

## THE TRADE.

The lumber trade in Ontario is rather quieter at present, and the prices steadier than was predicted by dealers who profess to foresee an excited rush for lumber and a general advance in prices early this year. True, there has been a decided demand for good dry pine, and that demand continues, with the supply of it almost everywhere short. But what else can be expected when everyone runs after first-class seasoned pine, and the supply cannot be maintained? It is vain to offer to our builders spruce for flooring, hemlock and tamarac for bill stuff. Our extravagant contractors, five times out of six, will have nothing but pine, and until they plant more forests, or bring nearer those already existing, they will probably continue to find dry pine scarce and high.

There is no advance in price of lower grade pine, and though the tendency is upward there is no quotable change in figures for clear and pickings from those we last gave. But joists, scantling, sidings, &c., are held higher in this market. Certain lines, even in the new cut, are pretty sure to maintain their prices. In Albany, good pine is by no means plentiful; recent purchases have been made at Collins' Inlet, Georgian Bay, we understand, by parties from that city, and negotiations are in progress for other large transactions on the bay. The prospect of free admission of Canadian lumber to the United States market appears no brighter than before, but for all that the American demand for our choice pine is quite likely to be maintained.

As to other varieties than pine, we find that hemlock is coming into use here and there in Ontario, where builders perceive that we cannot use pine forever. Tamarac is occasionally used for sills and joisting. It is about equal in price to spruce, which, though not yet used in this district, except for flooring, is largely exported from the lower St. Lawrence to the Eastern States as well as across the ocean. We, in Canada, as well as our American neighbors, have yet to learn the meaning of economy in the use of timber and lumber, as well as in other important respects.—*Monetary Times.*

## NEW BRUNSWICK STUMPAGE.

WHILE some Provincial Governments are being charged with wastefulness in disposing of the timber of the country, the Government of New Brunswick is coming in for severe criticism of an opposite character. If the idea of that administration is to preserve its timber until after its sister Provinces are depleted of theirs, the retention of the stumpage charge of \$1.25 per M feet would appear to be a pretty effectual way of doing so; but if the high charge is retained only for revenue purposes it looks very much like a suicidal policy.

The lumbermen of New Brunswick cannot be expected to compete with the men in the same business in Nova Scotia and Quebec, when in New Brunswick the stumpage is \$1.25, against only 60 and 40 cents in the other Provinces. An excessive charge in a time of depression in business, and the placing of its lumbermen at a disadvantage as compared with the lumbermen in other Provinces, is a sure way to discourage trade and to decrease the revenue, if it does conserve the forests. In fact, the maintaining of such a charge for stumpage can scarcely fail to result in driving the lumbering business out of the Province.

The conservation of the forests is worthy of the Governments in Canada, but it can be attained by other means than the complete stifling of the lumbering business. This question evidently needs the careful consideration of the New Brunswick authorities.

LANCER wood, says an exchange, gets a lift from the toboggan sports. The best comes from Cuba in 14-foot spars from four to eighteen inches thick, and used to be worth \$1 to \$3 a spar, but now, within a month, \$2 to \$3 is paid, and not so good a selection on hand as is desirable. This wood has been confined for service to dog-cart shafts and fishing rods. It must be freshly imported as needed, else by storage it "dotes" or becomes blue. It had favor in the archery days of 1831, but no such advance in prices as toboggan secured.

## AN INGENUOUS PAVING BLOCK.

A. T. Elford, of San Francisco, Cal., is the patentee of an improved paving block, which is designed to insure a permanent pavement, adapted to all kinds of weather, and to furnish superior advantages for laying telegraph wires or cables. The following directions give a general idea of the process of paving.

The blocks are cut about four inches thick, eight inches wide, and ten inches long, of any suitable timber of wood. The holes are made from two to two and one-half inches in diameter, according to the nature of the timber employed. The blocks are laid closely together and when wet on sand or any suitable bedding, such as is employed for other pavements. The top is then coated with asphaltum and sand, or other suitable material, such as is already in use for coating wood to render it more durable and capable of resisting the action of the weather.

When laid, it will be seen that the perforations are in a direct line and form a continuous passage. These passages form an excellent receptacle for telegraph wires or cables, allowing them to be laid along or across the street at any part, thus entirely avoiding the necessity of erecting telegraph poles, which are very objectionable in the principal streets of cities. The common paving block retains the moisture in the whole block, and when shrinking and swelling, is often thrown up and out of place as the weather alternates from wet to dry.

For the purpose of laying telegraph wires where the street is not so paved, the sidewalk can be paved with the same kind of blocks and the wires run along through the same.

## WOODS FOR EXHIBITION.

A Quebec despatch says:—Messrs. R. R. Dobbell and Co., and John Burstall and Co., have presented the Dominion Government with some very fine specimens of wood goods, selected from their respective stocks, for the Colonial Exhibition, London, consisting of sixteen pieces of timber of the following varieties: Black walnut, chestnut, maple, oak, black ash, rock elm, white pine, red pine, shell bark hickory, white wood, bass wood and white oak; also deals, staves, etc. Some of the white pine deals by Burstall and Co. are of extraordinary size. The above specimens are valued at some hundreds of dollars, and will, no doubt, attract considerable notice when placed on exhibition.

## BOBCAYGEON.

TIMBER.—The production of logs this year will be larger than last year. Mr. Boyd's limits along the Monk Road will be very productive, and yield a large drive of logs for Little Bob mill, whilst Mr. Patrie, for his mill, has bought more logs than he ever before had on hand, and not quite as many as he can cut in the season. There is but small demand for hard wood, bass wood is in fair request, and elm for furniture is increasing in demand. The prospects altogether are better now than they have been for years.—*Independent.*

AN Ottawa despatch says:—The lumber trade for 1886 is opening under most auspicious circumstances, in fact the outlook has not been so good for years as it is at present. There are more sales now made and at better prices than have been obtained in the previous history of the lumber industry. A happy feature, and one which shows the healthy condition of trade, is that these sales are not confined to any particular grade of lumber. The sales this year are for the whole cut of the log, that is shipping culls and better. One American firm alone has purchased one hundred million feet at a cost of about \$1,600,000, and there are other sales now made which will unquestionably bring the amount of lumber of next season's cut now sold to over \$4,500,000. The cut for 1886 will be unusually large, and the output, taking from Arnprior to Hawkesbury, will be about 600,000,000 feet, the value of which amounts to a little over \$8,000,000.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need or Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Distress and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Ormond & Walsh druggists, Peterborough.

## BOILER TREATMENT.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

DEAR SIR,—As my attention has been called at different times, by my employers and others, to articles on lubricants for steam cylinders and compounds for the removal of scales in steam boilers, etc. Upon the latter subject I will give the ingredients of a compound that I am using, and have used for some time. And as I have used a goodly number of boiler compounds, among others Lords, which has such a great reputation, and I have never found anything to equal the one I shall give, which is the cheapest, and I believe the best, boiler compound in the market. The ingredients are as follows: 1st, never blow off your boiler under pressure; 2nd, let the water remain in the boiler just as long as time will permit before cleaning; 3rd, enter your boiler at each cleaning, carefully examining every part, and remain inside while washing out to see that every particle of mud has been washed out, as there will be nothing but mud if the boilers are left to cool down before letting out the water. I have in my possession some of the largest scales I ever saw come out of a boiler, and this simple compound is just what removed them. Of course, some will say, "Oh well, there is lots of difference in the water," and just so, there is, but I am running three large tubular boilers, taking water from the Nation river, of which the bed is solid limestone, and the heater I am using is of the surface type, so that everything that is in the water passes direct into the boilers, and these boilers are the ones I took the large scales from both from the shell and tubes, which collected in six months time, and no other compound was used but the simple one mentioned. Two years ago I took charge of a battery of five large boilers, and found them badly scaled, I applied the same compound with the best results, as I have many other boilers, and always use it to prevent scales from collecting. Now this collecting of scales in steam boilers is but one of the many destructive and most dangerous results of blowing out under heavy steam pressure. But this all I will write on this subject this time, but if permitted to express my opinion through the columns of the LUMBERMAN I shall give more of my experience on this important subject.

E. D. TOWSLEY.

Casselman, Ont. Feb. 11th, 1886.

## TAXATION ON FLOATING LOGS

An interesting supreme court decision has just been given concerning the taxation of logs in the town of Errol, N. H. The case is somewhat as follows:—Parties cutting logs in sections of New Hampshire, intended for market and manufacture in Maine, had landed the same on the banks of the Androscoggin river in Errol. The selectman appraises them for taxation and assessed thereon state, county, town, and school taxes. Another lot of logs, belonging to the same party, which has been cut in the state of Maine, and were on their way to Lowiston for manufacture, were also detained in the town of Errol on account of low water. These were also assessed for taxes by the selectman. The supreme court now affirms the decision of New Hampshire courts that logs cut in New Hampshire and lying upon the banks, and which had not started on their way or been committed to the common carrier, were liable to taxation in the town of Errol. On the other hand, the court affirms that logs cut in Maine, floating down the river to their destination in Maine, hung up by low water in New Hampshire, were not subject to taxation by the selectman of Errol.

Following is a comparative statement of the lath manufactured by the Saginaw river mills since 1876:

	Pieces.
1876	72,703,660
1877	72,514,990
1878	53,236,075
1879	65,969,000
1880	63,663,983
1881	65,983,760
1882	92,703,800
1883	106,132,703
1884	157,345,000
1885	80,931,400

JOSIAH BROAS was struck on the thigh by an axo used by J. Smith, near Wellington, Ont., the axo having glanced off a tree. An artery was severed and he bled to death.

THE Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and Fiji Islands, will send specimens of all kinds of native timber to the forthcoming exhibition at South Kensington.

HENRY THIELAU, a farmer, sat down on the box enclosing a buzz-saw, in a planing mill in East St. Louis, on Feb. 10th. The saw suddenly started and Thielau was instantly cut in two.

That troublesome cough should be at once cured, as, if not, it is liable to terminate in consumption. Thousands die annually that might have been saved if West's Cough Syrup had been taken in time. It will positively cure the worst cases of throat and lung disease, colds, coughs, hoarseness, bronchitis, whooping cough. Price 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold by J. D. Tully, druggist.

## The World's Best.

It is certainly remarkable the wonderful cures effected by West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment. This remedy has not an equal in the world for the speedy cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises and all diseases requiring external application. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by J. D. Tully.

## The Greatest Preparation Yet.

"Eureka," Lorenz's world renowned Hair Destroyer, destroys all superfluous hair on the face or arms of Ladies or Gentlemen. It is harmless, causes no pain in using, and leaves no disfigurements; can be easily applied, and works quickly and surely. Thousands have used it and pronounced it to be the best article of the kind before the public. To be had from J. D. Tully, Druggist, agent for Peterborough.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

## To all Wanting Employment.

We want Live, Energetic Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of good merit, on its merits. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder it might not be necessary to make an "extraordinary offer" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its saleability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$150 to \$500 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, above all expenses, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninety days and fail to clear at least \$750 above all expenses, can return goods unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guaranteed, and but two sales a day would give a profit of over \$25 a month, and that, one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer more fully, and these we wish to send to every one out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make money.

RENNER MANUFACTURING CO.,  
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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, guaranteed specific for: Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantee issued only by J. D. TULLY, Druggist, Sole Agent for Peterborough.