

other goods offered being languid, and not meeting brokers' views, that portion of the catalogue was withdrawn.

There is one lot of about 90 logs United States black walnut remaining at present in Yorkhill Yards here, in first hands. Recent deliveries of deals from these yards show a falling off. In February there were 101,190 pieces delivered, and for the past month only about 70,000 pieces.

The stocks of wood (all sorts) in Clyde ports, at 31st March, will be shown in an early number.

THE MUSKOKA SLIDE, DAM AND BOOM COMPANY.

From a return laid before the Legislature we learn the following facts with regard to this company:

Amount of Capital Stock.....	\$ 50,000 00
Number of Shares.....	2,500
Amount of stock paid up.....	\$ 49,558 30
Amount of expenditure during 1883.....	61,547 68
Cost of work and material.....	29,424 87
Expended for repairs.....	1,261 14
Tolls received.....	10,474 00
From driving.....	43,700 71
Debts due by company.....	17,703 27

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Jas. Balfour, W. E. Edinburgh.....	3,000 00
British Canadian Lumbering Co. Toronto..	20,000 00
A. H. Campbell, Toronto.....	500 00
H. H. Cook, do.....	5,000 00
J. M. Dollar, Midland.....	5,000 00
Robt. Dollar, Marquette, Mich.....	1,000 00
Fred. King, England.....	3,000 00
J. S. Lockie, Toronto.....	500 00
Hon. A. McKenzie, Toronto.....	1,000 00
W. J. Menzies, W. S. Edinburgh.....	2,000 00
Miss Campbell, Midland.....	1,000 00
J. S. Playfair, Toronto.....	1,000 00
R. Power, Barrie.....	3,000 00
Jas. Scott, Toronto.....	2,000 00
O. W. Taylor, Gravenhurst.....	550 00

Total.....\$ 49,558 30

According to the return, this company does not propose to do any driving in 1884, and it accordingly asks the authority of the Commissioner of Public Works to charge the following TOLLS FOR 1884.

Between	Section.	Tolls to Georgian Bay.	Tolls to Gravenhurst.
Bala.....	1	8 c.	
Any point on Muskoka Lake.....	2	8	
Any point on Poppeau Lake.....	3	8	
Any point on Joseph Lake.....	4	8	
Port Sydney.....	5	20	18 c.
Any point on Vernon Lake.....	6	27	10 c.
Any point on Buck Lake.....	7	30	22
Eastern boundary Chaffey.....	8	30	22
Eastern boundary Sinclair.....	9	30	22
Oakley Bridge.....	10	25	17
Eastern boundary McLean.....	11	20	18
West of Bobcaygeon Road.....	12	20	18
Any point on Hollow Lake.....	13	25	27
Bobcaygeon line north branch.....	14	30	22

The above rates include sorting at mouth of Muskoka River and at Georgian Bay. Sorting at all other points to be charged at actual cost. Saw logs calculated at 200 feet B. M. each. Tolls on other kinds of lumber and timber to be in proportion to the above.

The Cut in Maine and New Brunswick.

The lumber cut for the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick will be very much less for 1884 than it has been for some years past. We have had access to some figures which conclusively prove this fact. The cut on St. Croix River will be 20,000,000 short of last year; on the Penobscot and its branches the shortage this year will be 65,000,000 and on the Amnook, Upper St. John, North Shore of New Brunswick and Bay Shore of New Brunswick, the shortage will be 183,000,000—showing a total fall short over 1883 of 268,000,000 feet. Of course, owing to the extensive drought of last summer a considerable stock of logs has been wintered over; but even taking this into consideration, the stock that will be on hand at the beginning of this year's sawing

season will be very materially less than that of last year. With anything like a demand at all, the price of our great staple article should increase, and we cannot but think, in the face of the figures given above, that this will be so.—*St. John Globe.*

Exhibition of Machinery.

An International Exhibition of Motors and Implementary Machinery for the smaller industries will be held at Vienna in the grounds of the Imperial Royal Horticultural Society by the Industrial Corporation of Lower Austria, under the patronage of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Carl Ludwig.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 24th of July, and will close at the latest by the 12th of October, 1884, and will contain the following groups:—1. Motors (up to the three-horse power). 2. Transmitters. 3. Tools, Implementary Machinery, and Working Appliances. 4. Physical and Chemical Apparatus. 5. Means of reproducing Graphic Impressions. 6. School and Teaching Appliances for Technological Instruction.

Applications should be addressed, not later than the 1st of April, 1884, "An den Niederösterreichischen Gowerbverein, I., Eschenbachgasse, 11, Wien, Austria," on forms obtainable from the mentioned quarter.

There will be no prizes awarded, but each exhibitor will receive a memorial medal and certificate of participation at the exhibition.

Motors and machines will be examined and tested by a special Commission, which will give certificates of the result of such trials.

An Ingenious Device

An ingenious device to prevent boiler explosion has recently been patented by two New York engineers. It consists of an electric battery, placed on the wall near the boiler, connected with a gong by negative and positive wires. These wires run to the water gauge and connect with a glass bulb filled with mercury. When the water falls below the point of attachment the steam rushes into the space surrounding the mercury bulb, and the mercury expands. As it rises in the tube it comes in contact with a platinum wire, thus closing the electric circuit and ringing the alarm bell. When water is pumped into the boiler it forces the steam back, breaks the circuit and puts the alarm in working order again. The invention recommends itself on account of its simplicity.

Dwarf Trees.

The dwarf trees of China are curiosities of forestry. Every child knows how the Chinese cramp their women's feet by bandaging them when they are infants, and thus render it impossible for them to walk. It is, however, wonderful to see miniature oaks, chestnuts, pines and cedars growing in flower pots, 50 years old and yet not a foot high. To do this take a young plant, cut off a tap root, and place it in a basin in which there is good soil kept well watered. If it grows too rapidly, dig down and shorten in several roots. Every year the leaves grow smaller, and the little dwarf trees make interesting pets.

Preserving Montana Forests.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Edmunds provides that a tract of land in the territory of Montana, of about 6,900 square miles, be reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale, and set apart for ever as a national forest reservation for the preservation of the national forests, protecting the head waters and tributaries of the Columbia and Missouri rivers.

When You Catch Cold.

Dr. J. Mortimer Granville, writing to the *London Daily News*, says:—

There are two lessons to be learnt and laid to heart by those who would treat a chill successfully and spare themselves the consequences of a cold. Secure a full reaction quickly, but avoid over-stimulation. Nature's remedies for a chill are sneezing and shivering. By these commotions, which are essentially mechanical, she rouses panic-stricken centres. A good fit of sneezing keeps off many a cold, and the man who carries a snuff-box and uses it at once

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may generally feel safe—that is, if he sneezes violently immediately after the chill. Brisk exercise, short of fatigue which exhausts, will also prevent a "cold" supervening upon a chill. The recourse to stimulants is bad. Attention should be directed to the nervous system, not to the circulation of the blood. The heart will take care of itself if we will only see that the nerves are quickly roused to action. When the hunting man feels chilled he should mount a fresh horse, and take a short but brisk trot to rouse his nerves. When the home-stayer thinks he has "sat in a draught and caught cold," he should quickly put on his hat and take a rapid walk or run. The aim must be, not to warm, but to revive energy. A very little consideration will show that these two aims are different, and common-sense will generally suggest the best mode of treatment within reach at the moment. This effort of self-cure by exertion will have the additional advantage of setting the brain in action. The brain is the great head-centre of the nervous system, and when the will acts powerfully at the instant of any impression which has a tendency to depress the lower-nerves, it controls the activity of the higher, the supreme cerebral, the intellectual centres, generally wards off the attack. The man whose brain or mind is powerfully excited at the moment of exposure to a chill seldom takes cold. I make no apology for placing these technical details before your readers, because they ought to be known to every one. The prevention of a cold is a matter of self-hold.

Spring Care of Breeding Sows.

On many farms the breeding sows are perhaps the most profitable stock. But the profit is largely dependant upon the safe rearing of good sized litters. We know so well how much depends upon practical experience in the safe rearing of large litters that we shall not attempt to give minute instructions for the novice in such a case. It is recommended for safety, if the weather be cold, to take the pigs from the sow as fast as they are dropped, in a warm basket to a warm room, and keep them warm till the sow is ready to suckle them. When the sow is done farrowing a warm bran slop with a gill of boiled flaxseed stirred in, should be given her.

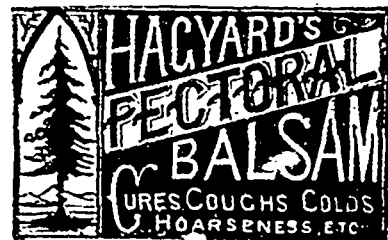
When she has taken this the pigs may be brought to her to suckle, and they will usually commence their work with activity.

The sow must be fed sparingly for a few days, so as not to produce or keep up a feverish condition of the system. But when this danger is

past she must be fed with special reference to a large secretion of milk.

Suppose she has eight pigs to feed, few have considered what a draft this is upon her system. After they are ten to twelve days old, they will drink three pounds of milk each per day. This will require the cow to produce twenty-four pounds each day—as much as an ordinary cow. To do this she must be fed on the most nutritious food, two hundred pounds of oats and one hundred pounds of corn ground together, with one pint of linseed oil-meal added to each day's feed, the whole cooked and given in a thin slop, will be as good a diet as can be found.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.—Forecasting the weather is uncertain at the best, but it is certain that if you catch cold in this changeable climate you can beat break its ill effects by Hagar's Pectoral Balsam, the most reliable and pleasant remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and lung complaints. It is so agreeable that even a child may take it.



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