

## Chips.

THE *Monetary Times* has a special supplement devoted to "The paper trade of Canada." Among its valuable information are details showing the great importance and the rapid growth of the manufacture of wood pulp.

A DESPATCH from Duluth of May 26, says:—The schooner *Dot* has arrived from Midland, Ontario, with 800,000 feet of lumber for Winnipeg. She reports lots of ice near Sault Ste. Marie. She was fourteen days coming.

THE *Bellefonte Intelligencer* says a quantity of timber in Sidney has been purchased by Thomas Buck and is being brought here by wagons, each one of which used carries 120 feet. The lumber will be rafted here and will make about three drama.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—Some very heavy square timber, for the Canadian market, that was hung up on the St. Regis river, in northern New York, for an entire year, were latterly floated down to the St. Lawrence on the spring rise.

It is proposed to have an International Forestry Exhibition in Edinburgh next year. The Highland and Agricultural Society are to co-operate, and have subscribed £100 to the guarantee fund. Canada should be well represented at the Exhibition.

THE largest specimen of wood that has thus far been received by the Central Park Museum, New York, is a section of white ash, which is 46 inches in diameter, and 82 years old. A section of sycamore, or buttonwood, is 42 inches in diameter, and 71 years old.

THE Oakland Manufacturing Company, Gardner, Me., consumes annually 1,500,000 feet of hardwood, and 2,000,000 feet of spruce and pine in the manufacture of gutters, moldings, broom handles, spring bed stock, slats, etc. During a busy time 40 hands are employed.

A TRIAL was recently made at Williamsport, Pa., of gas made from wood. It gives a soft light, and is about 30 per cent. cheaper than ordinary gas. Any kind of wood except oak, can be used in making the gas, which is manufactured by a portable and easily managed apparatus.

THE Plevna correspondent of the *Napauee Beaver* says:—Mr. George Hick's circular saw mill, a few miles up the creek, is now in operation. The erection of the mill and machinery is entirely the work of Mr. Hicks and his sons, and the building reflects great credit on their workmanship.

A KINGSTON correspondent under date June 1st, says:—Wm. McRossie has received an order to ship 1,500,000 feet of pine timber to Syracuse and Albany. The lumber will be brought in by the Kingston & Pembroke Railway and shipped via Oswego. The rate across the lake is 83c.

AN Ottawa despatch of June 1, says:—Lumber shipping continues brisk. All the American boats are now loading at the advanced rates. It is thought that there will be an unusually large cut of deals for the English market this season. Several English buyers are at present in the city. Prices remain unchanged.

THE *Winnipeg Commercial* of May 22, says: The demand for lumber during the week has been a little more lively, but otherwise the trade remains in the same condition as last week. Prices as formerly continue to be fixed pretty much according to arrangement between the contracting parties. Money is reported to be very close.

DESTRUCTION is threatening the fine pineries of Lincoln county, Arkansas, in the shape of a peculiar caterpillar, which feeds on the foliage, and are in such huge numbers as to strip the trees entirely of their needles, giving them the appearance of being dead. This being the first instance known of any kind of worm that would feed on the foliage of the pines, speculation is rife as to the result, some maintaining that it will kill the trees, while others think they will not be materially injured. Those owning fine pineries are quite interested on the subject, and fear the destruction of their trees. The worm drops to the ground after having stripped the trees, and dies where it falls, and neither hog nor fowl will eat them.

AN Indiana lumberman asks, what will prevent heavy ash and oak from checking? The ends of hardwood logs for export are covered with a coat of paint to prevent them from checking, and the same treatment would be applicable to logs or timber not for export. To prevent the sides of plank from checking they should be properly piled and protected from the rays of the sun.

A DESPATCH from Eau Claire, Wis., dated May 27th, says:—Up to date the large amount of 120,000,000 feet of logs have been rated at the Boof Slough works, near the mouth of the Chippewa, and towed by raft boats to Dubuque, Iowa, Burlington, Iowa, Clinton, St. Louis, and other prominent places on the Mississippi. There remains in the works 60,000,000 feet of unrafted logs, and a force of 600 men are engaged in rafting and brailing at present.

A LARGE elm tree growing at Norwich, Conn., is over 70 years old, and the limbs are 30 feet from the ground. It stands alongside a house, the chimney of which has been swept away by the overhanging branches, while the tree has raised and moved the house one foot by the force of its growth. A similar instance has occurred at Nassau, New Providence, one of the Bahama islands. A cotton silk tree growing there has obtained such mammoth proportions that it has actually lifted a large government building.

THE *Monetary Times* says:—The quantity of timber imported into Great Britain for the first four months of this year compares as under with that of the same period last year:

Months.	Heav Timber.	Soft Lumber.
1883.....	408,733 loads.	370,460 loads.
1882.....	460,600 "	452,210 "

There is thus a decrease of between fourteen and fifteen per cent. in the quantity imported this year. The decline was most marked in April, being over twenty-five per cent.

To remove the unpleasant taste which is frequently observable from new wooden vessels is a thing difficult of accomplishment. The *Brewing World* says that the simplest plan, and one that will succeed in most cases, is to seal them thoroughly several times in boiling water, then dissolve some pearl-ash or soda in lukewarm water, adding a little lime to it, and wash the inside of the vessels well in the solution. Afterward scald them several times thoroughly as before.

If the block pavement is carefully swept every day, it does not need much watering, yet it is the practice of some of the drivers to put as much water on the clean block surface as used to be found necessary before the blocks were laid. It should be needless to remark that when the dust is gathered by the new patent process, it is with the intention that the dusting service shall nearly suffice. To deluge the wooden blocks with water in addition, is not only unnecessary, but injurious.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* of May 19, under the head of Glasgow, says:—As regards Quebec goods the trade apparently are waiting for fresh importations, when it is to be expected that larger companies will be attracted and give prices a decided start upwards. Meantime the market is not buoyant. Recent deliveries of deals from Yorkhill yards here show little difference in quantity compared with same time last year. The number of deals delivered last month was 69,826 pcs., and in April, 1882, 61,333 pcs. Since the beginning of the present month deliveries have been lighter than usual.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* of May 19, says: More birchwood is being imported here this season than we have noticed in previous years. Messrs. Forslund & Co., a firm who have contributed much to the extension of this trade, are not only importers, but in many instances the shippers as well, cutting down the wood on the other side, preparing, shipping, and finding a sale for it here upon its arrival; most of it is being sent into Lancashire and Derbyshire, where it is put to suitable use by the cloggers, brushmakers, and bobbin manufacturers of these counties. The arrivals of the past week have been much fewer than usual, and their absence has caused the quietness occasioned by the holidays to be all the more apparent; the only imports consist of two or three cargoes of props and a steamer from Pillau with sleepers.

THE Morris correspondent of the *Winnipeg Commercial* says:—The saw mill at Morris has been overhauled and is now in readiness to commence the season's operations. Large quantities of lumber are being imported into Morris this spring, from which it appears that building operations are to be carried on briskly during the summer.

THE *Chicago Tribune* says:—Lumber vessels are experiencing considerable trouble in entering and leaving east-shore ports, occasioned by the shallow condition of the harbors. At White Lake the water is only nine feet in depth, and the captain of a steam barge arriving here yesterday, reports having grounded several times when leaving Montague. The captain of the propeller *Lawrence* also states that he has encountered difficulty at Charlevoix and Frankfort on account of the bottom being too near the surface.

It is mentioned, in advocating the white willow as a profitable tree for planting, that one is growing at Stockbridge, Mass., which measures 22 feet in circumference four feet from the ground, while its branches extend 50 feet. In England the willow often grows to a height of 60 to 60 feet in 20 years. There it is much esteemed, because the wood is light, very tough, takes a good finish, and will bear more hard knocks than any other wood. It is used for floats to steamer paddle-wheels, brake blocks on cars, cricket bats, turning purposes, planking, vessel furniture, ox yokes, wooden legs and shoe lasts.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—Prospects for clean drives are growing brighter every day. Copious rains have followed the dry weather in some sections, and many of the hung up logs have started down stream. In eastern Michigan the improvement is very marked. On a few of the Wisconsin and Minnesota streams they do not expect to make much headway until the June rains come, but it is possible that the rain of yesterday (Wednesday), that had the appearance of being general, reached them. There is not, at present, any indications that the drives, on the whole, will not be very successful.

THE Wyovale correspondent of the *Barrie Northern Advance* says:—Times are busy about our little village. The mills are all running full blast. Mr. Bolding's mill has run for three years, winter and summer without cessation. During last winter Mr. Bolding supplied the Canada Southern Railway with about 500,000 feet of bill timber, most of it 45 feet long. He has also shipped a quantity of lumber from Penotanguishene to Prince Arthur's Landing, and as soon as the vessel returns will ship another cargo. It is his intention to run steady while the limits last. Mr. Dymont's new mill is now running under the management of Hogan Bros.

THE *East Templeton* correspondent of the *Ottawa Free Press* says:—The hemlock bark concern is in full blast now, having over 100 men busy in the woods, and anticipate getting out 1,000 cords at least, and the season for stripping it appears only lasts about six weeks, hence they will have to look lively. The men are all camped out and are a fine lot of quiet fellows, happy at their avocation. The last drive this season is Messrs. Edwards', of Rockland. They are still in the lakes, but are pushing along rapidly. The quantity of lumber brought down the Blanche is larger this year than usual. The quality of the logs is very good but small in the average.

THE *London Timber Trades Journal* says:—Twenty five vessels of all sorts, carrying timber goods, must be counted as a very moderate week's arrival for the month of May. Seventeen were steamers, and several of these brought only small instalments of fancy woods, adding but a trifle to the stocks in hand, a cargo or two of flooring, with a sufficiency of sleepers, staves, and lathwood, and the customary supply of doors and other joinery, by the regular liners from New York and Gothenburg. Teak, mahogany, and pitch pine also, each contributed a cargo or two, and the rest were mostly vessels laden with building wood, including one cargo from St. John, N. B., apparently on Liverpool account. But at all events the London supply for the week cannot be in any manner considered excessive.

## SHORTAGE OF LOGS.

Every few days the announcement is made that some of the mills on the rivers are compelled to cease operations for the want of logs. This is the fulfillment of our predictions made several weeks ago, and which was as inevitable at that time as at the present. As the season progresses the announcement of stoppages will be even more familiar than at present, and the inevitable result must be a material reduction in production because of the shortage of logs. The 300,000,000 shortage in the Tittabawassee boom at the close of last season, with the large number of logs which are being held back by low water in the tributary streams, cannot but have their effect on the result of the season's cut, and those valley papers which have been to the trouble of figuring up a cut on the Saginaw river greater than that of last year, without any shadow of foundation for such an estimate, and which have not the honesty even now to retract the statement, and in a measure repair the injury, which their falsehoods or ignorance is producing, are deserving of only the utmost contempt, and of course, while they maintain silence, it cannot be expected that their aping copyrighted reprint at Chicago will do any better than they do themselves. — *Lumberman's Gazette*.

## Suggested by a Wasp Nest.

A man named Keller is alleged to have been the first discoverer of the process of wood grinding for pulp. The peculiarity of the structure of the wasp's nest suggested the idea that possibly wood could be substituted for rags in making paper. He experimented with saw-dust to no purpose. Wet grinding next suggested itself. This idea was brought into service by means of an old grindstone, and wood pulp was the result. He made a sheet of paper in four hours by straining the pulp through a cloth and leaving it pressed between the leaves of a book till dry. Keller built a rude grinding apparatus, taking no one into his confidence but his wife, and after encountering the vicissitudes which usually beset the path of an inventor, was finally possessed of a mill, which was sold for debt.

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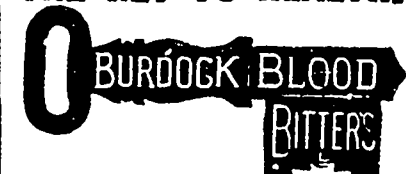
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