

GRAVENHURST.

From Our Own Correspondent

Dec. 6.—The mills here having all shut down for the season, a few words about the past season's work and the prospects for next year may be of interest to your readers.

W. Taylor & Co have cut about five million feet this season, principally for the Messrs. Strickland. Most of this still remains at the mill, but has been sold to S. C. Kanady & Co., of Toronto, and will be shipped early in the spring. Mr. Taylor has sold his mill to the American Lumber Co., of which he is a stockholder, and it will be operated by them next summer under Mr Taylor's management, who intends taking out seven million feet this winter.

The Woodstock Lumber Co. have cut at their mill here this season about 4,000,000 feet, which was purchased by McCool & Oliver, of Toronto, and a large portion of which has already been shipped by them. This company are getting out about 4,000,000 feet for next season's cut.

Chas. Mickle, who last spring purchased the mill formerly owned by Mr. Tait, has cut about 5,000,000 feet for Messrs. N. & S. Dymont, of Barrie, and is getting out 5,000,000 feet to be cut next season for the same firm. Mr. Mickle added to the capacity of his mill last summer by putting in an additional engine and pony saw and he can now cut about 60,000 per day.

Mr. De Blaquiere is building a mill and expects to cut three or four million feet next season.

Mr. Cockburn has cut about three million feet this season which was sold to J. & F. N. Tonnant, of Toronto, and most of which still remains at the mill. Besides the above Mr. Cockburn cut about a million feet for other parties. He intends putting in about four million feet this winter.

Thomson & Baker, of Hamilton, purchased C. Mickle's mill last spring, and after refitting and improving it have cut about three and a half million feet, and are getting out four million feet for next season. This season's stock is sold to S. C. Kanady & Co., but very little has been shipped yet.

Messrs. Crone & Patton cut two and a half million feet which was purchased by Bryce Bros., of Toronto, and about two thirds of which has been shipped. They intend running their mill during the winter in cutting bill stuff, and are taking out three million feet for next summer's cut.

Mr. Tasker, whose mill is about six miles from Gravenhurst, has cut about four million feet during the past season. Mr. Tasker was unfortunate in the early part of the season, being shut down for several weeks on account of his engine breaking, but after putting in a new engine he has run day and night and managed to cut all his logs.

Mr. J. H. Hall has sold his mill at Lethbridge and part of his limits to Thos. H. Carr, of Hendrie. Mr Carr takes immediate possession and is going to take out four million feet for next season.

On the whole the season's cut has been a large one amounting to about thirty million feet, most of which was sold, early in the season, at from eleven to thirteen dollars per M. mill run. Most of the saw mills have one or more shingle machines, and these together with several small shingle mills have manufactured about 60,000,000 shingles.

There is now about eighteen inches of snow on the level, which is being increased by fresh falls nearly every day. The lakes are nearly all frozen over and the boats laid up for the winter.

Where Some of the Hardwood Goes.

The census report states that there are in the United States 1,942 establishments for the production of agricultural implements. Of these 221 are in Illinois, 265 in New York, 220 in Pennsylvania, 165 in Ohio, 143 in Michigan. The total capital employed is \$62,315,968; amount paid in wages, \$15,499,114; value of timber used, \$5,791,916; value of iron and steel, \$18,424,052; value of other materials, \$7,878,202; total \$32,094,107. The largest number of persons employed during the year was 49,180. The total value of all products was \$63,373,086. In 1850 the total product was \$6,842,611. In

1860 it was \$17,487,060. In 1870, \$32,066,875. During the census year there were made 325,057 cultivators, 131,003 harrows, 280,654 dozen of hoes, 212,147 dozen of shovels, 308,732 dozen of hand rakes, 1,361,443 plows, 211,738 dozen of hay forks, 1,244,264 scythes, 43,717 scythe snaths, mowers, 72,000, seed sowers, 20,239. In 1850, 7,220 persons were employed, in 1860, 14,881, in 1870, 25,249, and in 1880, 49,180.

MIRAMICHI WOOD EXPORT.

We find in lower province journals some interesting statistics of the exports of lumber and timber from the Miramichi region, New Brunswick. It appears that the total quantity of deals shipped from Chatham and Newcastle, in 1882 was 115,601,679 superficial feet. A feature of the business is in recent years the falling off in the exports from Chatham and the increase in those from Newcastle. The following figures show the deal shipments for the two ports in the last five years:—

	Newcastle. Suprl ft.	Chatham Suprl ft.	Total. Suprl ft.
1878	20,250,000	55,725,000	100,275,000
1879	17,530,000	97,082,000	114,632,000
1880	69,550,000	95,393,000	164,893,000
1881	60,200,000	71,374,000	137,574,000
1882	63,710,000	51,855,079	115,601,679

The traffic was this season carried on by 237 vessels of 130,699 tons, as compared with 281 vessels of 145,565 tons in the previous year. All the palings, laths and square timber went to the United Kingdom. A noticeable feature of the shipments is the growth to a large extent of the export to Franco, as will appear from the following table. Shipments from the port of Newcastle were made to the following ports:—

Ve.	Ports.	Deals, &c.	Bds., &c.	Total.
100	U. Kingdom	46,809,000		46,809,000
25	Franco	12,454,000		12,454,000
4	Spain	1,683,000		1,683,000
2	Italy	790,000		790,000
4	Africa	1,375,000		1,375,000
1	Australia	650,000		650,000
1	B. W. Indies	15,000		15,000
2	U. States		377,000	377,000
138		63,710,000		63,710,000

The Chatham Advance supplies the following figures for both places—Chatham and Newcastle:—

Shippers.	Tons.	S. F. Deals &c.
R. A. & J. Stewart	70	34,217,000
S. B. Snowball	52	23,558,263
Geo. McLeod	39	21,028,000
Guy, Bevan & Co.	31	17,505,416
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.	29	7,994,000
A. Morrison	17	7,727,000
Geo. Burchill	7	3,672,000
	227	115,601,679

The palings and timber shipped were as follows:—

	Palings, pcs.	Timber. Bds.	Tons. Pine.
R. D. & J. Stewart	449,000	449	628
J. B. Snowball	878,712	148	1,107
Guy, Bevan & Co.	2,657,054		26
A. Morrison		62	91
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.	69,000	124	
Geo. Burchill	9,000		
	4,054,726	783	1,352

Besides the above, says the St. John Telegraph: There were miscellaneous items, many of which are now in our wood shipments for the first time, such as 103,315 squares for spool, 106,156 broom handles, 1,163 cubic feet brush backs, 2,471 feet cloth boards, 570,000 box shooks, 727 slate frames, 19,000 slate laths, 40,980 lath, 32 spars, etc. The cargo of the bark "Winona," of 767 tons is to be added. This is estimated at 650,000 deals.

Comparing the Miramichi shipments of the last two seasons we find them as follows:—

	Ves.	S. F. Deals etc.	Palings etc.	Tons. Timber.
1881	281	128,290,875	3,143,853	2,013
1882	237	115,601,679	4,054,726	2,635

The port of Dalhousie, on the Baie des Chaleurs, shipped in 1882 no less than 15,532,000 superficial feet of sawn lumber, and 4,011 tons timber, in 38 vessels of 20,687 tons. The principal shippers from that point were Geo. Moffatt & Co., R. A. & J. Stewart, and John McNair.

Twenty-five hundred acres of timbered land on Mount Mountain have been bought by a company from the States. They are putting in steam mills, and calculate to employ a large number of men.

A LARGY LOG CROP.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press makes the following comments on the logging preparations through its section:—"The lumbermen in the northwest are making extensive preparations for work in the woods this winter. Every day there are numbers of lumbermen in St. Paul, having supplies, teams and logging outfits. Without exception those who have been interviewed state that more logs will be put in this winter in the provinces of Wisconsin and Minnesota than have ever been cut in the northwest during any one season. A good deal depends, of course, upon favourable weather hard freezing followed by a fair amount of snow but now a-days the lumbermen do not hang up their axes and cross-cuts merely because there are not good snow roads in the woods, for experience has proved that tramways are about as economical as any roads that can be maintained. So, whether there is plenty of snow or not, a large log crop is certain. The lumbermen from the Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix rivers, in Wisconsin, who purchase supplies in St. Paul, say that every dollar which can be secured for logging will be used this winter. The same is claimed by lumbermen who operate in the Minnesota provinces. The general opinion is that, notwithstanding the certainty of a large crop, prices next season will continue high, a very great demand from the northwest being expected.

River Pirates.

Many of the mill men doing business on the Ohio river see the necessity of uniform laws, in the states bordering on the river, bearing on timber stealing. Timber thieves are abundant and the laws in many cases are inadequate for their punishment. If a man enter the barn of a lumber manufacturer and steal his horse, it is a common understanding that he ought to be punished, and laws are framed to that end, but the same man can pick up logs belonging to other parties, and, if detected, goes really scot-free. This is all wrong, and known to be wrong by the law-makers of the different states as well as by the mill men themselves. It was proposed by a manufacturer, who recently visited the Lumberman, that a convention of the river mill men be called and action taken to induce the passage of the necessary laws in the legislatures of the several states, and that the laws be uniform. Everything that these river pirates can lay their hands on they spirit away. One gentleman lost \$2,000 worth of chains and ropes in rafting, which is only a single instance of several that could be named. If the mill men would move in the matter the results might well repay them.—Northwestern Lumberman.

Old Trees.

The oldest tree in the world, so far as any one knows, is the Bo tree of the sacred city of Amarapura in Burmah. It was planted 283 B. C., and is therefore now 2,170 years old. Sir James Emerson Tennent gives reasons for believing that the tree is really of this wonderful age, and refers to historic documents in which it is mentioned at different dates, as 182 A. D., 223 A. D., and so on to the present day. "To it," says Sir James, "kings have often dedicated their dominions in testimony of a belief that it is a branch of the identical fig-tree under which Buddha reclined at Urumelaya when he underwent his apothecosis." Its leaves are carried away as steamers by pilgrims, but it is too sacred to touch with a knife, and therefore they are only gathered when they fall. The King oak in Windsor forest, England, is 1,000 years old.

Port Hope Shipments.

The following is furnished by Mr. Cochran, harbor master, as the amount of lumber, shingles, laths, cedar posts, railway ties, and telegraph poles shipped from this port during the present season:—E. S. Vinden—14,399,800 feet of lumber, 25,664½ M. shingles; 939½ M. laths; 24 cords of cedar posts; 37,725 railway ties. Alonzo W. Spooner—25,146,266 feet of lumber; 1,248½ M. laths. Irwin & Boyd—14,038,451 feet of lumber. R. C. Smith—4,297,595 feet of lumber. J. Loverich—2,341,370 feet of lumber; 6,380½ M. shingles; 697½ M. laths; 408 cords of cedar posts; 1,218 telegraph poles.

WOODEN JOKES.

The following is published in the Queens' College Journal:—

DEAR SIRS, A certain student received in an envelope, which contained nothing else, the following paragraph which had been cut from a newspaper. And out of sheer madness and vexation of spirit wrote the following reply:—

Because John Timber married Auntie Pine, recently, the Des Moines Registrar calls it a "regular wooden wedding" will be begun on. We suppose they will board while the honey moon beams on them, for rather that they will decide whether boarding or house-keeping is preferable.—Burlington Hawkeye. We hate to lumber up this column, but must really ask, will the first boy be a chip of the old block?—New York News. We are rejoiced to hear that they still adore each other. She says out does nothing that wood-shed reproach upon the household.—Yacoub Strauss. We hope their children will be spruce and seldom require a shingle.—Hubbard's Printers' Advertiser. We profit not to say anything, but we would like to know if we mapless inquire whether people can be cheerful under such circumstances?—Oil City Derrick. You may take the elm, as this has gone far enough.—Erratic Enrigue. Oak come, now, give the boys a chance and we will give you our thanks.—Yacoub Strauss. We concede that one rot of this stuff would make about five and a-half lumber yards.—Printers' Miscellany. We opine the boys mahogany of their daughters.—Welland Telegraph. If over the girls get married, white wood be the most appropriate dress and box wood be the nicest color for trimming, and pulp making the best business to engage in.

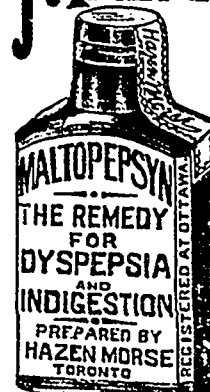
The person who would send such a tremendous list of wood be puns through the post to a student who is a boarder ought to be ashamed of himself, and as for the individual who framed the first, may the sun in the firmament never after cast its beams upon him. May the elements combine against him. May his palmy days not return. When dogs bark at him, may the street boy call out *scamone!* May he cederly and pine away for his offence. I would feel rejoiced if some one wood bined him and pitch him into a hole, and wood pile earth upon him. Or I stand tree to any one who woodland him in limbo, where he might raid and balsam, but I would say, let him stick, as it wood be charitable to allow him thyme forestimating his atrocious folly. Finally maple-station cease, and let him be berryed with the b-roots, where a dog-wood knot be seen.

Yours truly, JEU DE MOU

Artificial Lumber.

Another new process of manufacturing artificial lumber is announced, this time discovered by a German inventor. Common cellulose, sawdust, starch, and wheat flour are the constituents. The cellulose is reduced to a pulp in water, the starch and flour added, and the whole boiled till it resembles a glue. An equal quantity of sawdust is then added, and the whole shaped in iron moulds under enormous pressure. The resulting product is said to resemble lumber, to be easily worked with saw or file, colored, polished or covered with varnish, and to be almost unaffected by the lapse of time, except to become harder.—Buffalo Lumber World.

MALTOPEPSYN



Artificial Gastric Juice.

A WONDERFUL FACT, proving the remarkable digestive power of Maltopepsyn.

Two doses (30 grains), of Maltopepsyn will digest the entire white of a hard boiled egg in a bottle of water, in from 3 to 4 hours. How much more will it digest in the stomach assisted by that organ? About twenty times the quantity.

Test this for yourselves,—it is an interesting and useful experiment.

Get from your druggist ten drops of Hydrochloric Acid in a four ounce bottle, fill bottle half full of tepid water, distilled water is best, though soft water will do), then add 20 finely cut white of a hard boiled egg, then add two doses (30 grains) of Maltopepsyn and shake bottle thoroughly every 15 or 20 minutes, keep the bottle warm, as near the temperature of the body (100° Fahrenheit) as possible, and in 3 to 4 hours the egg will be entirely dissolved or digested.

Maltopepsyn is endorsed by the leading Physicians and Chemists throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Send for Pamphlet, 24 pages, giving full treatment of Dyspepsia with the rules of Diet, etc., mailed free upon application by HAZEN MORSE, TORONTO.

Price per bottle, with dose measure attached, 50 cents, contains 48 doses or about one cent per dose.