

Michigan Hardwood.

There are immense tracts of hardwood lands in Michigan, which, if properly preserved, are destined to become as valuable as the pine lands which have heretofore been such a source of wealth to the possessors. Beech and maple is abundant in the north counties, and the owners thereof seem to entertain a very slight appreciation of their value. The following item from the *Furniture World* will serve to open their eyes in this respect:—"Several kinds of hard wood lumber are gradually coming into use which a few years ago were unnoticed. Beech is one of them. It is cheap and abundant, while the more popular hardwoods are becoming comparatively scarce and consequently high-priced. Beech has a fine grain, is quite durable and is used in the manufacture of school and church furniture, chairs, and to a certain extent in furniture. The red variety has a handsome appearance, and can be made to imitate cherry."

Lumberman's Gazette.

Lumber Failures in 1893.

The lumber failures in the United States in 1893 were 162, divided as follows: Manufacturers, 84; wholesalers, 33; retailers 40. Among the manufacturers 14 were in the eastern states, 19 in the western states, 5 in the Pacific states, and four in the territories. Five wholesale dealers failed in the eastern states, 13 in the middle states, two in the southern states, 15 in the western states, and three in the Pacific states. The failures in the retail trade were divided as follows: Eastern states, 9; middle states, 14; southern states, 1; middle states, 15; territories, one. In Canada and the provinces 19 manufacturers failed, one wholesaler and three retailers. The liabilities of two concerns, Ferry & Bro., Grand Haven, Michigan, and L. Brainard, a retail dealer of St. Albans, Vt., reached \$500,000 each.

Glass Flooring.

Glass is taking the place of wood for flooring in many Paris shops. At the Credit Lyonnais on the Boulevard des Italiens, the whole of the ground floor is paved with large squares of roughened glass embedded in strong iron frames, and in the cellars beneath there is light enough for the clerks to work by. The central hall of the Comptoir d'Escompte has lately been similarly provided. The prime cost is more than boards, but the glass lasts much longer. The glass is cast in slabs eighteen inches square and one and a half inches thick. The light it transmits is of a bluish tinge.

Sale of Timber.

Messrs. Salisbury & Hamer hold a sale recently, at Matlock Bridge, Derbyshire, England, of almost 10,000 feet of growing timber, comprising elm, beech, larch, ash, oak, etc. There were some eighteen lots offered, all of which were disposed of. The following extract from the catalogue shows the average prices fetched: 31 ash, beech, and elm trees, £19; 9 ash, £14 10s.; 9 elm and 6 ash, £12 12s.; 90 ash, beech, oak, and elm trees, £70; 17 larch, £20; and so on. The sale was good on the whole, attendance fair, and competition brisk.

Black Walnut Culture.

It is a matter of surprise to many, that places and sections of country which are entirely unfit for agricultural purposes, are not utilized for tree culture. The black walnut, for instance produces a butt fourteen inches in diameter in as many years; it requires no particular attention, makes an elegant tree and offers a desirable shade. No tree valuable for its timber in cabinet uses, will attain anything like the above dimensions in the same length of time, the only exception to this is the black birch.

A Small Steam Engine.

A remarkable small steam engine was exhibited at the Vienna Electrical Exhibition by Mr. Whitehead of torpedo fame. The whole thing was only about 5 inches high by 10 inches in diameter; it was able to work with 2½ to 3 horse power and give motion to dynamo for the production of 25 incandescent lights of 16 candle power each. The whole apparatus, steam engine, boiler and electrical machine can be packed in a box 40 inches long, 26 inches wide and 18 inches high.

THE OLD ELM TREE.

As
I sat
beneath
an old elm
tree, the wind
went whistling by.
It bent its boughs
and softly breathed the
following with a sigh: "I
have lived here for many a
year, and seen the summer
come and go. The spring time
with its flowers and rain, the autumn
with its fruit and grain, the winter
with its chilling blast, when with
snow and ice the skies are overcast.
In summer time beneath my shade have
children often played, and oh, how oft,
beneath my boughs have lovers renewed
their plighted vows, and many a time
the old and feeble have sought my
shade to smoke their pipe or ply the
needle; and thus it has been with
smiles and tears I have watched
them come and go for three-
score years, and many a tale I
could tell of what in that
same time befell. But age
is creeping o'er my
head, and I fear
my roots are
dead;
and
soon
I'll w-
ither
and
decay
like
those
who sought
my shade each day.

It Made a Difference.

Thirty-five years ago employed by the Governments in New Brunswick in vast oak forests of Maine, was a company of men at work, among them being Pat McGlarkin and a Jimmy Magee, both fast friends. Jimmy took a fever, and Pat learning that his friend was given up by the doctors, paid him a parting visit to hear his last words before shuffling off this mortal coil, when the following colloquy ensued:

Pat—"Well, Jaimy, I understand the doctors have given ye up."

Jim—"Yes, Pat, it is most over wid me."

Pat (after a pause)—"Well, ye've not been a great sinner; ye'll go to the good place."

Jim—"Oh, yis, Pat. To be shure I sthole a bit of the Government timber."

Pat (taking Jimmy's hand and assuming a diplomatic air)—"Well, farewell to ye. When ye reaches the good place tell them ye are well acquainted wid Pat McGlarkin."

"But, Jaimy, if anything happens to ye that ye should go to the other place, just tell that ye don't know divil a word about me."

A Curious Fact.

It is interesting, and it may be instructive to some, to learn that certain kinds of wood, although of great durability in themselves, act upon each other in such a way as to produce mutual destruction. Experiments with cypress and walnut, and cypress and cedar prove that they will rot each other while joined together, but on separation the rot will cease, and the timber remain perfectly sound or a long period.

Advice to Mothers.

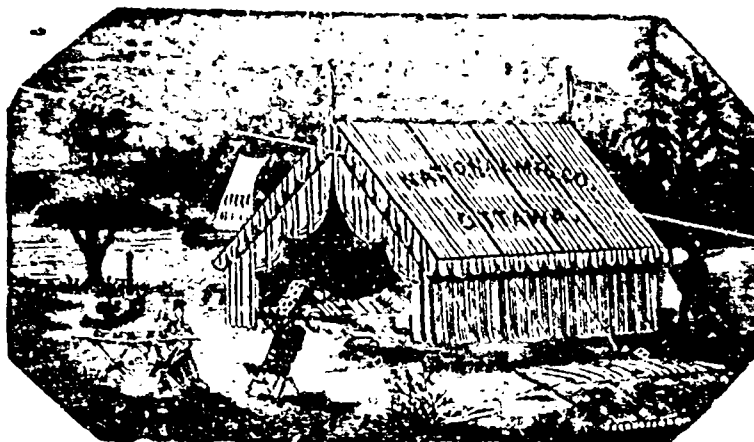
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain and cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It 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.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.—Bathe the feet for ten or fifteen minutes in water as hot as can be borne; then apply Haggard's Yellow Oil, and a cure is certain. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Deafness, Lameness, and pain generally, and internally cures Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and many painful affections.

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