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VOL. 1.

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NO. 17.

Messrs. GILMOUR & Co. have settled with the Insurance Co., and set a gang of men at work rebuilding the mill. They have purchased a large lot of square timber from Mr. Buck to be used in the construction. They have placed a couple of gang saws and slab saws in the cedar mill, which is running night and day, turning out over eighty thousand feet in 24 hours.

GREAT preparations are being made at Rosseau to accommodate summer tourists. The Rosseau House is being repainted in first-class style. The proprietor of the Montreal House is making an addition to his house which will accommodate 150 guests. The work on the latter is being done under the supervision of Mr. M. Curtin, (formerly of Peterborough), Mr. R. S. Macey, of Barrie, being the contractor, and Messrs. Kennedy and McVittie of the same place the architects. It is expected to be ready for the reception of guests by the 1st of July.

Sometime since the use of sawdust in mortar was recommended as superior even to hair for the prevention of cracking and falling off under the action of storms and frosts. A gentleman whose house is on the seashore, and necessarily exposed to long storms, says that mortar mixed with sawdust is the most durable he has ever used. The sawdust was first thoroughly dried and sifted through an ordinary grain sieve, to remove the larger particles. The mortar was made by mixing one part of cement, two of lime and two of sawdust with five of sand, the sawdust being first well mixed with the cement and sand.

A CURIOUS and interesting explanation of the absence of trees on the great western prairies was given at the meeting of the Academy of National Sciences by Mr. Thomas Meehan. Numberless theories have been advanced by the students in natural history why the great feeding grounds of the buffalo should be without such vegetation, the principle on which is supported by distinguished authors being that of climatic influences. Mr. Meehan's theory is that the absence of trees is due to artificial causes altogether. Taught by their necessities, the early Indians made it a practice annually to fire the high grass of the prairies, which had the effect of making the growth more luxuriant and consequently more inviting to the vast herds of buffalo, on which the aborigines depended chiefly for sustenance. It has been conclusively settled that no vegetation, save the hardy prairie grass, will appear on ground over which fire has swept, until another season, so that the yearly prairie fires extended the area of the plateau until they became almost measureless. Mr. Meehan cited several instances where trees have grown when the firing has been discontinued.

If we may judge by our American exchanges, Lumbermen's Associations would seem to be the order of the day in all the lumbering districts on the other side of the line, and that every important district either has or soon will have its association. The object of these associations, it, of course, to secure the harmonious action of those operating in particular districts and on particular streams on matters common to them all. If they prove beneficial to the trade in the neighboring states, there would seem to be no reason why they should not prove equally beneficial to and worthy of the consideration of those engaged in the trade in Canada.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* gives an instance which brings into prominence the advantage of handling dry rather than green material. It gives as an instance of how one dealer made money while another lost, the following:— "Dry lath at Chicago prices, \$3.25, with freight added, cost in a certain place \$6.50 per thousand. They were sold at \$6.60, leaving a margin to the man who bought at regular prices of only ten cents per thousand. The new competitor was not satisfied with this state of things, so he cast about for a more pleasant market to buy in and found it in Oshkosh. It is well known that, according to Chicago ideas of weights, dry lath weigh 500 pounds to the thousand pieces, and it was on this basis that the cost reached \$6.50 in our western village. In Oshkosh, however, our close buyer found those who sold him the lath at \$1.50, and guaranteed the weight to be only 400 pounds, which resulted to him in the neat little profit of \$1.50 per thousand." Evidently the less water the manufacturer ships out of his yard the better for all concerned, unless it be for the railway companies who loose freight upon its transport.

AN Austrian inventor has lately brought out a new kind of wire belting, which is said to work very satisfactorily. The wire is wound on spindles, the diameter of which is as small as practicable, and is obtained, therefore, in the form of a long spiral spring. The main point to be observed in using those wire coils is to give them dimensions proportioned to the power to be transmitted, so that while flexible, they do not suffer undue elongation when in use. Practical trials have proved that the proper proportion between tenacity and elasticity of these coiled wire strings is obtained when the spindle around which it has been wound, has a diameter equal to that of the wire. The two ends of a string or coil are hooked together, and each coil (the number varying according to the power transmitted) is laid in a groove on the pulleys. This method of transmission is reported to be cheap and effective. Another method of using wire for transmitting power has lately been patented by a man in Hartford, Conn. He

makes a belt by weaving wire and cotton together to form a web, the warp being of wire and the weft of cotton. A double fabric is made, between which, or inside which, a number of single heavier wires are inclosed to take the tensile strain of the belt.

At a meeting of the Chicago lumber dealers, held on the 11th June, it was decided by a vote of 21 ayes to 17 nays, to adhere to the existing price list until their next regular meeting to be held on the 27th June. The minority were in favor of an immediate advance, but the feeling of the majority seemed to be that before the list price was advanced they should cease cutting below it, as most of them had been doing, and it was stated that a strict adherence to the quotations of the existing list would be a *bona fide* advance of from fifty cents to a dollar per thousand all round. One thing is quite clear, that all attempts to break the Chicago market this spring have proved ineffectual, and that those who have attempted to do so by cutting prices are the only sufferers. The mill men are too strongly entrenched just now to be compelled to sell at any price the dealers choose to name, and as a consequence the latter have had to come to the terms of the former instead of the former to those of the latter. In fact the present state of stocks is all in favour of holding rather than of pushing sales owing to its wanting seasoning.

BUSINESS in the vicinity of Epping, N.H., according to a correspondent who writes from that point, continues remarkably good. The mills are in active operation, and are turning out large quantities of lumber. The supply of stock of last year's manufacture is entirely gone, and the mill men are shipping green and partly dry lumber to market to meet the demand, which is unusual for them to do. Prices are well sustained, and there is no immediate prospect of an unfavorable change in them. Hemlock for frames is scarce, and the Maine and northern New Hampshire mills are full of order for both hemlock and spruce timber. Large quantities of yellow pine timber is used in that and other parts of New England, especially for bridges and large buildings, to which purposes it is especially adapted.

In repairing old boilers the mistake is often made of using for the patch thicker metal than that of which the boiler is made. A moment's reflection ought to show the absurdity of putting a five sixteenths or three eighths patch on an old one-quarter inch boiler shell, yet it is not so rare an occurrence as one would imagine. A piece of new iron three sixteenths of an inch thick, will, in most cases, be found stronger than a portion of a one-quarter inch old plate needing repairs.

HOW THINGS LOOK OUT WEST.

One of the *attaches* of the *Real Estate Record* has just returned from a flying visit to the West. In view of the interest which attaches to the crop question, a statement of what he saw and heard may be of some value to those who have interests in the stock and grain markets. Winter wheat is undoubtedly very seriously damaged in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and probably further West. At the best it cannot be more than a two-thirds crop. There is time enough for it to turn out somewhat better than the present promise, but heavy western grain men fear the worst and are bulls on the price of winter wheat.

The spring wheat crop, so far, looks fairly well. It promises an average yield, and the weather lately has been highly favorable. The return per acre will be about equal to last year. Still, it is too early to speak with any certainty about spring wheat. In view of the exceptional weather we are having all this year, the worst is to be feared.

The corn crop has been delayed in its planting several weeks and in many cases had to be replanted. The acreage will be large, but if we have a cool, wet summer, the crop will fall far behind that of last year.

All through the West it was noticeable that business activity was very great. There is a building mania under way, and in every city and town the number of new buildings is something extraordinary. All the railways seem to have as much traffic as they can handle. There was, however, cutting of rates on east bound passenger fares and freight. At any of the hotels, tickets from Chicago to New York could be bought for \$15. There is a great deal of stock operating in the New York market on the part of operators in the Western cities. Just at present the Western operators are bulls on grain and bears on railway stocks. A great part of the immense short interest in Wall street is on Western orders. It is Europe and the East that are buying, the West is selling stocks.

Money is very abundant all through the West. At Rockford, Illinois, where only five years since money loaned at 8 and 10 per cent., now the banks find great difficulty in getting it. At Newark, Ohio, farmers were reluctant to pay more than 5 per cent. for mortgages. In fact, there was a plethora of money everywhere. There was an expectation of an advance in prices, labor was increasing its demands, and hence all materials involving labor, are regarded cheap at present figures. The expectation was that the coming fall months would show a boom in merchandize and other commodities, including land and grain.—*New York Real Estate Record.*

Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for Pain, Lame ness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

MIDLAND.

The well equipped saw mills of the British Canadian Timber and Lumber Co., Messrs. Chow Bros., and J. M. Dollar, make Midland City a hive of industry during the summer season. The B.C.T. & L. Co. employ 120 men at their mills. The "cut" per day runs as high as 115,000 feet, and the season's work is expected to reach over 17 million feet. On Wednesday the 22nd inst., the burners and fixtures for the Brush electric light arrived at the mills. The engine to furnish the motive power for this new light has been in its place for some time, and in a few days the mills and yard will be lighted up, so that work can be carried on, sawing, piling, etc., by night as well as day.

At Wyo River the B. C. T. & L. Co. have another mill, which saws on an average 40,000 per day. The season's cut is estimated at six million feet. The Company's powerful tug is kept constantly employed in towing.

The above mills, in connection with those of Messrs. Chow Bros. and J. M. Dollar, are immense feeders to the Midland Railway, which is taxed to its utmost capacity in transporting to Port Hope the millions of feet of lumber, shingles and lath thus so largely manufactured. The Midland Railway Company, however, are doing their part admirably, and their efforts are appreciated by manufacturers and shippers. The track is put in good order in fact the Midland Railway, judging from outside appearances, is one of the best conducted and best paying railways in Canada.

A large and substantial wharf is also in course of construction by the Railway Company at Midland, which, when completed, will give that port facilities for shipping equal to any place on the Georgian Bay. To meet the prospective requirements of the trade, the Company are also erecting a mammoth elevator which will have a capacity of 250,000 feet, which is fully double of either the elevator at Port Hope or Collingwood. Its dimensions are 105 feet long 60 feet wide—height 110 feet. The tower is to be 22 x 23 feet, and 135 feet high. It is expected that grain will be brought from this point to Toronto next winter, or as soon as the gauge of the Toronto & Nipissing Railway is widened. As one of the principal ports on the Georgian Bay, with the best eastern outlet, a Custom House is required to facilitate the transaction of business. This is evident from the fact that the burners and other machinery for the electric light, already referred to, had to be sent from Woodville junction to the Custom House at Lindsay to be entered. Grain and other imports will require the attendance of an officer of Customs.

Mr. James Crosson is getting out a large quantity of oak and ash on the Georgian Bay for his car-works at Cobourg. Tanner's mill supplied him with 300,000 feet. The fire which occurred at Mr. Crosson's establishment recently, has necessitated an extra supply to meet the demand of his largely increasing trade. Passenger cars, as well as freight cars, of his manufacture are largely in use on the Grand Junction, the Midland and Credit Valley rail ways. In point of workmanship and comfort the passenger coaches are equal to those found on any of the other railway lines. A very great improvement is noticeable in the conductors' new vans on the Midland. They are furnished with cushioned seats, wardrobe, desk, and rack for conductor's papers, and at the same time are very comfortable for passengers.

PENETANGUISHENE.

Mr. McGibbon is getting out oak for Mr. Crosson at the rate of from 9 to 10 car loads per week. Mr. Christie is also furnishing dimension stuff from his mill at Sturgeon Bay, for the Cobourg car-works.

The Keeno Lumber Co., Mr. Crossfield, manager, have erected a new mill on the bay. For piling grounds, sites for dwelling houses for workmen, etc., they have cleared twelve acres of the primitive forest. Seven dwellings and a store have been erected and nicely painted. The capacity of the mill is about 8 million feet. This season's cut will be 3½ million. The castings and machinery are from Craig & Cameron, Penetanguishene. A pan for evaporating maple sap and converting it into sugar is made by this firm. The pan will evaporate 450 lbs.

of sugar at one boiling, and is something worthy of notice, being entirely unique in this northern part of Canada.

C. Beck & Co., who had their mill destroyed by fire last year, have erected a new mill—capacity 75 to 80,000 feet per day. The stock for this season will produce seven million feet. The mill is furnished with a circular and gang saws, with steam feed, the only arrangement of the sort north of Bradford mills.

GALT.

Another industry is to be added to those of this busy manufacturing town. Messrs. Beck & Co. are removing their cigar-box works from Baden to Galt, it being better provided with shipping facilities. The factory will be in a building erected by Geo. Hespeler, Esq., attached to his saw mill, which will furnish the driving power. Messrs. Beck & Co. will employ 20 hands. They use Spanish cedar and soft elm for the manufacture of the boxes.

Messrs. Cant & Gourlay have commenced the manufacture of the latest improved bicycle; and one of their workmen has under way, a tricycle which will be propelled by combined spring and lever, aided by the rider, who will sit comfortably between the two front wheels, as shown in an engraving in a recent number of the *Scientific American*.

BURK'S FALLS.

Mr. A. C. Manzer is erecting a steam saw mill at Burk's Falls, on the Magnetawan River. It is intended for local purposes. This part of the country is settling up rapidly.

A considerable quantity of logs belonging to the Magnetawan Lumber Co. is reported as "stuck" at Burk's Falls.

COBOCONK.

Coboconk is the northern terminus of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, 88 miles from Toronto, situated on Gull River. It has a population of about 300, and is rendered famous as being the site of the celebrated Coboconk University, established there in 1874 by Professor Jimuel Briggs, D.B. The original University was destroyed last year by fire. Another building has been erected on the same foundation, named the "Coboconk University," a large hotel, having its rooms graduated according to the requirements and requirements of the graduates, who are properly classified and attended to by the proprietor, Professor W. J. Chirpaw. Coboconk is also a place of importance from a lumbering point of view. There is a large steam saw mill near the railway station, in which the Dominion Bank has an interest, and which is managed by Mr. Jos. E. Gould. The mill has shipped this season over half a million feet of lumber, principally to Messrs. Christie, Kerr & Co., lumber dealers, Toronto, (Mr. Bond, inspector). The season's cut will amount to about 1,200,000 feet pine and 800,000 feet basswood. Lath is also manufactured at the mill, and a large trade is carried on by several parties in railway ties, telegraph poles, fence posts and cordwood—of the latter commodity about 2,000 cords are on hand awaiting shipment.

Logs and square timber in large quantities pass through the slide at Coboconk. This slide is fitted up with stop-logs, and, although put in its present state of good repair by the government, is free of tolls. It has a fall of about 15 feet, which furnishes an excellent water power, on which is a grist mill owned by Mr. McArthur, of Fenelon Falls. On the opposite side of the river from the grist mill stands an old wooden saw mill, which has not been in working order for several years. The advance party of a large drive belonging to the Dickson Estate, T. G.

Hazlitt, manager, Peterborough, arrived at the slide about noon on the 20th inst. The party occupied three cribs—one for the accommodation of a span of horses, waggon, hay, &c.; another for the sleeping apartment of the gang, and the third for the cook, with kitchen, dining room and his paraphernalia of stove, flour, pork, tea, molasses, &c. After dinner the cribs were moored above the slide, and the work of dismantling at once commenced. Jehu, the driver, hitched up his sleek and tractable team of grey mares, and drove the waggon off the crib, over some immense boulders, across a short portage to the place of destination below the bridge. The stable and other buildings being constructed in sections, were taken down rapidly and placed in position for running the slide. The

whole had to be scattered pretty well over the surface of the cribs to permit going under the bridge, which is a low shaky affair, and will soon tumble down if not repaired. All ready on the cribs, the stop-logs are raised, the boom timber runs down, and all pass over safely—the cook last but not least—amid the cheers of a large number of Coboconkers, who assembled on the bank of the river to witness the successful feat. The cribs are again moored. The work of reconstruction begins. Jehu ships his "groys" into their floating table, and the cook is at work preparing supper. The system is so complete that the whole is again in place before tea time.

The steamer *Coboconk*, which plies between Coboconk and Fenelon Falls, carrying passengers and towing, arrived during the afternoon with a cargo of ties, and returned the same evening to Fenelon Falls. The scenery along the water is delightful, and is taken advantage of by a large number of tourists from Toronto and elsewhere.

THE GEORGIAN BAY.

About four and a half million feet of logs taken out by J. Cockburn, on the Upper Magnetawan, for the Magnetawan Lumber Co., is reported "stuck" and abandoned for the season at Burk's Falls.

Six million feet belonging to the Ontario Bank is reported "hung up" on the North and South Seguin rivers. The men are still at work but have not made much progress for the past ten days.

The Georgian Bay Lumber Company are reported to have nearly three million feet yet to come down on several small streams in Muskoka.

Cook Bros. have 2,000 pieces board pine and 7,000 logs stuck on the Little East river, near Huntsville.

Thompson, Smith & Son are said to have a very large quantity "hung up" on Black River, and the Dominion Bank is also said to be in trouble with a large drive on the same stream.

Mr. M. McDougall, of Parry Harbor, recently sold a limit of 22 miles in Monteith, on the South Seguin, to J. C. Miller, of Parry Sound, for \$6,250.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co. have shipped over seven million feet of pine lumber since the opening of navigation; about one-half of which was sold in Canada and the other in the United States.

The demand for coarse lumber this spring has exceeded anything known in the history of the trade. It is now difficult to find mill culls un-sold, dry or green. Shingles and lath also scarce and in good demand. Prices firm on Georgian Bay.

The business of hauling logs by rail from points in Clare county to Saginaw river points and Flint, is rapidly increasing. For the first five months of 1881 there was hauled a total of 68,053,260 feet. The total amount hauled by this road for the first five months of 1880, was 32,506,935 feet. It will be observed by these figures that the business this year, thus far, has more than doubled that of 1880 for a corresponding period.

SOME BIG CUTS.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman says:—The daily cut of the mills at Wausau is as follows according to the Central:—

J. & A. Stewart & Co's mill, day and night:
Lumber, feet..... 2,000,000
Shingles..... 1,200,000
Lath..... 620,000
Pickets..... 75,000

B. G. Plummer's mill:
Lumber, feet..... 40,000
Shingles..... 70,000
Lath..... 18,000
Pickets..... 6,000

Clark, Johnson & Co's mill, daily:
Lumber, feet..... 800,000
Shingles..... 600,000
Lath..... 75,000
Pickets..... 5,000

J. C. Clarke's mill, daily:
Lumber, feet..... 1,700,000
Shingles..... 1,800,000
Lath..... 254,000
Pickets..... 42,000

Wausau Lumber Co's mill, daily:
Lumber, feet..... 1,300,000
Lath..... 200,000
Pickets..... 30,000

Mr. GEORGE BRETT, a prominent lumberman of Whithall, N. Y., died on the 22nd ultimo.

It is proposed to start a wood-pulp factory at Ottawa, and to put to use the sawdust that now goes to waste.

On the 22nd of June the steam saw mills of Alexander Thompson, situated at Etrick, London township, were burnt. The loss is about \$4,000; insurance, 1,000.

The *Country Gentleman* gives a statement showing that 25,435 lbs. of sugar was made last spring from 13,145 maple trees, which all stood within one mile of Lyndon Hill schoolhouse, Vt., by 18 persons. This was equal to an average yield of 29.13 pounds per tree.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 24th ult., the saw mill in the village of Stayner, owned by Jones Bros. & Mackenzie, of Toronto, and occupied by Henry Allen, was discovered to be on fire. The fire brigade turned out promptly, but although they were furnished with a liberal supply of water, and in spite of the most strenuous exertion, the whole building, with a large quantity of lumber, shingles, and laths, was totally destroyed, throwing a number of hands out of work. Fortunately the night was calm, and the fire was prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings. It is understood that there is no insurance on either buildings or contents. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE *Brick, Tile and Metal Review*, of Pittsburgh, says: An immense quantity of lumber lies in the Allegheny river, in the vicinity of Herr's Island and below that point. Millions of feet of the finest pine logs ever felled have come down the Allegheny on the bosom of the present generous flood of water and more are on the way. While most of the pine is in the form of logs, there is also a vast amount of lumber and shingles. It is said that the number of lumbermen who came down this spring is much larger than the several seasons past, while the amount of timber is also greater. Things are, therefore, lively in the boom on the upper Allegheny, and from the appearance of affairs our mill men and those below will have as much lumber as they want and at satisfactory prices.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

SHOWING STOCK OF TIMBER AND DEALS IN LIVERPOOL ON MAY 31ST, 1880 AND 1881, AND ALSO THE CONSUMPTION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1880 AND 1881.

	Stock, May 31st, 1881.	Stock, May 31st, 1880.	Consumption for the month of May, 1881.	Consumption for the month of May, 1880.
Quebec Square Pine.....	638,000 ft.	248,000 ft.	107,000 ft.	83,000 ft.
" Waney Board.....	180,000 "	87,000 "		
St. John Pine.....	5,000 "	42,000 "	5,000 "	30,000 "
Other Ports Pine.....	48,000 "	12,000 "	8,000 "	— "
Pitch Pine, hewn.....	609,000 "	488,000 "	214,000 "	278,000 "
" sawn.....	340,000 "	265,000 "	197,000 "	135,000 "
" planks.....	97,000 "	31,000 "	49,000 "	30,000 "
Red Pine.....	32,000 "	— "	2,000 "	10,000 "
Dantzig, &c., Fir.....	176,000 "	279,000 "	51,000 "	110,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir.....	9,000 "	3,600 "	— "	1,500 "
Oak, Canadian.....	366,000 "	297,000 "	34,000 "	28,000 "
" Waggon scantling.....	147,000 "	— "	26,000 "	— "
" Baltic.....	92,000 "	7,000 "	9,000 "	— "
Elm.....	27,000 "	21,000 "	6,000 "	5,000 "
Ash.....	4,000 "	1,000 "	— "	— "
Birch.....	102,000 "	69,000 "	44,000 "	62,000 "
Greenheart.....	56,000 "	97,000 "	8,000 "	15,000 "
East India Teak.....	7,000 "	31,000 "	11,000 "	6,000 "
Quebec Pine Deals.....	7,301 stds.	1,469 stds.	1,181 stds.	1,061 stds.
" Spruce Deals.....				
N.B. & N.S. Spruce Deals.....	13,630 "	12,101 "	6,300 "	4,810 "
" Pine.....	1,030 "	1,381 "	— "	— "
Baltic Deals.....	5,030 "	2,183 "	474 "	334 "
" Boards.....	400 "	763 "	61 "	127 "
" Flooring Boards.....	3,700 "	3,014 "	1,068 "	632 "

Wanted.

A SECOND HAND DOUBLE EDGER; also a LATH MACHINE, both in good repair. Reply stating lowest cash terms or particulars to box 1002, Peterborough. L10

For Sale.

A 40 INCH LEFFELL WHEEL and COMPLETE CIRCULAR RIG, all in good order, suitable for a fifteen foot head. Apply to Box 1002, Peterborough. L10

Allandale Junction Hotel

Travellers by Northern Railway have 15 to 20 minutes by all trains, for refreshments. Solid meals. Tea and coffee at counter. Fine brands of liquors and choice cigars. b17 E. S. MEEKING, Proprietor.

Orillia House,

ORILLIA.

New and Commodious Brick Building; best north o Toronto, splendid sample rooms, centrally located, free bus. b20 JOHN KELLY, Proprietor.

The Queen's Hotel,

TORONTO, CANADA.

McGAW & WINNETT, Proprietors. Patronized by Royalty and the best families. Prices graduated according to room. b20

St. Lawrence Hall,

PORT HOPE.

Is noted for its superior home-like comforts—a well kept table, equalling the best hotels in Toronto, and large well-furnished rooms. Good sample rooms on ground floor. Walton Street, Port Hope. b20 W.M. MACRIE, Proprietor.

Caledonian Hotel,

GRAVENHURST.

JOHN SHARPE, Proprietor. This Hotel has been newly opened out, pleasantly situated on Main Street, within five minutes walk of Northern Railway station. Bar kept with best assorted Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Every attention paid to guests. Good stabling. L115

St. Louis Hotel.

THE RUSSELL HOTEL CO., Proprietors.
WILLIS RUSSELL, Pres., Quebec.

This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, is open throughout the year for pleasure and business travel. b18

Queen's Hotel,

BRACEBRIDGE.

JOHN HIGGINS, Proprietor. The proprietor (late of Georgetown,) having lately purchased the above hotel, will endeavor to make it one of the best houses in the District of Muskoka. Tourists and hunting parties will receive every possible attention. Free bus to and from steamboat wharf. Terms, \$1 per day. b20

The American Hotel,

BARRIE, ONT.

Collier Street, Adjoining the Market.

RATES REASONABLE, CENTRAL LOCATION,
FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.
Every accommodation for Commercial and LUMBERMEN.
W. D. McDONALD, Proprietor. L14

Fraser's Hotel,

GRAVENHURST, ONT.

HENRY FRASER, proprietor, (successor to Dougland Brown.) Mr. Fraser having purchased and thoroughly renovated and refitted that old established hotel, so long and popularly kept and owned by Dougland Brown, in the Village of Gravenhurst, is now in a position to attend to the wants of the travelling and general public. Parties en route to the Muskoka District, will find "Fraser's" a comfortable stopping place. The Bar and Larder are well furnished. Convenient Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Good stabling and attentive hostler. Free bus to and from trains and steamboats. b20

A BARGAIN—GRIST AND SAW MILL FOR SALE, paying 12 per cent. clear; price \$9,000; and above percentage guaranteed. Apply to

JOSEPH DAVIES & Co.,

Lumber, Coal, & Commission Merchants,
46 CHURCH ST. TORONTO. L12L10

D. S. BRIGGS,

9 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Clear, Pickings, Common and Hardwood Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c.

BILL STUFF CUT TO ORDER. L12-1y

E. S. VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent.

LUMBER MERCHANT

Office, Tempest's Block, Port Hope. L11

J. G. EDWARDS

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

LINDSAY.

BELTING, FILES BABBIT METAL,
CHAINS, ROPE, and L17

LUMBERING SUPPLIES.

SAMUEL WINDRIM,

MANUFACTURER OF

Agricultural Implements, Etc

MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

HAVING DISPENSED WITH THE SERVICES OF AGENTS, I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of intending purchasers of Reaping Machines, that I have now on hand a quantity of the Celebrated

HANLAN REAPER,

which has NEVER BEEN BEATEN YET, and am prepared to allow the Agents commission—FIFTEEN PER CENT—on all purchases. L171f

Flexible Board Rules,

With Steel Head, either Cleveland or London make, at \$1.75 Each.

GEORGE STETHM,

PETERBOROUGH. L16

J. K. POST & CO.

LUMBER MERCHANTS

And Shipping Agents.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

L12-1y

JAMES HADDEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Shingles and Dressed Stuff.

Foxmead, P. O., County of Simcoe, Ont.

Two Planers for sale or exchange for a Boiler. b20

CANOEES!

The undersigned keeps Canoes suitable for LUMBERMEN, SPORTSMEN and others constantly on hand. Price List on application.

WILLIAM ENGLISH

8L14 PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

To Lumbermen.

The Subscriber makes to order all kinds of

TENTS,

Hammocks, Tarpaulins, Waggon and Horse Covers,

Also dealer in all kinds of OIL SKIN Clothing, Nets and Seine Twines.

Is also Agent for the best makes of AMERICAN COTTON DUCKS in all widths.

J. LEOKIE,

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CHAS. M. LARSEN,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Lacquered and Enamelled Woodwork, Turning and Carving in

WOOD, HORN AND IVORY.

BILLIARD BALLS

Turned and coloured a specialty.

MEERCHAUM and AMBER GOODS repaired in first-class style. b17

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Northey's Steam Pump Works

BOILER FEED PUMPS, MINING PUMPS,
AIR AND CIRCULATING PUMPS, PUMPS SPECIALLY ADAPTED for
STEAM FIRE PUMPS, and OIL PIPE LINES,
WRECKING PUMPS. And CITY WATER WORKS.

No. 47 King William Street.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. L17-1y

Wrought Iron Shanty Cook Stoves

The Best Article ever offered to the Trade.

I have much pleasure in drawing attention to my WROUGHT IRON COOKING STOVE, for Shanty, Hotel and Boarding House use. These Stoves are made of Heavy Sheet Iron, the top and lining of the fire-box being of Heavy Cast Metal and all the connecting parts of substantial Wrought Iron Work. The dimensions of these Stoves are as follows:—

SINGLE OVEN STOVE

Top surface contains six 10-inch holes, with ample room between, and one oven 16 x 21 x 26.

DOUBLE OVEN STOVE

The Double Oven has a top surface containing twelve 10-inch pot holes, with two ovens, each 10 x 21 x 26. One fire-box of suitable size for area to be heated. Below will be found Testimonials from some of the leading Lumbermen, who have used my Wrought Iron Cook Stoves since I commenced manufacturing them. They are the names of gentlemen who are well known and reliable, and will carry more weight than any recommendation of my own could do.

The Best Stove I have ever Used.

Peterborough, May 31, 1880.

ADAM HALL, Esq., Peterborough. Dear Sir,—I have used your Wrought Iron Cooking Stove in our lumbering operations since its introduction here, and have no hesitation in saying that I prefer it to any other. For durability, economy and efficiency, where a large number of men are employed, it is the best stove I have ever used. You can, with confidence, offer it to hotels, boarding houses and lumbermen.

Yours truly, THOS. GEO. HAZLITT.

The Stove for Lumbermen.

Peterborough, June 1st, 1880.

ADAM HALL, Esq., Peterborough. My Dear Sir,—We have used your Wrought Iron Cooking Stove and find it is very satisfactory for lumber operations, especially so on drives. We can recommend it highly.

Yours truly, IRWIN & BOYD,

Given the Greatest Satisfaction.

Peterborough, June 3rd, 1880.

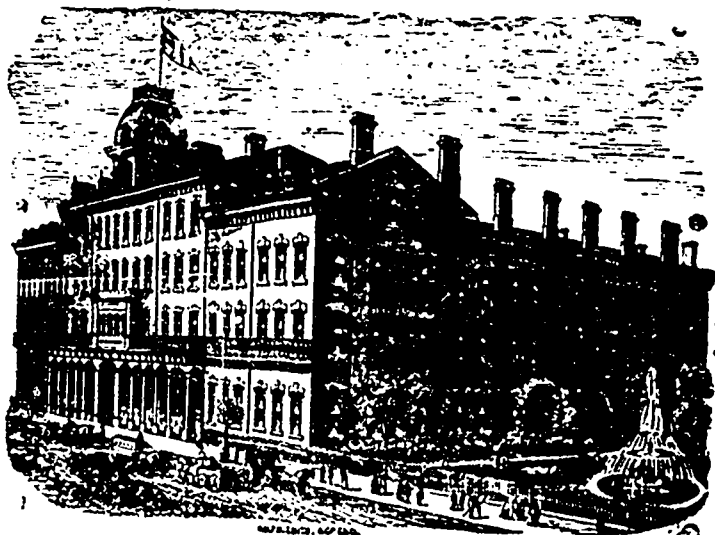
A. HALL, Peterborough. Dear Sir,—I have had the Wrought Iron Cook Stove, purchased from you, in constant use ever since last fall, and it gives the greatest satisfaction in every respect. I can recommend them highly to any one who is in the lumber business.

Very truly yours, GEO. HILLIARD, S.P.

EVERY STOVE GUARANTEED

All the necessary TINWARE and CUTLERY for Shanties supplied at the Lowest Prices.

ADAM HALL, Peterborough.



The QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO, CANADA

McGAW & WINNETT, Proprietors.

Patronized by Royalty and the best families. Prices graduated according to rooms, b17

THE DEMAND AND THE SUPPLY.

The question of how much lumber will be called for during a season, and how much will be forthcoming to meet this want, is always an interesting one to those engaged in manufacturing or selling this article. They spend as much of their time and thought in considering it as they venture to lay upon any other one thing connected with their business, and with a result that in most cases is probably as little satisfactory as any that attends their efforts. It is very rare that an adequate solution of the problem is reached in advance; it is even doubtful whether any is often possible. Operators may scan the horizon of their trade with the greatest care for indications, may figure up the visible stock of logs and lumber, may estimate as closely as it can be done, the probable or possible increase in consumption over what it was in former years,—they may take all these things into consideration most carefully, but when they have done so they are generally obliged to acknowledge themselves unable to reach any certain conclusions in regard to the quality they will have to sell, or the amount they will be able to dispose of to their customers. Both the demand for lumber and the supply of it depend largely upon circumstances concerning which much more is known at the end of the season than at the beginning. The failure of the crops, the hanging up of the drives, or many other occurrences that cannot be foreseen, are liable to affect one or the other materially, and sometimes make all the difference between a busy and profitable season, and an inactive and unprofitable one. Any conclusions in regard to the probable demand or the probable supply, that are drawn from a study of the outlook, as it appears on either hand, must possess, therefore, to a certain degree, the nature and value of speculations are valuable, if not always absolutely accurate. They show what may reasonably be looked forward to, provided certain conditions exist, and, hence, afford some data from which an idea may be obtained within certain limits, as to what lumber, may be, or should be, worth.

Inquiry in regard to what the demand for lumber is likely to be in the immediate future comes at once upon certain facts in the present situation of the trade that are too important to be overlooked. We find that the sale of lumber at all principal points of distribution is larger than it ever has been at this time in the season, that country yards, as a rule, are buying freely, and that they are selling their stock more rapidly than usual, that in all parts of the country there is a remarkable activity in building operations; that preparations are making to carry out railway enterprises that were abandoned when the hard times began a few years ago, and have since laid dormant, that, in fact, every where the lumber trade and other lines of business intimately connected with it are in such shape as they have not been in before in many years. We find another thing. The immigration to the United States from other countries has been, and according to reliable reports will be, large beyond all precedent. Every vessel that reaches our shores from the opposite side of the Atlantic brings as many new settlers as she can carry, and it is well known that all the steamship accommodations for such passengers have been engaged months ahead. There is not the smallest chance to question that the immigration of emigrants and immigrants has never before placed on record, it is palpable and undeniable. Then, there is every reason to believe that the yield of grain and other crops in the agricultural districts will be such as to give farmers an abundance of means to carry out any improvements they may have in contemplation. The harvest may not be the largest we have had in proportion to the acreage planted, but we doubt whether it will be exceeded by that of any former year in the aggregate quantity obtained, or in its money value. True, a combination of unfavorable circumstances might reduce both or either of the latter considerably, but such a drawback is not more likely to be met with this year than in any other; so that we may assume the probability that those depending for their means upon the products of the soil will have, later in the season, a large amount of money, which they will be apt to invest in im-

provements requiring lumber in their construction. In addition to these important features in the situation, we find that universal confidence in the present and future permanence of the existing prosperity prevails, that capital is abundant and seeking investment, and that generally the country is in a state of remarkable prosperity.

Consideration of the facts we have just recited can hardly fail to leave, upon the mind of any lumberman who undertakes it, a very decided impression in regard to the future of his own business. It can hardly fail to convince him, we think, that the demand for the commodity in which he is interested is more than likely to reach a figure that will make the business of other prosperous years seem small by comparison. It is difficult to see how any other conclusion could follow, legitimately. We have a combination, apparently, of all the favorable circumstances required to make an active demand, and have it at a time when activity in business is decidedly the fashion, and when consumers are in the best condition imaginable for buying. From these circumstances, the *Lumberman* feels bound to conclude that the outlook for the trade during the coming summer and fall months is most flattering, and that the probabilities warrant the belief that, so far as the demand is concerned, it will be all that the most exacting lumberman could ask for.

In regard to the supply, the question that has most to do with the stability of the market is whether it will prove greater than the demand. The *Lumberman* is of the opinion that in reply to this question it may be truthfully said that it will not. If we restrict our inquiry for the moment to the Northwest, and the territory supplied from it, we have at our command reasonably accurate data upon which to base our calculations. Several weeks ago we published statistics of the logs obtained in all the important districts last winter, and those carried over in the streams, with estimates of what might be depended upon as the result of operations during the summer and along the various lines of railway running into the pinceries, which, making allowance for logs that will be hung up or held over in booms, showed the amount that will probably be available for sawing this season to be, as near as possible, 6,250,000,000 feet,—an increase over last year's production of about 600,000,000 feet, or ten per cent. The actual cut may overrun this figure somewhat, but even allowing that it does so to the extent of increasing the excess as compared with 1880 one half, or more, making it 900,000,000, or even 1,000,000,000 feet, we submit that the difference would not be greater than will be required to meet the demand. An increase of fifteen per cent. in the demand for the year, which is certainly not outside the bounds of probability, would use up all the excess in the output, and leave the lumbermen of the north west with no more stock on hand at the close than they brought from 1880. No one who remembers the trouble experienced last winter with broken assortments, and stocks too small for the amount it was necessary to sell from them, will venture the assertion that the total stock on hand, January 1, should not be increased at least twenty five per cent. We do not see that there is much chance that it will be increased to that extent, or to any extent, this season. We do not see where the lumber is to come from. The logs to make it are not in sight, and if they were, all the saw-mill capacity in the Northwest would not avail to turn them into lumber. No talk of any excess in the supply over the probable legitimate demand, in the face of such facts as these would be simply ridiculous. The preceding figures and comparisons, to be sure, relate only to the Northwest; but in this case what is true of the Northwest is true of the whole country. Outside of this district there is no source from which any supply of pine lumber may be obtained that will in any way affect our conclusion, and as for the demand, it shows an equal likelihood of increased activity, east, west, north and south,—wherever lumber is sold, in fact,—which is all the more reason for believing that by no possibility can the supply exceed, or even equal, it.

These points being determined, there remains no question as to the probable condition of the

lumber trade during the latter half of the season. It would be very strange, under such circumstances as are likely to exist, if it should not be active and satisfactory to a remarkable degree. With a good demand, and only just about enough lumber to supply it, operators ought to have things go as nearly their way as anybody could expect. They will certainly not be obliged to shade prices unless they choose to, they will not have to force sales in order to clear off surplus stock, and if they sell their lumber without making a fair profit on it, candid people, acquainted with the facts, will be very apt to say the fault is their own. There will be no occasion for practicing any of the tricks of the trade that are sometimes resorted to, for the purpose of securing customers, or getting some advantage over a competitor. As there will undoubtedly be business enough to keep every dealer fully occupied, no one need fear, if he is ordinarily industrious, but that he will get his full share of it, and, as the demand will call for pretty much all the stock that will be available, no one need worry himself about disposing of what he has or can get. It is not often that the demand and supply get into the respective positions in relation to each other that they now occupy. It is in all respects an exceptional occurrence, and lumbermen should make the most of it. We are inclined to think they will. When this market settles down upon a fair scale of prices, as it must sooner or later, we look for activity and firmness to rule all along the line, and for the members of the trade, individually and collectively, to make quick sales and good profits.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

WOODEN IDOLS.

From that portion of the Apocrypha known as the "Wisdom of Solomon," the following quaint extract is made. Now a carpenter that felleth timber, after he had sawn down a tree meet for the purpose, and taken off all the bark skillfully round about, and hath wrought it handsomely, and made a vessel thereof fit for the service of man's life. And after spending the refuse of his work to dress his meat, hath filled himself. And taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of knots, hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do, and formed it, by the skill of his understanding, and fashioned it to the image of a man or made it like some vile beast, laying it over with vermilion, and with paint, coloring it red, and when he has made a convenient room for it, set it on a wall, and made it fast with iron. For he provided for it that it might not fall, knowing that it was unable to keep itself, for it is an image, and hath need of help. Then maketh the prayer for his goods, for his wife and children, and is not ashamed to speak to that which hath no life. Again, one preparing himself to sail, and about to pass through the raging waves, calleth upon a piece of wood (an image) more rotten than the vessel that carrieth him. And verily desire of gain devised that (the ship) and the workman built it by his skill; therefore do men commit their lives to a small piece of wood, and passing the rough sea in a weak vessel are saved. For in the old time also, when the proud giants perished, the hope of the world governed by the hand, escaped in a weak vessel, and left to all ages a seed to generation. For blessed is the wood whereby righteousness cometh. But that which is made with hands (the image) is cursed, as well it as he that made it, he because he made, and it because being corruptible it was called god.

LUMBER SALES.

The *Montreal Gazette* says:—Our Quebec correspondent telegraphs as follows: On the street to-day I hear of the following sales: Joly's spruce deals mill cutting, \$36, \$26, \$20 and \$14, and charges 20 per cent, odd sizes, and a dram of McRae's elm at 28c. News from the other side indicates a dull market in the lumber trade.

A *Cough* is usually the effort of Nature to expel some morbid matter irritating the air passages of the lungs. It may, however, proceed from an inflamed or irritable condition of the throat, a slight rash or humor often being perceptible. Let the cause be what it may, the remedy should be Hagar's Pectoral Balsam. A purely vegetable Balsamic throat and lung healer. For sale by all dealers in medicine, at 25 cents per bottle.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

WOODSTOCK.

This is a beautifully situated and well laid out town. The streets are wide, and, as well as the public parks, are planted with maple and other trees, which now (June 9th) are in full foliage. The town is surrounded by good farming land, occupied by an industrious class of people, chiefly from the north of Scotland. Many of the original settlers were those who were driven from their native glens at the time of the Sutherland evictions. Their descendants, however, have no cause to regret the event, though at the time, painful enough to the expatriated Highlanders. They are now amongst the most comfortable and independent of any farmers in Canada.

Railway accommodation is convenient and ample—the Credit Valley, the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, each give Woodstock a station.

Considerable manufacturing is carried on. Mr. F. B. Scofield is an extensive dealer in lumber. At his saw and planing mills in East Woodstock, he manufactures chess boxes, wooden bowls, broom handles, etc. The establishment has the latest improved machinery. It is provided with a simple but ingenious contrivance, consisting of a rapidly revolving fan, which, being in connection with exhaust boxes or pipes leading to a mortising, planing machine, etc., draws through itself, by the vacuum created, shavings, chips, and sawdust, into a general receiving pipe, thence into a box near the furnace of the engine, supplying the boiler with fuel and producing a cool and refreshing blast for the fireman. The sand-papery machine for finishing doors, etc., works like a thing of life.

There are several other planing mills and lumber dealers in Woodstock. James Hay & Co. carry on cabinet manufacturing on a large scale. Two organ factories are doing an extensive business. The largest black leather tannery (harness and upper) in the Dominion is here, operated by Messrs. J. & J. Grant. They also manufacture bolting. About forty men are employed, and 1,600 cords of hemlock bark are used per annum at \$5 per cord.

Another extensive industry, which competes with wood fencing, is largely carried on by the Metallic Spinning Co., Mr. J. G. Short, manager. This concern spins the steel barb fencing wire at a rapid rate. Five machines are employed in twisting the wire and inserting the bails. Three men are kept busy finishing the coils of wire by putting them through various baths after leaving the machine previous to having them galvanized. The manufacturers claim that the material with which the wire is coated is not broken off when the galvanizing process takes place after the insertion of the barb between the stands. Large quantities of this material is sent to the North-West, where wood-fencing material is scarce.

Mr. Whitlaw, manufacturer of boilers, etc., has just completed a portable steam saw mill, with upright or muley saw, for M. F. Shaw, of Guatemala, Central America. Mr. Shaw has already been at Guatemala, and will bring his "rig" along with him. He proposes to cut mahogany and Spanish Cedar, which is found in abundance there, extending from the coast twenty miles into the country, and is in great demand. It is expected that several other portable saw mills will follow this trial machine.

SOMEONE who claims to have tried it asserts that boiled linseed oil and charcoal mixed to the consistency of paint, and applied to timber to be buried in the earth will give it almost the durability of stone or iron. It is claimed to make such woods as poplar, basswood, ash, etc., as good for fence posts as any that can be found. Bar wood posts coated with this preparation have been taken up, after being seven years in the ground, as sound as the day they were set. The process is certainly very simple and inexpensive.

THE lumber establishment at Winnipeg of Clark & McClure, which Thos. Scott has managed for several years, has been bought out by H. Sutherland & Bro., who also purchased a quantity of lumber, shingles and laths now being flat-boated to Winnipeg by Clark & McClure.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

MR. E. B. EDDY'S NEW ENTERPRISE—AN EVENT LONG TO BE REMEMBERED IN HULL.

On the 14th inst., the public of Ottawa and Hull had for the first time a full practical test of the value of the electric light. Much has been written and said upon this subject, vivid as may have been the description of it, clever as may have been the theories advanced about it nothing could have brought its beauties and utility so lucidly home to the minds of the public at large as the grand exhibition of its powers as shown in the extensive works of the most enterprising and shrewdest business man of the Ottawa Valley, Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull. Mr. Eddy, in its adoption, has, of course, been actuated by a desire to have what was best at the cheapest rate. No false economy. In all his transactions he fully realizes that there is that which scattereth abroad, and yet increaseth. In nothing is found penny wise and pound foolish, and the success of the electric light in factories is another laurel added to his great and growing wreath. The fact that his mills and factories would, for the first time, be illuminated by electricity sufficed to draw a great crowd of visitors to the spot from the city, and the population of Hull was out en masse to see what would be the result of the last experiment of the active business mind which has almost built up the young city. There are few in Central Canada who will not accept his conclusions as correct, but his most ardent admirers were hardly prepared for the sight that awaited them. Crossing to Hull from Ottawa just as twilight was fading away, the northerly bank of the city seemed bathed in a mellow moonlight, but as it was long before the hour of Luna to be on her course along the horizon, the effect could not be attributed to her gentle influence. On reaching the Union Bridge the cause was self-evident. Hull seemed to have instituted an independence of "order of full moons." Three grand lights, in size larger than any star, with a wonderful brilliancy, and not less inviting to the eye than the moon, lighted up the whole scene, showing the fine tracery of the bridge, the fine spray of the Chaudiere, and the bold outlines of the buildings on both banks of the river with wonderful distinctness. Advancing towards Hull, the light became gradually brighter, the shadows defined more sharply, and faces and colors more easily distinguished, and even the most skeptical were fain to confess that the light was a grand success. It was, however, in the vicinity of Mr. Eddy's mills that the beauty and effect of the light was most brilliantly brought out. The wide spread yards were all as bright as day, the windows of all the shops showed as if suns were beaming inside them, while the lights in the other mills and the shop windows of the city wore a sickly glare, like the dying torches at the end of political demonstrations. In the big mill, in which all the machinery had been stopped, and which was thrown open to all visitors, the sight was a study. The building was crowded with visitors, and here better than anywhere else the purity of the light was visible. The most delicate colors were as plainly discernible as in the brightest sunlight. Among the dresses of the many ladies who crowded the place with very young children, the gayest toilets shone out in their full beauty. No confounding greens with blues, no turning delicate maaves into vulgar reds. It was no wonder that the expressions "C'est beau," "C'est magnifique," were frequent on the lips of the lady visitors. The work that Mr. Eddy has undertaken in introducing this light into his premises it would not be easy to rightly picture, and the best description of it will give but a feeble idea of its magnitude. The total number of lights employed is forty, extending from his residence at the corner of Main street and Brewery street to the river bank opposite the Parliament Hill, and all through the various apartments of his numerous factories, storerooms and mills. These lamps are located as follows:—One in the front of his private residence, which throws a brilliant light over the whole square down to the river's edge; four in the saw factory, two being on the first floor where the planers are situated, and two on the second floor which is occupied as the window-frame and cabinet makers' department; one is

located in the box shop, by no means the least extensive of the premises; two others are in the circular sawmills; three more are found in the large sawmill; two on the upper platform; two more in the small sawmill; three under the main platform; four in the mill shop; one in the machine shop; five in the match shop; one in the washboard shop; two in the lower sawmill, one on the lower platform, and four in the lumber yard. Each of these lamps has an illuminating power equal to two thousand candles, and sheds a brilliant light, with strongly marked shadows, over an area of 12,000 square feet, the whole of the lamps having an illuminating power equal to 80,000 candles, and lighting a combined area of 480,000 square feet. The machinery from which this light is derived is placed in what was formerly the stone grist mills occupied by McCormack & Sons at the back of the match factory. The machine used is the "Brush dynamic electric," size number 8, and driven by a powerful turbin wheel. Its dimensions are 89 inches in length, 28 inches in width, 36 inches in height, with a weight of 4,800 pounds. The electricity is generated from an armature, which revolves at the rate of seven hundred revolutions per minute, driven by a belt twelve inches wide over a pulley 20 inches in diameter. The armature is placed between four heavy relays of insulated copper wire, containing in all 20,000 feet lineal measure. The whole machinery is located in the electrician's room, and under the present charge of Mr. George W. Hoag, of Mr. Brush's electric works, of Cleveland, Ohio. In this room is also found the automatic governor, an ingenious invention which regulates the current of electricity according to the number of lights in use, thus enabling any number of the lamps to be shut off or used without altering the speed of the main portion of the machine. The lamps used are the size known as number 3, each carrying double rods, which enable them to be supplied with four carbons, each twelve inches long, copper-plated, for the better conducting of the electric current, manufactured according to the Brush patent from coke. The lamps are calculated to burn for 16 hours without a renewal of the carbons, and the cost of each lamp is calculated to be only one cent per hour, each lamp being supposed to burn from an inch and a-half to two inches per hour, the upper carbon position burning about double the quantity consumed by the negative. The apparatus is of the same kind as has been so extensively introduced into the United States by the Brush Electric Company of Ohio, and into Europe by the Anglo-American Light Company of London, England. The same sized machine, with its full power concentrated in one light, is now in use on one of the finest vessels in the British navy. Mr. Millan, Mr. Eddy's manager, will have the general management of the apparatus, assisted by Mr. Mousseau, head millwright of the establishment, when Mr. Hoag returns to the United States, as he will do in the course of a few days. An event will long be remembered in Hull, and it need not be wondered at that it was made a festival of in the city. During the evening the Hull band, led by Mr. Durocher, was out, and played for some two hours about the city and serenaded Mr. Eddy. The turning out of the corps was voluntary. In getting the best and cheapest light for his place that he could, Mr. Eddy has done the public as well as himself a benefit, for the Union Bridge and its approaches were never so well lit as they were last night by his "new order of full moons."—*Citizen.*

Beechwood for Paving.

The Edinburgh authorities are at present making a test of the capabilities of beechwood as a paving material, and for this purpose have laid a wide crossing at the junction of Melville street with Queen's Ferry street with well-seasoned blocks of this wood. A slip of chilled iron, grooved to afford a grip for horses, is introduced between each block, and the interstices are all filled in with creosote.

"Their Name is Legion"—the people who praise that matchless medicine, **7-Block Blood Bitters**. It acts at once upon the Secretions, the Bowels, the Liver, the Skin and the Kidneys. It purifies the Blood, dispels all full humors, and strengthens the nervous and debilitated system. No known remedy can do more. Try it and be convinced.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD PULP.

Wood pulp, which has of late years acquired some importance as a substitute for rags in the manufacture of coarse and fine papers, is obtained in two different ways:—1, mechanically, by the mechanical disintegration of wood, 2, chemically, by treating the wood with chemical reagents.

1. Preparation of cellulose by the mechanical method.—Wood lately felled and stripped of its bark is ground between heavy millstones beneath the surface of running water, passing thence through a sieve or bolter, as a fibrous mass, which can be used, with or without admixture of rags, as a substitute for ordinary paper pulp. The wet mass of woody fibre is deprived of its superfluous moisture by pressure and in that state is sent to the paper-mills. This compressed fibre, even when boiled, will not give a fine-grained paper, for which purpose an addition of 25 to 80 per cent. of rags is necessary. Wood paper acquires a yellowish or greyish tinge with exposure, for which reason also it is unsuited for finer purposes. Wood fibre is not pure cellulose, but contains a mixture of intercellular substance, which has held the plant-cells together. Pure cellulose forms 30 to 60 per cent. of ordinary wood pulp. Wood pulp is very short in the fibre, owing to the method in which it is prepared, whereas pure cellulose is longer in the fibre, feels better, and is more suitable for papermaking. Wood pulp is therefore employed for the coarser sorts of paper, whilst the chemically prepared cellulose is well adapted for the finer kinds.

In 1871 some experiments were made by O. Noyh, of Zwickau, in regard to ginding wood after steaming it in steam boilers. The results were most satisfactory, and the method is now used in the fabrication of brown papers. Independent experiments were made about the same time by E. F. Meisner, of Roth Danwitz, near Stolp, Pomerania, in the boiling of wood with and without caustic lye, grinding, and preparing paper from wood fibre obtained by the first method, with and without an admixture of rags. A partnership was concluded between H. Voelker and O. Meyh for the working of certain of these new processes, which are now known in Germany as the Voelker-Meyh patent. Aug. Erfurt, manager of the wood pulp and paper works of Beizer & Co., endeavored to improve the process by the ebullition and prolonged immersion of the wood in soda lye. Erfurt subsequently varied this process by boiling the wood twice before cooking it in the caustic soda, a process which yielded wood pulp of a superior quality. The papers so produced have been gradually improved, and now packing papers of excellent quality are thus manufactured, which can be used for a variety of purposes for which ordinary papers are more or less unsuited. For many purposes the natural brown colour of the paper is a recommendation, and not only for cartridge-cases, book covers, packages, and the like, but also for floor-papers it is found most useful. Erfurt prepares his "lignito pulp" in four qualities, which can be used separately or combined in different qualities of paper.

2. Preparation of cellulose by the chemical method. The preparation of cellulose by chemical means has recently made greater progress, as a much finer and whiter product is thus obtainable than by the mechanical method; still there is, unfortunately, one great disadvantage common to all the processes yet adopted—the expense, costly machinery and processes being employed for an object really attainable by other means. These consist in the continuous action of chemical reagents, whereby the expenditure of fuel is rendered unnecessary, and the great wear and tear of plant involved by the use of high steam pressure avoided.

A fresh starting-point in cellulose manufacture was afforded by the establishment of the Manachuk Wood Pulp Works Company, at Philadelphia, in 1864, whose products were exhibited in Paris in 1867. At this establishment the cellulose is prepared by Houghton's and Couper's methods, by boiling the wood in acetate of soda under very high pressure. This branch of manufacture has been further investigated and improved upon by various parties.

In 1868 the Gloucestershire Paper Company started a large cellulose and paper manufactory

in England, for paper-making without rags, thereby affording less objection of the fact that paper can be manufactured from cellulose without any admixture of rags. A heavy outlay, stated to amount to £25,000, was involved by the experiments of the company.

In 1870 a company of English and Swedish capitalists started five large cellulose manufacturing establishments in the American system in use at Cape Mills, New York.

On this system the five manufacturing establishments, and other English and American establishments are now worked as well as six large manufactories in Germany. Some manufacturers have adopted other methods, and have engaged in fresh experiments and researches, chiefly with a view to the saving of construction in the apparatus employed.

In the different methods hitherto adopted acids (sulfuric and nitric) are used, to the action of which the wood finely rasped is exposed until the fibre is laid bare, whereby a portion of the cellulose is converted into glucose, whence alcohol is obtained by fermentation; after this the wood is treated with acetate of soda until all the solid matter is extracted, and finally is washed. This method does not admit of the acid being used again, and moreover requires the vessels employed to be of more than ordinary construction.

In Watt & Burgess' method, finely chopped wood is treated with acetate of soda of 4 degs. Beaumur, under a steam pressure of 60 lbs. to the square inch. Here very much depends on the shape of the wood: in a highly comminuted form, as sawdust the circulation is impeded; shavings, on the other hand, take up too much space, so the wood is treated with the lye in a series of digestors, under high steam pressure, and the soda afterwards extracted from it by the action of steam. As the lye contained there in is removed by the steam, and the residuum retained in vessels of special construction, it is obvious that the method adds considerably to the cost of the process, and it is preferable to use the acid once only and allow it afterwards to evaporate naturally in open pits, or to remove it by heating in closed vessels so contrived as to entail no extra firing. Cellulose prepared in this way requires no mechanical manipulation, but is simply bleached with chloride of lime before use. Chemically prepared wood pulp is superior to that prepared by mechanical means, being more elastic and longer in the fibre, and as before mentioned, can be employed for paper making without any addition of rags.

Two Thousand Dollars.

The easiest, cheapest and best way to secure the above amount is to apply for membership in the Mutual Benefit Association of Rochester, N.Y. Pay Dr. S. B. Pollard, 50 Bay Street, one dollar for four medical examinations, he will send your application to the head office, if you are accepted as a member they will issue a certificate of membership, which, on payment of eight dollars, entitles you to full benefits as a member, should you die to-morrow, next day, next week, next month, or any time within three months, this Association will pay to your heirs, or assigns, the sum of two thousand dollars. At the expiration of the three months all you have to do is to pay your pro rata amount, which is from 20 to 75 cents on the death of some other member, who has done nothing worse than to die during the three months just past. By paying your assessments on deaths, you keep your certificate alive, and at the commencement of the second year you are assessed two dollars per thousand to keep up office expenses, etc., for the next year. No easier, surer or better schemes to carry two thousand dollars has ever been devised than the Mutual Benefit Association, of Rochester, N.Y. 5-1-13

ZOFESA.—A healthy man never thinks of his stomach. The dyspeptic thinks of nothing else. Indigestion is a constant reminder. The wise man who finds himself suffering will spend a few cents for a bottle of Zofesa, from Brazil, the new and remarkable compound for cleaning and toning the system, for assisting the Digestive apparatus and the Liver to properly perform their duties in assimilating food. Get a 10 cent sample of Zofesa, the new remedy, of your druggist. A few doses will surprise you.

Hazard's Yellow Oil is a perfect panacea, curing by external and internal use all inflammation, pain and soreness; Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Deafness, Colds, Kidney complaints, Burns, Frost Bites, and Flesh Wounds of every variety. For sale by all dealers.

WANTED,

An efficient and reliable correspondent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, in each of the following cities, viz.:

- QUEBEC, OTTAWA,
- MONTREAL, HAMILTON,
- And LONDON.

For further information, address

TOKER & CO.,

CANADA LUMBERMAN OFFICE, PUBLISHERS.

Peterborough, Ont., June 13th, 1881.

Travelling Agent.

MR. A. L. W. BEGG has been appointed agent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and grant receipts therefor and to make contracts for advertisements appearing in its columns.

The Canada Lumberman

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED EMI-MONTHLY BY

TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

Terms of Subscription:

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

Advertising Rates:

Per line, for one year.....	\$0 00
Per line, for six months.....	50
Per line, for three months.....	30
Per line, for first insertion.....	10
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mo's.	05
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum.....	8 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for six months.....	5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum	5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mo's	3 00

Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

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

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to TOKER & Co., Peterborough, Ont.

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

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. JULY 1, 1881.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the sale by tender of the extensive saw-milling property at Parry Harbor, belonging to the Ontario Bank. In addition to the saw-mill, which is very complete, there are extensive and valuable limits attached thereto, which, after all, should be the great *sine-que-non* of such properties.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *John O'Groat Journal*, in notes of a trip to Edinburgh from Wick, dated May 25th, says:—"The scenery at Blair Athole, as witnessed from the railway, is surpassingly grand. There the trees were in bloom, and the scent of the sweet briar was wafted around us like a cloud of incense. We were informed that the value of the growing timber, aged fifty years, on one hill crest, used chiefly for railway sleepers, would be about £30,000, (nearly \$150,000.) One of the most profitable investments is this growth of oak, the bark of which is used largely for tanning purposes."

We have a post-card asking for information as to where black walnut trees, suitable for transplanting, can be obtained, from someone whose signature we cannot make out. The writer says he desires to plant out a number as an experiment, as he understands that a gentleman in Quebec has already planted out some 400 with satisfactory results. Nursery men having black walnut trees suitable for planting would evidently find it to their advantage to advertise them in THE CANADA LUMBERMAN. We hope, too, that our correspondent will accept this as a reply to his card, as we do not know where he would get what he wants, and cannot address him personally for the reason already stated.

ORDERED HOME.

Perhaps no better evidence of the firmness of the western lumber market could be afforded than that which we have in the recent decision of the Chicago lumber dealers to order home, with the intention of keeping them at home, the gentlemen whom they now have on the road soliciting orders. These travelling salesmen were the outcome of a period of depression, when it was almost a matter of financial life and death to make sales, of many other things as well as lumber, at almost any price, and although the necessity of making such sales has passed away, the travelling salesman has become such a fixture that, however desirable, in the interests of sellers, it will be difficult to get rid of him entirely. It is generally conceded that this following of buyers into their own offices does more to break or keep down prices than anything else that can be done. They must shade prices to do business, because unless the retail dealer can buy, or be made to fancy he is buying cheaper from the travelling man than he otherwise could do, he is likely to withhold his order, until it suits his own convenience to send it to headquarters. Now, if these things be so, it follows that the withdrawal of these gentlemen of the road must not only do away with the evil tendencies which their visits are calculated to produce, but afford the most substantial evidence to consumers that lumber is no longer a drug, and that the holders thereof feel that they can afford to hold on until the consumer requires it at the price which he has put upon it. And this is the true position of every holder of lumber. It is not like butter, cheese or eggs, or like the ribbons and bonnets of the dry goods merchant. It will not, if properly cared for, spoil in a single season like the first, or become unfashionable and therefore worthless like the latter. If the production of a year has exceeded the legitimate demand, the true way to adjust demand and supply is to hold on to what you have got—it will be none the worse of a little more seasoning—and curtail production—the trees that are left standing another year will neither grow rancid or unfashionable.

THE NEW LAND REGULATIONS.

IN another column will be found the new regulations recently issued by the Dominion Government with regard to their lands in the North-West. A perusal of them can scarcely fail to convince the most sceptical that they are eminently favourable to the settlement of that country, but less there should be any doubting ones in this respect, we cannot do better than transfer to our columns the following comparison of the prices charged for wild lands in Minnesota and Dakota, by the most prominent competitors of the Dominion Government and Pacific Railway Syndicate, with those now in force in our own North-West, as we find them set forth in the columns of the *Monetary Times*:—

IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Government lands within the Railway Belt may be acquired as follows: A free homestead of 160 acres on condition of settlement and cultivation for three years; also, a pre-emption of 160 acres adjoining at \$2.50 per acre, by instalments covering ten years.

Government lands may be acquired, beyond the distance of 24 miles from the railway, as follows: A free homestead of 160 acres on the same conditions as above; and also a pre-emption of 160 acres at \$2.00 per acre cash, at the expiration of three years. In addition to the 320 acres thus acquired, a settler's wife may obtain 160 acres as a free grant, on condition of cultivating 10 acres thereof to forest trees, thus making 480 acres to man and wife.

IN DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA.

Government lands may be acquired within any Railway Belt as follows: A free homestead of 160 acres, on conditions of permanent improvement and continuous residence for five years; or (not and) a pre-emption of 160 acres, on condition of permanent improvement and continuous residence for one year, an \$2.50 per acre cash. A settler may in addition to either homestead or pre-emption take up a free tree-culture claim, on condition of planting 10 acres thereof with trees.

Government lands outside the railway limits may be acquired on similar terms to the above,

but the price for pre-emptions is \$1.35 per acre instead of \$2.50.

N.B.—It should be observed that the United States Government does not permit, as does that of Canada, the same individual to acquire both homestead and pre-emption claims. He must take one or the other—160 acres instead of 320.

IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company asks for its lands, within 24 miles of the road, a uniform price of \$2.50 per acre, payable by instalments, with a rebate of \$1.25 per acre for substantial improvements and cultivation.

IN DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company asks from \$2.50 per acre upward, according to quality and location, and no rebate is promised to the settler who cultivates his farm. As a fact the prices of lands contiguous to the railway, range as high as \$10 and \$15 per acre.

The circulars of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company do not announce the prices of lands, and all the best farms adjacent to the line have now been taken up. In all sales, however, the company promises a "rebate of nearly one-half the purchase money for breaking and cultivating the land." The actual prices of farms are graduated according to quality of the land and distance from a station.

AN ORANGE PEELED.

To the Editor of *The Canada Lumberman*:

MR. EDITOR,—A month or so ago I sent you a short sketch of all I thought would be interesting to your readers of this part of Canada, therefore, at this time, I can only present you, as it were, with a squeezed orange. The most interesting feature in your paper, to the general reader, is information about woods and forests. In my time we used to hate the timber because it stood between us and johnnycakes, and moreover for the sweat it caused us to clear the land, but tastes change with time—nothing pleases us better now than the "forest primeval." Forty years ago one in this place could look in no direction without seeing scores of towering hemlocks, many of them "girlocks" to accomplish their cheap destruction. They have all long since disappeared and left no traces of their existence—faded away like the red men under the fostering care (?) of Yankee legislation. In those days the havoc made of elm, maple, brown ash and basswood, for potash, is fearful to contemplate, but it was a case of life and death between the men and the trees. Although many of the inhabitants favored the forest by a "wooden look," they choose to be survivors.

The French mode of clearing low land west of here was by fire, which destroyed all vegetable life, and they have no taste for planting trees. A look across their level settlements reveals nothing but whitewashed houses and cedar rails. The want of wood has long since boro heavy upon the poor.

One of your correspondents speaks of the grievences of small dealers in lumber, owners, perhaps, of an old up-and-down mill. Now, I feel for those martyrs, having suffered a moral crucifixion in common with them. One of my townsmen, on the rack, that is, selling boards to an old farmer, after the torture was suspended, gave it as his deliberate opinion that anyone, after the long agony of dealing in lumber with those close-fisted, selfish specimens of humanity, should, without any further preparation, be entitled to enter into the blissful fields where the good niggers go. With the joiner and carpenter we have no difficulty, they know what they want and know what it is worth, but the potato-digger, in this business, seldom or never deviates into common sense and fair dealing. That anyone else has as good a right to an equivalent for his money as himself, never penetrates his agricultural skull. Our patience has often gave way, and forced the pig-breeder to "unload" and go his way. We have another customer far worse than the tight man, for the tight man, to his honor, be it said, means to pay, but the fellow, who, with malice aforethought, comes for a few boards is the man we mean. He wishes to be trusted a short time, of course. He banters you long on the price, to convince you that the debt will bear heavy on his conscience till settled. A year rolls away, but the slight indebtedness has long slipped from his memory; if reminded of it, he views

the transaction with the complacency of Wilkins Maccaubor on a similar occasion. You feel puzzled; the law offers you no redress; the man has no effects outside of exemption; you don't know in what category to place your act; it is too business-like for charity, and yet looks more like charity than business. Finally the unwelcome reflection forces itself upon you, that you have really given alms without the smallest right to claim the credit of it.

E. CHANDLER.

COUNTY MISSISSQUOI, P.Q.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

O. A. Gould, who resides on the Pennoyer farm opposite this city, has established a new line of business that is of considerable importance to the public. Mr. Gould has provided machinery by which he manufactures cedar strips for lining trunks, wardrobes, furniture, clothes-presses or for inside finishing for houses if needed. The machinery consists of a set of knives 6½ foot long, which commences on the outside of a cedar log and cut it in one continuous strip in any thickness required from the thirty-second part of an inch to half an inch in thickness, the strips of wood being delivered in a compact roll ready for use as soon as cut. The importance of this manufacture consists in the fact that cedar wood is a complete protection against all kinds of vermin, such as ants, cockroaches, moths, lice and worms of all kinds. The design is to use this cedar for ceiling in pantries, clothes-presses, store-rooms and all other places where these pests of the household congregate. It can also be used for flooring, if desired. Cedar wood neither shrinks nor swells under the influence of moisture or heat, and can be papered or washed without destroying any of its qualities. The objection to its use in building has been its smallness, making the lumber very narrow and imperfect when it is sawed in the usual manner, but by Mr. Gould's method of piling it off in a thin slice, the strips can be made 60 feet long, and it is so flexible that it will not break, and the imperfections in the grain do not appear to any extent in the sheets. For ceiling, it only requires that the edges be leveled and glued together, and the work can be made perfect.

Mr. Gould thinks it can be used in mattresses, thus making them always free from all danger of infection or vermin. This method of treating cedar wood will be a great benefit, and bring this hitherto almost worthless product of the forests into demand.—*Saginaw Herald*.

THE *Toronto Globe* says:—It is related that John Brower, a New York furniture maker of about sixty-five years back, who was the first to introduce the use of black walnut in his trade, found very great difficulty in inducing the public to use the wood. The current of fashion was then running strongly on mahogany, and it may be added fashion never decreed the use of a more beautiful or enduring wood. In those days there was plenty of black walnut in New York State, and the Erie Canal was much used as a "floatable stream" for the logs. Then Western Pennsylvania and Michigan became the great sources of black walnut; after that, Ohio and Indiana, in which States fabulous quantities of the now precious wood were burnt up in clearing, or split into rails. In Western Ontario also, the same method prevailed of disposing of what was then deemed a cumbersome nuisance. At the present day it is necessary to go beyond the Mississippi for black walnut, and the price of the wood in New York is about \$100 a thousand. No doubt, as black walnut gets scarcer, the furniture makers will endeavor to give damo fashion a twist backward into mahogany, or forward into the adoption of some of our splendid native hardwoods. Circumstances seem to point to the black birch as the supplanter to a great extent of the walnut. There are prodigious quantities of this wood in Ontario and Quebec. In large tracts of the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts it is the prevailing timber, and on the best land it grows to a great size. Farmers who have black birch standing in accessible situations would do well to cease cutting it for the present.

COOKING by electricity will be carried on at the French International Electrical Exhibition.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STREAM DRIVING.—It our last reference was made to the favorable condition of the water in the rivers and streams for bringing out the logs. While it lasted the froshot was very favorable indeed, but coming so late in the season it fell off very rapidly, and considerable quantities of logs were "hung up" in consequence. The great bulk of the logs, however, were got out, and those left behind for the present will, no doubt, all come to market in the course of the season.

STREAMS.—Referring to this now element in our lumber carrying trade, its development appears to be quite rapid. Already this season eleven vessels of this description, of an aggregate tonnage of 12,076, have been cleared with deal cargoes. Another (the *Anny Dora*, 1,107 tons) is now loading, and we hear of five others recently chartered, which may be expected to arrive in a few days. Estimating those latter at 1,000 tons each, we have seventeen steamships of 18,183 tons engaged in this trade up to the present time.

FREIGHTS.—A large number of vessels have arrived in the last few days, and the freight market is much depressed. The latest transaction reported, was at 53/ for Liverpool, which may be quoted as about the market rate to-day.

SHIPPING LIST.—The following is the list of square rigged vessels in port, with their tonnage and destination:—

- Riverside, 1,231, Liverpool.
- Equator, 1,272, Liverpool.
- Northumbria, 1,592, Liverpool.
- Endymion, 1,293, Liverpool.
- Alphens Marshall, 1,100, Belfast or W.C.E.
- Edward Kiddle, 1,014, Newport or Liverpool.
- Arabis, 657, Liverpool.
- Nettie Murphy, 1,373, Liverpool.
- William, 993, Walling.
- Douglas Campbell, 845, Marseilles.
- Granite City, 776, United Kingdom.
- Effort, 373, U Kingdom or Continent.
- Ilma, 437, E.C. Ireland.
- Africa, 1,130, Cardiff.
- Losada, 1,500, Liverpool.
- Wanderer, 433, Ireland.
- Huano, 543, Belfast.
- Sverre, 404, United Kingdom.
- Sverre, 690, E.C. Ireland.
- Bianco, 343, discharging.
- Josie Trop, 1,100, Gibraltar, for orders.
- Venus, 734, Ireland.
- Cecilia, 334, France.
- Nytghan, 1,254, waiting.
- Liffey, 845, Liverpool.
- Ashlow, 639, Cork or Limerick.
- Charles, 1,500, Liverpool.
- I. H. D'Veber, 615, Londonderry.
- John Murphy, 1,479, Liverpool.
- Bonito, 699, Galway.
- Broderinc, 453, Marseilles.
- Anny Dora, S.S., 1,107, Liverpool, London or B.C.D.
- Taganrog, 514, Marseilles.
- Lohning, 847, St. Nazaire.
- E. W. Gale, 320, discharging.
- Revolving Light, 1,317, Liverpool.

SHIPMENTS.—The shipments of deals and other sawn lumber are as follows:—

For Europe.....	15,039,000	Sup. ft.
" United States	2,937,000	"
" West Indies.....	100,000	"

St. John, N.B., June 18th, 1881.

DULUTH.

The Duluth section will this year manufacture sixty million feet of lumber as follows:—

Peyton & Co.....	5,000,000
Graff, Little & Co.....	10,000,000
A. M. Miller.....	8,000,000
Payne & Co.....	10,000,000
Grey & Co.....	4,000,000
Knife Falls Lumber Co.....	25,000,000
Total.....	62,000,000
Lorejoy & Co., shingles.....	14,000,000

This is nearly double the amount cut last year, and will be increased next year to nearly 100,000,000 feet by new mills and increasing capacity of those already built.

As freights rule low at present, and may continue to do so for a time, it is to be feared that shippers may be tempted by this to send cargoes on the open market to an extent greater than the present state of trade warrants. It is only by withholding every foot of timber as long as possible, so as to enable this market to right itself, that the business can be rendered profitable to those interested in it.

TIMBER NEWS.

During the week ending 18th June, 1881, the undermentioned timber passed through the slides mentioned:—

DES JOACHIMS SLIDE.

Rafts.	Owners.	Cords.	Pieces.
1	David Moore.....	93	2,225
1	William Mackey.....	131	3,107
1	J. & G. Bryson.....	94	2,421
3		318	7,753

CALUMET SLIDES.

Rafts.	Owners.	Cords.	Pieces.
1	J. Pompero.....	13	350
1	Bell & Hickey.....	113	3,560
1	W. Mason.....	93	1,950
3		219	5,860

ARNPRIOR SLIDE.

Owners.	Cords.	Pieces.	Saw Logs.
Wm. Mason.....	.....	.....	6,000
Wm. Croft.....	.....	.....	500
— McGregor.....	.....	.....	1,000
Jonathan Fraser & Co.....	241	5,972	23,442
	241	5,973	30,942

CHAT'S SLIDE, FROM 13TH TO 20TH INST.

Rafts.	Owners.	Cords.	Pieces.
1	J. O. B. Latour.....	97	88
1	Gillies Bros.....	.....	114
1	Fraser & Curry.....	.....	243
2	J. Francis & Co.....	.....	119
1	Bell & Hickey.....	.....	601
6			

THROUGH GATINEAU BOOM SINCE 16TH INST.

Owners.	Saw Logs.
G. B. Hall & Co.....	15,870
W. C. Edwards & Co.....	13,407
Hamilton Bros.....	4,058
J. McLaren & Co.....	4,200
	37,604

And 1,319 pieces long red pine belonging to McCracken, Boyle & Co.

With the Approach of Spring, Bilary Complaints prevail that often lead to serious results. Guard against their attack in time by using Burdock Blood Bitters: the best Liver Invigorator, Kidney Corrector, Regulator of the Bowels and Secretions, and the purest, most permanent Tonic in the world. For sale by all dealers.

If you suffer from any chronic disease arising from Impure Blood, Sluggish Liver, disordered Kidneys or inactivity of the Bowels, if your Nervous System is debilitated from whatever cause arising, do not despair, but procure a trial bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters; it will only cost ten cents. Large Bottles \$1.00. For sale by all medicine dealers.



LUMBERMEN

will save money by going direct or sending to F. CRUMPTON, 83 King St. East, Toronto, for their Watches and Jewellery, or Silverware and Clocks, etc. If you cannot come yourselves send your orders and I will guarantee just as good satisfaction as by a personal selection. Goods guaranteed exactly as represented or your money refunded. Watch and Jewellery repairing and manufacturing by competent workmen at Reasonable Prices. We make a specialty of **HEAVY CASED WATCHES** suitable for Lumbermen.

Prices cheerfully furnished on application.

Remember the address,
F. CRUMPTON
83 King St. East,
TORONTO.

A. NORMAN
ELECTRICIAN,

4 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

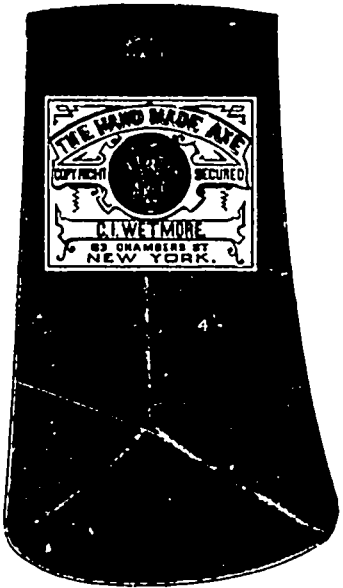
Trusses for HERNIA, Rupture,

The most Durable and Beneficial kind known to Medical Science always in Stock, and fitted to the Body at Reasonable Prices.

BATTERIES FOR BATHS,

Of Special Sizes, made to order, both for Public and Private Use; and FARADIC BATTERIES always on hand. **PRICES LOW.** 1y17

The Best Axes in the World!



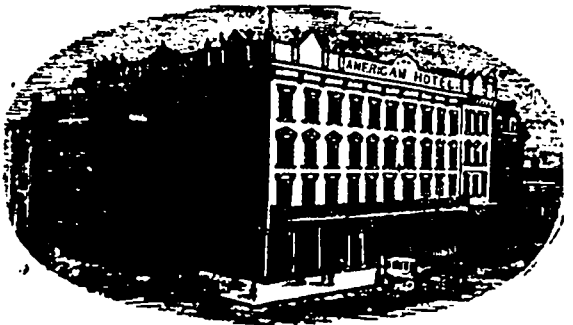
P. Jewell & Sons (Hartford, Conn.) EXTRA and STANDARD LEATHER BELTING
Jowitt & Nicholson 2nd CUT FILES. LATH YARN.

GEORGE STETHEM

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, 12-117

Importer, Jobber and Retail Dealer in Hardware.

American Hotel, Corner Young & Front Sts., TORONTO, ONT.



Newly and elegantly furnished throughout. Contains one hundred rooms, and under it the new management is first-class in all its appointments, at moderate rates. Free omnibuses to and from all trains.

WILLIAM MACKIE, of St. Lawrence Hall, Port Hope, PROPRIETOR.
J. E. McIN. YRE and J. H. MACKIE, Clerks.

LIGHTING SAW-MILLS BY ELECTRICITY

The rapidity with which the electric light has advanced from the experimental to the practical stage is something remarkable, even in the present wonderful age. It has long been known to scientists that what is termed the voltaic arc, which is simply a continuous electric spark, afforded a light but little inferior to sunlight; but it is only within a few years that any attempt has been made to turn the fact to practical account. In the last half dozen years or so, electricians have spent a vast amount of time in studying the principles of electric lighting, and in experimenting with appliances for the successful and economical application of these principles in practice. That the time and money so employed have not been wasted, is evidenced by what has already been accomplished. We find now several different styles of light in use, and several more that have been tested by their inventors with very flattering results. The electric light, in fact, has passed the experimental part of its career, and appears now as something that has stood the test of use without failure.

The *Lumberman* pointed out to mill owners some months ago the possibilities of electricity as a means of illuminating saw-mills, planing-mills, furniture factories, and all woodworking shops that are, either all or part of the time compelled to run at night. The lack of a good light has been a serious obstacle in the way of night running in all kinds of mills and factories, and particularly in those that from the nature of the material operated upon are liable to damage by fire. Gas and oil have both been used, and in many cases the result has been the destruction of the mill by fire. And when no accidents have occurred the light obtained has invariably been found to be of poor quality, rendering it impossible for employes to accomplish anywhere near what they would in daylight. Indeed, the inferiority of the best light hitherto obtainable, and the risk inseparable from its use, have led many manufacturers to prefer the alternative of doing less work to that of attempting to operate their mills or factories with such a dangerous and ineffectual means of illumination. We have been told by a good many saw-mill men that they would gladly run their mills night and day if they could find some way of lighting them without increasing the danger of fire, and in such a way that effective work could be done.

It seems to us that in electricity mill men of all kinds will find exactly the light they have been looking for. It is unquestionably the best light that has ever been invented, as far as its illumination power goes, and there is certainly no doubt about its superiority in point of safety. Besides, it is really the cheapest of all known methods of lighting large areas. The principal item is the first cost of the machines and the power; these once bought, there is nothing to do but to keep the engine running and supply the lamps with carbons, the latter forming even for a considerable number of lights, but a nominal item of expense. The cost of producing the light, after the electric machine and its motive power are obtained, would hardly amount to anything for the operator of a mill or factory. In all woodworking shops, at any rate, the means of producing power is so cheap that it practically cuts no figure, so that by adopting the electric light the expense of making the mill as bright as day is reduced to an exceedingly small sum. The wear and tear of the machines used, and of the lamps, we understand, is very slight, so that there is no lack of economy on this score. With electricity, all fear of fire, resulting from the lighting of a mill, would be groundless. The light is not a flame, but a spark, and as it develops no appreciable amount of heat it cannot set fire to anything; while any accident that disturbs the position of the light puts it out at once.

We do not well see how anything in the way of a light more perfectly adapted to the use of saw-mills, and all sorts of mills, in fact, could be devised. It is maintained altogether by power, which is an indispensable adjunct to every manufacturing establishment, and can in most cases be applied to an electrical machine at a very small cost. When the apparatus and lamps are once in position, the light is produced steadily and with but little expense and trouble.

It is always ready when it is wanted, is lighted instantaneously by the mere shifting of a belt, and involves in its maintenance scarcely any extra trouble or expense. It emits no smoke or disagreeable fumes, is perfectly clean, and what is most important, is entirely free from danger, which cannot be truthfully said of any other means of turning darkness into light that is known to the world. It seems to possess all the advantages that any one could ask for, and so few and such unimportant disadvantages that they are hardly worth considering.

It is probably known to most of the *Lumberman's* readers that there are several kinds of electric light that have been perfected, though only one has yet been sold to any considerable extent. This one has been adopted by most of those who have already tried this sort of light, mainly, we suppose, because it has, until lately, been the only one of which the sale has been vigorously pushed. The principle in all the machines is the same. They all use dynamic electricity and carbon lamps, and so far are all alike; the difference in the systems is in the machines for generating the current, and in the devices for feeding the carbons in the lamps, by which various degrees of steadiness and perfection are produced in the light. It is important in selecting a machine that these differences should be understood and appreciated, lest one become prejudiced against the light because of faults that exist simply in the mechanism, or the manner of utilizing the current.—*North-western Lumberman.*

TIMBER NEWS.

During the week ending 11th June, 1881, the undermentioned timber passed through the slides mentioned:—

DES JOACHIMS SLIDE.

Owners.	Cribs.	Pieces.
Bell & Hickey	113	3,350
Booth & Gordon	4	70
	117	3,420

COULONGE SLIDES.

Owners.	Cribs.	Pieces.	Saw Logs.
Alex Fraser	114	2,782	7,215
Gillies Bros	88	2,789	66,374
	202	5,571	73,589

CALUMET SLIDES.

Rafts.	Owners.	Cribs.	Pieces.
1	McCool & Sunstrum	87	2,171
1	J. O. Latour	97	2,999
1	Gillies Bros	89	2,558
1	A. Fraser	114	2,782
2	McCoshen & Fraser	250	5,800
		610	17,310

CHATS SLIDE.

Rafts.	Owners.	Cribs.
1	McCool & Sunstrum	87
1	Hillard & Dickson	100
2		193

GATINKAU, FROM 10TH TO 15TH INST.

Owners.	Saw Logs.	Ry Ties.
G. B. Hall & Co.	19,702	
W. C. Edwards & Co.	8,400	
Hamilton Bros	2,871	
Gilmour & Co.	3,002	
H. Harris		3,367
	33,975	3,367

PORT HOPE.

The following is a statement of lumber, etc., shipped from Port Hope for the periods named, as obtained from the books of the Harbour Master, viz:—

LUMBER.	
April	3,007,276 feet
May	8,518,175 "
June, (to the 16th inclusive)	6,363,632 "
Total	18,584,083 "
SHINGLES.	
April	10,256,000
May	2,712,773
June, (to the 16th inclusive)	2,712,773
Total	12,668,773
SHINGLE BOLTS.	
April	80 cords.
May	198 "
June	" "
Total	278 "
WOOD.	
April	88 cords.
May	" "
June, (to the 16th inclusive)	" "
Total	88 "

THE OUTLOOK FOR LUMBER.

Mr. Van Schaick, of the extensive lumber firm of Ladington, Wells & Van Schaick, expresses the following opinion of the condition and prospects of the market. He is as well qualified to speak on the subject as any man in the country:—

"Seriously, to me the lumber market has all the elements of strength rather than weakness, and it has fully met the expectations held since January by many engaged in it. I would beg to suggest for your consideration the following elements of strength: First, a demand fully equal to that anticipated early in the season. With the fact that no switching of cars has been done for about two weeks past, the output from city yards by rail from January 1 to May 18 is but 143,594 feet less than during the same time last year, and all will admit that the city consumption has been greatly in excess for the same time. Second, that with largely increased receipts by rail over last year from January 1 to May 18 there remained at that date a deficiency in receipts of lumber of 22,352,000 feet as compared with 1880. Third, that it was generally admitted at the lunch given by Vice-President Martin, that the receipts of this year would be greatly in excess of last year, and might reach a total of 1,800,000,000 feet. As the count now stands, to receive an amount equal to last year only, there must arrive 1,360,000,000 feet. To receive this you have 182 business days including December 15, and arithmetic will show that each business day the receipts must be 7,500,000 feet to equal last year's receipts. Anything above this would be a surplus over last year.

"Every lumberman can form his own estimate as to what the excess will be, but in my judgment the excess in sales for 1881 will fully equal the excess of receipts over 1880 from this time forward. It is unnecessary to enlarge by stating that lake freights, wages and all expenses are likely to add fully \$1 per thousand to the cost of manufacture over last year. No exact amount can be arrived at; still, this will be an important factor in the current market value of the year. An opinion formed and a position taken on the value of a commodity so largely produced and consumed as lumber, should be backed by arguments and facts, as care should be taken not to mislead dealers and consumers by opinions based on personal interests. My impression now is that since the rate of interest began to decline in western centers a few years since, all business men who have taken the bear side on the value of any commodity have been disappointed in results, and that it is extremely dangerous in the present prosperous condition of the country to sell any commodity at a low price in regular business that the seller must immediately replace. The stock of logs cut during the past winter is not excessive at any point, nor beyond the ability of the owners to carry easily. Money is abundant at an exceedingly low rate of interest compared with former years, the general business is prosperous in all departments, and the indications point to a steady and large consumption of lumber. Demand and supply will probably adjust prices to the satisfaction of manufacturer, dealer and consumer."—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

We have received No. 10, Vol. 1, of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, a 16 page semi-monthly paper hitherto published in Toronto by Mr. Alexander Begg, but which has just been purchased by Messrs. Toker & Carnegie, proprietors of the Peterborough Review, to whom we are indebted for the copy before us, and whom we wish every success in their new venture. THE CANADA LUMBERMAN will be a trade organ, absolutely non-political, and will not only contain those accurate statistics which are necessary to the trade as a basis of intelligent operations, but will afford a medium through which the lumbermen of the Dominion may explain their wants and wishes or exchange ideas on subjects of interest to them. It is beautifully printed with new type on heavy white paper, contains a large amount of reading and is only \$2 a year in advance.—*Fenelon Falls Gazette.*

The circulation of the CANADA LUMBERMAN is over 2,000 copies. Advertisers should note this

MR. MOORE REPLIED TO.

To the Editor of The Canada Lumberman:

DEAR SIR,—Having noticed in the last issue of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN a communication from W. Moore, in which he complains of the treatment received by the so-called, small mill-men, at the hands of Toronto planing mill men, I am pleased to observe, however, that he does not include retail men proper, in his denunciations. I would ask Mr. Moore if small mill-men are not somewhat in fault in this matter? Mr. Moore evidently included amongst the number. To the writer's own knowledge, it is generally the custom of small mill-men to come to Toronto with their lumber with the express intention of making all they can of it, and therefore cast the retailer, or middlemen, to one side, and seek out the sash and door factories, thinking that by disposing of their lumber to the consumers they will realize the outside figure for their lumber, or in other words, get the profits that should go to the middleman, and in this expectation they are often deceived, and many will say, rightly served. Now, although I wish it to be distinctly understood that it is not my purpose to attempt to defend the factory men, as I doubt not they are well able to defend themselves, still I think Mr. Moore will hardly deny that it is extremely difficult to convince many small mill-men as to what constitutes a mill cull, and more difficult still, as to what is really clear lumber, and as to what is well manufactured or the reverse, most difficult of all. Their knowledge in this respect is often exceedingly deficient, and considerable difficulty is often experienced by the purchaser in getting a satisfactory settlement in consequence. There is still another fault made by small mill-men, and that is in the handling and piling their lumber. Many lumbermen can testify that it is quite exceptional to find clear, bright and properly piled lumber at small mills, but frequently so damaged by sap-staining as to be unfit for market, and so depreciated in value nearly one-half. Now, I will agree with Mr. Moore, that in this respect matters might be improved to the advantage of seller and buyer, by establishing a depot under proper management, as such evils as that I have referred to above might be remedied under the influence exerted by an efficient manager, and I conceive that is about the only advantage that would be gained by the combination advocated by Mr. Moore, as he must be well aware that there are plenty of reliable dealers here to whom he could consign his lumber, and save his travelling expenses, and realize all the market would afford; and if Mr. Moore has clear, properly manufactured lumber at present, to dispose of, he can net \$23.00 per M., which is not a bad figure, even for small mill-men.

Truly yours,
H.C.

TORONTO, June 16, 1881.

ENCOURAGING.

The receipt of such letters as the following, we need scarcely say, is most encouraging to the publishers of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN. We have already received not a few of this kind, but there is room for more:

FORT FRANCES, N.W.T., June 6th, 1881.

Messrs. TOKER & Co., Peterborough.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed, please find the sum of \$2.00, for one year's subscription to THE CANADA LUMBERMAN. I have received two copies of your paper, and find that it contains a great deal of very useful information to lumbermen.

Yours truly,
S. H. FOWLER.

COLLINGWOOD, June 18, 1881.

Messrs. TOKER & Co.,

DEAR SIRS,—Having accidentally seen THE CANADA LUMBERMAN newspaper published by you, and being somewhat in that line of business, I am quite pleased with the amount of information to be found in your periodical and having reference to that line of business, and would desire to become a subscriber. Please send me a copy on receipt, and consider me a subscriber for a year.

Yours truly,
DAVID FLEMING.

DIASPORA.—Strengthen your digestion—tone the stomach for utilizing and assimilating every atom of food you take; the body needs it for strength and vigor. Zepes cleanses the entire system, stimulates the Liver, keeps you regular, and able to eat ten-penny nails. Letters and postal cards come in daily, telling of cures and help from Zepes, from Brazil. Positive proof of the health and vigor it gives in a ten cent sample. Ask your druggist.

Chips.

OWING to the large amount of hemlock bark to be peeled in New Brunswick, operators are offering \$1 and \$1.10 for mon, and even at these figures can scarce make up their crows.

THE daily average number of pieces (logs, ties, bolts, timber, &c.) passed through the gap at the western side of the boom at Bellville is 6,000, yet such is the extent of the supply from the river that but little diminution is noticeable in the bulk collected at the river's mouth.

LOAN'S tannery, Pictou, N.S., has been rebuilt. The new building is 200x150 feet, and more convenient and commodious than the one which was burned down in 1875. It turns out at present about 1,000 sides of leather per week, and using some 7,000 tons of hemlock bark per annum.

THE *Railroad Gazette* of June 10th, reports 1,574 miles of new railroad built thus far this year, against 1,590 miles reported at the corresponding time in 1880, 661 miles in 1879, 413 miles in 1878, 570 miles in 1877, 628 miles in 1876, 296 miles in 1875, 537 miles in 1874, and 1,171 miles in 1873.

THERE are huge jams of logs on the Konnebec River, N.B. The drivers start them by blowing them up with powder. Thousands of spectators are watching the proceedings. A young fellow sitting on a rock looking on was struck by a log, knocked in and drowned, as was his companion who tried to save him, the other day.

A PARTY of New York capitalists were in Montreal last week making enquiries with the view of establishing a factory for the manufacture of Vegetable Fibres. The capitalists referred to are extensively engaged in the same business in New York, and it is believed by their acquaintances here that they intend starting a factory in this city.

THE Hart Emery Wheel Co., of Hamilton, have lately built a new factory on Hunter street, the size of which is 60x25, two storeys high, with a wing in the rear for engine house, etc., all built of red brick. They are full of orders, and report a largely increasing trade. The wheel made by this firm has a wire web inserted which largely diminishes the risk of the wheel bursting, as often happens with the ordinary wheels.

A COVINGTON, Va., paper notes the shipment from that point recently of a large lot of walnut lumber, which will go via Richmond to Europe. The consignment amounted to 500,000 feet. A bill of 50,000 feet of white oak lumber was also sent from the same town lately to England and Scotland, where it is to be used in car building. Such transactions as these show that the valuable hardwoods to be found in this country are in demand abroad as well as at home.

ACCORDING to one of the Lewiston, Me., local papers the lumber business there is in a very flourishing condition. The two steam mills cut something over 100,000 feet per day, and the shipments from the yards connected with them amount to nearly fifty cars per week. The mill men are said to be receiving orders faster than they can fill them, and, in consequence of the activity in business, have advanced the price of clapboards from \$20 to \$30 per thousand feet. Most of the lumber shipped from Lewiston goes to Boston, Lawrence and other Massachusetts cities, being purchased by lumber dealers and building contractors.

An ingenious person has just hit upon a new and original derivation for the term "jerry," as applied to "jerry buildings," the work of laborer or impecunious individuals engaged in the erection of house property. The derivation is so obvious that it seems a wonder nobody ever hit upon it before. This amazing philologist reminds us that "Joshua, the son of Nun, called round Jericho in the old time and caused trumpets to be blown, whereupon the walls fell down with such facility that the builders must have been greatly blamed," and so their work became proverbial. A "Jericho builder," therefore, got to be a byword of reproach, and in the progress of ages the phrase has easily and naturally been corrupted into our modern term "jerry builder."

TRY ALL DO IT.—Everybody uses "TRERRY" for their teeth and breath, the newest, brightest, coolest and best.

TANNING WITHOUT TAN.

A company has lately been formed in Belgium for the purpose of working a new tanning process, invented by Dr. Heinzerling, of Frankfurt, which has for its object to do away with all the drawbacks involved by the usual methods of tanning hides. The popular saying is that there is nothing like leather, but the making of it is more difficult than that of any other commodity in daily use. For several years past leather makers have found it difficult to meet the requirements of the leather sellers. owing to the increased consumption of the article, it became more and more difficult for the tanners to procure the necessary funds the figure of which rose in proportion to the constant rise in the price of tan, and then again, the immense amount of time it takes by the present process to make a skin into leather also over-hampered the producers. All these difficulties are in a great measure overcome by the new system; so, at any rate, our contemporary *la Cole libre* tell us. Dr. Heinzerling tans leather without tan, that is to say without oak bark; using instead a mineral composition, by means of which he claims to work wonders. The company that has been formed in Belgium for the purpose of making leather according to his receipt, is to take over the works of M. Dolastro Hallez, of Mons, whilst the remaining partners are to contribute 12,000*l.* towards the plant, fitting, and working. The tanning yard is already in full working order, customers are coming in in numbers, and those who have tried the new leather are all agreed that it is fully equal to the oak bark leather in quality, whilst its manufacturing price is very considerably lower. The new process only takes one hour, whilst the old requires six hours, all other circumstances being equal. The promoters aver that the new leather will be a great commercial success.

The Willow.

Anybody who has the patience to wait five- and twenty years for a large return upon a small expenditure should plant the willow tree. The demand for this wood during the last few years has been extraordinary, and the London dealers now readily wait upon any estate agent who has two or three fairly grown willows for disposal. An average price for a good tree with plenty of top is £10. The wood is used for a variety of purposes. Boles just cut down, and freed from disease and stain, are made into carriage bodies. Cricket-bats worthy of the name and the game are made of no other wood. It is the material also, of many articles of modern furniture. The inferior parts of the tree serve for toys, for cotton or silk reels, or for conversion into charcoal. For many of the purposes we have named, the wood is first placed in scalding water, when it may be twisted, kneaded, cut, or stamped out, just like a piece of boiled cheese. Properly, of course, the willow should be grown upon the margin of a ditch or brook. It will grow more slowly and less perfectly in very moist and heavy soil. It should be planted in the spring or autumn. Those who want as rapid a development as the tree is capable of should not plant little sprigs, but a goodly-sized pollard lop, say from seven to nine feet long, and as thick as a man's wrist. If such a lop as this be placed three feet in the soil, failure is next to impossible.—*Land.*

The great Marvel of Healing—the grand climax of medicinal discoveries is Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, Female Complaints, Scrofula, General and Nervous Debility, and is a reliable Tonic in all broken down conditions of the system. Sample bottles 10 cents. Supplied by all dealers in medicine.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is a purely vegetable healing balm. It cures by loosening the phlegm and corrupt matter from the Lungs and expelling it from the system. Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all pectoral diseases yield to it promptly. It costs 25 cents a bottle.



TRUSSES.

CLUTHÉ'S PATENT SPIRAL TRUSS all attachments improved. No more buckles, all on solid brass casing. Book on rupture and human frame free. Send address in full post card. Best true information about rupture and deformities. CHAS. CLUTHÉ, Surgical Machinist, 118 1/2 King Street west, Toronto.



Department of the Interior,

OTTAWA, 25th May, 1881.

WHEREAS circumstances has rendered it expedient to effect certain changes in the policy of the Government respecting the administration of Dominion Lands, public notice is hereby given

1. The Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, were rescinded by order of His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, on the 20th day of May instant, and the following Regulations for the disposal of agricultural lands substituted therefor.
2. The even numbered sections within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt—that is to say, lying within 2 1/2 miles on each side of the line of the said Railway, excepting those which may be required for wood lots in connection with sections on prairie lands within the said belt, or which may be otherwise specially dealt with by the Governor in Council, shall be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions. The odd numbered sections within the said belt are Canadian Pacific Railway Lands, and can only be acquired from the Company.
3. The pre-emptions entered within the said belt of 2 1/2 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, up to and including the 31st day of December next, shall be disposed of at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, four-tenths of the purchase money, with interest on the latter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry, the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.
4. From and after the 31st day of December next, the price shall remain the same—that is \$2.50 per acre—for pre-emptions within the said belt, or within the corresponding belt of any branch line of the said Railway, but shall be paid in one sum at the end of three years, or at such earlier period as the claimant may have acquired a title to his homestead quarter-section.
5. Dominion Lands, the property of the Government, within 2 1/2 miles of any projected line of railway recognized by the Minister of Railways, and of which he has given notice in the *Official Gazette* as being a projected line of Railway, shall be dealt with as to price and terms, as follows:—The pre-emptions shall be sold at the same price and on the same terms as fixed in the text preceding paragraph, and the odd numbered sections shall be sold at \$2.50 per acre, payable in cash.
6. In all townships open for sale and settlement within Manitoba, or the North-West Territories, outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the even-numbered sections, except in the cases provided for in clause two of the Regulations, shall be held exclusively for homestead and pre-emption, and the odd-numbered sections for sale as public lands.
7. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the uniform price of \$2 per acre, cash, excepting in special cases where the Minister of the Interior, under the provisions of section 4 of the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain farming lands from ordinary sale and settlement, and put them up for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, in which event such lands shall be put up at upset price of \$2 per acre.
8. Pre-emptions outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt shall be sold at the uniform price of \$2 per acre, to be paid in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier period as the claimant may acquire a title to his homestead quarter-section.
9. Exceptions shall be made to the provisions of clause 7, in so far as relates to lands in the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories, lying to the north of the belt containing the Pacific Railway lands, wherein a person being an actual settler on an odd-numbered section shall have the privilege of purchasing to the extent of 320 acres of such section, but no more, at the price of \$1.25 per acre, cash; but no Patent shall be issued for such land until after three years of actual residence upon the same.
10. The price and terms of payment of odd-numbered sections and pre-emptions, above set forth, shall not apply to persons who have settled in any one of the several belts described in the said Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, hereby rescinded, but who have obtained entries for their lands, and who may establish a right to purchase such odd-numbered sections or pre-emptions, as the case may be, at the price and on the terms respectively fixed for the same by the said Regulations.

Timber for Settlers.

11. The system of wood lots in prairie townships shall be continued—that is to say, homestead settlers having no timber on their own lands, shall be permitted to purchase wood lots in area not exceeding 20 acres each, at a uniform rate of \$5 per acre, to be paid in cash.
12. The provision in the next preceding paragraph shall apply also to settlers on prairie sections bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in cases where the only wood lands available have been laid out on even-numbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to reciprocate where the only timber in the locality may be found on their lands.
13. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses from time to time, under and in accordance with the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act" to cut merchantable timber on any lands owned by it within surveyed townships; and settlement upon, or sale of any lands covered by such license, shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of the same.

Sales of lands to Individuals or Corporations for Colonization.

14. In any case where a company or individual applies for lands to colonize, and is willing to expend capital to contribute towards the construction of facilities for communication between such lands and existing settlements, and the Government is satisfied of the good faith and ability of such company or individual to carry out such undertaking, the odd-numbered sections in the case of lands outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, or of the Belt of any branch line or lines of the same, may be sold to such company or individual at half price, or \$1 per acre, in cash. In the case of lands applied for to be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the same principle shall apply so far as one lot of each even-numbered section is concerned—that is to say, the one-half of each even-numbered section may be sold to the

company or individual at the price of \$1.25 per acre to be paid in cash. The company or individual will further be protected up to the extent of \$500, with six per cent. interest thereon till paid, in the case of advances made to place families on homesteads, under the provisions of section 10 of the amendments to the Dominion Lands Acts heretofore mentioned.

15. In every such transaction, it shall be absolutely conditional:—
 - (a) That the company or individual, as the case may be, shall, in case of lands outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, place two settlers on each of the odd numbered sections, and also two on homesteads on each of the even-numbered sections embraced in the scheme of colonization.
 - (b) That should the land applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the company or individual shall, within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, place two settlers on the half of each even numbered section purchased under the provision contained in paragraph 14, above, and also one settler upon each of the two quarter sections remaining available for homesteads in such section.
 - (c) That on the promoters failing within the period fixed, to place the prescribed number of settlers, the Governor in Council may cancel the sale and the privilege of colonization, and resume possession of the lands not settled, or charge the full price of \$2 per acre, or \$2.50 per acre, as the case may be, for such lands, as may be deemed expedient.
 - (d) That it be distinctly understood that this policy shall not only apply to schemes for colonization of the public lands by Emigrants from Great Britain or the European Continent.

Pasture Lands.

10. The policy set forth as follows shall govern applications for lands for grazing purposes, and previous to entertaining any application, the Minister of the Interior shall satisfy himself of the good faith and ability of the applicant to carry out the undertaking involved in such application.
17. From time to time, as may be deemed expedient, leases of such Townships, or portions of Townships, as may be available for grazing purposes, shall be put up at auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and sold to the highest bidder—the premium for such leases to be paid in cash at the time of the sale.
18. Such leases shall be for a period of twenty-one years, and in accordance otherwise with the provisions of section eight of the Amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, heretofore mentioned.
19. In all cases the area included in a lease shall be in proportion to the quantity of the live stock kept thereon, at the rate of ten acres of land to one head of stock; and the failure in any case of the lessee to place the requisite stock upon the land within three years from the granting of the lease, or in subsequently maintaining the proper ratio of stock to the area of the leasehold, shall justify the Governor in Council in cancelling such lease, or in diminishing proportionately the area contained therein.
20. On placing the required proportion of stock within the limits of the leasehold, the lessee shall have the privilege of purchasing, and receiving a patent for, a quantity of land covered by such lease, on which to construct the buildings necessary in connection therewith, not to exceed five per cent. of the area of the leasehold, which latter shall in no single case exceed 100,000 acres.
21. The rental for a leasehold shall in all cases be at the rate of \$10 per annum for each thousand acres included therein, and the price of the land which may be purchased for the cattle station referred to in the next preceding paragraph, shall be \$1.25 per acre, payable in cash.

Payments for Lands.

22. Payments for public lands and also for pre-emptions made in cash, or in scrip, or in police or military bounty warrants, at the option of the purchaser.
23. The above provisions shall not apply to lands available for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; and further shall not, of course, affect Sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are public school lands, or sections 8 and 20, which are Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

J. S. DENNIS, Deputy Minister of the Interior.
LINDSAY RUSSELL, Surveyor-General. 3L17

A. L. UNDERWOOD
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
White Pine, Basswood & Hardwood,
82 King Street East,
TORONTO, ONT. 1y10

P. FREYSENG & CO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Dominion Cork Cutting Co
BY IMPROVED MACHINERY.
ESTABLISHED kinds of Corks in stock and Cut to Order. Corks & Life Preservers a Specialty. Corkwood, Tinfoil, Capsules, Wire, &c.
71 Jarvis Street, TORONTO. 6L16

S. S. MUTTON & Co.,
Wholesale Lumber Dealers
TORONTO.
We have for Sale a large quantity of PINE, OAK, WHITEWOOD, ASH, CHESTNUT, CHERRY, BUTTERNUT, BASSWOOD, &c.
P.S.—Also on hand 120 M dry Oak 2 to 4 inches thick, will be sold cheap to close it out. 1y16

Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, June 26.—There is nothing specially new in regard to the lumber trade in this city. Building still keeps active, and the first batch started in the early spring are nearly completed and the foundations for a large number more are now being laid. More especially does the adjoining municipality of Parkdale present a scene of activity in the building line, which would well repay a visit from persons at a distance who felt interested in the onward march of improvement.

Five years ago that which is now called the village of Parkdale, was only a farm, called the Col. O'Hara farm, now it numbers about two thousand inhabitants, and still rapidly increasing in numbers, and a large number of the houses erected there would do credit to any city in the Dominion.

An extensive system of drainage has also been begun, at which a large number of laborers are now engaged, so that altogether a busy sight is now presented in this village. There are three lumber yards in and adjoining the village, and two planing mills with sash and door factories combined, all of which are well taxed to meet the demand of this municipality alone.

One noticeable feature in the trade here at present is the extreme scarcity of shingles, the demand for which is far in excess of the supply; this may be accounted for, not only by the unusual demands for the local trade, but the demands of our western trade also, which, since the building of the H. & N.W. R.R., has been constantly growing, so that large quantities of lumber and shingles are diverted from their course at Barric, to points as far west as London and Sarnia, and so far as I can learn, command better prices than that obtained here.

The want of cars is being felt severely here at present, but the R.R. Company are striving to meet the demand so far as lies in their power, and this want of sufficient rolling stock will doubtless be felt for some weeks yet to come. In consequence of the lack of lumber for shipment at this port, from causes before named, many vessels have deserted this harbor for other ports where freights are more easily obtainable, and former rates for lumber to Oswego are fairly maintained.

The views expressed in my former letter as to the advance in prices on common lumber being adhered to, already appear likely to be verified, and my firm convictions are, that as soon as lumber flats become more plentiful, prices will level down to about their former figures, on all the coarser grades of lumber; on the upper grades present prices will likely be fully maintained to the close of the season. If we could only succeed in obtaining a reduction of the duties on common lumber to one dollar per M., it would materially help matters, but so long as the present duties on the coarser grades of lumber are levied, a large amount of such lumber must be placed upon the home market, and low prices rule as a consequence.

Receipts of lumber here per N. R. R. are exceedingly small, owing to the change of gauge having only been completed as far south as Allandale, so that all lumber shipped north of that place for this city must be transhipped in order to reach here, and there is no number of any consequence this side of Allandale except that owned by Thompson, Smith & Son, therefore the receipts for shipment and the local trade is very meagre at present. Owing to the want of unity amongst the retailers, as mentioned in my last letter, prices keep fluctuating, each dealer watching the other for fear of being undersold in the market, and yet plenty for all to do, and a fair remuneration upon all sales made might as well be had as not. To show to what degree this feeling is carried, it is only requisite to notice the shingle trade as it exists at present. Manufacturers are demanding \$2.10 per M. at the mills for XXX shingles, freight to Toronto 2c. per M. and cartage from cars to the yards 5c., so that the net cost to the retailer is \$2.40, and the dealer retails them at \$2.50 and frequently the builders' paper taken at 90 days,

and eight drafts accepted from the manufacturer. A more suicidal way of doing business in this one particular could hardly be imagined. The lath trade also is cut about as close as the shingle trade, and all for the same reasons, which is tantamount to saying we would rather do a trade for nothing than let our neighbor gain any advantage over us, and the sooner this state of things is abolished the better for the retailers' pocket. The shingle manufacturer demands all the state of the market warrants, and has, during the last six months, steadily advanced his prices from \$1.80 at the mill to \$2.10, the present quotation, and yet the yardmen sell at precisely the same figures.

The demand for cherry lumber in this market is much in excess of the supply, and good timber, especially if cut into 5x5, 6x6, 8x8, and 10x10 in., will bring good prices; the same remarks will apply to butternut cut into 1 in., 1 1/2 in., 2 in. and 3 in. There is also a good demand for white and black ash lumber at fair figures.

Prices at the yards rule as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, etc., with prices per 1000 ft.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OSWEGO, June 24, 1881.—The demand for good lumber has been quite slack for the past two weeks, and there seems a disposition amongst some of the dealers to accept lower prices on uppers. Good mill run lots, however, are still in demand, and selling at prices quoted. The stock of dry lumber is ample for the present. The new cut is now arriving quite freely, and the yards will soon have a surplus of green lumber, which must be dried out some before it will be fit for the market; a calm time is now looked for until after harvest. Shingles are in good demand, the wet weather having caused dealers to anticipate an increased consumption; prices are still strong at the quotations, but no probability of any advance.

Lake freights from north shore ports, 90c. Canal, \$1.60 to Albany and \$2.20 to New York. Shipments to interior are quite light.

Table showing receipts to date for Oswego, N.Y., for 1880 and 1881.

Quotations are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for Three uppers, Pickings, Fine, common and dressing, etc., with prices per 1000 ft.

SAGINAW VALLEY.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 21, 1881.—The Lumberman's Gazette says the market continues active and prices steady and unchanged. Sales have been less numerous, the spring rush being about over. Another cause has operated to decrease the number of sales, and that is, the large amount of lumber on the river already sold, which is estimated as amounting to a quantity greater than can be sent forward in a full month. The figures are stated at 165,000,000 feet. That there should be a letting up in purchases under the circumstances is not remarkable. Still we hear of sales at market rates of lumber yet in the log. When stock is disposed of in this manner it is a sure indication of a firm market and unusual confidence in the situation remaining favorable for some time to come.

Shingles are in active demand with less than enough offering to supply the market. Prices are firm at the following quotations: Country brands \$1.85@2.00 for clear butts and \$2.85@3.00 for XXX; river brands \$2.00@2.10 for clear butts and \$3.00@3.15 for XXX. Hoops are wanted at \$3.80@3.25.

The shipments of forest products from Bay City by water for the week ending June 18th and for the season to same date were as follows: BAY CITY—THE WEEK.

Table listing lumber shipments from Bay City for the week ending June 18th, including Lumber, Hoops, Shingles, Lath, Staves, and Timber.

FOR THE SEASON.

Table listing lumber shipments for the season, including Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Hoops, Staves, Shooks, Railroad ties, Cedar posts, and Timber.

The shipments at Saginaw for the week were: Lumber, 1,736,000; Shingles, 2,200,000; Lath, 200,000.

TOTAL FROM THE RIVER.

The total shipment of lumber, lath and shingles from the river to date, with comparisons, is as follows:

Table comparing lumber shipments from the river for 1880 and 1881.

Freights remain steady and unchanged at \$2.50@2.75 to Ohio ports and \$3.00@3.25 to Buffalo and Tonawanda, the outside figures being from up-river points.

General quotations here are:— Shipping culls, 12 00@18 00; Common, 12 00@18 00; Three uppers, 30 00@36 00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The following are the present railroad freight tariffs from the Saginaw Valley to principal points, for 10 tons, as reported by Mr. O. Waters, Commercial Agent M. C. R. R.:

Table listing railroad freight rates to various locations like Albany, Burlington, Buffalo, Boston, etc.

NEW YORK.

We still notice an absence of anything in the way of extravagant views or an inclination to talk "boom," but there is a well preserved tone of quiet confidence which carries strong conviction to searchers after information. In short, while receivers, dealers, &c., have really nothing positively new to report this week, they reiterate the former cheerful statements regarding the present and prospective condition of the market with such unanimous voice as to leave no room to doubt the healthy state of trade. Irregularities crop out occasionally as a natural result of any large business, and shrewd or lucky buyers will gain some advantage, but the changes are slight and generally only temporary, more especially on first-class goods, of which a scarcity prevails in all grades of lumber. The distribution of supplies is general, including building, manufacturing, domestic shipment and export, and the accumulation in hand said to be smaller than usual for this season of the year.

Spruce of good quality can find an outlet for all manufacturers appear ready to offer, and no very heavy concession on price would be necessary, except under an unusual liberal accumulation of cargoes. Shippers, however, who send in all sorts of cuts and assortments, with the schedules containing a large percentage of inferior stuff, and expect to find buyers ready to grab the offering as soon as made, will be sadly disappointed.

White pine has accumulated to some extent, but the amount is not sufficient to have the least influence upon the position of the market, indeed could be materially increased before attracting much attention. Yellow pine does not vary greatly from the

position noted last week. The pressure upon the mills has been somewhat relieved through the "catching up," on many of the heavier contracts, and all have more or less business on hand, and agents are in constant receipt of a fair run of new orders.

Hardwoods are firmly sustained and in good demand. Indeed buyers are more anxious if anything, and some who in the season refused to submit to their demands on walnut now seem to regret their action, though the regret comes too late to secure much stock.

Shingles sell readily on most home outlets and at full rates with the supply not very abundant.

ALBANY.

We have not any change to note in our quotations for pine lumber; the market is firmly held with a steady business. The quantity of lumber moving from the district, from the river and canal sides, is about up to the average. Philadelphia was represented among the buyers in this district. The large and general consumption of lumber throughout the country gives much firmness to the market here and the confident expectation of high prices in the near future, especially for best grades. The Michigan and Canadian markets are very strong.

Hardwoods are steadily held with a good business.

Coarse lumber is in good demand at quotations, which are very firmly held; the Northern mills are without their needed supply of water; the condition of the Hudson river here shows how light the fall of rain has been on the upper branches of that stream.

The receipts of lumber by lake at Buffalo for the week ending June 20th, were 7,248,000 feet and by rail 110 cars.

The receipts by canal at Albany from the opening of navigation to June 15th were:

Table showing receipts by canal at Albany for Boards of Shingles, M. Timber, and Staves.

Freights from Oswego to Albany, \$1.60@1.65. From Ottawa to Albany, by boats, \$3.00@3.10. P.M. feet.—Albany Arhus.

Table listing river freights to various locations like New York, Bridgeport, New Haven, etc.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, etc., with prices per 1000 ft.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS AT OSWEGO.

According to the Oswego Palladium the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, etc., during the fortnight ending and including Friday the 24th June, foot up as follows:—

Table comparing receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, and posts for the fortnight ending June 24th.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 22, 1881.—There has been a larger supply of lumber at the docks this week, but, though it moved rather slowly at first, at this writing is about all sold. The commission men claim that it sells readily, and attribute the slowness of the market to the early part of the week to the fact that the yard docks were so well filled that there were few buyers who could find room for any more vessels.

There are some country buyers on the market, but they do not take many of the cargoes, owing, it is said, to the difficulty they have in getting transportation for them. Sales are therefore mostly on local account, though some lumber goes direct from the dock to points in this State, via the canal. The city dealers buy freely when they are able to give the vessel a dock.

The market appeared a shade weaker in respect to prices on Monday, but we have not learned of any sales below last week's quotations, and this morning the market is as firm as it has been. Inferior piece stuff brings \$10, and standard is said by some to be quotable at \$10.50, but there seems to be considerable doubt about this. Probably anything of ordinary length would not sell above \$10.25, though an admixture of longer lengths would easily raise the price. We think \$10@10.25 is as fair a quotation as could be made. Such lumber is ready, and without quotable change in price. Good lumber is in demand, and choice cargoes, which are occasionally offered, sell easily on their merits. Shingles are quoted higher this week than they have previously been, standard being at \$2.55@2.60, and extra A's at \$2.70@2.75. One exceptionally good cargo was held at \$2.80, and we believe has been placed at that figure. Lath are without change.

There is some fear among buyers that an advance in yard prices at the meeting to be held on Monday will be followed by a similar change at the dock, but some of the commission men seem to be of a different opinion. They look for a rather quiet market for a couple of weeks, and regard an attempt to raise the present figures as inadvisable.

Freights are easier, but not so much so as to induce a definite change in rates. Shippers offered lower rates to-day, but we understand no vessel could be found to accept them, and we saw of several parties who were obliged to pay the old figure.

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending June 21:

CARGO QUOTATIONS:

Best and scantling, green	\$10 00@10 25
2x4, choice, green	10 50@11 00
2x4, medium, green	12 50@13 50
2x4, common	11 00@12 50
Best, standard	2 55@2 60
Shingles, extra A	2 70@2 75
Shingles, B	1 60@1 75

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Superior	32 25
Duluth	1 75
Saginaw	1 00
Grand Haven	1 75
Presque Isle	2 25
Carleton Place	2 25
The Lake	1 57 1/2
Red River	2 12 1/2

Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber	Lumber
Shingles	Shingles
33,533,000	33,862,000
27,003,000	4,576,000
34,250,000	16,703,000
17,224,000	2,000,000

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles from January 1 to and including June 30:

Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber	Lumber
Shingles	Shingles
336,171,000	219,401,000
327,039,000	57,178,000
277,613,000	43,215,000

There is no doubt but that a majority of the lumbermen are having all the business they want. Many of them are free to admit that they do not solicit trade, have called home their traveling men, and cannot properly attend to their mail orders. Some of them are a month behind with their shipments, owing largely to the amount they have to get off, and in some cases to a certain extent to the difficulty they have in picking up the amount and kinds required. Country dealers with whom we have had say they never saw the dealers here so far ahead about making sales.

The figures presented above show that the market in the district has been a busy one. The receipts were 27,000,000 feet against 26,000,000 last week, and 17,000,000 for the corresponding week of last year. Heavy as these ship-

ments are, our best advices show that, except in some of the larger towns, yards are not as yet being stocked, from which it is naturally deduced that there will be a still heavier trade later on in the season.

It may be said now that every dealer is selling up to the Exchange list, so far as they are able to do so. There are several dealers who have advanced prices, and have sent out lists to that effect. The ones we have seen quote inch and two-inch rough and dressed lumber fifty cents higher, scantling, 2x12 joist and timber, \$1; siding and sheathing twenty-five cents, and all grades of shingles fifteen cents.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

COMMON BOARDS—ROUGH.

Common boards, 12 in.	Dry. \$15 00
10 and 20 ft.	14 50
12, 14, 16 and 18 ft.	13 50
Culls, all lengths	11 50
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 com.	13 50

TIMBER AND DIMENSION—DRY.

Small timber, 18 ft. and under	\$12 00
12, 14, 16 and 18 ft. joist	13 00
2x4, 10 and 20 ft.	14 00
2x4, 18 ft.	13 00
20 feet	14 00
22 feet	17 00
24 feet	17 00
26 feet	20 00
28 feet	20 00
30 feet	20 00
2 in. cull plank, all widths	9 00
2x4 culls, all lengths	9 50

BOSTON.

The *Journal of Commerce* of June the 25th says: The market continues very firm. Western lumber is fairly active, with dealers strong. Southern and Canada pine are in fair supply, with holders firm. Hardwoods are in good demand and scarce.

CANADA PINE.

Selects, Dressed	\$48 00@50 00
Shelving, Dressed, 1 1/2 in.	40 00@42 00
do do 2 in.	33 00@35 00
Dressed Shippers	27 00@29 00
Dressed Box	18 00@20 00
Sheathing, 1st quality	42 00@45 00
2nd	34 00@35 00

TONAWANDA.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says that trade is moderately active as regards sales, which are made at firm prices. Receipts are quite heavy for the past week, footing up 24,065,000 feet of pine, which is the largest amount yet reported this season. There is no change in lake freights. Canal freights to Albany and New York remain as at last report, \$2.15 and \$2.75 respectively. There has been no change in prices, either of lumber or shingles. The present condition of the market here very much affects sales, as dealers in the interior do not seem inclined to stock up very heavily at present rates.

An important business change has been effected here during the past week. The extensive lumber business of the late firm of McGraw & Co., and more recently of the late Ira S. Bennett, has been purchased by the Export Lumber Company (limited), of 87 Wall street, New York. It has a capital of \$150,000, and is a large institution, doing mostly an export business, as its name indicates. The concern has bonded yards at Hunter's Point, Long Island, and Hochelaga dock, Montreal, in addition to its New York branches and its fine property in Tonawanda. The yards here will be stocked up at once with the product of western mills. The local manager, Mr. Mackintosh, arrived this morning, and has assumed control. The market quotations are as follows:—

CARGO LOTS—MICHIGAN INSPECTION.

Three uppers	\$38 00@43 00
Common	17 50@20 00
Culls	11 50@12 50

MINNEAPOLIS.

The *Lumberman and Manufacturer* of June 23rd says that taking into account the supply, demand and prices, the lumber trade was never in a more satisfactory condition than it is now in the west. The volume of business seems to be increasing daily and the tendency is toward better prices on all standard goods. There are some manifest discrepancies which should be adjusted, for instance, when common logs are worth \$10@11 at Stillwater and ordinary mill run lumber in rafts bring \$15@16, yard prices for first common boards and dimension should not stand at \$12@13, nor 26 foot heavy stuff at \$18.

The fight at Chicago over prices is keeping

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HON. JNO. McMURRICH, Vice-Pres.

GEORGE C. ROBB, Chief Engineer.
A. J. JONES, Secretary-Treasurer. 1y.17

the bulk of the lumber away from the auction docks and sends it to the yards or keeps it at the mills. So far there has been no material break there from spring prices. The manufacturers are talking up an advance and a few have issued new lists 50 cents better.

St. Louis is selling more lumber than ever before, the trade now reaches nearly 10,000,000 feet per week. Some of the leading houses have been forced to Michigan and Chicago for dry sorts to fill up the yards, and prices are very firm. Heavy winds and storms during the last two weeks has kept back rafts and made receipts light.

There is now all over this region a strong disposition to advance prices from \$1 to \$2.

LIVERPOOL.

The business of this port has been for the past week very limited, and has shown a marked decrease from the preceding portion of the month. Much of the large consumption and the busy aspect of affairs is attributable to the fact of large purchases being made by public companies in addition to the auction sales, and the forwarding of these goods alone is enough to give a lively appearance to the quays and wharves. Reading the quantities shipped during the past month in comparison with those of last year at the same time, the business done appears in a very favourable light, but when it is considered that much of it is the result of auction sales and of large orders from public companies, and taken also in conjunction with the fact that the stocks on hand are most excessive, it may be at once concluded that the present condition of the timber trade here is not what it ought to be.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of June 11th, says: There is no change to report in prices, either in retail or wholesale transactions. Freights from St. John, N.B., are low, and several steamers have been chartered for spruce deals, although only two are reported as coming to Liverpool.

These goods form nearly the only exception in the list given in our last, in which the stocks of this year are so greatly in excess of last year at this time, the quantities on hand being only 1,000 standards in excess, and there is a growing feeling that the prices now ruling are probably the lowest that will be touched; but, of course, much will depend upon the extent of the import.

GLASGOW.

The arrivals to Clyde ports for the week of American timber and parcels from Sweden and Norway amount to say 1,900 loads sawn and 1,630 loads heavy, consisting chiefly of pitch pine, with sundry parcels of deals and battens, &c.

The public sale held at Greenock on the 31st ult., was well attended, and a considerable quantity of wood of various descriptions was disposed of at fair rates.

During the past month the tonnage launched on the Clyde reached a high total, viz., 28 vessels, with an aggregate of 36,500 tons. For the previous month (April) the returns amounted to 30,000 tons, whilst since 1874 the largest figure for May has been 21,000 tons (in 1879). There is still a large amount of work on hand, and a few good orders were booked during the month.

With regard to housebuilding it may be observed that, although there is still a marked

quietness in the city, some of the neighbouring towns and villages, especially districts having close railway connection, are fairly busy, and the wages of house joiners in these places are advancing.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of the 11th ult., says: The imports for the week have been three cargoes of pitch pine timber and a miscellaneous assortment of various woods per steamships, comprising several superior parcels of 1st quality broad pine deals from Quebec (Messrs. Edmiston & Mitchell, consignees,) and sundry lots of walnut, wainscot, and whitewood logs, and oak planks and staves, by the New York and Baltimore steam-liners. The imports at Grangemouth, from Norway and the Baltic ports, have been comparatively light as yet.

There has been no public sale here of the new arrivals of Quebec pine deals, but it is understood one is to be held next week, result of which will be duly reported.

Messrs. Singleton, Dunn & Co.'s Glasgow circular of June 9th says: Business continues languid, and prospects are far from encouraging. Although shipbuilding is brisk, the demand for timber for that trade is light, owing to purchases on an extensive scale having been made when contracts for ships were negotiated. Housebuilding and other industries are depressed, and, in consequence, the demand for timber suitable for their requirements is limited. North of Europe goods are not so firm, indeed, are distinctly lower in price, with a tendency to decline more. We trust that shipments of all kinds of Canadian woodgoods will be restricted, as in the aspect of affairs just stated, it would be most injudicious to seriously augment the too large stock now being carried over. Auction sales during the last two months were only moderately successful.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Muskegon on the 11th June, the Torrent & Arms Lumber Company sold 4,000,000 feet of lumber, half at \$13.75 and half at \$9 per 1,000 ft. A Blodgett sold 1,000,000 feet piece-stuff at \$8 per 1,000 feet on the dock.

It is stated that the English capitalists who had proposed to buy out the Guelph Lumber Company for \$1,000,000, have decided to back out from the enterprise after receiving reports from their experts.

Messrs. CLARKE & SONS, Point Wolf, N.B., are getting a new engine for their mill. It is constructed by Waring, St. John, and has some new features in its construction. Since the recent rains, this firm has about seven million feet of logs in their pond.

On Friday the 17th June, in Mr. William Tait's mill, Gravenhurst, while the saw was running free, and the guide about to be adjusted, both the saw pulley and the tightener pulley burst, a large piece of metal striking David Bone, jr., of Oro, in the neck, throwing him a distance of twelve feet, and instantly killing him. Another piece of the pulley, flying in an opposite direction, slightly wounded Thomas Donaldson on the arm and head. At the time of the accident the saw was not running at even ordinary speed, and but an instant before the pulleys were running true and smoothly, every precaution being taken by Mr. Tait, who was absent at the time, to ensure strength and prevent accidents. The deceased was much liked by those who know him, and his funeral, which took place on Sunday, was largely attended.

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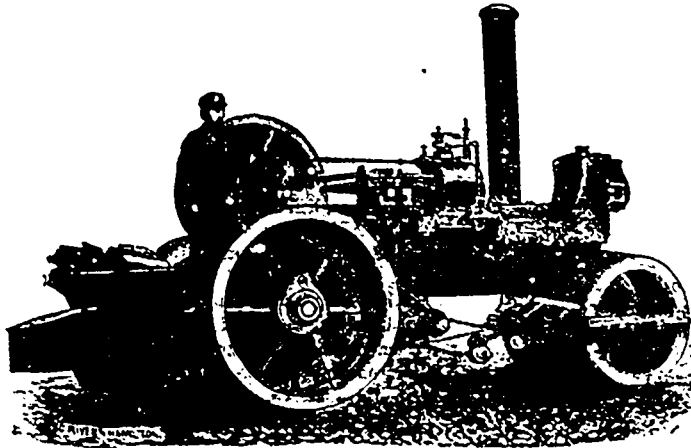
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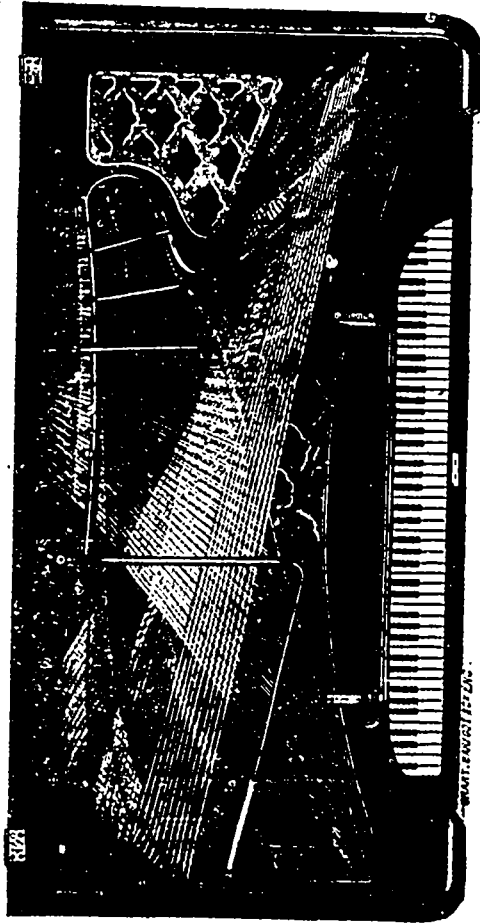
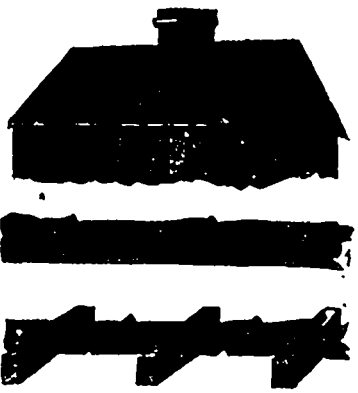
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 - At Brantford Southern Fair - 1st Prize and Diploma
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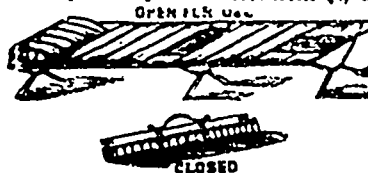
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Manufacturers of Tents for Lumbermen, Sportsmen, Camp Meetings, Photographers, Lawn and Military Encampments, with or without extra roofs, all sizes and styles, white or fancy striped, yellow proof or plain. Prices from \$5, upwards. Flags of all descriptions (regulation size) made of the best of silk-finish hunting. CAMP BEDS (Bradley's Patent) the best bed ever invented; also when folded 2 x 6 in.; 3 feet long, weighing only 11 pounds, but strong enough to bear the weight of any man. Waterproof wagon and horse-covers, tarpaulin sheets, coats and leggings of every description made to order on the premises. Special rates to Lumbermen. Send for catalogue and price list to



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202 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

HART EMERY WHEEL COMPANY, Limited

HAMILTON,

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

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EMERY and CORUNDUM WHEELS

These Wheels are Wire Strengthened!



SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SAW GUMMING

Neither Animal nor Vegetable Glue or Gum being used in their composition, they are NOT LIABLE TO HEAT, and give out no Odors, while

They Surpass All Other Wheels for Free Cutting and Durability.

We refer to the following well known Saw Manufacturers for Opinions as to the Quality of our Wheels :

Messrs. SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt; Messrs. R. H. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines; JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., Montreal; Messrs. JAMES ROBERTSON & CO., Toronto. We also refer to WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq., Peterborough, Manufacturer of the Covell Saw Sharpeners; and to Messrs. H. B. RATHBUN & SON, Deseronto, Lumber Merchants. 1916

F. E. DIXON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BARK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING



First Prize, Provincial Exhibition Ottawa, 1875
 First Prize, Provincial Exhibition Hamilton, 1876
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 First Prize, Industrial Exhibition Toronto, 1879
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 International Medal, Centennial Ex Philadelphia, 1873



None genuine unless with a STAR on the head of rivets. Send for Price Lists and discounts.

81 Colborne Street, Toronto.

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Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Shingle Mills

DOUBLE EDGERS, LUMBER TRIMMERS.

THE MIXTER SAW GUMMER IS KING.

MORE GUMMERS and SWAGES sold the past year than ever before. The great and constantly increasing demand for the "MIXTER GUMMER" settles the question of its efficiency and superiority over all other Gummings in Market.

The following is a fair sample of the many flattering testimonials which are constantly pouring in upon us:-

WEST TROY, N. Y.
 DEAR SIRS—Your Patent, Automatic, Self-Feeding Saw Gummer is a perfect success.
 Yours, &c., E. MORS & CO., Lumber & Timber Dealers.

WATSON, EFFINGHAM Co., Illinois.
 GENTS—I am using one of your Patent Automatic Self-Feeding Saw Gummings at each of my three mills, and I would not take one hundred dollars for it if I could not get another like it.
 Yours truly, WM. ANDERSON.

CORINTH, Miss.
 GENTLEMEN—The Patent Automatic Self-Feeding Saw Gummer we bought of you just fills the bill exactly. We gummied a sixty-inch saw with sixty teeth, cutting on an average of three-fourths inch deep to each tooth, with one cutter without sharpening it.

Respectfully yours, WHEELER & WILLIS.
 THE CUTTER OR BURR referred to in the above, (1 in.) cost 90 CENTS, it takes one-half minute to each tooth, and the saw is gummied without removing it from the mandrel. ALL SAWYERS know this is a great advantage, besides a saving in time.

We challenge ANY saw tool manufacturer in the United States to produce such an array of unsolicited testimonials as we have received for our GUMMER AND SWAGE.

Of course we have not room here for an extended list. Our goods are now so well established throughout the country, that information can be easily obtained as to their practical working from any of the several THOUSAND Sawyers who have them in use.

In short the MIXTER GUMMER is pronounced by all to be the "BOSS GUMMER."
Send for circular and price list with cash discounts.

EWAN CHAIN for Sawdust Carriers, Live Rolls, &c. SAWS and Saw Furnishings.

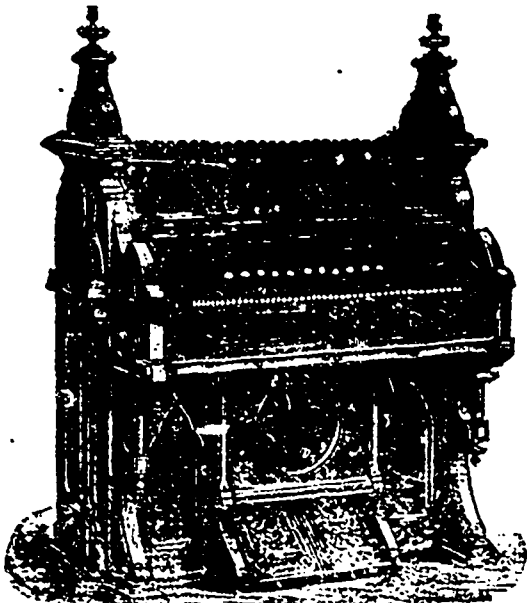
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The Crowning Triumph of the Bell Organ

The Bell Organs have just received the HIGHEST AWARD and SPECIAL PRIZE (Gold Medal) at the International Exhibition, Sydney, Australia, this year for their Organs over all the English and American makers. This, along with the unlimited awards, prove that

THE BELL ORGANS LEAD THE WORLD.

WE RECEIVED
 Medal and Diploma Provincial Exhibition, 1871
 Medal and Diploma Centennial Exhibition, 1876
 International Medal and Diploma, Sydney, Australia, 1877



WE RECEIVED
 Only Medal for Parlor Organ, Provincial Exhibition, 1878
 Only Medal for Parlor Organ, Industrial Exhibition, 1879
 And Gold Medal at Sydney, Australia, 1880

The Bell Organ Manufactory is the Largest and Oldest in the British Empire, and the fact that we have sold nearly 15,000 proves that they are the best in the market. We GUARANTEE ALL OUR ORGANS for five years. Correspondence invited. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

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CRAIG & CAMERON, Proprietors.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public that they are prepared to make all kinds of Mill and Steamboat Brass and Iron Castings.
 All kinds of BLOW CASTINGS kept on hand. Blow Pumps and Fast-locks a specialty.
 We have first-class machinery and are prepared to do all kinds of TURNING or PLANING on short notice.
 We hope by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.
 All work guaranteed.

G. A. CRAIG, C. CAMERON.

1877

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AT

Parry Harbour, Georgian Bay, and Valuable Timber Limits in the Parry Sound District.

The SAW-MILL is complete in its appointment, and has a cutting capacity of 90,000 to 100,000 feet per day of twelve hours.

The LIMITS cover an area of 220 square miles in the Townships of Montello, Humphrey, Christie, Ferguson, Hagerman, McKellar, Spence, and Shawanaga, besides the purchased rights to cut the timber from numerous lots in the same Townships, and contain a large quantity of standing pine.

The whole establishment is in complete condition and active operation, and is excellently situated for the manufacture, sale and shipment of timber.

Tenders for the whole property, including plant, will be received until the 20th August next, addressed to the General Manager, Ontario Bank, Toronto, by whom terms of payment and any further information will be furnished on application. No tender will be accepted unless satisfactory to the vendors.

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Founders, Machinists, And Millwrights.

Manufacturers of Marine and Horizontal and Portable

Engines, Boilers

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With Latest Improvements A SPECIALTY.

The ABEL EDWARDS CENTENNIAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

RODEBAUGH'S SAW FRAME, MILL DOGS and SAW GUIDES.

WATER WORKS, THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED, MADE TO ORDER.

LIGHT and HEAVY BRASS and IRON CASTINGS.

Plans and Specifications on application.

The Walkerville Foundry

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MACHINE WORKS.

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Commission Lumber Dealers,

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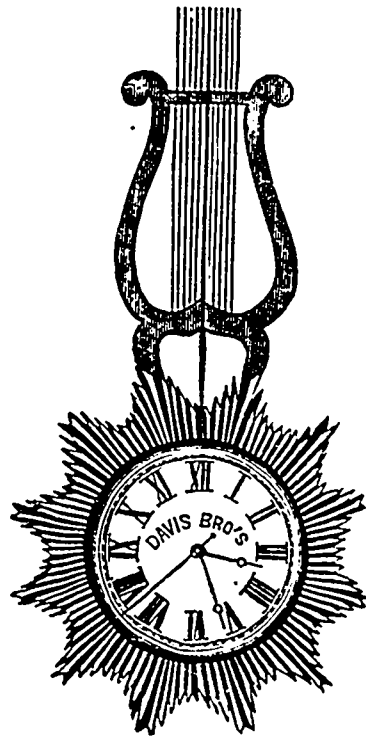
PORT HOPE.



We have added to our plant all the latest improved machinery for Electro and Stereotyping, and the manufacture of Printers Furniture, facilities for executing work which no other establishment in the Dominion possesses, and not excelled by any on the continent. A large assortment of various cuts constantly on hand.

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At a REASONABLE PRICE, call at

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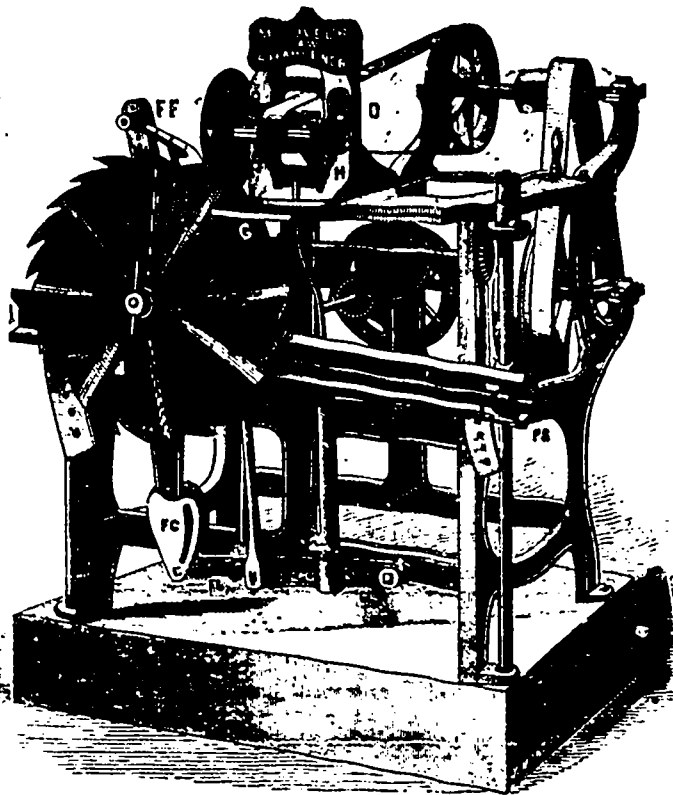
N.B.—Repairing Promptly Attended to

M. Covel's Latest Improved Automatic Saw Sharpener!

Is the Most Perfect Machine that has ever been Introduced into Mills for that purpose.

**CIRCULAR SAW
STEAM FEED!**

MILL MACHINERY!



I am also manufacturing Saw Mill Machinery, for all sizes of Gang or Circular Mills, Span or Double Circulars for Slabbing Small Logs. My Patent Jack Chain for drawing logs into Saw Mills, acknowledged by all to be the Cheapest and best ever got up; also, my Patent Lumber Markers, different sizes of Edgers, Gang Lath Mills, Trimmers, Power Gummers, and all Machinery used in a first class Gang or Circular Saw Mill; also, small Hand Gummers for use in the woods, for Cross-cut Saws. Rotary Pumps of different sizes, for Fire Protection in Mills, &c.

Horizontal Engines and Boilers



Where economy of fuel is the great consideration, along with uniformity of speed, such as is required in Grist and Flouring Mills, Woollen and Cotton Factories, or large Factories of any kind, I supply the Corliss Engine. I feel justified in saying that our Style, Workmanship and Finish on this Engine will be no discredit to its renown, and certainly is not equalled in this country for economy of fuel. I have them working at 2 1/2 pounds of coal per horse-power per hour.

I would also call special attention to my
Heavy Circular Saw Mills

and for STEAM MILLS, would recommend the Steam Feed, having put in several which are giving the best of satisfaction, as will be seen by the following testimonials:—

GRAVENHURST, August 20th, 1886.

WM. HAMILTON, Esq., Peterborough.
DEAR SIR—I have used your Steam Feed for near four months, and it has given me perfect satisfaction in every way; it is admitted by every person who has seen it work to be the best feed ever invented. Since I put it into my mill, I have not lost ten minutes time fixing anything belonging to it. I can cut 18 boards 13 ft. long in one minute. It can do much smoother and better work than the pinion feed. It is easily governed and reverses the carriages instantly. I am thoroughly satisfied with it and can recommend it to any person who has a Circular Saw Mill for cutting long or short logs. I consider I have cut more lumber than will pay for the Steam Feed since I got it than I would have cut had I not put it in.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM TAIT,
Lumberman, Gravenhurst.

TORONTO, August 11th, 1886.

WM. HAMILTON, Peterborough, Ont.

DEAR SIR—The Steam Feed you put in is working splendidly.

Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON, SMITH & SON.

WILLIAM HAMILTON - - PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

LUMBERMEN'S STATIONERY.

We will supply anything in the line of BLANKS or STATIONERY for Lumber Shanties and Offices at City prices.

All Printing done in the Highest Style of the Art, and at Lowest Living Prices.

Book-Binding of every Description got up in a very Neat and Superior manner.

Account Books Ruled and Bound to any desired Pattern.

For Schedule of Prices address, describing the kind and quality of work desired,

TOKER & CO.,

"THE CANADA LUMBERMAN,"

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JAMES ROBERTSON & CO

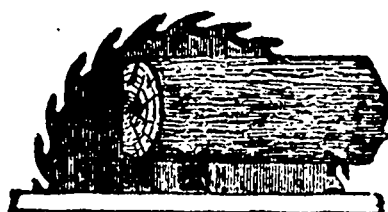
TORONTO, ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

Circular, Mill and Gang Saws

INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

A SPECIALTY.



Emerson Pattern and Lumberman's Clipper.



SAWS REPAIRED

EVERY SAW WARRANTED.

SEND FOR PRICES.

613

EMERY WHEELS FOR SAW GUMMING!



Solid Emery Wheels are now almost in universal use for the purpose of gulletting and gumming saws. Statistics show from 25,000 to 30,000 saw-mills in the United States. Many of these run only a single saw each. A one-saw mill would use one or two wheels a year, costing \$3 to \$4 each, and when such small mills order single Emery Wheels from the factory, the express charges often equal the cost of the wheel. There was a time when the quality of Emery Wheels was so uncertain, and the demand so fickle, that storekeepers could not afford to carry them in stock. Now, however, Saw Gumming Wheels have become as staple an article as Files, and every dealer in saws, Hardware and Mill Supplies can afford to carry a few dozen standard sizes in stock. Large dealers order stocks of \$500 to \$750 worth at a time. Saw Gumming Wheels are used with the edge (or face) square, round, or beveled. Probably seven-eighths of all in use are beveled.

The principal sizes are:

8x $\frac{1}{2}$	} 3 in. hole.	10x $\frac{1}{2}$	} 3 in. hole.	12x $\frac{1}{2}$	} Holes, 3, 3 and 1 inch.
8x $\frac{3}{4}$		10x $\frac{3}{4}$		12x $\frac{3}{4}$	
8x $\frac{1}{2}$		10x $\frac{1}{2}$		12x $\frac{1}{2}$	
		10x $\frac{3}{8}$	12x $\frac{3}{8}$		
		10x $\frac{1}{4}$	12x $\frac{1}{4}$		
		10x $\frac{1}{8}$	12x $\frac{1}{8}$		

Probably more wheels 12x $\frac{1}{2}$, 12x $\frac{3}{4}$ and 12x $\frac{1}{2}$ are used than all the other sizes together. Saw Gumming Wheels are used, however, of all sizes up to 24x $\frac{1}{2}$. The most frequent complaint is that Emery Wheels harrow the saw so that a file won't touch it. The answer is that you don't want a file to touch it. An expert workman will shape and sharpen the teeth with an Emery Wheel, leaving the teeth case hardened, in which condition the saw will cut about 33 per cent. more lumber than a soft saw will. Those who want to use the file, however, have only to touch the saw *lightly* a second time (after going all over it once), and this second touch will cut through the case-hardened scale.

A QUESTION OF QUALITY.

Thirteen years of experience as makers of, dealers in, and actual users of Emery Wheels, have led us to a decided opinion as to what quality is the best. We prefer for almost every use "Extra Soft" wheels like the "Pocono." We believe that money lost through the rapid wear of the wheel is more than made up by the money saved on wages. As we cannot get every one to adopt our views, we make several qualities, so as to meet their views. We say to those who think they can only be satisfied with some other make of wheels (not Tanite), that we can furnish qualities to match any and every other make. If you have got used to some special quality of wheel, let us know what it is, and we can send you a Tanite Wheel of similar quality. Our classification of Saw Gumming Wheels is as follows:

CLASS 2. MEDIUM-HARD.—This Wheel is THE STANDARD Saw Gumming Wheel all over the world. Probably seven-eighths of all the Saw Gumming Wheels used are "Class 2." It cuts fast and keeps its shape well. Some think it too hard, some too soft. We prefer the "Pocono."

CLASS 3. MEDIUM-SOFT.—The same as to coarseness and fineness as "Class 2," but a *softer*, and therefore, freer cutting wheel.

CLASS "POCONO." EXTRA SOFT.—This Wheel we prefer to all others. It is both *finer* in grain and softer than either of the above. As a Saw Gumming Wheel, Class "Pocono" is specially suited to those practical and experienced Sawyers who know how to grind with a light touch, and who want a free cutting wheel that will not create much heat.

Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue, showing Cuts of Saw Gumming Machines, and Shapes, Sizes and Prices of Wheels, sent free on application

The Tanite Co. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co. Pennsylvania

CANADIAN TRADE SPECIALLY SOLICITED.