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The only newspaper devoted to the Lumber and Timber Industries published in Canada

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VOL. 6.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., MAY 15, 1886.

NO. 10.

IMPROVEMENT ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Three years ago there was an oversupply of white pine lumber. The mill of the Northwest had been run to their greatest capacity, curtailing of the logs or lumber supply had not been seriously considered, and the result was loaded markets, both at primary and distributing points. Such a condition, in any line of trade, has but one result—unremunerative prices. Every dealer and manufacturer was anxious to dispose of his stock. There was competition as to who should get rid of the greatest amount of lumber in the shortest possible time. Drummers were accorded the liberty to sell as their judgment might dictate, and that invariably means a meeting of as low prices as other drummers make, and often cutting a little under them. There was complaint everywhere that the business of manufacturing lumber, on the whole, was not sufficiently profitable, and stock for the yards of the jobbers was sent out at low figures because it could be replaced at lower prices. The situation was one that, while it pleased the jobber and retail dealer, was discouraging to the men who owned stumpage and saw mills.

In the South little mills had gone in, which were operated by men of small means. These men, in many cases, did not regard their business as permanent, that is, they put their mills in for the time being to cut off small tracts of timber that was accessible to a railroad, and when that was accomplished intended to trust to luck and get possession of another small tract if possible. In such a business the incentive was to sell their lumber, about as fast as sawed, for what it would bring. They were unable to hold their lumber until it was fit for shipment. Necessity compelled them to get rid of the product of their mills as fast as possible, and while it is said that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling, the sixpence in this case did not go to profit account. Many of these small mill operators had neither the means nor disposition to visit the leading markets, and consequently knew little of the market requirements. This was another fact that compelled them to sell cheaper than they would have been obliged to had their stock been properly manufactured. Such a state of affairs was a constant menace to manufacturers who understood their business, and who had the means to take advantage of the situation.

Such were the conditions three years ago, but now we find them materially different. The white pine men called a halt and changed their tactics. They rightly concluded that it was foolish, from a business standpoint, to crowd the market; that trade would be much healthier and profitable if lumber buyers were forced to seek the manufacturers instead of the manufacturers the buyers. As it is impossible to turn out a big stock of lumber from a small

stock of logs, and as a large stock of logs had in the history of the lumber business almost invariably meant a large stock of lumber, they concluded that the proper way to begin curtailment was at the stump. It was believed by many that all talk about reduction was so much buncombe. Certain operators, however, meant what they said. There was such a lessening of the log cut in the seasons of 1883-84 and 1884-85, that at the end of the sawing season of 1885 nearly all the logs in some of the streams were made into lumber, with the further favorable exhibit that the output of lumber in 1885 showed a decrease of 11 per cent. as compared with that of the previous sawing season. This has been brought about by the stiffening of the backbone of the manufacturer. He has finally decided that his pine timber is good property; that at the most he has altogether too little, and that it will be better for him, and for his children who will inherit his possessions, if he does not rush business as he has been in the habit of doing for the past ten years.

During these three years a steady change has been going on in the South. The cutting away of the timber immediately on the railroads, or within an ox-haul of them, has inevitably placed the business in stronger hands financially. A man with little money can buy and operate a portable, but when it comes to erecting a first-class mill, securing enough timber to last for years and building a logging road from three to twenty miles long, it takes money, and considerable of it. And when the amount of money necessary to the establishment of a first-class plant is invested, the man who makes the investment is liable to go about his business intelligently in order that the returns may make the right kind of showing. The little mills in the South run by irresponsible wood butchers have been constantly going,—sold by the sheriff to the highest bidder in many cases,—and better mills have been put in. The indications of to-day are that the mill facilities of the South will continue to improve. Many of the choicest tracts of timber lands have passed into the hands of northern capitalists, nearly all of whom are also lumbermen, and if these men, after their white pine timber is exhausted turn their attention to the manufacture of lumber in the South, it will be on the same grand and thorough scale that marks their operations now.

Most of the southern lumbermen have come to realize what they must do to be saved from disappointment. They have learned that the northern and eastern markets want well-manufactured lumber; they know that if yellow pine lumber gains headway outside of the South proper it must take the place of white pine; and they know that it will take business push to give it this headway. Looking to this end the manufacturers have formed organizations, so that the members may be of mutual benefit

to one another. Thus by advising and discussing,—in short, by informing themselves, they will be able to conduct their business in a more satisfactory, and we trust profitable, manner.

We find, also, that there has been an improvement in the redwood business of the Pacific coast. It is not until a recent date that red wood could be laid down in the east at prices which would tempt the buyer. There was but a limited field for its use at home. A market was sought in England, but, we believe, with but little success. Sample cargoes were forwarded, a good price for the lumber was at first obtained, but it was not long before it began to depreciate in value, and we were lately informed by a gentleman who had visited the English markets that now it does not sell at a much higher price than poplar. The cost of manufacture has been considerably reduced of late, owing to improved machinery and facilities for logging, and the redwood lumber manufacturers may feel a hope that borders closely on assurance, that their stock will be wanted in the middle and eastern states if it can be laid down in those states at prices at which it has been sold during the past month, and from this on it probably will be at nearly such prices.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

THE MAGNOLIA AS LUMBER TREE.

The magnolia is one of the most universally and deservedly admired trees in all the southern forests. There are seven distinct species of this tree but the name, magnolia, is rarely applied to any of them except the magnolia grandiflora though the other six as justly entitled to it. In some sections of the south it is called big laurel and big bay tree. Its fragrant white flowers, six to eight inches broad, contrasting strongly with the dark green of its thick, leathery evergreen leaves, six to ten inches long, make it a universal favorite as a yard of lawn ornament. In addition to its beauty and grace it possesses other qualities that make it valuable as a lumber tree. It grows to a good size, often attains a height of ninety feet, and exists in sufficient quantities to constitute an important factor in the lumber trade whenever the scarcity of other woods or the evolution in public taste creates a demand for it. The sample of this lumber in this office—a four inch strip dressed on both sides to 3 inch in thickness—weighs 31 ounces to the square foot, and appears to be well adapted to almost any purpose for which poplar, basswood or any light, soft wood is used. It is of a light cream color, easily worked and not liable to split, though very straight grained.

Although the tree known as the magnolia proper is confined to a limited area along the southern coasts, the family of which it is the head is quite widely distributed. One of the largest species, the magnolia acuminata, is un-

iversally known throughout the south as the cucumber tree, from the resemblance of the green fruit to that vegetable in its green state, and is found from the northern lakes to central Georgia, but more plentifully in the fertile and moist coves and declivities of the Cumberland and Allegheny mountains. The lumber of this tree is considerably used in some localities and is especially suitable for wooden pump material.

The most widely diffused, and also the smallest of the magnolias in the M. Glanca, Lin., and is, we believe, most generally known as sweet bay tree. It is common along the coast from Louisiana to New Jersey, and is found in at least one locality north of Boston, Mass. It rarely exceeds thirty-five in height and as it blooms at a height of five or six feet, it is a favorite ornament. Its flowers are pure white two inches broad and of a powerful but grateful odor.

The other species of magnolia are variously known as cucumber tree, umbrella tree, and Indian physic. Only one of them, the Magnolia Cordata, of Michaux, called heart leaved cucumber, attains a diameter exceeding fifteen inches, and none of them are found in sufficient quantity to make them of importance to the lumberman, as yet.—*Southern Lumberman.*

WOOD PRODUCTS OF CHEMISTRY

It appears from the experiment of M. Senff, that the yield of crude pyroligneous acid, tar, charcoal, and gas is almost the same with the most different woods. But the richness of the acid waters in acetic acid, and consequently the yield of dehydrated acid, vary greatly. In this respect the wood of coniferous trees is the least valuable. The wood of the trunk furnishes more acid than that of the branches. The wood yields more acid than the bark, and sound wood more than dead wood. Rapid calcination yields more gas at the expense of the condensed products and of the charcoal; it yields also the weakest acid waters, and the charcoal is more hygroscopic than that furnished by a gradual action.—*Timber.*

MR. JOHN KILBURN, with about 160 men, has been at work since September last cutting logs in the Province of Quebec for Mr. W. H. Murray. The cut this year is about eight million feet. Mr. Kilburn went north last night with about 30 men from Fredericton to commence stream driving, which operations will last until about the first of June. He will have about 100 men at work with him.—*St. John, N. B., Globe.*

THE new Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha dock, now under contract, with Winston Brothers, at Duluth, will be 1,100 feet long, and will require 1,250,000 feet of lumber and timber and will cost \$100,000.

Chips.

ON Arbor Day 50,000 trees were planted in Berks County, Pa.

CALVIN & SON'S first square timber raft of the season has left Garden Island for Quebec.

LABOR shipments of dressed lumber are being made from Deseronto by the Rathburn Company to neighboring towns and cities.

J. R. BOOTH and G. W. Perley, well known lumbermen, have subscribed \$1,000 each towards the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Hull.

THE Canadian Pacific snow sheds, in the Selkirk Range and the Rockies, will be 12 miles in length and will contain 14,000,000 feet of timber.

GOW, MAYO & Co., of Mushegon, Mich., have sold their entire season's product of saw-dust for shipment to the terra cotta works at Fullman, near Chicago.

INDICATIONS and actual figures point to the probability that \$80,000,000 will be spent within two years in the constructions of new railroads in the United States.

THE Emery Lumber Company last winter cut 53,000 logs, scaling 12,500,000 feet, into Wahnapitoc river, Canada, which will be driven to the mouth of French river, and thence shipped by lakes to Tawas and East Saginaw.

THE following vessels are said to have been chartered by Messrs. Price Bros., Quebec, to carry lumber to St. John's, Newfoundland, at \$1.50:--Schra. J. Savard, Marie Erzelie, Ste. Anne, Marie Vigilante, C. Berner, and Marie Anne.

THE Stroudsbury, Pa., Jeffersonian says that among the recent orders received at the Tanite Factory was one from Peru, South America. It calls for two dozen Tanite Emery Wheels to be used in smoothing the blanks from which silver dollars were to be coined.

THE first ocean steamer came into Montreal harbor on April 30th. There have been several other arrivals from sea and the harbor is fast assuming its usual busy summer aspect. The Lachine Canal opened on May 3rd, and navigation on both the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa is now fully open.

THE Timber Trades Journal of April 17th says:--Some vessels forming a portion of the Quebec fleet left the Tail-of-the-Bank for the export this week. They carry coal at a freight it is stated of 2s. 9d. a ton which will just pay for the loading and discharging. The fleet is later this year in leaving the Clyde. Freights, Quebec to Clyde, about 18s. per load.

It is proposed to incorporate at Ottawa Messrs. E. B. Eddy, G. H. Millen and S. S. Cushman, of Hull; R. R. Dobell and Thomas Beckett, of Quebec, and others, as the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company, with power to do lumbering, make matches, sashes, doors and woodenware pulp, etc., as well as to own vessels and do forwarding thereby. The bill passed with amendments.

THE American Paper Manufacturers' Association embraces all the factories in the country numbering probably 1,000 representing a capital of \$75,000,000, employing between 40,000 and 50,000 hands at the cost of \$12,000,000 annually. These factories pay \$50,000,000 per annum for raw material alone, and they can turn out 1,200,000 tons of manufactured product.

An illustration of the advantage of trees to a country, says the Montreal Star, is to be found in Siberia. The Russian Government has been planting trees for half a century, and in one province has seventy plantations, ranging in size from eighteen thousand to twenty-one thousand acres each. The result is that many sections, once so arid for agriculture, now have abundant rain falls. Why cannot Canada profit in this matter by the experience of other nations?

A DISCOVERY has been made at Brigg, Eng., which has aroused considerable interest among antiquarians. While engaged in excavating at the Brigg Gasworks some working men came upon a large boat bedded in the clay some three or four feet below the surface. On the

boat being bared yesterday it was found to be 48ft. long, 4ft. 4in. wide and 2ft. 9in. deep. It is undoubtedly of very ancient construction, being cut out of a solid piece of oak. Great care is being taken in order to get the boat out of its bed with as little damage as possible.

THE warm weather of April, says the Bell-ville Ontario of May 8th, by suddenly melting the snow, is likely to interfere with the driving operations on the streams, great quantities of logs are said to be already hung up for want of water. Over 100,000 logs belonging to Gilmours are said to be stuck on the Moira river alone, and other operators will find themselves in the same case. On the Salmon river the drives are getting on very well. A large boom of logs was broken on Cross Lake. There is a great head of water on that inland sea, the water having risen at Newyton's dam two feet higher than during any former year.

THE WASTE OF FENCES.

In no branch of rural economy is there so much needless waste of forest products as in fencing. A great reform must needs be instituted, as the expense of lumber grows greater year by year. A single square acre requires 50.6 rods of fencing to enclose. It has been stated that from one-quarter to one-eighth of the present fence of the country would be amply sufficient to keep stock within proper limit. The amount thus saved in a year would aggregate million of dollars in some of the larger states. Estimates have been made showing the cost of fences in the United States to be \$1,700,000,000, and the annual cost of maintenance at \$168,900,000, including interest at six per cent, upon the original cost. The farm fences in the state of Maine are estimated at 41,052,000 rods, or 131,000 miles in length. The first cost cannot be reckoned at less than \$42,000,000. Upwards of \$8,000,000 are invested in farm fencing in the states of Connecticut. Total cost of fencing in New York State aggregates \$228,844,611; Ohio, \$155,580,693; Indiana, \$100,750,415; Illinois, \$128,856,513. These figures give some conceptions of the immense totals of lumber consumed for the single purpose of fencing.—Ex.

SETTLING DOWN IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 11.—No attempt has been made to resume operations in the Westside lumber districts this morning and eight to ten thousand men employed in the yards and planing mills are still idle. Lumbermen claim that the great majority of the men are overawed by the Bohemian Socialists who infest the region. In the north and south divisions and at South Chicago the yards and planing mills have all fully resumed on the old basis. The metal working establishments opened again this morning with larger working force than yesterday. The boot and shoe manufacturers who tried eight hours a day as an experiment, are considering the advisability of returning to 10 hours. Evidences of the presence of the great strikes are, therefore, rapidly disappearing in every portion of the city. The police are devoting their energies to procuring evidence against the Anarchists, and it is claimed at the trial of the conspirators the evidence will be ample for the conviction of August Spies, Schwab, Parsons and Fischer.

Disastrous Fire at Hull.

HULL, Que., May 9.—A disastrous fire visited this place last night. All the buildings on the east side of Duke street and along one side of Philemon street are destroyed, as well as the handsome new post office on Main street. The real value of the buildings destroyed is estimated at about \$125,000. There 110 buildings divided into 155 tenements, and in these probably 175 or 200 families resided. In the stores on Main street a lot of stock was destroyed. The total loss may safely be placed at \$175,000 or \$200,000, on which there is very little insurance.

A BATTERY of three boilers is being made by Thomas Bros., Eau Claire, Wis., for the Bow river, Alberta, Northwest Territories of Canada. The company expects to have its mill running this season. It will be the first large mill in that remote part of the Dominion.

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|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Tuesday, April 6th, | Tuesday, August 10th, |
| do May 11th, | do September 7th, |
| do June 8th, | do October 5th, |
| do July 13th, | do November 2nd, |
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FULLY 1,500,000 feet of timber, or five times more than last year, will be taken into market over the Midland railway in Ontario this season.

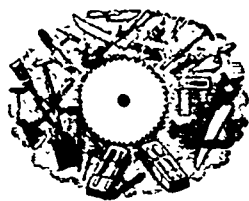
SURE has been brought by the Government against Portland, Oregon, mill men for the recovery of \$14 a thousand for 6,000,000 feet of timber alleged to have been taken from public lands.

For the past quarter of a century West's Cough Syrup has given relief to thousands, and no medicine compound can show such a vast number of unsolicited testimonials. Ask your neighbor as to its merits. It is an unfailing cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, and all throat and lung diseases. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by J. D. Tully.

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, and having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Powers Block Rochester, N. Y.



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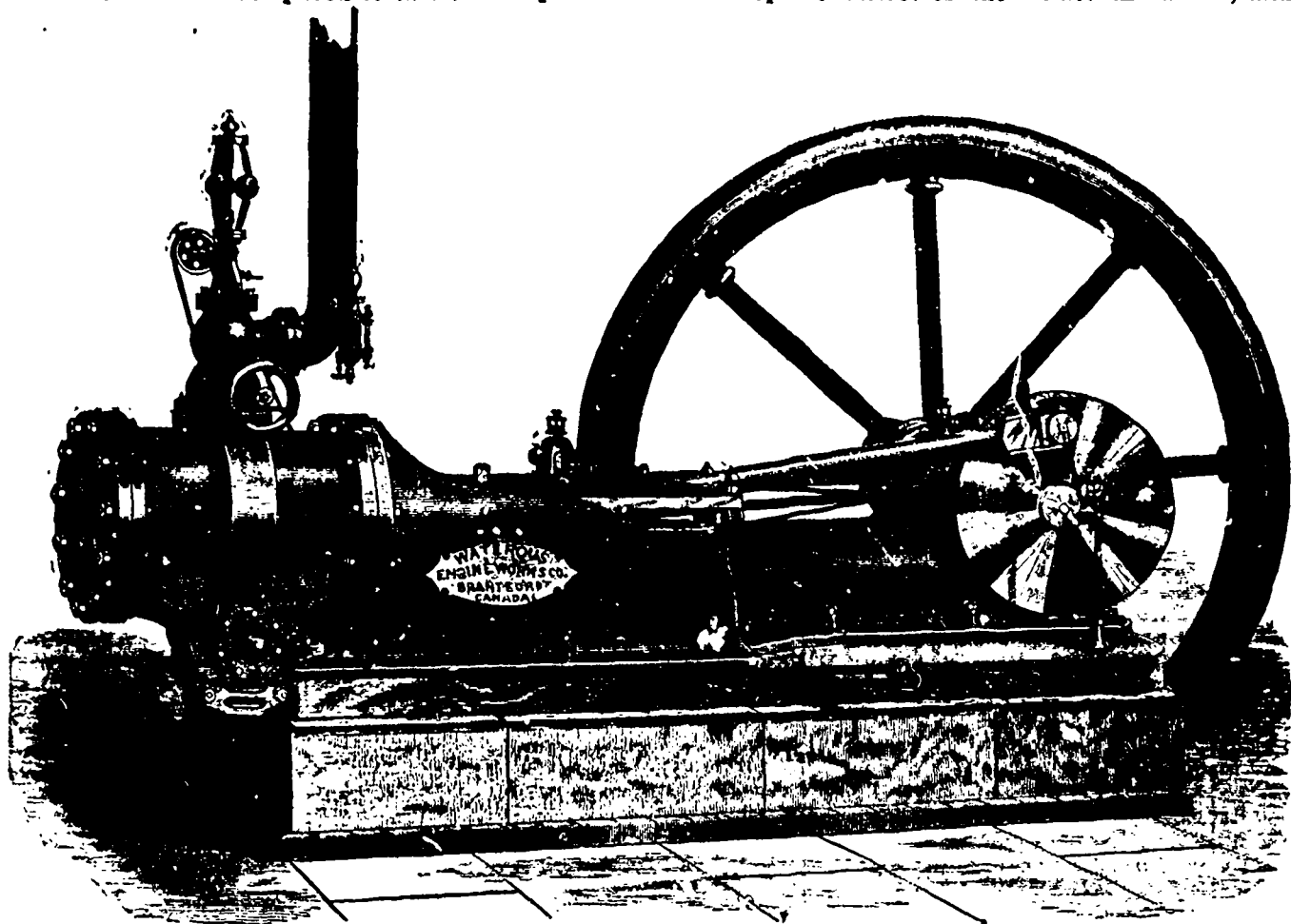
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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

A correspondent writes from Winnipeg, Man., to the *Northwestern Lumberman* as follows:—

Some attention has already been called in the *Lumberman* to the development of a new and distinctive lumber interest in the extreme northwest suggested by the building of mills at Crookston and Grand Forks by T. B. Walker. These enterprises of Mr. Walker are in fact, but a part of the transformation now going on in the lumber business of the Canadian Northwest, and which must have for all time their centre in this city. Prior to 1883 Mr. Walker and N. P. Clarke who were the owners of about all the stumpage in the Minnesota pine region on waters flowing north into the Red river of the north found a market for such quantity of timber as they saw fit to cut, at mills located in this city. There were five of these, and logs, during the years when the phenomenal and disastrous boom was on, in 1882-83 sold in this market as high as \$18 a thousand. This was not regarded as an exorbitant price, considering the fact that the logs had to be driven 1,600 miles, that it took three months to get them here and that the Red river offers no perfectly safe facilities for holding the logs once they are in the water.

Messrs. Clarke and Walker at that time virtually held a monopoly of the lumber supply of this region, since they could bring into the Provinces logs free of duty while lumber was subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. At that time the Canadian Pacific had not penetrated to the east and had not made accessible the pine along and tributary to the Rainy Lake river, and Lake of the Woods. With the subsidence of the town came financial disaster, and almost without exception the manufacturers here found themselves practically bankrupt. The Winnipeg Lumber Company, which had been Mr. Walker's principal customer, had its affairs turned over to trustees, and Mr. Clarke, who had made arrangements to sell his logs to J. R. Sutherland, found it necessary to have them sawed on his own account, and is now of the firm of Sutherland & Clarke, engaged in disposing of the product of these logs. In the midst of the sawing, Mr. Sutherland's mill was burned. During last season the only mill operated was that owned by D. E. Sprague, who owns a small pine limit nearly exhausted on the Passaic river, a tributary to the Red river, entering the larger stream very near the boundary line. I am assured that the probabilities are that after this season, when the last of Mr. Sprague's stumpage will be cut off, that no more lumber will be cut in Winnipeg. There will remain to be supplied, however, this growing city of 25,000 population and a country rich in possibilities, stretching clear to the Rocky Mountains. The demand of this vast territory is being anticipated, and while Mr. Walker undoubtedly expects to find a market for a part of the annual cut of 40,000,000, he expects to make at his Minnesota mills, the greater portion of the supply is destined to be drawn from mills located on this side of the line.

The centre of operations is already, and promises to be for years to come, at Rat Portage, about 180 miles east of here, at the point where the Canadian Pacific strikes Lake of the Woods. There has been built at, or near this point, the past season, two new saw mills, equal to the best modern American mills, with a capacity of 100,000 feet in ten hours. One of these was put up by the Rainy Lake Lumber Company to take the place of a mill destroyed by fire, and the other by the Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Company, the heaviest stockholders in which are Dennis Ryan, the St. Paul capitalists, and W. J. Macaulay, who has had exceptional opportunity to study the pine region on the northern waters in Minnesota, who has secured contract of a large part of it, and who is thoroughly posted. I met Messrs. Ryan and Macaulay here recently, just returning from Rat Portage. Their mill was not completed until September, and after that date sawed 4,500,000 feet of lumber, 2,000,000 shingles and 1,000,000 lath. They had a stock of 15,000,000 feet of logs on hand, and they put in, during the winter, 3,000,000 in addition. Mr. Macaulay estimates that there is on the

Minnesota side, tributary to waters flowing north, about 1,000,000,000 feet of pine, principally white pine, of better quality, he says, than that further south. This lies on streams which are easily driven. At present his company is cutting on the Big fork of the Rainy river, floating their logs about 180 miles to the Lake of the Woods and then tow them to Rat Portage. Lake of the Woods is a beautiful body of water, dotted with thousands of islands, and the rafts are easily and safely taken across the lake.

The Rainy Lake Lumber Company's mill was not operated last season, and its future is dependent upon negotiations which are now pending looking to the accession of more capital. Hugh Sutherland, who is the principal stockholder in the company, and who is thoroughly conversant with the subject, tells me that the pine region on the Canadian side extends from Rat Portage on Lake of the Woods as far east as Lake Superior, and the northern line is pretty clearly marked by the line of the Canadian Pacific. In this area there is between 800,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 feet of pine, white and Norway, of which amount his company controls 350,000,000 feet, selected before the present Government requirement was imposed that the selection should be made in 50 mile limits.

In addition to the mills already mentioned, there is at Rat Portage the Bullmer mill with a daily capacity of 35,000 feet; a mill owned by Cameron & Co., with a capacity of 25,000 feet; a water mill owned by Dick Bonning & Co., capable of cutting 40,000 feet daily; and at Keewatin, three miles east, the plant of the Keewatin Lumber Company, which consists of a water mill of 75,000 feet capacity, a complete planing mill, etc. This latter company cut nearly 15,000,000 feet of lumber last season, and with ample capital has been up to this time the leading lumber concern of this section. Throughout this region there remains in addition to these mills a few small concerns cutting spruce, and it is estimated that of a total stock of 70,000,000 feet of sawed lumber on hand December 14th that fully 20 per cent. was spruce, the use of which the people have learned.

First common white pine in this market commands about \$18 a thousand; red pine, which comprises a large part of the whole stock, is worth \$16, while spruce can be bought for \$12. It is largely used for dimension, siding, etc. Fully one-half of all the pine on the Canadian side is Norway or red pine, the abundance of the supply resulting in its very general use. I find in all the buildings here that it is freely used for flooring, wainscoting, ceiling and inside finish generally. None of the timber produces a larger proportion of clear lumber, but it is usually sound and the knots small and firm.

At Fort William and Port Arthur, 250 miles east of Rat Portage, there is springing up another lumber centre. At Fort William there are mills owned by W. H. Carpenter, Graham, Horne & Co., and the Neebing Lumber Limit Co, the latter recently established; and at Port Arthur the Port Arthur Lumber Company. The combined capacity of these mills is about 30,000,000 feet yearly. The Rat Portage manufacturers and the Winnipeg dealers do not anticipate that lumber manufactured at Port Arthur will ever enter into competition with their product, but the Canadian Pacific during all the past season has found it possible to bring lumber from Ashland across the lake to Port Arthur and ship it west. I think that time will develop that such lumber as may seek a market from the mills at Port Arthur and Fort Williams will ever figure in competition with that produced further west. Railroads are likely to still further develop the industry and afford another outlet.

Manitoba and the Northwest territories are rich in agricultural lands and it has been proven that more and better wheat can be raised than in Minnesota and Dakota. The development of the country is going on slowly, but it is going on all the same, and when it is considered that there is tributary to this city a territory as large and as fruitful as that tributary to St. Paul and Minneapolis, it can readily be expected that the future will witness a large develop-

ment of this lumber interest, located on the northern waters and centered about Red Lake, Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake. For the past two years all this country has suffered from the result of the collapse of the boom contest in Winnipeg, during which values for business property were run up beyond prices paid in Chicago. The upward turn has come, confidence is restored and prosperity is in sight.

I find no confidence that a great deal of money is to be made in the lumber business this season, but a healthy demand and fair profits are believed to be not far away by the men who have recently made investments. All the region west of Winnipeg must be supplied from the sources indicated, except so far as spruce in limited quantities, jack pine and hardwoods can afford a supply. No timber supply of any importance is encountered until the western slope of the mountains is reached, where there is an abundance of what is known as the Roberts pine, a coarse-grained white pine, growing in great plenty in very large trees.

FORESTRY.

Prof. William Saunders, in his report to the Canadian Department of Agriculture on Agricultural colleges and experimental farm stations, with suggestions relating to experimental agriculture in Canada, gives much information on forestry, including the following:—

There should be a competent forester in charge of this department, one who thoroughly understands what is needed and under whose direction all work connected with the forest industries of the Dominion should be carried on. Such would include experiments in reforesting denuded land, testing the comparative value of our native trees, also of those from all other parts of the world where similarity of climate or other circumstances render it probable that they will prove useful. It would also include the propagation of trees of economic value for general distribution.

On this important subject I have been favored with a communication from Mr. Bernhard E. Fernow, of New York, Secretary of the American Forestry Congress, one of the best authorities on this continent, a graduate of the Prussian Forest Academy at Munden, who served as chief forester under the Prussian Government for several years before removing to this country. His letter which was kindly written at my request contains so many valuable suggestions that I append it in full:—

"AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS,
"OFFICE OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
"12TH JANUARY, 1886.

"Wm. Saunders, Esq.:
"MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request for my opinion in regard to the needs of forestry in the Northwest Provinces of Canada, and to a plan for its introduction, allow me to say that a subject so important and complicated can hardly receive adequate treatment within the limits of a letter. Space, and my time for using it, being limited, my knowledge of the specific conditions of the region in question being only imperfect, and not derived from personal inspection, I shall content myself with giving you simply such general hints from the standpoint of a forester as may be useful in forming your own answer to the questions you ask.

"The subject of forestry in your country seems to me to have two distinct aspects. Forest conservation and the restoration of natural forests are required on the larger area, and mainly for economic purposes, while agricultural needs call for the creation of new forests in a more limited part of the Dominion, mainly, I believe, in the Provinces of which you speak.

"I assume that the climatic and hydrologic influences of forests in general are too well known to need discussion. That a permanently successful agriculture depends on a judicious distribution of forests is the natural consequence of those influences. As the improvident denudation of large forest areas in the old world and on this continent has rendered those districts barren and unproductive and of no value for agricultural purposes, there can be little doubt that reforestation will be the best aid for restoring favorable agricultural conditions.

"Aside from the economic value of the wood lot and the mechanical influence of the wind-

break, retarding the velocity of surface winds, and lessening the severity of blizzards, the most important effect of forest areas properly distributed lies in their hydrologic significance.

"They are the cheapest, the most reliable, the best irrigators. This office is due rather to a negative influence upon passing rain clouds. The forest does not prevent rainfall, as does the open plain; for while the extensive, treeless plains present an air column, which, being dry and of high temperature, raises the point of saturation of a passing rain cloud, and allows it to pass without deriving the benefit of its moisture, the cooler air hovering over the forest tends rather to lower the point of saturation, induces rainfall on the neighboring territory, so that the most helpful agency of the forests on agriculture is attained by their distribution, in belts or clumps, over the agricultural lands.

"The co-relation of forests and atmospheric moisture is such, that while the latter, to a certain degree, is a *conditio sine qua non* for forest growth, at the same time the growing forest tends to increase the atmospheric moisture of its surroundings, creating the very condition which it requires for its development.

"I consider, therefore, that the reforestation of the treeless and arid plains, and thereby their recuperation for agricultural uses, is, beyond doubt, not a difficult task, if begun judiciously, starting from the outskirts of the present forest area and reaching forward gradually with those species, which, like the cottonwood, soft maples, birches and others, will vegetate in the arid soil and dry atmosphere of those plains. These species may not be the most desirable for timber growth, and should therefore be replaced as soon as sufficient increase of favorable conditions is attained, by undergrowing them with more valuable species, gradually removing the first crop, which had fulfilled its office by preparing the way for its better.

"To accomplish the result—modification of climatic conditions—the extent of such forests must be commensurate with the vast area needing the change, and it is questionable whether the individual efforts of small settlers will not be too isolated, and the results too limited and too remote, to be appreciably beneficial.

"But if the Government does not undertake such forest planting on a large scale, as has been done in European countries, and is now practised in India and Australia, it would certainly be a wise policy to inaugurate and supervise systematic planting of forest belts or clumps as a condition of land grants from the public domain. But this would place the moral obligation upon the Government of providing at least all possible protection against failure, by gathering and disseminating the necessary information on forest growing. Cautious and judicious proceedings are in no enterprise more necessary than in forestry, if financial results are of account. While agricultural experiments are answered in a year's time, or at least in a few years, the results of forestal operations cannot be ascertained until many years are elapsed. Mistakes are apparent only after generations have passed, especially when timber value or financial results form the main object.

"A few examples may illustrate my meaning. Some eighty or ninety years ago the American white pine was highly extolled in Germany as a desirable immigrant and largely planted. Today it is found that to attain the quality which we demand for building timber the white pine requires more than one-third longer time than the native Scotch pine. Whether the larger yield per acre will offset the amount of interest on the original outlay thus lost, is extremely questionable.

"Another mistake was the cultivation of birch in pure (unmixed) growth, which found its advocates some years ago. The results of this birch mania have been large areas impoverished under the thin foliage of the birch, which neither shades the ground nor enriches it with suitable humus, taxing the ingenuity of the forester to restore the soil to proper condition.

"The mistakes made in European forestry are frequent enough to serve as a warning to others to proceed more judiciously.

"I would not discourage the planters of walnut in our northern climes, who, from the rapid growth which the tree makes in the first

ten or twenty years, calculate the prospective of the work to which I was called for some time, namely, to ascertain the rate of growth of different species at different periods of their life, and the bearing of this upon the financial result of their cultivation.

"To show you what such a small item as the distance of planting may have upon the ultimate results, I copy from my note book the following figures of an experiment. Thirty acres planted with Scotch pine in different widths, actual measurement, after twenty-five years' growth revealed these results:—

Interval between plants.	Proportion of yield.
3 feet	1.60
4.5 "	1.60
6 "	1.22
7.5 "	1.20
9 "	1.00

"Such examples may be used to show that forest experimentation cannot be expected to be undertaken by private individuals—at least, that systematic Government aid is necessary, if it is the interest of the Government to achieve results for the benefit of its constituents.

"No where, it seems to me, are measures of encouragement by Government called for more urgently than in establishing systematic forestry in your country. Part of Canada's wealth lies in Canada's forests; the nature of the soil and climate in the northern districts of the eastern and central provinces is, to a large extent, not fit for anything but forest growth. Yet Canada is utilizing the natural growth in such a manner as to deteriorate her forest capacity, and often even her agricultural possibilities. Timber growing will eventually become an economic necessity for Canada; few lumbermen under existing conditions can see any advantage in utilizing supplies with other views than those of immediate gain—a man's life seems too short to enter upon such extended enterprise as forestry—interest in future supplies can concern the State alone; at least, so it seems at present.

"The time for a wiser forest policy has come and the Government should lay now, while it still retains land and forest, the foundation of systematic forest management—at least, to set, as in Germany, the example after which private owners may form their forestry."

"There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the position which the different Governments of Germany hold in respect to their forests. Only one-third of the entire forest area is State forest, not quite one-fifth belonging to communities is under restrictive State supervision, and balance, very nearly one half (in Prussia 53 per cent.) is in private hands, to the unrestricted use of their owners, excepting a few cases, where the danger to neighboring agricultural lands from the indiscriminate removal of the forest makes its management under restrictive rules necessary. Yet the good example set by the management of the Government forests has largely induced a similar management of private forests by their owners, who frequently employ the neighboring Government officer at a small remuneration to make their working plans.

"In Germany, where empiric forestry has been practised for more than two centuries, the necessity of experimentation upon a scientific basis, though recognized long ago, has found practical expression only recently. France has followed, and we may say that with the year 1870, when the first experimental stations were established, one in Baden and another in connection with the forest school at Tharand, in Saxony, a new epoch in the art of forestry has been inaugurated.

"The other Governments soon followed, so that there are now eight central forest experimental stations, with a large number of secondary stations. All these, except the Austrian, have formed a union, called the Association of the German Forestal Experimental Stations, and work under a common plan harmoniously together, to furnish a scientific foundation for a rational management of forests, based upon exact experiments and careful investigation.

"Your Government may congratulate itself that it can build upon the experience of older nations. For although European administrative methods and local management may not be translated into Canadian practice, their study

will be no small aid in devising a system for your own use. As for their methods of scientific research, and for the establishment of the general natural laws governing forest growth, we may not hesitate to adopt the former and apply the latter as well in forestry as we do in Agriculture.

"The natural laws being uniform all over the world, their practical application will depend only on sound judgement of local conditions. These we have to study here. What we do not know and cannot learn from the extensive European libraries of forestal literature is the capacity of our native species—not less than 95 in Canada (some 20 only in Germany); their rate of growth in different periods of life; their adaptability to conditions of soil and climate; the best mode of propagation and treatment in the forest generally; the time of their maturity; their value as timber; their value as conservers of forest capacity; their yielding capacities; their behaviour towards each other (a most important and, in this country, almost disregarded consideration for the forest grower), and many other points essential to a successful forestry. In the face of the utter ignorance on the forestry of our native species, I will not mention the subject of acclimatization of desirable foreigners.

"Close observations and scientific experiment are needed to arrive at this fundamental knowledge.

"In this work one thing particularly should not be overlooked, namely, that observations on tree growth for use in forestry must be made under forest conditions. The nurseryman and gardner have very different objects in view. They work under different conditions; their experiences may often mislead the forester, and their methods, in most cases, he cannot adopt. If anything therefore, is to be accomplished in forest experimentation, the experimenter must study forest conditions and employ them in his experiments.

"I see that the Dominion Lands Act, as amended, provides for reservations on the slopes and crests of the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of preserving an even water supply. Such reserves should be placed under the same direction as the eventual forest experimental stations. Other reserves in the plain, giving the opportunity of studying different forest conditions of applying conclusions for practical results, are not only an essential adjunct to forest experimentation, but may eventually form the nucleus for systematic forest economy.

"Such reserves, while in the first designed to serve an experimental grounds, should be made large enough to establish and support a regular forest department, and, with a conservative policy, may be so managed as to demonstrate financial possibilities, and could in time be made to pay for the expenses of all forest experimental stations. Germany, with a forest area of 35 000,000 acres, of which only 23 per cent. are state forest, expends on experimental stations alone in the aggregate over \$30,000, out of which only few salaries are paid, the experimenters being otherwise paid owners. Experimentation in forestry then, as in agriculture is of a double character, the nursery and forest garden in connection with the botanical laboratory corresponding to the laboratory of the agricultural chemist, while the model farm finds its counterpart in the natural forest and the plantation.

"It would take me too far to enter into the details of organization except to say that centralization is of the greatest necessity, and that the central station should be connected with agricultural colleges or experimental stations, where the aid of scientific apparatus can be most readily and cheaply secured. Forestry being based somewhat similarly to agriculture, upon a knowledge of natural sciences, the aid of the scientific staff of such institutions would be an advantage; specialists in botany, chemistry and technology, geology, &c., can be directed to give attention to their subjects as related to forestry, and occasional or regular lectures on forestry matters, by the forest director and his staff, will soon engage close attention from the students of agriculture and practical application in the management of their wood lots at home.

"I hope you will find, in the foregoing suggestions, something to aid you in deciding

whether and how your Government should take steps to provide for the future, not only of Canadian forests, but also of successful agricultural settlements on the treeless plains.

"If I can aid you further, please indicate in what manner, and I will cheerfully do so.

"Yours very truly,
"BERNHARD E. FERNOW."

FLOODS AND FORESTS.

Attention has been drawn lately to the matter of floods, from a great calamity which has overtaken Montreal. But it may be valuably pointed out that every spring floods more or less disastrous occur throughout Canada, and that the cause of this, to a very great extent, is the destruction and deterioration of such large portions of our original forest as are continually falling before the axe, or swept away by the devastation of accidental fires. On many of our higher lands, where formerly stood dense masses of woods which retained the spring rains and the waters of the melting snows, letting them gradually flow into the creeks and rivers, pursuing thence a calm and steady course towards the ocean, there are but vast stretches of bare and rocky soil, from which pour the descending waters of the spring in sudden floods towards our lakes, and occasion the evils we have alluded to. Then in summer, when these waters are needed for the refreshment of the thirsty lands, there exists no reservoirs to supply them—and the scarcity of moisture increases the injury which its superfluity commenced.

It is time that farmers and land-owners took thought in that direction—nor contenting themselves with taking thought, but take action likewise. The Ontario Government has lately very wisely applied itself to diffusing information on this important matter. But to act on this information in a free country like Ontario, where the land is very largely in the hands of private owners, must be the business of those owners themselves. If every farmer in Canada could give, for a few years, but one week in the year to planting and caring for trees, the country would soon have fewer floods, a far better climate, and every agriculturist (at least so the ablest scientists on the subject assure us) would obtain in crop, cattle and every article of produce a far better return for the outlay of labor he now yearly invests.—Woodstock Standard.

McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate is invaluable for Wounds, Sores, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Scalds and festers, as a healing and purifying dressing. Do not be imposed on with other useless preparations. Recommended to be as good. Use only McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate Sold by John McKee.

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Perhaps the most extraordinary that success has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure. The majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose a stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—Montreal Star 1y12.

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DAVID SPRY,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office, Barrie, 8th April, 1886.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., MAY 15, 1886.

NEW BRUNSWICK FORESTS.

The New Brunswick Government has published an interesting work, written by Mr. Charles H. Lugin, A. B., Secretary of the New Brunswick Board of Agriculture, on the resources, progress and advantages of that Province. The following is the chapter on the forest:—

Next to agriculture the chief industry of New Brunswick is the manufacture and export of lumber. No country in the world is probably more densely wooded than New Brunswick, the area of land in a wilderness state not covered with forests being so small as to be merely nominal. Every acre of improved land in the Province, except the dyked lands, was at one time covered with a dense growth of trees, and there are yet millions of acres upon which the forest is unbroken. According to the census of 1881 the following amount of lumber was produced in New Brunswick in that year:

White pine.....	130,762 cub. ft.
Red pine.....	31,954 "
Oak.....	3,316 "
Tamarac.....	250,389 "
Birch and maple.....	249,411 "
Elm.....	2,400 "
Other timber.....	2,371,061 "
Pine logs.....	657,400 num.
Other logs.....	5,001,069 "
Masts and spars.....	54,406 "
Staves.....	965 m.
Lathwood.....	3,434 cords.
Tanbark.....	55,335 "
Firewood.....	781,729 "

The following statistics are from the same census and show the extent of the manufacture of lumber for home consumption and export:—

Number of Saw Mills.....	478
" of employes.....	7,176
Wages paid.....	\$1,243,623
Value of raw materials.....	4,355,735
" of articles produced.....	6,532,826

The total cut of lumber, not including timber, in New Brunswick in 1883 was 225,000,000 superficial feet.

The most valuable of the New Brunswick forest tree is,

THE WHITE PINE,

so-called, from the whiteness of its wood when

freshly cut. It is soft, light, free from knots and easily wrought. Its principal use is for the interior finish of houses, but it is adapted for many purposes.

RED PINE

is also found in the Province, and is almost as much esteemed as the white pine.

There is an extensive young growth of pine, and under a judicious system of forestry, the consumption would probably be exceeded by the annual growth.

BLACK SPRUCE

furnishes most of the deals for export. Thirty years ago it was estimated to constitute one-third of the forest, but this would not be considered an over-estimate. The annual cut has been very great; but the supply is yet large and will probably never be exhausted, or so reduced as to render the manufacture and export of spruce anything other than an important industry. The black spruce attains a height of from sixty to eighty feet and a diameter from eighteen to thirty inches. Its chief properties are strength, lightness and elasticity. It is largely used for building purposes. For export it is sawn into deals, which are 3 inches thick, 7, 9 and 11 inches wide and of various lengths. Other dimensions are also exported. Black spruce makes valuable "piles."

"Spruce logging," as it is called is a great industry in New Brunswick. It is prosecuted chiefly in the winter season when the snow affords loads by which the logs can be hauled to the banks of the streams. When the spring freshets come the logs are floated or "driven," as the expression is, to the booms when they are put together into rafts and are taken thence to the mills to be sawed. This industry gives employment to a great many men and horses, and furnishes a market for large quantities of farm produce.

WHITE PINE

is a smaller tree than the black spruce and its wood is not so highly esteemed. The supply is large, and it is cut and used indiscriminately with black spruce.

BALSAM FIR.

This is a common tree. It is quite resinous, producing what is known in the arts as "Canada balsam," which exudes through the bark. It is lighter in weight than either of the spruces and is used to some extent in building.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE

is larger in size than the black spruce. It is a firm, coarse-grained wood, lasting remarkably well under water or when kept thoroughly dry. Being very tenacious of nails it is much used for boarding in buildings. In the shape of logs it is much esteemed in wharf building and in mining. The hemlock is a widely diffused wood and is found in great quantities in several counties of the Province. Its bark is valuable for tanning purposes. In addition to the bark exported and that used in the country, there is annual export of extract of the bark to the value of about \$200,000. The natural grain of hemlock, when varnished, is very pretty, and the wood is becoming fashionable for the interior finish of dwellings. Hemlock makes excellent packing boxes.

TAMARAC.

Hackmatac or larch is one of the commonest trees. It grows tall and straight to a height of eighty feet or more. The butts of the trees and one of the principal roots form a "knee," and are in great request in shipbuilding, forming an important article of export. Tamarac timber was much used in shipbuilding, but what is known as bay spruce has now largely taken its place, most of the large tamarac having been cut. There is yet much of smaller growth in the country, and, as it is a rapidly growing wood, it might be planted with advantage.

ORDEA.

Cedar is one of the most widely distributed and valuable of New Brunswick woods. It grows in wet ground and river valleys; sometimes a swamp of 50 to 100 acres in extent will consist of cedar trees standing so close together that their foliage is scarcely penetrable by the sunlight. It grows to a height of 40 feet and large specimens are two feet or more in diameter, but the majority of trees do not exceed a diameter of twenty inches, if measured a few feet from the ground. The wood of the cedar is light, soft, fine-grained and easily

wrought. It has a pleasing, aromatic odor, which it does not lose if kept dry, and hence is much esteemed as a material for closets. It is practically indestructible by the weather, and will stand a succession of moisture and dryness for many years. Made into shingles it will last upon the roof of buildings for upwards of thirty years, and its durability, when used as fencing, is even greater. Its lightness causes it to be esteemed by boat-builders. It is well adapted for household utensils as it becomes whiter and smoother by use. On nearly every farm sufficient cedar will be found to provide all requisite fencing, and this is a very important consideration to the settler. The principal use to which cedar is put, except for fencing, is for railway ties or sleepers, bridge piers, telegraph poles and shingles. The export of this wood is large and is chiefly to the United States. Shingles are of two kinds, shaved and sawed, the former are made by hand the latter by machinery.

Cedar makes a handsome hedge and is of rapid growth. This is not the true cedar; it is the Thuja Occidentalis of Linnaeus, and is also called the arbor vitae.

BIRCH.

Black and yellow birch may be considered together as they are exported indiscriminately under the name of birch. The grain of black birch is very fine, close and pretty; it takes a bright polish, and is used to some extent in furniture and interior finish of houses. It is practically indestructible under water, and therefore is admirably adapted for piles and wharves. These birches grow upon the best of soils and the supply in the province is yet very great, although, in many districts, the larger trees, suitable for heavy timber, have been cut. The birch makes excellent fuel.

White birch and paper or canoe birch, though sometimes confounded are really different varieties. Owing to the vast supply of superior wood these birches are not much used except for the manufacture of show cases, spools, bobbins, brush backs, etc. It is from the bark of the paper birch that Indians make their canoes.

BEECH.

Two varieties of beech grow in New Brunswick, the red and the white. The red beech is a valuable wood. It is imperishable when kept perfectly dry or constantly wet. Being a hard wood and susceptible of a high polish it makes excellent tool handles, shoe lasts, mallets and the like. For agricultural implements or any purpose where strength and durability are required red beech is admirably adapted. It makes excellent flooring and is annually becoming more popular for this purpose. Red beech forms a considerable part of large forests and is becoming an important article of export. This tree produces very palatable nuts every second year.

MAPLE.

One of the most useful, beautiful and common trees in New Brunswick is the maple. There are several varieties of maple, but in general they may be described as lofty, well-shaped trees, with beautiful foliage; they are of quick growth and as they bear transplanting very well are greatly esteemed as shade trees, especially as they do not injure the grass growing beneath them. Their presence in the forest indicates the best quality of soil.

Rock maple is the king of the deciduous trees of North American forests; sometimes it grows nearly one hundred feet in height with corresponding proportions. In summer when clothed in green it is beautiful to look upon, and in autumn when its leaves change to blood-red, golden-yellow, brown and many other colours its appearance is magnificent. The wood of the rock elm is white when freshly cut, but becomes slightly reddish with exposure. The grain is fine, close, silky and very pretty, especially in the accidental, though common varieties, known as curled maple or bird's eye maple. Maple is adapted to all the purposes that beech is, but the more beautifully grained wood is much sought after by cabinet makers and others desiring a light wood of attractive appearance for finishing purposes. The bird's eye maple makes excellent violin backs. The ordinary maple is now sawn in various dimensions for builders' uses, and its popularity is on the increase. As a fuel rock maple is

superior to all other woods; it makes the best charcoal and its ashes are rich in alkali.

The rock maple is also known as the sugar maple, because of the richness of its sap in the saccharine principle. Maple sugar is a regular article of commerce, the quantity produced in New Brunswick annually being about half a million pounds. It is made from the sap of the maple which begins to flow in the month of March. Syrup made from the sap is preferred to the finest grade of West India molasses.

(To be continued in our next issue.)

A MICHIGAN MAN'S VIEW.

Congressman Fisher, of the Tenth Michigan district, who is a lumberman, gives his views on the Morrison bill in the *Lumberman's Gazette* as follows:—

"I am not a protectionist," said Mr. Fisher recently in an interview, "nor am I a free trader; I am in favor of levying just enough import tax to meet the wants of the Government economically administered, and of making every article of luxury pay its fair share of that tax. I am willing to see the duty on wool, lumber and salt reduced if the rates of duty on sugar and iron and the rest of the necessities of life are brought down in the same proportion, since nothing but the necessities of life enter into the manufacture of lumber and salt. But it is rank injustice to put lumber and salt on the free list and leave the duty on articles of daily use the same."

"Why just look at it!" continued Mr. Fisher, "There can be no such thing as free lumber. For 1,000 feet of lumber, worth \$12 at the wharf, consists of only \$3 to \$4 worth of timber on the stump, and \$8 or 9 worth of labor, sugar, iron, horses, and working tools, and machinery of all sorts. And the wages of labor must be high, because the laborer has to pay a heavy duty on his sugar, woollen clothing, and a hundred other things that make up the necessities of life. So when you put lumber on the free list, you should put everything else on the free list that goes into the manufacture of lumber, or that the laborer requires. The Democratic party is pledged to reform the tariff laws and to reduce duties, and I believe in doing it. But the proposed free list strikes at every important industry of the state of Michigan and would ruin their most valuable interests."

"However, I do not believe that free listing lumber and salt," continued Mr. Fisher, "would result as many think in making them cheaper and in allowing us to cut down the forests of Canada and bring the logs over to Michigan to manufacture. As soon as we attempt anything of that sort up will go the Canadian export duty on logs to \$3 or \$4 a thousand. They will not let us rob them any more than we would let them rob us."

Mr. Fisher thinks there is no need of letting in foreign lumber in order to save the Michigan forests. He says that the day when the cutting away of the trees in that state will cause a dearth of timber and the resulting evils of floods and change of climate is "away in the future" so far that it need not yet be considered. "The climate is good enough for me yet in Michigan," said Mr. Fisher. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. I believe in this generation taking care of itself and letting future generations do the same. There is no need of worrying ourselves over this matter. And besides," said Mr. Fisher, "when you once begin cutting timber as we are doing in Michigan, you can't stop. It would be ruinous to the owners of the timber tracts to hold the land without receiving enough from the products of the forest to pay taxes and interest. And it would be no less ruinous to the forests to stop cutting now, for it is a fact well known among Michigan lumbermen that, owing to some peculiarity of the soil or the climate of that state, when you cut over into a corner of a tract of wood and it seems to cause to death of all the neighboring trees, and this destruction extends farther and farther into the forest. Then there is the risk of fire. If one man cuts into his timber, leaving the dry limbs on the ground, it causes forest fires."

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LUMBERMEN GOING SOUTH.

Chicago and Michigan capitalists have created quite an excitement by purchasing all the best pine lands in Louisiana and Mississippi. Reports came from New Orleans that the Northern lumber kings have recently purchased 1,440,000 acres of Government lands at \$1.25 per acre, making a total of about \$1,800,000. Three years ago surveying parties and experts began to explore both States, locating carefully all of the longleaved pine lands in proximity to water and other transportation. When the information was all secured the desirable lands were taken up quickly. A list of the purchasers embraces many of the largest Michigan and Northwestern lumbermen. The gradual disappearance of pine in Michigan has led the lumber barons to turn their attention to the Southern and Pacific coast pineries. The South had the advantage, because it would supply the same markets that have drawn on Michigan at about the same price. The leading question at the outset was: Could the white pine have a successor in the market? This has been answered in the affirmative, using yellow pine for framing and building purposes, and cypress in connection with finishing. Thus it is calculated that yellow pine and cypress may supersede the white pine, and that the South hereafter is to be the region to which the country, especially the West and Southwest, must look for its supply. Taking Louisville as the central market, both pines are found to be equidistant. The Michigan pine lands are now selling at from \$25 to \$75 per acre, while the Southern pine sells at from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. In regard to economy of handling, the Southern pine is known to have a great advantage. The ground where it grows is level and open. The forests are like a grove with no underbrush, so that one can drive through them anywhere. There is little expense for road building, except through swampy districts. The Southern steamers are favorable for running logs at times and are deep and sluggish, more favorable for rafting than running logs. One disadvantage of logging in the South is in regard to supplies for log men. There is no adjacent farming region as in the North. The Southern pineries are little troubled with fires, as they contain no underbrush. Herds of cattle and sheep feed in them. Every spring the grass and sprouts are burned off with little danger to the trees. The pineries are generally intersected with bayous, but logging railways can be laid at moderate cost. The cypress is soft, more closely resembling the better qualities of the white pine. It is easily worked and commands a high price in the market, merely because of its value and superiority. It grows in clusters on low, swampy grounds subject to overflows. On account of its aquatic life it seems to endure exposure to the weather. Cypress roofs and sidewalks in New Orleans are a century old. Cypress is usually cut in low water and floated out in high water. The Northern lumber companies are rapidly erecting mills and putting them in order in certain sections of Louisiana and Mississippi. From present appearances the lumber in these States will soon exceed the cotton interest. Suffice it to say there is an enormous supply of these varieties of lumber, and their manufacture and marketing will have some effect on the price of Western lumber.—*Manufacturers Gazette.*

A NORTH Wisconsin paper states that "among the logs brought down this spring to be sawed by the La Crosse mills are thousands that have been lying in Rocky Run creek for the past 20 years. Logs may be found bearing the stamp owner dated in 1867. One log is supposed to be the largest ever taken out of the Black river country. When measured it scaled 2,200 feet. It was cut 19 years ago this spring."

The Mexican Government lately concluded a contract with Oscar Droege to plant 2,000,000 trees in the valley of Mexico, the work to be completed in four years. The trees specified are chiefly ash, poplar, acacia, and mountain cedar. It is the intention to form national nurseries, in which the study of scientific forestry can be carried on.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

During a debate in the House of Commons on May 7th on the proposed Agricultural College, Mr. Fisher said:—
I wish also to make one remark with regard to Manitoba and the Northwest. I quite agree that in that region special experiments are required which cannot possibly be carried on at Ottawa, for example with regard to forestry. That is a question of enormous importance to the Northwest, and, indeed, to the whole of Canada. We must find out what trees are best adapted for cultivation in that country, whether for verdure or for fuel, or for windbreaks, wherever they may be required. In our eastern provinces we still boast of being a great lumber country, but before many years we shall be unable to make that boast any longer, and the question of forestry is likely to be a vital one in the eastern provinces. In the Northwest, especially, it is absolutely essential that experiments should be conducted with a view to ascertaining the best way of cultivating trees for windbreaks and other purposes. That cannot be done on a small scale, it cannot be done at Ottawa, and I believe that, also, will have to be done in the way I propose for other experiments, that is, all over the Dominion. The Government should appoint in different parts of the Northwest territory individuals who may be depended upon, who have been recommended for their intelligence and for their eagerness in carrying out this work, who will have to be asked to try the experiment of planting in their own locality, whatever trees are most likely to flourish in that region. For instance, there is a certain tree, the willow—that will serve the purpose of a windbreak all over the Northwest.

THE LOMBARDY POPLAR.

The poplars form one of the exceptions to the rule—often stated without qualification in botanical text-books—that roots do not produce leaves or leafy shoots. This characteristic is most obvious when one of these trees has been felled, for then all the vitality that before spread from the roots into the main stem is diverted into the far-reaching lateral roots, and a small forest of suckers spring up, often at a distance of many yards from the parent tree. These are true root-suckers, and not merely ascending subterranean branches, like those of the rose; and as has been seen in the table just given the leaves on these suckers are often different in form from those on the branches of the tree. Though a merely "fastigate" habit is not considered a character of specific importance, the presence of these suckers in the Lombardy poplar is an important distinction between it and the black poplar, with which botanists generally unite it. The absence of the grey hairiness common on the leaves of other species, which has earned for its allied form the inappropriate name of "black," is equally characteristic of the Lombardy poplar. This fastigate variety is probably a native of the mountains of Western or Northern Asia, perhaps of Persia. It has been common in that country, and in Cashmir and the Punjab, from very early times, and is often planted along the roadsides in those distant lands, as is in France, its somewhat scanty shade-producing powers being there of more importance than they are with us. Introduced from these countries into Southern Europe, the tree derives its popular names, both in France and in England, from its abundance along the banks of the Po and the other rivers of Lombardy, where at the present time it grows readily from self-sown seed, which it will not do in England.—*From "Casell's Familiar Trees."*

A SAW MILL NOVELTY.

Plans are now being prepared for the proposed new saw mill to be erected at Loring, Alaska, for the Alaska Salmon Packing Company, which contains some new features in mill building as well as possible improvements in other directions which deserve attention.

The mill is to be built to straddle a waterway about eighty feet in width, separating the mainland from a small egg-shaped island, which, with its smaller end pointing towards the shore, divides the main channel of Naha Bay

from Freshwater Cove, a false inlet almost circular in shape, and about half a mile at its greatest diameter. The mill so built will thus have a berth for one or more vessels at either end, and will have in the cove a natural boom for the logs.

Though there is ample water power (estimated at 200 horses) in the stream that tumbles into the cove at its northern end, it is thought better to put steam into the mill rather than carry the water the necessary distance of about half a mile to the mill.

The mill is to be a band saw-mill, with all necessary adjuncts, and the addition of several Blanchard lathes, designed to turn out oars, banisters and other staple articles, for which the peculiar close grained, tough and tenacious yellow cedar of Alaska is especially adapted, experiments having proved the superior strength and lightness of an oar made from this timber over those made from the best Eastern swamp ash, while the refuse can be put to profitable use in making standard styles of stair rails, balusters, net floats, etc.

There is to be very little shafting or belting in this mill, as nearly every tool will have its own Westinghouse engine, which will be coupled direct, wherever practicable, thus doing away with the present system of line shafting and its attendant evils entirely.

The saving in material, friction, oil and supervision is estimated to cover the extra cost of the small independent engines, while the ease and facility with which one part of the mill can be run while all the others may be at rest, is a very important consideration, second only perhaps to the other one, which is, that any Siwash of ordinary intelligence and limited experience can attend to his engine and machine, with no interference and only cursory supervision.

Steam is to be furnished by a battery of plain cylinder boilers with conical heads. The consideration of safety is superior to any desire to save fuel, as the abundance of the latter is more a source of annoyance than of profit.

Work is to be begun at an early day, and it is expected that a profitable market for nearly its entire outfit will be found in the territory. The labor is to be almost entirely drawn from the native sources, for whose benefit it is principally intended, and as an adjunct to a mechanical training school to be erected at Loring by the Department of the Interior Bureau of Education. An agreement between Sheldon Jackson, Esq., agent for the Department in Alaska, and Mr. Max Pracht, calls for the aggregation at Loring of the three native villages now located at Skowis, Tongass and Cape Fox, Loring being a more desirable and central point, as well as a regular post office. Employment can be furnished in the various departments of the fishery and mill to a large number of intelligent and industrious natives.—*Ex.*

NEW FURNITURE FACTORY.

The name of another firm can be written on the list of Peterborough manufacturers. The Lindsay-Seldon Furniture Company is a firm which have embarked in the enterprise of manufacturing a finer class of furniture for the Canadian trade. Their place of business is located on Mill street, in the two upper flats of the large building erected by the Dickson Company last year. The new firm have fitted up the premises in a suitable way. Machinery of the modern type has been put in, consisting of band saws, shaping machines, planers, etc. On the third flat of the building the finishing room is situated. On the fourth flat the principal machinery is located. On this flat, also, a furnace supplies heat for the glue chest on the same flat, and for the dry kiln in the loft, where lumber is freed from all dampness.

The company have already commenced operations, and have turned out several sample sets, which are to be photographed in a few days. Their furniture is to be all made from designs worked out on the premises, and not from stock designs, as is too often the case. Mr. Seldon, himself, is the designer, and in this capacity has made a high reputation for himself. The sample sets, now finished, are very handsome. The walnut is well finished and ornamented by considerable hand carving and

French veneer. The capacity of the factory is twenty-four complete sets weekly.

TUG FOR SALE

Now on Georgian Bay. Gross tons, 55.99; Length, 79 feet; Breadth, 16 feet; Depth, 8 feet. Was Re-built last Summer. Apply to

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**50,000 SAW LOGS
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The undersigned being desirous of confining their operations to their Lakefield Mills on the Trent waters, offer for sale the following limits:—

- Township of Hindou, 70 square miles.
 - " Oakley, 45 " "
 - " Redout, 22 " "
- An area of 137 square miles.

These limits are estimated to contain 180 million feet of Logs, well watered, and afford means of short hauling from all points, and quick and cheap driving to Georgian Bay. Are offered for sale together with plant, depots, farms, 1,200 acres deeded lands and 50,000 logs, nearly all of which are on the main river, a large proportion of which are 16 feet long. Apply to

R. & G. Strickland,

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SAWDUST IN RIVERS.

In the House of Commons on April 30th quite an interesting debate took place on a bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Foster respecting the protection of navigable waters. One of the objects of the bill was to provide for the prosecution of saw mill owners, who put rubbish and sawdust into rivers, thereby injuring the fishing business and interfering with navigation.

Mr. Cook pointed out that the Ottawa river was exempt from this clause.

Mr. Mills thought the Government was going beyond their jurisdiction when they interfered with Provincial matters.

Mr. Cameron (Victoria) agreed with the member of Bothwell.

Mr. Mitchell said it was a subject which had occupied public attention for many years. When he was Minister of Marine and Fisheries, it was agitated a great deal, and steps were taken to try and prevent the evil. He was in entire sympathy with the honorable minister in his efforts to get additional powers in relation to this matter. It is painful to see the way the Ottawa river was being destroyed, not only by sawdust, but by the slabs, refuse and bark thrown into it. The latter are quite as, if not more, injurious than the sawdust. When you reach Carillon or Grenville by steamer, in order to take the cars there, you will see at either place, forty or fifty acres of sawdust banks, the accumulation of refuse from the Ottawa mills. That should be put a stop to. In other portions of the country it is not allowed to exist. Take one of our greatest lumbering and manufacturing sections, that of Miramichi, from which he came, every mill owner there has his furnace for burning sawdust and the refuse from his mills, and by that means we have kept them out of our rivers, and our navigation such as it is has been largely preserved by the regulations established by the department for the purpose of preventing sawdust and refuse being thrown into the river. It was iniquitous the way in which the Ottawa river was being destroyed, and he was in entire accord with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in his endeavor to get additional powers in this respect.

Mr. White (Renfrew) was glad to see that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had reserved to himself the right of exempting from the provisions of this clause in cases where it may be deemed not against the public interest to allow sawdust to be conveyed into streams. Some reference had been made to the fact that sawdust is allowed to be conveyed into the Ottawa by mills in this vicinity. There are two sides to this question. There is the question of navigation, which is a very important one, and which ought to be paramount in connection with the navigation of these streams, but there was also the question of the interest of those people who have a very large amount of capital invested in the construction of saw mills, giving employment to a very large number of persons, who would be subject to enormous cost and great inconvenience, especially in a place like the city of Ottawa, in disposing of their sawdust in any other way than that in which it is now disposed of. That was not a new question. It engaged the attention of the Government of the honorable member for East York, when he was leader of the Government and Minister of Public Works, and a commission was appointed, either in 1876, or 1877, to inquire into the question of the obstruction of the Ottawa river by the depositing of this mill refuse, and, as the result of the investigations of that committee or commission, the practice was allowed to be continued under certain conditions and restrictions—one of the conditions being that all the slabs and edgings had to be converted into small chips or pieces by machinery placed in the mills. It would be a great and serious inconvenience and a great loss to the laboring population of this locality, if the power were taken away from the Minister to exempt certain localities from the provisions of this act, if, in the wisdom of the Governor-in-Council, it was deemed expedient and proper that those localities should be so exempted. It was quite true that there have been banks of sawdust formed in the Ottawa below the mills; but, as far as his observation had enabled him to judge, those banks have accumulated, not

in the navigable portions of the stream, not in the deep water, but along the shores and in the eddies, and so they have not obstructed the navigation to any appreciable extent, though they show themselves in passing down the Ottawa. He ventured to express the hope, and to concur with the opinion of the member for Charlotte (Mr. Gilmour) that this portion of the act shall not be expunged from it, but that the power shall be continued to the governor in council to make exemption where it is thought necessary to do so.

Mr. Hilliard thought that if mill owners were prevented from putting in slabs and edgings into the river the sawdust would not do much injury. If the act was enforced in its entirety it would result in closing down the mills.

Mr. Vail said that the bill was legislating against the smaller mill owners in favor of the larger ones. He objected to making any exceptions in the case of any streams.

The bill was read a second time.

CAN'T KEEP ANYTHING.

When a careful workman is noticed making use of more than half his time in looking for what few tools he may be permitted to work with, or some one of the parts of a machine he is to repair, either he is slightly inclined to be forgetful, and fails to take notice where anything is left when he is through with it, or some one who is a privileged character is assisting in the disarrangement of an orderly shop. It must be the latter, for every mechanic has no trouble in finding plenty of victims who must have encroached on forbidden territory. Such a simple thing as a belt lace is a handy thing to have and it is a source of pleasure to come across a workman who has a number of them carefully laid away in his workbench, with a belt punch and belt-awl in working trim. A long twist-drill, with a fluted reamer to follow, and a hardened and lathe-arbor make a nice set to keep by themselves whenever their size is mentioned, were it only possible to keep anything; but the belt-punch vanishes the very moment it is wanted for use, and the drill in the arbor set is diminished by one half its length in the pleasure of trying a cut in the boring mills. Not even the varnisher is permitted to keep a vial of shellac varnish, a little reducing fluid and lamp black where they will be handy without the brush walking off with a dish of asphaltum when a neat little pattern is ready for a coat of blacking. No forgetfulness here; only a slight inclination to disseminate throughout the whole establishment, and out into the back yard. The lock and key is called for and an inventory taken every fourth hour of the day, which serves to brighten up the memory. More than half the time the missing tool is just where the finder had left it, and a little attention in the beginning would have saved time and trouble.

The man at the work bench, or the polisher at the lathe will have tools by the dozen that he can lay his finger on without noticing where he is to reach for them, simply for the reason that they are returned to the same place again though they are scattered waste pile. Out of all the explanations, in which lost, strayed and stolen figure conspicuously, the one "I know nothing about it," or "It's where you used it last," has done more toward fitting up a tool room where a check stands ready to account for every tool that is missing than the consoling advice "Have a place for everything and have everything in its place," as it is more in accordance with the nature of a mechanic.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

HARDWOOD INSPECTION.

The New York Lumber Auction Company's rules for the inspection of hardwood lumber are as follows:—

WALNUT.

The standard lengths are 12, 14 and 16 feet. The standard thicknesses are 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4 and 5 inches; and is inspected as firsts, seconds and culls.

FIRSTS—Must not be less than 8 inches in width free and clear of all defects. 12 inches wide may have 2 inches of bright sap on one side. Boards 10 feet in length must be 10 inches over in width and clear, to be classed as

a first. In wide boards a few small defects will be allowed.

SECONDS—Must not be less than 5 inches in width. All pieces 5 inches wide, 10 feet and over long, must be free from defects. At 6 and 7 inches wide, one defect may be allowed. At 8 or 9 inches wide 2 defects, and 10 to 12 inches wide 3 defects, but in extra wide lumber a few more defects may be allowed.

CULLS—Any board, regardless of width or length not up to the standard of seconds, and where half the piece is fit to use.

NEWELS—Must be without heart or defects any kind. 5x5, 6x6, 7x7, 8x8 and 9x9 are the most used; the regular length being 3½ and 4 feet; but 12, 14 and 16 feet are the most desirable.

BALSTERS—Must be strictly squared to 1½x1½, 2x2, 2½x2½, 3x3 and 4x4; the regular lengths being 28 and 32 inches free from all defects.

ASH

The standard lengths are 12, 14 and 16 feet. The standard thicknesses are 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4 and 5 inches; and is inspected as firsts, seconds and culls.

FIRSTS—Must not be less than eight inches in width, and free from all defects. 12 inches and over will admit of 1 or 2 small defects, and a split of 12 inches will be allowed.

SECONDS—Must not be less than 6 inches wide. 10 inches wide may have at the most, 3 small sound knots. Additional small defects will be allowed according to the width of the board, but must be free from all doty and rotten spots.

CULLS—Any board, regardless of length or width not up to the standard of seconds, and where half the board is fit for use.

HEMLOCK.

The standard lengths are 12, 14 and 16 feet. The standard thicknesses are 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, and 5 inches; and is inspected as firsts, seconds and culls.

FIRSTS—Must not be less than eight inches in width, free and clear of all defects. 12 inches wide may have 2 inches of bright sap on one side. Boards 10 feet in length must be 10 inches and over in width to be classed as a first. In wide boards a small defect will be allowed, but those having gum specks are positively excluded from this grade.

SECONDS—Must not be less than five inches in width. All pieces 5 inches wide, 10 feet and over long must be free of defects, 6 and 7 inches wide one defect will be allowed, 8 and 9 inches wide 2 defects, and 10 to 12 inches wide 3 defects; but in extra wide lumber a few more defects may be allowed.

CULLS—Any board, regardless of width or length not up to the mark of second, and where half of the board can be used.

OAK.

The standard lengths are 12, 14 and 16 feet. The standard thicknesses are 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches; and is inspected as firsts, seconds and culls.

FIRSTS—Must be 8 inches and over in width, clear and free of all defects. Small defects allowed in accordance with the width of the board, but boards having worm holes absolutely excluded.

SECONDS—At eight inches in width from 1 to 2 small sound knots or a little sap may be allowed; and at 10 inches and up other small defect may be allowed according to width of board.

CULLS—Any board that is wormy, knotty and unsound generally. No den and at all for this grade.

WHITEWOOD.

The standard lengths are 12, 14 and 16 feet. The standard thicknesses are 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5 and six inches; and is inspected as firsts, seconds and culls.

FIRSTS—Must be 10 inches and up in width, free from all defects. 12 inches and over in width a little bright sap may be allowed.

SECONDS—Must not be less than 6 inches wide; and from 6 to 7 inches must be free of defects with a little bright sap allowed on one side; and 10 inches and over from 1 to 3 small sound knots.

CULLS—Any board having black sap, knots, and not up to the grade of seconds generally. SQUARES—Must be free from splits, shakes, and hearts. The general lengths are 12, 14 and

16 feet, and in some cases 10 feet is saleable. The general sizes are 4x4, 5x5, 6x6, 7x7, 8x8, 9x9 and 10x10.

BASSWOOD.

The standard lengths are 12, 14 and 16 feet. The general thicknesses used are 1, 1½ and 2; and is inspected as firsts, seconds and culls. FIRSTS—Must not be less than 8 inches, free from all defects.

SECONDS—Must not be less than 6 inches; and this width must be clear, but from 7 inches and up small defects are allowed according to the width of the board.

CULLS—Any board, regardless of length or width having black sap, knots and other imperfections, and not up to the grade of seconds.

MAPLE.

The standard lengths are 12, 14 and 16 feet. The standard thicknesses are 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inches; and is inspected as firsts, seconds and culls.

FIRSTS—Must be 8 inches and over in width, free and clear from all defects; slight allowance being made according to width of board.

SECONDS—Must not be less than six inches in width, and admitting 1 sound standard knot. Increased defects allowed according to the width of the board or plank.

CULLS—Any piece of defective lumber, not up to the grade of seconds, in which half the board can be used.

CHESTNUT.

The standard lengths are 12, 14 and 16 feet. The most desirable thicknesses are 1 and 1½ inch.

This is inspected and graded the same as walnut with the exception of wormy boards which will reduce them in grade.

SQUARES—Must be fully squared to 4x4, and free from heart and shakes.

BUTTERNUT.

The standard lengths are 12, 14 and 16 feet. The usual thicknesses are 1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 inches.

This is inspected and graded the same as walnut.

All wormy and otherwise defective boards not up to the mark for seconds, are classed as culls; and are positively unsaleable in this market.

THE past winter, says the *Sherbrooke, Que., Gazette*, has been one of the great activity here at the pulp mills, which any one can readily see judging by the immense stock of pulp wood, fuel wood, which is in the yards of the company. They have also some 3,000,000 ft. spruce logs on the Bank of the St. Francis river for the saw mill. The mill is running day and night to its fullest capacity, and, as usual, without mishap. There is not a pulp mill in Canada which can show such a successful running record as the East Angus chemical pulp mills.

THE *Kingston News* says:—The Government will be wanting in its duty if it does not check this losing game at once. Let a good stiff export duty of \$4.00 per thousand be put on saw logs, and probably the enterprising American, who has captured 500,000 acres of our timber land, will find his patriotism succumb before the prospective loss of \$2.00 per thousand on his timber."

JAMES McLEISH, of Sebright, a river driver in the employ of the Longford Lumber Company, was drowned, while breaking a "jam" in Tollman's drive on Black river. Finding himself unable to reach the bank after he had disengaged the key piece, the poor fellow determined to go down the rapids with the logs, but he had scarcely started when he suddenly disappeared.

DANIEL TAYLOR, over 80 years old, of Schroon Lake, N. Y., a year or two ago had his hand mangled by a circular saw. He got well of that and last winter he had his skull fractured while at work in his mill. He has fully recovered from that also, and is again ready to tackle a buzz saw or stand a crack on the head.

THE log input on the Wisconsin and its tributaries for the season now closed, it is said, was 166,787,000 feet. Of this amount Wausau parties claim that 137,000,000 will go to that place for sawing.

Chips.

EDWARD MERRITT was killed at Alma by a falling log.

McKILLOP's saw mill and logs at Wallace town Ont., have been destroyed by fire.

THE mills at Ottawa started work with full gangs. Laborers receive from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

THE Canadian Pacific railway is building an elevator at Toronto, Ont., with a capacity for 250,000 bushels of grain.

It is estimated that over 40,000,000 feet of lumber is now (May 4th) en route to the English and American markets.—*Ottawa Journal*.

MESSRS. Corey Bros. have just planted a row of young black walnut trees along the roadside at Stanbridge East, Que.

H. B. RATHBUN & SON, the lumbermen of Deseronto, Ont., purpose to put on a line of side wheel steamers between Belleville, Ont., and Ogdensburg, N. Y.

A MAN named Joseph Bouchard, from Drummondville, Que., was drowned at Kingsbury, in Melbourne township, on 23rd April, while engaged in driving logs down Salmon creek.

It is reported that Mr. Grandbois, of St. Anne de la Perade, has sold his cut of spruce deals at \$10, \$24 and \$22 for firsts, seconds and thirds, to be delivered at Bailescan.

THE following vessels are said to have been chartered by Messrs. Price Bros., Quebec, to carry lumber to St. John's, Newfoundland, at \$4.50:—Schr. J. Savard, Marie Erzelle, Ste. Anne, Marie Vigilante, C Berner, and Marie Anne.

BEFORE Easter 2,000 dozen of eggs were shipped by one lumber firm of East Saginaw to their camps in the woods. Thus, says the *North-western Lumberman*, it will be seen that the monopolistic pine men are not unmindful of the religious wants of their employees.

F. W. GILCHRIST, of Alpena, Mich., has purchased the propeller Alonson Summer, which is 135 feet long, 24 feet wide, with 11 foot depth of hull. She will probably tow Gilchrist's yacht, the mammoth log barge, that is to take pine from the Canadian north shore to Alpena.

THE Resolute cleared from Deseronto on Wednesday morning at 7.45 o'clock, arrived at Oswego, discharging her cargo of 330,000 feet of lumber and was in Deseronto at 5.45 on Thursday morning. That beat his record, and Capt Cowan is confident that he can yet reduce the time for the round trip.—*Tribune*.

GORDEN GIBSON, of Macaulay, Ont., was drowned in Sharp's creek on the evening of his first day's work on the river this season. He was going to the shore, and in attempting to jump from a log to the shore by means of his pike pole, he was struck in the stomach by the end of the pole, fell into the water, sank and was drowned.

THE *Timber Trade's Journal* of April 17th says:—Some vessels forming a portion of the Quebec fleet left the Tail-of-the-Bank for the output this week. They carry coal at a freight it is stated of 2s. 9d. a ton which will just pay for the loading and discharging. The fleet is later this year in leaving the Clyde. Freight, Quebec to Clyde, about 18s. per load.

On April 21st, Mr. J. B. Millar, President of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, made an attempt to reach Penetanguishene or Midland with the Company's tug *Minnehaha* and got as far as "Big Gull Rock" and was then obliged to turn back owing to the ice still being firm be-

yond that point for some two miles. Mr. Miller was of the opinion that in a few days navigation would be open.

Big piles of white poplar wood, said to be largely used in the manufacture of paper, were drawn out in the winter, and deposited along side the Central Ontario railway track in many places, but the piles are very conspicuous in the vicinity of Big Springs and Central Ontario Junction.

THE Chignecto Post says that the lumber drives in Nova Scotia are getting along nicely, notwithstanding the scarcity of rain. B. Young & Son have ten miles of river full of logs, and expect to get every log cut. In Apple river drives are doing well, and all along the shore is the same story.

A GANG of 130 choppers, hewers and laborers were forwarded, on May 3rd, from Toronto en route to British Columbia. The men were chiefly lumbermen who were recently employed in the lumber woods in Ontario. They will be engaged for the first five or six months in erecting snow sheds for the C. P. R. at the Rocky Mountains.

JOSEPH HURL, while running the bark elevator in the Georgian Bay Lumber Company's mill, at Port Severn, Ont., had his leg caught in the chain and it was severed, being torn off midway between the knee and the foot. He died from the effects of the injury and the shock. The mill shut down on the day of the funeral.

A WISCONSIN lumberman was caught by a rolling log, the other day, and held so fast that he was unable to get away. He yelled in vain for help. While lying there a big bear came up to him. He drew a revolver and fired six shot killing the bear, and these shots were heard by a lumberman, who went to see what was going on and released the prisoner.

We learn, says the *Monetary Times*, that a new firm composed of Messrs. McCol, Boyle & Wilson, has commenced business in Toronto as wholesale lumber dealers and manufacturers. The firm named, it appears, has just closed the purchase of 4,000,000 feet of dry lumber, manufactured last season by the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, at Collingwood. This has long been looked upon as one of the choicest and best assorted stocks on the Georgian Bay. The firm's mill, at Huntsville, is to commence operations this week with a capacity of over 3,000,000 feet per annum which will be ready for shipment on the opening of the Northern & Pacific Junction line.

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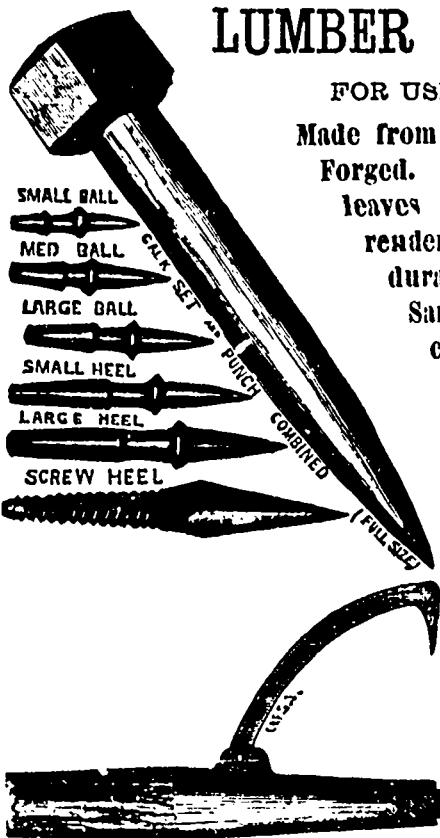
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Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAY 10.—Lumber is moving briskly on the local market. Over the docks the amount going off is small. The accumulations of the winter will soon be all shipped away and our docks clear once more, and the quantity still to arrive from the mills north of us, of last season's cut, will be cleared out long before this season's cut is fit to move. Stocks to be cut this year are being rapidly bought up, and competition on this market is as keen as it ever was. Another new firm, that of McCool, Boyle & Wilso, have opened out to do a wholesale trade. The senior member of the firm is well-known in lumber circles here, and all the members of the firm are known as energetic men, and, will doubtless, do a thriving business. The figures quoted by retail dealers at their yards are not up to what they should be, in order to give a fair living profit, under the strict rules now in force by the railway companies, in weighing all cars of lumber, retailers cannot hope to stock up again at the same figures they have done hitherto. Nine-tenths of all the lumber coming into our city arrives by the N. & N. W. R. R. and the Canadian Pacific, and Grand Trunk companies, have managed to cajole or bully the former company to agree to an iron clad arrangement whereby all cars are to be weighed by an independent man, appointed by the three roads. Of course the latter two companies knew quite well that the lumber traffic forms but a small portion of their total earnings, so that if they could only rope in the N. & N. W. R. R., whose revenue is mainly made up by that branch of industry, they had all to gain and nothing to risk. The head officials of the N. & N. W. so aptly termed "Parlour Officials," by the Globe the other day, have never been noted for their large amount of wisdom, but there are few but gave them credit for more than they have displayed in this transaction. As mentioned in one of my former letters, there is a large amount of hemlock awaiting manufacture on the line of the N. & N. W. Road, and in localities where the pine is all cut off. During the last year or two at least 10 per cent. of the green bill stuff brought here by their road has been green cut hemlock. This portion of their revenue they have completely cut off, as no sane man can believe that such lumber can be freighted here at 9 cents per hundred weight. The lumber industry has stood a good deal of choking in the past, but it is possible to produce strangulation, and so far as the hemlock trade is concerned this has been done most effectually, and any man or set of men running a corner grocery, would be thought fit only for the asylum if they were guilty of such stupidity. The lumber industry has hard work, and uphill work, to hold its own, without any such stupid blunders as this being added to the many difficulties it has already to encounter. If the company have any interest in the lumber industry, and they doubtless know that their road would be absolutely nothing without that carrying trade, let them now make a special tariff for hemlock and other low-priced woods. This would in some part atone for the extra money now being forced from the lumbermen by the strict weighing process. If some such plan is not adopted they may find before long that they have strangled the goose that laid the golden egg. A good liberal man at the head of the N. & N. W. R. R. would soon place the company right with its patrons and at the same time add to the wealth of the institution. A cheese paring policy and hostile attitude to the true interests of the lumbermen will eventually prove disastrous to the interests of the company.

Table with 2 columns: Description of lumber products (e.g., 38 ft., 40 to 44 ft., Cutting up planks to dry boards) and their corresponding prices.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAY 10.—Since the opening of navigation the harbor is beginning to wear its customary busy appearance. Seven ocean steamers are at present in port, but as yet no sailing vessel beyond the small river craft has arrived. Freight rates on lumber to the United Kingdom and ports in South America are only nominal, nothing having been shipped to these places as yet. The indications are that a large export trade will be done this season. Business at the yards in retail lots has been more active, and although quite an improvement can be noted since our last report. The demand for car lots has been slow. Freight rates on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways for lumber have been reduced 20 cents per M. The water was let into the Lachine Canal on the 2nd inst., and up to date 4,810 M feet have been delivered ex-barges from the Ottawa. A fair amount of building is going on in the city.

Table with 2 columns: Description of lumber products (e.g., Pine, 1st quality, Pine 2nd, Pine shipping culls) and their corresponding prices.

CORDWOOD.

A number of barges with cordwood have arrived from the river ports below, but the market is dull and neglected.

Table with 2 columns: Description of cordwood products (e.g., Long Maple, per cord, Long Birch) and their corresponding prices.

OTTAWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAY 10.—Since I last wrote you a great fire has devastated the city of Hull—the very centre as one may say of the lumber employees of this district, for in Hull could the lumberman who was in search of bush hands or mill operatives always find a supply. By the fire on Sunday last there were a great many families of lumber employees thrown out homeless on the world, and this bore the more heavily from the fact that, as a general thing, these people were all poor and by the fire lost their all in the flames. However, it is consoling to know that the lumbermen of the district rose in their generosity equal to the occasion and by liberal subscriptions, and the offer of all the lumber to those who desire to rebuild, free of cost. Two of the Chaudiere lumbermen are deserving of especial mention in this case, and these are John R. Booth and Mr. Perley, of the firm of Perley & Pattee, who each subscribed \$1,000 towards the relief of the sufferers. It may also be noticed that all the lumbermen came down handsomely in the matter of subscriptions, but Booth & Perley head the list. It is now only a matter of short time before Hull will again rise from its ashes, for the lumber industry is of such an extensive nature that the city and its lumber employee inhabitants are so in-

timately connected that one depends on the other. Fortunately the immense lumber piles so close to the scene of the conflagration escaped unscathed, although at times it was feared they were doomed. Had the fire once got amongst them the loss would have been enormous.

The hum of the saw is now a continuous sound. Night and day the mills are turning out lumber and the fleet of barges transporting it to market are kept busy. The chief exports so far are to the American market.

The log and square timber drive on the upper Ottawa is now well forward for the season, and water is reported very plentiful in all the tributaries of the Grand river. There will be no danger of any of last year's cut getting stuck this season. The output of logs will be somewhat in excess of last year, and men employed are getting fully 25 per cent. higher wages than they commanded last year.

CHICAGO.

BY THE CARGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of May 8th says:—The stoppage of business at the yards has practically closed out the cargo market for the time being. When the lockout occurred last Saturday there were a few cargoes at the market docks, and some on the way in. But when the trouble broke, instructions were forwarded to shipping ports not to forward any more lumber until the lockout should be over. The commission men were left with several cargoes on their hands unsold, and how to dispose of them was the question. South Chicago, Racine, Evanston and Michigan City came to the rescue, and thus the stuff was absorbed as John McLaren said. A stand-around on the docks said, however, that he thought the slips out of the mouth of the harbor had absorbed a large part of it. Undoubtedly cargoes have been sold in the places named. It is positive that dealers in South Chicago have purchased several cargoes.

Piece stuff is quoted at \$9.50 for green, but some concession has been made on loads that have gone to outlying ports. Several boats have been loaded for points down the canal.

There has been considerable inquiry for lath. Green lath is worth \$1.25 a thousand, and dry from \$1.40 to \$1.00.

AT THE YARDS.

As it would be natural to conclude, under existing circumstances, the actual trade feature of yard business is minus. The lumber trade of Chicago is now on a war footing, as it were, while the peaceful pursuit of selling and shipping lumber has been for a time suspended. A few of the retail yards on the north side, in remote parts of the city and in the suburbs, are doing some business in the delivery of lumber to carpenters, but as a general statement it can be said that the lumber trade of Chicago is for the present hung up. There is prevailing a combined lockout and strike, which affects the lumber yards, planing-mills and box factories. Fully 6,000 men are out of work in consequence of the trouble. The yard owners have combined and elected a strong executive committee, to which has been submitted the control of affairs until the trouble is ended. In case the strikers partially succeed, or are able to continue the trouble indefinitely, the majority of wholesale dealers avow their determination to quit business here—throw up the trade entirely, or seek other localities for the location of yards where labor troubles are less likely to occur.

It was reported on Thursday that all trouble at the South Chicago yards had disappeared. Lumber shovers were at work unloading vessels, and yard business was proceeding as usual.

Building permits continue to be issued in considerable numbers. There is less disturbance in the building trades than in other lines. Projections for new buildings still present an extensive array. Yet much work has been temporarily suspended, and the building industry may be called minimum. But if the existing labor troubles should measurably die out within a short time there would be renewed activity in building, the haste to push forward work being greater on account of the period of delay. The halt in lumber movement on account of strikes is almost sure to be succeeded by a

time of intense activity, with a rushing demand.

Receipts of lumber and shingles for the week ending May 6th, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:—

Table with 2 columns: Year (1886, 1885) and Receipts (Lumber, Shingles) in thousands of dollars.

Table with 2 columns: Year (1886, 1885) and Receipts (Lumber, Shingles) in thousands of dollars, including an increase for the period from Jan. 1 to May 6, inclusive.

Table with 2 columns: Year (1886, 1885) and Stock on Hand (Lumber, Shingles) in thousands of dollars.

EASTERN FREIGHT RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Destination (To New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.) and Freight Rate.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Description of lumber products (e.g., Pine, clear, Pine, fourths, Pine, selects) and their corresponding prices.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Table with 2 columns: Description of lumber products (e.g., Three uppers, Picking, Cutting up) and their corresponding prices.

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—MICHIGAN INSPECTION.

Table with 2 columns: Description of lumber products (e.g., Three uppers, Common) and their corresponding prices.

LONDON.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of May 1st says: The long interval since Thursday—for Saturday may almost be included amongst the holidays—will tell its tale on the dock and yard deliveries, perhaps more now trade is in such a chronic state of inactivity than had matters commercial been of a more wholesome kind. If orders had been coming in pretty briskly, the man of business would begrudge every day spent from his premises as so much money lost; and though possibly quite capable of enjoying himself on the days set apart for recreation, would be only too ready to get back again to work. In slack times the case is different, and it does not matter much whether the holidays are extended an extra day or so. Indeed, we expect that the disposition will have been pretty general to carry the pleasuring well into the week.

The money put in circulation at these holiday times, when, as this Easter, everything has been in favor of out-of-door recreation and enormous passenger traffic, cannot fail of having a good effect on trade; and some briskness in buying and selling may be looked for as soon as the effervescence is over and people subside again into their ordinary avocations. But, if the timber trade is to rally again this year, some symptoms of it may be expected to show themselves within the next week or two. As far as London is concerned, the import trade is likely to evince considerable activity this month, and the dock deliveries will be a good index to the rest.

Though it would be unsafe to predict a material change for the better in the trade of this season; there is, nevertheless, ample room for hope that the stagnation of the timber trade is pretty nearly at an end. Some good business will, no doubt, be done. Let us trust it will not be overdone. That apprehension apart, better business might soon be looked for.

The dock arrivals this week are not so active as they were in our last record. Only one pitch pine cargo has come forward—the Hermon, for Messrs. J. M. Ross & Co.—mostly sawn timber; and what came under our notice, being rafted from the ship's side in Canada dock, seemed of fair quality. Steamers have been coming forward freely, however, and two from Geffe are now discharging, or were at the time of writing these lines, in the Surrey Commercial docks.

In the *Victor*, a barque from Karlshamn, for Messrs. Churchill & Sim, discharging in Canada dock, we noticed on some of the deals considerable quantities of ice, so that the cold must have been pretty intense when they were shipped.

The sale on Thursday was well attended; in fact, it was just as we anticipated, everybody would be there, expecting to see nobody, and Messrs. Churchill & Sim must have been surprised themselves at seeing such a number of buyers present. Prices, however, did not exhibit any improvement, and there was very little disposition amongst those present to put their hands in their pockets for more than would cover the requirements of the existing moment; in fact, some goods went back visibly in the short interval between this sale and that of the same brokers on the 15th April, only a fortnight previously. At that sale Russian wainscot logs fetched 62s. 6d to 63s. (12 ft. and up), while on this occasion goods of apparently the same class and character, and even of the same mark, did not reach higher than 57s. 6d. and 60s., a difference of 8 per cent. against the later seller. The logs, however, were not the straightest we have seen, and to their indifferent character, rather than to market influences, must the big drop in prices be attributed.

The teak buyers appear to have supplied themselves so well on the former occasion that they did not want any more, and not a single lot was sold out of the twenty-two submitted, the reserve price being evidently a bar to business on these goods. Battens went poorly throughout, though now and again a lot sold well, notably the 2x4 scantling mixed at £7 15s., and the 4th at £6 10s., but this was not the general character of the sale. Rough boards seemed sought after, a good many small buyers being to the fore. 1x6 5th quality at £6 was not a bargain, and even at a drop of 10s. at which two of the lots were secured, they were

by no means cheap. The Saguenay pine, ex Magnum, was well sold, but just now there is rather a scarcity of 3rd pine plank in the market, and this parcel had nothing very special to recommend it.

The Arendal battens went cheap, as also did the Pitea goods, ex Inverloith, yellow balks falling at 31s. a load, the deals by this ship going also much under cost. Mixed white 3x9 at £6 10s is rather a startling price! Let us hope it is of an exceptional character. The pitch pine ex Lillie Souillard went very low, none of the lots reaching £9. The two lots ex Lock Awe, Savannah stuff, were better done by at £9 15s., but we should think even at this they did not cover cost. Generally, the unreserved goods disposed of were ordinary description, so that we must not take too severe a view of prices. The sale terminated shortly before half-past three, and, so close upon the holidays, things might have gone feebler than they did. There was very little flooring offered, and prices seemed to hang a good deal.

LIVERPOOL.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of May 1st says:—As usual, during Easter week, little attention was paid to business, or, at any rate, it was followed by comparatively small results. Owing to the arrival of several cargoes of Norwegian flooring, the quays are fairly occupied, and of the new arrivals a good proportion is forwarded to the country under old engagements.

Two cargoes of Christiania poles and spars have come to a good market, as the stocks remaining in dealers' hands had become worked down to a very small margin, and a very large quantity of these goods will be wanted for the International Exhibition, and for decorations in the street during the visit of the Queen to this city.

Next week an auction sale of spruce deals, birch timber, &c., will be held by Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay, which will include some of this season's shipments; but for the following week no whitewood sale is announced, nor is it very probable that any will be held, as business will be considerably interrupted on account of the Royal visit, which extends over three days.

There is no change in prices of any of the principal articles in the market, the absence of any improvement in the timber trade being in contrast to other large branches of business in this city, though the consumption of spruce deals and flooring must have been considerably stimulated by the large quantities which have been used in the construction of exhibition buildings and the numerous adjuncts to it in various parts of the ground. Comparatively little of the heavier portion of the work now remains to be done, the contractors for the joinery, Messrs. Brown & Backhouse, of Liverpool, having nearly completed all the heavy work; yet there will still be employment for a great number of hands in finishing the uncompleted parts of the building, which will occupy at least another fortnight, and for which no inconsiderable quantity of timber and boarding will be required.

GLASGOW.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of May 1st says: The principal arrivals at Clyde ports to note during the past week are cargo of teak and one of pitch pine at Greenock, a cargo of pitch pine at Port Glasgow, and two of mahogany at Glasgow. Since last writing there have been no auction sales held by timber brokers here, and business has been quiet. Deliveries of deals from Yorkhill yards for April have been much under those for same month last year, being 50,000 pcs. as against 85,353 pcs. in April, 1885; the aggregate for the first three months of this year was, however, equal to that of the corresponding period of 1885.

The first two of this season's Clyde and Canadian steam traders sailed from the Broomielaw a few days ago, one, the Allen line screw steamer Norwegian, and the other a Donaldson liner, the Alcides. The entire import of Quebec and Michigan deals landed at Glasgow last year came per steam liners. The number vessels of the sailing or log timber fleet that have left Greenock for the St. Lawrence this year is very much under the tonnage that had sailed by this time last year their departure

being later owing to the long continuance of frost over Canada.

The tonnage of the vessels launched from Clyde shipyards in April will be a larger total than the monthly returns have shown for some time back; exact figures not yet made up. On one day recently there were four vessels put into the water measuring in the aggregate 10,280 tons. The launches expected to take place in May are few.

TYNE.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of May 1st says:—The arrivals of the past seven days are mainly composed of pit-props, mining timber and battens from the south of Norway, one cargo of battens from Gothenburg per sailing vessel, which is a little unusual in these days of steamers, and also a cargo of staves and head-logs from Memel.

The Easter holidays having come in the way have interfered a good deal with business and prevented its onflow. What little there is to be done is, according to common report, of a very unprofitable nature, prices being cut down to the lowest possible limit.

Stocks are getting a little lower, and the better descriptions of redwood deals especially may be reckoned very low. Of common battens there are still very large stocks held, and they do not appear very sensibly to diminish.

A few ships are reported to have been chartered during the last few days at rates, on the whole, a little lower than those formerly quoted. 25s. from Hudikswall is reported to have been done, a rate which certainly must have reached the lowest depths.

WOOD-WORKING PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the wood-working interests, granted by the United States Patent Office, April 27th, 1886, is specially reported by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and Foreign patents, 925 F. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

- 340,660—Lumber drier—W. E. Cole, Montgomery, Ala.
- 340,943—Saw mill, band—C. Esplin, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 340,697—Saw set—A. W. Zimmerman, Fernwood, Ill.
- 340,802—Saw setting device—A. C. McEwen, Jersey City, N. J.
- 340,583—Saw setting device—C. W. Coons & W. H. Metzger, Canton, Ohio.
- 340,583—Saw tool dressing device—H. O. Kelsey, West Salamanca, N. Y.

PATENTS ISSUED MAY 4.

- 341,149—Cutter head—H. C. Knowlton, West Gardner, Mass.
- 341,055—Saw guide—J. A. Robb, San Jose, Cal.
- 340,990—Saw mill, band—W. M. Dickerson, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 341,336—Saw mill, band—C. Esplin, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 341,011—Saw tooth, Diamond—T. A. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
- 341,187—Saw tooth, insertible—J. Timmons, Newark, N. J.
- 341,071—Saws, machine for grinding shingle saws—H. A. Squire, Ludington, Mich.

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:—

Uppers.....	\$45 00	246 60
Common.....	17 00	18 39
Culls.....	12 50	13 00

LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following is a complete list of the loaded barges by the respective forwarders, all of which will have left the harbour before Tuesday night:—

Blanchard & Williamson 10 barges for Montreal	2,175,000 ft.
D. Murphy & Co., 9 barges for Burlington and Whitehall	2,250,000 "
D. Murphy & Co., two barges for Quebec.....	500,000 "
D. Murphy & Co., 23 barges for Montreal	6,575,000 "
D. Murphy & Co., six American boats for New York	900,000 "
Eangs & Co., five barges for Burlington	1,268,000 "
Geo. A. Harris, eight barges for Burlington	1,875,000 "
Jas. Wood & Co., eight barges for Montreal	2,000,000 "
G. T. Easton, five barges for Kingston.....	1,000,000 "

making a grand total of nearly eighteen million feet. Of this amount the following concerns loaded about as follows:—

	Barges.
E. B. Eddy.....	10
Gilmour & Co.....	12
Lord, Hurdman & Co.....	6
Bronson & Weston	9
G. A. Grier & Co	5
Perley & Pattee	16
J. McLaren & Co.....	5
W. McCliment & Co.....	2
Ross Bros., Buckingham.....	4
W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland	5
Hamilton Bros., Hawkesbury	2

The loading of these barges has given a week's employment to about one thousand laboring men, and has made quite a boom around the Claudiere. The yards are still quite full and the forwarders are looking for a busy season. The following mills are now sawing:—Bronson & Weston, Gilmour & Co., Grier & Co., Perley & Pattee, and Lord, Hurdman & Co. Messrs. Booth & Eddy expected to start sawing on May 1st.

The following steamers left last night with their respective tons, viz.: Florence, with 8 barges, Montreal; E. B. Eddy, with 8 barges, Montreal; A. McMahon, 2 barges, Montreal.

The following will leave to-night: A. Gilmour, with five barges, Burlington; Icy, with 10 barges, Montreal, and Monday night, G. A. Harris, with eight barges, Burlington; J. R. Booth and Elfin, with 8 barges, Montreal, Lake Champlain and New York.—*Ottawa Citizen May 1st.*

A NOVEL DESIGN IN STEAMBOATS.

Mr. A. P. Cockburn, M. P., General Manager of the Muskoka & Nipissing Navigation Company, has just had a boat built on a new principle, from designs of his own, for use by his company. The boat was recently launched at Burk's Falls, Ont., and has been found to work admirably; indeed, the captain has telegraphed Mr. Cockburn that "she is a credit to her designer." She is best described as a combined paddle and screw general purpose steamer, and can run either with paddler or screw, or with both. In the waters where she will ply the channels are often blocked with logs, which seriously interfere with the passage of either paddle or screw steamers, as the logs get under the vessel, and if struck will injure either of the propelling powers, and the boat has to stop while the obstruction is cleared away. It is anticipated that it will be comparatively easy to keep the boat constantly moving by the use of either of her propelling powers when the other has to be detached. The detachment can be instantly made, or a change from screw to paddle, or vice versa, without delaying the boat. The boat is 96 feet long, 17 feet 9 inches beam, 27 feet over all, has 7 feet depth of hold, and draws 4 feet 6 inches of water. She is capable of maintaining a speed of thirty miles an hour. It is claimed for the vessel that she will prove one of the most convenient and useful boats for her size and cost ever built.—*Railway Life*

Indians as Loggers.

Estimates of the log cut on the Court Oreilles Indian reservation, in Sawyer County, Wis., were too small. W. D. Stevens, the government scaler, furnished the *North Wisconsin*, of Hayward, the following statement: Callaghan Bros. cut 33,033 pieces scaling 6,671,860 feet; Dan McDonald cut 46,549 pieces, scaling 9,229,780 feet; Bergerson & Gaynor cut 16,588 pieces scaling 3,326,230 feet; Dobin & Stratton cut 119,660 pieces, scaling 27,573,240; making a total cut of contracted logs, or 47,499,120 feet. The logs were cut from 131 subdivisions belonging to individual Indians.—*N. W. Lumberman.*

At the sale of timber limits held at Ottawa last week over \$140,000 worth of property was disposed of, including a limit on the River Mattawa to Mr. Alexander Fraser for \$62,000, also limits for \$30,000 and \$1,600 to the same purchaser, and a limit to Mr. J. B. Fraser for \$5,200. Mr. A. Fraser also bought 344,000 cubic feet of square and waney timber for \$6,880; 357,551 do., \$1,290; about 8,000 standard saw logs, \$12,560, and about 140,000 feet sawn lumber, \$11,900.

THE HENDERSON LUMBER-CO. Limited.

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For Holding Logs upon a Saw Mill Carriage
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These Milldogs I guarantee to give satisfaction in every case.
They will hold a frozen log as well as a soft one, for cutting
Scantling, Square Timber, &c. These Dogs cannot be excelled,
I sell them all on their own merits, give ten or fifteen days trial,
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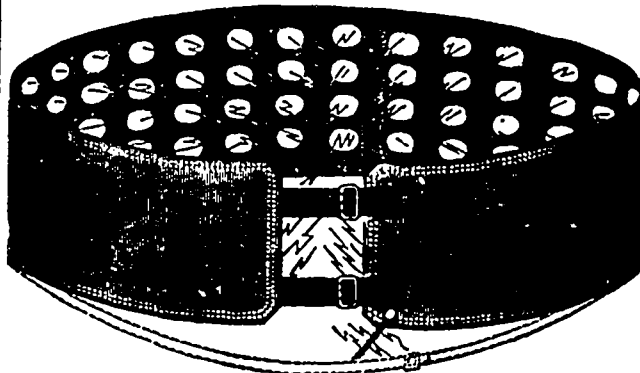
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diseases, among the many unfortunate
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may be "fairest and foremost of the train
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happiest state," but the dignity and hap-
piness of man cannot long endure with-
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few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A. W.
Parker, lumber dealer, 209 Bleury street,
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that helped her so much. I think her eyes
never looked so well, as now, since they
were affected, and her general health is
improving every day. She has taken but
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Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes:
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Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number
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a humor in my eyes, and was unable
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Traine, Duxbury, Mass., writes: "I have
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sia." Henry Cobb, 41 Russell st., Charle-
stown, Mass., writes: "I was completely
cured of Dyspepsia, by the use of Ayer's
Sarsaparilla." Wm. Lee, Joppa, Md.,
writes: "I have tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
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shall always regard it as the best of blood
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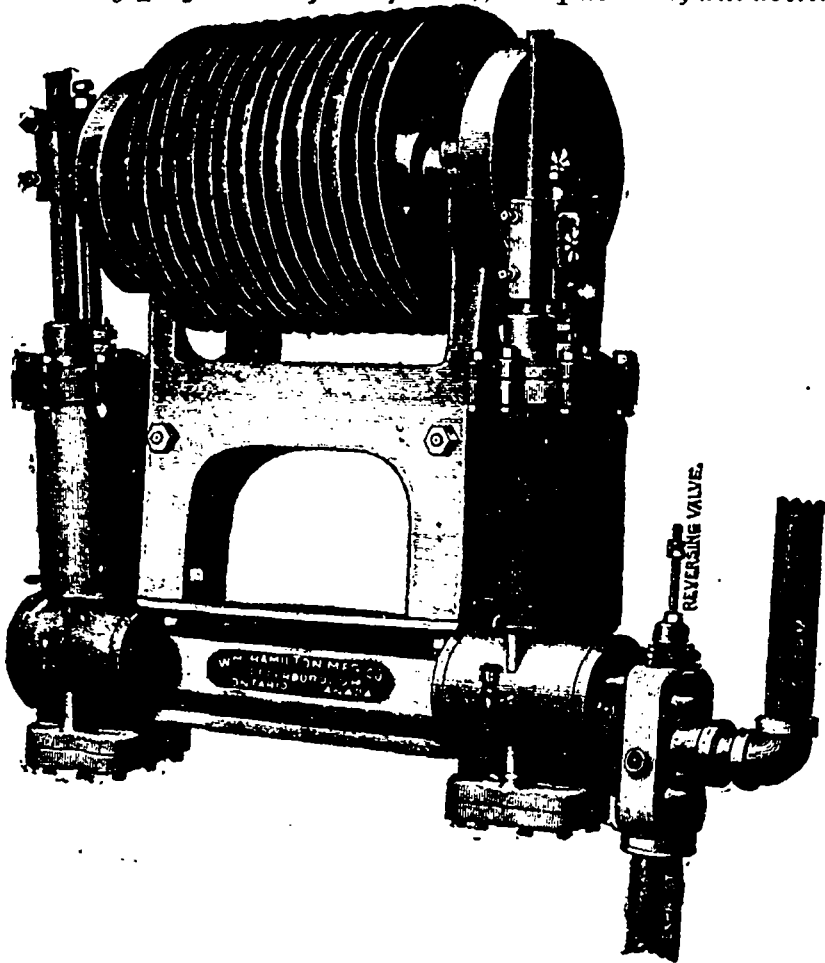
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The above engraving illustrates the Twin Engine, 10x16, for Rope Feed, for Saw Mill Carriages. The spool is 27 in. diameter, 30 in. face, is grooved 2 in. pitch for 1½ in. rope. The shaft is steel, 4½ in. diameter, with disk cranks. No connecting rods, eccentrics or valve rods to get loose and out of order. The ports are in the trunions, and worked by an oscillation of the cylinders, and are held in their place in the downward motion by a steam cushion below. The sawyer's valve is a perfect balance, and by moving this valve the engine can be reversed, stopped or started almost instantaneously if necessary, as the sawyer has perfect control of it by his lever either to go fast or slow. Should the sawyer let go of his lever either by mistake or any other cause, it is balanced so that the valve will come to the centre and cut the steam off both cylinders and stop the feed. When standing, the lever is locked or fastened, so that it is impossible for it to start off itself. The engine stands upright below the carriage, and bolted to two upright beams, placed on the mill for the purpose. When a rack is preferred in place of the rope, we put on a steel wheel 30 in. in diameter, and the engine placed high enough to work into the rack on carriage bar, or if the beams come in the way, an idler wheel can be used between engine and rack segs; or, the engine can be placed at a distance and have a shaft

from it to the carriage; or it can be placed in the engine room, where it is under the control of the engineer for oiling, thence by shaft and pinion to carriage rack bars. These engines are well adapted for cutting long logs, or where the logs are mixed, the advantage of this feed will be apparent to mill men. When the carriages are used in two or more sections, the couplin and uncoupling of each section is quick and simple.

There were two of these feeds working this summer and giving the best of satisfaction, one with rope feed at James Playfair & Co's Mill, Sturgeon Bay, near Waubaushene, and one at the new mill furnished by us to Francis Carswell & Co., at Calabogie Lake, on the Kingston and Pembroke R. R. This mill is working with the Rack and Pinion feed, and drops from fifteen to seventeen stock boards per minute. We have also sent one to the Rathbun Company, Deseronto, to put in to feed their heavy Circular Mills. They will also commend themselves for various other cases, especially for running Elevators, hoisting Engines, and wherever a simple and easily reversible motion is required.

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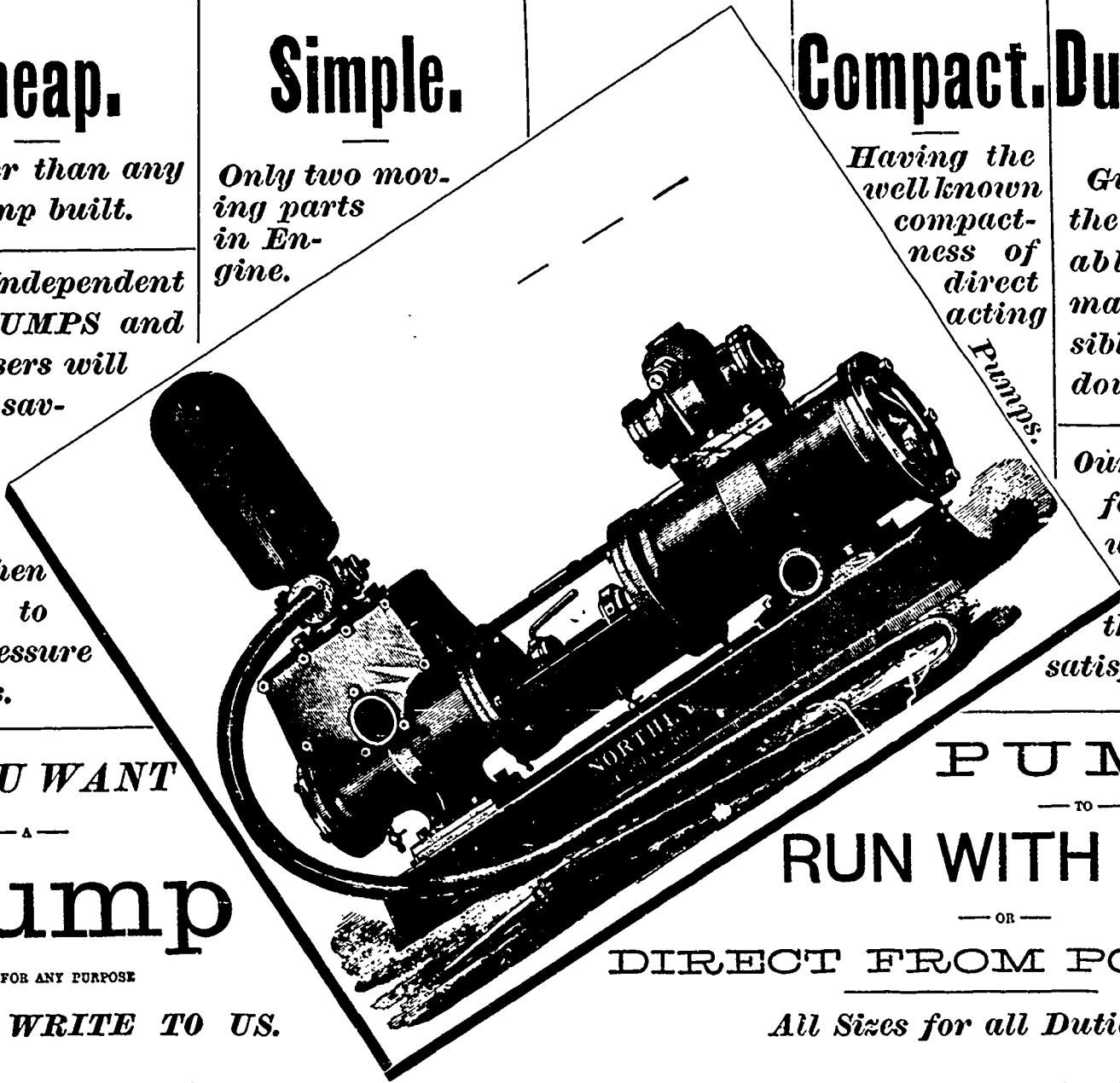
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