

THE EAGLE TREES.

Great places that watch the river go
Down to the sea all night, all day,
Firm-rooted near its ebb and flow,
Bowing their heads to winds at play,
Strong-limbed and proud, they silent stand,
And watch the mountains far away,
And watch the miles of farming land,
And hear the church bell tolling slow.

They see the men in distant fields
Follow the furrows of the plough;
They count the loads the harvest yields,
And fight the storms with every bough,
Beating the wild winds back again,
The April sunshine cheers them now;
They eager drink the warm spring rain,
Nor dread the spear the lightning wields.

High in the branches clings the nest
The great birds build from year to year;
And though they fly from east to west,
Some instinct keeps this cyrie dear
To their fierce hearts; and now their eyes
Glare down at me with rage and fear;
They stare at me with wild surprise,
Where high in air they strong-winged rest.

Companionship of birds and trees!
The years have proved their friendship strong;
You share each other's memories,
The river's secret and its song,
And legends of the country side;
The eagles take their journeys long,
The great trees wait in noble pride
For messages from hills and seas.

I hear a story that you tell
In idleness of summer days;
A singer that the world knows well
To you again in boyhood strays;
Within the stillness of your shade
He rests where flickering sunlight plays,
And sees the nests the eagles made,
And wonders at the distant bell.

His keen eyes watch the forest growth,
The rabbit's fear, the thrushes' flight;
He lingers gladly, nothing loath
To be alone at fall of night.
The woodland things around them taught
Their secrets in the evening light,
Whispering some wisdom to his thought
Known to the pines and eagles both.

Was it the birds who early told
The dreaming boy that he would win
A poet's crown instead of gold?
That he would fight a nation's sin?
On eagle wings of song would gain
A place that few might enter in,
And keep his life without a stain
Through many years, yet not grow old?

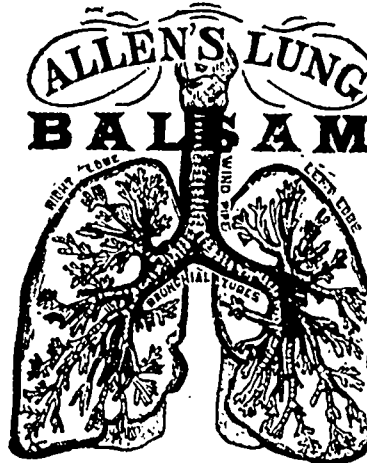
And he shall be what few men are,
Said all the pine trees, whispering low;
His thought shall find an unseen star;
He shall our treasured legends know;
His words will give the way-worn rest
Like this cool shade our branches throw;
He, lifted like our loftiest crest,
Shall watch his country near and far.

—Sarah Orne Jewett, in *Harper's Magazine*.

DUTY ON SPRUCE LOGS.

Mr. Ives moved in the Canadian House of Commons, on Wednesday, March 14th, a resolution declaring it expedient to consider the question of an increase of export duty on spruce logs exported from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and pointed out that there was nothing now in the principle of the motion, for it was in pursuance of the settled policy of the Government. The present duty of \$1 per thousand was not sufficient to prevent export of logs to be sawn in the United States. He knew of one case where Canadians had gone across the lines and built mills in the States in order to saw Canadian logs. Slabs and other refuse of these logs were used as pulp wood on which there was no export duty. In some cases he knew logs to have been sawn up into boards, thus escaping export duty on logs. He advocated an export duty on pulp wood to meet this difficulty and as protection to Canadian pulp manufacturers. Mr. Benson advocated extending the law to all saw-logs, otherwise lumber manufacturers would be driven from the Province. Sir Leonard Tilley promised to consider the matter, but pointed out that to change the law without warning would cause loss to those who had entered into contracts. Mr. Charlton strongly objected to the tax. The Americans imposed a duty of \$2 upon lumber, whereas we imposed a higher duty, and they charged no export duty. This class of legislation was calculated to provoke retaliation, so that

there might be an export tax imposed on logs from the State of Maine into New Brunswick. The effect of increasing the duty would be to reduce the price to the farmer for the benefit of the saw-mill man, which he thought a poor application of the motto "Canada for Canadians." He went on to speak of the general export duty on logs, holding that its principal result was to enable Michigan saw-mill men to import logs from Georgian Bay instead of their being floated down to Toledo or Cleveland. If there was so much done in the way of sending logs across the lines from Canada as was asserted, it must have been done by evasion of the export duty. Last year the export duty on this article was \$3,000, which would give about 8,000,000 feet, or enough to supply a mill for about three months. He asked what would be thought of a proposition to put a duty of 20 per cent. on wheat, because flour was manufactured in the United States. An increase of duty would in his belief only lead to an increase of friction between Canada and the United States, and make it more probable that retaliation against Canada would result. Mr. Mitchell followed, expressing pleasure that this proposed increase was only to affect Ontario and Quebec, as among his constituents was a considerable export of spruce spars, which he would be sorry to interfere with. He condemned the increase in any case as tending to harm limit holders in Ontario, while conferring only a doubtful benefit on a few people in the Eastern Townships. He called on the Finance Minister to come to the rescue of the lumberman by reducing the duties of cornmeal and other mill supplies. The men had supported the National Policy, and so did he (Mitchell), and would still, but that very thing he thought should be a recommendation to the consideration of the Government. Mr. Cook spoke against the duty, endorsing what Mr. Charlton had said regarding the export of logs to Michigan. Mr. Ives, in reply to Mr. Charlton, had used the expression "speculators" as applied to the holders of limits in Western Ontario. Mr. Cook said he thought they were, on the contrary, *bona fide* representatives of a *bona fide* interest. He admitted that limit holders in the North West might be called speculators, for he understood that the limits had been secured by doctors, lawyers, and ministers, who could not be expected to work them. He asked what Mr. Benson would think if an export duty were imposed on corn by us so as to prevent his manufacturing it, and he asked what would be the result to Manitoba saw-mill men of the United States put an export duty on logs floated down the Red River from Manitoba. Would the Minister of Customs, Mr. Bowell, representing North Hastings, allow an export duty to be put on iron ore going to the United States? In case an attempt might be made to weaken the force of what he said by showing that he was engaged in the trade of exporting, he stated that he dealt in manufactured lumber only, but he knew of farmers having timber on their farms useful only to be cut into long logs and shipped to the United States, and the effect of the duty was to decrease the price they received for such timber. Mr. Valin was in favor of increasing the export duty on logs, because, owing to the price of lumber in New York and other American cities, large quantities of Canadian lumber were sent to American markets. This caused the destruction of Canadian forests, and timber was now scarce where formerly it was plenty. He also advocated an export duty on hemlock bark, as such large quantities of it were sent to the United States that the supply was now giving out in many districts. Mr. Sproule said that the duty would not bear hard on the farmers, but on speculators who monopolized the timber trade of Georgian Bay and other regions. Mr. Bourbeau spoke in favor of the export duty in French. Mr. Scriver said that the mover was mistaken when he asserted that the tax would affect a few owners of large timber limits alone, and would not be felt by farmers in the district which both he and Mr. Ives represented. Owing to the scarcity of the water power and the fowness of saw mills farmers were obliged to take the timber across the border to be sawed and had to pay the present duty on them, and if an export



(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

duty were licensed they would be the principal sufferers. The tax was intended to take money out of the pockets of a few large mill-owners. He (Mr. Scriver) was convinced that the motion was made in the interest of the mill-owners of the Eastern Provinces. At the instance of Mr. Tilley, Mr. Ives withdrew his motion.—*Globe*.

THE SWEDISH SUPPLY REDUCED.

The London *Timber Trades Journal* says:—It is stated that the Gefle, Ljusne, Marna, and Iggesund companies, together with several of the large Sundswall saw-mills, by last advice have agreed to reduce the present season's log driving and proposed cutting 25 to 30 per cent., rather than to sell their goods for no profit, which they consider would be a waste of time, and, to use their own words, "neither make their financial position better nor worse." Some of the mills at Gefle have already, we understand, decreased their cutting in the forests to the extent mentioned, this having been determined upon prior to the general understanding recently arrived at. Furthermore, it is said, the weather in a great measure, has already assisted in decreasing the log driving of those mill proprietors who have not yet pledged themselves to any agreement in respect to this limitation.

REVERSING POSTS.

It is firmly believed by many people that posts set in the ground in a position the reverse of which they stood while growing in the tree, will last much longer than when set top end up. In the spring of 1879 I selected seasoned sticks, three feet long. These were split in two, and then cut in two crosswise, making four pieces each. One set was placed in well drained sand, the other in clay soil. In every case two pieces were set side by side, with earth between, one as it stood in the tree, the other reversed. I tried thirteen kinds of timber. Some of these were young wood with the bark on. All contained some heart wood. Those set in sand were examined in the autumn of 1881. In case of the beech, sugar maple, ironwood, black ash, and black cherry, the piece reversed or placed top end down was somewhat most decayed. In case of red maple, American elm, butternut and red elm, the piece set bottom end down was a trifle the most decayed. In case of basswood white ash, white oak, and blue ash there was no perceptible difference. In the autumn of 1882, the posts set in clay soil were examined. In case of red maple, sugar maple, American elm, basswood, butternut, red elm, the piece set

THE WAY IT WILL AFFECT YOU.

It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. SUCH IS THE IMMEDIATE AND SATISFACTORY EFFECT that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION, EVEN IN THE MOST confirmed cases of Consumption! It is warranted not to produce constiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head, as it contains no opium in any form. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption, when ALLEN'S LUNG BALM will prevent it if only taken in time. Physicians having consumptive patients, and who, having failed to cure them with their own medicine, we would recommend to give ALLEN'S LUNG BALM a trial. Sold by all Druggists.

This celebrated Medicine is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,—in short, everybody, everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. Used externally, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds; Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by medicine dealers throughout the world, Price 20c., 25c., and 50c. per bottle.

top end down was most decayed. In case of beech, white ash, black cherry, the piece set bottom end down was most decayed. In case of ironwood, white oak and blue ash, there was no perceptible difference.

I infer that where one piece decayed more than the other it was caused by some trifling difference in the sticks. The freshly sawed ends in each case were placed uppermost, and came an inch or two above the ground.

In some cases one half of a stick (one piece certainly the reverse of the other) lasted considerably better than its other half. As will be seen, it was sometimes the top and down which lasted better, sometimes the bottom end down, and in some cases there was no difference in durability.—*W. J. Beal*.

White v. Red Spars.

The following letter appears in the *Timber Trades Journal*:—

SIR,—There has been some controversy raised recently as to the comparative merits of white and redwood spars, some people maintaining that whitewood spars, for ship use, are the best, while others assert that the question is ridiculous, and that no one would use white spars who could get red ones. But these latter parties are met by the fact, as I am informed, that the Admiralty use only white spars, which appears to be a very strong argument in their favor; on the other hand, it is understood that redwood spars are decidedly preferred in the merchant service. Perhaps you, Sir, or some of your experienced readers, will let a little daylight into this subject for the instruction of your very obedient servant,

A SELLER.

Chatham, 28th February, 1883.

The Stylograph Pen.

The stylograph pen is one of the necessities of our modern civilization. If Hood's song had been "Dip, dip, dip," instead of "Stitch, stitch," it would have lost its text at the hands of Mr. Livermore, who has given his age this perfection of pen, penholder and case, and ink, all in one, handsome, and always at hand and ready for use. The inventor has put some new improvements into it, and now what remains but for every scribe and letter writer to find it on his desk. Ink, filler, and cleaner, all go with it. And to crown all the price has been reduced to \$2. Send that amount to the sole agent, Mr. Louis E. Dunlop, 290 Washington St., Boston, Mass., and the return mail will bring you this most perfect pen.—Contributor, Boston, Mass.