

Chips.

THE Belleville Ontario says:—If the lumbermen have as good luck this season as last some of them may safely retire from business rich men.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says that every indication points to a booming demand in Dakota, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories.

A PITCH pine tree on Grant creek, Missoula county, M. T., is reported to be 125 feet high, and 27 feet four inches in circumference, five feet from the ground.

CYPRESS timber, at Orange, Texas, was sold at \$12 a stick, for the best, lately—a good figure that made it probable that there would be renewed activity in the swamps.

So many logs have been cut and hauled this season in Maine that it is thought the mills will not be able to saw more than half of them. In the Machias Basin alone 30,000,000 feet of logs have been cut.

Messrs. R. & G. Strickland have cut this season in their limits in Hindon and Oakley, over 300,000 cubic feet of timber for the Quebec market. They have also cut about 50,000 from the same limits.

A GREAT fire broke out at Cacilhas, on the Tagus, opposite to Lisbon. The English cork manufactory belonging to Messrs. Bucknall & Sons was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at £100,000.

THE cherry tree which Mr. Gladstone felled in a snowstorm during the Easter recess has been presented to the Burslem Liberal Club, whose members purpose holding a bazaar in September next, and intend to have a number of articles made of the wood from the tree.

THE Kingston News says that the risen waters at Milhaven on Friday April 13th carried away two dams, and then lifted Mr. H. Fairfield's saw mill and deposited it bodily in the bay, when it went to pieces. The water also undermined the grist mill. Mr. Fairfield will build a new mill as soon as possible.

THE annual official report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture urges farmers to give their attention to the subject of preserving our forests; settlers in the North-West are urged to plant trees on their homesteads as soon as they get possession; hardwood, and pine, or other rapid-growing trees, alternately in belts, being recommended.

Bosron, Mass., has set out to scoop its rivals with a new industry. The Boston Lamina Wood Company is making a three-ply wood scoop for tea and groceries. The middle layer is placed with the grain of the wood running at right angles to that of the two outer layers. The scoops are given two heavy coats of shellac varnish. They are pronounced more serviceable than tin scoops.

At Fergus, Ontario, a jam of logs and ice over a mile in length was blocked for several days on the Grand River, above Reid's mill, but the heat started it on its downward course. It carried away part of Reid's dam and lodged against the bridge above Wilson's mills, but Semple's dam succumbed to all before it and passed down the river. It will cost upwards of \$1,500 to replace it.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—We occasionally read of large trees of different varieties, but New Albany, Ind., has an apple tree in comparison to which all other apple trees in the country are dwarfish. The trunk of this famous apple tree is eight feet in circumference. Even a pine tree eight feet in circumference is no insignificant specimen, but an apple tree of that size is a monster.

THE Lumber World says:—Locust timber is one of the very valuable of Southern woods. For certain uses in ship building it has no equal. Where strength and durability are required, its value is acknowledged. Fence posts made of it have been known to be in the ground for sixty years and remain perfectly sound. The tree is a beautiful one, and grows very rapidly, hence its special adaptability to artificial culture. The Southern states are not yet much in need of timber cultivation, but the locust will flourish in other less favoured portions of the country, as well.

THE Ottawa Board of works has decided to authorize City Engineer Surtees to call for tenders for tree-planting and boulevarding in the public streets.

It has been demonstrated from a scientific standpoint that the greater portion of Switzerland would have been uninhabitable years ago were it not for the systematic cultivation and preservation of forests, which are cared for as strictly almost as a private park.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Timber Trades Journal writing from Alexandria, Egypt, says the stocks of Swedish wood there are large, and as the merchants foresee that some time must elapse before building to any extent is commenced, they are not at present inclined to increase them.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says:—The cry that mahogany is rapidly superseding, and will take the place of, our native woods for furniture, need not scare anyone who owns hardwood lumber piles or timber. Distribute all the mahogany that comes to America in a year among the furniture factories, and every man who buys a piece of furniture might be able to get a small eliver of it, but hardly more.

THE Winnipeg Commercial says:—R. J. Short expects that his new saw-mill between Rat Portage and Neovatin will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of June. The output of lumber this year will be about 8,000,000 feet. He has also taken out 185,000 ties, 25,000 telegraph poles and 5,000 piles. He is also putting a tug on the lake to do his own towing. This will be ready for work by the opening of navigation.

AN Illinois correspondent of the Northwestern Lumberman says:—This is about the time that people begin to "trot out" their big logs. I can start the racket with a black walnut seven feet eight inches in diameter across the stump and 12 feet long; and the mystery of it is how it came to grow perfectly sound. It is as sound as a "trade shekel." I've got six others nearly as large, and the seven logs hold two flat cars pretty close to the track.

THE Timber Trades Journal says:—If the depletion of the forests of the North-eastern States of the Union is as imminent as some statisticians try to make us believe, the abolition of the duty presents a grand opportunity of saving their own trees by using those of their neighbors. Unfortunately Canada was said to be in the same plight, and pine was getting quite a scarce commodity. Still the world goes on, and plenty of it comes forward.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—The state of New York at present only owns a trifle over six hundred thousand acres of timbered land in the Adirondack region; hence the interference of the legislature of that state for its preservation comes none too soon. This action has been necessitated to prevent the floods on the Hudson river in the spring and fall, and exceedingly low water in mid-summer, which already seriously impede navigation at Troy, Albany, and other localities between the latter city and Poughkeepsie.

OWING to the rush of high water in the Rideau, the stone foundation of McClymont & Co.'s new mill office, in course of erection on the bank, was loosened. The latter occurred to such an extent that it was deemed necessary to tear down the whole structure. This was proceeded with, and the firm will be put to a lot of additional expense in reconstruction as soon as the water has receded far enough. Among the places flooded in the village of New Edinburgh are McClymont & Co.'s mill yard, and Mr. Alex. Lumsden's boathouse and wharf. The damage to both places will amount to about \$200.

A GENTLEMAN recently from Dakota, tells the Northwestern Lumberman that there is a deplorable lack of lumber in some of the new towns springing up in the territory. The embargo during January and February prevented the shipment of lumber, and since then the requirements of the settlers have been so urgent that little beside their goods and stocks have been transported. Common lumber sells at \$18 per thousand, with a dozen buyers for every board there is for sale. At many points household goods are sitting by the railway track, with no material to make houses to shelter them or their owners.

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British Columbia.

In his evidence before the Committee on Immigration, Dr. Dawson, Assistant Director of the Geographical Survey of Canada, said:—

"The Queen Charlotte Islands contain about 70,000 acres of excellent agricultural lands, covered with heavy forest timber. The yield of wheat per acre on Vancouver Island is from 35 to 40 bushels. The whole seaboard and a large portion of the interior have abundance of timber for commercial purposes, the largest and most generally used being the Douglas pine, which attains an ordinary height of over 300 feet and a diameter of 8½ feet. White pine of an excellent quality abounds, while the spruce and hemlock are very superior in quality to what they are on the Atlantic coast. The forests have not suffered by fires owing to the humidity of the climate. The leading resources of the Province in order of importance, are timber, fisheries, mines and agriculture."

Lumber in the East.

A Portland, Me., despatch of April 10 says a meeting was on that day held by prominent lumbermen of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, representing 2,000,000 feet of lumber, a protective association was formed and a committee was appointed to draw up a schedule of prices for the coming season. It was developed that less spruce lumber has been cut during the winter than was expected, and that the amount expended for labor and teams was higher than usual. It was decided to keep prices at about last season's figures. This combination controls the spruce market. Another telegram says the lumber dealers of New England propose to raise the price of building lumber \$1 per thousand.—Northwestern Lumberman.

A Warning.

The time has come when the refuse of the logging camp begins to dry and get ready to be converted into fierce flames, provided some hunter, explorer, or thoughtless boy, drops a lighted match. Every operator knows this, yet what will he do about it? Simply nothing. He will not sweep together and dispose of the powder that all the summer and fall will be a standing menace to his own, and his neighbor's safety. He will not expend a single dollar for insurance. He will depend on big rainstorms and Providence, and if these fail him, he will go around grumbling as usual because there are not laws enacted to force him to do what he knows he ought to do. A single forest fire may sweep away property that is worth millions, but no precaution is taken to avoid it. The saws of the mills of the Northwest will dispose of the pine fast enough without the assistance of forest fires. When the final summing up comes we fear that more carelessness will be charged up to the logger's account than he can stand.—Northwestern Lumberman.

Advice to Mothers.

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