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

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VOL. 4.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., OCTOBER 15, 1884.

NO. 20.

A PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE.

The number of lumb - markets of importance which are springing up in the United States appear to be effecting the great centres of the lumbering business, where wholesale dealers did a large trade. The Northwestern Lumberman refers to this, under the above heading, as follows:

"The rule of division is becoming more and more applied to the lumber business. This application is opposite to concentration and multiplication of stocks at different markets. The tendency is to scatter markets and sources of supply, and break up old lines and directions of trade. By this manner of stating the case we mean to assert that whereas a few years ago there were main sources of lumber supply to the distributive trade, like Albany, Buffalo, Tonawanda, Sagmaw, Toledo, Chicago, and the river towns, now there are many more points that are dipping into the distributive trade, which are scattered along the railroads in Michigan and Wisconsin, and rising up constantly are nd the lakes on the Mississippi Manufacturers who were once content river. to sell their lumber in block, are now eager to embark in the assorting and piling business. Muskegon is trying it, both at home and in Michigan City. There is a considerable car trade at the Saginaws, and it is increasing. The Menominee manufacturers are beginning to pile at the mills, for shipment from there partly, instead of aitogether from this city. The railroad mills of interior Michigan do an extensive car trade in Ohio and Indiana. The same class of mills in Wisconsin ship assorted lumber in large quantities into Iowa, south Dakota, Nobraska, and to some extent into Kansas. Eau Claure, whose manufacturers once raited all their tumber to points down the river, now pile probably 50,000,000 feet, and would pile more if they were sure of competitive freight rates. Only within recent years have Duluth and other Lake Superior shore mills been competitors for the southwestern trade, while the Lake Superior regions of northeastern Minnesota and northwestern Wisconsin are being cut up by new railroads, designed to draw off the abounding pine into western and southwestern distribution.

All this opening up of new outlets, and lumber from the oldtime points of concentration. As a natural consequence it is increasingly difficult to control trade and prices. Every new railroad brings in a new factor in the freight problem, and a new competition in the distribu tive fields. When Chicago had only to watch Oshkosh, Stevens Point, and a half dozen mid dle river markets, the problem was much less

here must have a head on his shoulders that is Nobraska.

Chicago merchants are not alone in this difficulty. Some of the Eau Claire manufacturers stopped piling this season because their freight rates were arbitrated too high. St. Paul and Minneapolis on the one hand, and this city on the other, are vicing with each other to see 1 n complain the loudest about discrim insting rates and rival cutting of prices. hundred points are pulling out with all their might to secure a share of the trade. Every body appears to desire to leave his lumber at the feet of the retail yard dealer and consumer in car load lots. All seem to want to ignore the great wholesale markets as much as mussible. The effect is to increase competition and render the condition of trade exceedingly complex. It tends to uncertainty of prices. It is more difficult now than formerly to preserve a reason able uniformity of prices between the different markets. Outside points profess to gauge their prices by those prevailing in Chicago, but lists omanating from this city are only a guide by which prices at outside places may be cut. Be fore there were so many railroads running into the interior of Wisconsin and Michigan, and reaching out into all fields of distribution, the leading markets on the lakes and rivers could easily control a relative range of values. Now it is impossible

It is an interesting question as to what ultim ate effect this cutting up of trade will have on the great wholesale mark its. Will they gradually diminish in importance, or they will continue to hold their own against a multitude of amail competitors? Coming into the problem is the changing character of the supply -the gradual diminishment of the proportion of good lumber in the older forest sections, and the increased proportion of coarse stuff. If the great markets keep up their assortments, as they must, as the only means of holding trade, there will have to be a vast amount of hunting through the woods in order to pick up the better grades. This will again complicate the disbeading them with new mills, tends to divert tribution of stock. Indeed there is much of this eccentric movement going on now. difficult to determine how the stocks in the lacger centres are to be kept full at a profit under the fircumstances that are sure to arise in the not far off future.

MARKET FOR CANADIAN WOODS.

Mr. Edward Jack, Crown timber agent for difficult than it is now, since the merchants have New Brunswick, who represented his province to natch all creation and Duluth besides, at the Forcery Exhition in Edinburgh, writes

variety of competition. The lumber merchant the uses to which they are put and the manner in which they should be prepared for the Engcapable of comprehending a complex situation, lish and Scotch markets. His observations are and then, do the best he can, he is often the results of interviews with Mr. T. R. Vaux, chagrined to find out that somebody up above of Dewsbury, near Loeds, and Messrs. John T. Wausau has beaten him out of his trade in Connell & Co., 106 and 108 Bothwell street, Glasgow, the latter being what are called in Glasgow "American merchants." We quote We quote from Mr. Jack somewhat freely, as the information he imparts may prove of value to shippers in this part of Canada .-

Mr. Vaux says black birch is much used for the making of chairs and for cornice poles, which are from five foot six inches to eight feet in longth; their diameter two and a half inches. It is used in the making of tables, wardrobes and bedroom furniture in general, and in the manufacture of machinery, especially that which is employed in woollen mills; it is also largely used for making drawer knobs. It would sell much bottor than it does were it sent in planks of from 23 to 4 inches thick, and from 9 inches wide up.

The markings effect the price very much, and prottily marked birch should be shipped in planks from five to nine inches thick, by being the sale of those New Brunswick woods for shipped in planks the character of the marking , which at present there is a limited market. Mr. can be seen, and this will pretty much increase the value.

Bergh.-This wood is used for saw handles and tools generally and for saddle trees. Butts having a diameter of from 20 to 30 inches are used for me hine rollers in the manufacture of woulden goods, the length should be from 5 to 10 feet.

MAPLE. Ordinary maple is used for the same general purposes as birch. Birdeye maple is nut yet very extensively used, but is coming into fashion fast, as light-colored woods are being much more used for bed room furniture than formerly; it had better be sent in the log, choice markings will command a high price; length should be six and a half feet and its mul tiples.

Ash.-English ash is becoming very scarce, the demand far exceeds the supply, the gray, the yellow and the white would be the varieties most in demand, they might be sent in planks the same as birch.

Cedar planks might be tried if sound and clean. It should be three inches think and 11 inches and upwards in width.

Mr. Connell said that his experience with Canada had not been very satisfactory, especial ly in the matter of sawing, if it were inch stuff that he had agreed for, he would be sent mater ial anging from three-quarters to one and a quarter inches. He further said that, in deal ing with Scotland, dimension stuff must be business and to defray incidental expenses, etc. strictly adhered to. A large quantity of broom | Saw Mill Gazette. bandles are used in Glasgow, he said. London and Laserpool, however, were the best markets Freights, prices and delivered lists must now an interesting letter to the St. John Globs in for disposing of them. Spruce or pine is usu prevent its continuing, drill a small hole at the be adjusted with reference to an appalling reference to the hardwoods needed in Scotland, ally used in their manufacture. The length is und of the crack. This is and to be effectual.

forty-eight inches; diameter, one and an eighth inches. They are required to be free from knots and perfectly smooth. He thinks they might be very well made from slabs, as they are usually, he says, made from waste wood. The finest quality of them, he says, can be bought in New York cased at \$16 per M.; ordinary once at a much less rate.

Handles of picks, hammers, sledges, etc., are made of hickory. A considerable quantity of rock maple, Mr. Connell says, could be disposed of. It should be out to sizes either in boards or possibly in square or other sizes of given length and thicknesses. It would require to be entirely free from rots, shakes, blemishes, hearts and sap wood. I have already had several enquiries about hemlock for the purpose of coarse boxmaking, and people here who understand woods well think that sound hemiock will answer very well for that purpose.

Mr. Jack promises further information after visiting London. He is, says the Montreal Herald, a first-class authority on the woods of New Branswick, and one of his objects in visiting Britain is to find, if possible, openings for Jack is very thorough in observation and will be found very practical in his advice.

INVESTMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record makes a semi annual statement of the progress in the South during the last six months, showing an investment of nearly seventy millions in new and enlarged industrial enterprises, as follows:

The aggregate investments foot up \$69,221,-000, Alabama heading the list with \$13,840,000; Kentucky \$13,840,000, Virginia \$11,032,000, Texas \$7,934,000, Tennessee \$4,849,000, Georgia \$3,759,000, Maryland \$2,831,000, North Carolina \$3,639,000, West Virginia \$2,425,000, Florida \$1,506,000, Arkansas \$780,000, and Mississ-1pp: \$767,000, Louisiana \$1,830,000, South Carolina \$1,529,000.

The lumborinen of Georgia and Alabama have held a convention at Atlanta and passed a resolution that if necessary for the protecting of the milling interest, a stock company of the saw mill men should be organised and a lumber yard be opened in Atlanta, to be conducted through an agent to be elected by a board of five directors. This stock company to advance a cortain per cent of cash to the shipper, fand then hold the lumber untu the company can dispose of it to the dealers, and they will remit balance to shipper, retaining a small per cent, which is be used as a fund to operate the

With a saw has cracked most the teeth, to

THE ENGLISH TIMBER TRADE.

A fortnight ago we felt almost inclined to congratulate the trade on the dawn of a good time coming. The rate of importation had subsided very preceptibly in the month of August, and the Government being in the market for steam transports to Egypt, and a great bustle going on in loading them at the dockyards, it was expected that some rise of freight would keep speculators, whether here or abroad, from tampering with our markets, while there was no propect of doing themselves any good by their ventures

But the tide of importation seems to have flowed again unexpectedly in September, and from all part we not only get accounts of large arrivals, but also that these are likely to be supplemented by a pretty long list of vessels, known to be chartered which have not yet put in an appearance; and there is, besides the stragglers intermediately, the whole of the regular Transatlantic fall fleet yet to be accounted for. So that we must not depend on any cossation of the rate of supply to the appearance of winter renders the chance of making a paying voyage in the timber trade, whether by steam or sail, very remote. We have been given to understand that both in Europe and America fewer timbor ships than usual have accepted charters for autumn e 'ployment, and we heard weeks ago that already some of them were going into winter quarters. But have there not been rumours all through the season of deficient supplies to be expected from almost every shipping district? And figures are even now exhibited to us to prove the smallness of the stocks abroad in comparison of former years, and to convince us that the generality of shippers are hardly in a condition to complete their orders, much less to send forward market cargoes, and therefore that prices must rise before the season comes to a close.

On the other side there is an array of facts which will not be measoned away, ... ad they are totally opposed to the theory of there being any deficiency of timber in any quarter whatever. The list of arrivals in London last week was a curiosity. There were 35 cargoes of what is, by a figure of speech, termed "firewood," and a portion of it is no doubt used for kindling, but not for firing in the sense that firewood is used in France. On the contrary the largest part of these cargoes is good merchaudise, that is convertible to a variety of useful purposes, notably for box and casemaking, where short length (1) to bift.) come in as usefully as long deals, and at a very much smaller price; and when up-wards of 30,000 loads of this sort of odds and ends are seen coming into London in a single week, enough to cover six acres of ground 6 ft. high, some idea may be formed of the stocks on hand abroad, of which these snips and cuttings are only the refuse.

We speak of these cargoes as if they had no influence on the general timber market, but they, ro doubt, assist to keep prices down, for of this large quantity not perhaps a third or a quarter of it will be used for its nominal pur-The rest will be mostly sent to the saw mills for conversion, some of it into matches, but more into boards of various thicknesses, for overy variety of box or packing case that commerce can find a use for within the compass of the lengths prescribed. Ends of 6 to 8 ft. long are in Sweden shipped as stowage at two-third price of the longer deals, according to quality, 9 ft. and upwards being considered what is called merchantable sizes, but a limit is assigned to the quantity of short lengths in a cargo by a condition that the shipment must average a certain length, usually 16 to 17 ft. Everything ander six feet from Northern Europe is accounted firewood, and all the lengths are cut to a multiple of 6 inches, 18, 24, 30, 36 in., and so on, to justify their title of firewood, as the bundles sold at the greengreceries and oil shops are found to suit the public best in lengths of 6

It is worthy of remark that from Canada short ends 3 ft. and upwards are not accounted firewood, but are sold as doal ends, and generally fetch fully two-thirds the price of long deals of the same quality. Perhaps because they are wider, and better in quality, being selected for the purpose, as the large freight from that 305,210.—Willow stripping machine—W. 11220 quarter would render inferior stuff of that ties Barry, Syracuse, N. Y.

unmarketable. In some of the Russian ports anything below 12 ft. in length is treated as a deal end, and shipped at two-thirds price, but only as required for stowage. Custom has established the same rule in charter-parties as to deal ends. According to the usage at the port of mipment, they are charged two-thirds the freight of longer lengths, though it is usual to allow the abatement only on 6 to 8 ft. longths.

Among the numerous inventions daily appealing to us for encouragement, is there not an opening here that has been overlooked? For instance, we are not aware that any one has yet applied for a patent to convert short deal and batten ends by a cleap and easy process into joists and rafters, of any length, and warranted stronger than those that are used, without a joint, size for size. With six acres of fathoms at market, the time suits well to try the experi-

From this and other causes the prospects of the trade can hardly be said to be improving. Last week we suggested apologetically that war might not be altogether an unmitigated evil though it is the fashion to speak of it as abominable, and to hold as monsters in human form, those who talk indifferently about, or who confess themselves ready to use the sword, politically or patriotically, whenever the occasion seems to require it. It is forgotten that our religion teaches us that in ancient times war to extermination was sometime waged under Divins authority. "Blessed are the peacemakers," is a precept of our creed, it is true; but were there no wars the occupation of the peace-makers like Othello's, would be

A continuous heavy importation, accompanied by a check to the distribution of Government money, and a fading away of the demand for shipping, which was just beginning to brighten up, are not very favorable auspices for the autumn trade. On the other hand, the cheapness of money, a plentiful harvest, and a genoral belief that we on the eve of better times keep trade from languishing, and the timber branch of it maintains its ground wonderfully well through all. - Timber Trades Journal.

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, Sept. 30, 1884, is specially reported to the CANADA LUMBER MAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

305,868.—Hoop pointing and lapping machine A. F. Ward, Detroit, Mich.

305,733.-Machine for making kindling wood J. Bowman, Princoville, Ill.

305,016.-Lathe, wood-turning-E. H. Hudon, Potterville, Mich.

305,744.- Lubricator- W. H. Craig, Lawence, Mass.

305,883.-Saw lifter, circular-W. G. Baumarlle, Fiber City, Mich.

306,038.-Saw mill dog-F. M. Underwood Columbus, Ohio. 305,960.-Sawing machine-C. M. Pierce

Briugeton, N. J. 305,760.—Sawing machine, circular—J. W.

Robbins, St. Johnsburg, Vt. 303,922.—Shaping machine, adjustable table for-H. J. Hendey, Torrington, Conn.

PATENTS ISSUED OUT. 7. 306,173.- Barrel trussing machine -T. Murphy, San Francisco, Cal.

306,257.—Lathe tools, cutting blade for-M O. Johnson, Hartford, Conn.

306,325.—Planer pressure roll-W. H. Young, Cincinnati, Ohio. 306.216.-Say jointer and set-J. K. Bridge

Woodstock, Ill. 306,312.—Saw mill set works-W. H. Apple-

man, Danville, Pa. 306,221.—Sawing machine table, band— H.

J. Cordesman, Cincinnati, Ohio.

306,186.—Sawing machine, circular—E. C. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.

306,237.—Scrow driver—W. B. Gilmoure, Minneapolis, Min. 306,096.—Scrow driver—O. H. Olson, Decelur, Ill.

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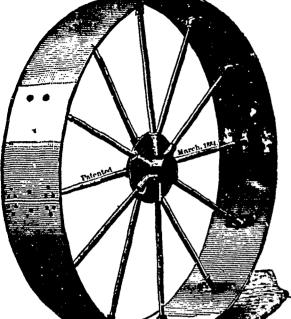
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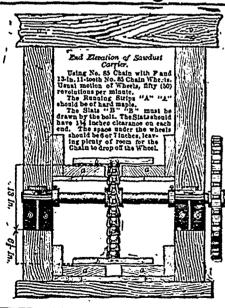
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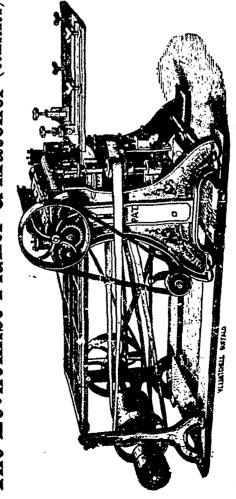
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DIFFERENT METHODS OF SEASON-ING TIMBER.

On this subject Mr. Wm. Harrower, Forceter, Cahir Estate, Tipperary, Ireland, writes as follows in the Timber Trades Journal :-

"In countries like our own, where the supply of wood is very limited, the preservation of timber calls for serious attention, and the importance of this subject is shown by the numer ous experiments which have been made to determine which system of preservation is most officacious.

Omitting the attacks of insects, the cause most contributing to the premature decay of timber is alternation of dryness and damp. Timber, when totally immersed in water, or imbedded in any uniform and homogeneous matrix, appears to be nearly indestructible. The piles of Old London bridge, after being sunk for 600 years in the bed of the Thames, were drawn out in a state of good preservation. Some descriptimber are remarkably long-lived (if the term may be used) in a dry situation, from which arises the saying-

> "Reep me wet or keep me dry, One thousand years good wood am L."

Unfortunately for the life of felled timber, especially when of large dimensions, it is gonerally exposed to successive repitions of dampness and dryness, which speedily effect its destruction, if not protected in some artificial manner against these influences. In a few forest trees, such as teak, the wood is naturally protected against decay by the presence of an essential oil.

The first means tried as a protective was painting the timber, but in a short time this was found little better than useless, and nothing could be expected from an application so completely superficial. The least shrinking of the timber, a violent shock, an incision, or any one of numerous other causes would be sufficient to produce a crack in the paint, and allow the ingress of the destroying agent. In reality while the ovil was at the core, the attempted remedy did not penetrate beneath the surface. After the futility of paint as a preservative had been clearly shown, some one hit upon the idea of impregnating the wood with a mineral solution, whose properties would be an antidote to docay. In the first application of this idea, the timber was merely soaked in the solution selected, but this operation was soon discovered to be of little service. The protective fluid was either washed out by the action of water to which it was subsequently exposed, or it did not penetrate far enough into the wood to be of any real benefit, especially when the timber was hard and of a close-grained texture. Under those circumstances it appeared necessary to force the preserving fluid into the pores of the wood by hydraulic pressure or other means known to engineers.

Having got thus far, the question practically was. What is the best solution? This question brought out a number of patent remedies in the shape of chemical solutions, and the public were thus enabled to form an opinion which was best. Sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, corrosivo sublimate, sulpliate of iron, and creosote have been applied. In fact, the latter has succeeded so well that "creosoting" has become a generic term applicable to the preservation of timber. The creosoting process is most esteemed in Britain, while sulphate of copper (Bouch iere's process) bears a high reputation on the Continent of Europe.

In the various experiments conducted with the view of determining the best solution, a length of time was necessarily occupied, otherwise the result would have been valueless for practical purposes. The number of years that have clapsed since there trials were made, now enables us to form a pretty clear idea as to the most successful process to adopt. No doubt in many instances crossoting and sulphate of copper have failed, but these are exceptional cases which have probably been caused by the process being imperiectly completed, and it should be

rne in mind that the variety of texture in differe t woods, and the nature of the ground in which hey may be laid, modify very considerably the sult of the process. With sulphate al sap of the tree, that the antiseptic operation be applied to sound timber recently felled, and that it be subsequently permitted to dry in the open air. In 1848, some timbers which had been duly impregnated with sulphate of copper were laid down in the Ligno du Nord, France, near the station of Complegne, and when taken up a short time ago were found in a perfect state Under the action of the saw of proscrvation. they proved to have an excess of hardness over non-preserved timber of the same species, and neither their strength or elasticity was impaired to any appreciable extent.

The chief modes of decay in timber are known s wet rot and dry rot, both of which are indirectly due to the action of moisture—in the former by assisting the decomposition of the tissues of the wood, particularly the alburnum or sapwood, and in the latter by aiding the growth of certain cryptogams which obtain their nutri ment from the substance of the wood. The reduction of the natural moisture in the wood itself by proper seasoning, and the prevention of the access of external moisture, is to some extent accomplished by a coating of some impervious substance, such as tar. Paint some times provents wet rot, but for the reasons noted above this is not always successful. The same means are generally supposed to destroy, or at least to retard dry rot, but with the same unsat isfactory results. There is this peculiarity, that an excess of moisture is unfavorable to the growth of fungus which feeds on the wood; also, when the circumstances are favorable, such as a moderate degree of moisture, which most woods possess in themselves, and the existence of a warm stagnaut atmosphere, no mere coating of paint will prevent the mycelium of the dry-rot fungus from penetrating to the interior of the wood. Once this gets affected, its destruction is rapid.

Many opinions are given regarding the season in which timber ought to be felled. Practically the question is settled. The period usually chosen for hardwood, with the exception of oak which is to be peeled, is from October to March, and conifers all the year round. Objections to felling timber during summer are based on the belief that the wood is full of sap. This, in our opinion, is an error, as in summer the sap lies more on the outside, including the young bark, for the formation of the annual increment of timber. We subjoin a table giving the results of an experiment made in 1867, showing the amount of sap in timber at various seasons of the year :-

January	340	lbs
February	328	"
March .	331	
April	311	41
May	319	"
February March April May June	297	"
July	297	**
Anonst	314	46
Sentember	306	"
October	328	"
September. October. November.	331	**
December	340	
1 2000120011111111111111111111111111111	0.0	

REMARKS.—In this experiment there were 25 pieces of timber of equal size cut each month and weighed. The figures show that in the months of November, December, and January there is most sap in the wood, as the blocks are heaviest; while in the months of June and July the weight of the blocks indicate little This can be easily tested, and is worth 881). trying.

There is considerable loss in heavy timber when allowed to split and crack with the brought, and care ought always to be taken to provent damage of this sort. One great cause of splitting is from allowing the timber to dry too rapidly. In some parts of England the standing oak is pecled, and after it has stood for some time is cut down under the impression that it is a saving to the wood. This may be the means of preventing cracks, but it involves unnecessary expense. Splitting of wood necessarily occurs where the shrinkage is not uniform throughout, and as the heartwood contains less moisture than the sapwood. the latter shrinks more rapidly. Hardwoods contain about 40, comfers 45, per cent, of moistum.

There are two methods employed in seasoning timber-the natural and the artificial. The of copper or any other substance it is essential natural, as with everything else is the simplest, durable, and capable of resultant the inject. Anid should displace the natural if not the best, being to allow the sap to evap-

orate of its own accord. The natural can be assisted by carting the timber as soon as folled into sheds, and having it cut into logs and stored within shelter for eight or ten months; after which it should be sawn into planks. Great care should be taken not to allow the planks to lie too close when ricked, but to have a passage of air freely circulating through them. The artificial system consists of the application of heat or liquid. One plan is to place the timber in a tank having an air pump attached, which is supposed to drive the fluid from the interior of the timber. To increase the tendency of the sap outwards, a higher temperature than that of the atmosphere may be applied with less risk of rending. By this process the timber can be seasoned in a few weeks. Of course there is considerable extra expense incurred, as an engine is required to work the pump, and it frequently happens that the wood is imperfectly dried. We advocate the natural process above all we have yet seen and tested. In both cases casting or twisting ought always to be guarded Some kinds of wood are more liable to cast than others, and we have seen the same kind grown on different places very different in the grain. The best examples of well-preserved timber are found in the roofs of churches, The roof of Westminster Abboy is set down at over a thousand years old, yet the timber is quite sound. Hence it at once appears that the best method is to keep it as permanently exposed to the free action of the air as possible. No doubt in this department science has done much to save time and expense.

The decay of timber, in our opinion, arises from internal moisture, as already stated, therefore the work of greatest importance is to expel the sap and keep the wood permanently There are several paints recommended for this purpose. An oil taken from tar is much sought after as an unequalled preservative for outside timber, such as railway cleepers, fence posts, bridge piers, &c. The usual way of applying it is to fill a tank with well-seasoned timber, and to the tank is attached pump worked by steam. The oil is pumped into the tank, and a high pressure of oil is supposed to find its way into the pores of the timber. Force is the power required in this system, without which the process is unavailing. Green wood placed in the tank and treated in this manner receives little or no becefit: we are inclined to say it does more harm than good, as the internal moisture is pressed into the centre, and the pores being filled with the oil, it cannot escape; hence internal decay ensues. When the wood is theroughly sessened and placed in the tank, hot air ought to be first employed to open the colls; then under high pressure oil will penetrate into the centre, as we have seen railway sleepers saturated completely through. A plug in the bottom of the tenk, with a connecting pipe to the reservoirs where the oil is pumped from, can be opened to drain off the oil, and by the application of hot air the wood is rendered dry, and can be handled compara-tively clear. We have seen this method tively clear. wrought with beneficial effect, though often with the opposite result, according to the amount of previous seasoning.

In ordinary circumstances, tar is the most economical preserving paint for estate purposes Wire fence posts are frequently coated with tar previous to being set in the earth. Here we would recommend two tanks or wooden trough about 20 ft. long, 3 ft. broad, and 2 ft. deep, to be filled nearly to the top, so that the liquid may not be lost by running over the sides when the posts are put in; the posts are set on end as close as possible, and the tanks emptied alternately, thus allowing some time for the fluid to penetrate the wood, a process requiring no skilled labor. A scaffold is erected close to the tanks upon which the posts are laid out to drip, and the fluid runs into the tanks again. The advantage of this system over the charring method used for the same purpose is that one laborer can easily smear from one to two thousand posts per day. Our own system is to cut the wood into posts as soon as felled, and stack t until perfectly dry; to allow ample time we always have it prepared a year beforehand. If larch is thus treated, it is exceedingly hard and natural, as with everything else is the simplest, durable, and capable of resisting the encroaches

TIMBER IN ALBERTA.

Although the district of Alberta, N. W. T., is largely a prairio region, and rich in grazing and agricultural lands, the rivers are fringed with a considerable quantity of timber. The Northwestern Lumberman says that the Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, Wis., syndicate own a large body of timber on Bow river and was to begin lumbering operations there a year or more ego, but nothing has been learned of the enterprise of late. Mills are, however, in existonce in the vicinity of Calgary, cetting for the local demand. Since there is a prairie country in that region, of vast extent, the increase of population will call for an immense quantity of lumber in the years to come. The Calgary Herald speaks of the timber resources of the country as follows: "The quantity of timber in Alberta has been much underestimated. It is only lately that explorers, having gone pretty well through the country, off the beaten routes, found that there are thousands of millions of good clear spruce and cypress pine, which will be easily available for the an ply of the whole North-West. This timber lie. principally along the valleys of the innumerable streams which, flowing eastward from the mountains and foothills, gradually join one another until they form the great Saskatchewan rivers. These streams and rivers provide abundant water power and numerous good mill sites. The timber consists principally of spruce and cypress pine, making fair common lumber; red fir, a hard, closegrained wood, excellent for inside finish: tamarack in small quantities, and plenty of cottonwood and poplar, which make good firewood."

TIMBER IN MEXICO.

"From the frontiers of Guatemala to those of the United States," says the Mexican Finan cier, "we have a vast doman whose growth of precious wood is truly enormous. Along almost the entire length of the coasts, both of the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California, a variety of woods abound that are remarkable for their perfumes, as well as such valuable cabinet timbers as the resewood, mahogany, ebony and the cedar. The Mexican cedar is especially prized in foreign markets, for overlooking its rich aroma, it possesses such a lightness of weight and a grain so fine that it is considered superior to the ordinary walnut now so largely used in the manufacture of rich furniture. While the interior states rival the coast states of Mexico in valuable timber resources, it is a noteworthy fact that the woods which command good prices in many foreign markets are here almost everywhere burned as carolessly as the chespest fuel. The coming exhibits in Boston and New Orleans should attract to the neglected regions of Mexico, so rich in wooded wealth, their deserved attention."

FOUNDATIONS FOR BUILDINGS.

In many sections where stone is scarce and brick not easily obtained, wood is from necessity employed in foundations for houses and other buildings. The wooden supports usually consists of sections of a log one or two feet in length, set upon end at the corners and other parts of the building. Blocks thus placed decay in a few years, especially where the eills rest upon them. There are two plans whereby this trouble is in a great measure overcome. Two well seasoned and oiled blocks, four inches wide, two inches thick and ten inches long are placed edgewise on the top of the foundation blocks. This ensures a free circulation of air. and rapid evaporation after a rair. The lower block is cut in the form of a triangle, and laid upon the ground, thus shedding rain and quickly drying out when wet. Another form of wooden support for small buildings consists of pieces of sawed stuff, two feet long, two inches thick, and six inches wide, laid up like open brickwork. This makes a very neat foundation, and dispenses with the building lattice work. If the outer face is planed and painted, this adds to the good appearance and utility as well as durability of the foundation .- American Agriculturalist.

J. A. LUNNET & Co.'s mill.near Evart, Mich. was burned Sept. 15, and about \$4,000 worth of hardwood lumber. The loss is about \$15,000; hardwood lumber. insurance, 29,000,

THIN SAWS.

A great deal has been said and written in regard to thin saws being preferable and superior in every sespect to those of thicker gauge. While all the arguments in favor of the former as against the latter, may be true when viewed from a certain standpoint, it may also be set down as a fact that the only thing which will force the introduction of thin saws for general milling purposes will be the scarcity and dearness of timber. Mill men, while timber is as plentiful as at present, will continue to exert their energies to get the most lumber possible out of the machinery in use, because machinery power and labor is too expensive to permit too much regard being paid to the number of logs consumed. The thicker the saw the greater the speed to which it can be run, is considered an undeniable or undisputed fact, and until the scarcity or inexpensiveness of timber shall reverse the present condition of the milling Lusiness at the manufacturing centres, it will be futile to attempt to supersede the present saw in general use by one of much thinner gauge. Profit and loss is the only available argument in this connection, and until it can bo demonstrated practically that there is greater profit in running thin saws and saving timber, than in using a thicker gauge saw and necessarily wasting a certain percentage of timber thereby, all argument in that direction would be futile. That thin blades are superior in a certain sense is undeniable, but so long as they continue to place the expense account on the wrong side of the ledger for user it will be found impossible to bring them into general use.-Lumberman's Gazette.

LUMBER,

Some uncertainty of feeling has pervaded the lumber trade for a few weeks, owing to the comparative lack of American demand. The approaching election in the United States had disturbed business and delayed intending purchasers, while a feeling that prices were likely to be lower rendered dealers the less disposed to buy. This feeling is being dissipated, however, since the meeting of producers at Saginaw the other day, when the mill men agreed to shut down for a certain season, and so restrict stocks. In Canada, too, there are signs of a lessened output from various canses. The Georgian Bay Lumber Co., for instance, will limit its cut of logs the coming winter to one-half its usual quantity, while the British Canadian Lumber Company may be looked upon as out of the running for the season, so that in the western section of Ontario, less will probably be got out. And we do not think that any lavish policy is likely to be pursued by operators in the Ottawa territory. Prices of choice plue lumber may be said to be well maintained, and meet some inquiry. The principal transactions in the Toronto market have been in coarse grades, of which fair shipments have been made.-Monetary Times.

AN EASY TEST FOR LUBRICANTS.

The manager of any mill may, at very little expense, determine for himself all the conditions of safety and economy in lubricants as indicated by the standard of heat developed upon any given shaft. The apparatus required for this purpose is merely a thin glass tube closed at the ower end, and two thermometers. The method of asing this apparatus is as follows. Place enough water in one of these tubes so that the bulb of the thermoneter will be immersed. insert the tube in one of the holes in the cap of the journal, so that the lower end of the tube will be in actual contact with the shaft, hang the other thermoneter free alongside, then gauge the relative heat developed with oils and with greases. Each man may thus satisfy himself as to which is the best and safest.—Saw Mill Gazette.

A COMBINATION of lumber dealers in Del aware has, it is reported, been formed for the rurpose of handling a large quantity of Sagin aw lumber the ensuing winter by rail, the object of the combined movement being to secure better rates than single dealers could obtain, and also better prices by purchasing large blocks of stock,-L. mberman's Gazette.

Russian Forests.

A great diminution in the forest trees of Russia has taken place during the last thirty years, and as a result it is said that the climate has changed for the worse. This is especially the case in the districts around Nishul, Novgorod, and Mossow, whose fruitfulness has been greatly impaired. In the Moscow government, formerly rich in fruit-bearing trees, apples and cherries now have much decreased in number, and pears have wholly disappeared.

Advice to Mothers.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child sufering and crying with pain and cutting teeth? Itse, send at once and got a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Boothing Byrup for children teething. He value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, methors, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentory and diarrhoos, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind, colle, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system Mrs. Winslow's Boothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the laste, and is the perscription of one of the oldest and best fomate nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.



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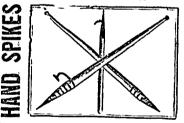
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The CAMADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the colors of Massrs. Samuer Deacon & Co., 154 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., OCT. 15, 1884.

A committee has been appointed to consider as to what steps should be taken for the formation of a School of Forestry in Scotland.

THE shipment of lumber from Alpena, Mich., during a recent week amounted to 7,230,000.

GOODBIOH & PLANE'S saw mill and handle fectory, near Petoskey, Mich., was burned Sept. 21.

WM. FUNDA & SONS' planing mill at Syracuse, N. Y., was burned Sept. 25, causing a loss of \$20,000; insured for \$6,000.

H. STEPHENS & Co., of St. Holons, Mich., will, the coming winter, put in a full complement of logs—that is, 40,000,000 feet.

It is reported that on the headwaters of Muskegon river contracts for putting in 250,000,000 feet of logs have already been made.

ROBERT DOLLAR and Geo. W. Rule, of Marquette, Mich., are to be associated together in lumbering operations on the upper Michigan peninsula.

Louis Sands, of Manistee, Michigan, has a saw, shingle, lath and planing mill at Cypress Hill, Northwest Territories. The plant employs 35 men.

The clipper brig Presidente, built by Sampson, of Levis, Quebec, for trade on the south-castern coast of South America, was launched on Tuesday evening from the builder's yard.

OVER 150 small wooden portable houses for Panama canal have been built at Quebec and are being shipped on board the Italian bark Florida outward bound for Aspinwall.

It is said that numerous attempts have been made near Cadillac, Mich., to rob lumbermen on their way to and from the woods; apparently hoping to secure large sums of money which teamsters and forenen frequenty carry to their employers. THE North Carolina Car Company is constructing the exposition building for the fair at Raleigh. The building will cover 71,000 square foot, and will require 600,000 feet of lumber.

THE sash and blind factory of Ehler & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, was burned September 28, causing a loss of \$25,000, which was believed to be fully covered by insurance.

THE J. E. Potts Lumber Company is floating railroad iron down the Au Sable river, Alich., about 30 miles below Grayling, where the company is constructing a logging road 17 miles long, over which it is proposed to put in 15,000,000 feet of logs.

Though the provailing opinion is that the coming log crop will be smaller than it was last year on account of the oversupply, it is said that the Roscommon, Mich., Lumber Company will put in more than ever before, the intended amount being from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of logs.

W. S. NEISON, of Cedar Lake, Montcalm county, Mich., who has become financially embarrassed, lately sold 500 acres of pine land to J. S. Crosby, of Greenville, Mich., for \$80,000. The amount of timber on the tract is estimated at 20,000,000 feet. Mr. Nelson has other pine in that vicinity.

THE demoralization in lumber rates from Chicago, according to the Times, is becoming more extensive daily, until it has assumed a decidedly sanguinary aspect. The rate from Chicago to Omaha is ten cents per hundred pounds, and twelve cents to Kansas City, a cut of nearly 50 per cent below tariff.

THE mill of the Rainy Lake Lumber Company, at Rat Portage, Ont., is running night and day, and employs 100 men, and will run until cold weather compels it to stop. A new gang and other improvements will be put in the coming winter. A burner costing \$12,000 will also be erected. Laborers are scarce at Rat Portage at \$2 a day.

It is the opinion at Ludington, Mich., that wages in the camps the coming winter will be as low as \$16 a month. During the past summer wages have been \$22, \$24 and \$26 a month. The proposed early closing of the mills will turn loose many men who will be obliged to go into the woods at such wages as shall be offered, and they will be lucky to get any work at that.

As soon as the dam is built across the river at Trenton, Messrs. Gilmour & Co. intend erecting a large factory for the dressing of lumber and the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, &c., &c. This itself means an addition of a thousand to the population. But in our opinion there will be twelve menths after the à m is built, several factories and mills located here and in process of construction.—Courier.

THE area of the forests of the world is set down as follows:

Country.	Acres.
Canada .	.900,000,000
South America	
United States	560,000,000
Europo	500,000,000
The Aimhan and lumban and	alah at Clauada :-

about double that of the United States or Europe. Step by step we will come to understand the unequalled resources of Canada. These forests mean untold wealth to the Dominion.—

RAFTS ARRIVED.

The Quebec Chronicle has the following list of rafts arrived:

Sept. 23.—Price, Bros. & Co., spruce deals, Saguenay.

Sept. 29.—Thompson & Son, waney and square pine, elm, &c., Peterborough. McLaghlin Bros, white and red pine, Cap

McLaghlin Bros, white and red pine, Cap Rouge,

Wm. Little, deal, plank, &c., Roche's Mill, Wolf's cove.

Sept. 30.—Peter McLaren, sleepers, St. Lawrence Docks.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

THE Dominion Exhibition washeld at Ottawa from 22nd to the 26th of September, and that city being the headquarters of the lumber trade of the Ottawa Valley, the exhibits of lumberman's supplies, of all descriptions, formed an extensive and interesting part of the show.

The Montreal Saw Works exhibited their

The Montreal Saw Works exhibited their saws largely and distributed in a generous manner their new illustrated catalogue. In connection with their exhibit was noticed two new ideas in mill requisites—a lath binder, very simple and complete, by Mereweather & Co., of Hull, and a saw filing muchine by Cushman & Chambers, of Hull. The former being in operation was an object of interest to lumbermen.

The Prescott Emery Wheel Co. had a large and excellent exhibit and were the only exhibitors of that manufacture. They were awarded, as an extra prize, a silver medal for assortment of emery wheels. At the Montreal exhibition, where opposition was offered by exhibits from the "Hart" and "Diamond" emery wheel companies, the "Prescott" was awarded a silver medal as an extra first prize.

The National Manufacturing Company had a most excellent exhibit of tents, flags and camp furnishings, and were highly complimented by the judges, who awarded them three medals. They carried off four at Montreal and three at Toronto.

The other great tent company, of Ottawa, the International Tent and Awning Co., had a large and pleasing display of tents, hammocks, &c., tastefully arranged for the use of tired visitors who thronged the grounds.

The Mocock Axo Works, of Montreal, had samples of their famed axes on view.

Corron & Co., and Golden & McCollough, of Galt, each exhibited a good display of heavy wood-working machinery, most of which met with ready sale at the exhibition.

R. H. Buchanan; Co., Montreal, showed a very fine assortment of wood-working machinery by different makers, this firm being agents for representative machinery makers.

Roblin & Sadler, manufacturers of leather belting, fire engine hose, &c., Montreal, exhibited a fine display of their goods, and carried off the honors, as usual.

The exhibits of table supplies were numerous, among the more noticeable of which were the the Canada Soup Co., O.kville, the Cook's Favorite Baking Powder Co., and Johnston's Fluid Beef.

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masta, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c, measured and culled to date:—

	1892.	1883.	1884.
Wancy White Pine	2,201,705	2,785.869	2,090,485
White Pine	7,161,267	5,641,337	8,493,102
Red Pino	1,329,262	395,618	209,751
Oak		1,591,323	708,100
Elm	635,295	809,201	014,073
Ash	243,301	254,193	380,017
Basswood	1,273	1,244	8,002
Butternut	2,535	1,023	1,121
Tamarac	12,445	6,159	18,863
Birch & Maplo	268,282	139,603	195,176
Masts & Bowsprits	\$3pcs	-pcs	-pcs
Spars	51 pcs	— pcs	41 pcs
Std. Staves	333,0.1.27	617.0.2.6	45.6.3.26
W. I. Staves	134.8.0.6	467,5.8.29	78,2,2,10
Brl. Staves	75.4.2.20	5 37.21.19	0.6,2.13
	TAX	FR PATTY	N.

Quebec, Oct. 8. Supervisor of Cullers

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal of Sept. 27, says There were several parcels of timber disposed of on Wednesday, but we are not able to record any improvement on former prices. Some sawn logs from Mobile, full dimensions went decidedly low, the best price obtained being 60s. a load for 14 to 17 inch stuff, the 12 in, and upward going at 55s. and 57s. Gd., these latter, however, were shorter lengths. Most of the dealers are well supplied, and this in the face of large stocks at the docks may be expected to keep prices at a comparatively low level for some time to come. Still good sound parcels of large dimensions, both hown and sawn, of southern pine, when offered met with a ready sale, and with this class of wood, like other sorts, stocks of choice descriptions are not overdone. Some ten pieces of Quebec waney board pine sold well Michigan.

at £4 5s, a load without reserve, but the absence of broad planks from the market would naturally give a stimulus to the bidding for such wood as this was.

Ash timber from the pitch pine ports is not commonly seen in the public sales; nevertheless it does not appear to take very well, judging by the values obtained for the two little lots sold this week.

There were some biggish reserved parcels of Quebec ash as well as yellow and red pine timber in the sale to choose from had anyone been that was inclined, but the room was mute, and to the broker's invitation there was no response. There was evidently no intention to press the goods, the upset prices, a trifle under £5 a load, offering no temptation to those who felt inclined for a little speculation.

High-class goods, as we have often remarked, are always able to command their price, even in these dull times, and their appearance in the public cale catalogues now and again is more by way of advertisement than with any real expectation of their being sold publicly.

The sale on Thusday was pretty well attended, and we fancied we could discorn a somewhat livelier spirit pervading the room than has been apparent recently. The big parcels of pine that were in the entalogue doubtless attracted many who do not, if they can possibly help it, look beyond the saleroom for supplying their requirements: to such as these anything in the shape of pine goods in the catalogue without reserve comes as a positive boon, especially in the better qualities. Spruce prices read low, but as far as Quebec goods are concerned really seasoned stuff even now fetches its price. The goods ox Rota, which sold cheaply, were only a middling lot, and the values were indicative of no change either one way or the other.

The Quebec pine, on the other hand, showed a firmness that bore out the prognestications of a few weeks back. Two lots of 3rd regulars realized £10, which is a decided advance on the carlier sale prices of the season.

Of the the other descriptions offered in the sale prices were only moderate. The Mobile pitch pine ex President hardly went so well as those of the day before, but the Pensacola boards ex Ross shire seemed in better request,

The prices obtained for these goods read very well, and 1x13 stuff at £9 5s, cannot be pronounced as badly used. It is somewhat remarkable that such a limited quantity of board sizes comes from the Gulf of Florida, especially as they seem to sell to quite as good advantage as the thicker stuff. The saving in freight alone would tote up to a big item at the end of the year.

CARDIFF.

The Timber Trades Journal of Sept. 27, says: During the past week there has come to hand three cargoes of timber from the Baltic, one of wood pulp from Drammen, a deal cargo from the White Sea, and a pretty large timber cargo from Quebec. We regret to say that business is, if anything, rather worse, and there does not appear to be any prospect of an immediate revival. Indeed, we may say there is not a single freight here for either Cardiff, Newport, or Swansea: not even for small sailing tonnage is there anything offering. This will be a sufficient indication of the feeling among our timber merchants, as free-on-board prices are tempting enough, and rates of freight, in our experience, lower than they have been before,

The Lumbering season

A despatch from Ottawa dated Oct. 12 says that a large number of shantymen have arrived in that city. The lumber firms can procure all the labor they require without much difficulty. The provailing scale of wages is as follows:—Loggers, \$20 to \$22 per month; scorers, \$20 to \$24; liners, \$26; hewers, \$34 to \$40. It is anticipated that there will be a large quantity of logs taken out in the Upper Ottawa limits this season. The square timber output will be small, owing to the duliness of the Quebec market. Very few sales of rafts were made this year.

On Oct. 4th Thos. J. Kilduff, aged 28, son of the late Peter Kilduff, blacksmith, of Ottawa, was accidently killed at Luther Lake county, Michigan.



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At Ottawa Exhibition, 1884. It is the most economic solutely sure. Perfectly Pure.

Level 19 Stranger & Co., Av. 1884, Main.

who are not well satisfied we will sond a the trouble of writing us. Full particulars oct, sent froe. Fortunes will be made by give their whole time to the work. Great

EXTRAORDINARY RAILROAD LOGGING.

Some time since the Gazette alluded to a projected movement of the Ward Brothers to transport a large amount of first quality of timber from the headwaters of the Manlatee river to the Saginaw river mills for conversion into lumber. * * * Mr. Ward has demonstrated strated that it is entirely feasible to transport these logs by rail to the Saginaw river after running them down the Manistee 250 miles. Four million of those first-class logs have already been brought here from the Manistee, in demonstration of the entire feasibility of the plan adopted by the Ward Brothers.

The new log leader built by Ward Brothers at Manistoe, has been running successfully for a month and the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad are unloading daily a train of 20 cars of logs.

The log deck consists of an endless chain and incline with two log canters and double log pac'ers. A 12x18 engine fed by a 14 feet by 44 inc. stool locomotive boiler drives the machin-The chain, canters, and sliding skids for top loading are run by heavy frictions and the ontire machinery works effectively, handling the largest logs with ease and dispatch.

With a full force of 18 men, 60 cars carrying 300,000 feet, can be leaded daily and sixty million feet of logs delivered via the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad to Saginaw during an ordinary sawing season of 200 days.

With a crow of eight mon, Ward Bros. are loading 20 cars per day with 100,000 feet of logs which are banked by the same crew. The pine being shipped consists of six million feet of selected cook pine logs running 24 logs per M foot and one million foot of selected Bull sap pine running 31 per M feet.

The following table shows the work done dur-· ing the first two weeks of shipping :-

	reel.
Largest train load 20 cars scaled	
Smallest train load 20 cars scaled	95,000
Average car load, largest train	6,082
Average car load, smallest train	4,750
Largest car load	7,450
Smallest car load	
Average car load for two weeks hauling.	5,900

These logs were cut in town 26, N. R. 6 west and run 250 miles by river and 140 miles by rail to Saginaw. Manistee cork pine has the same characteristics that distinguished the Cass, Chippewa, and Tobacco river stocks of early days. On account of it being among the first good stocks cut in an early day when the choicest trees were selected and knotty and small logs left in the woods. Cass river pine gained the reputation of being the best timber that over grew in the state, despite the fact that just as good timber was cut from the Chippewa and Tobacco rivers, and is now being cut from the Manistee as ever grew on the Cass. The Manistee timber grows among hardwood, is long trunked generally cutting from four to five logs to first limbs, has thin sap and runs very rich to uppers and fine common, selects and cutting up.

Three million feet of logs cut from the same tract of timber that Ward Bros. logs were cut from were sawed at Dempsey, Carter & Co.'s mill at Manistee a few years since which graded 50% uppers and 25% fine common and selects.

The chief recommendation of large cork pine is its light soft cheesey character, and the great width of the thick uppers and selects. It is chesper to freight, drys out quick, and when finished stays in its place without shrinking or wraping, better than any other timber, consoquently it is preferred by builders and pianomakers.

The Ward logs are being sawed at Backus & Binder's mill, Saginaw City. Clear plank 40 inches wide and six inches thick have been taken from this stock and can now he seen at the above mill.

The railroads centering on the Saginaw river are also interested in this movement as well as the timber owners and mill men. Here is 1,-000,000 000 feet of first class timber which can be fastened on with certainty if the railroads will furnish transportation direct from the source of supply.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana road is mak ing a movement looking towards securing this

timber for Grand Rapids, by building a branch from Kalkaska into the heart of the timber country. The Michigan Central road can reach this timber by constructing 12 miles of track; and a system of branch roads will enable them to handle 1,000 million feet of this timber. It is certainly worthy of their carnest consideration, as it would require about 300,000 car leads to complete the job. The F. & P. M. railroad can also reach it from the Harrison branch, which is only 24 miles from the timber, and it will certainly be to its interest to make the move, as the country through which it will pass is, outside of the log traffic as liable to be remunerative as some other portions of the road. Lumberman's Gazette.

THE STRONGEST PART O'J A TREE.

It might be supposed that every layer from pith to bark is in a different stag , of perfection, the innermost or earliest being the most ma tured, would be the strongest, but experience teaches us that this is only true up to a certain period of growth; the greatest strength and toughness lies nearer the more recently formed heartwood, or part nearest the sap-wood. For this reason it becomes a matter of great importance in selecting timber for special purposes requiring great strength and toughn ... to have as little sap-wood as possible and as little with. That is to say, cut as near the sap-wood as the timber will allow, for it should be observed that a tree does not cease growing when it comes to maturity. As long as it is alive it continues to increase in bulk by the addition of the annual layer, but when maturity is once passed each succeeding year produces a certain degree of deterioration. This decay appears in various stages, and generally exhibits in the first instances either a white or yellowish color at the but er root end of the stem. If white the decay is very slight and does not appear more than a few feet up, but if a yellowish red in color, it is not unfrequently of a most serious character; again if the effected parts have as sumed a decidedly red tinge, the tree is said to be foxey, and scarcely fit for any purpose, as the decay will be found to prevade a great portion of it. A more advanced stage is that which may be described as a drying up or wasting away of the wood surrounding the pith. It forms a hollow, first at the butt, and then spread upward, gradually increasing in size as the tree gets older, while the defect may eventually reach into the branches. Trees are most valuable as yielding the largest amount of good timber just prior to their reaching maturity, which is indicated by the topmost branches and branchlets becoming stunted. If, therefore, we wish to select a healthy tree for felling, we must seek one with an abundance of young shoots, and the topmost of which look strong, pointed, and vigorous, this being the most certain evidence that it has not passed maturity. When there is evidence of permanent decay in a tree the best thing to do is to cut it down and convert such parts of it as will answer the purpose into lumber, and the balance into firewood. The longer it is permitted to stand, after decay sets in, the more worthless it will become for any purpose. - Builder's Journal.

HINTS ON THE CIRCULAR SAW.

We know of no manufactured article of which more is required than of circular saws, and probably none heretofore so little understood. Improvements have demonstrated that they can be made as reliable as the most common article and circulars have been issued explaining some of the principles governing them, that errors may be more readily discovered and cor rected.

A circular saw may be dressed on both side alike, accurately rounded, and in perfect balance, so that all the teeth in their contact with the timber shall have an equal amount of work to do. When saws are out of round, to remedy the defect a piece of grindstone or emery wheel should be held against the teeth while the saw is revolving, thus reducing the most prominent points.

ON PLYING SAWS.

When taking orders for new saws we intend always to get explicit information as to what they are required to do, and in sending out

best adapted to the work they have to perform; consequently, in shrrpening the same, preserve as nearly as possible the original style and pitch of toeth as were in the saw when received from the factory. The filing should be done almost exclusively on the under side of the tooth, the top being filed only just sufficiently to keep the same in proper shape.

The filing of a saw more fleaming on one side than the other causes the saw to lead in or out it soon heats and trouble ensues.

The throws of the teeth should be kept chambered out, so there will be sufficient space to carry the saw-dust, or it will choke and heat. the rim will become too large, and the saw will run shaky.

Saws of any kind are liable to crack if filed to a square corner.

ON GUNNING BAWB.

In the use of emery wheels on large saws nuch care should be exercised. Saws under no circumstances should be "blued," by the wheel, for when the points of the teeth are heated to a red heat, as is often the case, the lite of the stool is destroyed and rendered tonder, brittle and fractious. Again, some emery wheels, even with the most careful une, will leave a glaze on the steel, in which case the teeth will check and split in swaging; after being dressed with the whoel, the teeth should file without difficulty, and, if they do not, trouble in swaging is almost sure to follow.

We have had saws returned to us, of which the points of the teeth were brittle and tender, but which stood all necessary tests when shipped from our works. We reduced these one half inch in size, and found the teeth excellent, standing the swage perfectly, which was conclusive that the trouble was caused by the omery wheel. The harder the wheel the more it will glaze: for this reason soft wheels should be used, and both saw and wheel should kept in motion as the work is being performed, to prevent glazing and heating the saw.

ON HANGING THE SAW.

In hanging the saw care should be taken that the mandrel be absolutely level, so as to allow the saw to hang plumb, fitting as tightly in the boxes as it can be made to run without heating; and that the collars are perfectly and properly

made.
The mandrel should be made of steel, it being difficult to make an iron arbor that will continue to run true, as from the nature of the metal hard and soft spots will appear, which cause it to wear out of round.

Both collars should be turned flat from the outer edge three quarters of an inch toward the centre, then chambered out a trifle, (say 1-f4 of an inch) to the shaft. Both should be perfectly

To ascertain whether the collars are defective place the saw on the mandrel and tighten up the collars by hand, test the saw with a straight edge, and if made correct, tighten up the collars with a wrench, and tost again with straight edge to see if the position of the blade has been altered. If any change is noticed, it is safe to assume that the saw is true, and that the trouble lies in the collars; nor will it be possible to secure satisfactory results until the defects are romodied.

The saw should slip freely on the mandrel and close up to the fast collar. in many cases the stem of the arbor being a trifle large near the collar, the saw, by being forced to its place by the nut is made full on the log side.

When it is found necessary to do any filling at the centre or lug-pin holes, see to it carefully that no burr is left on the edges.

A saw should never be taken from the arbo very hot at the eye and placed in a leaning position, as it is liable to dish it. It is well to cool the saw by allowing it to run for a short time out of the cut before it is removed from the

ON LINING THE SAW.

Observation has taught us that the principal cause of trouble is in the lining of the saw, for if not done properly, the saw heats, causing it to run snaky in the cut.

A new saw should be lined almost straight, leading into the log the least amount that will keep it in the cut, prevent its heating at the centre, and scratching the lumber when the they are required to do, and in landing out carriage runs back; we should say from 1-64 to varnish the saws to put in the pitch and depth of teeth 1-32 of an inch in the diameter of the saw, discolored.

The only proper way to change the line of direction of the saw is by sluing the mandrel in the way necessary to accomplish the object.

Trouble is often caused by the track-on which the carriage runs—being out of true, and should be often examined.

A simple method of lining a saw, first ascertaining that the saw hangs perfectly plumb, and that the track is true, is to move the carriago up until the headblock is on a line with the front edge of the saw; take a pointed stick or sharp instrument and lay it upon the headblock, placing the point lightly against the saw; then move the carriage back until the point is opposite the back edge, and if the saw is properly lined with the carriage, the point should clear the saw from 1-64 to 1-32 of an inch.

After trying the saw as above, by turning the same a quarter of the way round, and repeating the operation, any imperfection in the saw will be shown.

Saw arbors should have from 1-64 to 1-32 of an inch end motion, and should never be run

rigid.
The guides should be placed near the roots of the teeth, and should as a rule, be run

Care should be taken that the spread wheel be or a line with the saw. Poor lumber is ofton the result of oversignt in this direction. Set the spread wheel full flush with the face of the saw, and half an inch clear of the teetle

The tendency of all circular saws is to grow argo on the rim as they wear away, and saws in this condition can be used by leading the saw out of the log a trifle, which causes the log to bear on the centre of the aw, heating and thus expanding the centre to counterbalance the expanded position of the rim. - From the Catalogue of the Simonds Manufacturing Co., Fitchburg,

THE SEASON IN THE WOODS.

The prospects of the lumbering business for the approaching season are not favorable. All the operations in the back country will be greatly . sinced, and in every branch the prodescion will be very limited. Our back country friends will do well to prepare for a considerable curtailment in all lumber operations, which means low wages and low prices for the farm products they have been in the habit so many years of supplying to the lumber shanties. It appears probable that there will not be half so much lumbering as was done last year,-and last season the work was done not by any means extensive. The three firms, Hilliard, of Peterborough, Smith, of Fencion, and Boyd, of this village, according to report, will confine their operations to small limits, and the other firms will do but little. The cause is to be found in the lack of American demand for lumber. For clear stuff the demand is fair and the price good, but for common lumber the price is not only low, but the demand is very slight. In fact the lower qualities can not be sold at all. This depression will probably be only temporary, and after the close of the Presidental contest, business will be resumed and a better demand arise, but it will be too late to effect this year's operations, and the large firms are acting wisely in shutting down and reducing the season's cut to the lowest point possible. The Georgian Bay Lumber Company will lessen its output of logs to one-half its usual quantity, whilst the British Canadian Lumber Company will close entirely for the season. It may be that in this district the output will reach onehalf of that of last season, but it is quite possible it may not reach more than one-third. Our back country friends should bear this in mind. and govern themselves accordingly .- Bobcay. caygeon Independent.

Staining Pitch Pine,

Pitch pine has a strong tendency to quickly got darker in color. This arises chiefly from the effect of the air upon the turpentine and resin contained in the wood (just as varnishes get dark by exposure), and therefore, except the work is required of a dark color to begin with, it is advisable that no stains be used on the mass of the work, and that the varnish used be as light-colored as it is possible to be got, for if we varnish with a common dark-colored varpish the wood will all the seemer become

MATTERS IN MAINE.

The Mining and Industrial Journal. of Ban gor, Me., dated September 19, had the following in regard to the log and lumber trade on the Penobscot: "Spruce logs have been and are now held at such a high price bere that sawing them into lumber is not very profitable in an instance, and in some cases is a losing business; and for this reason nearly all the mills on the Penebscot are running on one-half capacity, while several, Hodgkins, Hall & Co.'s and D. Sargent's Sons' (upper mill) among others, are shut down entirely. Probably one-third of the operatives have been discharged, and those new amployed have suffered a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent. in wages. The price of random spruce is nominally \$11 per thousand, although a cargo in the dock has been sold at \$10 and an order to saw taken at \$10.60. Frames are worth \$11 to \$13 per thousand. Nearly all the tidewater mills have good stocks of logs for fall and winter, and most of the up river mills have good fall stocks. There is perhaps 10,000,000 feet of spruce in the market, for which good prices have been offered and refused. There is a general impression that these logs will not bring as much this fall as they would have last summer; in fact many of the manufacturers have curtailed their production to save the logs they have in stock for next spring, rather than go on and pay the prices at present asked in order to obtain stock to wincer over. The entire stock, old and new logs, in 1883, was about 200,000,000 feet, of This which 161,000,000 was manufactured. year the total stock will be about 170,000,000 feet, of which probably 140,000,000 will be sawed, a decrease of over 20,000,000 feet from last year. There are more orders here now than a month ago, but, while only one-half as much spruce is being sawed now as there was six weeks ago, the price does not improve."

A WELL-KNOWN FIRM.

The Timber Trades Journal has the following in reference to a well known firm of London and Quobec:

"Messrs. Bryant, Powis, & Bryant appear to have appropriated the lion's share of the pine trade in London. We observe by their advertisement which appears in this paper that they hold stock at fifteen different yards distributed around the metropolis, thi too in addition to their Surroy Commercial I ck stocks, the large proportions of which any visitor to that great wood depot soon becomes aware of.

Albion and Canada yards, in the docks mentioned, are mostly occupied with the pine stocks belonging to the said firm, and the majority of the vessels from Quebec discharging in the various London docks throughout the season are for their account, as shown by our import list for several seasons past.

In the system of doing business which this enterprising firm have adopted they have acted on somewhat original lines with a considerable amount of success. The present steadiness of pine in the London market is in a great measure due to the fact of the fluctuations in the demand being carefully studied, and holders, while quoting sufficiently moderate prices to be in keeping with the times, showing no inclination to press sales, which their position does not render necessary. The Messrs. Bryant, of the firm alluded to, are the same gentlemen who have achieved such a splendid success as Bryant & May. This gigantic undertaking has within the past three months been floated as a limited company, and we notice in the daily press the his shares are already at 81 to 82, and the five per cent, debentures are quoted at a premium of £5,"

Fast Logging.

The Minden Echo tells of a logging-bee at Mr. A. J. Archer's, lot 8, con. 4, Mindon, on Tuesday, at which there were three teams of horses employed, two of them-working eight hours and one only five her a. They were assisted by twelve men. The men and horses logged in ten hours no less than six acres and six rods of heavy pine fallow. Evidently the men were brawny and the horses well used to the work of drawing.

Subscribe for the Canada LUMBREMAN,

Chips.

GILHOUR'S Big Mill at Trenton has closed

THE steam barge Novada throw overboard 200,000 feet of lumber in a recent gale on Lake

Eric.
A FIRE on the night of Sept. 30th in the yard of J. G. Frazer, Williamsport, destroyed \$200,000 worth of lumber belonging to different partics.

A saw and grist mill at McDonald Station, Pa, belonging to John and George McDonald, was burned September 19. Loss, \$15,000 to \$18,000 with no insurance.

FOREST fires raged in the woods between Montauk and Amagansett, L. I., N. Y. Several hundred acres were burned over and destroyed, with a loss exceeding \$50,000.

On Sept. 20th an employee of the Consolidated Lumber Company, named Brown, was struck on the head and killed, by a limb of a tree he was felling, in the vicinity of Sparrow Lake.

A narr of wainut logs, valued at \$40,000, has recently reached New Orleans, where it will be sawed into boards and then shipped north, to be converted into sewing machines.

ABOUT \$5,000 worth of chestnut and maple lumber, lying on the caral bank, two miles from Dunnville, Ont., was burned Soptember G. P. Moore, of Welland, owned the

On Sept. 27th, Hoctor Chatcauvel, agod 66, of Hull, was killed in Mr. E. B. Eddy's South Shore mill, by falling on a circular saw in motion. He was frightfully lacerated and died almost instantly.

C. G. KING & Co., of Cleveland, by circular letter announces their retirement from the lumber business, and the sale of their yard, docks, and the good " of the business to Woods, Perry & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., one of the largest distributing centres in the country has sold 14,000,000 feet more lumber to September 1st than was sold up to the same date last year. At least this is the claim put forth.

LUMBER arrivals at Port Arthur are almost in the same condition. Two or three carg es will probably represent the bulk of the imports for the balance of the fall. Lumber merchants are rejoicing that they are not caught to pay last fall's high freights.—Sentinel.

SAMUEL J. TOWLISSON, who lately purchased the Detroit Evening Journal, made his money, which is said to be a snug pile, as a speculator in Ogemaw county, Mich., pine lands. He began his newspaper career as owner of the Clarion, in Lapeer county, on a capital of \$300.

LATELY Duluth elevators have been receiving wheat at the rate of from 200 to 250 car loads a day. Evidently many of the farmers along the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads have resolved to sell their wheat this fall. The lumber trade in north Minnesota and Dakota is deriving some benefit from the wheat move-

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c, measured and culled to date:-

	1832.	1883.	1884.
Waney White Pine	2,201,705	2,565,302	1,929,145
White Pinc	7,101,307	6,333,537	3,493,102
Red Pine	1,329,262	386,709	299,751
Oak	1,052,977	1,428,630	706,100
Elm	635,205	302,526	644,073
Ash	243,301	223,471	380,017
Basswooa	1,273	1,244	3,992
Butternut	2.585	1,023	1,121
Tamarao	12,445	5,159	18,863
Birch & Maple	203,282	133,706	105,175
Masts & Bowsprits	33pcs	pcs	-pcs
Spars	51 pos	pcs	41 pcs
Std. Staves	320,2,3,29	541.1.2.18	45.0.3.26
W. I. Staves	1063.0,0.28	453,4.0.26	78.2.2.10
Brl. Staves		87.2.0.8	0.6,2.13
	JA	IES PATTO	N.
Queboc, Sept. 20.		Supervisor, o	

THE redwood forests in California are said to be yearly diminishing, as this wood is increasingly used in building on the Pacific Coast. The superstructure of most dwellings in San Francisco is of redwood, and the Briscans cherish the belief that it does not burn as readily as other light material.

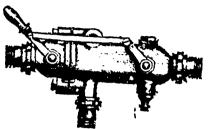
ROBERT MITCHELL &

Montreal Brass Works,

St. Peter and Craig Streets, Montreal.

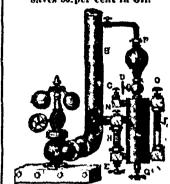
THE KORTING INJECTOR

Acknowledged to be the Best Beller Feeder in the World.



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

The Continuous Feed Labricate Saves 50.per Cent In Oil.



MANUFACTURER OF

KNIGHT'S PATENT "EXCELSIOR"

AW MILL DOGS

The Sawyer's Favorite

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

Mississiff, June 7th, 1883.

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

Yours Respectfully,

PETER McLAREN.

Berreter, April 20th, 1883.

HUGH GIBSON,—Sir,—The Dogs I bought of you give satisfaction.

They beat any Dog that I ever saw for ripping or olding lumber on carriages. They are just the thing for scantiling. I would not take 850 for them to day and have to wait for another pair to come from 3 Ju, because I believe they make two dollars a day for me.

Yours truly, GEO. S. BROWN, Ja.

Manufactured by HUGH GIBSON, CHATHAM. EXCELSIOR DOG.





(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

CURRIE BOILER WORKS

MANUSACTURES OF

Steam Boilers

NEW and SECOND HAND ENGINES and other Machinery on hand and for Salo

CURRIE, MARTIN & Co. Esplanado, Foot of Frederick Street, TORONTO.

PLANER KNIVES, Stave Cutter's ing, Shingle do, Cheese Box, Veneer Cutting, Paper Cutting, Leather Splitting, Moulding and Tenoning Knives.

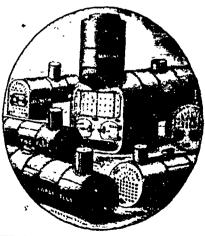
Send for Circular Price List.

PETER HAY, Galt.

SENT Swanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsoment, best book ever sold for less that our profits to agents. All intelligent people it. Any one can become a successful agent free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland Maine.

JOHN McGREGOR & SONS

Manufacturers of all kinds of STATION-ARY, MARINE and LOCOMOTIVE



BOILERS

And SHEET IRON WORK.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY Bought, Sold or taken in exchange for new work. ATREPAINS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. All Boilers Tosted by cold water pressure to 150 pounds to the square inch.

DOCK and WORKS :-

Sandwich Street, Windsor, Ont.

Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Oor. 9.—During the last two weeks seventeen vessels have cleared from this port with cargoe amounting in the aggregate to 3,000,000 feet, nearly all of which was shipped to Oswego, N. Another months shipments will about close up the season's work, and I fear it will be found on the entire season's shipments to have been far from a profitable year's trade. Prices have kept at rock bottom during the entire season; especially has this been the case on all the lower grades of lumber, a market for the nigher grades with fair figures can be found at nearly all times, and if our stocks yielded uppers to as high a percentage as in former years there would be but little to complain of, but unfortunately such is not the case, and it costs the mill man just as much to cut and market a stock of inferior logs as it would if the stock run one-half into uppers. This is just where the trouble comes in.

Our retail men, most of them at least, report a fair amount of trade, but prices are badly cut up. It seems to have just come down to the point that the lowest tender takes the order, and in four cases out of six the dealer has to lien the building in order to have any show of obtaining his money, and often after doing this leaves 50% of his claim in the building, and until we have a better lien law this will continue to be the case. Competition both in the wholesale and retail trade is much keener now than over known before in this city, and it is doubtful if more than two or three dealers could be found here who are making any money out of their business at present.

The railroad companies here still keep up the obnoxious charges for shunting to the western confines of the city. To show you how unjust and unfounded such claims are on the score of extra services rendered by the company, I will cite a case coming under my own observation: Two cars of lumber from Midland consigned to Parkdale came into the Toronto yard, along with them came two more consigned to Toronto, Charges on the two former \$40.80, the latter two afterwards sold to dealers in Parkdale, charges \$45.80. A car checker placed labels on the four cars at the same time-no more labor performed on account of the latter two cars being shipped to Toronto than with the former consigned to Parkdale, but the dealer lost half his profits and the company pocketed the same without rendering any extra service therefor. So much for monoply. Either of the railroad companies would have sent those cars the same distance in an opposite direction without extra charge, although it would have involved more labor in doing so.

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	44	41	41 42		******	17 0	0
••	**	41	23 ft			18 0	v.
44	**	41	23 ft			. 19 0	90
44	41	4.	Soft			20 0	v
44	44	44	52 ft			21 0	v
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MONTREAL From Our Own Correspondent.

Oct. 9. - Business continuos dull, the weather being much against it, as the wet season has set in much earlier than usual. Still there is a certain amount of fall business to be done before the close of navigation, but owing to the pared to 204 in a corresponding month hat last year; but within two weeks there has been weather being as wet it cannot be proceeded year. An unusual proportion of the total with. Good lumber still keeps high and appararrivals has stopped at the market decks.

ently will maintain its value as dry stock is scarce and hard to get. We cannot make any change in our quotations which are steady as

Pine, lat quality, & M	635	00/34	0 (9
Pine, lat quality, W M	22	00/4	4 (90
Pine, shipping culls, & M	14	00(4)	U I	w
Pine, 4th quality deals, 30 M	10	00((4)	12	œ
Pine, mill cults. WM	7	00¢¢	9 1	X 0
Spruce, WM	10	00%	3 (w
Hemlock, 2 M	Ð	00v2	0 (œ
Ash, run of log culls out, VM	16	00/461	8	ώ
Base, " → YM	15	00(4)	, o	Į,
Oak, 49 M	40	wat	יט	w
Wainut \u219 M	w	00 I(v	w
Chorry, & M	60	0000	Ŋ,	90
Butternut, PM	25	00(42	5 (w
Dirch, ♥ M	20	00:32	5 (Ņ
Hard Maple, ♥ M	25	00(4:	io (w
Lath, ₹ M	1	76(\$	2 9	υŌ
Shingles, 1st, 2 M		0064		
Shingles, 2nd, & M	2	60@	U	w
Buipping.				

Shipment for the past two weeks have been rathor dull, nearly all the vessels chartered for South America will soon be leaded and cleared and we hear of no new engagements. The Crown Prince has been chartered for deals to London at 50s. The recorded shipments since the date of our last report are as follows: SS Carmona for London, 12,484 boards, 6,984 ends; SS Castle Crag for Liverpool, 26,318 deals, 2,-297 ends and 10,000 feet of lumber; SS Sarnia for Liverpool, 6,602 deals and 10,303 boards; SS Colina for Glasgow, 4,779 deals; Bk Mary E. Russe" for Buenos Ayres, 412,524 feet pine Jane Ferguson for Monte Video, 435,120 feet , . 8 lumber; SS Ontario for Liverpool, 6,925 deals and 7,245 boards; Bk Memlo for Buenos Ayres, 801,755 feet lumber; Bk Fairy for Bristol Channel, 400,082 feet; SS Marana for Glasgow, 14,014 deals; SS Concordia, for Glasgow, 19,607 deals and 2,122 ends; SS Abington for London, 55,146 pcs. boards; SS Parisian for Liverpool, 3,838 deals; SS Brooklyn, for Liverpool, 10,094 deals and 7,

CORDWOOD.

There has been a fair-steady demand for wood during the post two weeks and although the stock on the wharves is considerable, from all appearances it will not do more than mee present demands. Prices are firm but un-chanced. We quote at the wharves ex cartage

caming con.	110 9400	~ at	O HIMMLIC	
as follows	:		-	
LongMaple.	:		••••••	8 6 00 5 50 5 00
Long Birch.			•••••	5 50
Long Beech.	•••••••	•••••	•••••	5 00
TRUBETICK				10 400

WINNIPEG.

The Commercial says :- Business in lumber is still rather discouraging. Some merchants report a fair trade, while others speak very discouragingly. As the season is far advanced there is no doubt but business will slow for the coming winter. Outside cent as of trade give no encouragement for anything else.

BOSTON.

The Journal of Commerce of Oct. 4th says General trade remains very quite and without any noteworthy change. The yards are carrying light stocks, but are not disposed yet to order heavily while matters are so slow. furniture factories have started up but their trade is not very active thus far.

Spruce is selling very moderately at easy prices, with some cargoes on the market. Hemlock is moving fairly at steady prices Fine common and better grades of white pine are in scant stock and steady and quiet, while coarse grades are in large stock and slow of movement. Yellow pine is in very limited call, and dull and low, about the only demand being for flooring. Walnut and whitewood are in moderate demand at steady prices for desirable grades. Ash is in limited stock.

Canada Pine.			
zelects, Drossed	£ 13	00000	0
Shelving, Dressed, 1sts	. 60 . 33	00/42	O.
Drossed Shippers	. 27	Oct 23	à
Proceed Box. Shouthing, 1st quality			
	. 34	00,33	ò

OBICAGO.

AT THE DOCKS.

The Northwestern Lumberman of Oct. 4th RAYS: -- The arrivals of cargoes during the week ended Wednesday night numbered 213, as comThursday there was about thirty-five cargoes moored at the market—a large number for a day in mid-week. On Wednesday the port list showed that 56 vessels had put in an appearance, so that the Thursday offerings at the market were numerous proportionately to the current arrivals. More piece stuff than formerly is also coming. The market is crowded with it, and some that is of rather low grade. The amount of piece stuff thrown upon the commission men to dispose of has given them a hard tussle to hold it up, and at longth they have been compolled to succumb to the pressure. The overload comes largely from Muskegon, and it is said the late heavy arrivals are owing to the fact that the low grade logs that are now running through the mills are being sawed into piece stuff and shipped to market directly from the saws, in order to leave soom for the good lumber that must go into pile. As a consequence of this rush of piece stuff, the market has broken down at least 25 cents, short dimension now being offered openly at eight dollars, and selling slowly at that. Occasionally a cargo is held for \$3.25, but on Thursday we heard of no sales at that figure, and a commission man frankly confeesed that it would require a very good cargo to bring that price. In fact, the market on dimension was declared utterly flat, with no certainty that the bottom was reached. It was thought, however, by some, that wien the cast shore shippers came to a full realization of the condition of the market, they would withhold shipments, especially from Manistee: But, since lumber of all sorts is accumulating at the mills, not only on this lake but on Lake Huron, and the yard trade on piece stuff is largely cut off in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa by river and northern competition, it is likely that the market for this class of lumber has seen its highest notch for the season, but nobody can say that it has reached its lowest range. Unless trade out of the yards very much increases, piece stuff on the market is liable to drop off 25 or 50 cents below present prices.

Inch lumber suffers a little from the decline in dimension. Actual selling prices are not quotably lower, but the market is tame, and purchasers are inclined to be extra fastidious about cargoes, and try to buy lower than a few days since. It is likely that sales are made at figures that indicate a lower range than that of our quotations. The tendency is certainly to weakness on all No. 2 stock, and nothing has happened to prevent the same tendency in No.

Quotations are as follows:-

Piece stuff, green	8 0000 8 25
Long timber, green	9 75/a11 25
Coarse common.	9 00/2 9 50
Boards and strips-No. 2 green	9 50/411 00
Boards and strips Medium, green	11 00/(15 0)
Bearls No. 1. green	15 00tt18 00
High grado Shingin, standard	18 00/122 00
Shingles, standard	1 75/0 1 85
Shingles, Choice	1 90 2 2 00
Shingles, extra	2 00@ 2 20
Shingles, clear	2 80
Shinglos, cedar	1 85@ 1 75
Lath	
LAKE PREIGHTS.	_
Owned Watter has street	8 1 124
Grand Haven by steam	° i 25°
Markey by stem	i 12}
Muskegon by steam	î 25
Whitchail	1 374
Ludington	1 50
Manistoo	1 62}
Menominea dry	1 60
2TO6N	ાં હૈંદે
Oconto	1 621
	1 374
Cheboygan	1 76
Alpena	2 00
Bay City	1 62}
***************************************	1 015
AT THE TARDS.	

Though the yard merchants continue to com plain of dull trade, there is quite a heavy outward movement of lumber. Nearly overy yard track has a respectable sized train on it, and ard the forces kept busy leading. Some of the heavier shippers are decidedly busy, and tracks of such are crowded with loading cars, while long trains are being pulled out frequently. It is plain that the dealers are complaining a little more than they have good reason for, so far as concerns the volume of trade. While there is no rush, it must be that the aggregate of shipments will show favorable with the correspond ing time for the past two years. Without a doubt shipments during September as a whole were lighter than they were in the same mouth a manifest increase, though not of such a sudden and voluminous character as to forcib', a pross

individual dealers with its aggregate extent, or to give them satisfaction with the state of trade.

Prices on all yard stocks, with the exception of shingles, are in the mellow and uncertain state that characterized them for some time back, with a tendency, if anything, toward a further weakness.

Shingles are doing relatively much better than lumber. Within a few days prices on all the well known leading brands have advanced from 15 to 20 cents a thousand, little opposition to the payment of the advance being ' nifested. The higher prices on the cargo manuet had an effect on yard prices.

Receipts of lumber, shingles, etc., from Jan. 1st to Oct. 1st as reported from the Lumberman's Exchange:--

i	RECEIPTS.
	Lumber. Shingles.
	1884
, !	PROM JANUATT 1, 1894, TO OCT. 1, 1884, INCLUSIVE.
,	RECEIPTS.
١.	Lumber. Shingles.
	1684
	1883
	Decr case
1	LAKE RECEIPTS PROM JAN. 1 TO OCT. 1.
1	Lumber 1,291,646,000
ı	8hingles
i	Lath
•	Posts 2201,810
,	Railroad ties 765,907
	Wood, cords
	Bark, cords
١.	Slabs, cords
i	Telegraph poles
	Pilos 500
1	Spars 12
ď	STOCK ON HAND SEPT. 1.
	1884. 1883. 1882.
	Lumber & timber.607,163,620 576,884,049 580,890,133
	Shingles
٠	Lath 59,225,000 59,941,215 42,098,432
	Pickets 1,305,009 1,883,086 2,678,476
	Coder postr 453,009 475,402 218,809
,	PREIOTIT RAYES TO RASTURN POINTS.
	Chicago to—
H	New York and common points, per 100 pounds30c.
Ì	Albany
١	Boston and common points
ł	Philadelphia2Sc.
	Baltimore276.
1	Washington270.
;	Buffalo and Pittsburgh
i	Eric, Pa174c
٠i	Dunkirk, N. Y

ALBANY.

ALDAN I.
Quotations at the yards are as follows:—
Pine, clear, 33 M\$55 00@60 00
Pine, fourths
Pine, selects 45 00@50 00
Plac, good box 22 00@53 00
2ine, common box
Pins, 10-in. plank, each
Fine, 10-in. plank, cuils, each 00 23@00 25
Pius boards, 10-in
Pine, 10-in. boards, culis
Pine, 10-in. boards, 16 ft., \$ M
Pine, 12 in. boards, 13 it
Pine, 11 in. siding, select 40 00643 00
Pine, 11-in siding, comm.m
Pino, 1-in. siding, select 42 00@45 00
Pine fuch siding common 15 00//18 00
Spruce, boards, cach
Spruce, beards, each
Spruce, plank, 2-in., each 00 00@00 30
Sprice, wall strips, cach
Hemlock, boards, each
Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each
Homiock, loigt, 24xt, cach
Hemlock, wall strips, 2x4, each
Black walnut, gook, & M 100 @120 00
Black walunt, f inch
Biack wainut, 4 inch vo to(465 to
Scaymore, § linch
White wood, 1-inch and thicker 83 00%43 00
White wood, 2-inch
Ash, good, \$\frac{1}{2} \text{M} \\
Ash, second quality, & M 25 00(430 00
Cherry, good, \$ M
Cherry common 28.35
Oak, good, 33 M
Oak, good, V M
Basswood, # 51
Hickory, # M 40 000/40 00
Maple, Canada, W M
Maple, American, per M 20 00/428 00
Chortnut, (7 M
Shingles, shaved, pinc, \$1 0 600 6 50
3nd quality 0 003 5 00
critis' myor' limp a coll a to
" clear, " 0 00@ 3 79
" colar, XXX 0 00/9 2 00
" htmlock 0 00% 2 00
Lath hemico : % M
Lath, spruce,
Transfer

TONAWANDA

Caego Lots—Michiga	n inspection.
Three uppers	
Conimon	17 60ce18 C
Culls	
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BUFFALO.

wodace composition		
ppers	00/MG	00
ommon 17	00913	50
mile	500±13	8

OSWEGO, N.Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Oor. 9 .- No particular change in general quotations, some sales of box have been made under price. Trade is slow, receipts of coarse lumber have been heavy since our last; lake and canal freights are steady and no prospect of an advance. The prevailing opinion is that trade must be light during the fall.

Three nppors
Picking 32 00kt35 00
02.00008.00
Cutting up 22 00/125 00
Fine Common
Common 14 00@18 00
Culls 11 00@14 00
Mill run lots
Will full total
Bidings, solocied, 1 m
Bidings, solocted, 1 in
Mill run, 1x10, 13 to 16 ft 16 00(421 00
Selected 21 00(124 00
011
Shippers 14 00ct16 00
Hill run, 11x10 17 00@20 00
Selocted 21 00(/30 00
Shippers 14 00cc16 00
Mill run, 1 & 11 in, strips 15 00(418 00
will truit to 11 m' stribs 10 00010 of
Selected 22 00(430 00
Culls 11 00@13 00
1x7 rejected for clapboards 25 00ct35 00
Shingles, XXX, 18 in. pine 4 00ct 4 55
Lath, No 1 2 0000 2 20
No 2 1 75@ 2 00

GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal of Sept. 27th, says :- The import to Clyde still continues to be upon a moderate scale, the list for the past week showing no arrivals at Greenock, which is somewhat unusual at this time of the year. The total tonnage employed in conveyance of wood goods to Clyde ports exhibits a marked decrease this year to date compared with last, and there are few vessels this fall open to char There are no anxious charterers, although freights are extremely low, and it is clear this year's total import will be comparatively small one, yet sales continue to be made only upon very tempting conditions for buyers.

The spruce deal market shows little signs a yet of decided improvement, but the time approaches when, as a general rule, there is always a larger consumption of this class of

There has just been landed here, per steamer, a superior cargo of Michigan bright pine deals, 1st quality, of large dimensions, consigned to Messrs. Edmiston & Mitchells, who will likely have them brought to market on an early day

There has been one public sale during the week at Port Glasgow. There was a good attendance and fair amount of business done Particulars are appended.

AUOTION SALE

On 18th inst, at Greenock, Messera Hunter, Sheriff, & Co., Brokers :-

Quebon waner boardwood-		
70 c. ft. av. per log	2s. 6d.	ր գ
40 "	1s. 7d.	"
Do. yellow pine-	-	
50 c. ft. av. per log	1s. \$d.	44
Do, yellow pine beam fillin	g s —	
25 & 30 a. ft. av. per log	1s. Sd. & 1s. Sh	. "
Do. rod pino-	-	
25 to 40 c. ft. avapor log	18. 1 <u>કે</u> પો. ર્સ્ટ 18. જો	. ••
Sawn pitch pine-	_	
35 c. ft. av. per log	12. 13d.	11
Pitch pine planks-		
3 & 4 in. thick	In 0]d. & 1s. 0]d	l, "
Queboo 1st, pine dools-	_	
12 ft. 12/19×3	Sa 4d.	**
12 & 13 ft. 11×3	2s. 111d.	
Do. 3rd pire deals-		
10 to 12 ft. 11/20×3	12. 6d.	
14 & 15 " 11×3	12, Id.	

LTVERPOOL.

The Timber Trades Journal of Sept. 27th says :- The sudden change of wind has brought up a fleet of vessels laden with timber, deals, &c., about thirty sail from various ports having arrived; so that we may expect a considerable amount of liveliness on the dock quays in the way of discharging, atoring, or shipping off

It is understood that a very large properties of these have been sold before arrival, especially those laden with apruce deals. The other shipments are of flooring, Baltie fir, mahegany and a cargo of Moulmein toak; so that the import presents a very diversified aspect. He would be an exacting customer who failed to find what he required from the stocks here

In prices there is virtually no change, the sales by private treaty as well as those by pub-

lic auction showing little if any change from those recently current.

There is some talk of business showing an indication towards improvement, but it has so far not exhibited itself in the timber trade in any practical shape, and we may perhaps not be long in assuming that "the wish is father to the thought."

The only public sale of timber yet unrecorded was on Friday the 19th inst., when Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine sold 1,038 logs of Halifax birch, which sold fairly well, but chiefly in large

uco, a	t aw	ur un	tought British	
birch	_		p	er ft
up. de	eep		2s. 4d. to 2s. 41d.	44
under	22 in.	deep	1s. 8¦d.	**
**	21 in.	44	18.7d.	44
16	20 ln.	**	1s. 6]d. to 1s. 7d.	64
**	19 in.	**	1t. 6d.	46
C.	18 in.	44	1s. 4]d.	
"	17 in.	**	1s. 31d.	"
**	16 ln.	**	1s. 2jd.	41
	15 in.	14	1e. 1d. to 1s. 11d.	41
			1s. 0]d. " 1s. 1]d.	"
	birch up, de under	birch— up. deep under 22 in. " 21 in. " 20 in. " 19 in. " 18 in. " 17 in. " 16 in.	birch— up. deep under 22 in. deep " 21 in. " " 20 in. " " 19 in. " " 18 in. " " 17 in. " " 16 in. "	up. deep 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4\fmathbb{d}. " 21 in. deep 1s. 7d. " 21 in. " 1s. 7d. " 10 in. " 1t. 6d " 18 in. " 1s. 4\fmathbb{d}. " 17 in. " 1s. 3\fmathbb{d}. " 16 in. " 1s. 2\fmathbb{d}. 15 in. " 1e. 1d. to 1s. 1\fmathbb{d}.

TYNE.

The Timber Trades Journal of Sept. 27 says:—The arrivals of the past seven days have been the smallest for several weeks, and cover no one item of any special importance. So far the imports of the season are falling very far behind the record of the past year, the figures by your last published returns showing the total imports of the Tyne to be nearly 20,000 loads short of the imports of 1883. The figures at first sight appear alarming, but on investigation it will be found that on the whole stocks are smaller than they were at this time last year at any rate of sawn goods. Much less pitwood has been imported, a matter satisfactory in itself. The greatest amount of falling off will have been in whitewood deals and American wood used in the shipbuilding trade. Practically, the great bulk of shipments are now made as with the quantity of steamers now engaged in the trade, the shipments are made much earlier, and importers thereby avoid the heavy rates of insurance, besides getting the goods forward in a very much better condition.

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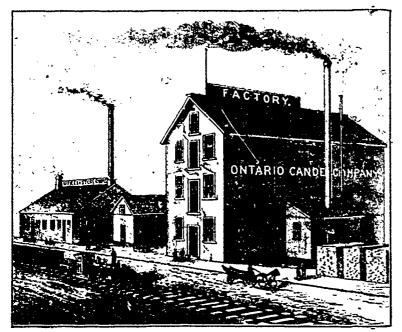
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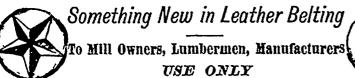
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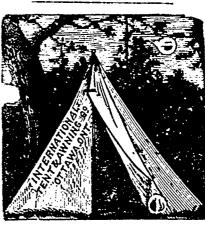
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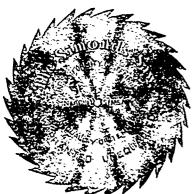
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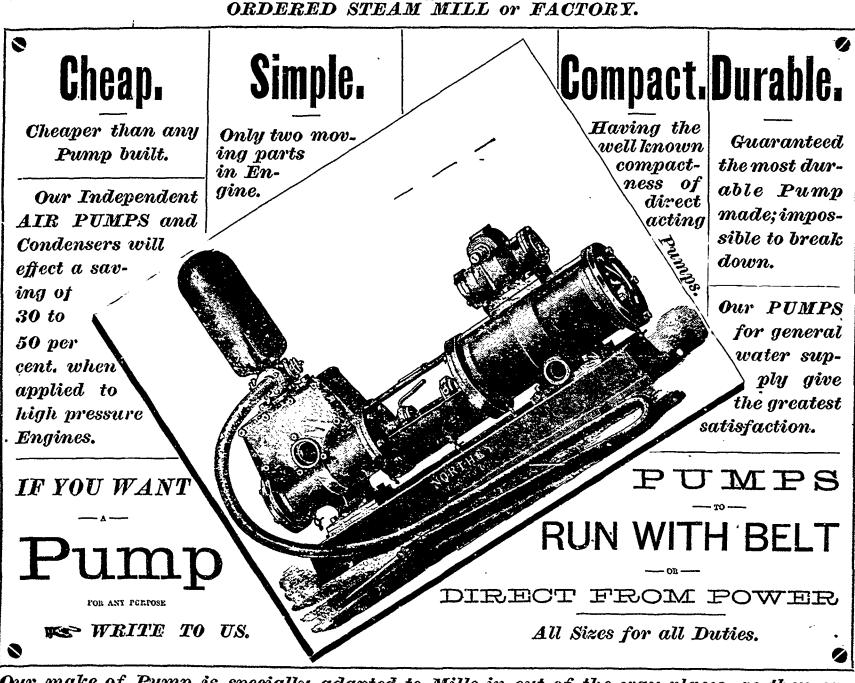
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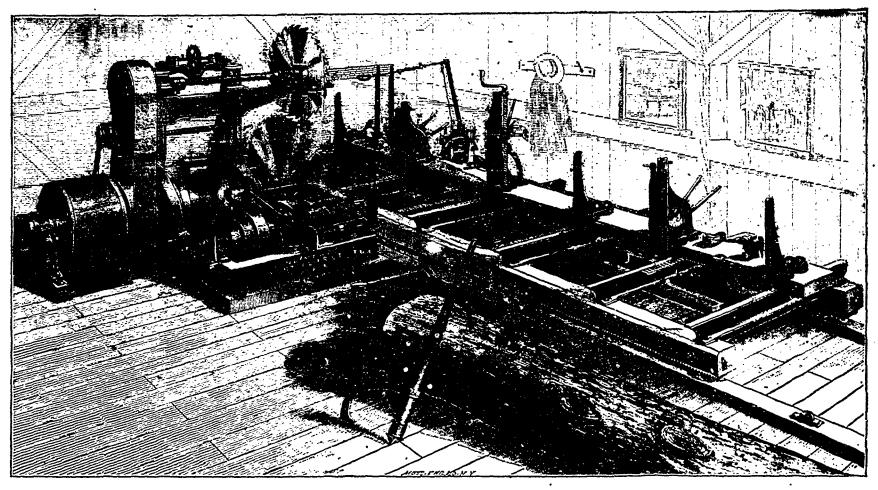
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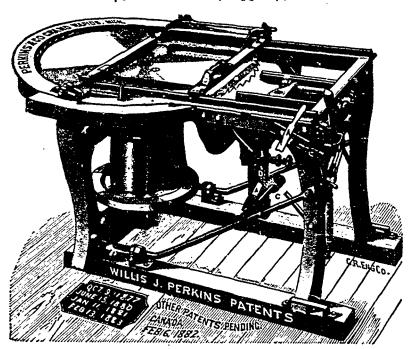
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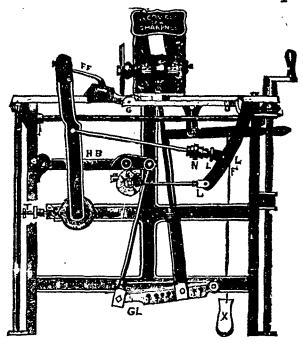
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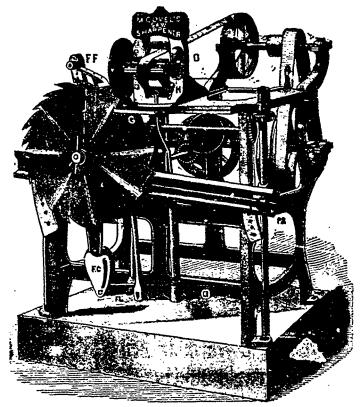
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