples of sawn cedar shingles, for roofing and other purposes, the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific railway being likewise contributors of manufactured goods and furniture from the Northwest.

The pine mouldings supplied by Messrs. Gignac & Co., of Québec, are specimens of what can be done in this way by the Canadians, and it is rather a matter for surprise that a trade in pine mouldings between the mother country and Canada has not further developed itself. We know shipments have been made and a trade on a considerable scale attempted, but hitherto without much success, the low-priced stuff from the Baltic side shutting up most of the avenues for its introduction.

The boatbuilding industries of the Dominion are well represented, since our last visit, by some capital specimens of both fishing and pleasure boats of spruce cedar and other woods. The prices of these are marvellously low; decent cobbles or "Dories," as they are termed, strongly constructed, being ticketed at from \$20, Mr. Albert Butler, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, having supplied several boats of the fishing class, of which he, it seems makes a specialty. There is a capital specimen of a centre-board sailing boat for bank fishing, built entirely of spruce, at equally low prices. This description of boat might be used with advantage at many places along our coast, and it will win the attention of Poole fishermen and at places like Lynn, Boston, and in rivers like the Stour these crafts might be found serviceable. Amongst the constructors of these and other crafts at Nova Scotia are Joseph W. Wolfe, of Lunenburg; John William and Isaac C. Cromwell, of Shelburne; J. C. Morrison, of the latter place; Conrad & Anderson, of Lunenburg; besides James S. Ferguson, of Pakenham, Ontario, who contributes a splendid specimen of a salmon fishing canoe.

The birch, beech, ash and elm from the lower ports are unsuitable for this market, and the hardwoods generally are not so well grown as those from the upper provinces; and, while the supply of the latter is sufficiently plentiful the occasion for turning attention to the hardwoods of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has hardly arisen. Of the woods exhibited the maple, both figured and bird's-eye, is a very high standard of excellence, but it never successfully competed with the home species. Another thing operating against its sale is that it has gone out of fashion, and even in picture frames it is now seldom seen, while for furniture pitch pine and walnut are the substitutes. In addition to this the Canadian supply could never be depended upon, and this irregularity compelled the trade to rely on the home grown timber.

We must not forget that for many of the fancy woods of Canada the United States are better customers than we are, and their ability to get the stuff at a cheaper rate of carriage keeps the trade running in that direction.

The Quebec walnut, of which we saw some well grown specimens, is too well known to need any particular mention, a remark that applies to the birch, which, like ash and elm from the upper provinces, are of every day use among us.

Woods like buttonwood, butternut, hickory, &c., will only come into use on this side in a manufactured state; in fact, a daily improving trade is already being done in such goods, which as utensils, are known under the cognomen of "domestics."

Tamarac and hachmatac, once highly thought of this side of the Atlantic, are sold at ruinous prices when they come over here now, the former uses for these woods having almost entirely disappeared. In the palmy days of wooden ships for knees, transoms and beams this description of timber had a special value, but in the construction of iron vessels hachmatac or tamarac is not wanted as planking it was least serviceable.

We have touched on the merits of the various

woods, representing the forests of the Dominion, and the question of their adaptability for this market will depend on the ability of the forest owners to get them over here at sufficiently cheap rates.

New undertakings are always surrounded with difficulties, and, while the present depression lasts, there is nothing sufficiently promising in the outlook to foster enterprise of that nature.

We are good customers of the Dominion, and the large inroads into their forest which the hatchet has made are laid at our door; still, if a trade in the less common woods can be established, well and good, there is no better market to try it in than London.

Before quitting Canada we may mention that the display of metal industries is something surprising. Axes, adzes, tools of all kinds form a show in themselves, and the ironmongery is simply perfection. In fact, as far as machinery is concerned, the Dominion is a long way in advance of any of our colonies, and both for wood-working and agricultural purposes the appliances exhibited are every way worthy the proud position Canada holds.

In machinery, furniture, and musical instruments she vies with the United States, and in the latter probably outrivals her neighbor. We noticed a fine display of marble, which seems to be another industry of the Dominion, and one in which she is likely to take the pride of place. Bricks and pottery generally are also a speciality, and so of nearly all the articles of daily use.

We may add that the Executive Commissioner for Canada is Sir Chas. Tupper, C. B., who has very kindly given us every information concerning, and fullest facilities for examining the exhibits in this section. Of the care and attention which we have found this gentleman to give to the smallest matters connected with the interests of Canada, we must express our hearty appreciation, and are sure that his labors cannot but be of the greatest value to the colony he so zealously and courteously represents.

## BOUND FOR AUSTRALASIA.

Alderman Alexander Wood, of Winnipeg, who was yesterday appointed agent general for the Dominion for Australasia was seen this morning by a representative of the *Free Press*. He said that he should leave in a few days for Sydney, N. S. W., where he will establish an office.

"What is wanted," said Alderman Wood, "is a knowledge in the country to which I am going of the products and capacity of the manufacturing of the Dominion. The commercial relations of these two countries need to be developed in a practical way."

His intention is to first prepare a pamphlet showing the trade done between Australasia and Great Britain, the United States and Canada, and illustrating how far the condition of the Dominion could be improved with respect to the export of manufactured goods. He proposed for this purpose visiting the great manufacturing centres of the country to ascertain their capacity for manufacturing certain articles consumed in Australasia, as well as the ruling price in the home market. It is understood that they will be freighted free by the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as possible. On arriving at Sydney a central office will be opened where trade journals, directories, and other information will be supplied to the importers. An exhibition hall for samples of Canadian manufactures will be thrown open and everything possible done to induce our fellow colonists to take advantage of the Canadian markets.

"In what special lines do you hope to divert trade?"

"Primarily agricultural implements, carriages and horse carts, passenger and freight cars, saws and tools, machinery of all kinds, leather, organs and pianos, oils, sugars, tobaccos, household furniture of all kinds and a thousand other things."

"Where are these lines of trade mentioned now going and how do you hope to obtain them?"

"Well I will tell you. In 1885 the United

States exported \$250,000 worth of agricultural implements to Australia, while the Dominion of Canada only sent \$256 worth. We can make and sell this line of goods just as cheap as the Americans, and give just as good a quality of machinery. This trade should be divided. Then take the trade in carriages and horse carts; the United States last year sent out \$388,000, while Canada's trade was not worth a dollar; for the same time the American manufacturers exported \$86,000 worth of railway and freight cars, and in machinery of all kinds over three quarters of a million dollars; leather \$147,000 worth from the United States, Canada nothing; pianos and organs, United States \$138,000, Canada \$8,000; illuminating oil, United States \$931,000, Canada not to exceed \$1,000; sugars, United States, \$601,000, Canada hardly anything; tobacco \$931,000 from the States with no trade from Canada. Household furniture and woodenware of different kinds, United States \$1,000,000, Canada about \$8,000. Of course these figures all apply to the year 1885, and show exports from Canada and the United States to Australasia."

"When I was in Quebec recently," continued Mr. Wood, "I noticed a tobacco manufacturer putting up a shipment of his own make for a London house, ordered by a Boston broker, to be shipped to Sydney via Boston. He told me he could make the same grade of tobacco as put up in the United States at two cents per pound less on account of the cheapness of labor."

"The trade needs looking after," said Mr. Wood, "that is all that is needed. The United States exports to Australasia should more than be divided with this country, and as soon as the Canadian Pacific gets its line running through to the Pacific and a line of steamers running regularly between Vancouver and China and Australasia, we will be in better shape to make rates for goods for through shipment."

"Have you any idea when the line of steamers mentioned will be put on?"

"Just as soon as there is any business for them."—*Ottawa Free Press*.

## OTTAWA RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements of a very extensive character which will go a long way towards improving navigation, as well as the forwarding of lumber along the Ottawa and its tributaries, have just been completed under the directions of the Dominion Government. Repairs have been made at the principal stations, slides have been reconstructed, booms have been laid, and piers have been built, involving an outlay of many thousands of dollars. The points at which work was performed included the Coulouge, Black, Gatineau, Pettawawa, Madawaaka and Desnoines rivers. The most extensive work in re-constructing the Coulouge slide, and in executing repairs at Carillon station, where the piers, booms and slides, damaged by an ice shove last year, were thoroughly overhauled and repaired. A large gang of men are engaged blasting rocks in the timber channels at the head of Lake Temiscamingue, thus opening up an extensive lumber region hitherto unvisited. The improvements are being made on the Quinze rapids which extend a distance of 13 or 14 miles. The rocks in the channel form the only barriers to the descent of the logs and when once removed will go a long way towards opening up that distant region.—*Eganville Enterprise*.

We are informed, says the *Herald*, that about 85,000 railway ties are to be cut at the Rathbun mills in Campbellford, this summer and next fall, besides the production of lath and shingles which is also large. This will exceed last years operations by 50,000 ties. The average capacity of the mills in ties alone, is 650 per day, and at this rate it will require five months to complete the contract. Extensive improvements have been made in the mills and on the premises, getting in readiness to resume work at an early date. Employment will be given to a large bevy of men.

THE ravages of the recent fire in Hull, Que., are being rapidly repaired. Some 60 or 70 new houses are in course of erection. This speaks well for Canada's mill town.

**Chips.**

JOHN MEAGHER had his leg broken June 5th. He was working in Rathbun's mill, Deseronto, when a slab struck him with the result named.

EXTENSIVE forest fires have lately raged in the vicinity of Hermansville and Wausauke, upper Michigan.

THE planing mill of Lewis, Seymour & Martin, Toronto, was on June 12th damaged by fire.

A FIRE at Muscatine, Iowa, on June 12th destroyed ten million feet of lumber, a saw mill valued at \$60,000 and several houses and bridges.

MR. THOMAS SMITH, a well known lumber merchant died on June 7th. He was attacked with paralysis of the brain on the 2nd and sank rapidly.

THE river drivers on their way down Crow River, Ont., with a large drive of logs. They will reach the Trent and arrive at Campbellford in a few days.

On a late Wednesday the largest lumber fleet that ever sailed from Marquette, Mich., in one day left that port. It consisted of seven vessels loaded with over 3,000,000 feet of lumber.

On May 27th Messrs. S. & J. Armstrong shipped the first cargo of clear dry pine lumber from Burk's Falls over the N. & P. Junction Railway, thus practically opened the outward bound freight business of the new railway.

ABOUT 11 months ago Sibley & Bearer bought what is known as the Gamble pine tract in Ogemaw county, paying therefor \$105,000. It is reported that the same tract has been sold to Detroit parties for \$175,000. It is estimated to cut 30,000,000 feet.

FOREST fires in the vicinity of Cadillac, Mich., burned considerable standing timber. Several pieces belonging to Dr. A. Blodgett were burned over, and much timber killed, so that it will have to be cut. About 200 acres in all was thus served by the fire.

THE railway from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson's bay is likely to be built. The Manitoban Government is to guarantee interest on \$4,500,000, as capital, for a period of 25 years. Work of construction is to begin at the northern end of Lake Winnipeg.

WHILE Mr. O. E. Howell, of Jerseyville, was teaming logs into the mill yard of Mr. Obed Howell's in some way one the logs he had on the trucks slid and caught him. When found the log was lying on his breast and he was unconscious. It is thought that he will recover.

FOREST fires in the vicinity of Florence, Wis., last week destroyed 400 cords of wood belonging to the Florence Furnace Company. Woods fires prevailed at many points throughout northern Wisconsin and upper peninsula of Michigan, burning much standing timber, and destroying ties, poles wood and bark.

We learn with interest that the Victoria Times that according to a telegram from Port Townsend, the Port Discovery saw mill has received from Japan an order for ties to the amount of 120,000,000 feet. The mill in question has never cut more than 30,000,000 feet in one year. It would accordingly take four years of steady work to fill the Japanese order.

THE lumbermen's section of the Toronto Board of Trade are moving to have the railway companies fix the freight rate at so much per thousand. The Secretary of the Board of Trade has interviewed the different Canadian railways on this matter, and they have expressed their willingness to meet the lumbermen and discuss the proposed change.

**MINDEN.**

ACCIDENT.—Last week Alex. Morin, while working on one of Mr. J. M. Irwin's drives in Redstone Creek, met with a painful accident. Morin was attempting to wade through the creek and almost reached the bank, when a saw log came rushing along, striking Morin on the leg, breaking the bone between the ankle and knee, and knocking him over into the stream. One of his comrades, Paul Le Tait, nobly rushed to his rescue, and at great risk to himself managed to get Morin ashore. The poor fellow had to be sent out to Haliburton, a distance of eighteen miles, nine miles of which he had to be carried by men through the rough woods, no easy task when we mention that Morin weighs 230 pounds. However, they managed to get him safely to Haliburton, where the new doctor set the leg and he is now doing as well as can be expected. Now comes the part that shows the kind of stuff the river men are made of. The superintendent, G. S. Thompson, the next day headed a subscription list for the poor fellow and the boys made up the handsome sum of \$125.—Echo.

**A Carriage for New Zealand.**

A carriage manufacturer in Montreal, who took first prize for his vehicles at the exhibition at Auckland, New Zealand, in 1877, has just executed a Queen's platform phaeton to the order of Mrs. Samuel Morrin, of Auckland. The carriage, which presents a most elegant appearance, is built of the best possible materials, and the workmanship is first-class. The frame is of second growth ash, the panels whitewood, and the wheels of second growth hickory. The body which is supported on four springs, has a prominent English splash board and a seat behind for a footman. The shafts are fitted both with shafts and a pole, and so can be driven either by a single horse or pair. When seen at the Antipodes it will no doubt stimulate more orders.

GILMOUR & Co. are pushing ahead their planing mill at Trenton. They have about completed a very large burner to consume all the blocks and shavings that may accumulate in their planing mill. It is a very large and formidable structure. They have the railway bridge across the dam nearly completed and the washout has been cribbed up.

**IA "Pointer."**

When Col. Sellers gives you a "pointer" in stocks, my friend, leave them severely alone, but when your own feelings tell you that you have palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis or catarrh which unless checked are apt to run into consumption, heed the admonition before it is too late. All the diseases enumerated, and others, arise from impure blood. Put the liver in action, the largest gland in the human body, and you will speedily regain your lost health, and your bad feeling will disappear. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will accomplish the work speedily and certainly. Of your druggist.

**Health is Wealth!**

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each bottle received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by J. D. TULLY, Druggist, Sole Agent for Peterborough.



**FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.**

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

WEST'S WORLD'S WONDER or family liniment has proved to be one of the greatest blessings of the age. It is a never failing remedy for rheumatism, cuts, sprains and bruises. Call on J. D. Tully for a trial bottle and you will use no other.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose a stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—Montreal Star 1y122.

**TUG FOR SALE**

Now on Georgian Bay. Gross tons, 55.99; Length, 70 feet; Breadth, 15 feet; Depth, 8 feet. Was Re-built last Summer. Apply to

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219 TORONTO.

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A SPECIALTY  
TORONTO, Ont., 109 Bay Street.

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ORDERS FOR DIMENSIONS AND ALL OTHER KINDS AND GRADES OF

**American Lumber**

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
Timber Limits and the Square  
Timber Trade a Specialty.

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL  
**HARDWOOD LUMBER**  
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Car Lots sold on Commission, railway switch in to yard and plenty of room for storage. Yard corner of Stachan and Wellington Ave. Office, 9 Victoria St. Telephone Connection.

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

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.

**FOR SALE**  
VALUABLE  
**Timber Limits**

AND  
**50,000 SAW LOGS**  
ON SEVERN RIVER

The undersigned being desirous of confining their operations to their Lakefield Mills on the Trent waters, offer for sale the following limits:—

- Township of Hindou, 70 square miles.
  - " Oakley, 25 " "
  - " Redout, 42 " "
- An area of 137 square miles.

These limits are estimated to contain 180 million feet of Logs, well watered, and afford means of short hauling from all points, and quick and cheap driving to Georgian Bay. Are offered for sale together with plant, depot, farms, 1,200 acres deeded lands and 50,000 logs, nearly all of which are on the main river, a large proportion of which are 16 feet long. Apply to

**R. & G. Strickland,**  
3ml LAKEFIELD, ONT.

**Johnston's Fluid Beef**



The nourishing, palatable and warmth giving qualities of Johnston's Fluid Beef has caused this invaluable preparation to become a favorite and fashionable beverage for the winter season. It is now obtainable on draught at the leading hotels and restaurants throughout the Dominion.

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# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., JULY 1, 1886.

## SOME FIGURES.

The *Lumberman's Gazette*, of Bay City, Mich., thought the Canadian Government did wrong to increase the export duty on logs, and in two issues rung the changes on that chord. It seems, however, to have received new light on the subject from the *Montreal Herald*, and now thinks, like the immortal Mr. Toots, that it is "of no consequence," because the United States purchasers of the Georgian Bay limits did not intend to export in the rough much of their timber. Well, if these Michigan lumbermen did not intend to carry the logs over, what harm can the export duty do them? They can still saw the logs here and take over the lumber by paying the tax exacted by their own Government, the same as the Canadian dealers do.

The figures quoted from the Trade and Navigation Returns by the *Montreal Herald*, to show that very little timber had been exported in the rough, gives the *Gazette* considerable satisfaction, and it proceeds to say that one Saginaw firm only intended to export logs, and only 12,000,000 feet, and Alpena people probably 12,000,000 more. The *Gazette*, however, mentions in another place a firm that will export 3,000,000 feet, and there are probably more that it has overlooked. These figures give a total of 27,000,000, while according to the Trade Returns, quoted by the *Montreal paper*, the export of logs last year from the whole Dominion only amounted to 47,829 feet, and of this only about 300 feet was pine from Ontario. There is a vast difference between 300 feet and even 27,000,000 feet, and as the *Montreal Herald's* opinion was based on last year's published returns, its argument is a very foolish one, even in the light of the figures furnished by the *Gazette*.

To place the matter in as plain a light as possible, let us use the *Gazette's* figures for an illustration. Here are 27,000,000 feet of lumber to be exported in the rough, and on this the United States dealers would have to pay (supposing it is all pine), according to last year's tariff rate, \$27,000, while the Canadian who ex-

ported the same quantity of sawn lumber to the United States would, by the laws of that country, have to pay \$54,000. According to the present tariff rates, since the Canadian export duty was increased to \$2, the United States and the Canadian dealers would pay, in duties, exactly the same sum, and the Canadians would not be placed at a disadvantage. The increase only removed the Canadian dealers' disadvantage, and "levelled up" the duties to put all on the same footing. That ought to be plain enough, and appears perfectly fair—neither dishonest, unnecessary or silly.

The import duty, we might add for the information of the *Gazette*, is \$2 on pine and \$1 on spruce, not \$3 and \$2, as it states.

## THE MORRISON BILL.

The introduction of the Morrison Bill in the United States Congress and the raising of the duty on logs exported from this country have kept the minds of lumbermen fixed on the question of tariffs for some time. The latter question—the export duty—was settled in accordance, as we believe, with the best interests of the Canadian lumbermen and of Canada, but the former has been disposed of, for the present, in a way that will continue the discussion of the question.

The Morrison Bill has been brought up in the House of Representatives, a motion having been made by its promoter that the Bill be considered, but the House decided, by a majority of fifteen, to refuse consideration of the Bill. It was announced that another effort would be made to have it brought before the House, but the indications now are that it has been definitely disposed of, so far as the present session is concerned, and very probably the vote taken will not be reversed by the present Congress.

The action of the United States Senate on the proposal to appoint a Commission to consider the fisheries and trades relations with Canada showed the temper of that House, the proposition having been voted down, and the action of the House of Representatives on the Morrison Bill seems to make it plain that neither of the Houses of Congress is prepared to go far, in any distance at all, in the direction of modifying the restrictions placed upon trade between this country and the Republic. This is to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that, as some have argued, the refusal to consider the Morrison bill when the proposal was made does not show a decided hostility to the measure itself, but only a refusal to consider it at that time. Still there is, so far as we have seen, very little to base such a conclusion upon, and the plain fact remains that consideration of the measure was refused for no other apparent reason than because the majority of the members were opposed to its provisions.

The fate of the Morrison bill demonstrates the wisdom of the Canadian Parliament in increasing the export duty on logs, because it would indeed be folly to allow the United States lumberman to carry our logs across the water and use their product to compete with our manufacturers, while they at the same time handicapped the Canadians by compelling them to pay a tax on all the sawn lumber they carried across the lakes to sell. When the United States shows a disposition to enter into arrangements for better trade relations between the two countries Canada should be ready to meet them, but in the meantime the United States should not be allowed to monopolize all the advantages that tariffs can give.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTS.

The good work in progress at Lundaer and Wirrabara is being repeated in other parts of the colony, and there are altogether some twenty reserves for forest purposes which are being planted and improved. The timber which these reserves will yield in the course of comparatively few years will repay the State handsomely for the outlay incurred. Nor shall we have to go far to find a customer for the timber, as our own railways and other public works will absorb it. Sleepers will have to be renewed, fences repaired and replaced, and wharfs and jetties constructed, and in course of time the whole of the material for these works can be supplied by our own forests we shall have

shown to the world that we have spent our money wisely, while at the same time we shall have found employment for our laboring classes in felling and preparing the timber for use instead of having to import it. We trust that notwithstanding the grave necessity which exists for care and prudence in the management of every department in the public service, a sufficient sum of money will be placed at the disposal of the Woods and Forests Department for next year, so as to enable the authorities to carry on the work with vigor and success. The cry is now for reproductive public works, and surely the planting of our forest reserves comes most emphatically within that definition. What will an acre of gum or pine trees be worth in 20 years? An acre of waste land would probably be worth £5 at the outside, but if it be covered with well-developed timber trees the value of the land will be enormously improved. Judicious planting will not only add to the beauty of the landscape, but it has the utilitarian advantage of increasing the humidity of the climate. We are saddling posterity with a large debt, the interest and principal of which those who come after us will have to pay, and if we leave to posterity well-timbered forests, instead of bare plain or gnarled and stunted bush, we shall leave a legacy by means of which our successors can pay that debt more easily. It is almost certain that as the forests of Western Australia and Tasmania become denuded of their natural growth of trees the value of timber will rise considerably. By planting largely now we shall make preparation for that time, and in course of years be able to supply all our needs in this respect. But the work must be done systematically and with judgment, and the colony is fortunate in having at the head of its forest department a gentleman of Mr. Brown's ability and enthusiasm. His work speaks for itself. Notwithstanding the exceptionally dry season through which we have passed some 90 per cent. of the trees planted out are growing. It is pleasing indeed to contrast the bare plain and brown hillsides of Bundaleer with the planted portion of the reserve, with its vigorous growth of gums and pines covering hundreds of acres, and so full of healthy life that one can almost fancy he can see them grow. If all this can be done, why is not more of it done? A number of the unemployed could be occupied throughout the winter and spring months in planting our forest reserves. If, taking advantage of the dull times, we could plant another thousand of forest trees this winter, it would be a work for which the laboring classes would thank us and posterity would bless us.—*South Australia Advertiser*.

## AN EXPORT DUTY ON SAW LOGS.

The *Montreal Journal of Commerce* says:—In the House of Commons this week the most important business of a commercial character transacted was that connected with the increase of the port duty on saw logs from \$1, as heretofore, to \$3 per thousand feet. The *Journal* was, we believe, the first to bring forward (in an article on "Our Timber Supply," in December 1885) the duty of the Government in respect to this matter. The article gave rise to wide-spread discussion among technical journals in Canada and the United States, but the unanimous disapproval it met with in Michigan and other lumber producing states, was perhaps as convincing an argument of the prudence of the course with respect to Canadian interests as could be looked for.

Considerable anxiety has been expressed as to the possible effect of such a duty on the action of the United States legislature, and we believe representations have been made to our Government that it may lead to a retaliatory action fatal to the interests of Canadian lumbermen. We are, however, of the opinion that the danger is imaginary. In the first place, that there is a very strong party in the United States which favors free lumber is abundantly clear from the strong support the Morrison Bill received. This party would present a vigorous opposition to any increase in the duty for any cause whatever, and obviously with much greater effect than they had when endeavoring to secure its repeal. The defensive is a much stronger position than the offensive.

In the next place the advocates of free lum-

ber would in this case be reinforced by the western lumbermen and other American citizens who have bought Canadian limits. However much they may object to a policy which practically forces them to build mills and manufacture lumber in Canada, they would have no desire to have this prospect made additionally burdensome by a duty on the lumber they make, which would destroy their profits; or on the other hand to hold the limits idle in the hope that a retaliatory policy may force the hand of the Canadian authorities.

As far as we can gather any nervousness as to the result of an increased export duty on logs is mainly confined to the lumbermen on the Georgian Bay, who are brought into direct competition with those of Michigan, and naturally feel most keenly their strenuous and powerful opposition. The lumbermen on the Ottawa, knowing the strength of the eastern markets for Canadian lumber, and perhaps not taking into account sufficiently the opposition from so far of a quarter, has no fear of the results.

"The eastern people want our lumber, and must have it," is their view of the case, and they are prepared to wait philosophically the course of events. They are, however, generally disposed to support a duty of \$2 per thousand feet, the rate imposed on our lumber when shipped to the States.

We are still of the opinion we have from the first expressed, that our forests should be so used as to assist in developing our own country, and to that end that the raw material therefrom should be worked up to the farthest point in the mills and factories of Canada.

It is bad enough to see our rough lumber exported to Burlington and Whitehall, and there give employment to vast numbers in resawing, dressing, manufacturing the same into doors, sashes and such articles before being distributed to the consumers in the eastern states, but it would be ten times worse to see our valuable forests stripped to feed the mills and stimulate the industries of foreign cities. We are glad the government has had the courage to take hold of the difficulty with a good grasp. Let us hold our own until the States give free admission not only to our rough product but to all classes of dressed and manufactured lumber. There is no reason, save the discrimination of the United States tariff, that our exports of the "product of the forest" to the United States should not be nearly double what they are now, and that, not by further depleting our forest reserves, but by working up into a higher product, by skilled labor, the raw material we now send out.

## A BENEFIT EITHER WAY.

American owners of timber limits in Canada acquired them with the intention of taking over the logs and manufacturing them in Michigan. The increase of the export duty to \$2 per thousand feet makes this design difficult of execution. It is probable that some logs will be taken over, in which case the Canadian treasury will get the benefit of the extra duty; and some mills may be erected by Americans on Canadian streams, by which the manufacture of lumber here will be extended. Owners of Canadian limits, residents on the other side, are reported to be about to try both experiments. One of these limit holders has sold at a good profit. The future state of the American market for lumber will probably determine whether logs will hereafter be shipped to the States in large quantities or manufactured here. Meanwhile there seems to be a disposition to prepare for both contingencies; and if expensive mills be once put up in Canada, the motive to work them, while any profit can be made, will keep them in operation.—*Monetary Times*.

A CONSIDERABLE number of logs are now being brought over the Midland Division of the G. T. R., says the *Port Hope Times*. There are to-day thirty cars lying on the sidings near the old car factory; some of the sticks are very large, a number measuring over 3 feet in diameter at the butt.

At the New York Real Estate Exchange last Thursday, 92,000 acres of timbered lands in Herkimer and Hamilton counties, New York, were offered at \$250 an acre.

**RAISING OAK TREES.**

During the last few years large quantities of acorns have been taken from this country for the purpose of planting. White oak acorns are preferred, and they have been chiefly obtained in the State of Missouri. They are generally planted on sandy or broken land that is intended for pasturing sheep. In Great Britain sheep are accustomed to eat acorns, and it is considered profitable to raise them for sheep food. No variety of oak has received much attention at the hands of the planters of fruit trees. They state that the trees make a very slow growth, and for this reason they prefer to plant trees that grow rapidly and furnish timber and fuel in a short time. A foreign writer suggests that oaks may be raised to excellent advantage in connection with other varieties of trees that grow rapidly. He admits that oaks grow slowly while they are young, but states that they increase in size rapidly when they are 15 to 20 years old. He, therefore, recommends planting a row of oaks between rows of quick growing trees. The latter will be large enough to use for various purposes when they are from 15 to 20 years old. If care is exercised they may be cut down so as not to injure the young oaks. These trees being removed, the young oaks will grow rapidly and completely occupy the ground. Oaks are easy to propagate, as the acorns can be obtained at small cost and are almost certain to germinate. Acorns are much easier to manage than large nuts like those on the pecan or hickory. They can be planted where it is desired to have them grow or in nursery rows, from which the small trees may be taken up when they are at a suitable size to be transplanted. The wood is excellent for fuel, timber and post.—[Ex.]

**POINTED OPINIONS.**

A New York lumber dealer, who has often expressed—sometimes very forcibly, too—his opinion that there is "no inspection," no authorized inspection of lumber in the New York market, said to us yesterday: "Isn't it a strange state of things here when the inspection in hardwood lumber of one man only—Patrick Moore—will be accepted? What we want is uniform inspection under the control of a lumber exchange, and the sooner we have both the better for the New York lumber trade. If we had a lumber exchange in the metropolis, with authorized licensed inspectors, Chicago, Boston and other lumber centres would no doubt join in one uniform system of inspection that everybody would recognize, and which would obviate much of the present annoyance."

"A lumber dealer in Cincinnati wrote me the other day asking me what I could get for firsts and seconds in walnut in New York. I couldn't answer him for the reason that I had no idea more than the man in the moon what I could get. Firsts and seconds out west might mean 20 per cent. first and 80 per cent. seconds, or vice versa."

"Now, if there was a universal, recognized inspection and standard of prices for grades of lumber, a man in Cincinnati would know what the prices of a certain kind of lumber would be in New York. What we ought to have at once is a lumber exchange to regulate grading, inspection and prices."—New York Lumberman.

**LIABILITIES OF HOT AIR AND STEAM.**

The subject of the spontaneous combustion of wood has been discussed at various times by the French Academy of Sciences. Among the most interesting statements made on these occasions is that by M. Cosson, describing an accident which occurred in his laboratory, it appearing that, while he was working in his laboratory, a portion of the boarding of the floor spontaneously took fire; the boards were in the vicinity of an air hole, fed with warm air from a stove about thirteen feet away on the floor below. A similar accident had occurred two years previously, and, in consequence, M. Cosson had the boards adjoining the airhole replaced by a slab of marble. The boards which subsequently ignited adjoined the marble, and though the heat to which the boards were subjected was very moderate, being only that of air at 77° F., still the boards slowly

carbonized, and, being thus rendered extremely porous, a rapid absorption of the oxygen of the atmosphere had resulted, and sufficient heat was thus produced to originate combustion. A similar instance of spontaneous fire is said to have occurred at Passy, a few days before, due to the action of the warmth from the airhole of a stove upon the woodwork, thus showing the danger liable to arise from this source, and the necessity of attention to the same on the part of builders.

**DRUM MAKING.**

Of a total of 200,000 drums made in the United States last year, it is said that 178,000 were manufactured in Granville, Mass. The old fashioned drum with wooden barrel, which was formerly the only kind in the market, is being rapidly supplanted by the neater and lighter model with a tin barrel. For the manufacture of the latter tin of various colors is employed, blue and red predominating, though the larger quantity of tin drums are made of a brass imitation. This tin comes in sheets of two sizes, 14x20 inches and 20x28, the sheets being packed in cases holding 112. For wooden drums the barrels are generally bass or white wood, occasionally oak. The stay hoops are of oak or beech. Before the strip of wood can be used, it needs to undergo many processes, among others bending, planing and sweating. The first drums made used to be boiled in open tanks, and the limit that could thus be prepared daily was less than 50. The introduction of machinery and more perfect methods has increased the daily productions, so that 2,000 drum pieces is considered nothing more than one man's fair day's work. The log, usually cut to three feet in length, is placed between the teeth of a huge machine, and the slicing begins. The knife receives it, and, as the log revolves, the piece sliced is received on a cylinder and then rolled up. Seventy-five thicknesses make one inch of the log. If then the log is three feet through, no revolution will yield a piece nine feet long, and the total length sliced from the log would extend over a mile. Cutting machines further reduces this huge sheet to the desired lengths. A core of six inches thickness is left, which is taken out of the jaws and split into drumsticks and tennies. The veneers are heated, then bent, and are ready to be shaped as a drum. There are also planing and sandpapering machines, all run by water power. The strips are put through the bender, from three to six at a time. The sticks are smoothed by rolling in revolving barrels, the process being continued for three or four hours.—Exchange.

**A NORTHERN MARKET FOR SOUTHERN LUMBER.**

There is a growing opinion among the yard dealers in this city that more attention must, in the near future, be devoted to the cultivation of a trade in southern lumber. It is a recognized probability that the pine trade will be more and more cut into, until competition will become so sharp that old time profits will be impossible. While the pine trade of this city, both local and shipping, will make this the leading market for that kind of lumber as long as the supply holds out, the increasing use of other woods and the diversification of the lumber business generally suggest that it is unwise for dealers to shut their eyes to the growing demand for southern lumber, to the degree of letting St. Louis, Kansas City and other markets "get away" with the lion's share of the business. Men with a vision beyond the bounds of their pine yards see that southern pine, cyprus and poplar are bound to come into use in this city and surrounding towns in an increasing degree, and that somebody will reap such advantage of handling these woods as there may be in the operation. The demand will increase, and it will be met. Will the pine dealers ignore the innovation, or will they endeavor to seize it and make it redound to their advantage? Some of the dealers are answering the latter part of the query in the affirmative. They hold that, as this is a railway centre of greater magnitude than any other in the country, as well as the most important lake port in the northwest, and has acquired the prestige of the greatest lumber

market in the world, it is a natural conclusion that Chicago should become an important distributing point for southern lumber. In taking this view, it is not considered that the far western demand is to be supplied from this point. But the local, suburban and near-by trade—say within a radius of 150 miles—can be furnished from this market at a profit.

The common objection to a shipping trade in southern lumber at this point has been that surrounding towns can be supplied directly from the mills. It is claimed that country yard dealers can get rates from the south as low as the wholesale handlers in this city can. This may be so, and yet there is more to the consideration than this simple fact. It takes money, facilities and experience to handle lumber. It also requires missionary work to induce dealers and consumers to take hold of a kind of lumber to which they are not accustomed. The manufacturers at the south sometimes need laboring with, also. Now the lumbermen of this city have the requisite capital to buy up and handle all the lumber produced in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, if they could see profit in the undertaking. If they could find a field for distributing a large amount of southern lumber they would go into the business without delay. Or, if they could buy lumber at the south in large quantity—by the entire mill cut—at prices low enough to admit of a handling bill and a profit besides, some of them would venture to undertake it. But there must be a partial cessation of the peddling business now practiced by the southern manufacturers before the wholesale dealers of this city will be able to take hold of yellow pine, cyprus and poplar on a large scale.

If a system could be perfected whereby the dealers of this city could control the cut of numerous southern mills, a large amount of lumber could thus be profitably handled through this market. Were owners of mills at the south to be guaranteed the sale of their product for the entire season, knowing that it was going into competent hands, and that there would be no backset or failure in payment, they would sell lumber at rates that would give the northern buyer something of a monopoly of the business. The owners of mills at the south are not generally so rich that they would prefer to peddle out lumber by the car load, to retail dealers and consumers all over the country, when they could dispose of an entire season's cut at a fair log run figure.

This proposition it seems to men who have seriously thought of the subject, is the basis on which a southern lumber market can be built up in this city. Carried out, it would involve a more careful and specific manufacture, that would satisfy the northern demand. It would be necessary to conduct the business so that a full supply of southern lumber could be carried in stock.

As the white pine supply diminishes, and gets more and more into strong hands, the use of southern woods will increase. Already they cut a large figure in eastern seaboard markets. Time will come when the east will be largely supplied over interior railroads.—Northwestern Lumberman.



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## A LIMIT TO PINE VALUE.

A large owner of pine in the Aroostook region of Maine lately complained that the upper grades of lumber were selling at prices \$2 to \$3 below prices that prevailed when he purchased his holdings in the Aroostook country in 1851. This reduction in price has been brought about mostly because of an increase of transportation facilities and the cheapening of freight rates, whereby western pine has crowded Maine lumber in the eastern seaboard markets.

This statement of the Aroostook lumberman leads to a reflection of some importance. It is a fact that the increase of demand and the diminution of supply have not served to enhance the price of either high or low grade white pine lumber. It is a curious circumstance that to-day the druggery classes of lumber are the clear and select. This is fact, notwithstanding that it is generally acknowledged that good lumber, as compared to *large*, is growing scarce and hard to be obtained in large proportion to the common and coarse qualities. Wide lumber, either coarse or fine, is now of more importance than strictly fine lumber that is not wide. Wide lumber will sell for a relatively higher price than any other of whatever grade or class.

The Maine man's experience suggests the probability that the value of white pine lumber will not advance with the ratio of diminishment of the supply. There are holders of pine stumpage who seem to think that the day will come when soft pine will be worth about as much as mahogany, certainly as much as black walnut, simply because of its scarcity. But there is no reason for such a conclusion. Probably there were men in Maine 20 or 35 years ago, who thought their good pine would by this time sell for \$75 to \$100 a thousand, because firsts and seconds sold in 1851 for \$45 and \$35 a thousand. They argued that in fifteen or twenty years pine would be a scarce article in Maine, and hence holders would be able to realize almost any price they should choose to ask for it. They made no calculation for the influx of pine from the west, even from far Wisconsin, of cypress poplar and yellow pine from the south, and the extensive adoption of hardwood in house finishing and other work, wherein soft pine was once deemed indispensable. So, to-day, it is likely, holders of Michigan and Wisconsin pine think that in fifteen or twenty years the supply will have become so nearly exhausted that they can realize cabinet-wood prices for their trees. But such sanguine owners are likely to be disappointed. Causes like those that have prevented the Aroostook men from doubling up the value of their holdings are operating to hinder the rapid advancement of the value of western pine. When the price of any wood in ordinary use is pushed up to a certain point, it strikes opposition to further advance in the shape of other woods that are brought in to take the place of the vaulting aspirant. When white pine became too costly in the east for ordinary purposes—and in the west, too, for that matter—yellow poplar entered the field for box-making, furniture work, etc. In house finishing the hardwoods have largely taken the place of white pine. Maple and yellow pine flooring are as cheap as a fair article of white pine and much better in the long run.

Thus no wood, however excellent it may be, can monopolize the market, or command a value above a range determined by competition with other woods.

Hereafter transportation facilities between the south and the north, and between the Pacific coast and the interior, will increase, thereby cheapening freight rates, so that the vast supplies of yellow pine, poplar, cypress, redwood, fir, cedar, and the various deciduous lumber-producing woods will be growing competitors of northern pine. It is to be doubted if white pine will be worth more twenty years from now than it is to-day. Choice sections of stumpage may enhance somewhat in value, but it will not do to venture too much on that even. The tendency is towards the cheapening of all sorts of commodities, and there is no reason to suppose that this general law will not apply to lumber.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

Advertise in the LUMBERMAN.

## THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

From the *Canadian Gazette*, London, England, of June 3rd, we take the following in reference to the Colonial Exhibition:—

Among the visitors at the Canadian section during the past week have been the Princess Louise and Princess Victoria. In company with the Marquis of Lorne their Royal Highnesses made an inspection of the educational court, and spent some time in examining the various exhibits of school work from the Province of Quebec, and in conversation, in the French language with the honorable Gedeon Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province.

Some foreign visitors have also put in an appearance. Among these, Mr. V. E. Maar, lecturer at the Royal Danish Agricultural College of Copenhagen, spent some time in the section. His attention was particularly attracted by the agricultural trophy, and he expressed himself as specially struck with the fruits there displayed.

The Queen has been pleased to extend her recent purchases in the Canadian section. The latest recipient of the royal patronage are Messrs. La Liberté, of Quebec, from whom Her Majesty has secured a valuable otter muff. The royal party were evidently much impressed during their visit with the fur exhibits forming part of Canada's display.

Attentions are being showered from every quarter upon Canadian with other Colonial visitors who are here in connection with the exhibition. On Saturday, by invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a number of seats were placed at the disposal of Canadian visitors in the Colonial Office stand for the purpose of viewing the customary trooping of colours in celebration of the Queen's birthday. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with their wonted liberality invited, through the Exhibition Reception Committee, a large company of colonists, and among them many Canadians, to a luncheon at the Royal Albert Docks yesterday (Wednesday), the party being conveyed by special steamer from the Temple pier. The proprietors of the *Times* newspaper have also, through the Reception Committee, issued invitations to a small party of Canadians to inspect their machinery and works on Friday next.

The Queen's birthday banquet of Canadian exhibitors on Saturday, was in itself entirely successful, thanks to the caterers and to the distinguished speakers. The speeches were all more or less in good form. The Marquis of Lorne makes an excellent chairman on such occasions, and surrounded by the faces of so many he had known in Canada, it was but natural that he should be appreciative and even humorous in his various utterances. Sir Chas. Tupper, in proposing "The Chairman," made a brief but happily impressive and businesslike speech. The Hon. G. Ouimet spoke in French, to the apparent appreciation of many Canadian guests, while Sir Saul Samuel, as Agent General for New South Wales, was able to strike a chord of sympathetic feeling through the whole assembly by his timely reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway as a route to Australia, and to the projected cable from Canada's Pacific shore to the antipodes.

The visitors to the exhibition last week numbered 160,170, making the large total of 545,281 since the opening on May 4th.

At the levee held by the Prince of Wales on Monday the following Canadians connected with the exhibition were presented to His Royal Highness by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owens, Secretary to the Royal Commission:—The Hon. Hector Fabre, Dr. Alfred R. O. Selwyn, the Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Ross, Mr. Thomas Cross, Dr. J. P. May, and Major Gartshore.

## FORESTRY.

Did the prairie regions of the North-West form no part of the Dominion, Canada might with general accuracy be said to consist originally of one vast natural forest. Even now, indeed, one may find it so described without any material qualification in some English works reputed to be of standard merit, for until quite recently not a few learned geographers treated of Canada in their writings as little more than a fringe of habitable land along the

shores of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. But while the busy woodsman and hardy settler have together turned much of this original forest into arable and pasture land, the timber regions are still vast, and varied enough to maintain for them a leading place among the feeders of Canadian industries. Hence, under the guidance of such experts as Professor Macoun, the woods of the Dominion form a prominent and interesting section of the South Kensington display worthy of the most careful attention.

## THE WOODS OF THE PACIFIC PROVINCE.

In the very middle of the Central Gallery stands the already famous trophy of British Columbian pines. Erected to a height of some 10 to 12 feet the trophy consists of highly polished sections of the noted Douglas fir or Oregon pine of British Columbia. A fine collection of this same wood, the king of all trees, is to be found in the annex to the south of the central gallery, leading from the game trophy. Here the immense polished sections average from 1 to 10 feet in length and as much as six feet in diameter. The finish of these samples serves admirably to show the beautiful grain and colour of the wood. They also permit of illustration of the facility with which the wood may be worked and of its inherent strength. So tough, indeed, is this Douglas pine that it was chosen for the structure of all the high bridges of the Canada Pacific Railway through the mountains. In the Machinery-in-Motion Court may be found an unpolished perpendicular section of the same wood, 15 feet high, which, though not taken from the centre of the tree, measures some seven feet in diameter, and this section is reported to have been taken from a tree twenty feet from the ground. The palm must, however, be accorded to a truly immense horizontal section, in five parts, which is shortly to form the principal feature in a wood and coal trophy, in the outside space partly occupied by the Ontario windmills. It exceeds in size even the famous section on the Parliament grounds at Ottawa, for while that measures eight feet four inches in diameter, these five sections when put together represent a total diameter of over ten feet, the bark alone measuring ten inches in depth. In the Agricultural Court the woods of the Pacific Province are also well represented. As we have already seen, the base of the central pillar of the agricultural trophy is faced with polished slabs of no less than twenty-five of the species found in British Columbia, among which the beautifully grained red cedar must claim special admiration. Here a new feature adds much to the interest of the collection. On each polished panel a photograph shows the tree as it is met with in the forest, while the frame in which the photograph is encased is itself of the variety depicted, to indicate the wood in one of its manufactured stages. These species are not, it must be remembered, intended to show the full size, or, indeed, the entire beauties of the mighty trees of the Pacific Province, growing as they do in unhindered grandeur to twelve or thirteen feet in diameter, and nearly 300 feet in height. They merely illustrate the various species as near their natural state as possible, and this, it must be admitted, they do most admirably.

## THE NEW BRUNSWICK TROPHY.

One of the most attractive features of the whole Canadian display is the New Brunswick wood trophy, occupying a prominent position on the south aisle of the central gallery. In other of the colonial sections—in the New Zealand and Australian for instance—will be seen large wood collections, but so completely representative is to be found in the whole exhibition. The main portion of the trophy is divided into three perpendicular sections. Along the base of three sections is arranged a series of fifteen uniform logs of commercial or large woods, each log being 37 inches in height and 20 inches in diameter. The right wing is devoted to the coniferous woods; to the hemlock—one of the most important trees of the Province in connection with the tanning industry—the white and red pine, and the black and white spruce, representing the varieties chiefly used in ship-building. The centre and left sections are given up to the other large woods; in the centre, the

white and black birch, the scrub or rock and swamp maple, and the beech; and in the left wing, the red and grey oak, the elm, black ash and basswood. Above this series of logs, in each of the three sections, an ash-wood case, resting on an inclined plane, contains as many as thirty small panels of the lesser woods, and also some of the larger woods, that are not abundant enough to be used for commercial purposes, or not sufficiently important to be represented in the principal parts of the trophy. The smaller woods thus represented include, in the right wing, the swamp and black alder, the mountain ash, bilberry, wild red and wild black cherry, wild thorn and scrub pine; in the centre section, the dwarf and grey birch, the mountain and white and striped maple, and the mooseberry and other duplicated varieties; and in the left wing, the ironwood, dogwood, witch-hazel, willow, white ash, balsam, poplar, aspen poplar and sumach. Each small panel bears a life-like painting of the foliage, the flower, and often the fruit of its variety, and is framed with strips of its own wood showing the bark and growth. The beauty of these smaller woods is thus fully depicted, while a careful inspection will show how their usefulness may be extended for chemical and medicinal purposes, and also for ornamental trees.

Above the sloping case large upright panels indicate the large woods in polished sections, the principal varieties being the same as those shown in logs at the base. The sides of these large panels are formed of saplings of the respective woods, resting upon turned bases, and capped by capitals carved to represent the leaf, fruit and flowers of each variety. In these large panels the shaft and rift of the grain, as well as its density, annual growth, depth of sap and bark, are well shown, thus conveying, by the aid of the logs below, a complete idea of the natural growth of each of the larger woods. Their higher commercial use is also shown by oblique bars stained to show in turn the effect of ebony, walnut, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and other stains. The fruit, foliage, and flower are also beautifully painted upon many of the large panels, as upon the smaller ones, and above is carved some fancy work in each class of wood. The cornice surmounting the whole is composed principally of bark and specimens of each variety in mouldings. Above this main part of the trophy the principal animals of life of the Province is depicted in heads of moose, cariboo, and deer, as well as specimens of the porcupine, fox, racoon, mink, muskrat, ermine, the smallest species of American owl, flying and common red squirrel, raven woodpecker, partridge and other small game. To these it was intended to add specimens of the destroying insects of the forests, but time forbid. Indeed, though originally designed for the International Forestry Exhibition held in Edinburgh in 1884, the trophy was itself prepared in comparatively but a short time. Yet it shows few, if any, traces of hasty work, and must be admitted to be in every respect highly creditable to the New Brunswick Government, under whose auspices it has been erected, to the originator, Messrs. Howe, of St. John, New Brunswick, to Mr. Ira Cornwall, jr., agent for the Province at the Exhibition, and those other New Brunswick gentlemen who have actively interested themselves in the matter.

## THE EAST AND CENTRAL FOREST ZONES.

The next feature of the forest display of Canada is the small trophy met with on the south portion of the Agricultural Court. It consists mainly of three shelves. On the two lower are arranged perpendicular slabs of the woods of Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and all Eastern Canada. These are, in a large measure, specimens in a different form of the varieties composing the New Brunswick wood trophy, for what applies to that Province will also apply to the whole eastern zone of the Dominion except that Western Quebec and Ontario possess many species not found in the other provinces. On the upper shelf are arranged the slabs from a large number of the finest trees of the Rocky Mountain district, not, however, selected or intended to do more than show their ordinary product. Above this shelf is a horizontal section of the British Columbia oak, (*Quercus Garryana*), and above that again a roofing of Canadian shingle and a Canadian

hawk. The small size of this trophy has not, unfortunately, permitted the display upon it of the photograph of each variety, as is being done in the case of the British Columbia samples and the photographs of the growths of Eastern Canada must, therefore, be placed elsewhere, though an interesting feature will be added in the specimens of the ... be shown in jars beside each variety. Close at hand, in the south annexe to the Agricultural Court, the woods of Quebec and the Lake Superior region are adequately represented. On the one side of the annexe, large logs of the tree are shown, while on the other side the cut wood is represented. And here activity prevails, for it is largely from the deals of Eastern Canada that rustic seats are now being made for the use of visitors to the Canadian section. The seats will bear inscriptions, showing the place of growth, and thus form an excellent exhibit in themselves. From Thunder Bay eleven species of woods are shown as specimens of the timber used in connection with the gold and silver mining industries. These include the white, Norway, and jack pines, spruce, tamarac, white birch, and white poplar.

The central forest district of Canada is also represented in connection with the agricultural exhibits. Here may be seen the ash-leaved maple from the heart of the prairie, the close-grained red fir peculiar to the eastern side of the mountains, white spruce of the best quality, clear of knots, and capable of excellent seasoning without warping; cypress pine, with, in some respects, the appearance of bird's-eye maple, as well as white and black birch, red and white pine, spruce, poplar, tamarac, oak, balsam and balm of Gilead. The woods of the country north of the prairie—that is in the forest regions of the North-West—are of the first quality. The black and white spruce are found in abundance, as well as the two species of poplar and pine. In the mountain section of the North-West there are eleven species of timber trees, most of which are of large size, producing the best of timber. These same varieties are also represented on the British Columbia side of the mountains, and many of them reach even to the coast.

**VANCOUVER.**

In an extended notice of Vancouver, B. C., the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the San Francisco Journal of Commerce says: As the lumber resources of the Province are practically inexhaustible, its manufacture and shipment forms of the chief industries carried on at present about Vancouver.

**HASTINGS' SAW MILL.**

This mill is located in what is now the city of Vancouver, and was founded as far back as 1864. It is under the direction and management of Mr. Richard H. Alexander, who is one of the most enterprising and prominent men of this new city. The mill has three engines and six boilers, employs 150 hands, all departments included, and has a capacity for turning out 70,000 feet of lumber per day of 12 hours. Though they supply a good share of the local demand, their business consists chiefly in shipping, the product of the mill going principally to Australia, China and South America. A vessel is at present being despatched to London loaded with spars and clear lumber. A specialty is made of large timber. Some time since a flagstaff was got out for the Indian and Colonial exhibition, held in London, which was 148 feet long and only 16 inches at the butt end. A sawn piece of timber, 28x28 inches, 110 feet long, was shipped to China, which was the cause of a somewhat singular order; a request coming for a piece for building a summer palace for the Emperor of China, to be sawn five feet square and 60 feet long. They had seen such heavy productions coming from the mill, they imagined any size could be obtained. The mill would not back down, but offered to produce the stick if they would find the means to ship it.

**ROYAL CITY PLANING MILL COMPANY.**

This firm, who have large mills in New Westminster, where they turn out all kinds of lumber, wood finishing, turning, etc., established themselves in Vancouver last fall. They have constructed a wharf 600 feet long with a

frontage of 76 feet, on which are piled large quantities of lumber, laths, shingles, etc., which is brought here on scows from the New Westminster mill. They are putting up a mill here which will be in working order by the middle of May, and will have a capacity for turning out 50,000 feet per day of 12 hours. They supply at present in Vancouver about 30 hands; in New Westminster, 100. Their business here, owing to the amount of building going on, is very large, averaging 25,000 feet per day. Mr. John Hendry is general manager, and Mr. R. C. Ferguson manager in Vancouver.

**SPRUCE DEALS.**

The business of St. John, N. B. in the manufacture of spruce deals for the British, runs up into the hundred or more millions feet each year, enormous steamers and ships being employed in the freighting of the manufactured lumber. Sometimes half a dozen large-sized steamers may be seen in St. John harbor at one time, loading deals for the English market. Spruce deals are selling just now at unusually low prices in St. John, only fetching \$8.50 per thousand feet, while logs cut on Canada soil are selling at \$7.50 per thousand feet, delivered at the mills in St. John. It is difficult for the outsider to see where the profit, if any, is realized in such a business. The lumber manufacturers claim to secure quite a margin in the scale of the logs they buy. There are so scaled as to saw out 1,100 feet or so to the thousand. The average cut of sawing deals at St. John is \$1 per thousand feet.

Of course deals are not always so low as at the present. There is the ever-present hope of a rise, which leads many a lumberman to a fruitless dance in the uncertain chase for profits. American logs, those cut in the state of Maine and floated down the waters of the St. John to the mills, sell at \$9.50 per thousand feet. Many of these are sawed at St. John in mills controlled by Americans, and shipped to Boston and New York for a market. Thus 600,000 feet of the spruce lumber used in the construction of the new Washington mills at Lawrence comes from St. John, N. B. Driving, rafting and booming the millions of feet of logs cut on the St. John waters gives employment to thousands of men. All logs so cut are stopped at the great booms at Fredericton. Then they sorted, rafted and taken in tow for the mills at St. John, at an expense of \$1.80 per thousand feet inclusive of all charges.—*Manufacturer's Gazette.*

**FOREST FIRES.**

PEMBROKE, Ont., June 10.—Two weeks ago some Poles set fires in the vicinity of Pogue Lake, and the high winds that prevailed since that time have carried the fire down to Brennan's Creek, a distance of over ten miles, the breadth of the burnt district being over three miles. Mohr's limit suffered most, the fire totally destroying it. McLachlin Bros.' limit caught in several places, burning all the provisions the men had for the drive. The fire is now under control. Constables have gone in search of the parties who set out the fire. On Saturday during the high wind the barns and outbuildings on the farm of Mr. Stephen Ryan, Reeve of South Algoma, took fire from the bush and were totally destroyed. A number of settlers in South Algoma and Hagarty have had their fences and crops burned. On Saturday evening they had a good shower of rain, and only for this a good deal more damage would have been done. The Polish settlers were removing their furniture and effects from their houses and burying them, but the timely rain saved their buildings. A Russian Pole was arrested on the instance of McLachlin Bros. and brought before Justices Kinders and O'Grady, charged with setting fire to their limits, and was committed to jail for thirty days.

M. FOREN's workshop in Belleville was seriously damaged by fire on June 18th, and a quantity of his lumber burned. A shed adjoining owned by G. S. Ticke" was also burned. Mr. Foren's loss is \$600; insured in the Royal for \$600. Mr. Tickell's loss is \$120. The Ashley carriage factory was also damaged to the extent of about \$50.

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- |                     |                            |
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| do May 11th,        | do September 7th,          |
| do June 8th,        | do October 5th,            |
| do July 13th,       | do November 2nd,           |
|                     | and Tuesday, December 7th. |

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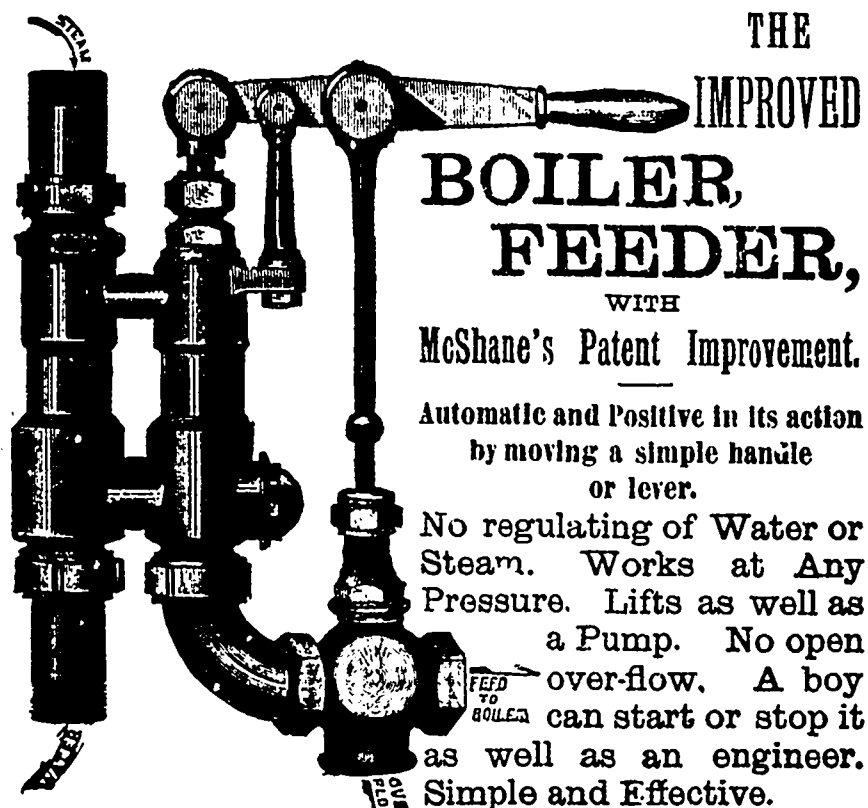
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, June 23.—No lumber of any consequence is now leaving our docks, nearly all the dry stuff is shipped out, and the new cut is all there is to depend upon for shipment, and but little of that is yet ready to move.

Sales from the car for local demand continue fair. Most of the bill stuff coming in is this season's cut, and cars have to be loaded with due regard to the eye of the weigh master, so that until the new cut is partially dry business must be done by the middlemen at a small profit.

The quantity of lumber unloaded by track side has lessened somewhat during the last month, and all dimension stuff arriving by rail moves off readily, although prices are not high enough to give the dealers a fair living profit.

Table listing lumber prices in Toronto, including items like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and various grades of lumber with their respective prices per cord or per 1000 feet.

Table listing lumber prices in Montreal, including items like 1 1/2-inch flooring, 1 1/2-inch rough, and various grades of lumber with their respective prices.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Montreal, 26th June. During the early part of the last fortnight, unfavorable weather considerably interfered with the local lumber trade, and consequently retarded the distribution, but latterly it has been fine and business has been more active.

year. There is a large stock of lumber on hand here, but not an excess, as there is a good demand, and as building operations are being still actively carried on, it is likely to continue so for some time.

The demand for car loads has been good, and some large lines have been profitably disposed of, although some sales of a less satisfactory nature are spoken of.

The following are the quotations at the yards:—

Table listing lumber prices in Toronto, including items like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and various grades of lumber with their respective prices.

CORDBOOD.

The following are the quotations at the yards:—

Table listing cordwood prices in Toronto, including items like Long Maple, Long Birch, Long Beech, and Tamarack.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices in Albany, including items like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and various grades of lumber with their respective prices.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Table listing lumber prices in Oswego, N.Y., including items like Three uppers, Picking, Cutting up, and various grades of lumber with their respective prices.

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—MICHIGAN INSPECTION.

Table listing cargo lot prices in TonaWanda, including items like Three uppers, Common, and Culls.

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of June 20th says:—

BY THE CARGO.

Over 200 cargoes of lumber have arrived in port during the week. The daily offerings on the market have been ample for the requirements of trade.

There is considerable indefinite talk about the present market value of No. 2 boards and strips. This term now applies to lumber comprehended in a wide range.

Shingles are still somewhat slow of sale, and prices are weak at our quoted range.

Table listing lumber prices in Chicago, including items like Dimension, short green, Dimension, short dry, Boards and strips, No. 2, etc.

AT THE YARDS.

For a week past only a fair demand has prevailed. There begins to be some complaint of dullness, though it was to be expected that there would be a falling off in distribution as midsummer approached.

Receipts of lumber and shingles for the week ending June 21, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:—

Table showing receipts of lumber and shingles in Chicago for the week ending June 21, including items like Lumber, Shingles, and various grades.

STOCK ON HAND JUNE 1.

Table showing stock on hand in Chicago for June 1, including items like Lumber & timber, Shingles, Lath, etc.

EASTERN FREIGHT RATES.

FROM CHICAGO AND COMMON POINTS ON CAR LOAD LOTS OF HARD AND SOFT LUMBER.

Table listing freight rates from Chicago and common points to various locations like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal, of June 12th says:—The past week's import list, it will be observed, includes further arrivals of Canadian deals here per steam liners.

The imports of staves from the States to the Clyde amount this year at date to 305,000 pieces, as against 350,000 pieces for corresponding period last year.

At Greenock the only arrival to note is a cargo of teak, consigned to Messrs. Edmiston & Mitchells.

Imports of north of Europe goods to Graugemouth are much under those of corresponding period last year, the carrying tonnage for the current year to date amounting to 5,600 tons as against 17,600 tons at this time last year.

Particulars are appended of a public sale of timber held at Greenock on 3rd inst. A portion of the catalogue—the goods saved from the wreck of the Benefactress—was exposed without reserve.

A large company was present, and in the aggregate a considerable quantity of goods changed hands.

AUCTION SALE.

On 3rd inst., at Greenock, Messrs. Edmiston & Mitchells, brokers:— (Sold without reserve on account of underwriters):—

Table listing auction sale items in Glasgow, including items like Quebec waney boardwood, Quebec 3rd waney boardwood, Quebec deck plankwood, etc.

The undernoted timber was disposed of after the salvage sale:—

Table listing timber disposal items in Glasgow, including items like Quebec waney boardwood, Quebec deck plankwood, Quebec yellow pine, etc.

LIVERPOOL.

The Timber Trades Journal, of June 12th, says:—A good criterion of the present state of trade here may be found in the report of the public sale given below.

Notwithstanding the effort to push business, because those in whose hands the goods are, have a great desire to get them sold before the holidays, nothing, or next to nothing in the shape of business is being done during the whole of Whit-week.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay offered for sale by auction, at their public sale rooms, 10, Canada Dock, two cargoes of sawn pitch pine timber and deals, one of which was a cargo of spruce deals of last season's import, part of a cargo of deals now landing, and part of one now about due, both from St.

John's, N. B., two parcels of pine deals, in addition to sundry lots of birch timber and planks, waney board pine, oak, etc., so that the catalogue lacked nothing in the way of variety.

There was the same want of animation during the whole of the preceding, if we except the luncheon time, that has marked the recent public sales of whitewoods. Upon commencing with the cargo of sawn pitch pine, per *Equator*, some time elapsed before a bid could be obtained; but by dint of pegging away and going over the catalogue two or three times rather more than one-half was sold. This being the case, there was no inducement to bring forward the cargo per *Sarawak* from Darien. It was, however, hurried over, the oddments only being sold. Matters showed no improvement when the spruce deals were reached, lot after lot per *Andrew Jackson*, from St John, N. B., failing to elicit a bid, and the same fate was shared by the cargo in store per *Creedmoor*, of last season's shipment, from St. John's, N. B. The remainder of the cargo per *C. S. Parnell* was sold out to wind up the accounts, and this was about the only satisfactory item in the day's work. Birch timber was as dull as ever, 11d per foot only being bid for some St. John, N. B., birch, 14½ in deep. It is almost needless to say this was declined.

The following prices were realized:—  
Ex *Equator*, from Pensacola.

Sawn pitch pine:—		
Feet long.	In. deep.	Per c. ft.
17 to 38	17 to 18	s. d.
		1 3
30 " 41	14	1 2½
13 " 29	16	1 1
35 " 45	18	1 1½
15 " 34	15	1 0½
32 " 46	14	1 1½
17 " 31	14	1 0½
25 " 48	13	0 11½
27 " 51	11 to 12	0 11½
30 " 32	12	1 0
20 " 48	9 to 10	0 9½

Pitch pine deals—		
Feet long.	Cut for	Per c. ft.
12 to 33	3x9 to 6x13	0 9½

Pitch pine planks—		
Feet long.	Cut for	Per c. ft.
9 to 30	4x9 to 6x11	0 10
9 " 30	3x9/17	0 9½

Ex *C. S. Parnell*, from St. John, N. B.

1st and 2nd spruce deals—		
Feet.		Per std.
12 to 25	3x11	2 s. d.
		6 7 6
9 " 11	3x11	6 2 6
16 " 28	3x7	5 10 0
12 " 15	3x7	5 7 6

4th deals—		
Feet.		Per std.
		4 0 0

**BUFFALO.**

We quote cargo lots:—

Uppers.....	\$45 00@46 00
Common.....	17 00@18 50
Culls.....	12 50@13 00

**LONDON.**

The *Timber Trades Journal* of June 12th says:—There is a remarkable change in the character of the dock deliveries of timber goods this week. In fact, it almost takes one's breath away to see them rising over those of last year by 1,000 standards, where, for some time past they had been "boiling after them in vain," and always at least 500 or 600 standards per week behind. One only reason has been assigned for it: that it was the "Derby" week last year we are comparing with; which arrests our *Io Parnis* at an apparent spurt of lively trade to record. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Surrey Commercial docks delivered last week about a thousand standards of sawn wood, &c., more than they did at the same period last year.

Trade remains exceedingly slack and shows no animation whatever, buyers around the coast exhibiting little interest to enter into further contracts, while London firms are restricting their purchases to the supply of the bare necessities of the moment. Importers are, moreover, naturally inclined to postpone the making of fresh engagements until the political horizon is clearer, as it is now very probable that a few weeks hence will find us in the midst of a general election, which must for a time completely disorganize trade. Anything, however, will be better for the country than a continuation of the unsettled state of things which we have lately experienced.

Messrs. Churchill & Sims' mahogany sale on Wednesday was well attended and prices seemed to vary considerably. This market generally may be described as presenting two remarkable features, viz., the extraordinary dearth of big sound logs, and the remarkable cheapness of the smaller descriptions. As a buyer remarked he never knew large table wood so dear, or the small wood so cheap. The cargo of cedar and hardwood ex Chandnagor, from the Philippine Islands appeared to be a bad spec to the importer, judging from the poor prices it realized, several of the fancy woods, samples of which were handed around, were very heavy, and some amusement was created by a gentleman present remarking that the stuff would do very well for tombstones.

Messrs. Churchill & Sim had not an overflowing attendance to their sale on Wednesday. The catalogue was not a very large one, and, with the exception of the few pine lots and the flooring, was mostly composed of batten stuff. The bad prices obtained for the parcels of pine should be a warning to Quebec shippers against sending goods over here unsold. The regulars ex West Cumberland were really nice deals, and there must have been considerable loss on the original cost. The 7 to 10 inch went equally low, and altogether the result was far from satisfactory, and is certainly no encouragement to consign. At one time it was thought the stock of pine was unequal to the demand, but if any such illusions have existed the recent result of sales will dispel them. Stocks are quite sufficient, and anything like an attempt to press them would have disastrous results.

We have seen what forcing goods on an unwilling market has done in the way of lath-wood. Not long since good fresh wood readily fetched under the hammer, £7 to £7 10s. now it has been sold as low as £5 10s., and Riga at 20s. less, really good wood. The defeat of the Government, which cannot help leading up to a general election, will have an unfavorable effect on business, and must interfere with trade in the provinces, especially in country districts, where these events have a far greater influence than in the larger cities.

If there were the slightest possibility of trade reviving we should recommend all our friends to come to London market and stock themselves with the cheap goods going; but, unfortunately, we cannot hold out much hopes of it. It was always the case that the public sale prices were under the cargo rates, but formerly the goods put up for absolute sale were picked over or inferior parcels, sea-damaged or something of that sort; but now we have cargoes hardly out of the ship clapped on the market, without any reservation, to go for what they can fetch; hence the amazing difference between the sale price and the c.i.f. quotations tells with double force.

**SUPERVISOR OF OULLERS' OFFICE**

Comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, etc., measured and culled to date, at Quebec:—

	1874.	1885.	1886.
Waney White Pine	611,299	187,942	607,245
White Pine.....	627,910	452,240	306,716
Red Pine.....	27,193	12,966	38,295
Oak.....	27,011	563,879	301,178
Elm.....	470,429	126,770	165,132
Ash.....	9,253	43,808	20,581
Basswood.....	205	.....	80
Butternut.....	811	163	87
Tamarac.....	1,965	.....	1,971
Birch and Maple ..	178,495	284,979	153,544
Masts and Bowsprits	— pos	— pos	— pos
Spars.....	32 pos	— pos	— pos
2nd Staves.....	16,622	39,023	19,223
W. I. Staves.....	69,213	64,217	31,216
Bri Staves.....	0,223	48,502	.....

JAMES PATTON,

Supervisor of Oullers.

Quebec, 25th June, 1886.

**The Beginning of Consumption.**

Blotches, pimples, eruptions, fever-sores ulcers and enlarged glands, are but so many manifestations of poisonous and scrofulous humors in the blood, which sooner or later are apt to attack the delicate tissues of the lungs, causing ulceration and consumption of these organs. Be wise in time and use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the greatest blood-purifier, pectoral and strength-giver yet known to medical science. It cures all these dangerous maladies having their origin in the blood, if taken in time.

**LIVERPOOL STOCKS.**

We take from the *Timber Trades Journal* the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston, on May 31st 1885 and 1886, and also the consumption for the month of May 1885 and 1886:—

	Stock,		Consumption	
	1885	1886.	1885.	1886.
Quebec Square Pine.....	200,000 ft.	151,000 ft.	70,000 ft.	42,000 ft.
Waney ".....	101,000 "	212,000 "	.....	.....
St. John Pine.....	42,000 "	24,000 "	17,000 "	0,000 "
Other Ports Pine.....	46,000 "	17,000 "	2,000 "	8,000 "
Red Pine.....	28,000 "	17,000 "	0,000 "	1,000 "
Pitch Pine, hewn.....	260,000 "	251,000 "	185,000 "	62,000 "
Planks.....	434,000 "	823,000 "	277,000 "	289,000 "
Sawn.....	00,000 "	00,000 "	0,000 "	0,000 "
Dantic, &c., Fir.....	68,000 "	44,000 "	34,000 "	00,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir.....	42,000 "	32,000 "	0,000 "	12,000 "
Oak, Canadian and American.....	162,000 "	173,000 "	14,000 "	20,000 "
" Planks.....	163,000 "	163,000 "	89,000 "	69,000 "
" Baltic.....	11,000 "	5,000 "	3,000 "	1,000 "
Elm.....	11,000 "	17,000 "	0,000 "	1,000 "
Birch.....	80,000 "	122,000 "	60,000 "	16,000 "
Ash.....	25,000 "	8,000 "	1,000 "	2,000 "
East India Teak.....	60,000 "	219,000 "	31,000 "	10,000 "
Greenheart.....	49,000 "	108,000 "	25,000 "	11,000 "
N. B. & N. S. Spruce Deals.....	14,621 stds.	11,022 stds.	4,300 stds.	3,979 stds.
" Pine.....	539 "	.....	.....	.....
Quebec Deals.....	2,133 "	4,158 "	760 "	1,296 "
Baltic Red Deals, &c.....	2,928 "	3,099 "	193 "	562 "
Baltic Boards.....	68 "	207 "	22 "	8 "
" prepared Flooring.....	3,667 "	3,452 "	1,093 "	1,878 "

**BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.**

The following are the returns issued by the board of Trade, for the month of May 1886; and also for the 5 months ending May 1886:

MOUTH ENDED 31st MAY, 1886.

	Quantity.	Value.
	Loads.	£.
Timber (Hewn).....	11,865	25,093
Russia.....	.....	83,143
Sweden and Norway.....	59,094	78,236
Germany.....	30,019	28,799
United States.....	7,529	56,516
British India.....	4,520	2,070
British North America.....	638	48,812
Other Countries.....	31,326	145,041
Total.....	145,041	317,674

Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).

Russia.....	41,553	78,862
Sweden and Norway.....	123,469	267,836
United States.....	31,373	85,939
British North America.....	19,508	46,175
Other Countries.....	6,090	16,344
Total.....	221,083	495,656
Staves, (all sizes).....	9,002	35,947
Mahogany (tons).....	4,431	35,037
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	367,024	803,530

FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31st, 1886.

Timber (Hewn).....	15,425	39,659
Sweden and Norway.....	157,777	255,577
Germany.....	44,534	114,620
United States.....	39,449	137,830
British India.....	18,225	235,188
British North America.....	3,854	11,877
Other Countries.....	150,555	241,948
Total.....	459,819	1,036,749

Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).

Russia.....	50,451	95,023
Sweden and Norway.....	277,011	603,913
United States.....	117,986	318,863
British North America.....	34,524	78,058
Other Countries.....	18,953	68,823
Total.....	498,825	1,152,685
Staves (all sizes).....	33,421	164,889
Mahogany (tons).....	21,587	180,386
Total Hewn and Sawn.....	553,833	1,497,960

**RAFTS ARRIVED.**

The following rafts are reported in the *Chronicle* as having arrived at Quebec:—

- June 10—R. H. Klock & Co., Ottawa River, white and red pine, etc., Cap Rouge.
- John S. Murphy, Black Lake, pine and spruce deals, Black Lake Station.
- June 15—Cook & Gibbons, waney white pine, ash and elm, New Liverpool Cove.
- June 16—Collins' Bay Rafting and Timber Co., waney pine, etc., Bowen's Cove, Sillery.
- June 17—Thomas Buck, white pine, ash, oak and elm, Belleville and Michigan, New Liverpool Cove.
- A. Frazer, white and red pine, Ontario, St. Lawrence docks.
- June 18—McArthur Bros., Michigan, staves, New London Cove.
- June 19—McLachlin Bros., Bonnezeche, red pine (2), Cap Rouge.
- June 21—J. Burdett & Co., Ontario, oak, elm, ash, white pine, etc., Woodfield Cove.

THE short supply of lumber this summer has greatly hampered building operation at Calgary, N. W. T.

**A GREAT AND GROWING INDUSTRY.**

The conversion of wood and straw into pulp, says the *Canadian Manufacturer*, and of that again into paper, has been prosecuted on an extensive scale for a number of years, and with great success. Still the most skillful practical managers of the business have had it forced upon their attention that the process, even on the most improved methods generally in use, lacks a good deal of being perfect, and they have been looking anxiously for that certain something to turn up, which would fill the long felt want, to use a rather hackneyed expression. It is now claimed that the identical "something" that fills the bill has been found at last in the Ritter-Kellner process, which is now being introduced into Canada, as appears by the following paragraphs from the *Paper Trade Review* (London, England):—

Two Canadian paper and pulp makers have been in England for some weeks past, both of whom are associated with new enterprises. Mr. John A. Fisher, one of the visitors, whilst partner in the firm of John Fisher & Son, Dundas had a considerable experience in handling wood material and converting it into pulp by the soda process. This experience makes it an easier matter than it otherwise would have been for him to start a new mill on a sulphite system, the locality being Chatham, New Brunswick. He has chosen, as already stated in this journal, the Ritter Kellner process, the patent rights have been arranged with Mr. Kaundler (Everling and Kaundler, Paris) and quite independent of the American Sulphite Co. and Syndicate. Mr. Kaundler is a paper manufacturer, and we believe a personal friend of Baron Ritton, hence the association. Mr. Fisher's new mill, unlike many mills in America, will be built of brick with slated roof, and if all goes well, it will be the first fully equipped Sulphite mill across the Atlantic. Mr. Mr. Fisher leaves on Saturday by the Cunard steamer Aurania. The other visitor—who left us on Thursday—is a partner in a pulp mill now being erected in Nova Scotia, and which we may refer to more fully at some future time. A small experimental plant, including three boilers, has already been shipped.

Mr. W. Friedlaender has returned from the continent, after visiting a number of pulp mills and concluding arrangements for several important agencies. He sends us samples of bleached sulphite pulp, produced in a German mill by the Ritter-Kellner process. They are remarkable for their purity of color and length of fibre. The pulp appears even more favorable than the samples by this process reviewed some months ago in these columns. Papermakers would do well to examine samples for themselves.

SEVERAL newspapers have taken up the incipient agitation in favor of placing an export duty on sawn lumber, arguing that such a tax would favor the manufacture of sashes, doors, etc., in Canada. These wise advisors of our legislators seem to forget that there is a United States duty on these articles, and that the placing of an export duty on sawn lumber would only result in the extinction of a valuable industry.

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I sell them all on their own merits, give ten or fifteen days trial,  
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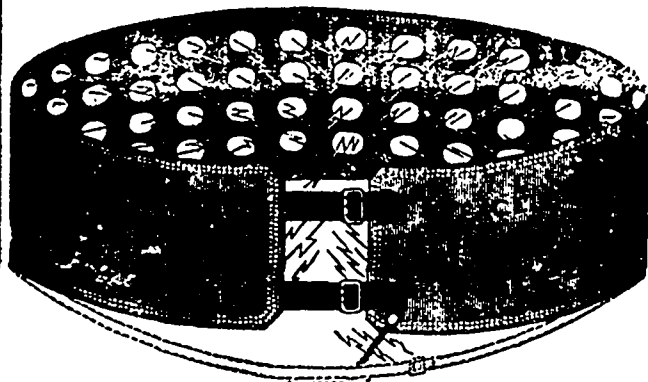
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TO ADVERTISERS.

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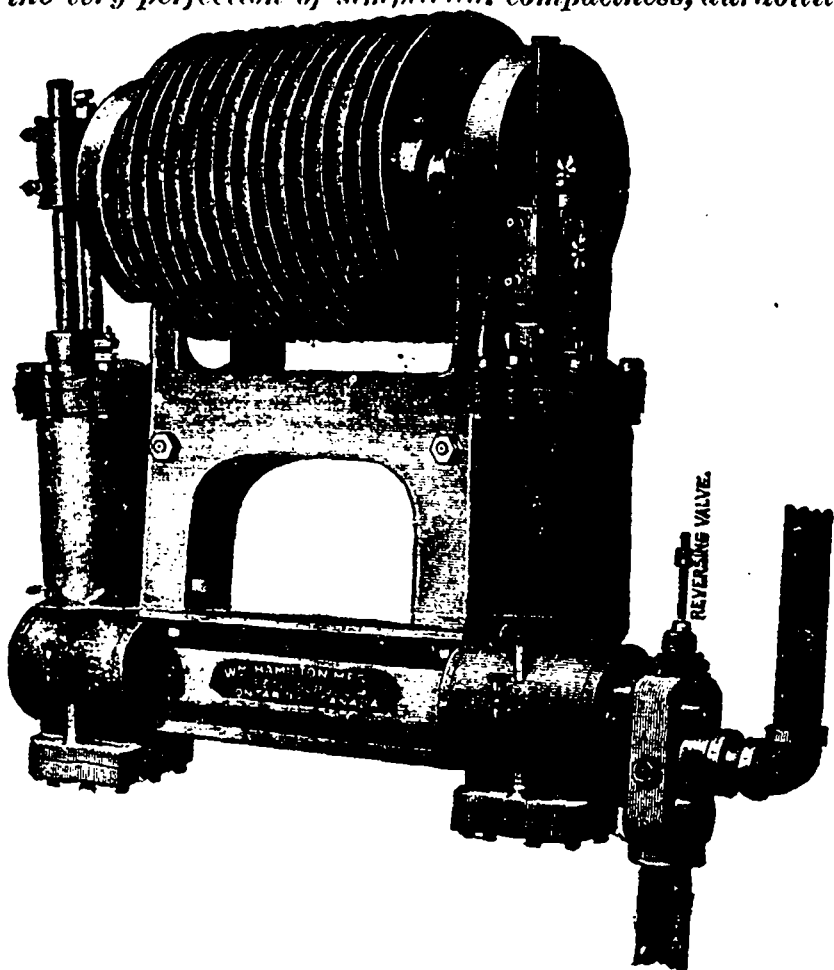
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# CUNNINGHAM'S PATENT OSCILLATING TWIN ENGINE

FOR STEAM FEED IN CIRCULAR MILLS WITH RACK OR ROPE.

*This Engine has practically but two moving parts, aside from cranks and shafts. The whole array of eccentrics, valves, valve rods, connecting rods, cross heads, slides, levers, rock shafts, bell cranks, etc., is done away with, and the very perfection of simplicity, compactness, durability and cheapness attained.*



The above engraving illustrates the Twin Engine, 10x16, for Rope Feed, for Saw Mill Carriages. The spool is 27 in. diameter, 30 in. face, is grooved 2 in. pitch for 1½ in. rope. The shaft is steel, 4½ in. diameter, with disk cranks. No connecting rods, eccentrics or valve rods to get loose and out of order. The ports are in the trunions, and worked by an oscillation of the cylinders, and are held in their place in the downward motion by a steam cushion below. The sawyer's valve is a perfect balance, and by moving this valve the engine can be reversed, stopped or started almost instantaneously if necessary, as the sawyer has perfect control of it by his lever either to go fast or slow. Should the sawyer let go of his lever either by mistake or any other cause, it is balanced so that the valve will come to the centre and cut the steam off both cylinders and stop the feed. When standing, the lever is locked or fastened, so that it is impossible for it to start off itself. The engine stands upright below the carriage, and bolted to two upright beams, placed on the mill for the purpose. When a rack is preferred in place of the rope, we put on a steel wheel 30 in. in diameter, and the engine placed high enough to work into the rack on carriage bar, or if the beams come in the way, an idler wheel can be used between engine and rack-segs; or, the engine can be placed at a distance and have a shaft

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

There were two of these feeds working this summer and giving the best of satisfaction, one with rope feed at James Playfair & Co's Mill, Sturgeon Bay, near Waubaushene, and one at the new mill furnished by us to Francis Carswell & Co., at Calabogie Lake, on the Kingston and Pembroke R. R. This mill is working with the Rack and Pinion feed, and drops from fifteen to seventeen stock boards per minute. We have also sent one to the Rathbun Company, Deseronto, to put in to feed their heavy Circular Mills. They will also commend themselves for various other cases, especially for running Elevators, hoisting Engines, and wherever a simple and easily reversible motion is required.

## We would also call attention to our Improved Band Saw-Mill for cutting logs

*We guarantee this to be the best Mill of his kind got up, and would ask any one wanting a good Band Saw-Mill to communicate with us. We would also call the attention of Mill Men to our new IRON GANGS, CIRCULAR MILLS and MILL MACHINERY. For further information, prices, &c., address the Manufacturers,*

# The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co'y, Limited

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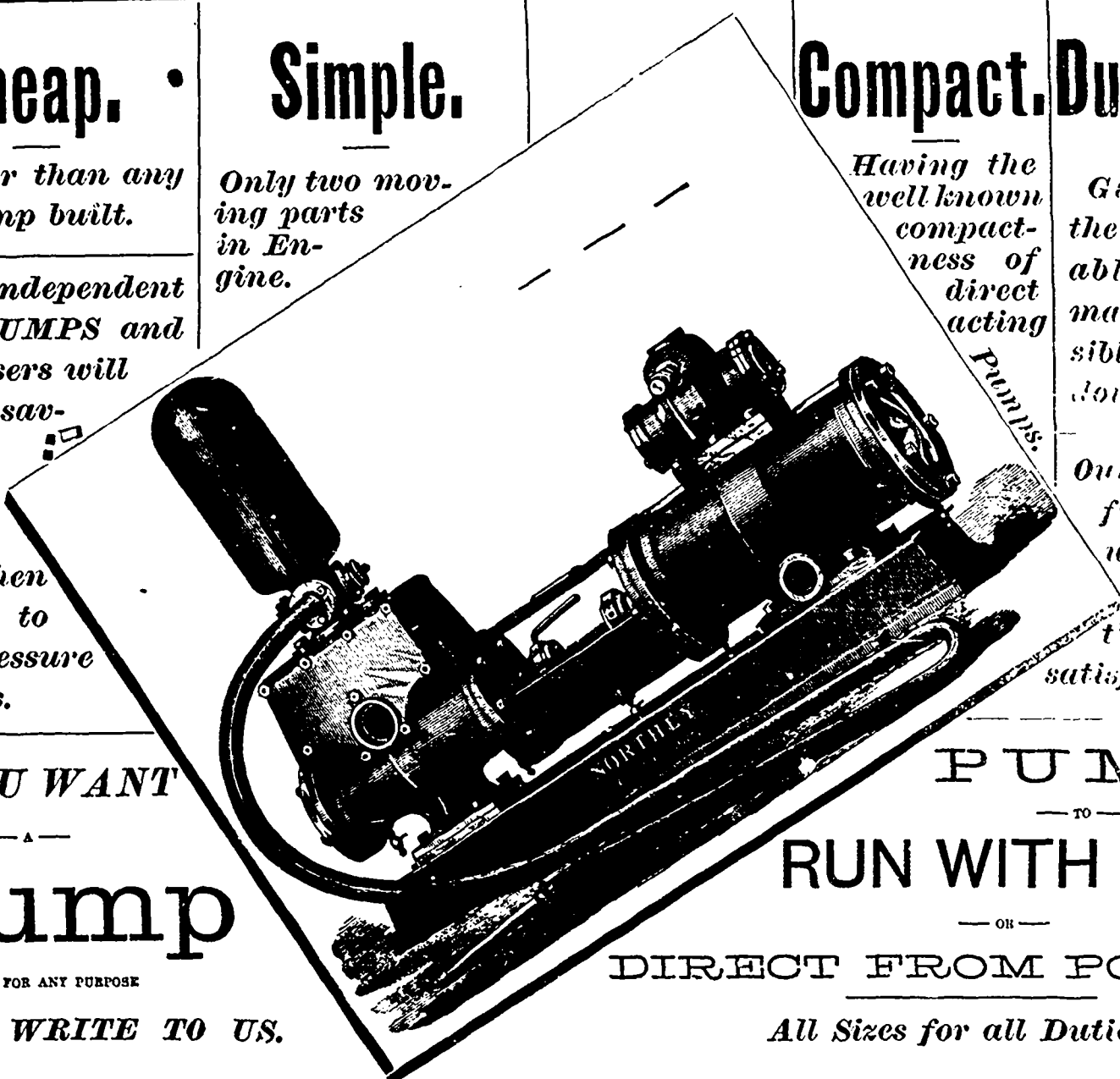
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