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PETERBOROUGH, ONT., JUNE 15, 1882.

NO. 12.

A PECULIAR LAND CASE.

MONTREAL, May 27.—The case of the Dominion Land and Colonization Co., of which Lord Dunmore is president, against G. B. Hall et al., was decided to-day by Chief Justice Dorian, in the Court of Appeals. The history of the suit is rather strange. The company is composed of English capitalists, and was formed with the object of bringing out farmers to settle and to cultivate some of the wild lands of the Eastern Townships. An application was made to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 300,000 acres, to which an answer was received from the Executive Council to the effect that if an incorporation was procured and proof furnished thereof, the Government, by an order-in-Council, would sell to the Company 100,000 acres of land at 60 cents per acre. The conditions were fulfilled, and in 1881 the company paid the first instalment of \$12,000. The contract was duly ratified by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Almost immediately afterwards the company entered into possession of the lands with the knowledge and sanction of the Crown Lands Department, and on the 9th of May concluded a contract for clearing a large area of the land, upwards of 800 acres, in Whittenton, and for the erection of 40 houses for settlers, as well as for a number of saw mills. One of the conditions upon which the land was sold to the company was that two hundred families should be brought out and settled on the land within three years, but to make way for the Old Country settlers it was discovered that upwards of eighty families would have to be evicted from the land unless they were willing to pay the company \$5 an acre, for which the company had only paid three shillings. The department finding out that in the transaction they had been actually depriving hundreds of Canadians of homes in order to make way for Old Country folk, set to work to endeavor to rectify the result of their error. They offered a different tract of land, so as to prevent the objectment of the families already settled. The company, however, refused to give in an account of their improvements. In the meantime, however, (in December, 1881,) the respondents, J. B. Hall & Co., commenced lumbering operations and began cutting timber on certain portions of the estate owned by the company, who immediately applied for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Hall, which was granted by Mr. Justice Doherty, of Sherbrooke. It appears that previous to the purchase by the company of the land Messrs. Hall had a timber license extending over 20,000 of the 100,000 acres sold to the company in Whittenton, under which they acquired the exclusive right to all timber thereon, with a right of renewing such timber license every twenty years. The license terminated on the 30th of May, and strange to say, although the order-in-Council authorizing the sale to the company was passed on the 7th of April, 1881, the

deputy of the department telegraphed to the local agent, Mr. Patton, to renew the license. The respondents, in answer to the petition for the injunction, plead that the Executive Council had no power to make the grant, and that the order of the Council of the 7th of April, 1881, is *ultra vires*, and is neither a sale or a location, but merely an act of authorization which the Commissioner of Crown Lands could afterwards act upon or not at his own discretion.

In rendering judgment the Chief Justice said that the case hinged upon the question whether the Executive Council had the right to authorize the sale of the land to a company, and if so, had the sale been legally effected by the order-in-Council? The bench was of opinion that the order-in-Council was a thoroughly binding location ticket, and that therefore under it the company's land was exempt from the operations of timber licenses. The judgment of the Lower Court dismissing the application for an injunction was therefore reversed, and the respondents ordered to cease cutting timber from the land. The court intimated that Messrs. Hall had their remedy against the Local Government.

WHITEWOOD AND ITS USES.

In the early days of New York and Philadelphia this wood was extensively used in the construction of houses. It was used for rafters and joists in the upper stories, and was much esteemed for its lightness and strength. As the wood became scarce in the vicinity, pine very naturally took its place. In the Middle, Southern, and Western States, where the tree grows abundantly, it has been, and still is, extensively used, and is considered a good substitute for pine, red cedar, and cypress, and serves well for the interior work of houses as well as for external covering. The panels of doors, wainscots, and mouldings of chimneys are made of the wood, and shingles have been made in some States. These shingles are preferred by some to pine, because they are more durable and not likely to crack from the effects of intense frost and sunshine. Lumber sawed from this tree is used in all the principal cities for the panels of carriages. When perfectly dry they take paint well, and admit of a brilliant polish. It enters largely into coach manufacturing, and is used in cars, waggon-boxes, sleighs, etc. It is particularly applicable to any work requiring soft wood easily worked, and not requiring great strength, especially if wide work is desirable. It was used years ago in large quantities in the manufacture of trunks, which were covered with cloth or skins. Large quantities of tables and bedsteads have been made from this wood. They are usually stained to imitate mahogany. It often enters into the construction of bureaus and general cabinet work, particularly where it is the base for covering with veneer. It has been used also in the interior work of canal boats and steamboats. As it is easily

wrought in the lathe, it is often used for bowls, brush and broom handles, and numerous other articles of turned ware. Farmers construct eating and drinking troughs for their animals of the wood, as it stands long exposure to the weather better than chestnut and butternut. It is used also in bridges in some places. The Indians were wont to make canoes from the big trees, and some of them had room for twenty or more persons. In some parts of the country long lines of fences may be seen that are made of rails of this tree. One-third of the lumber used in making coffins in New York city is whitewood, it being used for the sides and tops. Very large quantities are consumed in the backs and legs of pianos. Furniture manufacturers use it for ebonying, and in parts where great strength is not required. A manufacturer of bungs in New York uses 500,000 feet annually, and it is also used largely in making toys and pumps. It has been used to some extent for flooring, and quite extensively for mouldings and trimmings.

TREE PLANTING.

The following extracts from an appeal to the people to the people of Manitoba by Mr. H. P. Bonney, now of Hamilton, Ont., are well worthy of attention by the farmers of Ontario. We are fast making our country a treeless prairie, and already need to take up the subject of tree-planting in good earnest.

It is now over two years since I first devoted my attention to the subject of tree-planting, and the more I learn of it the more I become convinced of the necessity of some means being taken to get our farmers to take a like interest in arboriculture, and I am sure that as soon as we all lay the matter to heart it will not belong before quite a change for the better in the appearance and climate of our country will take place, and our prairies will be more beautiful both to the eye and feelings than they are at present. Our timber, in fact all the timber of the North American continent, is rapidly being used up. It is not 400 years yet since Columbus first landed at San Salvador, yet in that comparatively short space of time the forests of America have dwindled down to one-fourth their original size, and as our population increases the consumption becomes more rapid, and unless we set to work energetically, and at once, to plant trees, it will not be many years before our forests will be things of the past, and how shall we manage then? We want shelter from such storms as the one that caused such loss of life in the Northwestern States in January, 1873. (Remember that storm passed over Manitoba, too.) We want to see our grain stand up instead of lying down, as it only too often does now-a-days. We want to get rid of our hail storms and check the progress of the insatiable "hopper," and tree-planting is the only remedy for all these evils.

To surround ourselves with trees will make us happier, richer and better for man generally feels a better man when living in the midst of beauty than he does when living in a dull, monotonous plain.

A HIVE OF INDUSTRY

A correspondent writes as follows to the Ottawa Free Press. Taking Ferry's Bridge as a starting point, we pass a strong built edifice containing the gigantic water wheels surrounded by massive stone walls, sending forth from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons of wholesome pure water to all parts of the city annually. Approaching towards the Chaudiere Falls between the hours of 12 and 1 p.m., we notice a large number of workmen returning to their labor, smoking the proverbial tobacco pipe and whiling away the hour allowed for rest and a day meal. The various mills are now in active operation, those for the manufacture of lumber belonging to the enterprising firms of Messrs. Ferley & Pattee, Bronsons, Baldwins, Booths, and Young, and the flour mills of Messrs. Thos. McKay & Co., and Thompson & Son. The lumber mills, including Eddy's, turning out from 180,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet of lumber annually, with all their surroundings of tram platforms, substantial vehicles, teams, &c., conveying the wooden goods to the piling places ready for shipments, carts drawing away the unmerchantable wood for fuel, altogether presenting a lively, busy scene. Crossing the suspension bridge, where a fine view is obtained of the Chaudiere Falls, the river, and the city of Ottawa in the distance, we enter the town of Hull, where Eddy's extensive lumber mills, match and woodenware factories are situated, with all their surroundings of machine, work shops, etc. This establishment was the first to adopt the electric light system to illuminate and facilitate the night work operations, which has been followed by the proprietors of several other mills in this vicinity. These various mills, factories, foundries, etc., give employment to from 3,000 to 4,000 hands, with a capital invested therein of several million dollars. The above gives but a brief and faint idea of the manufacturing industry of the city, many other mills, etc., being located at different points around the city, but time and space precludes further descriptive details for the present.

The Belleville Intelligencer says that on the night of Thursday, June 1st, about five o'clock the boom above Baker's Island, containing 10,000 of Gilmour's logs, was broken by the wind, and the logs were scattered in all directions. Five thousand of them were secured during the night, and the remainder drifted down the bay. The water in the vicinity of the city next afternoon was covered with floating timber, which interfered with the navigation of the ferry steamer.

TIMBER LIMITS HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The *Montreal Gazette*, of June 8th, says:—A special meeting of limit holders, bankers and others interested in the tenure of timber limits in this Province, convened by the Timber Limits Holders' Association of the Province of Quebec, was held in the hall of the Corn Exchange yesterday at 1.30 p.m.

The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. W. G. Perley, J. R. Booth, E. B. Eddy, E. H. Bronson, James Gordon, Oliver Latour, Allan Grant, Chas. Smith, Alex. Fraser, Allan Gilmour, Ottawa; Andrew Thompson, Kirkoy, J. Price, Jas. Ross, G. B. Hall, P. P. Hall, H. Atkinson, J. Breakoy, John Breakoy, E. Benson, T. Girouard, Peter McNaughton, John Welsh, John Gilmour, Quebec; F. Wolfertan Thomas, Geo. Hague, Hon. John Hamilton, Thomas Workman, J. K. Ward, Grendy, J. Macdougall, G. Giroux, J. Macnider, Montreal; A. Baptist, Three Rivers.

Mr. W. G. Perley, of Ottawa, having been called to the chair, said that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the late act passed by the Quebec Legislature.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

Mr. Andrew Thomson moved the following resolution, seconded by the Hon. John Hamilton:—

That the Association be composed of limit-holders, bankers, corporations, and others interested in the security of the tenure of limits.

That the object of this association is to secure the united action of all interested in the tenure of limits, for the protection of their rights generally, and for mutual assistance in promoting the interests of each individual member thereof.

That there shall be elected a President, Vice-Presidents and a council of seven, who shall employ a secretary and be empowered to administer the business of the Association.

That at all meetings of said Council three members thereof shall constitute a quorum.

That the annual subscription shall be \$10 for each member.

That the Council, should the emergency arise, have the right of levying a contribution per square mile on limits at the rate of and not exceeding: On pine limits valued at \$200 or upwards per square mile—\$1 per mile. Pine limits valued at less than \$200 per mile—50 cents per mile. Mixed pine and spruce limits, 50 cents per mile. Spruce limits only, 25 cents per mile.

That the valuation of limits for the purpose of assessment be established by the council.

That the annual meeting be held on the first week in August of each year alternately in the cities of Quebec and Ottawa, when the President, Council and officers shall be elected by ballot, and that reports of the Council of the preceding year be submitted.

That any firm, corporation or banking institution having an interest in licenses may be represented by not exceeding five members of such firm, corporation or banking institution, who shall be entitled to vote, having paid their annual fee.

That the President or Vice-President and any two members of the council shall be empowered at any time to call a special meeting of the Association, should the occasion in their opinion require it.

Mr. Thomson, at the request of the Chairman, rose to explain to the meeting the objects of the movement, and also as to what had already been done. He thought the resolutions were very explicit. The real matter now before them was the appointment of a suitable committee to work at and endeavor to accomplish all that the limit holders at present desired, more especially to give their licenses a title, which had recently been seriously injured by the action of the Legislature. He thought such could be accomplished, though were he to give them his view as to by what means, he was afraid he might defeat the very object they had in view. It was one of those things that would have to be done by a few men and not by a great number or by an individual. He felt confident from what he had learned from some of the leading members of the Dominion and local cabinets that something of the kind would be done—something of the nature of a statute that would give their licenses a title. It was impor-

tant that they should appoint the best men they could select to set about petitioning the Legislature in the matter. "The act as it stood. He thought there were some mistaken views about it. He did not himself think that in its present form it would occasion any serious loss to lumbermen, or that it would seriously interfere with their operations, but it certainly had injured the title to the licenses. If, for instance, a man wanted to sell his licenses or to pledge them as security the title had decidedly suffered by the action of the Government. He believed they might be satisfied to let it rest as it stood, provided that they could get some legislation on the title.

Mr. Geo. Hague asked whether it had occurred to those who were initiating the movement that there was a power conferred upon the Dominion Government by the constitution, of disallowance of acts passed by the Provincial Legislature, and whether they would consider the advisability of asking that that power be exercised. There had been such an exercise during the past year, and he noticed in a statement of Sir John Macdonald's made recently, giving the reasons for such, that he emphasized the fact that the bill in question passed by the Legislature of Ontario would seriously affect the rights of property, that the rights of property were sacred, and that no legislation should ever be suffered to interfere with them. In the present case there was very plainly an interference with the rights of property, though probably, as they had heard, there might not be much practical interference with the actual working of the lumber business for some time to come. But with respect to the value of property, the power of disposing of property or of giving security for money bonds on property, all those questions were very seriously involved. It was a matter for serious consideration whether the Dominion Government should not be approached and an endeavor made to induce them to exercise their power of disallowance.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and agreed to, clause by clause.

On the suggestion of Hon. John Hamilton the following clause was added:—

That not exceeding one member of any firm, corporation or banking institute shall be eligible to election as a member or officer of the Council.

Mr. E. H. Bronson, of Ottawa, also moved the addition of the following clause:—

That it is desirable that the President to be elected shall be a resident of Quebec, and the Vice-President a resident of Ottawa; and the Council shall be constituted of four members from the Quebec and Three Rivers District, and of three members from the Ottawa District.

At Mr. Thomson's suggestion the following clause was also added:—

That the President, Vice-President and Council shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their board from time to time.

It was moved by the Hon. John Hamilton, seconded by Mr. P. McNaughton, "That the sincere thanks of this association are due and are hereby tendered to the Legislative Council of Quebec for their prompt and energetic action in protecting the vested rights of property."—Carried.

A vote of thanks to the editor of the *Quebec Morning Chronicle*, for his able advocacy of the rights of the limit holders, in the columns of his paper was unanimously passed.

The election of officers by ballot was then proceeded with, Messrs. McNaughton and Eddy acting as scrutineers. The result was as follows:—President, Mr. Andrew Thompson; Vice-President, Mr. W. G. Perley. Members of Council—Messrs. T. Girouard, A. Baptist, J. King, P. McNaughton, Quebec; Peter White, Pembroke; E. H. Bronson, Ottawa; Hon. John Hamilton, Hawkesbury.

A vote of thanks to the Corn Exchange having been passed for the loan of the room in which the meeting was held,

Mr. E. H. Bronson was desirous that it should go forth to the public that they were not opposed to *bona fide*, legitimate settlers, and that in advocating what they felt to be their own interests in the matter, they were really advocating what were actually in the interests of the public.

The speaker alluded at length to the undesirability of ceding timbered territory to railroad companies, and thought it would be well if the Council were to press on the Government the desirability of isolating all sections of country that were purely timbered sections, for the purpose of harvesting the timber, so that revenue to be derived from the proper use of that timber might not be lost to the province. There were agricultural lands within the bounds of the province that were not pine lands, that were amply sufficient for the wants of the average settlers, and by keeping settlers absolutely out of the timbered sections, the timber might be preserved until it was harvested in the proper manner.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DIACHROMATISED WOOD.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says we had an opportunity this week of examining, at the Cannon Street Hotel, some specimens of a new process of wood decoration, styled "diachromatised wood," the patentee of which, Mr. Henry Chalk Webb, of Worcester, is about to transfer his useful invention to a limited company, the prospectus of which appears this week in our advertising columns. The invention consists in producing patterns on wood and other materials by injecting colours, which has the effect of inlaying or painting, and for flooring, dado, and other decorative purposes, it appears to be highly applicable. One great merit of the invention, apart from its beauty and inexpensiveness, is the fact that the colour being forced into the wood, under pressure, is not likely to be obliterated by any amount of wear which it might be subjected to; indeed, some specimens of flooring blocks of pitch pine, about one inch in thickness, which we examined, were completely soaked through, although we understand that dado and wall purposes it is found sufficient to force the colour in about one-sixteenth of an inch. It appears to us that the process is most successful in using the darker colours, such as those which are employed for producing on a piece of common fir the effects of inlaying in walnut, dark oak, mahogany, &c., while the treatment of the lighter coloured woods, such as sycamore, satinwood, &c., with such colours as pink and blue, does not produce such a real or artistic effect. This remark, however, does not apply to a remarkably handsome piece of wall dado, prettily made of American walnut, satinwood, and bird eye maple, "diachromatised" in mauve, black, and other colours, in a florid, artistic pattern, and having all the appearance of a good specimen of inlaid work.

For public halls, churches, libraries, and also private houses, we should say that this invention only requires to be known to acquire great favor with the public. We may add that amongst the directors we notice the names of several gentlemen well known in the timber trade.

A FORESTERS' JOURNAL.

Notwithstanding the vast importance to the people of the United States of the question of forestry, it has hitherto, or until very recently, received an inconsiderable amount of attention, particularly from the daily press and publications not specially devoted to such industries as have wood for a basis. Of late, however, and especially since the late forestry congress in Cincinnati, both the press and people have evinced a much deeper interest in the subject. In every section of the country the danger is evidently becoming apparent, that the reckless destruction of timber which has hitherto characterized our history, if persisted in further, will utterly denude our forests and be the source of incalculable and irreparable loss. So apparent has this become, and so great is the desire for information on the subject of forestry, that the necessity for a periodical devoted specially thereto has presented itself, and we are glad to chronicle the fact that Dr. Franklin B. Hough, chief of the forestry department of agriculture at Washington, has undertaken to supply the deficiency. An exchange says, in reference to this subject, that a journal devoted to the dissemination of such information will have a wide field before it and may do a good work. The education of the people on this question,

just begun by the agitation of those interested in forestry, ought to be carried forward; and the periodical is now one of the most successful of educating influences. The efforts of a few enthusiastic advocates of a forestry system have awakened the country from its past apathy, and there is scope for the talent which will be attracted to this new phase of the subject, in forming and directing public opinion as to the future course of a work of national importance and dimensions. Dr. Hough's general information on the subject of forestry, acquired by years of research and study, especially adapt him for the work he has undertaken. His qualification for the self-imposed duty are not surpassed by any writer on forestry on the continent. His name will be a tower of strength and influence in the outset, which will give the publication a boom which will carry with it an insurance of success.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

THE FRENCH TIMBER TRADE.

La Gironde (Bordeaux) of 22nd May, makes the following observations with regard to the different descriptions of wood goods:—

HOUSEBUILDING.—The principal feature in this branch which at present has attracted the greatest attention is the chartering, and several more vessels have been chartered, some easily, others with difficulty, amongst which we may mention several steamers from the Bothnian Gulf at current rates and usual conditions. The treaty of commerce with Sweden and Norway has now come into force, and flooring boards have to pay duty in consequence, from which circumstance the consumer must pay a higher price on the square metre.

Canadian news received this week reports that the spruce stocks are very firmly held.

The arrivals of late have been very few; one from Gothenburg, one from Fredrikstadt, and two from Dantzig.

The French steamer *Panama* has been chartered from St. John for Havre, St. Nazaire, or Bordeaux, with deals, at the low rate of 53s.

STAVES.—The usual market of St. Fort, although not having the same importance as before the ravages of the phylloxera, has been larger this year than during any of the latter ones. The business done has been on the whole satisfactory, and a very good tone seems to pervade the market. This improvement was much needed, as the market went down every year since 1876, when stocks were large and the consumption small. At the present stocks are very small, and with a restricted importation one has every hope to look forward to an improvement, provided the vine harvest proves good this year.

The Austrian shipments to this place have been very few during the last two months, and will be the same during May. At present there are no arrivals to announce. Freight, 6 to 6.50 fs. per hundred per sailing vessel, and 20 to 22 fs. per ton by steamer.

DECAY OF THE SPRUCE.

The following letter appears in the *Montreal Witness*:—

SIR,—I have read carefully the letters of Messrs. Hall and Rose in your valuable paper regarding the decay in spruce trees. The spruce in this part of the townships are also suffering from the same seemingly unknown disease, and the letter of Mr. Rose explains exactly what is taking place here. When the trees show the first symptoms of decay a small worm is noticed between the bark and the sapwood, and where those worms are found the bark in peeling time adheres firmly to the tree. Whether these worms are the cause of the trees dying I cannot say. It is certain, however, that fully one-third of our best spruce timber is already dead and useless, and the disease is still spreading. This will be a great loss to owners of wild lands in the Dominion, as spruce is now becoming as valuable as pine was some twenty years ago. The same disease seems also to be attacking the hemlock, though as yet to a less extent.

Kingsbury, P.Q., June 2nd, 1882.

"AND FOOLS who came to scoff remained to pray."—We receive many letters from those having tried while doubting, yet were entirely cured of dyspepsia and liver troubles with Zoposa. Clergymen write us earnestly as to its wonderful effects.

F. E. DIXON & CO.

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LEATHER BELTING



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CAR WORKS.

A Sun reporter who casually called at Messrs. Jas. Harris & Co's car works lately was allowed an opportunity of inspecting some of the new machinery and appliances recently added to that extensive establishment, and the introduction of which has enabled the firm so to increase their facilities that they are now able to turn out two first-class passenger cars a month and four freight cars a day. The machinery which has been lately introduced consists of a new hand saw (made by the firm), a neat of six emery wheels, a saw gummer, an automatic planer knife grinder, and a new planer and matcher. In another part of the works was seen a shving machine, which is commonly known as an irregular moulder; a planer, (that will plane a stick 16 in. square by 40 ft. long,) the only one of like capabilities in this city, a morticer and double borer, and a gaining machine, a most ingenious contrivance, of the invention and manufacture of Messrs. Harris & Co. The machinery above enumerated has been mostly made by the firm on their own premises, and has been recently put in position to meet the requirements of their largely increasing business. To meet the consequent extra demand for power the proprietors have built a 40 horse power engine (which was constructed and in full operation within four weeks from its commencement), and have supplied by Messrs. McLaughlin with a new boiler. This driving power is used exclusively for the car works.

To turn out such a large number of cars as the capacity of the works will allow, Messrs. Harris & Co. give employment to fifty hands. The cars at present in hand consist of two first class passenger cars for the Grand Southern Railway, one passenger and one mail car for the Quebec and Sorel Railway, and two hundred flat cars for the Canadian Pacific.—*St. John Sun.*

WOOD PULP.

The mills of the Canada Paper Company at Windsor add to the old process of producing paper from rags and ropes the extensive production of paper pulp from wood by a chemical process. The wood is cut by a powerful rotary machine into chips, which are shovelled into immense revolving boilers, where they are boiled with a mixture of soda ash and water, previously prepared. The boiled mass comes out thoroughly reduced to soft pulp, the rosins and other ingredients of the wood, except the fibre, having passed into the liquor. This black liquor is then passed into an oven of enormous size, where it passes down, as it were, from story to story, and finally over a long bed of coals. Here it is dried away and burned; everything that is not soda ash is turned into vapor, and the vapor is consumed by flames passing over the surface of the mass. The soda ash then becomes again fit for use. The pulp is secondly washed with water, and the product is used for the first washing of the next lot, and finally with water again, the product of which is drained away. The pulp then goes through a complicated process of straining, and bleaching with chlorine, when it is ready to mix, in proper proportion, with other stock. The pulp made from wood by this chemical process is much better than what is merely ground. Mr. Angus of the Canada Paper Company, is erecting pulp mills at Angus on the Quebec Cent.

he expects to prepare that article for the paper mills of the Dominion. It seems strange that Canada should not long ago have become an exporting country for what now is a large article of commerce and one who is so peculiarly well circumstanced to produce.—*Montreal Witness.*

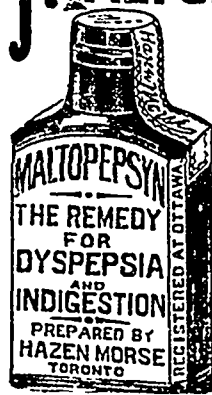
Chloride of Lime for Trees.

Le Cultivateur, a French journal, says that if chloride of lime be spread on the soil or near plants, insects and vermin will not be found near them, and adds:—"By its means plants will easily be protected from insect plagues by simply brushing over the stems with a solution of it. It has often been noticed that a patch of land which has been treated in this way remains religiously respected by grubs, while the unprotected beds all round it are liberally devastated. Fruit-trees may be guarded from the attacks of grubs by attaching to their trunks pieces of tow smeared with a mixture of hogs' lard, and ants and grubs already in possession will rapidly vacate their position. Butterflies, again, will avoid all plants whose leaves have been sprinkled with lime-water."

Tree Growth.

Careful observations have shown the following to be about the average growth in twelve years of several varieties of hard wood when planted in groves and cultivated: White maple becomes one foot in diameter and thirty feet high; ash-leaf maple or box elder, one foot in diameter and twenty feet high; white willow, eighteen inches in diameter and forty feet high; birch and white ash, ten inches in diameter and twenty-five feet high; black walnut and butternut, ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high, yellow willow, eighteen inches in diameter and thirty-five feet high; Lombardy poplar, ten inches in diameter and forty feet high.

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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 the 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.

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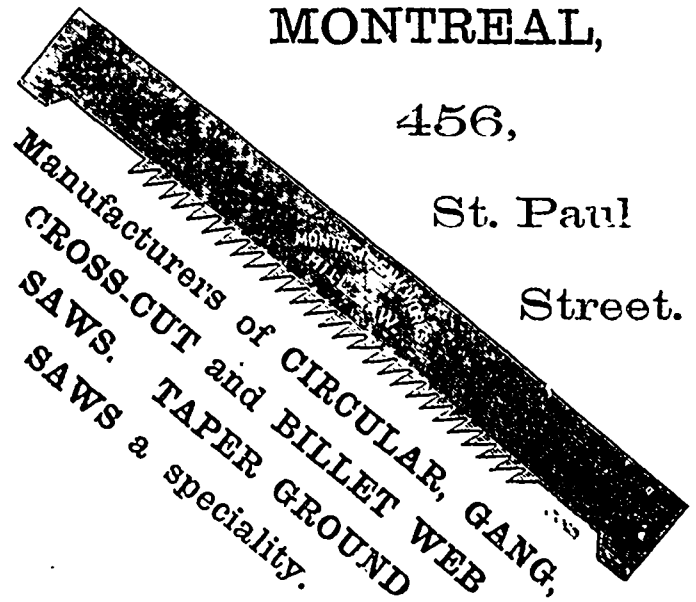
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THE UTILITY AND BEAUTY OF TREES

The following address of the Hon. George B. Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, was delivered before the American Forestry Congress, at their recent meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have accepted your invitation to be present on this occasion and to preside over your deliberations, not because I feel competent to instruct in the art of forestry, but in order that I might assure you of the sympathy of the Agricultural Department of the Government, and of my own estimate of the value of your work. The question of forestry is one of the most intricate and difficult of all the agricultural problems which come before us.

That our forests are wasted by reckless extravagance and by uncontrollable conflagrations; that they are diminishing before the immense demands upon their products, we all know. Their importance as a climatic influence is conceded. The profit of tree-growing on wisely selected lands is acknowledged. But the methods by which our forests can be restored and preserved still puzzle the statesmen and the cultivator alike. The nature of property in timber lands as adjusted for the State and the individual, in all those countries where the forests have attracted the special attention of the Government, particularly in the Old World, has so much of exclusiveness and reservation for the gratification of personal desires, that we can derive but little benefit from its study. The rights and powers and duties of State and Federal legislation, as regards our forests, require the most careful and ungenious consideration. We learn from the statistical returns the vast value of forest products to our commerce, to our domestic manufactures, to our internal trade. And by constant investigation we are ascertaining the best systems of tree-planting, and of cultivating specific wood crops in favorable localities. You will pardon me, therefore, while I leave all these difficult, practical problems for the consideration of those who have brought here the result of long study and experience, and turn my attention to the value

IMPORTANCE OF TREE CULTURE

as one of those arts by which man beautifies his abode, and manifests that taste which especially distinguishes him in the scale of animate being, and which he labors to gratify as soon as he has laid the hard and substantial foundations of State and Society. Men build first, and then plant. The primary work of erecting an empire, in which all the sturdy virtues are called into operation, and where courage fixes the national power, and wisdom establishes the national education, is not a field for the exercise of man's love for the beautiful. With the wars and the felling of the forests, and the log cabin and primitive school house of a newly settled country and a newly-founded empire, taste has but little to do. But when safety and property are made secure, and the highways are well worn, and the skill and strength of the cultivator have stripped the landscape of its natural beauty, and the foot of man has trampled out the graceful lines in which nature always works, then there uprises man's demand for the beautiful, and he endeavors to restore by art what he was obliged to destroy for his subsistence. For whatever may be his outward circumstance, however hardening and depressing may be the incidents of his life, man has an instinctive love of beauty, which insists on being gratified. He knows that this is his distinguishing characteristic which separates him from the beasts that perish: an element of his mind and heart which leads him "from nature up to nature's God. To him the sunrise means glory as well as day light. The lone and lofty mountains elevate him to the contemplation of the Almighty power, even while they are "a shelter to the wild goats," and the dewy pastures where the cattle graze and recline in the long shadows, fill him to the sweets of evening repose, the sparkling stream, "where the wild asses quench their thirst," will soothe and sing him to happiness and rest. The majestic and commanding tree, whose widespread branches shelter the panting animals from the blaze of the noon-day sun, is a picture of power and strength and varying loveliness, which is to him a source of never-ending delight. When his

eye surveys the awelling landscape, the emotions which bring to him as a child of the Creator of all, inspire and elevate him above the earth on which he treads, and distinguish him from that other order of animal existence, to which all scenery is alike, whose sensibilities no ugliness of nature or art offends, which no starry heavens delight, and no homely surroundings disturb; whose vision is blind both to the graces and deformities of even its own kind, which nibbles the Daisy and the Juno grass with equal satisfaction, and whose soul "cannot rejoice with those who rejoice, nor weep with those who weep." It is man alone who knows that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

TASTE IN TREE PLANTING.

It is in accordance with this sentiment that man has applied his skill and taste to the creation of all the charming scenery of gardens and bowers and gardens, and to the enhancement of natural beauties themselves. Great gardens of antiquity, the monstrous towering pleasure grounds of Rome and Babylon, set an example which advancing civilization has not failed to follow. The cultivation of parks and gardens constitutes one of the most interesting and important duties of modern art: a duty in the faithful performance of which England has set an admirable example. Leaving, in the early part of the eighteenth century, the formal and heavy style then in vogue, through the influence of some of her most illustrious poets—Addison at Bilton, and Pope at Twickenham—the English people revolutionized the whole system, and established that classical style of planting which has since been so much admired and imitated throughout the most refined parts of Europe.

The science of landscape gardening, which advanced so slowly in the Old World, and the proper system of constructing a city with light and water, and parks and shaded streets, which was so shamefully neglected until a comparatively recent period, have until within a few years been entirely overlooked in our own country.

When more than seventy years ago the city of Cincinnati was founded and the spot was chosen on which has been erected such a splendid array of public buildings, private dwellings, music halls, art galleries, churches and libraries, the application of art to the arrangement of gardens, parks, streets and highways, was hardly thought of. It was enough to clear the land and till it, without converting it into a pleasing picture. It was all the early settlers in our country could do to blaze a path in the forest without considering how best to crown and drain a highway, and it was not until after the Revolutionary war that the planting of trees and shrubs was made a necessary part of the laying out of gardens and grounds. I remember well the only garden in the State of Massachusetts, laid out early in this century by an English gardener, and kept in good order until within a dozen years, an object of delight to all who were allowed to enter its sacred inclosure and perambulate its well-visited walks. Such a scene as this was rare. Public spirited citizens planted avenues of trees in highways, and were considered benefactors. Here and there a "door-yard" was ornamented with a clump of lilacs and syringas, but now here, that I am aware of, were there associations of enterprising and tasteful citizens organized for the purpose of adorning their towns and of providing for the health and comfort of themselves and of the community of which they form a part. It remained for our own generation to unite for so laudable a purpose, and I congratulate this beautiful city that its natural comeliness has been enhanced and its suburbs made delightful by the combined efforts of those who believe that a love of beauty is a human attribute, and that we are under a sacred obligation to preserve that health which is given us for a high and useful purpose. The practical service of an association like this, as I have said, it is not necessary for me to discuss here, in the presence of those who know by experience how trees and shrubs should be grouped; who have learned that an overgreen should be transplanted in August, and that a little lime and muck applied to the roots when it is planted will give it a wonderful stimulus, who understand that a plantation of trees should be made to suit the building it is

to surround and the landscape it is to occupy; that trees should not be planted too near a building, or too near each other; that the plants nearest the house should be low in stature and of a beautiful sort; that the shades of green should be properly blended, and the foliage selected accordingly; that trees should be protected by each other against those winds which are obnoxious to them; that the Norway will not bear the rough gales from the sea, and that the Scotch pine rejoices in them, that trees and plants should not be "marshalled in regular order and at equal distances," like beaux and belles standing up for a quadrille or country dance, that it is easier, "as Downing says," "to make a tasteful park by planting new trees than by thinning out an old forest, and that nature herself is full of hints and suggestions," an observance of which constitutes the highest art of which man is capable in all that work of which earth, sea, and sky form a part. With all this you have long been familiar, as the practical part of a most agreeable labor; but for the trees themselves, these living monuments of nature's bounty, or of man's skill; those landmarks which we love to contemplate; those sentinels and armies along the landscape; those silent friends who somehow connect themselves with so many of the dearest scenes and events of our lives, and watch over the graves of the departed day and night, and through all the changing seasons for the trees themselves let us say a word.

TREES FOR PROFIT.

And now, to him who, in a spirit of thrift and economy worthy of that people to whom as an American he belongs, would ask what is all this worth? let me say that the judicious selection and planting of trees may be made one of the most profitable branches of agriculture. Not for the beauty of the town alone, but for a thrifty use of remote and deserted acres also may the culture of trees be made a part of the business of life. A venerable clergyman in Massachusetts, the father of one of the most distinguished bankers in Boston, left at his death a large territory of woodland in the town which was blessed with his ministry for more than fifty years, and the profits on this land, which he had purchased at a very low rate at the beginning of his professional service, and which had been devoted to the growth of wood, principally pine, were greater than those realized on lands purchased and sold at the same periods in the most prosperous parts of Boston. "We have heard of a gentleman," says the author of Practical Economy, "whose lands were more extensive than fertile, whose practice was to plant fifteen hundred trees, on the birth of every daughter, upon his waste grounds, which were on an average worth one pound each on her becoming of age, thus enabling him to give her a fortune of £1,500 without any extraordinary economy on his part, the regular thinning of the trees at proper seasons, with barking, etc., paying off all the current expenses, besides yielding him a small rent for the land." The profits derived from the growing of the pine, the locust, and the birch, all capable of flourishing greatly in light and somewhat worthless lands, have been in many instances very remarkable. Perhaps I would not recommend the cultivation of wood and timber as a universal branch of agriculture in these days when the secret of the business lies in quick returns and devotion to local markets; but I can find in the experience of those who have tried it an encouragement to those who, by the possession of large tracts of waste lands, may be compelled to follow their example in the business of tree-planting; and I read with profound interest the statement addressed to Governor Foster by an enterprising citizen of this State, with regard to his success in tree-planting, and the groves of walnuts, maples and chestnut which he is cultivating with pleasure and profit.

In conclusion let me urge upon this Association the most careful consideration of the topics before it—the use of forests; the conservation of forests, the influences, injurious and beneficial of forests; the educational means by which we may become acquainted with Forestry work. To what extent can the land-owner enter profitably upon the business of tree-planting and forest culture? What legislation can the States best adopt for the increase and preservation of

their forests? How shall the General Government provide for the planting of forests on its public lands? What is the precise extent of forest waste? What is the comparative value of various timber trees? How shall we secure wind-breaks on the prairies? By what chemical processes can we preserve our timber used in building and fencing? What forest trees are best adapted to various localities?—these are questions which should be answered as definitely as possible. They are questions which the American people are anxious to have answered, and before which all discussion of foreign legislation, all consideration of the value of wood products, all statistics of trade, all study of land tenure, sink into insignificance. I trust the deliberations of this convention will point the way by which these problems can be solved, and by which our vast forest wealth can be economically preserved and profitably used.

NEW JERSEY SUNKEN FORESTS.

There are in New Jersey, in the township of Donnisville, immense swamps partly covered by thick water weeds and white cedar, and partly by stumps and fallen logs of immense size, which are merely surface indications of wealth below, which consists of sunken forests, of which an exchange gives the following account: These huge trees which lie under swamps to unknown depths are of the white cedar variety, an overgreen known scientifically as the *Cypripedium Thyoides*. They grow years ago in the fresh water, which is necessary for their sustenance, and when, either by a subsidence of the land or a rise of the seas, the salt water reached them they died in great numbers. But many of them, ere they died, fell over as living trees, and were covered slowly by the deposits of muck and peat which fill the swamps. These trees that fall over by the roots are known as windfalls to distinguish them from the breakdowns. The trees which broke off are the ones most sought for commercial uses, and they are found and worked as follows: The log digger enters the swamp with a sharpened iron rod. He probes the soft soil until he strikes a tree, probably two or three feet below the surface. In a few minutes he finds the length of the trunk, how much still remains firm wood, and at what place the first knot, which will stop the straight split necessary for singles, begins. Still using his prod, like the divining-rod of a magician, he manages to secure a chip, and by the smell knows whether the tree is a wind-fall or breakdown. Then he inserts in the mud a saw, like that used by ice-cutters, and saws through the roots and muck until the log is reached. The top and roots are thus sawn off, a ditch dug over the trees, the trunk loosened, and soon the great stock, sometimes five or six feet thick, rises and floats on the water, which quickly fills the ditch almost to the surface. The log is next sawn into lengths two feet long, which are split by hand and worded into shingles, as well as into the staves used for pails and tubs. The wood has a coarse grain, and splits straight as an arrow. The shingles made from it last from sixty to seventy years, and are now eagerly sought for by builders in Southern New Jersey, and command in the market a much higher price than the ordinary shingles made of pine or chestnut. In color the wood of the white cedar is a delicate pink, and it has a strong flavor, resembling that of the red cedar used in making lead pencils. The trees once fairly buried under the swamp never become water-logged, as is shown by their floating in the ditches as soon as they are pried up, and what is more singular, as soon as they rise they turn upside down. These two facts are mysteries which science has thus far left so. The number of trees which lie below the surface of the ten square miles of swamp is almost numberless. In many places the probe will not be sunk many times before it fails to strike a log. As the workmen only dig for those near the surface, and none but the best trees are selected, it is certain that only a small fraction of the logs have been exhumed since 1812, when the industry first sprang up. The sunken forests lie in all shapes. Sometimes the trees are found parallel, as though a wind blowing from one quarter had felled them, but usually they lie pointing in every direction, and when

as occasionally happens, the wet soil sinks or dries, the mighty trunks are soon piled upon each other as in a Maine log jam. It would be impossible to make even an approximate estimate of the vast amount of timber contained in these veritable "timber mines," suffice it is to say, there is as yet hardly a perceptible sign of any diminution of the supply.—*Buffalo Lumber World.*

LUBRICATING BEARINGS.

Lewis F. Lyne, in the *American Machinist* says: "I remember, some years ago in a mill there was a wall-box supporting a five-inch shaft which would get hot and remain so in spite of all efforts made to cool it. Oil, sulphur and tallow, water, were each used in great abundance, but still the journal refused to surrender. Finally, one night I raised the shaft and removed the composition box, and had it carefully cleaned. The shaft having also been cleaned, a very light film of lamp black was gently rubbed over it. This test revealed the fact that the bearing was all right so far as fitting was concerned, but the surface of both the shaft and box were rough, and the skin of the metal disturbed. The load upon the bearing being heavy, it was sure to heat. I obtained some pure flake graphite, and having melted a pot of pure tallow, I stirred in a liberal dose of the graphite. The box having been replaced both bearing surfaces were covered with the mixture of graphite and tallow, and the shaft lowered to its place. In the morning, when the machinery was started, the box warmed up about to blood heat and remained so for several hours, after which it cooled down and gave no more trouble. In a few days it was examined, when the surface was found polished like a looking glass. The graphite had become imbedded in the pores of the metal and formed a very fine wearing surface, which ran with every little friction. I have since made use of this mixture for cooling heavy journals and have always found it successful."

ROADSIDE TREES.

The *Country Gentleman* says—Objections are sometimes raised against tree planting on the roadside, preventing, as is claimed, any drying of the road bed. This would be a small objection on a well drained road. The planting of shade trees on the roadside is very generally conceded to be an improvement to both the road and adjoining property. Particular avenues of well grown trees often gain world-wide reputation. There are many kinds of trees suitable for roadside planting, but for a select list the following are reliable, given in succession according to their merits:

White elm, tulip, scarlet maple, Norway maple, hard maple, horse chestnut, catalpa (*speciosa*), chestnut, white oak and English elm. The tulip, hard maple, and chestnut require a naturally deep, well drained soil in order to thrive. The best effects are obtained by planting one kind for long distance, and neighbors should club together and decide on a tree, and have no other planted in a section of road. Apple trees are very objectionable for this purpose, being naturally low and spreading. The continued trimming up required to keep the branches out of the way soon ruins them. Fruit trees are out of place on the roadside. The proper distance for planting is eight to ten feet from the line and thirty feet apart. Trees should be well protected by stakes or boxes for a few years. Nursery-grown trees are the cheapest in the end.

An Important Sale.

The Mackinaw Lumber Company has sold the cut of its mills at St. Ignace and at Black River for the season of 1882 to the Bogus-Badenoch Company, and another party on private terms, the sale covering every stick of lumber manufactured in both mills, or 25,000,000 feet—one of the largest sales thus far reported. A man will be sent to St. Ignace in the interest of the purchasers to look after the local trade. The sale does not cover the lumber on the dock of last year's cut.

THREE requisites—pens, pins and needles. The latter you can get of any makes, but when you want a good pen get one of Esterbrook's.

A BIG SMOKE STACK.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says the new smoke stack recently erected by the Dubuque lumber company to make a suitable draft for the furnace was fully tested yesterday. It starts horizontally from the boilers, runs along the bluff and terminates on top of the bluff, a distance of 430 feet, the longest and largest smoke stack in this state without doubt. Sheet iron five feet in diameter is used from the boilers to the bluff, where brick masonry commences up the incline until the brow of the bluff is reached, where a tall sheet iron stack tops out the structure, making a draft of 480 feet. The suction is enough to haul up a small man, and the fireman has to be weighted down when venturing near the furnace door, to save himself from going up the spout. Sawdust burns fiercely, and sparks and cinders are carried to the sky. The improvement fully meets expectations, and will prove to be a paying investment in the matter of fuel alone.

Pulp Paper Process.

The methods of manufacturing paper from wood are being revolutionized. One Stephen M. Allen has invented a machine which dispenses with the beater and other apparatus heretofore in use, so that wood, sizing and other necessary material is by one operation ground, beaten and delivered to the paper machines requiring, as is claimed, but five minutes to convert the wood in its stick form, with the other essentials, into a sheet of dried white paper. Commonly wood-grinding has been a separate enterprise, pulp-mills being established to make the material for the paper men, who bought it already prepared, mixing it with rags and other material, and after proper manipulation running it off on to paper machines, which shows the greater economy and increased efficiency of the new device.—*North Western Lumberman.*

Disappearance of Forests.

In some cantons of Switzerland, says the *Lumber World*, there is a law forbidding the destruction of a tree without planting another to take its place. The law is an outgrowth of necessity. It has been scientifically demonstrated that the increase in violent storms, inundations, and landslides in Switzerland, scattering death and destruction on all sides, is due to deforesting the mountains. Gradually the timber has disappeared, until little remains except on the high slopes of the mountains, and that little is of inferior size and quality. Unless the process arrested the mountains of Switzerland will present as bald an appearance as those Alps that divide France and Italy, and nothing more desolate and drear outside of the steppes of Asia or the desert of Africa presents itself to the eye of the traveller.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa says:—The limit of fifty square miles on the Kippawa, owned by the Messrs. McMaster, of Toronto, was recently purchased by Mr. Oliver Latour, the price paid being \$20,000. The same gentleman also purchased two limits of ninety-six square miles on the same river from Mr. James Ross. \$10,000 was the amount paid. Mr. Latour has sold his Deep river limit of sixty square miles to Messrs. Bronson & Weston.

\$200.00 Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop Bitters. The genuine have a cluster of Green Hops (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of Hop Bitters published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN suffering from early indiscretions lack brain and nerve force. Mack's Magnetic Medicine, advertised in another column, supplies this want and cures when all other preparations fail.

TEABERRY whitens the tooth like chattered pearls. A five cent sample settles it.

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The woodwork of the Car can be built by any handy man in a couple of days. The undersigned supply the ironwork complete, including bolts and washers and a diagram of car.
The wheels are adjustable on its axles to accommodate itself to any bend in the pole. The weight of ironwork is 2,250 lbs. Price on application to

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will give immediate relief, and in a short time effect a permanent cure. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to SICK HEADACHE will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they

PURIFY THE BLOOD by expelling all Morbid Secretions.
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COOKING AND HEATING

STOVES,
Shop, Office and Patent Stoves, and Franking

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Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware for SHIP and HOUSE use. 1L18



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. JUNE 15, 1882.

THERE were recently delivered in San Francisco a collection of Japanese Maples, numbering 51 species.

THE Thunder Bay Sentinel, of June 2nd, says the first shipment of lumber for Winnipeg is being landed on the Lake Superior Co.'s wharf by W. H. Carpenter.

THE lumber regions of Lake Superior give employment and support to about 50,000 persons in the winter months, the force, of course, being materially less during the balance of the year.

THERE are said to be some 30 schooners engaged in the lumber trade of Lake Charles, Texas. The four mills operated by Moore, Perkins & Co. cut 3,000,000 feet during the month of April.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Mr. Tolhurst moved "that the application of the vestry of Paddington for permission to borrow £12,000 for road paving works be granted."

THE hardwood mills of Evansville, Indiana, number 11, 6 of them with a capacity of 10,000,000 feet yearly, and five with a capacity of 5,000,000 feet, making an annual total of 15,000,000 feet.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says that on the Mississippi the feeling is buoyant under the stimulus of the Manitoba and Dakota boom. It is reported from the St. Paul district that the mills are all far behind their orders, and the railroads are overtaxed to carry the lumber to its destination.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—The next forestry congress having been appointed to be held in Montreal, a Canadian writer to the Quebec Chronicle, who was a delegate to the late forestry congress in Cincinnati, says:—"It is to be hoped that the citizens of Montreal will treat the American delegates to the congress as kindly as the Canadian delegates were treated in Cincinnati, and that the Quebec Government will take such action in regard to the meeting as the importance of the subject demands."

MR. STINCHFIELD put into the flat river and has driven out 35,000,000 feet of logs. The logs were put in on a five and one half mile haul, and the work consumed twenty-seven weeks' time. This is a good business, considering the length of the haul.

A SHIP is on its way from Boston to Seattle, W.T., to load with spars and choice lumber for the return voyage. The Seattle Lumber Company will furnish part of the cargo, consisting of 100,000 feet of plank, at \$20 a thousand, and 50,000 feet of clear cedar, at \$25 a thousand.

THE Timber Trades Journal says the Irish ports show much irregularity. Dublin has nearly doubled its importation, and Belfast has largely increased, but Cork and the southern ports seem to have fallen off, some of them more than half in comparison of their importation up to date of last year.

A NEW pulpit, almost completed, for St. Mary's Cathedral, Aberdeen, will cost about £300. The whole of the structure is of old English oak, the pillar shafts in the pulpit being made of oak which originally formed part of the oakwood in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, and therefore now upwards of 700 years old.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says that a log jam of 60,000,000 logs is reported at Grand Father's Bull on the Wisconsin river, and is likely to hang there. The place is 15 miles from Merrill, where the river is crooked and narrow. Drives on the Chippewa are not very encouraging; many of them are hung up—water all run out.

THE American Forestry Association will hold a meeting on Tuesday, June 20th, at Rochester, N. Y., for the discussion of forestal topics, for reorganizing by the election of officers, and for other business. All who are interested in forestry are invited to attend. The annual meeting of the American Nurserymen's Association will take place on the following day in the same city.

THE Chicago Northwestern Lumberman says Mr. Robert Dollar, of Bracebridge, Ont., called on the Lumberman when in the city on Monday last. Mr. Dollar is one of the most extensive operators in Canada, and hereafter will conduct business on a large scale on the upper peninsula of Michigan, as well. He will soon make his home at Marquette, Mich., and look after the American end of the affairs of his company.

THE Dubuque Herald insinuates that in the Duluth land district of Minnesota 40,000 acres of land, worth at least \$40 per acre, have been fraudulently pre-empted for the purpose of obtaining the valuable timber. The land has been entered for \$1.25 an acre, and it is claimed the parties entering the same have no intention of improving it for farms. The investigation begun by Governor Marshall, of that State, will be carried on by the land department, and after all the facts are gathered, a recommendation will be made. From this large area of land there has undoubtedly been a large quantity of timber taken, and it would be an excellent thing if damages could be obtained for the amount already removed.—Lumberman's Gazette.

PUGET SOUND LUMBERING.

A Puget Sound paper in alluding to the camp of Geo. W. Foster, on the Deschutes river, says that their annual product will reach nearly seven million feet, and they give constant employment to about fifty men. Teamsters receive from \$80 to \$90 per month; choppers, \$65 to \$70, and boys \$1 per day—board and lodging in all cases included. Prices paid for logs vary with the season and quality. The demand now being brisk, rates have advanced from 20 to 25 per cent. over the prices of last year. Good logs now readily command from \$5 to \$6 per M., while those of special length bring a cash value much in excess of the rates estimated by board measure. One dollar per lineal foot is sometimes paid for logs of unusual length, and a corresponding rate for those which will square given dimensions in excess of the usual scale. As much as \$150 has been paid for a single spike

measuring an equal number of feet in length, and in furnishing such choice logs Mr. Foster seems to have enjoyed unusual facilities. Frequently orders for special logs are received by him from all parts of the Sound. The supply in the district now occupied by Mr. Foster is practically unlimited. He owns several thousand acres, and has bought enough timber on adjoining tracts to keep him busy the next ten years, without materially extending his line of railroad. In a few weeks the rails will be changed to a new location, crossing the Deschutes at the camp, and penetrating a fine timber district several miles in extent. The trestle and bridge is now nearly completed, and it is to be built with as much regard to stability as if on an established route of travel. In fact, the track is laid with the same care for solidity as on the main line, even if it be on a branch which is to be used only a few weeks. The land covered by this timber is said to be of an excellent agricultural quality, and when it has served its present use will be valuable for farming purposes.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The condition of the lumber trade from all points of the compass shows greatly increased activity, notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the labor question throughout the country. This may possibly be the natural result of this very unsettled condition of things. Capital in times of strife will naturally turn to safe investment even though it may not be so remunerative as in other branches of trade or industry. Real estate is generally looked upon as a certain investment, and the investment of capital therein naturally demands improvements to make it remunerative; hence the erection of new buildings and the remodeling of those already in existence results. Be this as it may, whatever may be the cause, the almost unanimous report reaches us that the lumber trade is picking up. Unless there shall be a complete financial revulsion, because of the contest which has been inaugurated between labor and capital, the demand for lumber must continue in order to supply the imperative call for it in the erection of homes for the new settlers which are so rapidly peopling the prairies of the great west. Any country which is increasing in population to the enormous extent that is the United States, and especially the western portion thereof, must have lumber to supply homes for its new comers. Therefore, unless a season of complete financial prostration should result from the causes heretofore named, there must be continued activity in the lumber business.—Lumberman's Gazette.

PARRY SOUND.

The North Star, of June 2nd, says:—The cut of lumber at the Parry Sound Lumber Company's mills for the month of May was as follows. At the water mill, 2,050,000 feet, and at the steam mill the cut was 710,000 feet, making the total amount cut by the two mills for the month 2,760,000 feet.

Workmen are busily engaged in laying the stone foundation for the Parry Sound Lumber Company's new stable on Seguin street.

One day this week a number of the employees of the Parry Sound Lumber Company presented Mr. F. R. Hogg, a late employee of the Company, with a gold watch chain and locket. On one side was engraved the monogram letters, "F. R. H." and on the other the words, "Presented to F. R. Hogg, by his friends in the P. S. L. Company's employ." Mr. Hogg wishes us to return his thanks to those kind friends who have made him the recipient of such a handsome present.

MONTREAL NOTES.

The Gazette, of June 10th, says:—Local business has not been quite as lively during the past week or ten days for the reason that stocks have been run down considerably, leaving limited supplies to work upon. The usual summer trade is still on, but there is not the rush formerly noticed. The business of the month of May was exceptionally good, some dealers having made the heaviest sales of the season in that period. Although stocks have lately been run down, there is a good prospect of replenishing them, as owing to the late copious rains, the log

crop is almost sure to be all secured. The American demand for hard woods continues for ports on Lake Champlain, sales of ash having transpired at \$20 to \$25 per M. feet, and cherry has changed hands at \$60 per M. ft. f.o.c. at Point St. Charles. We also notice a shipment of cherry to Portland, Me., and have sales of pine deals to report for Whitehall, the goods being shipped from Ottawa direct, the price being on the basis of \$12 here. There is an active enquiry for first and second sidings for the American market and owing to stocks having been pretty well cleared, prices are very dear. As regards shipping culls and deals, there are no lots offering on this market of any consequence, most of the supply having been bought up. The mills are busy filling orders. In this market prices are steady.

A MAMMOTH CIRCULAR SAW.

Messrs. Drabble & Sanderson, steel refiners, Ebenezer Works, Sheffield, despatched lately a circular saw of unusual size, for cross-cutting large timber, which they have recently completed. It is 7 ft. 3 in. in diameter, and will be one of the largest in use in this country. There have been big saws turned out before at the Ebenezer Works, but none of them exceeded 6 ft. in diameter. But the mammoth saw just sent to its destination in Lancashire is a remarkable specimen of Sheffield manufacture, not merely on account of its dimensions, but, perhaps, even more so for the beauty of material and workmanship. There is not a spock or the minutest flaw to be detected anywhere on the plate. In fact, no finer piece of steel could be seen, and what is more to the point, it stood the severest tests which Messrs. Drabble & Sanderson put it to. The thickness of the plate is five gauge, or a quarter of an inch, and the makers reckon upon the substance of the plate itself holding it steady when revolving, so that a guide will not be required on the saw bench. It will run on a spindle. There are sixty teeth to the saw, the space between each being 4½ in. Every part of this magnificent piece of steel machinery is beautifully finished, and whoever happens to see it cannot but be impressed by the perfection to which the Sheffield steel manufacture has been carried.—Timber Trades Journal.

U. S. TIMBER LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has reversed the decision of his predecessors relative to the cutting of timber on public lands. The department has hitherto construed the words "for domestic purposes" to mean cutting timber by individuals for their own use and not for sale. Secretary Teller holds this to defeat the very intent of the act, which was to provide a way by which needed timber for mines, mills and pioneer towns can be legally obtained. Any such use within the State territory, whether by the individual cutting the timber or by the mill or millman to whom it has been sold, is consumption "for domestic purposes," protected by the act, timber cut, however, must be of the size required by the department. The decision affects a large number of suits now pending.

RURAL BEAUTY.

Strange to say, one thing a person from the city misses in the country is trees. There are ragged bits of bush on the backs of farms and consumptive groves on stony places from which wood is ruthlessly cut whenever wanted. Some of the newer houses have saplings about them, and the more tasteful old homesteads are shaded by ancestral trees, but the ordinary farm house has little about it to make it cheerful. A row of lilacs may be planted in a garden between the currant bushes and the onions, but spirea and fox-gloves are shorn every year from the sides of neighboring rocks which they would so gratefully clothe, or at least the impression is conveyed that if this is not done it is only because no one has time to do it. The more rural cemeteries are square patches of ground with close rows of expensive marble slabs and obelisks unsoftened by a shrub or tree, where, for the tenth part of the cost of a stone, trim cedars and dark firs might be made to speak of love and eternal life, and divide between mound and mound. The people think that it would be profitable, in view of another generation, to

plant ten sugar maples along each farm front, a work which would be well done in half a day, but the half day never comes, perhaps because the roadside is not made up, perhaps because the planting season is a busy time. As the prospect is the roadside will not be made up for a century, it would probably be better to make the best of it as it is. Experience may not prove that the roadside is the best place for trees, even though such a use of it enables a thrifty people to take sweetness from the strong but all acknowledge that trees by the roadside once in sixty feet, would be better for the country than no trees, and, judging from the disrespect shown to our planted trees, any process that would add to the love of trees would do good. One is sometimes pleased to find trees growing in pasture lots, and is cheered with the thought that these at least are preserved out of respect, until the illusion is rudely dispelled by seeing some of the finest trees girdled with the hatchet of some vandal who has not even the conscience to give a condemned tree the honor of decent execution.—*Montreal Witness.*

WOODMAN SPARE THE TREE.

Within a bow shot of the great town gate of Morat, in Switzerland, stands a venerable oak more than 500 years old. It was a full-grown tree on the eve of the famous battle of Morat, when Charles the Bold held conference with his Generals under the shade of its wide-spreading branches. Twenty-four hours later the leaders of the Swiss gathered round this self-same tree, and there offered thanks up to Heaven for their sign of victory. They despatched a messenger to Freiburg with the tidings, and, in conformity with a foregone arrangement, confided to him a token by which the Federalists of that city might recognize him as accredited envoy. This token was a leafy branch, cut from the oak in question. Its bearer put forth such speed in executing his mission that when he reached Freiburg he had just strength enough left to gasp out his message, and then dropped dead on the ground, grasping his oak branch to the last. He was buried where he fell, and the branch, planted on his grave, is at the present moment one of the largest and staunchest trees in Europe, having completed its 405th year.

The Adirondack Purchase.

The Malone, N. Y., *Palladium* gives a little clearer statement of the recent purchase of Adirondack region timber lands, before mentioned in the LUMBERMAN. The tract lies in the southern part of Brandon township, and in Waverly, Franklin county. The original owners were Thomas O'Neill, Gilbert Harris, S. F. Vilas, and perhaps others. As before stated, the purchasers are capitalists of Hartford, Conn., and Michigan pine operators. The consideration was \$250,000. One or two large steam saw mills will be built near St. Regis Falls, and a railroad from Moira, on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain railroad to that point. The operations of the company will aggregate 500,000 logs a year.

A New Kind of Veneers.

A Boston genius has invented glass veneers. Underneath a plate of glass is a substance made in exact imitation of the grain of wood—oak, mahogany, rosewood, maple, etc.—and the whole attached to the article of furniture, either as a panel top or otherwise. The effect thus produced is said to be beautiful in the extreme, surpassing any polish of the natural wood that it is possible to produce. One of the most important features attending these glass veneers is the great variety of uses to which they are applicable. They are adapted for paneling, dado work, top of center or side tables, mantels, office furniture and oven doors.

The following ominous "Notis" is posted in a Texas saw mill. "Doant monkey with the buz saw when in moshun."

IF NEARLY DEAD after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

Timber Limits for Sale.

I offer Timber Limits Nos. 94, 102, 144, 145, 157, 163, 170 and 162 on the North Shore of Georgian Bay, for sale either "en bloc" or in single Townships of 36 square miles each.

GEORGE J. THOMPSON,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CL7

LUMBER

Shingles, Doors, Sash, Flooring, &c.,

WANTED,

STATE QUANTITIES AND PRICE TO
SHORE & DAVIS,

Head Office, 614 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.
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S. S. MUTTON & Co.,
Wholesale Lumber Dealers
TORONTO.

We have for Sale a large quantity of PINE, OAK, WHITEWOOD, ASH, CHESTNUT, CHERRY, HUT TERNUT, BASSWOOD, &c.

P.P.S.—A SET OF TUB MACHINERY FOR SALE, CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER. 1111



MURRAY CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the MURRAY CANAL," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the formation of a Canal to connect the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Presqu'ile Harbour, Lake Ontario.

A map of the locality, together with the plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office and at Brighton, on and after THURSDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$3,000 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited, if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execution of the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and on the terms stated in the specification.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, May 22nd, 1882.

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TRENT NAVIGATION.

FENELON FALLS, BUCKHORN RAPIDS AND BURLEIGH CANALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Navigation," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, for the construction of two Lift Locks, Bridge Piers and other works at Fenelon Falls; also, the construction of a Lock at Buckhorn Rapids, and for the construction of three Locks, a Dam and Bridge Piers at Burleigh Falls. The works at each of these places will be let separately.

Map of the respective localities, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, where printed forms of Tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works at Fenelon Falls will be furnished at that place, and for those at Buckhorn and Burleigh, information may be obtained at the resident Engineer's office, Peterborough.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tenders for the different works must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, as follows:—

- For the Fenelon Falls work..... \$1,000
- " Buckhorn Rapids work..... 500
- " Burleigh Falls work..... 1,500

And that these respective amounts shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications. The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the different parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.

d127-3L11

CURRIE BOILER WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1862

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM BOILERS.

NEW and SECOND HAND ENGINES and other Machinery on Hand and for Sale.

CURRIE, MARTIN & Co.

Esplanade, Foot of Frederick Street, TORONTO.

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A. L. UNDERWOOD

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

White Pine, Basswood & Hardwood,

82 King Street East,

TORONTO, ONT.

BARRIE SAW WORKS

JAMES HAGUE.

Circular, Cross-Cut & Machine Saws

Gummed and Hammered on Short Notice.

Shop in Sawrey's Foundry, BARRIE, Ont.

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9 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Clear, Pickings, Common and Hardwood Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c.

BILL STUFF CUT TO ORDER.

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

F. GROSS,

Manufacturer of SURGICAL and ORTHOPEDICAL INSTRUMENTS. ARTIFICIAL LIMBS made to order. INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description.

688 and 690 Craig Street, Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

THOS. GRAHAM

Manufacturer of Every Description of

FILES and RASPS

HAND CUT FILES made from the Best Refined English Cast Steel and Warranted Equal in every respect to the best English brands.

NEW FILES neatly put up in labelled boxes for the trade; to whom bottom figures will be quoted.

Old and Worn-out Files re-ground and re-cut by hand, and made equal to the New File for use, at prices that will effect a great saving to all consumers of Files.

N.B.—Every File Guaranteed. Price List on application, and a Sample Order Solicited.

Factory & Office:—Sherbrooke St.,

TORONTO.

EARS FOR THE MILLION

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the only Absolute Cure for Deafness known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as *Carcharias Rondellii*. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1.00 a bottle.

Hear What the Deaf say!

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no uncharitably noises in my head and hear much better.

I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Day Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—*Editor of Mercantile Review.*

To avoid loss in the Mail, please send money by REGISTERED LETTER.

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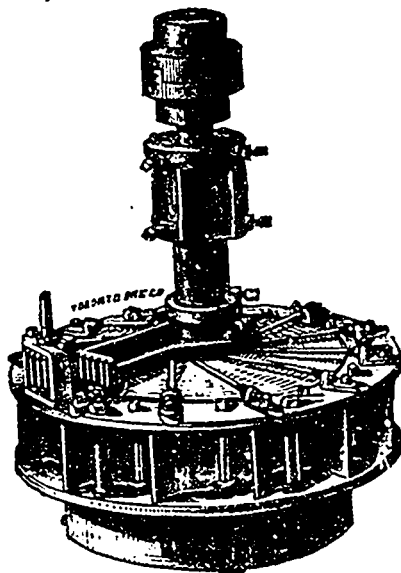
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PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Timber Limits and the Square Timber Trade a Specialty.

Office, Wellington Street, OTTAWA. 1111

15,000 IN USE!



JOSEPH HALL Mfg. Co.,

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED

JAMES LEFFEL'S

Double Turbine Water Wheel,

All Sizes of Stationary and Portable Engines and Boilers, Skating, Pulleys, Hangers, Gearing, latest improved English and American Gauge.

The Steam's Circular Saw Mills with Fractional Head Blocks and King of Dogs—this Mill is acknowledged in the United States and Canada to be superior to all others—also a very complete Circular Saw Mill with Iron Frame and cheaper Head Blocks for Small Mill, Saw Mill, Flour Mill, Paper Mill and Water Works Machinery a Specialty.

For further particulars address,

JOSEPH HALL Manufacturing Co.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

DECAY OF THE SPRUCE.

The following letter appears in the *Montreal Witness*, of May 30:—

SIR,—In your issue of May 17th I read a communication from Fairman Hall, on the subject of "The Decay of Spruce Timber." I am pleased to read in your valuable paper a few lines from an experienced person on such an important subject. I was not aware until I read Mr. Hall's letter that the spruce timber in Quebec was dying. I was in hopes the trouble was confined to our own Province alone. It must be a universal decay all over the Dominion. I am a man of considerable experience in the spruce timber woods of this part of the country, being engaged for the last sixteen years each winter cutting and hewing spruce roots and other timber for ship building purposes. In the winter of 1872 and '73 I first noticed the spruce timber dying. My attention was drawn to it by observing woodpeckers at work on green, healthy looking trees. On examining these trees I found the bark in the first stage of decay. On cutting such trees I closely watched for signs of rot about the roots, but found none, and as I had to remove the boughs and hew the timber up to nearly the extreme top, I had a good opportunity of observing all that was to be then seen; but, strange to say, the bark for nearly the whole length of the tree and the lower branches was all that showed any infection—the timber itself appeared to be perfectly sound. From that time up to the present I have, each winter taken notice of the gradual decay of our spruce trees. The first year they will show a decaying of the bark; the second year those trees will be quite dead to the extreme top, but the timber inside seems to be perfectly sound, and will make lumber for house building purposes, but totally unfit for ship-building use; the third year those trees are unfit for any purpose, and others alongside seem to be in the first stage, and so each year the decay goes on. When I first observed it in 1872 I conceived the idea that it was occasioned by a succession of heavy gales we had in August, September and October of 1871, which shook the forests and disturbed the roots, and consequently broke off the small fibrous roots which gave life to the tree, and the decay began in the bark and boughs, although the great secret was the disturbing of the roots by heavy winds, and our forests being rapidly cut away and thinned out, exposed the remainder to other gales, but since that time I have observed the timber in small valleys, where it was completely sheltered from all winds, to be affected, in some cases nearly every tree, some in the first stage, and others in an advanced stage of decay, so that my theory of it being caused by gales of wind would seem to be wrong. I am now at a loss to account for it. It certainly looks like a blight or distemper, and I would like to hear from others on the subject.

RODERICK ROSK,

Cheverie, Hant's County, Nova Scotia.

FORESTRY.

The *Lumberman's Gazette*, of Bay City, Mich., says.—The forestry convention recently held at Cincinnati, although it could not be viewed in the light of a grand success, yet was not void of excellent results. It at least aroused an interest, which had not formerly come to the surface, in the protection and preservation of our forests. Senator Sherman has lately introduced a bill in the Senate which provides that all the public timbered lands adjacent to the sources of navigable rivers or their affluents be withdrawn from public sale and entry; it further provides for the creation of a commission whose business apparently will be an examination into the practicability of increasing the growth of the class of forests mentioned, that the water supply in the rivers may be kept up and the quantity of the available timber not run short. The bill names Major-General H. G. Wright, Chief of the corps of engineers, U. S. A.; Major-General W. B. Hazen, chief of the signal corps; George B. Loring, commissioner of agriculture, and Professor Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, as such commission. It will be observed, therefore, that our forests are not to be entirely neglected, and although the convention may not have presented any perfectly tangible method

for the successful accomplishment of the desired result, yet many new thoughts and suggestions were presented in the able papers read at the convention which cannot fail to be productive of the most satisfactory results when properly considered as a whole; and doubtless after such consideration and careful and studied condensation of the ideas set forth therein, some solution of the difficulties constantly presenting themselves as obstacles in the way of the end sought, may finally be evolved. One good result at least has been accomplished by the Cincinnati convention; the attention of the press of the country not specially devoted to the lumbering and manufacturing interests has been secured, and the subject of forest culture and protection has thereby received more publicity and consideration within a few weeks than could have been secured in any other manner by years of patient industry and effort on the part of those specially interested through individual effort. The importance of this question cannot possibly be overestimated, and the able and very carefully prepared papers read at the Cincinnati forestry convention, should be given as wide publicity as their importance demands, and the pamphlets containing these papers should be given profuse gratuitous circulation. Educating the public mind to the proper standard, on that question, is as imperative, and will be found equally as effective so far as actual results are concerned, as legislation.

THE BIGGEST WHISTLE.

Now Brunswick, N.J., has a steam whistle whose deep bass notes are as familiar as sunrise to farmers within a radius of thirty miles of the town. The people of Bay Ridge, L.I., regulate their clocks and watches by its accurate blasts. On calm, pleasant days it has been heard at the Battery. The ocean and sound steamers have whistles, from 8 to 12 inches in diameter, that can be heard from 10 to 20 miles. There is a heavy toned whistle at Sandy Hook, about fifteen inches in diameter. Many of the coal mines of the country have big whistles to warn miners of impending dangers, and to indicate the time for beginning and quitting work.

But the largest whistle in the world may be seen at the store of the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, 58 John street. It was made at their factory in Bridgeport, Conn., and ordered from them by Manning, Maxwell & Moore, of Liberty street, for a Montreal firm. It will be used by the largest saw mill in Canada. Experts in brass work and steam whistles pronounced it one of the best proportioned and the largest of all the steam whistles they had ever seen.

It is about the size of a flour barrel, being 27 inches long and 20 inches in diameter. The average diameter of saw mill whistles is four inches. Its extreme length, from the bowl to the ornament on top, is four feet nine inches. Its spindle is 3½ inches in diameter, or as large as an ordinary steam whistle. It is made of cast brass, and cost \$300. It will be blown by means of a spring valve connected with a steam pipe four inches in diameter. A long blast upon it would almost empty a 100-horse power boiler. The Canadian mill that will use it has a boiler of 150-horse power.

The mill has been totally destroyed by fire several times. The proprietors, in order to guard against future destruction of property, ordered the whistle. In case a fire breaks out all employees of the mill and the various fire departments in neighbouring towns will be summoned by the big whistle. It is also to be used, by a system of signals, to give orders to wood choppers and employees at a distance.

[The mills referred to above are those of Messrs. Gilmour, on the Ottawa].—N. Y. Sun.

QUEBEC TIMBER LIMITS.

In commenting on the Railway Land grants, the *Quebec Chronicle* says:—No one can pretend, or has ever pretended, that the lumberman's tenure of his limits confers upon him any vested right whatever in the soil. The lands comprised in his license, and over which his right of cutting extends, belong and have never ceased to belong to the Crown, or, in other words, to the people. And no one, as far as we know, has ever questioned the right of the Government to dispose of such lands, either by

free grant or by sale, to bona fide settlers, that is to individuals or families, who desire to take them up for agricultural purposes, and not merely for speculating in the timber which may be on them. This power, in the form of a reservation, invariably enters into the written agreement between the Government and the limit-holder. But while this is the case, it is equally true, that subject to this reservation, and to the fulfillment on his part of the conditions of his license, the lumberman's right to the renewal of his license is indisputable, and has hitherto always been regarded as property, and in many instances as valuable property. How, indeed, could it be otherwise. It is well known that for years past, limits as such have been bought and sold in open market, that banks and capitalists have advanced largely on their security, and to-day hold them for very large sums of money pledged in their favor in the books of the Crown Lands Department, and that even the present Administration, and the present Commissioner of Crown Lands have repeatedly obtained large prices at public auction by their sale,—prices, be it observed, entirely apart from the yearly rental and other Crown dues upon them. To pretend to assimilate the license-holder's tenure to a mere yearly hiring, is simply to ignore facts patent to all. We have said that under the terms of the act as it ultimately passed, after the conference between the two Houses, the license-holders have no serious cause of complaint. And this is true. For while the Government is empowered to set apart in aid of the various railways, a large extent of Crown Lands, whether held under license or entirely unencumbered, it is expressly provided that the limit holders shall be entitled to the yearly renewal of their licenses upon such lands, until such time as the roads are fully completed, and until the companies have established upon them bona fide settlers in accordance with the regulations of the Department. If this provision is carried out in good faith, as we trust we are warranted in believing, the limit-holders have, in our judgment, all the protection to which they are reasonably entitled. The resolutions as introduced and the bill as passed are obviously two very different things.

BUFFALO NOTES.

The *Lumber World*, of June 1st, says the demand for lumber at this market has not been so brisk during the month just closing as previously. While there has been at no time an actual stagnation in the trade, the dullness has been quite marked. Prices remain nominally unchanged, though it is reported that concessions have been made in some instances to secure sales. Still, as long as prices are firmly sustained by the manufacturers of the Saginaw Valley, there can be no decided drop here. The fact is that farmers, and consequently country dealers, think lumber is too high, while manufacturers believe that, in view of the raised cost of obtaining logs, the elevated value of timber lands, and the steady decrease in the available supply of standing timber, present rates are fully justified. There is certainly as yet no sign of yielding on their part. In Chicago prices have declined somewhat during the month, but at the last meeting of the dealers, some grades were marked up again. Should harvest results prove favorable, there would undoubtedly be a very large amount of building done throughout the Western States, and in that case an advance rather than a decline might be looked for. At present building operations have been to a considerable extent suspended. In the east this is due largely to a suspicion that building has been rather overdone for a year past; in the west to the uncertainty with respect to the crops. At any rate, another month will probably clear up most of the uncertainty with reference to the future course of the lumber market.

OTTAWA NOTES.

An Ottawa correspondent of the *Monetary Times* says:—As to the lumber trade, that is in an improved condition as compared with some former seasons; prices are strong and the demand good. Workmen employed in the lumbering business who last year were earning from \$1 to \$1.10 are this year getting as high as \$1.50. The lively condition of the lumber market and the similar supply of the demand

have produced an advance to a large class of the hands of from 5 to 10 per cent. since the opening of the season. Last fall many of the mills were comparatively idle for a large part of the time when they have usually been busied. The water of the Ottawa was very low, and it was therefore impossible to keep the supply of logs. Even the power necessary to drive the mill machinery finally failed. The millmen were therefore eagerly looking for the disappearance of winter, and at the very first opportunity active operations were begun in all the mills, which are now run to their full capacity. Altogether that branch of local business is in a very promising condition. It is quite true, as has been represented, that the price of labor is at most double since 1878, and it is also true that supplies are a good deal dearer. Both results were no doubt contemplated by those who framed the tariff, and if so, at least as far as Ottawa is concerned, the desired object has been attained. But the increase in the price of lumber, which, of course, has not been brought about in any degree by the operations of the N. P., has been probably all along sufficient to counterbalance the advance in wages and the price of supplies.

THE SAWN LUMBER TRADE.

The *Monetary Times*, of June 2nd, says:—It will be seen from our Ottawa correspondence and the accounts of the European and Western American markets given in this issue, that the conditions of the wood trade beyond the Atlantic and west of the lakes are somewhat discrepant. We learn that stocks in the Eastern American markets are full; Oswego, for example, where the condition harmonizes with Albany and New York. Dealers in these cities are not buying readily from such Canadian millmen as had not contracted for their cut, but are holding off till mid-June, when they expect the demand to become active, which it is not at present. A good authority writes thus of the markets of Illinois and Michigan:—"For a few weeks past there has been a halt in building operations that has been rather widespread. In many sections of the country, according to the letters received from numerous retail dealers, there has been a holding off on account of the high prices of lumber. In several cities, notably Chicago, the main reason for 'going slow,' or rather an inability to 'go' at all, has been the high price and scarcity of brick."

In the Toronto market prices keep up. Certain kinds of stock, bill stuff particularly, are scarce, not to be had, indeed, and builders are seriously hampered in their operations by the scarcity of these lines.

It is stated that Walkup, Fisher & Co., of Chicago, have sold 4,000 acres of pine lands, at and near Walkup City, Newaygo county, Mich., estimated to cut 80,000,000 feet of lumber, to the Troy Lumber Company, for \$210,000 cash. The Troy Company is to proceed at once to manufacture the lumber. It is alleged that Walkup, Fisher & Co. own large tracts of Michigan pine, probably 300,000,000 feet in all.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES.—Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver diseases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards, but rely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

A healthy man never thinks of his stomach. The dyspeptic thinks of nothing else. Indigestion is a constant reminder. The wise man who finds himself suffering will spend a few cents for a bottle of Zoposa, from Brazil, the new and remarkable compound for cleansing and toning the system, for assisting the digestive apparatus and the liver to properly perform their duties in assimilating the food. Get a ten cent sample of Zoposa, the new remedy, of your druggist. A few doses will surprise you.

J. Werts & Son, Freedomville, Ohio, write:—"This informs you that we have sold all those Baxter's Mandrake Bitters you sent us. We sold the last three bottles to-day. Two of our customers disputed about which should have the last bottle, and we decided the matter by promising to send for more at once. The Bitters give universal satisfaction to all who have tried them. We want you to send us twelve dozen forthwith." Baxter's Mandrake Bitters never fail to cure all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Chips.

THE Manistee, Mich., Lumber Company, a new organization, is erecting a refuse burner 26 feet in diameter and 94 feet high.

FOUR vessels, aggregating over 4,000 tons burden, were chartered in one week lately to load deals at Montreal for the River Plate.

THE Duluth Boom Co. have cut a canal from St. Louis river to Spirit Lake. This boom company, as its name implies, is composed of Duluth lumbermen.

A WOOD dealer advises farmers to pile the split article with the bark up. By so doing the bark adheres to the wood, and becomes an item of some importance when the farmer cords it up for the market.

THE Minneapolis Lumberman says:—A very firm feeling is noted in the lumber trade at Minneapolis. The complaint is not want of customers at full prices, but want of lumber to fill orders as fast as received.

FOREST fires have been raging to an alarming extent in southern Arizona and western New Mexico, the territory burned over being estimated at 40 miles square, and the damage is immense. The fires are attributed to the Indians.

WOOD enclosed in a close chamber and submitted to the action of steam for a limited time will be rendered so pliant that it may be bent in almost any direction. The same process will also eliminate the sap from the wood and promote rapid seasoning.

A JAM consisting of 1,500,000 logs in the Upper Hudson tumbled over Palmer's Falls recently, with a tremendous uproar. It was feared that the pulp and paper mills there would be carried away, but the logs took the right course down stream, and the building escaped injury.

FROM Russia they complain of want of water. A letter from there says, "A good many rivers are totally dry from want of snow and water in the Novgorodsch Government, and the logs which were intended to have been floated down these rivers will have to remain where they are for this year."

IT is said that Prussia has the best system of timber culture in the world. In this branch of her service she has several thousand officials, and while the cost of sustaining this staff is large, the revenue arising from the sale of timber meets all expenses and returns annually a large surplus to the state.

ALVIOES from Sweden state that it is now apparent that the fall of snow which took place at the beginning of the spring has enabled the millmen to get out a larger number of logs than was anticipated, and competent authorities are of opinion that the quantity will be very little, if anything, less than an average crop.

A HUGE pile of sawdust in the rear of the old Blacker mill, at Manistee, Mich., has been burning for some time, and nothing can extinguish it. The pile covers several acres, and the fire occasionally bursts out of it like a volcano, and necessitates a vigilant watch to prevent the fire extending to more valuable property.

A CANOE of square timber for the English market was recently loaded at Traverso City, Mich., and one at Petoskey, the latter amounting to 48,000 cubic feet. They will be towed down the lake by the steam barge *Albion*, through the canal and into the St. Lawrence. A Quebec the timber will be re-shipped to England.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says the great cause of the unwonted demand for lumber in the northwest at present is the enormous emigration floating to that territory. This, of course, will create a demand which must be satisfied at all hazards and at whatever expense, and so long as this emigration continues the demand will be unabated.

BETWEEN Nowaygo and Muskegon, Mich., nothing can be seen on the river, but a solid jam of logs. At Nowaygo they are piled so high as to dam the river, making it flow outside its natural channel, and flooding all the low land along the stream. Many farmers between Nowaygo and Muskegon, along the river, have been driven to seek higher ground, and their farms are partially submerged.

THE Northwestern Lumberman, of Jan 3rd, says forest fires have been raging in the pine forests of Clair county and farther north in Michigan, there having been no rain of any consequence in that region for several weeks. Several hundred acres were burned over, and some valuable timber destroyed. In Roscommon county fires have done a great deal of injury to timber. In Inasco county 300,000 feet of logs, owned by the Keystone Lumber Company, of West Bay City, Mich., was destroyed.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says that during the month of April, 6,173,000 feet of yellow pine were shipped from the port of Jacksonville, Fla., as against 3,330,000 feet for the same month last year, and 2,569,535 for April of 1880, an increase of 2,813,000 feet over 1881, and of 3,603,465 over 1880. The shipment of lumber from that port increases every month, and it is believed that the shipments in 1882 will double those of any previous year. The figures given do not include the shipments over one of the roads.

IT made the eyes of a Lumberman representative blink to look upon a cargo of some 300,000 feet of lumber that was received last week from the Lake Superior country by A. R. Gray & Co., at their yard on Paulina street. There was one plank in particular, 16 feet long, 4 inches thick, 33 inches wide, without sap, knot or oleumish. Such lumber comes high, but the eastern dealers must have it, and this plank, with others, was shipped to New York. It was right from the saw, but the New Yorker said it was good enough to have green.

ONE of the most energetic and promising lumbermen and jobbers in this section, says the Jersey Shore Herald, is Samuel Carson, at Waterville. At present he has in his employ about 50 men and is operating a large job for Messrs. Finley, Young & Co., Williamsport. He will get in about 2,000,000 feet of lumber and 1,500 cords of bark this season. Besides this large job he is conducting one on his own lands which takes up a great deal of his attention. Mr. Carson is as busy as it is possible for a man to be, but he is thoroughly energetic and is capable of mastering all he undertakes.

THERE is a prospect of a lively tussle between the Duluth lumbermen, and the St. Louis River Water Power Company, who have established booms during the past winter at Fond du Lac. The Water Power Company stopped recently a quantity of logs at Fond du Lac, until the toll, which they claimed, should be paid, and the Duluth parties interested replevined the logs, giving bonds to pay the tolls if the courts decided against them. The Duluth people say the booms are not located so as to accommodate them, and the whole question will be thoroughly ventilated before the courts.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says it is not unfair to assume that each family of emigrants who come to the shores of the new world will demand an average of 1,000 feet of lumber for each member of it, for the purpose of house-building, fencing farms, building of barns, etc. Every new settler needs a house, barn and fences. Every little knot of settlers leads to the establishment of a village, town or city, each of which, in greater or less degree, increases the demand for lumber in house-building, road-making, for sidewalks, fences, and last, but not least, packing boxes. Each new farm demands an increase in the railroad or wagon road facilities, in the manufacturing or mercantile departments, and to none of these is any one thing more requisite than lumber.

THE Northwestern Lumberman, of Chicago, says:—"It is sometimes profitable for a man to stop long enough to breathe and think, and sometimes it is profitable to be forced to do the latter. It is best to keep clear of any speculative craze, and a great many men will not keep clear of it as long as a rush of business comes upon them. The fast gait is liable to carry them off their feet. Like some trees, they put forth so many branches that a drought will wilt them, or a tempest leave nothing but the stub standing. We are not inclined to think that the lull that at present is complained of in some directions in the lumber trade will be looked back upon as very disastrous a few months hence. We expect the time will come within eight months when it will hardly be referred to or thought of."

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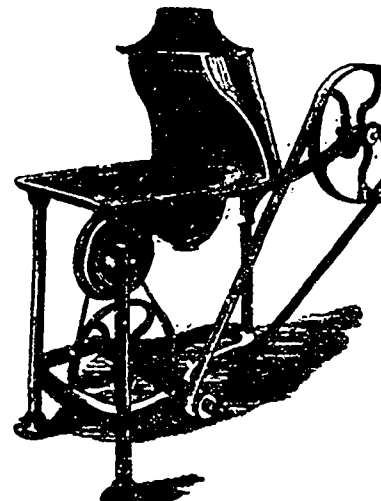


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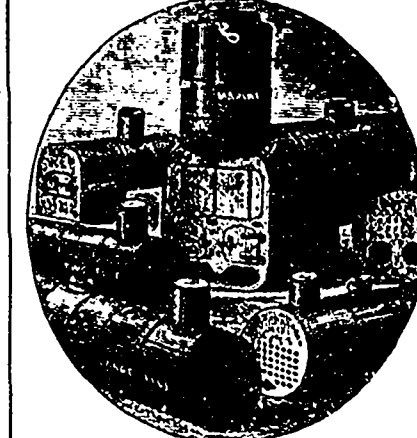
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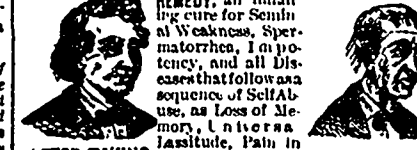
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Market Reports.

MONTREAL.

From our own Correspondent.

JUNE 9th.—Our local market has been undoubtedly active during the past fortnight, but owing to the very heavy rains, building has not been so brisk as was expected, but better times are now looked for, the high prices which are ruling just now prevent people from buying beyond their immediate actual requirements.

Table of lumber prices in Montreal including items like Pine, 1st quality, Pine, 2nd, Pine, shipping culls, etc.

SHIPMENTS.

There has been no ships cleared so far for South America, although several have arrived and are busy discharging their cargoes. A large quantity of lumber is lying here waiting to be loaded.

FREIGHTS.

There has not been much done in the way of chartering ships, so many having been engaged some time ago. Latest engagements were for sailing vessels to the River Plate at \$14@15.

CORDWOOD.

Prices are about steady, but there is very little doing; arrivals have been large, but the wood has generally been of a very poor quality. People in the country seem to have gone more into turning out railroad ties for shipment to the United States than into cordwood.

Table of cordwood prices including Long Maple, Short, Long Birch, etc.

OTTAWA.

From our own Correspondent.

JUNE 8th.—Mills hereabouts are all in full blast, and everything is progressing most satisfactorily. Logs are arriving in large quantities and water is keeping sufficiently high. It can be fairly estimated, taking present affairs as a basis, that the cut of the season of 1882 will be fully one-quarter more than any previous season in the history of the Ottawa Valley.

LARGE SHIPMENTS.

During May nearly 2,000,000 feet were shipped by boats to the United States by the New York and Lake Champlain Transportation Company.

SQUARE TIMBER.

This year has been unusually favorable to the square timber owners. The majority, or at least a very large number of the rafts are now well on the way for Quebec. Not much difficulty has been experienced in passing, the numerous slides, etc. Since May 26th the following rafts left this city for the Quebec market:

Table of raft owners and their cargo, including names like David Moore, Hilliard & Dickson, etc.

Not a great many sales have been reported at

Quebec, and when the foregoing rafts have reached their destination, together with what is continually passing here, the Quebec market for square timber will be well stocked.

LIMIT OWNERS ORGANIZING.

The action of the Quebec Legislature at its last session in attempting to interfere with the tenure of limits has brought the large body of limit owners and other parties interested to a sense of duty. A large number of the lumbermen of this city returned to-day from Montreal, where they had been attending a large meeting of the Provincial limit owners, who assembled to organize an association for the better security of the tenure of limits.

President—Andrew Thompson, Quebec. Vice-President—W. G. Perley, Ottawa. Council—Messrs. Girouard, McNaughton, King, Baptist, Peter White, H. E. Bronson, and Hon. John Hamilton.

It was decided that the places of meeting should be alternately at Ottawa and Quebec.

TORONTO.

From our own Correspondent.

JUNE 9th.—Lumber sales and shipments are now extremely quiet. The last year's cut is now all forward, and the new cut not being quite ready to ship, has had the effect of making the docks present quite a forlorn aspect, but in the course of three or four weeks hence shipments will boom again, and prices are likely to be fully maintained for the rest of the season. Stocks at the various retail yards are much below the average at this period of the year, and in consequence of the small demand dealers do not seem over anxious to stock up, even if lumber could be easily obtained to do so, which is not the case, especially as regards dimension stuff, that class of lumber being hard to obtain.

As predicted in one of my former letters, it was quite easy to determine a scarcity of bill stuff, when manufacturers could command one to two dollars per M. more for other kinds of lumber cut from the same class of logs, formerly cut into dimension stuff; then again the demand created by the large influx of emigrants into Manitoba will make itself felt during the remainder of the present year at least, so that taking all things into consideration, the outlook for the balance of this year is promising.

Quotations previously furnished you as to retail yards remain firm, except in lath, which I quote some lower, none but newly cut being now obtainable.

QUOTATIONS, FROM YARDS.

Table of lumber quotations from yards including Mill cull boards and scantling, Shipping cull boards, etc.

LONDON, ONT.

From our own Correspondent.

JUNE 10th.—No important change has taken place in this market since my last letter. Lumber remains firm at last quotations, but the demand is very light, though if a heavy call for raw material was to spring up our yards would soon be emptied, and it is a matter of doubt if they could be replenished, as all the supply centres for this market are low in stocks.

A slight concession from list prices continues to be made in some cases where cash down is paid, and shingles are perhaps a trifle easier. The general feeling is that the price of lumber at its present stage acts as a deterrent to small builders, this, and the strikes together, no doubt have this tendency.

The city is advertising for tenders for more cedar block paving, and before the summer is over our city streets will be as level as a lawn. That portion of Richmond street from the station to Dundas is nearly completed, and if the contractor has made it profitable he will probably be a candidate for more work of the same sort.

The brick wholesale block is now assuming very large and handsome proportions, and will be roofed in about a couple of weeks.

QUOTATIONS.

Table of lumber quotations including Mill cull boards and scantling, Shipping cull boards, etc.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

From our own Correspondent.

JUNE 8th.—Since our last report we have had heavy rains, the water in the stream has risen considerably, and there is very little doubt but that most of the logs cut last winter will be got out, and prices continuing very high (owing to the low rates of freight that steamers from the United States are still accepting), the lumbering interest throughout this Province must be in a flourishing condition.

DEALS.

Deals are arriving very freely both from the River St. John and the Bay of Fundy, and what are not contracted for are still being bought up freely at the same high prices that have been ruling all spring, the merchants being anxious to take advantage of the low rates of freight to get them sent forward.

FREIGHTS.

There is a slight improvement in freight, owing no doubt to the large quantity of deals, etc., arriving. We quote steam for W. C. England at 50s. c. d., and sail for the same place at 52s. 6d. c. d.

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of deals and other sawn lumber for the past fortnight are as follows:— For Europe.....14,517,000 Sup. feet. " United States.....1,901,000 "

SHIPPING.

The following is a list of the vessels in port, with their tonnage and destinations:— Astrubal, (s), 1,194, Avonmouth. Nebo, (s), 1,237, W. C. England. Buteahire, (s), 873, W. C. England. Gladiolus, (s), 1,258, W. C. England. Earl of Londale, (s), 990, Bristol Channel. La Gaulle, (s), 1,194, W. C. England. Minnie Swift, 1,150, Liverpool. Bertie Biglow, 1,142, Liverpool. Aphrodite, 740, Liverpool. Anna P. Odell, 379, Tralee. Kate Burrill, 601, E. C. Ireland. Twilight, 755, Londonderry. C. E. Robinson, 530, St. Nazaire. Huron, 774, Londonderry. Guiana, (new), 1,265, Liverpool or Cardiff. Kewlick, (new), 924, E. C. I. or W. C. England. Annie Barker, 355, Carnarvon. Giacomo Nortolo, 499, Bristol Channel. Souvenir, 823, W. C. England. Prudhoe, 580, W. C. England. Gler, 497, W. C. England. Lizzie Wright, 493, —. Ragna, 525, —. Mindet, 438, —.

ALBANY.

The attendance of buyers in the district since our last report, says the Argus, has been better than during any week of the season, and the sales have been free. The demand for lumber has been from the river towns, from New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey, and the East. Stocks

are ample for the enquiry, and the assortment is good; prices are firmly held, and there is not the slightest indication of any easing up. The condition of the Michigan and Canadian markets is such as to forbid any look in that direction. The most marked feature in the trade is the large sales made in the Saginaw district within the past few days; sales which, in the aggregate, were given at \$100,000 feet, more, in the main, made ahead of their manufacture. In Canada, as well as Michigan, the sales are of lots sold far ahead of their manufacture; some houses in Canada report having already sold full seventy-five per cent. of their season's cut, and at prices that forbid their replacing ought held here at present quotations. Hardwood continues in steady demand at unchanged prices. Coarse lumber is in continued good demand at quotations; the receipts are less free; the Northern mills have a good supply of water. The river craft is busily employed taking away lumber, and boats are getting scarce.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table of lumber prices in Boston including Pine, clear, Pine, fourths, Pine, selects, etc.

BOSTON.

The Journal of Commerce, of June 10th, says business is moving along in a quiet way, with no decided change in values. Eastern lumber is in fair request, but prices are easier on spruce and hemlock. Coarse pine boards, dry, are wanted. Laths and sawed cedar shingles are scarce and high. Western lumber is in reduced demand, as dealers do not like to stock up largely at present prices. Hardwoods are a little quiet and easy, but a better demand and firmer prices are looked for later on. Southern pine is quiet and lower. Flooring and step plank of best grades continue in fair request, and prices are about the same. Our quotations are for car-load lots.

CANADA PINE.

Table of Canada pine prices including Selects, Dressed, Shelving, Dressed, etc.

SUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:— Uppers.....\$45 00@49 00 Common.....18 00@20 00 Culls.....13 00@14 00

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman says the general features of the lumber trade have not materially changed since our last report. Holders at initial points, such as Saginaw, Lake Michigan ports and Eau Claire, are still firm in their views, and but little concession anywhere has been made to dealers. This has acted as a drag on trade, buyers taking hold of stock sparingly, preferring to await the season's developments. Generally there has been a steady demand for lumber for building purposes, though not nearly as heavy as it would have been had the condi-

tions been favorable, such as tranquility in labor matters, assured crops, an encouraging outlook, and a little less stiffness in the back of manufacturers of lumber.

CARGO QUOTATIONS.

Short dimension, green.....	\$11 00@11 50
Dry.....	11 50@12 00
Long dimension.....	12 50@14 00
Boards and strips, No. 2 stock.....	11 50@16 00
No. 1 stock.....	16 00@20 00
No. 1 log run, culls out.....	18 00@22 00
Standard shingles.....	2 55@ 2 75
"A".....	2 75@ 2 95
Lath.....	2 35@ 2 40

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending June 8, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:-

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber.	Shingles.	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882..... 60,951,000	33,221,000	20,062,000	9,145,000
1881..... 55,502,000	18,062,000	53,318,000	19,904,000

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles from January 1, to and including June 8th:-

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber.	Shingles.	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882..... 520,657,000	216,113,000	769,446,000	401,795,000
1881..... 334,467,000	103,085,000	654,305,000	236,659,000

Inc. 142,220,000 78,033,000 214,141,000 175,100,000

LARK RECEIPTS TO JUNE 1.

1882.....	414,105,000	230,731,000
1881.....	233,590,000	127,002,000

Increase..... 180,509,000 103,669,000

STOCK ON HAND MAY 1.			
1882.	1881.	1880.	
Lumber.....	294,244,311	223,250,014	233,483,574
Shingles.....	104,087,305	73,698,575	115,116,000
Lath.....	10,611,635	21,033,750	23,730,360
Pickets.....	1,827,993	2,093,844	670,259
Cedar posts.....	159,937	650,027	75,728

OSWEGO, N.Y.

We advance quotations on some grades. The market is still well supplied with seasoned stocks. The demand is not quite so firm as last month. The prospect of a very large production this year has induced many of the large buyers to purchase sparingly, trusting for a lower market when shipments of the new cut begin to come forward.

Three uppers.....	\$12 00@34 00
Pickings.....	32 00@36 00
Fine, common.....	20 00@25 00
Common.....	14 00@17 00
Culls.....	11 00@14 00
Mill run lots.....	18 00@25 00
Sidings, selected, 1 inch.....	33 00@40 00
1 1/2 inch.....	34 00@40 00
Mill run, 1x10, 13 to 16 feet.....	17 00@25 00
selected.....	25 00@35 00
Strip, 1 and 1 1/2 inch mill run.....	14 00@20 00
culls.....	11 00@14 00
1x6 selected for clapboards.....	25 00@35 00
Shingles, XXX, 19 inch, pine.....	4 00@ 4 35
XXX, 18 inch, cedar.....	3 25@ 3 55
Lath.....	1 50@ 1 85

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS-SAGINAW INSPECTION	
Three uppers.....	\$13 00@34 00
Common.....	20 00@25 00
Culls.....	14 00@15 00

LIVERPOOL.

The *Timber Trades Journal*, of May 27th, says:-The arrivals of timber-laden vessels have not been numerous during the past week, the chief item of the importation being spruce deals, of which several cargoes have come to hand by steamers; some of them had already been contracted for "to arrive" and some are upon the open market. The state of trade continues in a very unsatisfactory condition, but it is hoped that a better state of things is imminent. Should the general improvement be continued, it ought to influence the timber trade at no distant date, and lead to a rise in prices.

On Tuesday Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine offered by sale by auction a cargo of St. John, N.B., spruce deals, just arrived per steamer. There was a fair attendance of country purchasers, but, as usual, the chief buyers were found in the ranks of the local merchants. About one-third of the cargo was withdrawn, but was all sold subsequently at the auctioneers' limits. The prices realized were as follows:-

Spruce deals, St. John, N.B.-	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10 to 28 ft. 3x11	8	2	0			
12 " 15 " 3x11	8	0	0			
9 " 11 " 3x11	7	15	0			
12 " 15 " 3x9	7	10	0			
9 " 11 " 3x9	7	7	0			
12 " 15 " 3x7	7	0	0			
9 " 11 " 3x7	7	0	0	7	2	6
9 " 27 " 2 1/2 x 7	7	10	0			
9 " 23 " 3x8 & 10 1/2 x 12 to 15 1/2	7	10	0			
9 " 27 " 4x7 to 12	8	17	6			
9 " 25 " 2 1/2 x 5x6	7	5	0			
9 " 25 " 3x5 & under 7	0	0	0			
Boards	7	5	0			
Deal ends	6	10	0	6	12	6

GLASGOW.

The *Timber Trades Journal*, of May 27th, says:-The timber fleet which sailed from the Clyde this year is now expected to be much later than usual in returning with spring cargoes, in consequence of the tremendous fields of ice reported off the banks of Newfoundland and extending far into the Atlantic. This occasions some anxiety, and up till Tuesday only one shipment is reported as having arrived out, viz., the *Abbotsford*, of Greenock, which sailed from the Tail of the Bank on the 8th ult. A number of Clyde owned ships sailed several days before that date, and, with the exception of the ill-fated *Western Belle*, none of them have since been reported.

Advices received from the St. Lawrence speak of the reports of vessels coming westward reading like the accounts of arctic expeditions.

Arrivals of wood goods at Clyde ports during the past week have been comparatively moderate, and consist mainly of greenheart timber and pitch pine.

Messrs. Edmiston & Mitchells, held an auction sales at Greenock, on the 18th inst., when the following rates were obtained:-

Pitch pine timber hewn, 90 c. ft. av. per log, 1s. 6d. per c. ft.
Do. sawn (100 logs) 17 1/2 c. ft. av. per log, 1s. 1 1/2d.
Do. planks, 3 to 5 in. thick, 1s. 0 1/2d.
Quebec ordinary yellow pine, 85 c. ft. av. per log, 1s. 3 1/2d.

Rafts Arrived.

The *Quebec Chronicle* gives the following list of rafts arrived:-

- June 2-Ross & Co., deals, Montreal or Kingston.
- June 6-Ross & Co., deals, Montreal or Kingston.
- Jas. Davies, staves, sundry covea.
- John Roche, deals, Wolf's cove.
- Perley & Pattee, deals, Bridgewater cove.
- June 7-A. H. White, birch, J. H. Clint's wharf.
- Jas. Davis, staves, Union cove.
- J. Rao & Co., etc., staves, Indian cove.
- Thistle, Carswell & Co., white and red pine, Cap Rouge.
- Collins Bay Co., pine, oak, ash, &c., Indian Cove East.

Cones Always Closed.

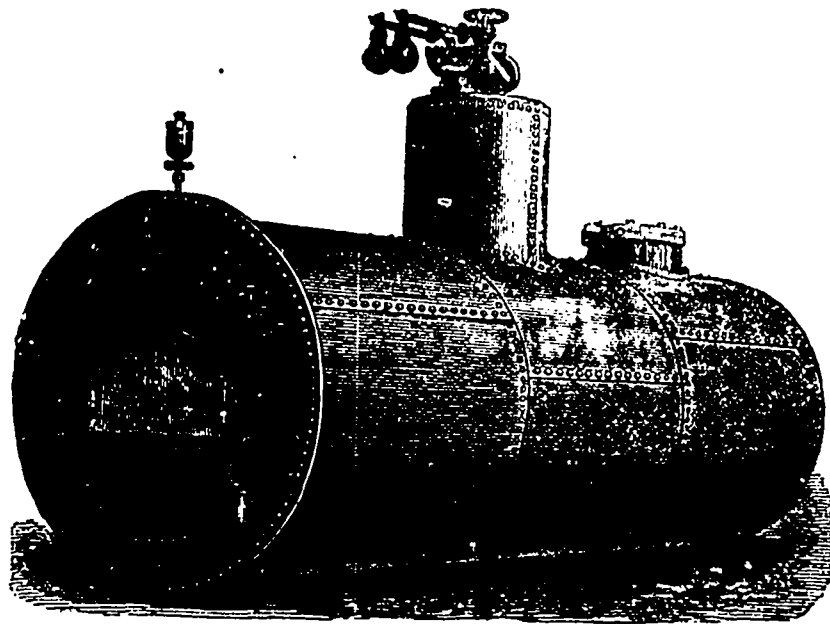
A remarkable statement was made recently before a scientific body in London-the statement given as on the authority of Mr. Veitch, the well-known author on "Conifers"-that the cones of many of the species on the Pacific Coast never open and permit the seed to escape unless opened by a forest fire, when they fall out and replenish the burned waste. "They hang on the trees for many generations, even for thirty years." The cedar of Lebanon is known to be of this character, but it is news as to any of the American forms of this order.

SOME of the finest walnut trees in the mountains of North Carolina have been sold for \$40 each as they stand in the woods, the purchasers reserving the right to remove them within a certain number of years.

IN 1881 the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company planted 250,000 catalpa trees, which went to make up a total of 850,000 trees of all kinds planted. Thus far the catalpas have grown well and rapidly, and are very little affected by cold.

The "Tin King" Talks.

From Maine to Manitoba,-from St. John's to British Columbia, Mr. Thomas W. McDonald, the Tin King of the Dominion, whose large works extend from 153 to 157 Queen street, Toronto; and cover a solid block, is recognized and respected. Mr. McDonald's experience with the Great German Remedy is thus announced by him: "It is very gratifying to me to be able to give a written testimonial respecting the unequalled merits of the world renowned remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, as an alleviator of pain. I was for years sorely troubled with a swollen leg. In vain I tried all the prescriptions of medical men. At last in deep despair I resolved to test the virtues of St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy, and to my great joy before one bottle had been exhausted I found myself completely cured. Trusting that St. Jacobs Oil may meet with the success it deserves, I close this statement, by reiterating my indorsement of its efficacy.



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Oak, Ash, Cherry, Black Walnut, Poplar, Butternut
 And all other kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

White and Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber.
 Oak Ship Plank and Timber. Pine Deck Plank and Ship Stock Generally.

A Twenty-eight Thousand Dollar Shingle.
 An exchange says that it isn't often that one finds a shingle worth \$28,000, yet Joseph C. Palmer, a California pioneer, who recently died, once gave one that value. It happened in this way. He was a banker, and had trust funds in his hands amounting to \$28,000. It became necessary to draw the money at once, and Mr. Palmer's consent was necessary, but he had been called away to attend to some duty in a lumber yard, some mile or more from the bank. Thither the depositor hastened and made known his wants, and the necessity of having them attended to immediately. Mr. Palmer could find neither pen, pencil, ink, nor paper. But without a moment's hesitation, he picked up a shingle borrowed a piece of red chalk, and with it wrote a check on the shingle in large, distinct letters for \$28,000. This was good when presented for all the money the depositor had in the bank, and it proved an exceedingly good advertisement for Palmer.-*Northwestern Lumberman.*

Australian Trade.

Messrs. Gemmill, Tuckett & Co.'s timber report, dated Melbourne, April 12th, says the drought referred to in our last report has since broken up, and we anticipate, in consequence, that great benefit will accrue to our staple industries, which must react favorably upon building operations. The demand for wood goods has been fairly active; but prices for some

lines are slightly easier, the trade not being inclined to increase stocks. American lumber-We report sales ex *Dirigo*, S. R. Bearce and *Eveline*, the latter being transhipped from Adelaide. Clear pine realized £17 to £16 17s. 6d.; w. p. shelving, £13 15s. to £16 5s. per M. according to quality, white pine ceiling, £14 2s. 6d. do.; the trade holding moderate stocks.

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Cash advanced on goods put in for sale. No Storage charged. All kinds of Merchandise Bought and Sold. New and Second-hand Furniture always on hand. Agent for Hazellhurst & Co's WINTHROP COOKING RANGES, WATERLOO WOOD STOVES, FRANKLIN, &c., &c., &c.

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SAWS REPAIRED in the best manner and on Short Notice.

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

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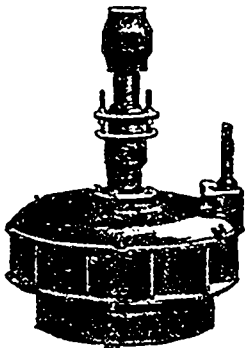
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Ask for Norman's Electric Belts and you will be safe against imposition, for they will do their work well and are cheap at any price.

A. NORMAN, Esq.,

Dear Sir, - Please send me a waist belt. Enclosed find price. Head band I got for my wife has almost cured her of neuralgia. Yours truly,

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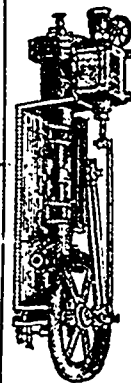
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Numerous of such testimonials can be seen at my office, proving that they are doing a good work and worthy the attention of all sufferers. Circulars free. No charge for consultation.

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Steam Engines, Rotary Pumps, of all sizes, for Paper and Pulp Mills, Steam Pumps, and a Variety of other Pumps, Propeller Engines for Yachts & Tow Boats.

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BOILER FLUID COMPOUND.

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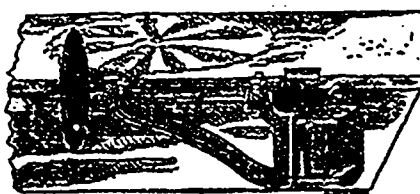
This Compound will save its Cost many times in one year by saving fuel. It eradicates scale, and when the Boiler is once Clean a very small quantity keeps it Clean and Free from all Incrustation.

It is perfectly harmless to Iron, and omits a clear pure Steam.

In ordering, mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

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HODGSON'S Patent Saw Grinder

Is a new, efficient, and exceedingly cheap machine and is equally well adapted to grinding long and round saws of every description. Wheel is moved along the length, and in the depth of the tooth, and can be placed just where wanted as easily as a file. It is just THE THING for mills, cutting from one to five million feet of lumber, and costs no more than one-fourth to one-tenth the price of little better machines. It is patented in United States and Canada, and is made in Welsport, Pennsylvania, and in Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Hodgson's Patent Monitor Shingle Machine

combines, at a moderate price, more points of excellence than any other. Jointer is built in machine, a few inches from the saw. The cast steel feed rolls are opened by a foot lever, and grip the block like a vice. Traverse of carriage to suit large or small stock, is under control of operator when running. Will run for days without cutting a shlm. Warranted to cut, with one attendant, three thousand in an hour, under forfeiture of \$100. Send for circulars to

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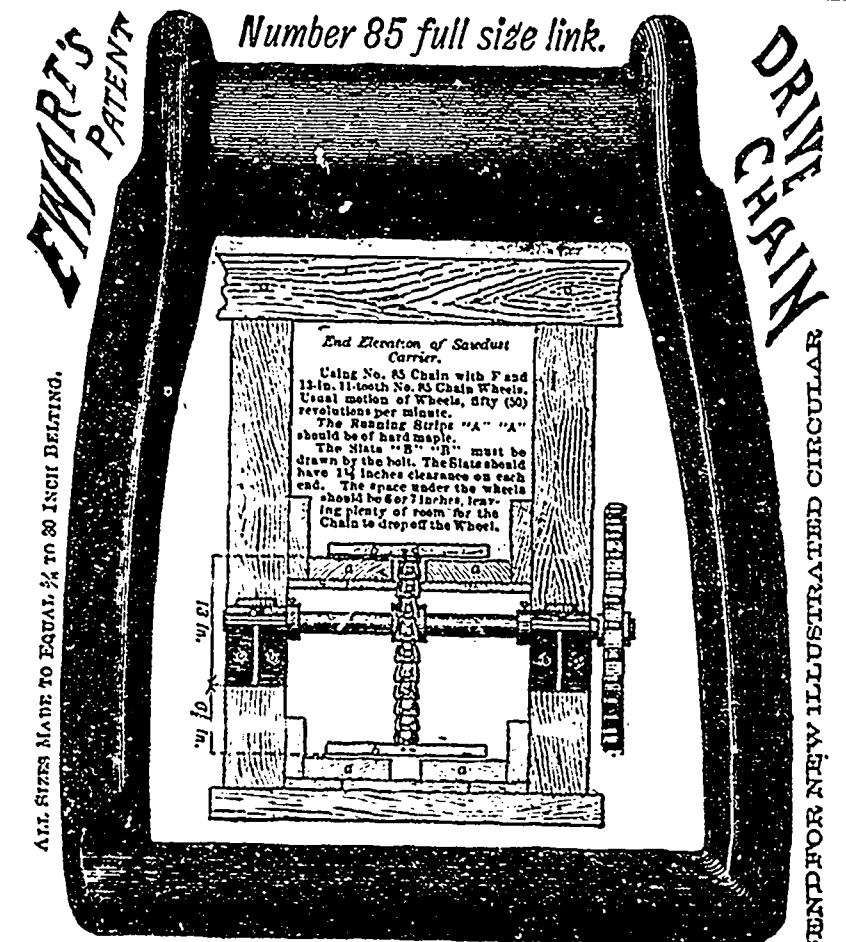
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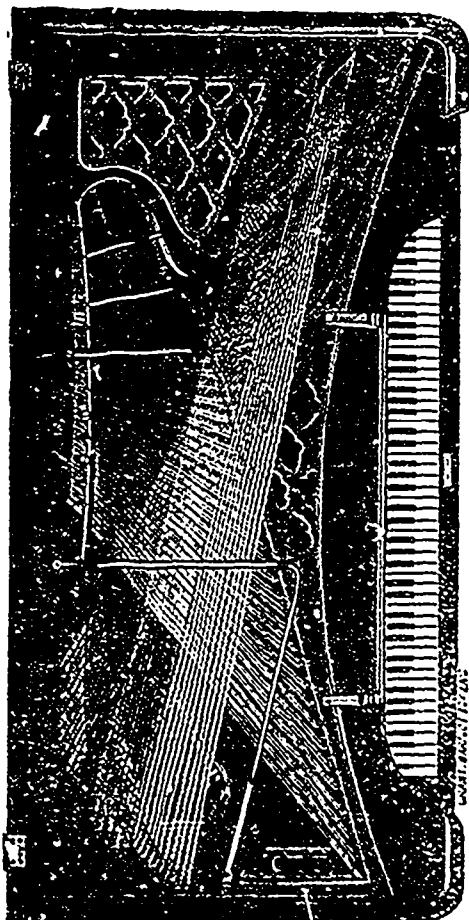
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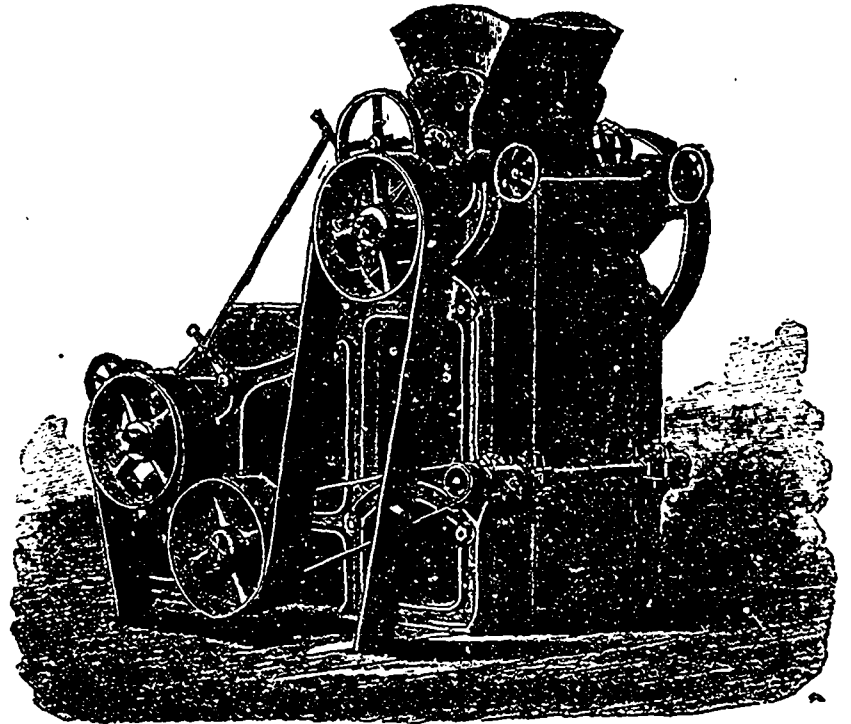
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Gradual Reduction Machine



The above engraving shows the driving side of Machine.

This Machine is by far the Best and Simplest Combined ROLLER and SEPARATING Machine made. It has two pairs of Corrugated Rolls and two Reciprocating Sieves.

The Grain passing down from the hopper and over the feed roll, passes through the first or upper pair of rolls and on to the first or upper sieve, where a complete separation of the product is made, the flour and middlings passing through the sieve and out from the Machine, and the large unreduced portion passing over the tail of the sieve and through the second or lower pair of rolls, when a second separation is made. Each Machine makes two reductions and two separations.

The Machine is perfectly adjustable, the same devices being used as on the simple roller machines. The same feed gate and roll is used, and the same adjustable and self-oiling boxes. The Machine is driven by a single belt. Both pairs of rolls can be spread simultaneously when feed is stopped. The Machine is NOISELESS and DUSTLESS.

These Machines are designed for use where economy in space is desirable, as they save the room required by two scalping reels and an elevator, thus affording to smaller mills the great advantages of the roller system at a comparatively slight cost. Send for particulars.

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M. Covel's Latest Improved Automatic Saw Sharpener!

Is the Most Perfect Machine that has ever been Introduced into Mills for that purpose.

**CIRCULAR SAW
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I would also call special attention to my

Heavy Circular Saw Mills

and for STEAM MILLS, would recommend the Steam Feed, having put in several which are giving the best of satisfaction, as will be seen by the following testimonials:

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WM. HAMILTON, Esq., Peterborough.

DEAR SIR—I have used your Steam Feed for near four months, and it has given me perfect satisfaction in every way; it is admitted by every person who has seen it work to be the best feed ever invented. Since I put it into my mill, I have not lost ten minutes time fixing anything belonging to it. I can cut 18 boards 13 ft. long in one minute. It can do much smoother and better work than the platen feed. It is easily governed and reverses the carriages instantly. I am thoroughly satisfied with it and can recommend it to any person who has a Circular Saw Mill for cutting long or short logs. I consider I have cut more lumber than will pay for the Steam Feed since I got it than I would have cut had I not put it in.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM TAIT,
Lumberman, Graynhurst.

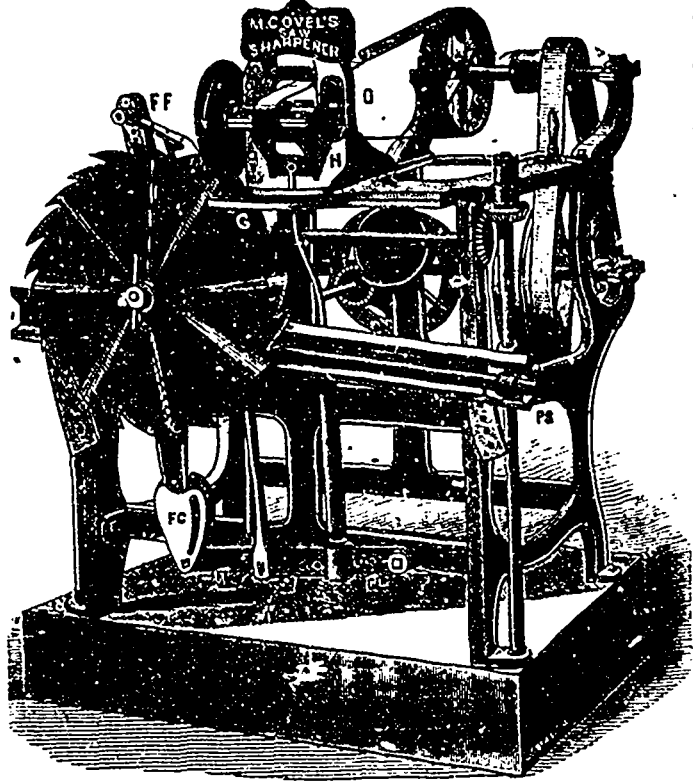
Toronto, August 11th, 1880.

WM. HAMILTON, Peterborough, Ont.

DEAR SIR—The Steam Feed you put in is working splendidly.

Yours, &c.,

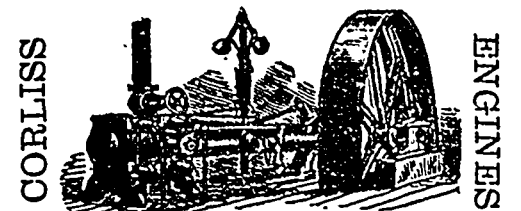
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I am also manufacturing Saw Mill Machinery, for all sizes of Gang or Circular Mills, Span or Double Circulars for Slabbing Small Logs. My Patent Jack Chain for drawing logs into Saw Mills, acknowledged by all to be the Cheapest and best ever got up; also, my Patent Lumber Markers, different sizes of Edgers, Gang Lath Mills, Trimmers, Power Gummers, and all Machinery used in a first class Gang or Circular Saw Mill; also, small Hand Gummers for use in the woods, for Cross-cut Saws, Rotary Pumps of different sizes, for Fire Protection in Mills, &c.

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