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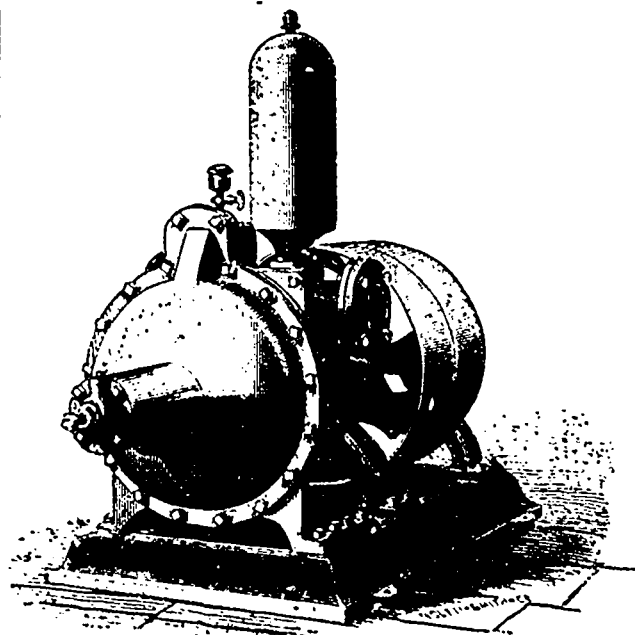
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WOOD AND WORKING INDUSTRIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

We continue the account of the "Woods and Wood-Working Industries of New Brunswick," from Hamilton's Handbook of that Province, a portion of which was given in our last issue:—

In order to give some idea of the magnitude of trade even in the smallest of wooden ware articles, we make the following extract from some comments in *All the Year Round* for May, 1884:—

"Who would expect to find in the cargo of one of the magnificent New York liners three thousand boxes of clothes pegs? Yet such an entry is common enough. "Bless my soul!" somebody will say, just as I did when I noticed it, "are we dependent on the States for such things?" Pursuing my investigations further, I found that this was only one out of many of the same kind. It is evident, therefore, that it pays to cut down timber, convert it into the manufactured article, pay carriage to a port, shipping charges, freight, landing charges, carriage to inland towns anywhere in England, commission to several—a score, for anything I know—intermediaries, in order that the British mater-familias may buy a dozen clothes-pegs for three half pence, which is what my wife tells me she paid last. I never saw the boxes as imported, but I should imagine they would be large, and hold several hundreds each—thousands, may be.

"Does not this give us an idea of the enormous quantity that must be turned out every year in the States? Just fancy what a lot must be consumed by fifty millions of people. Yet they are able to supply, not only their internal demand, but to send them to us by the million. Likely enough they will send them as well to some other European countries, though the demand there will not be so great as here, if only from the fact that the weekly wash is not such a national institution.

"One cannot help thinking what has been, is, and will be, the effect of this large importation on the home made article. If my recollection is to be trusted, the present clothes-peg did not make its appearance here till some twenty or twenty five years ago. Everybody who can look back so far can remember that the clothes peg to which he was accustomed was evidently a piece of a branch peeled, shaped, cut in two, and then bound together with two or three inches of tin, which were fastened by a bit of wire driven in. Such was what I may term the pre-American, or the antique clothes-peg.

"I cannot assert with confidence that this ancient style has disappeared, for I confess that I do not keep my eyes open purposely to study clothes-pegs. But this much may be allowed; the antique is not prominent; possibly it yet lingers in out-of-the-way and old fashioned places. In the centres of civilization, however, it is conspicuous by its absence, its place seems

to be taken by the modern article. This, as is well known, is all in a piece, and might be pronounced artistic, were it not evidently made in a machine, and therefore, according to Ruskin, an utter abomination."

To show that the manufacturers of the United States are becoming anxious about the supply of raw material, we may quote the following from one of their leading organs.

"The great pine forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are beginning to show the signs of exhaustion. There is a shortage of production this year in those States footing up about 600,000,000 feet. The average of first quality lumber has run down from 12 per cent. ten years ago to 2 per cent. last year, showing the rapid deterioration of stock which is brought to the mills. The quality of the logs is much poorer than ever before, as many have been put in from land once cut over, and now land has been cleared of everything that will make a cull board. The improvident lumber-men, who in the past only cut the choice pine and left the remainder to be devasted by fire, now saws down his trees close to the root to save an axe kerf, scrapes the earth with a fine tooth rake to get every log that will make passable mill culls, and will discharge a foreman who leaves on the ground a log six inches in diameter."

That our neighbors are looking with envious eyes to our bountiful supplies of forests, may be gathered from the following article, taken from a leading daily paper published in New York city. In calling for free lumber, and while opposing tariff reduction, it says:—

"The only justification for any further attempts at tariff legislation by the present Congress is, that it will afford a last chance to consider this year the removal of the duty now collected upon important lumber. The importance of this measure cannot be urged too often upon the attention of Congress; too much cannot be said about the actual condition of all the northern forests of the United States. They are perishing rapidly, and, to some extent, needlessly. The collection of the duty upon lumber manufactured in Canada stimulates the destruction of the forests of the United States, while it yields practically nothing to the revenues of the country. For every dollar paid into the public treasury, on account of this duty, \$25 are taken from the pockets of American consumers of American lumber, and paid to the few hundred men who manufacture pine and spruce lumber, or deal in pine lands. Every dollar thus obtained by the treasury costs the country, moreover, an incalculable sum through the unnecessary and wanton destruction of forests which, were this duty repealed, would be allowed to grow and improve.

"The continuation of this duty means a great and unnecessary commercial upheaving such as this country has never seen. Congress can prevent, or at least postpone for a considerable

period, these calamities by the removal of this duty. The necessity for doing this is urgent. Action cannot safely be delayed a single day longer. The extermination of the northern forests of the United States should be postponed at any cost."

Following upon this we may quote some comments of the Canadian press, to show what our manufacturers think of the situation, which will demonstrate that fear of exhausting the supply does not form an important item for their consideration at the present time.

The *Monetary Times*, of Toronto, says:—

"Canada has been called 'a wooden country.' How far this is properly a term of reproach we cannot say; but seeing that wood, in the raw stage of squared logs or lumber, forms \$25,000,000 worth, or say a fourth in value of our yearly exports, and that we send abroad a considerable aggregate of manufactures of wood besides, we may well bear the nick-name. Let us, however, eschew such wooden goods as wooden nutmegs or hams. We ship to Europe, already, tool-handles, broom handles, carriage spokes, hubs and felloes, spools or bobbins, brush-backs, &c., &c., in considerable quantity. We might do more in the way of wooden-ware export, and indeed it seems to us that, in this as in other lines, Canadian manufacturers will have to look about them for foreign markets, since the means of production, over-stimulated as they have been, are outstripping the home demand."

The *Times* continues:—

"But here are the facts. Great Britain and other European countries use enormous quantities of wooden goods, and they are largely made in the United States and shipped from Boston and New York. Why should not Canada, whose supplies of timber are nearer the sea board, compete successfully? It can be done; but it is not to be done in a day. Nor is it to be done without observation and pains."

The *St. John Daily Telegraph* says, after enumerating a long list of wooden wares that should be manufactured here:—

"We have not exaggerated the importance of cultivating the English market for our manufactured wood goods. Enough has already been demonstrated to justify us in urging upon men of capital that they ought to take hold of the matter, and that they can do so with a good prospect of success. If some portion of the hundreds of thousands of dollars now lying in the banks were invested in the wooden ware business, it would be a good thing for the Province. Heretofore the Province has confined itself to shipping deals and timber, the market for which fluctuates with the building trade; but in some of the lines to which reference is made above there is a constant demand. Many of the articles are such as are in every day use in families, and people buy them whether times are good or bad. The business is capable of vast development, and it is to be hoped that some of

our moneyed people will see their way clear to engaging in it."

The *St. John Daily Sun* says:—

"From time to time the *Sun* has called attention to the extensive trade done by American manufacturers of wooden wares with Great Britain and the Continent, as indicative of what might be accomplished by the wood workers of New Brunswick were they to intelligently turn their energies in this direction. The special superiority of our climate (the enervating summer heat of the interior of the Continent being unknown in St. John), the cheapness of fuel, the proximity of exhaustless supplies of forest woods, the direct communication all the year round with the mother country, are factors which place us in a position to compete on the most favorable terms with all rivals, either across the line or in the Upper Provinces; while a point of vital interest to capitalists is found in the unlimited demand for wood manufactures in Great Britain, and the extent and variety of the articles required, which guard against the possibility of overproduction or excessive competition, thus ensuring a steady, remunerative dividend on their investments."

In urging the interests of the International Forestry Exhibition upon our manufacturers, the *St. John Daily Globe* says:—

"We hope that our Province and our enterprising manufacturers will leave nothing undone to have New Brunswick well represented at the Edinburgh International Forestry Exhibition. In markets of the Old World, like that of Liverpool, something is known of us by our square deals and our birch timber; but to show what our goods are capable of we should, to the very fullest extent, take advantage of this Forestry Exhibition. Doubtless, if persons in the old world, who are wood workers, are made aware of the capacity of our native woods for economic purposes, they would use them more than they do now."

The following list comprises the leading varieties of woods which are most plentiful in our forests and most valuable for manufacturing and export, white, red and grey oak; rock (or sugar), birdseye, curly and white maple; black, white, yellow, grey and red birch; white and red beech; red and white (or forest and interval) elm, black, white and red ash; butternut; chestnut; hornbeam (or ironwood); basswood; aspen and balsam, poplars, white red and princeps pine, black and white spruce; tamarac (also called larch, lacmatac or juniper); cedar and hemlock.

The uses of these are almost innumerable, but we may venture to name a limited number of the purposes they are now principally utilized for manufacturing for which are established in this Province. They are as follows. Building materials for outside and inside finish, ship-building, from the hull to the spars; agricultural and horticultural implements; waggons, car-

riages, sleighs; packing salt, fish, and other boxes; tubs, pails, churns; step-ladders; furniture of all kinds; broom, hoe, pick, edge tool, and other handles; clothes-wringers, washboards, clothes and towel horses; bench screws; Venetian blinds and slats; cloth boards and rollers; bobbins, spools; ships' blocks; coopers' work of all kinds; boot and shoe lasts, troos and crimps; musical instruments; railway ties; carving and turned work; wood pulp. In fact the varieties of wood having the properties of elasticity, toughness and durability are such that they are adaptable to almost all purposes where wood is required.

Having shown our readers what our woods are, and their adaptability, we will endeavor to show the splendid opening there is for the introduction of both capital and labor from the old country to develop this branch of business, and the reasons why our manufactures have not been more generally introduced in foreign markets. In the first place, the facilities for manufacturing have not been more than sufficient for home consumption. Several of our manufacturers have from time to time placed some of their surplus stock in foreign markets, but for want of proper management, and through their efforts being spasmodic rather than studied, they have not succeeded. In every case where the wants of the market have been known and the efforts of the manufacturers have been systematic, they have succeeded beyond their expectation. In every case they hold their own against all competitors, and are doing all the business they have facilities for. It having been arranged for this province to have a representative in the English market, it will give them advantages which have not previously been afforded.

It is the intention of the Agent General of the Province to devote his personal attention to this branch of trade, and the majority of the manufacturers acting with him will enable him to do so at a very trifling cost to either manufacturer, dealer or consumer. A writer in a prominent English paper recently undertook to discourage the entering of New Brunswickers into the English market, and implied that there was not room; that we could not compete, &c., and also stated we were looking forward to an unoccupied market, as if we could expect the market has been standing all these years waiting for us to supply their wants. No, we anticipate the most keen competition and are prepared for it. We have unexcelled facilities, and it is the intention of our manufacturers to so enter the market that they will hold it. Their intention is to so work together that nothing but first-class, properly seasoned material, and the best workmanship shall enter any foreign market. It will be their pride to establish a reputation such as will insure the sale of anything bearing the "New Brunswick" brand upon it.

In order more fully to illustrate the progress now being made in this Province, we give a short description of some representative manufacturing industries in several branches of the wood-working industries. First in importance from location, facilities and variety of manufactures, we may mention the Quaco Wood Company, of Henry's Lake, St. John County, N. B.

Under the management of Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co., of St. John, N. B., and London, England, this Company have the advantage of the guidance of one of our oldest and most practically experienced mill owners and timber and lumber exporters. Having ample capital for the requirements of their trade, they are developing a branch of manufacture which is destined to be of vast importance to the Province. They are now largely supplying local consumption as well as exporting considerable quantities of their manufactures to the United States and European markets. The works being situated upon the margin of a large body of water, the banks of which are lined with forests of beech, birch, maple, and other valuable woods, renders the raw material most accessible, and storing and seasoning easily accomplished. The large resources of the company enables them to hold ample stocks of timber for seasoning, and assures there always being prepared to fill large orders upon short notice. It also enables them to operate their works both winter and summer. For the more thorough seasoning of the wood a large dry

house or kiln has been erected, where all such material as requires it is subjected to artificial heat after the most approved method, thus insuring the use of the most durable and properly cured material.

Another advantage peculiar to the woods used by the Company is their growth upon the hills and mountain sides, which gives them a much closer grain and harder texture than those grown upon low lands.

Their facilities for shipment of their manufactures are excellent. The St. Martins and Upham Railway Company have a depot in the grounds of the company, affording direct communication with the excellent harbor at St. Martins, some six miles distant, also with St. John (45 miles), Halifax (278 miles), and all parts of the Continent. Another more direct line of railway is also projected, as shown upon the map, which will add materially to their facilities.

The variety of articles manufactured is such that every portion of the timber is utilized. The whole of the work being done upon the premises, from cutting up the timber to the last detail of manufacture, enables them to sell their productions at the lowest prices.

Further comment upon the prospects of this Company is unnecessary, but as a number of settlers from the old country are among the operatives in these works it may interest others to know how their countrymen are situated. The Company employ only the best class of labor, and endeavor in every way to secure the utmost comfort for their employes. A large and comfortable lodging house has been erected for the unmarried men, where the Company board them at very moderate charges. A number of pleasantly situated and commodious cottages have been built for the use of married operatives and their families. A general store, situated near the mill, is kept by the Company, and well stocked with all the necessities many of the luxuries of life, all of which are sold to workmen at very moderate prices. A large room over the store is at present utilized for holding church services regularly. A school for the children is shortly to be opened, as well as post and telegraph offices. The Superintendent of the works—Mr. H. R. Robertson, who resides near the mill—aims to make his settlement a model one. Spirituous liquors are not allowed to be brought into the village. A reading room and other means of recreation are furnished the operatives free of charge.

Next in importance we may place the "Woodstock Wood-working Company," of which William Connell, Esq., is President, and Mr. R. S. Sterratt, Treasurer and Superintendent of Works. Woodstock, Carleton County, N. B., (the headquarters of this Company), is rightly described as one of the most enterprising towns in the Province. It is specially well situated for wood-working industries, being on the banks of the St. John, and connected with all parts of the country by railway; within easy access of the harbors of St. Stephen, St. John, &c., for the export trade; while the opening of more direct railway connections via Quebec and Montreal, which will soon be completed, will make this a most important centre. It is surrounded on almost all sides by immense forests of the most valuable woods, which are accessible both by rail and water communication. Being the chief market town for one of the largest and most productive agricultural and fruit growing districts in the Province, gives it a valuable local market for all classes of products. The wood working company located here manufactures articles of rather a different character from those turned out by the "Quaco Company." Neither pains nor expense have been spared to fit up the factory with the very best and latest improved machinery in every department, and the assortment of manufactures in wooden wares which can be turned out in practically unlimited. Having ample capital, capable management, and being so well situated both as to ready access to raw material of all kinds and excellent facilities for reaching the best markets, this Company commands a valuable and increasing trade.

The saw mills are unsurpassed in any part of the world, and a strong evidence of this is the readiness with which they are insured against fire by all first-class insurance companies,

CHASE & SANBORN

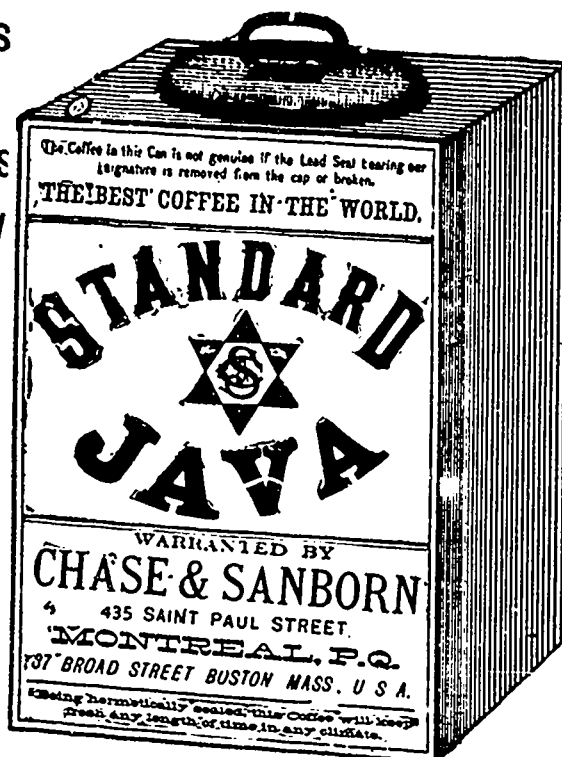
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There are many establishments throughout the Province whose facilities as to machinery, &c., are ample for large expansion of their business, but are hampered for want of capital to control the large stocks of raw material which they require to constantly hold on hand. Many factories now in the hands of men of known integrity, thorough knowledge of their business, good managers, offer some splendid openings for the investment of more capital where experience is not required. Outside, however, of those factories now in existence there are openings in almost every line of wood working where experience in almost every branch can be utilized most profitably, and where capital can find most safe and remunerative investment.

Wood workers in the old world would do well to consider the advantages we have here. They cannot fail to see that if they are doing well at home, with their experience they would do better here. They have the same access to the old market from here and many new ones open; much of the raw material now lost to them can be utilized; better material is at hand, climatic influences favor them in every way. The best of wood working machinery is obtainable here. Now is the time to make your choice, and you cannot find a more favorable place than the Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada.

Any further information regarding the timber interests and wood working industries of the Province will be most cheerfully furnished upon application either personally or by letter to
IRA CORNWALL, JR., Agent General
for Province New Brunswick.
24 Chapel Walks, Liverpool, England.

TEN THOUSAND ISLANDS.

In the St. Lawrence there are the Thousand Islands. Whether they fail by one or two that complete roundness of ten times one hundred I do not know. On the southern end of the Gulf state there may be seen on the map a stretch called the Ten Thousand Islands. He was a very unimaginative person, saggardly, having a dread of exaggeration, who named these wonderful islands. He skimmed his nomenclature,

There are not ten thousand islands. There must be a million of them, and more to spare, almost all of them covered with mangroves. To describe them were a difficult task. I may succeed, perhaps, in giving a faint idea of their number by asking the reader to think of one of those old mosaic floors the Romans delighted in. The infinite countless little bits of stone are the islands, the cement the water. Island after island appears emerging out of these blue bays. Some are but a few acres in size, then there are others with an area of several square miles. Now the channel between them is so narrow that a boat cannot pass, and then it expands to a mile wide. Beautiful silent harbors are entered, with peninsulas jutting into them, and behind comes labyrinth. It is an endless archipelago, all green and smiling. A man might lose himself here, provided he could only live, and remain uncaught forever; tracking him would be impossible. Only here and there on some of the islands is there the appearance of land, perceptible by a thin ridge. You can tell it by the hard wood growing on it. Centuries ago this island might have been on the sea front, and some storm threw up the sea bottom. Stretching then out in every direction, these intricate islands block the way. There might be eight, ten or twenty miles to cross before the mainland would be reached, that is, if you had the wings of man-of-war bird, and could fly. In a boat, working in and out through the maze, you would have to row maybe one hundred miles, then finally you might fetch up on Florida proper.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain and cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind, colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The William Hamilton Manufacturing Co'y

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SAW MILL AND GENERAL MACHINERY

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

Our Saw Mill Engines

Are made strong, neat and durable, knowing well the ever varying strain they are subjected to in driving a Saw Mill.

IRON AND STEEL BOILERS

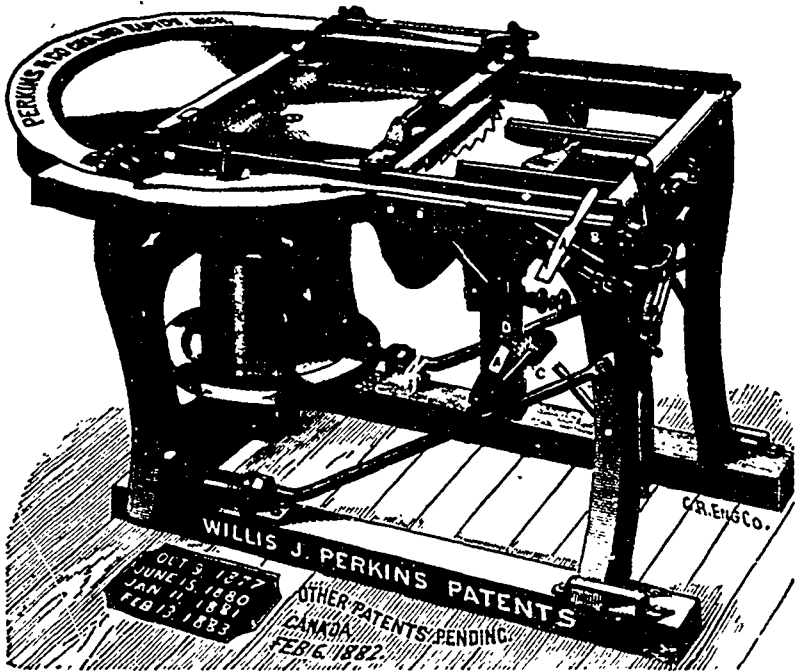
of the Best Material and workmanship.

We wish again to call the attention of our Canadian Lumbermen to our First Class IMPROVED SAW MILL MACHINERY, Heavy and Light Circular Mills; our Pat. Twin Circular, with Steam Rack or Rope Feed for Slabbing; Iron Oscillating Gang Mills of the most improved designs; besides our Patent Improved Long Cylinder Steam Feed. We would call attention to Cunningham's Oscillating Twin Engines for Feeding Long Carriages with Back or Rope; our Patent Wrought Iron Jack Chain with Short Trucks; Heavy Wrought Iron Base and Sawdust Chains; Trimmers and Slab Cutting Tables; Lath Mills and Bolt Lumber Markers; Trout's Patent Automatic Log Counter, to count the Logs as they come into the mill; Covel's Patent Saw Sharpener; Saw Swages and Improved Bench for Dressing and Hammering Saws; Perkins' Patent Shingle Mills; Bolters; Sappers; Jointers; Drag Saws; and Packers. We also forge a very superior ANCHOR for Lumbermen.

We are now introducing to those requiring Small Mills our IMPROVED SEMI-PORTABLE MILL, got up strong and durable, and are now adding to the many Machines for cutting Lumber. MILNE'S IMPROVED HEAVY BAND SAW for cutting Lumber out of large logs. The small carfe these Mills take out in using a No. 18 Gauge Blade, is a very important point in saving Lumber, besides the small amount of power required to drive it, making it a favourite in sawing lumber—capacity from 25 to 30 thousand per day.

We are prepared to submit plans and specifications, together with any information our many years of close application to the Saw Mill Business may have suggested to us; also when required to enter into contract for supplying the machinery and all material complete.

Communication from anyone intending to build Saw Mills solicited.



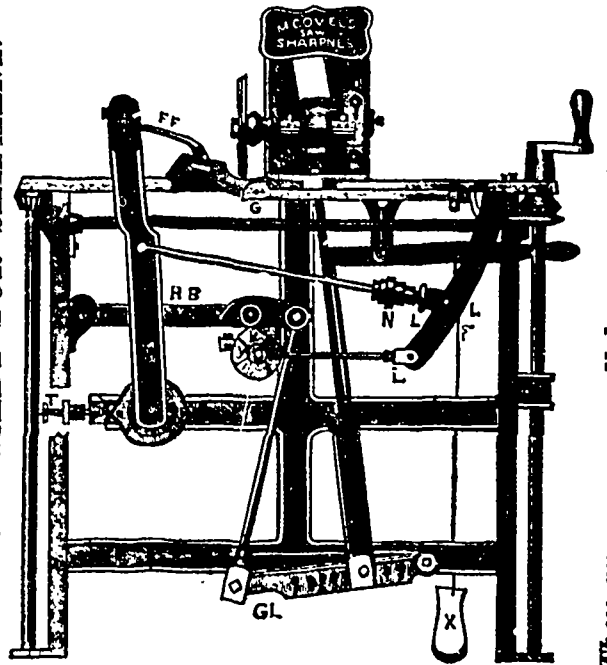
GRAND TRIUMPH!

WILLIS J. PERKIN'S DROP TILT

The only Horizontal Saw Machine on which a thick slab can be cut from the bolt. SECOND CUT ALWAYS A SHINGLE. Knots, rots, hearts, bolt squared rift-ways, and all irregularities cut off at one clip. This improvement will pay price of the whole Machine every season by increase of quality and quantity cut.

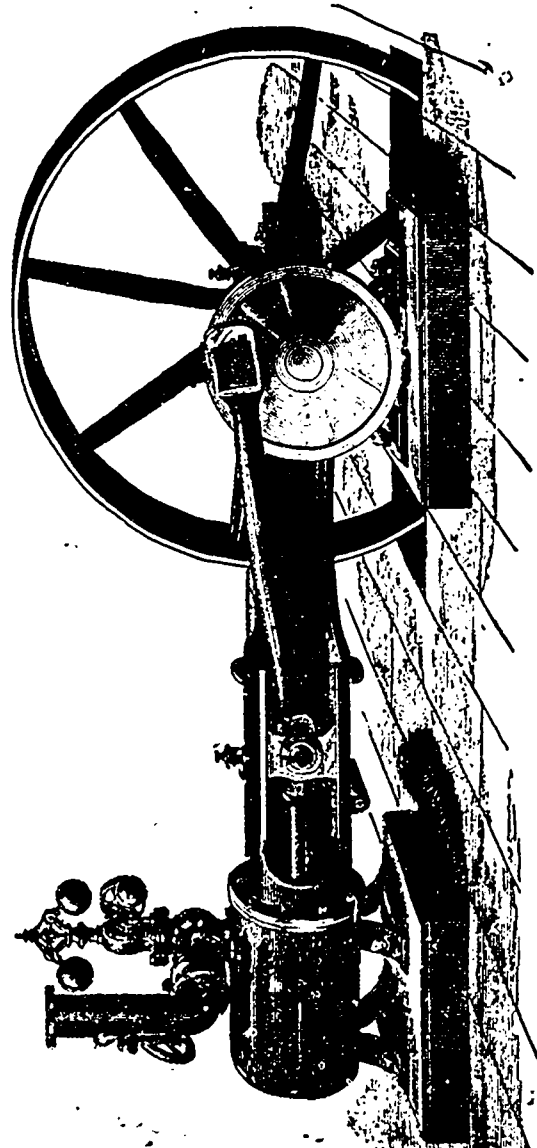
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The M. Covel Patent
Saw Sharpener

IS NOW READY FOR SHIPMENT.



They are now so well-known to the Lumberman, that their utility requires no comment.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.



This Cut represents our SAW MILL ENGINE, of which we make the following our Standard Sizes, 12x16, 16x20, 18x24, 20x24 and 24x80, built Strong and Substantial for Heavy Work.

FORESTRY IN ONTARIO.

There was a good attendance at the regular weekly meeting of the Canadian Institute on Jan. 31st. The President, Prof. W. H. Ellis, M. A., occupied the chair. After routine business Mr. R. W. Phipps delivered the following address on "Forestry and its Necessity in Ontario."—

I must beg the attention of my hearers for a short space to a subject that is not uninteresting, and is very important—the rapid and injurious deforesting of Ontario and the means whereby it can best be checked. When, not so long since, the white men came first hither, the forest wealth of all this region was immense. Could it have stood till now there would have been no difficulty in rapidly selling timber enough to build half a dozen Pacific railways had we so chosen to invest our funds. But the settlers came; they needed sustenance; they could not eat the trees; they could not sell them, and they burned them. But, unfortunately, much was uselessly burned. Much land so cleared had far better have remained uncleared till to-day. I have seen near Toronto great heaps of clear pine, worth now \$40 a thousand burned to uncover poor land which gave but a crop or two, and ever since but very poor pasture. I have seen out west where great fields had been in walnut, two or three trees, left by accident, had sold for a thousand dollars, showing that the field would have sold for a hundred thousand dollars—a field which, in its whole cleared day till now has never given a thousand profit. Much land through the Province might well have been spared the axe, and yet enough been given to the field. But we cleared without method or order, each thinking the more he cleared the richer he grew, till a deadly hatred of trees seems to have pervaded the community, and their destruction was considered equally patriotic and beneficial. It is found, however, that we have been under a great mistake, and that a country will grow more grain and cattle and produce them easier when one-fourth is left in woods interspersing the rest than when all is cleared. The reason of this is evident to all who consider the structure of a tree, which I will ask you to notice. Every tree draws its nourishment from the soil near its roots. It is carried upwards by means of a large quantity of water, which passes with it to the leaves—the lungs of the tree. Here it is exposed to the air, changes occur, the food goes to its place in trunk, branch, or leaf, the water passes off into the air. It is said one oak may thus send off 440 gallons per day. At all events the amount transpired by a tree is large—that of a forest immense. This passes upwards to the atmosphere—it is said that if it could be tinted the wood below would form no proportion in size to the vast covered columns above—and, being cool, necessarily compels precipitation on reaching a warmer strata of moist air, and rain ensues as soon as the precipitation is sufficient. The forest is the great local cause of the showers which fertilize the spring and summer fields. The next great benefit to agriculture is the reservoir they form for water. Their bed is deep, loose, porous, a mass of decayed leaves, intersecting roots, and forest soil, which holds in reserve great quantities of water (which otherwise would flow rapidly off over the fields), and feeds therewith the innumerable underground channels which keep moisture in the soil. Once we got water by digging seven or eight feet in many places; now we must go forty or fifty. As land is too much cleared the springs recede from the surface, and the process goes on, where allowed, till it becomes a desert where no blade of grass can grow. In history countries are known to have been rich and fruitful, to have been deprived of their due amount of frost; to have become sterile and be abandoned by their population, to have been sufficiently replanted, to have recovered their lost watercourses and vanished rainfall, and to have become fertile again. (Mr. Phipps gave many instances from the history of different lands—Spain, France, Germany, Palestine, India, and others bearing on this point.) The operations of nature, he said, are chiefly hidden from our view. We see the tree grow and the field yield its increase, but the actual accretion, particle by particle, so that the buds sprang forth, the leaves appeared, the

blossoms and the fruit followed in due season, is not within our sight. But we know that the sun gave its warming beams; that the moisture continually rose from the earth at its call, and fell again in rain, and rose and fell again. And we know when alternate heat has dried the land, and alternate shower has given its waters, fill trunk and branches drip, and the roadside ditch is a flowing river, that then leaf and bud and blossom glow and smell with a new beauty, that the great leaves of the cornfield broaden with a more vivid green, that the waving wheat receives growing impetus and overtops the rustic fence, and every ombowering grove sends out a fresher fragrance upon the summer air. It is the enriching influence of the circulation of heat and moisture—it is with this we interfere when we deforest the land. In Ontario, in many parts, we have cleared all but ten per cent., and even this small amount is not remaining. How to preserve and increase it is the chief question for Ontario to-day, for on that alone depends whether her farms shall remain fertile or become barren. In the rest of the address, which was entirely impromptu, and of which this report is necessarily but a synopsis, Mr. Phipps narrated many interesting facts concerning the influence of deforesting on agriculture in Ontario, and stated that, in the older settled parts, there were but three ways of proceeding. By windbreak, by plantation, and by preserving whatever portions of forest yet stood, by excluding cattle, which last was the main point. He gave the methods of proceeding in each case, and mentioned the trees suitable for each. He also spoke of the large pine forests in the interior, the necessity of their preservation from fire, described the burnt lands he had lately seen near the Ottawa, were for a length of seventy miles, and a breadth of twenty, in one place alone, was nothing but dead trees, useless now, a pine forest worth many millions a few years back, and mentioned that Quebec was reserving great areas for forest alone, discouraging settlement wherever the pine forest should be preserved. He concluded by saying that it was much more than a Provincial, it was more than a national, more than a moral question, it was an object which should be impressed upon us by the highest feelings of our religion. We found here the wood, the water, the fertile soil. We know that the deforesting of a country does more than remove the one, it greatly impairs the others, so that the land may not be able to support more than the tenth part it now maintains. We should remember that no proprietor can have a title to destroy the fertility of the soil, lest "the field cry out against him, and the furrows thereof likewise complain." The vast concourse of humanity continually emerges from the unknown past, it travels toilsomely by it is lost in the clouds of the future. Be sure that there we shall meet with strict questioners; nor will those pass unchallenged who have to serve their own purposes, rendered painful, sterile, and barren the path of generations yet to follow.

The address was listened to throughout with great interest, and a spirited discussion followed, in which Mr. Alan McDougall, and Mr. Geo. Murray from their own experience corroborated the statements of the speaker.—*Toronto Globe.*

GLASGOW LUMBER TRADE.

Among the ports of which the *Timber Trades Journal* gives exhaustive reports of the past year is that of Glasgow, which has a special interest for those engaged in the timber trade in Canada. The *Journal* says that the timber trade at Clyde ports during the past year has been in a depressed and unsatisfactory state, especially so in the latter part of the year, when there was an increased difficulty in making sales, and falling prices was the rule.

Business generally has been dull, and industries on which the timber trade is largely dependent have felt this in a marked degree, and imparted to our trade the same tone. Looking at the Clyde shipyards, for instance, it was stated in April last that 8,000 men had been discharged since November 1883, and now it is estimated there are 15,000 men under the number that were employed throughout the various yards a year ago.

But the difficulties of the wood trade have been greatly lessened during the past year by the decisive measures taken for reducing imports a considerable reduction having been carried out, and which has clearly strengthened the market. The following is a summary of the imports in 1884, as represented by the tonnage employed in conveyance (exclusive of arrivals at Grangemouth, which are noted apart).—

	Tonnage employed.
British North America	63,300
United States	7,500
Pensacola	30,493
Moulmein and Rangoon	7,438
Demerara	1,366
Mexico	4,500
North of Europe ports	7,400
Total tonnage, 124,000, as against 210,000 in 1883.	

For imports of wood goods at Grangemouth during 1884, the carrying tonnage is 85,605 tons, about 8,000 tons of which represent arrivals of pitch pine and Quebec timber, the rest being for the conveyance of goods from North of Europe ports, and consisting chiefly of deals and battens. In 1883 the total tonnage employed conveying wood to Grangemouth amounted to 99,536 tons.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde is of the greatest importance to the timber trade here, having probably half the entire consuming power. It has fallen off during 1884, the total for which, however, is exceeded only by the three years immediately preceding. These three years exhibit a gradual increase; 1881, tonnage launched, 340,823 tons; 1882, 395,149 tons; and 1883, 417,831 tons. For last year the total is 299,119 tons, or a value of £7,000,000 against £10,000,000 for 1883. There is no gainsaying the fact that the depression experienced of late resulted from an over-supply of tonnage. Freights, however, are now improving, and builders are again receiving fresh orders for new ships. It is stated that shipowners in North America have been induced by the low prices to contract for the construction of some iron vessels. And there is little doubt that some of the Government work for which tenders have been invited will come this way.

The comparative activity of the wood-consuming trades generally in Glasgow and districts, to which it is a centre of supply, is indicated by the quantities that have gone into consumption, particulars of which are noted below:—

CANADIAN YELLOW PINE AND WANAY BOARDWOOD.—The import during 1884 was 27,404 logs, and the consumption 34,428 logs. An average of the four years preceding gives for each the import of 43,288 logs, and consumption, 43,347 logs.

The rates for wanay boardwood have been steady throughout the past year (strengthened probably by the small import of 1st quality deals), say 18 to 21 in. 2s. to 2s. 5d.

The stock now remaining shows about a fourth of decrease compared with quantity on hand a year ago.

For common housebuilding yellow pine, 40 to 60 ft. per log, prices have ranged from 14d. to 16d.

The stock of deck plank, 1st class, is moderate; prices 2s. to 2s. 5d. Of 2nd class the stock is moderate, prices, say, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. The demand has been quieter, and prices have gone down somewhat owing to the depression in shipbuilding.

RED PINE.—An import of 3,943 logs and consumption 7,711 logs is shown by the past year, and the four years preceding give a yearly average import of 8,870 logs, and consumption 7,950 logs. During the past year there has not been much change from 1883 as regards prices; they have ranged from 13d. to 1. 0d. for good quality, and ordinary 11d. to 1s. 2d., according to sizes.

OAK.—The import during 1884 amounts to only 2,173 logs, and the consumption has been 6,115 logs. Averaging the four preceding years gives an import of 7,370 logs and consumption, 6,520 logs. The stock of logs at present is little more than half the amount on hand a year ago. There has been a large import of oak planks and

scantlings by steam liners from the States, and the stock on hand December 31st was heavier than usual, amounting to 29,897 pieces measuring 91,831 cub. ft.

Prices for first-class oak logs have ranged to 2s. 9d. per cub. ft. ordinary quality, and 2nds have been sold at 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.

ELM.—There have been 2,874 logs imported during the past year, and the consumption amounts to 3,000 logs. The four preceding years show an average yearly import of 3,918 logs, and consumption 3,619 logs. Prices ruled at the opening of 1884 from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d. for logs 40 to 50 ft. average, but fell probably 3d. from the middle of summer.

ASU.—For 1884 the import was 2,200 logs, and the consumption 1,660 logs. For the preceding four years average yearly import 1,945 logs, and consumption 1,988 logs. There has been a fair demand during the year for best quality, 2s. per cubic foot being obtained; but latterly there was a falling off of about 4d. per cubic foot, fresh imports having come forward freely.

BIRCH.—Imports during 1884 amount to 7,490 logs, and consumption 6,636 logs. The four preceding years show an average yearly import of 7,004 logs, and consumption 6,608 logs. There was little change as to price in Quebec birch during the past year. Lower port, on to the middle of the year, brought from 14 to 15 in. 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; but large supplies coming afterwards reduced prices 2d. per cubic foot at least.

WALNUT.—The past year's import has been small, about 1,400 logs against 2,800 in 1883. There has been an average consumption, but as it is a first-class wood, a return of good trade would increase the demand. Prices have been from 3s. to 4s. 6d., and 5s. per cubic foot for 16 to 18 in. wood.

DEALS.—The aggregate import of 1884 shows a marked decrease compared with recent years. Of Canadian deals the arrivals amount to 435,000 pieces, and from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 570,400 pieces. Arrivals during 1880-3 on average give for each year an import of 761,000 Canadian deals, and 738,000 pieces N. B. and N. S. The consumption for the past year, however, compares more favorably, amounting to 736,000 pieces Canadian, and 561,000 pieces N. B. and N. S. deals, the four years above referred to averaging 677,000 pieces as the yearly consumption of Canadian deals, and same quantity, or nearly so, of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The stock of Quebec deals on hand at present is light, especially so as regards 1st, 2nd and 3rd qualities; but there is a heavy stock of lower port deals. A falling off in the consumption of the commoner descriptions is to a great extent attributable to slackness in packing-box making. For 1st pine (Michigan and Quebec) prices have ranged from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 7½d. per cubic foot, the narrower breadths from 2s. to 2s. 6d.; 2nd quality, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., according to specification; 3rd quality Quebec pine, 11 in. 10½d. to 13½d.; broader ranging to 1s. 9d. 4ths have sold from 9d. to 13d. Red pine (2nd and 3rd) from 9½d. to 1s. Quebec spruce have brought from 9d. for 3rds to 1s. 2½d. for 1st quality, 4th 8d. and 8½d. Lower port spruce 7½d. to 11½d., and pine 5½d. to 12½d.

STAVES.—Arrivals from Quebec amount to 140 milles, which is less than half the ordinary importation; the consumption also has been comparatively small, 154 milles. Imports from the States have been 660 milles—a larger total than usual; and the consumption also is greater, being over 700 milles; the stock on hand is moderate.

Quebec merchantable pipe have ranged from £65 to £80 and W.O.W.L. £16 to £20. United States hogshead staves (prime) have sold at £19 10s. to £21 10s. Barrel have varied from about £13 to £14 10s. Prices for pipe have been steady, 4½ feet bringing £42 10s. to £45, and 5 feet according to quality £45 to £52.

PITCH PINE.—There is an increase of stock compared with this time last year. The year's arrivals at Clyde ports amount to 88,194 logs, hewn and sawn, and about 20,000 planks; the consumption has been about 34,500 logs. There has been an average yearly import, taking the preceding four years, of about 44,000 logs,

hewn and sawn, which is nearly equally balanced by the consumption.

Primo Apalachicola, at the opening of the year, brought 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. for 90 to 110 ft. per log, and Pensacola 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d. for 80 to 90 ft.

A large business was done in sawn timber during the early months from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d., according to size and quality, but under pressure of sales and receding business fell about 2d. per foot. For planks prices have been 10d. to 13d., according to quality and specification.

FROM AMERICAN LOGGERS.

There are a great many men who, in their minds, are bound there shall be no material curtailment of the log output this season. It is not strange that people unacquainted with the progress made in logging on the various streams should hold to that opinion, for they at least know the vim which characterizes the average logger, and they think that this vim cannot be easily curbed. Facts are facts, nevertheless, and that a great many less logs will go in this winter than last admits of no question.

It has been noted in several newspapers that a large concern, operating on the upper peninsula of Michigan, had nearly completed its original estimates, and that an annex, so to speak, would be attached to them. To-day news reaches us that this company's skidders have been discharged, which must set the rumors of an increased cut at rest. There can be no doubt but that in many cases the original estimates will be overrun; in fact some loggers went into the woods with a sort of sliding scale. A member of one of the Jumbo corporations visited this office yesterday, and said that his company started in to cut 40 per cent. of the amount banked last season, with the understanding that if the conditions proved favorable the cut would be increased to 50 per cent., but, under no conditions would the latter figures be exceeded.

A majority of the large operators want to be understood as thoroughly in earnest. A man who last year banked 55,000,000 feet, and who this year declares his intentions to bank less than half of that amount, sent word to the editor of the *Lumberman* that if the latter ever intimated in the columns of his paper that this operator "does not mean business" he (the operator) would visit the office with a club! There are men who log in a small way who will rush in where "angles fear to tread" and try to make capital out of their neighbors' inactivity; but the logs banked by these men form but a small proportion of the grand total.

During the past week rapid work has been done. The weather has been too cold for easy hauling, except where ice roads are used, and the low temperature has been detrimental to the men, but on every stream the best foot has been put forward. There is snow enough in every district, with some to spare on the upper peninsula. If the low lands and swamps are not hard no one will think of charging it up to the weather.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

THE great importance of the lumber business in the northwest, is demonstrated in an exhaustive review of that industry recently published in Minneapolis. The total cut in the northwestern lumber region was 2,534,398,361 feet of lumber, 1,039,354,300 shingles and 630,090,780 lath—an increase over the cut of 1883 of 447,811,966 feet of lumber, 202,994,030 shingles and 83,799,850 lath. The stock on hand December 1st aggregated 1,793,708,522 feet of lumber, 424,908,406 shingles and 310,276,600 lath, an increase over the total of December 1st, 1883, of 600,078,686 feet of lumber, 50,011,556 shingles and 199,513,700 lath. The anticipated log supply is placed at 2,619,866,000, of which 1,522,500,000 represent new logs.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

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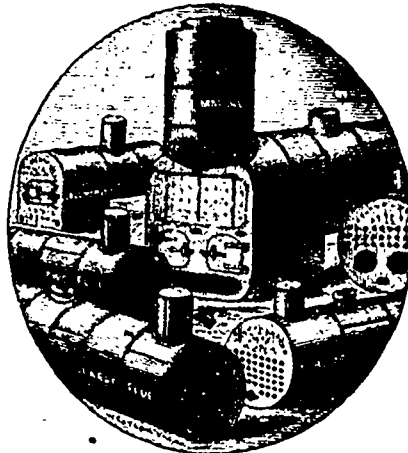
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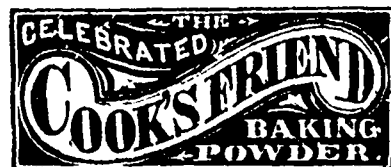


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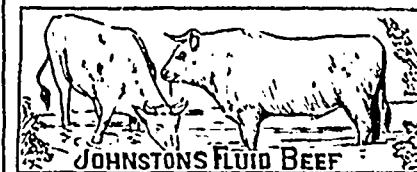
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The CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Offices of Messrs SIMON, DRACON & Co., 154 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., FEB. 16, 1886.

ADVICES from Ottawa state that the prices of the lower grades of sawn lumber are looking up. Considerable shipments have been made recently.

LUMBERING operations in the woods in the vicinity of St. George, Beauce, have been considerably retarded by lack of sufficient snow and even at the present time there is scarcely enough in the bush for moving the logs.

MESSRS. FLINT & HOLTON's steam saw and planing mills and grain elevator were burned at Belleville on Feb. 11th, with all their contents, including valuable machinery. A quantity of lumber was also burned. The loss estimated at from \$18,000 to \$23,000.

Mr. GEORGE JONES and Mr. John E. Ellis, of Fenelon, boast that they sawed with a lance-tooth saw ten cuts in an ash log in five minutes, the log being fourteen inches in diameter at the butt end and eight inches at the top. The feat was performed on Mr. Ellis's farm in Fenelon.

The goods exported to the United States from the Consular district of Sherbrooke for the year ended 31st December last, amounted in value to \$579,516. This includes lumber dressed and undressed, \$265,476; bark, 888,225; cattle, \$25,967; wood pulp, 855,010; asbestos, \$51,320.

The shingle mill owned by Mr. W. Bick at Bobcaygeon is to be enlarged and Mr. J. Makins of Lindsay has received orders to build for the mill a complete circular saw rig and a quantity of shaftings, pulleys, etc. Mr. Makins will also supply a new 24-horse power engine to furnish additional power. The enlarged mill will call for a second boiler, which will be put in.

BOSWORTH & REILLY, of Stevens Point, Wis., have bought of John Week the remainder of what is known as the Single tract on the west side of Wisconsin river, above Mosinee, on which is 10,000,000 feet of standing pine. The price paid was \$23,000. The same firm has bought all the pine on the Rib river belonging to the Wuerthric estate.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH BUENOS AYRES.

The shipments of lumber from the St. Lawrence to the River Platte show a flattering increase in recent years, and in the same way that the consumption of iron in the in the various countries of Europe is typical of their relative progress so we may gauge the progress of Buenos Ayres by the imports of lumber.

According to the official returns the shipments from the St. Lawrence have been as follows:—

	Average per Annum.
1870 to 1874.....	24,200,000 feet.
1875 to 1880.....	9,150,000 "
1881 to 1883.....	10,330,000 "
1883.....	34,120,000 "

A business of such vast importance is shared by three houses, Messrs. Maguire, of Quebec, shipping this year 12 million feet; Mr. James E. Ward, 10 1/2 million, and Mr. John Dunn, 10 million feet. There are also two houses of minor note, namely, Price Brothers and Crossman, which make up between them two million feet.

We take this occasion to welcome Mr. John A. Maguire, Consul-General at Quebec, who arrived per s. s. Buffon, and whose influence and enterprise are so favorable in Canada to the interests of the River Platte. It is confidently estimated that the trade returns of 1884 will show exports from that country to Buenos Ayres to the amount of 15 million hard dollars. So long as the Argentine Republic has consuls abroad of the stamp of Mr. Maguire we may expect to see our trade relations rapidly increasing.—Buenos Ayres Standard Dec. 23.

LIST OF PATENTS.

- The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, Jan. 27, 1884, is specially reported to the CANADA LUMBERMAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.:
- 311,442.—Lumber drier—H. Morton, Pullman, Ill.
 - 311,212.—Pulp from wood, machine for grinding—A. B. Tower, Holyoke, Mass.
 - 311,435.—Saw—A. Lord, Brooklyn, New York.
 - 311,170.—Saw tab—A. R. Beumann, East Saginaw, Mich.
 - 311,301.—Saw tooth—J. E. Emerson, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 - 311,421.—Sawing machine, circular—W. H. Doane & G. W. Bugbee, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 - 311,241.—Vice, saw—H. Flater, Findlay, Ohio.
 - 311,424.—Wood, machine for bundling kindling—J. C. Everet and R. Hardie, Williamsport, Pa.

PATENTS ISSUED FEB 3RD.

- 311,608.—Flooring clamp—A. Redman, Chicopee, Mass.
- 311,481.—Saw filing tool—W. Golden, Fort Huron, Mich.
- 311,486.—Saw guard—J. G. Groff, Connersville, Ind.
- 311,701.—Saw mill head block—T. S. Wilkin, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 311,692.—Saw tooth, insertible—J. C. Trullinger, Astoria, Oregon.
- 311,501.—Sawing machine—W. Lucas, Markdale, Ontario, Canada.
- 311,675.—Sawing machine—J. W. Poff, Harrisburg, Ark.
- 311,487.—Vice—T. G. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOME FIGURING.

In another column of this issue we republish a review of the timber trade of the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow for the year 1884, which cannot fail to be interesting. In the same number of the Timber Trades Journal—a magnificent number, containing much valuable information—there is also given a statement of the annual supply of foreign timber to the United Kingdom (exclusive of staves and furniture woods) from 1878 to 1884, both inclusive. The number of loads supplied by British North America, of both sawn and hewn, during these years was as follows:—1878, sawn 263,890, hewn 963,171; 1879, sawn 196,431, hewn 904,589; 1880, sawn 360,622, hewn 1,147,040; 1881, sawn 299,514, hewn 994,149; 1882, sawn 277,745,

hewn 1,010,413; 1883, sawn 336,184, hewn 1,181,606; 1884, sawn 230,759, hewn 977 48. The total amount, therefore, imported into Great Britain from Canada in 1884 was 1,200,907 loads, while the total importations were 6,997,275. The importation from Canada in the seven years included in the statement were 10,039,361 loads, and the total importations into the country 40,421,032.

LIVERPOOL TRADE.

Liverpool being one of the principal ports to which Canada ships her timber, the following review, from the Timber Trades Journal, of the trade of last year at that port will be read with interest:

In compiling this review of the course of the timber trade of this port for the past year it will perhaps be most satisfactory to your readers to deal with the various statistics and the comments upon them by dividing them into separate paragraphs, and apportioning them to the various great centres from which we receive our supplies wood. With this object in view the British North American Colonies claim primary attention as being the most important, not only from their position as holding first rank in the sources of our supplies, but from the fact that they long held a primary position in the timber trade of Liverpool.

Turning first to the Canadian markets, the most noticeable feature is the marked decrease in the import of Quebec square and waney pine timber, only 22,503 logs having come forward, as compared with 49,339 logs in 1883, and 37,214 logs in 1882. There has, however, been a fairly steady demand during the year, and the consumption does not contrast unfavorably with that of the two previous years, it being nearly 2,000,000 cub. ft.

These figures will, however, make the position clear as showing the comparative supplies, consumption, and present stock on the last year:—

	Import.	Consumption.	Present stock.
	Cub. ft.	Cub. ft.	Cub. ft.
1884.....	29,503	1,867,000	674,000
1883.....	49,839	2,179,000	908,000
1882.....	37,214	1,876,000	567,000

But in addition to this we have from St. John, N. P.:

	Import.	Consumption.	Present stock.
	Logs.	Cub. ft.	Cub. ft.
1884.....	2,155	121,000	21,000
1883.....	4,654	182,000	30,000
1882.....	2,081	85,000	51,000

and a quantity from various lower ports, so that in all classes of yellow pine the consumption drawn from this market has been, in 1884 about 1,965,000 cub. ft. 1883 " 2,311,000 " 1882 " 1,940,000 "

This is a much better result than the dull state of trade during the year would have warranted us in assuming.

RED PINE, once a favorite wood with the mast and spar maker, appears falling into disuse, and is being supplanted by pitch pine, as only 32,000 cubic feet has been consumed during the year.

QUEBEC OAK LOGS.—Until nearly the end of the year there was only a moderate demand, but recently a little more animation has been displayed; still the consumption contrasts unfavorably with preceding years, being only about 600,000 ft. against 700,000 in 1883, and 638,000 ft. in 1882.

The substitution of United States oak cut to scantlings for railway wagon building is having considerable influence upon the demand for the Canadian logs, especially as the former is being imported at prices much below the cost of the latter in the log. The stock, however, is moderate, being only about 299,000 ft., whereas it was 330,000 ft. in 1883, and 335,000 cubic ft. in 1882.

ELM has been in fair request during the whole year, and the stock is now very small, being only 15,000 ft. On this account prices have recently advanced.

QUEBEC PINE DEALS.—The import of these goods has been about an average of the two preceding years, the quantities being in 1884, 1,673,516 pieces; in 1883, 1,848,499 pieces; and in 1882, 1,473,930 pieces; and with a consumption beyond the average of the preceding stocks

are lighter than usual, being only 5,820 standards against 8,459 standards in 1883, and 8,482 in 1882. This stock now consists chiefly of 3rd and 4th qualities, the market being almost cleared of 1st and 2nd qualities, which recently sold by retail at extreme prices.

SPRUCE DEALS.—This market is the great centre for these goods, and it has been freely supplied from nearly every port whence they are shipped. It is true that the imports have not been on quite such a large scale as in previous years, but they have been more than sufficient for the demand; hence, with a consumption less than the two preceding years, we have a stock in excess of any probable demand during the next year, which renders the chance of any material rise in price improbable, unless the production abroad is greatly curtailed. Prices throughout the past year have ruled low, owing to the depressed condition of the freight market, and have been subject to little fluctuation. The following figures will give the estimated quantities of

	Import.	Consumption.	Stock.
	Pieces.	Standards.	Standards.
1884.....	5,476,000	66,633	26,390
1883.....	6,273,000	70,000	24,000
1882.....	5,670,000	68,550	22,714

The Canadian freight market has been very steady during the season; for sailing vessels with timber the fluctuations have not been more than 3s. or 4s. per load, whilst the steamers on the regular lines trading between Montreal, Quebec and this port, keep the deal freights in check, as they are usually contracted for early in the year.

The tonnage employed during the year in the Canadian trade is estimated at about 250,000 tons, which shows a decline of about 55,000 tons from last year.

The United States have sent us quite as much pitch pine as was desirable, and prices have therefore ruled low throughout the season. Hewn timber, unless of unusually good make and character, meets with little favor, whilst sawn pitch pine, on account of its economical manufacture and its adaptability for general building purposes, is making further progress in the estimation of builders and contractors, and now appears to have fairly supplanted the common building timber which in former years was so largely supplied by Canada.

The stocks on hand are quite sufficient for all probable requirements, and unless shippers curtail supplies very materially, the hope of better prices may be abandoned for some time to come. The total consumption for the year does not appear bad when compared with previous ones; but it must be borne in mind that during the season many cargoes of both hewn and sawn timber were forced off by auction "without reserve," and, tempted by the low prices, many shipments found buyers who otherwise would not have been in the market, excepting for prime wood.

The stocks of hewn and sawn timber are:—
 Hewn timber. Sawn timber & Planks.
 1884... 521,000 cubic feet. 341,000 cubic feet
 1883... 305,000 " 530,000 "
 1882... 629,000 " 606,000 "

BALTIC WOODS.—With the exception of flooring from Norway and low class Swedish goods, there is little business done here now compared with previous years. The low rates of freight to the East Coast ports, and the advantages given by railway companies in that district, enables the merchants, in those favored ports, to compete with our buyers here within a very short distance from here; therefore the consumption is limited almost to the immediate neighborhood of the city—at any rate, so far as the demand for red deals is concerned, especially of first-class shipments. Flooring has ruled low during the past season, and buyers have had pretty much their own way in fixing their specifications and prices; still sellers have always been found to meet the market.

The stocks of Baltic, including White Sea goods, are as follows:—

	Timber.	Deals.	Boards.
1884.....	111,000 cub. ft.	3,560 stds.	3,068 stds.
1883.....	215,000 "	5,005 "	4,066 "
1882.....	80,000 "	4,495 "	3,261 "

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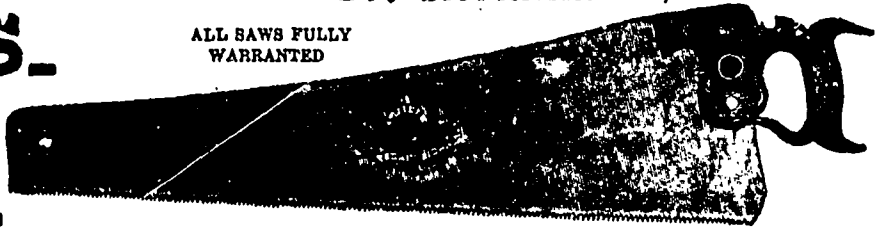
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KEEPING CIRCULAR SAW COOL.

In reply to "English Timber" our advice as to the best way to keep your saw cool is, keep it in good order, have a proper shaped tooth for the work to be performed, have the saw carefully packed, do not crowd the feed, and open out the cut immediately it passes the saw. We are aware that with some kinds of wood it is somewhat difficult to keep the plate cool. With many saw benches we have seen the saw guide is continued too far past the front of the saw, and thus crowds and heats the plate through not allowing sufficient room for the wood to open out as it is cut. If the fence extends, say, 4 in. beyond the roots of the teeth it should be enough. Heat is often communicated to a saw through the saw spindle from the bearings being out of order or screwed up too tight. The saw should not fit too tightly on the spindle or bind the steady pin. A saw when properly hung should in the horizontal line incline very slightly towards the timber, so that the teeth at the back of the saw may rise without tearing or scoring the wood. If the driving pulleys are of too small diameter, or the belts too narrow or run at too short centres, they will cause the bearings to heat, and this is often conveyed through the saw spindle to the saw. There is an American patent in force for keeping circular saws cool when running; it consists in making the saw spindle hollow, and taking a stream of water through it, which is allowed to escape at the collar on both sides of the saw while in motion, the centrifugal force distributing it equally over the saw plate, thus lubricating the saw, and keeping it and the bearings cool. In many cases a little water may be used with advantage.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

A DESPATCH of Feb. 2nd, to the Montreal Times, from Quebec, says that there seems an anticipated shortness in the deal market and a feeling of uneasiness is said to exist owing to the rumours of an attempt at cornering by some of the lumber shipping firms. The cuts of most of the mills for the coming season have pretty well all been secured and it is even said that contracts have been made with several of the mills of large capacity for their cut of 1886.

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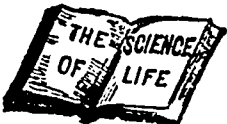
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MIRAMICHI TRADE.

Mr. J. B. Snowball's Miramichi wood trade circular for the year 1884 reviews the wood trade during the past year as follows:—

In common with all other branches of business we have to report another year of extreme depression and actual loss for some one on almost every cargo handled.

While exporters had the worst of the business for several years past the operators in the forests, through a combination of circumstances, not only held their own, but, in some instances, accumulated considerable profits. This year, however, the losses have fallen with severity on the operators, the shippers refusing to follow the losing game further.

This has naturally resulted in reducing the production in this vicinity to a minimum, and the current season's output will, it is estimated, not exceed 75 per cent. of last year's, which was 27% less than that of the year previous and about 15% less than the average for the past 10 years.

The Nova Scotia export, as well as that of New Brunswick, shows a fair decrease, and this must apply to all spruce ports, as this wood cannot be produced at the prices it has sold for for years past.

The stocks of wood being wintered are estimated at 26 millions superficial feet, against 40 millions last year and 45 millions in 1882. This stock is largely in first hands, and shippers naturally refuse to buy beyond present requirements of stock that could only be handled at a loss.

The extremely low freights ruling during the entire season enabled exporters to obtain all the tonnage they required—consequently the stock held over at these places is supposed to be almost nil.

The shipments for the past five years from this port were as follows:—

Year	Millions superficial feet.
1880—1881	155
1881—1882	128
1882—1883	117
1883—1884	149
1884—1885	108

The export of deals, etc., from this port for 10 years, viz., from 1883 to 1884 inclusive, was 1,247 Millions superficial feet, or an average of 124 7/10 Millions per year.

Among other details of shipments from port of Miramichi, N. B., for season of 1884, the following are given:—

R. A. & J. Stewart, vessels, 52; tonnage, 30,846; sup. ft. deals, etc., 26,680,000; palings, 7,000; Birch, 441; Pine, 630. J. B. Snowball, vessels, 49; tonnage, 27,448; sup. ft. deals, etc., 21,392,083; palings, 1,884,066; birch, 376; pine, 1,670. Guy, Bevan & Co., vessels, 41; tonnage, 26,359; sup. ft. deals, 22,638,765; palings, 168,000. George McLeod, vessels, 43; tonnage, 25,170; sup. ft. deals, etc., 22,580,238. D. & J. Ritchie & Co., vessels, 19; tonnage, 10,073; sup. ft. deals, etc., 9,166,000; palings, 107,000; birch, 115; pine, 172. Alex. Morrison, vessels, 8; tonnage, 5,173; sup. ft. deals, etc., 4,511,178; birch, 487; pine, 83. George Burchill & Sons, vessels, 1; tonnage, 684; sup. ft. deals, etc., 612,000. Wm. McCorkell, vessels, 1; tonnage, 540; sup. ft. deals, etc., 481,584. Totals: vessels, 213; tonnage, 126,293; sup. ft. deals, etc., 107,982,846; palings, 2,164,000; birch, 1,419; pine, 2,535.

FLOORS FOR SUSTAINING WEIGHT.

The designer of a certain warehouse in Germany, unable to find definite data of the resistance of such floors, resolved to make trials for his own information, and incidentally for that of his professional brethren. The warehouse was of immense size, covering nearly an acre of ground, and was intended for the storage, among other things of heavy pieces of metal, the handling of which often involved considerable shocks to the floors. The whole building was fireproof, part of the flooring being of brick arches in cement between iron beams, and part of concrete slabs supported in the same way. Five trial floor arches were built, each 44 in. in span, of which the first consisted of concrete, made with one part Portland cement to five parts of gravel, while the second was of hard bricks in Portland cement mixed with three parts of sand, and was covered with a coat

of asphalt three-quarters of an inch thick; the third was of softer brick, in mortar, containing one-half as much lime as cement, and four parts sand; and the fifth was of the same brick, in equal parts of lime and cement, and five parts sand; and the fifth was of the same brick, in cement with four parts sand. These last floors were finished with a coat of cement three-quarters of an inch thick or more.

Fifty-four days after their completion each floor was loaded with pig-iron to the amount of 200 pounds to the square foot. This weight had no effect and two days later the concrete arch was tested by letting fall upon it an iron ball of 29 pounds weight. This, dropped from a height of five feet, did no harm, and another ball of 135 pounds weight was let fall from the same height. The first blow produced no effect, but by dropping the ball repeatedly on the same spot a crack was started at the fourth blow, and the eighth broke a hole entirely through the floor, the opening being four inches in diameter at the top and 24 inches at the under side.

Thirty days later the same test was applied to another part of the floor, and a hole of the same size and shape was broken through at the ninth blow of the ball. The thickness of the concrete in the middle of the span was 4 in. Trials were made of the same way. The first of hard brick in strong cement mortar, stood 48 blows of the heavy ball before it was pierced; the second, of softer brick, with lime added to the mortar, gave way at the tenth blow; the third, at the seventh blow; and the last, of soft brick in sandy cement mortar, without lime at the tenth. In all these cases the hole broken through was much larger at the intrados than at the extrados. A new floor was then built of soft brick, in mortar made with two parts lime to three of cement, and ten of sand, and covered with a layer of concrete, of equal parts of cement and sand, and 2 inch thick. After this had set, the floor required 71 blows of the 135 pound weight to break it through. This protective effect of the thick layer of concrete over bricks is very curious, but aside from this the result of the tests was decidedly in favor of the brick arching.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

LEATHER BELTING.

It is not all good material that makes the best appearance; in the largest belts the material may look and handle all right, but their use involves a loss of energy and power. Leather to be placed on the sole of a boot or shoe need not necessarily possess more than two distinctive characteristics, namely flexibility sufficient to permit its bending to the motion of the foot without unnecessary pain to the wearer, or breaking its attachment to the upper, and its interstices filled with foreign matters in the tanning processes, that the entire mass will be of a homogeneous character, enabling it to resist to a certain extent the contact of hard substances as grit and pavements. With belt leather, however, other and additional distinctive features are needed.

If a leather belt lacks pliability unequal contact on wheels, drums and pulleys is a result, which means not only a great loss of power, but unequal wear of belts, shafting out of true, machinery unevenly worn, and sad demoralization throughout the shop. We have seen on many occasions boilers and engines of a certain power or capacity utterly refuse to work and stop with a thug in doing work requiring less than three-fourths their estimated capacity, and in instances not a few the belt or belts were to blame for it all. One instance which happened in Louisville only a short time ago was shown that a hard inflexible ridge in the belt caused it all, while the belt, when now was considered the finest on exhibition at the exposition held in that city during the season of 1883. As all know, when a new belt is put on it is subjected to a much greater strain than an old one, inasmuch as the natural expansion of the leather has to be exhausted before the ultimate energy and power of the belt can be attained. In the case mentioned the belt expanded its entire length evenly, excepting this small portion, which happily in this instance ran entirely across, and after being cut out and replaced with a new piece the boilers and engines do the work according to their estimated capacity; this little strip presented a singular appearance,

seemingly it had no more expansion and flexibility than a piece of burnt leather, at the same time it presented a good tensile strength. The hide out of which this particular piece of leather was made was doubtless of an animal that some time during its life had received personal injury, and the healing of the wound had resulted in the closing of all the pores, and the tanner's manipulation failed to soften the solidified gelatine, hence it was nothing more or less than a piece of preserved, hardened animal tissue. Had the streak of dead leather extended only partially across, the entire belt would have been virtually ruined by the same tension which ruins belts when used on shafting, pulleys, and drums, and out of true.

Again, belts must not be too full of open pores, this gives them the property of absorbing moisture in the form of the hot vapors about the engine room, and as water and oil refuse to live in unity, all the lubricating substances of the belt are driven away, and their place occupied by water and some foreign matter which soon causes inflexibility and probably cracking. It is possible that leather, or rather hides naturally spongy, may be filled with substances known to the secrets of tanning that will render a comparatively inferior quality of leather a fair material out of which to construct belting. This, however, opens a way temptation among unprincipled parties to use a really poor quality of felled leather in the manufacture of belts for heavy work. Indeed, we saw in St. Louis a large fifty-two inch belt that was made of very poor stock, which to all intents and purposes in so far as appearance and handling was concerned was a superior belt, but when a section was subjected to test it was found inferior to ordinary belts half the size, but the ordinary observer would have given the large inferior belt the preference of purchase.

Then, again, belts should be made of such material that there is a limit to this expansion, if not much loss ensues by means of its tendency to become longer at the expense of thickness and breadth, besides belts so expanding are apt to contract when not in use and the greatest of all leaks or losses of power follows, namely the slipping of belts. Physically speaking much better results are obtained by making belts in short sections cut transverse with the hide, for, viewed by means of the microscope, the hide cut across will stand a greater tension than a piece cut lengthwise, inasmuch as the network seems to be composed of larger fibre around the body of the animal than from head to tail.

In conclusion, when belts are joined the fibre ought never be cut, for this reason a punch which cuts out the small hole should never be used, for the strength of the belt is weakened to the same extent as the proportion removed, whether as if an awl or some such instrument be used, it penetrates between these fibres without cutting, on the same hypothesis that a hole made through a bit of cloth with a bit of sharp-edged bone will not cut either warp or woof, while if a fine knife be used for making a hole of the same size the strength of the fabric is partially destroyed. If the lace holes are thus made, and a good quality of lace leather used, the tension and contractibility of the leather will act as a holder for the lacing, so much so that with good materials every other lace may be cut on one side and the belt will not separate at the joint; the holes being filled with the lace contract and nearly resemble one piece of solid leather. A freshly cut section of belting so laced sent to this laboratory a short time ago has such perfect joints that considerable force is required to punch out the lacing stubs that plug up the holes made by means of an awl.—*Lumber Trade Journal.*

LUMBER IN MEXICO.

United States Consul Winslow, of Guerrero, writes that the amount of timber useful for manufacturing purposes in Northern and Central Mexico is very limited. The mesquite, the principle native product, although it is a very hard wood, and capable of taking a fine polish, is not suitable for generally manufacturing purposes as the trunk and branches are very crooked, and a straight piece of over two yards long seldom occurs. It is used, however, for making doors, door frames, for railroad ties, and for the heavy beams placed over the doors to sup-

port the stone walls, and for a number other articles for which long lumber is not required. Its hardness, color, susceptibility of taking a fine polish recommend it as useful for veneering for making clocks, sewing machines, tool handles, and some articles of furniture.

There is, and will be, a demand for lumber, especially pine lumber, at those points reached by the Mexican Central, National, and International railroads, as new towns are being built along these roads; and, besides, large quantities of lumber are used in the mines and in the construction of bridges. All this lumber must come from the United States, but then the demand is not so great as may be supposed, as the manner in which Mexican houses are built must be taken into consideration. The houses, with but few exceptions, are of one story, some twenty feet high, and from twelve to fifteen wide, with flat roofs; built of blocks of stone, with walls two feet thick. The floors are made of a concrete, consisting of lime, sand, small stones, and water mixed together. The ground having been leveled where the floor is to be made, this composition is spread evenly over the surface, is allowed to dry somewhat, and is then beaten down by heavy wooden pestles, and afterwards when nearly dry is smoothed down and polished by rubbing it over with round blue limestone. This requires considerable time and patience. The floor when thus made is smooth, glossy and hard, and will last twenty years. Wood floors are not suitable for this country, as they are liable to be eaten by insects, and afford a hiding place for vermin. The walls are plastered inside and outside, and whitewashed. The roof is made by extending joists from one wall to another, so that the joists show inside, and on the principal joist is painted date of building and some religious or political motto. Over the joists is nailed a flooring of boards, so that the flooring of a Mexican house is really on the roof. Over the roof is spread a composition, similar to that of the floor, which is also beaten down, so that the house becomes perfectly watertight and fireproof, and will easily last one hundred years. For example, the house in which the Consul lives was built in 1778. The roofing is of Sabine and the doors of mesquite, and they are still sound. The houses consist generally of one room, some ten or twelve yards long, with sometimes another attached, as a kitchen; but the kitchen is most frequently made of adobe, and thatched with straw, and is in the back yard, retired from the house. The houses of the poorer class are made of adobe, or of sticks stuck in the ground and plastered with mud. The kind of lumber best to ship to Mexico are joists, two by twelve inches and sixteen by twenty feet long; pine and cypress boarding, one inch thick and twelve inches wide, scantling, two inches thick and four inches wide; double doors, one and three-quarters of an inch thick, six and a half feet high, one foot and a half wide; Venetian blinds for doors; shingles; oak, hickory, and ash lumber, three to four inches thick and ten to twelve feet long; materials for making carts; cart and carriage wheels, etc.—*Lumber World.*

Old Incurable Strictures

of the urethra, speedily and permanently cured by our improved method. Pamphlet, references and terms, two three-cent stamps World's Dispensary Medical Association, 608 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that 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.*

Chips.

BLOOD BROTHERS, of Potoskey, Mich., lately shipped 19,000 rolling pins to one address. The Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company pays upwards of \$25,000 taxes in Eau Claire county, Wis.

DURING the year 1884 the Eau Claire Pulp & Paper Co., of Eau Claire, Wis., consumed 1,165 cords of poplar wood.

COL. BOOTH has 31 teams and 100 men engaged in getting out cordwood, at Triple Rock, between Charlevoix and Potoskey, Michigan.

FOREIGN exports from Puget sound, W. T., ports in 1884 amounted to the value of \$1,415,638, more than half of which was for lumber.

No white men are allowed to work in the Indian logging camps at Lake Court d'Oreilles, and the copper tinted logger get good wages for his labor.

ONE Minneapolis cooper shop has decided to use shaved hoops, and has contracted for a large quantity of them. It will employ steam in soaking them.

THE receipts of white pine lumber at St. Louis in 1884 amounted to 134,769,928 feet, against 129,492,329 feet in 1883; and of shingles 74,670,533 against 60,056,671 in 1883.

AT Tigerton, Wis., the following prices are paid for hardwood logs, delivered: Rock elm, \$3 a thousand; basswood, \$4; soft elm and bird's-eye maple, \$6, and birch, \$7.

HACKLEY & HUME, of Muskegon, Michigan, have suspended work on their logging railroad, near Harrison, Claire county, Mich., and are putting their log into Long Lake.

MR. PETER ALLEN cut from an elm tree on lot 14, concession 3, Garafraxa seventeen and three fourths single cords of twenty inch wood. A big looking pile from one tree.

A SAGINAW lumberman evidently has faith in the future of the lumber business. He informs a Saginaw paper that he is asking \$10 for Norway bill stuff which he sold for \$7 last fall.

CASS & MORRISON have purchased of Seymour Brothers, Manistee, Mich., 5,000,000 feet of standing pine on Sauble river, Lake county, Mich., which will be logged this winter.

AT Nicholl's mill, Charlevoix, Mich., there were recently received two elm logs, one 43 inches in diameter, scaling 1,027 feet. Both were cut with three others from the same tree, and were sound to the centre.

JANUARY 1st, 1885, there 115,208,000 feet of lumber in the Albany market, against 98,801,000 feet January 1st, 1884. There is less Canada pine than a year ago and more Michigan pine.

VAN AUKEN & PETTEN have a hardwood mill nearly ready for operations at Echo, Antrim county, Mich. The building is 90 feet in length. The firm has large contracts for hardwood lumber.

BERNARD FREDERICKS, of Belknap township, Proseque Isle county, Mich., is manufacturing a considerable quantity of cedar shingles. He has a contract for the delivery of 2,000,000 to eastern parties.

I. M. WESTON, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who is heavily interested in yellow pine lands in Mississippi and Louisiana, is said to be negotiating for a large body of hardwood land in northern Mississippi.

A MAN who has been up on the Big Elk, Chippewa district, Wis., says that there will not be over 14,000,000 feet of logs put in on that stream this winter, whereas, last season, there was 65,000,000 feet banked.

IT is stated that recently the prices of logs in the Puget sound region have advanced from \$4.50 to \$5 and \$6 a thousand, and the price of coarse lumber at the mills has advanced from \$8 to \$9 a thousand.

THE new barge for the Manistique and Tonawanda, N. Y., lumber line will be the largest of any in the fleet. Work on the craft is being crowded along as fast as possible, so that she will be ready for traffic in the spring.

J. CRYMER & SON, of Cadillac, Mich., are putting in band sawing machinery, with a capacity of 20,000 feet a day. O. A. Clark recently purchased the old Bond mill, at that point, and will put in a band saw for cutting hardwood.

A LINE of steamers is contemplated between Tacoma, W. T., and Yokohama, Japan. The lumbermen of that coast favor the line, because Japan is already a considerable consumer of Puget sound lumber, and a steamer line will facilitate this trade.

IT is reported that the Glens Falls Paper Mill Company will introduce the Pond sawdust pulp machines, and begin the manufacture of sawdust paper. A large platform is said to have been built under one of the mills to catch all the dust and edgings that have heretofore gone into the river.

A DETROIT lumber dealer has written to a man at Marquette, Mich., requesting that he secure ground and dock facilities at that point on which to erect a mill. The Detroit man claims to have a contract for furnishing 25,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber to eastern parties, and that the proposed mill will employ 30 to 40 men.

"Work, Work, Work!"

How many women there are working to day in various branches of industry—to say nothing of the thousands of patient housewives whose lives are an unceasing round of toil—who are martyrs to those complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. Their tasks are rendered doubly hard and irksome and their lives shortened, yet hard necessity compels them to keep on. To such Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" offers a sure means of relief. For all female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All druggists.

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Lumber and Commission Agent.

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Send for Catalogue.

624



International & Colonial Exhibitions

ANTWERP IN 1885—LONDON IN 1886.

IT IS THE INTENTION to have a Canadian representation at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION in London in 1884.

The Government will defray the cost of freight in conveying Canadian Exhibits to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to London, and also of returning them to Canada in the event of their not being sold. All Exhibits for Antwerp should be ready for shipment not later than the first week in March next.

These Exhibitions, it is believed, will afford favourable opportunity for making known the natural capabilities, and manufacturing and industrial progress of the Dominion.

Circulars and forms containing more particular information may be obtained by letter (post free) addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

By order, JOHN LOWE, Secy., Dept. of Agric.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, December 19th, 1884.

611-612

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PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

Manufacturers of all kinds of PLEASURE, FISHING and HUNTING

CANOEES

Patent Cedar Rib Canoes, Patent Longitudinal Rib Canoes, Basswood Canoes, Folding Canoes, Paddles, Oars, Tents, and all Canoe Fittings.



PATENT LONGITUDINAL RIB CANOE.



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THE JUNIPER CANOE.

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Tarred Felt, Roofing Pitch, Sheathing and Building Papers, Carpet and Rosined Waterproof Paper, Ready Roofing, &c. All orders promptly attended to at LOW PRICES.

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4 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FEB. 9.—The continued cold weather of the last few weeks keeps building at a standstill, and as natural consequence there is scarcely anything selling either from the yards or cars. The demand on the local market when the spring opens will undoubtedly be good. A large number of buildings were in course of erection when the severe frost put a stop to all outdoor operations, and when work on such is once more resumed, and others started that are now under contract, things will be lively. Dry lumber at the mills north of us, except in hemlock, is nearly exhausted, and the few mills that are now running have more bills to fill by the opening of spring than they will be well able to turn out. The quantity of hemlock used here last season was much larger than formerly, and if well cut and good timber, is superior to pine for jointing and studding. Why it is that architects resolutely ignore the the favorable qualities of hemlock for building purposes is hard to find out, but such I know to be the case. True, it is harder to work up, but when cut and dried in the pile, being careful to pile each length separately at the mill and placing two courses before stripping, and then to be used in all work above the ground, its qualities for strength and properties for lasting will be found on a fair test to be superior to pine. I do not make this assertion at random, but from long experience and observation, and the day is not far distant when its worth will come to be more fully recognized. We can now count with some degree of certainty on the probable cut for the coming season, and I think I am correct in saying that the manufacture for 1885 will be 25% less than during 1884, and it would have been better for the interests of the trade if the cut was reduced 50%. Overproduction in the past has been the bane of the lumberman,—mill men and retailers alike—a plethora at the mills means force sales on our local markets, and the retailer is induced to purchase largely by reason of the low figures quoted him, and the result is the mill men's purses are lighter than they should be, and the retailer finds himself carrying a larger stock than his capital warrants him in holding, as the day for payment for this surplus stock comes around, renewals have to be asked for, banks become suspicious and financial difficulties is the result. In a future letter I will refer to this matter again, and give what I am fully satisfied would be a remedy for this so far as the retailer is concerned at least.

Table listing lumber prices in Toronto, including items like Mill cut boards and scantling, Shipping cut boards, Scantling and joist, Spruce, Hemlock, etc.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FEB. 9.—The local lumber market is quiet with some degree of firmness, and is not overstocked with desirable qualities. Dealers seem more confident, looking for a considerable improvement in business in the near future. All the deals that can be made in Ottawa and other places for shipment this year are sold at high prices. The good lumber for the United States is either sold or spoken for as many inquiries have been made. The price of coarse goods does not advance much and stocks are still very heavy. There has been plenty of snow in the

country and the weather has been favorable for work at the shanties and they are making all the logs that they possibly can. Our prices here show no quotable change, and we continue to quote as under:

Table listing lumber prices in Montreal, including items like Pine, 1st quality, Pine, 2nd, Spruce, Hemlock, etc.

CORDWOOD.

Stocks are by no means heavy, but ample for all demands, which has not been extra. Retail dealers in many cases are well run down and will require to refill their yards in a short time. As the severe cold weather which has prevailed for some weeks is making large inroads on stocks on hand. The market may be called firm. We quote at the railway wharves, ex cartage, as under:—

Table listing cordwood prices, including items like Long Maple, Long Birch, Long Beech, Tamarack.

BOSTON.

The Journal of Commerce of Feb. 7th says:—Trade is moving along quietly and steadily in a reasonable way, with a fair and improving inquiry in view of spring work. Spruce is firm with an upwark look because of the light stock at the mills. White pine is steady. Southern pine is quiet and without material improvement. Choice walnut fully holds its own, as does quartered oak. Cherry and whitewood about hold their own.

CANADA PINE.

Table listing Canada pine prices, including items like selects, Dressed, Shelving, Dressed, 1st, Dressed Shippers, Dressed Box, Sheathing, 1st quality.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices in Albany, including items like Pine, clear, Pine, fourths, Pine, selects, Pine, good box, etc.

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:—

Table listing Buffalo lumber prices, including items like Uppers, Common, Culls.

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—MICHIGAN INSPECTION.

Table listing TonaWanda lumber prices, including items like Three uppers, Common, Culls.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

From Our Own Correspondent

Table listing lumber prices in Oswego, N.Y., including items like Three uppers, Picking, Cutting up, Fine Common, Common, Culls, Mill run logs, Siding, selected, 1 in., Mill run, 1x10, 13 to 16 ft., Selected, Shippers, Mill run, 1x10, Selected, Shippers, Mill run, 1 & 1 1/2 in. strips, Selected, Culls, 1x7 selected for clapboards, Shingles, XX, 18 in. pine, Cedar, Lath, No. 1, Lath, No. 2.

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal of Jan. 24th says:—A considerable number of ships have already fixed for next season from Quebec to United Kingdom at 20s. to 21s. for timber (hardwood and white pine) and 55s. for deals. We have not heard of any all deal charters yet, but 52s. 6d. would probably be accepted. Of stocks on the other side Booth's pine deals, 1885 cut, are reported as sold to Messrs. J. Burstall & Co. This leaves very few cuts out there unsold either wintering or new. We hear of no transactions in spruce lately at Quebec. The Government contract for next season will, we understand, take some 500 standards or so of 1st spruce out of the market.

Things at the docks are very quiet, and the appearance of the quay sides presents a somewhat dreary aspect, now that the bustle of the shipping season has subsided. We note the Surrey Commercial are still carrying on works of extension, and some alterations are being made in the neighborhood of Lavender Pond and the stave yard end of these extensive docks.

The imports reported this week partake of the usual limited character which we look at this season, and call for no special remark beyond noticing a couple of flooring cargoes from Norway. One, a large steamer, brought a cargo of 490 standards.

Messrs. Simson & Mason's sale was well attended, the country element being very conspicuous amongst the large throng of buyers present. Prices did not, however, rally much, though many of the lots of deals and battens amongst the Holmsund cargoes fetched quite as much as we expected. From the range prices took, we are not able to speak as encouragingly as we could have wished, though we observed that when a really sound lot came under the hammer there were plenty of buyers ready to secure it if they could do so at fair prices; such, for instance, as the 4 in. 3rd and 4th qualities, ex Commodore, which were knocked down at £11 10s. and £9 5s. respectively.

We can hardly take the average values realized for these goods as indicative of the disposition of the market towards high-class Swedish deals, and we should be able to speak more authoritatively of the present tendency of prices if such cargoes as we have alluded to elsewhere of this special manufacture were put up for unserved sale.

The large parcel of Betsiamitz pine offered met with a somewhat slow sale, evidently not taking the fancy of the trade here. Amongst some of the 1st quality we noticed the other day at the docks some fine deals, and if the sorting had been studied more at the mills the result would have shown itself in enhanced prices. Flooring went quite as well as could be expected in view of the heavy dock stocks that the market has to contend against. Flooring in 8 in. widths seems to go badly here in London.

It is stated that 7 in. is getting scarce at the Norway ports, but we do not see the least symptoms of it here, and that special size was in abundance at a recent sale, nor at that of Wednesday did it seem in any special favor. The asking price for really good brands of flooring, first-open-water shipment, as far as we can learn, is on the basis already quoted of £7 10s. for best white 1x7 and 6 1/2, with the usual additions and reductions.

GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal of January 24, says:—The imports have been on a small scale, comprising one cargo teakwood and a cargo of spruce deals, besides some sundry parcels staves, &c., from New York. The spruce cargo has gone into saw-miller's hands direct.

Particulars are appended of the auction sale of deals held here on the 14th inst. It was fairly attended, but large portions of the goods offered were withdrawn, the bidding not coming up to brokers' valuations.

A sale of log timber takes place this week at Greenock, and on the 28th a sale of deals is to be held here; results of these will more fully indicate the tone of the market.

Excepting some six or seven contracts made with shipbuilders on the Clyde, no new engagements of importance are announced as yet obtained.

AUCTION SALES.

On the 14th inst., at Glasgow, Messrs. Singleton, Dunn, & Co., brokers:—

Table listing auction sales of lumber, including items like Quebec 3rd yellow pine deals, Dalhousie, N. B., 1st yellow pine deals, Do. yellow pine scantlings, Do. yellow pine deal ends, Do. spruce deals, Do. spruce scantling, Do. spruce battens, Do. spruce ends, Mobile pitch pine planks.

TYNE.

The Timber Trades Journal of Jan. 24th says: The arrivals of the past few days have been small in number and amount, only one cargo calling for special notice, that of the Prince Arthur, from Rangoon, with a parcel of teak logs, one ship, evidently a late sailer from Drammen, with prepared floorings, and several of the usual trading steamers from Gothenburg and Christiania. The outlook does not seem to improve as the years roll on, little or no new business is apparent, and so far I have not heard of any contracts having been entered into for f.o.w. shipments.

A slightly better tone is apparent amongst shipbuilders, but it will be some time before it affects the trade to any extent; a few orders have been received, but they are not of very large amount.

LIVERPOOL.

The Timber Trades Journal of Jan. 24th says.—There is but little show yet of the animation which was generally spoken of as likely to mark the opening of the new year, the present condition of business being apparently as slow and dragging as ever it was. Nor do the reports from the country show any marked improvement in the manufacturing districts; hence the consumption of timber, deals, &c., is narrowed down to a small compass, and the railway wharves bear a barren aspect, showing that very little wood is, comparatively speaking, going into the country.

The corporation of Liverpool have accepted the tender of Messrs. Taylor, Pierce, & Co., of this city, for the timber, deals, &c., required for the great waterworks now in course of construction in North Wales for supplying this city and neighboring towns.

Various stocks of Baltic goods have been offered in this market during the past week, but there is no great anxiety displayed on the part of buyers to enter into contracts yet.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER SALES.

On Thursday last Messrs. Duncan, Ewing, & Co. offered a cargo of St. John, New Brunswick, spruce deals and birch for sale by auction, which was fairly attended by the trade as well as customers from the country. The deals sold well, but about one half of the birch timber was withdrawn. The prices realized were as follows:—

St. John, N. B., spruce deals—		£	s.	d.	
16 to 24 ft.	3x11	7	5	0	per std
12 " 15 "	3x11	7	5	0	"
9 " 11 "	3x11	6	2	6	"
12 " 23 "	3x9	6	7	6	"
10 " 15 "	3x9	6	5	0	"
9 " 11 "	3x9	6	5	0	"
16 " 25 "	3x7	5	12	6	"
12 " 15 "	3x7	5	12	6	"
9 " 11 "	3x7	5	5	0	"
9 " 22 "	3x8	5	7	6	"
9 " 20 "	3x10	6	16	0	"
9 " 19 "	3x12 to 16	5	5	0	"
Do. deal ends—					
Do. birch—					
16½ in. deep	17d. to 18½d.	per ft.			
15 "	16½d. " 17½d.	"			
14 "	15½d. " 16½d.	"			
13½ "	14½d.	"			
13 "	14½d.	"			

LEITH.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Jan. 24th says:—The imports for the past week are as usual at this season very light. Trade is unusually long in getting under way, matters as a rule falling into their ordinary groove before this; the season has, however, opened very unfavorably, business being exceptionally dull.

On Tuesday Messrs. A. Garland & Roger held a sale by public auction at their yard in the Edinburgh Docks. This being the first sale for the year it was very well attended, and a good deal of business was transacted.

A beginning was made about 1 o'clock with the Miramichi pine deals. As it is now many years since a cargo of this description has been put upon this market, considerable curiosity existed regarding the reception they would meet with. The cargo was of fair average quality, consisting of 1sts, 2nds, and 3rds, and was entirely cleared out with the exception of a few of the 2nds, the prices ranging from 1s. to 2s. 4½d. A few lots of spruce deals were also offered, but did not meet with great favor, as this stuff has never met with a good sale in this district. 1½ white flooring brought 11½d. per superficial yard, but several lots of 1,000 yards were sold at 10½d. A large quantity of 6½x2½ white battens marked G R were cleared out at 1-16d. and ½d. per lineal foot. Of the great variety of other timber offered a lot was usually sold here and there, although in some instances a few lots of the same description were disposed of.

AUSTRALIA.

Since our last, on 19th ult., the offerings by auction have been large—more than is required by the trade; consequently, prices of nearly all all descriptions have declined, the only exceptions being Oregon timber and American dressed lumber, both of which have been scarce, and lighter prices realized.

Business from the year has been brisk, and the trade report a large and steady demand, which it seems there is no prospect of falling off.

RED DEALS.—Imports: 3,142 standard from the Baltic, and 5,080 pieces from United Kingdom. The arrivals have been Forfarshire, from Skutskar; Frigga, from Swartvick; Carl. W. Bowman, Nore, Albatross, and Orient, from Gelfe; New Zealand, and Sumarlide, from Soderham; Mathilde, from Sundswall; Fritze, from Hartlepool. Sales by auction have been cargoes ex Carl Phil, and Hilma, and portion ex Wm. Le Lacheur. The cargoes ex Nore and Albatross were sold privately to arrive, and have gone into consumption. Arrivals for the month are heavy, and prices lower.

SPRUCE DEALS.—Imports: 100 pieces (Baltic White.) This line arrived per Njaal, from Christiana, and was sold by auction on 12th

instant at 5½d. for 10 x 3—5 cut, and 5d. for 3 cuts. No other public sales have transpired during the month.

OREGON TIMBER.—Imports: 1,352,322 feet super. The arrivals have been Wm. Renton, from Port Blakely, W. H. McNeil, from Moodyville. Both these cargoes are advertised for sale on 19th instant.

LUMBER.—Imports: Clear pine, 121,132 feet super; white pine shelving, 99,324 feet super; T. and G. ceiling, 8,235 feet super. The arrivals have been R. R. Thomas, and Mohican, have all been sold at auction at an advance on previous prices, and the small line of clear pine, per Moses B. Tower, is advertised for the 19th inst.

REDWOOD.—Imports: Nil.

FLOORING AND WEATHERBOARDS.—Imports: 9,381,190 feet lineal. The arrivals have been Njaal, Vladimir, and Ole Moller, from Christiana; Cambrian Duchess, Regina and Augusta, from Frederickstad; and Berwickshire, from Montrose. Sales by auction have been ex Magne, Star of the East, Njaal, Berwickshire, Darling Downs, Drumburton, Thor and Aviemore. Prices realized at sales earlier in the month have not been maintained. The following are prices for different lines, viz.:—Rod, 6x1½, 11s. 6d. to 10s. 3d.; 6x½, 8s. 3d. to 7s. 9d.; 6x¾, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; 6x¾, 5s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.; 4-weatherboards, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. White, 6x1½, 8s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.; 6x¾, 8s. to 7s. 6d.; 6x¾, 5s. 6d.; 6x¾, 5s. 3d. to 4s. 8d.; 4-out weatherboards, 6s. to 5s. 6d.

KAURI PINE.—Imports: 704,688 feet super. The arrivals are Wenona, Clansman and Claribel, from Kaipara. The cargo, ex Wenona, is advertised for sale on the 19th inst.

CEDAR.—Imports: 249,600 feet super. The arrivals have been ex May Newton, from Richmond River, and usual steamers. Prices show no improvement on those obtainable last month.

DOORS.—Imports: 1,825. These arrived ex Mohican, from Boston, and Laura (steamer), from Sydney. Sales by auction have been made of a greater portion ex Mohican.

LATHS AND PICKETS.—Imports: Laths, 8,534 bundles; pickets, 2,337 bundles. Sales by auction have been made of spruce and Baltic laths, and Oregon and Redwood pickets.

SLATES.—Imports: 404,316. No public sales during the past four weeks. 22x11 blue Bangor Penrhyn have been sold privately at £11.

PLASTER.—Imports: 550 barrels. No private sales have come under our notice, by auction. King's Windsor Mills Plaster has been sold publicly at 13s. per barrel.

CEMENT.—Imports: 7,193 barrels. No sales of consequence are reported, and prices remain unaltered, at 13s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. for best brands.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Imports: 937 tons. There have been no sales by auction. Several lines (best brands) have been quoted privately at current rates, viz.:—£18 15s. to £18 2s. 6d.

EXPLANATION.—Red deals and spruce deals are sold at per foot of 9x3; T. and G. flooring at per 100 feet running; Oregon timber, redwood, clear pine, shelving, ceiling, per 1,000 feet super; Kauri pine and cedar logs at per 100 feet super; laths, pickets and slates at per 1,000 pieces. Shorts are all lengths under 12 feet.

A Bargain in Corner Lots

is what most men desire, but to keep from filling a grave in a cemetery lot ere half your days are numbered, always keep a supply of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Discovery" by you. When the first symptoms of consumption appear lose no time in putting yourself under the treatment of this invaluable medicine. It cures when nothing else will. Possessing as it does, ten times the virtue of the best cod liver oil, it is not only the cheapest but far the pleasantest to take. It purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the system, cures blotches, pimples, eruptions and other humors. By druggists.

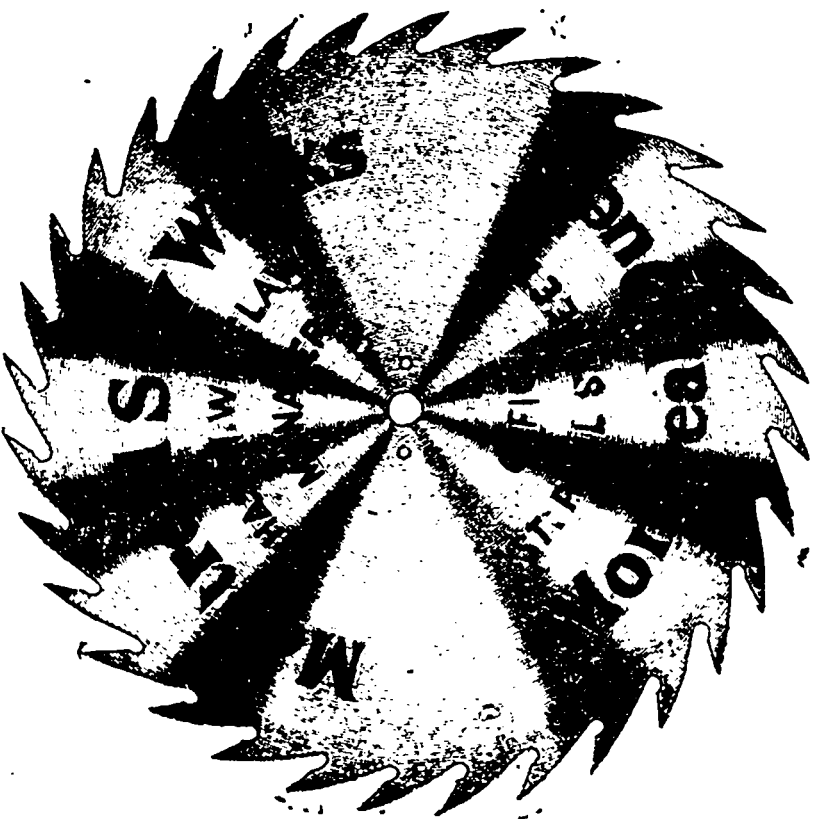
THE
Cooks' Favorite!
BAKING POWDER.

DOMINION SILVER MEDAL
At Ottawa Exhibition, 1884. It is the most economic and the best in use. Perfectly Pure. 189-ly

MONTREAL SAW WORKS.

CHAS. M. WHITLAW,
Manager.

MONTRIEU A. I.
OFFICE: 452 St. Paul Street. P. O. Box, 1167.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
CIRCULAR, GANG, SHINGLE, CONCAVE GROOVING,
TOP, DRAG, CROSS-CUT AND BILLET WEB, PIT,
ICE, AND ONE MAN CROSS-CUT SAWS,
—AND DEALERS IN—
BAND SAWS, BARREL AND HEADING SAWS, EMERY
WHEELS, GUMMERS AND CUTTERS FILES,
RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING, SWAGES, SAW SETS.



Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.

THE INTERNATIONAL TENT & AWNING CO.

184 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBERMEN'S TENTS

The Cheapest and Best in the Market!

32
First Prizes
AND
6
MEDALS.



AT
HALIFAX
AND
TORONTO,
1883.

Tents, Flags, Tarpaulins, Waterproof Goods,
Camp Furniture, etc., etc.

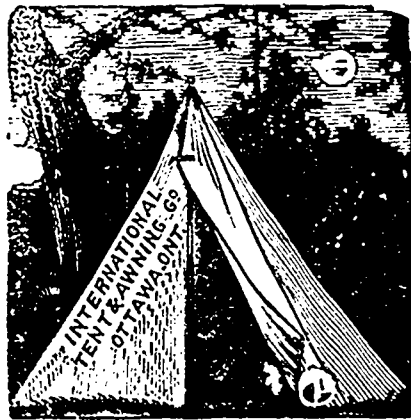
Estimates for Circus Tents, Range Marquees, Hand-made Sails, etc., furnished on application. Liberal Discount to Large Buyers.

PORTABLE CANVAS BOATS MADE TO ORDER

Send for CATALOGUE

AND

PRICE LIST.



Camp Furniture!

INT

SEE OUR NOVELTIES

At Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B., we made the best Display of Tents ever shown in Canada—and we never substitute an article inferior to sample in filling orders.

We control "THE LATOUR PAT." for Camp Furniture, the best on earth. The only Gold Medal ever given for this class of goods was awarded to the Latour Camp Furniture at Toronto in 1882.

SAIL-MAKING.

We have secured the services of the best practical sail-maker in Canada. Orders in this line will receive prompt and satisfactory attention, as is usual with all orders entrusted to us.

Agency for the WILDERMUTH BED SPRING, the best in the Market.

A. G. FORGIE, MANAGER,

International Tent & Awning Co.,

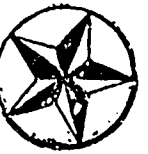
184 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.



Something New in Leather Belting

To Mill Owners, Lumbermen, Manufacturers

USE ONLY



Dixon's Patent Lap Joint Star Rivet Leather Belting

To be had only from

F. E. DIXON & Co., 70 King Street East, Toronto

Send for Circulars and Price Lists.

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CHAUDIERE, - OTTAWA,

MANUFACTURER OF

LUMBERMANS' TOOLS!

Which took every honor awarded at the Centennial Exhibition.

THE CELEBRATED

Lightning Cant Dog.

PETER ROBERTSON, Chaudiere, Ottawa.

ESTABLISHED 1856

OAK TANNED BELTING

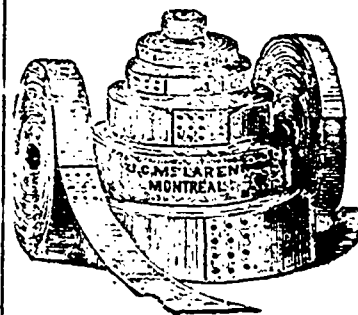
Acknowledged by all to be the

Best Belt ever offered

IN CANADA

EVERY BELT GUARANTEED

The Best Mills in the Country use it.



QUALITY is what I am at, the result being the Generous Support of all Manufacturers.

For Discounts and Terms, Address

JNO. C. McLAREN,

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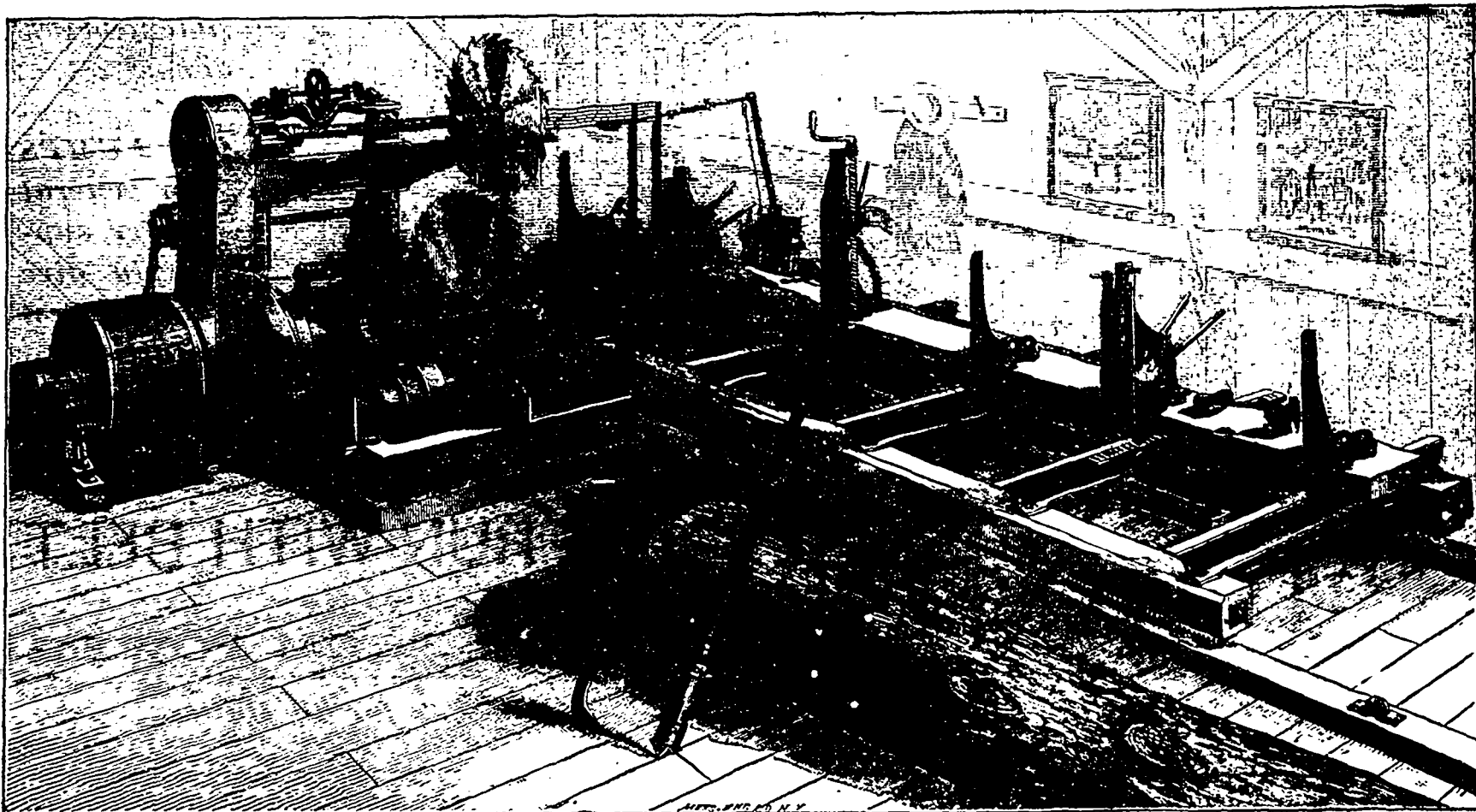
Lace Leather, American Rubber and Cotton Belting, etc., always on hand

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MONTPELIER, VERMONT,

MANUFACTURERS OF LANE'S CELEBRATED

CIRCULAR - SAW - MILLS



Circular Saw Mills,
Saw Mill Set Works,
Double and Single Traveling Bed
Planers, Shingle Bolters,
Bed Timber Planers,

Clapboard Machines,
Clapboard Planers,
Stationery Bed or Roll Feed
Planers,
Drag Saw Rigs,

Shingle Machines,
Lath Machines,
Double and Single Power Feed
Edgers,
Mill Supplies, Etc., Etc.

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LANE MANUFACTURING CO'Y, MONTPELIER, VT.

NORTHEY & CO'S STEAM PUMPS, TORONTO, ONT.

Pumps for Fire Protection a Specialty.

SAVE INSURANCE.

Our Combined Boiler Feed and Fire Pumps are a NECESSITY IN EVERY WELL ORDERED STEAM MILL or FACTORY.

Cheap.

Cheaper than any Pump built.

Our Independent AIR PUMPS and Condensers will effect a saving of 30 to 50 per cent. when applied to high pressure Engines.

Simple.

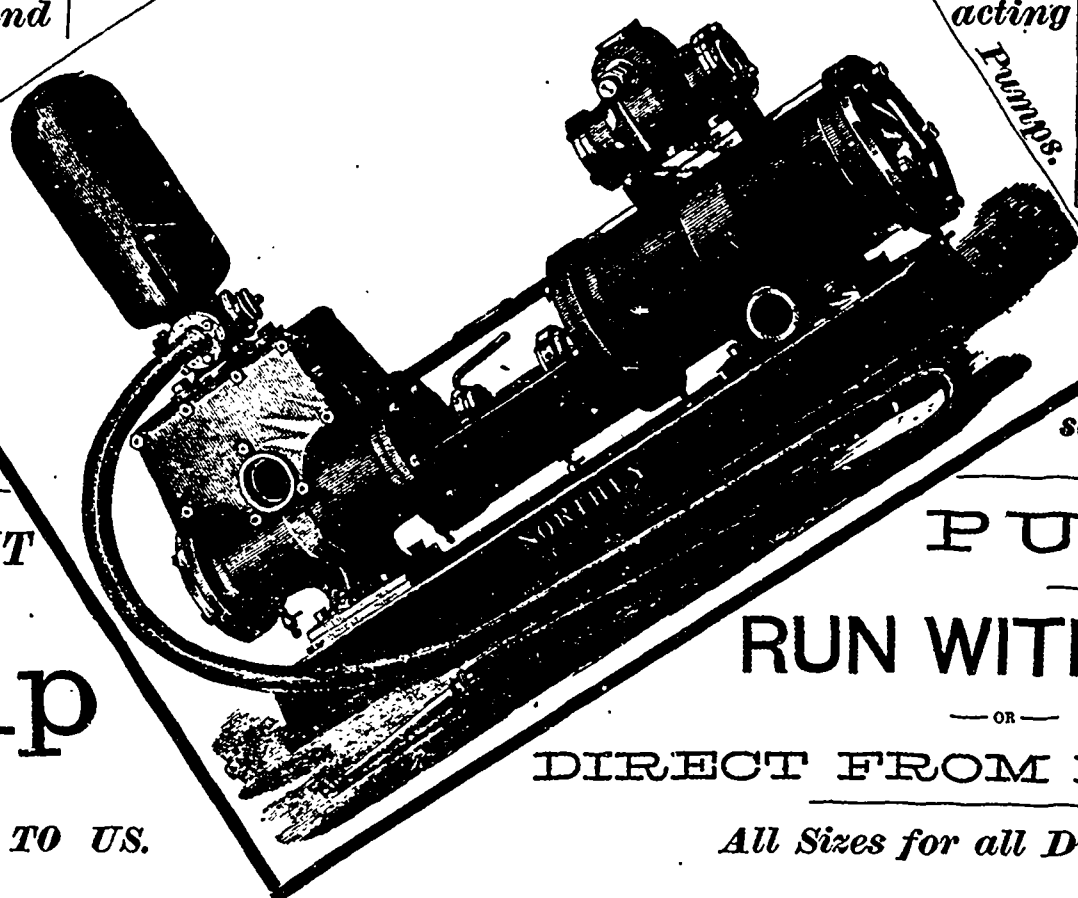
Only two moving parts in Engine.

Compact. Durable.

Having the well known compactness of direct acting Pumps.

Guaranteed the most durable Pump made; impossible to break down.

Our PUMPS for general water supply give the greatest satisfaction.



IF YOU WANT

Pump

FOR ANY PURPOSE

WRITE TO US.

PUMPS

— TO —

RUN WITH BELT

— OR —

DIRECT FROM POWER

All Sizes for all Duties.

Our make of Pump is specially adapted to Mills in out of the way places, as they can be absolutely relied on, and occasion no vexatious stoppages for repairs.

WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE ON ANY POINT CONNECTED WITH PUMPS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND STATE YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

NORTHEY & COMPANY,

Corner FRONT & PARLIAMENT STS.,

TORONTO, ONT.

National Manufacturing Co.

160 Sparks Street,
OTTAWA, ONT.

STILL RETAINS THE LEAD

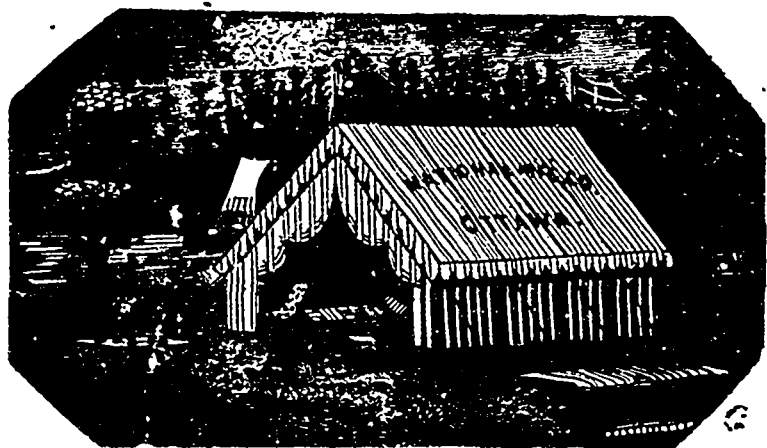
Have been awarded every Medal ever offered at Exhibitions in Canada for our Lines of Goods, notwithstanding the misleading advertisements of unscrupulous firms claiming awards, medals, &c., which they have never received. See letter from H. J. HILL, Esq., Secretary Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, below. This year at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa Exhibitions, we have been awarded

10—MEDALS—10

—FOR—

TENTS, MARQUEES,

And CAMP FURNITURE.



Lumbermen, Contractors and Surveyors

And other large buyers, offered Special Inducements.

New Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue mailed on application.

OUR LINES OF

Tents, Flags, Tarpaulins and
Camp Furniture, Shanty and
Horse Blankets

Are without Doubt the BEST and
CHEAPEST in the Market.

National Manufacturing Co. 160 Sparks St. Ottawa

P. O. BOX 345.

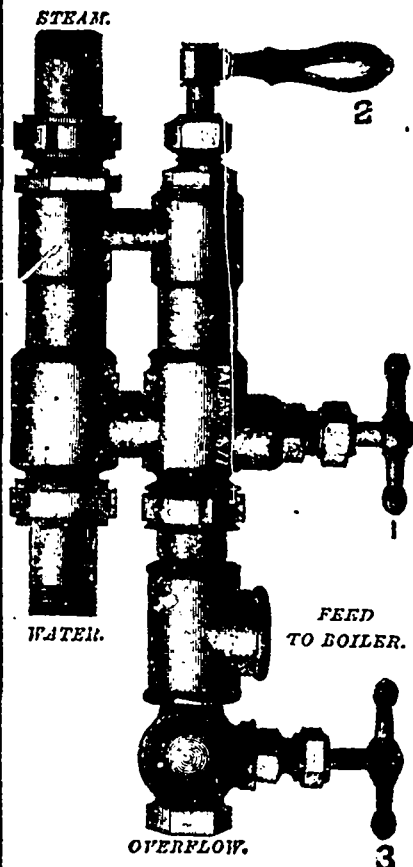
OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION,
TORONTO, MARCH 10, 1884.

The National Manufacturing Co'y, Ottawa:

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry, I beg to say that the highest awards made at the Industrial Exhibition for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, for Tents, Marquees and Flags, were to your Company, being a Silver Medal for each year. Last year, 1883, was the first in which a medal was specially offered for Camp Furniture and Equipages, and it was awarded to the National Manufacturing Co'y, of Ottawa,

I am, your respectfully,

H. J. HILL, Manager and Secretary.



The Hancock Inspirator

Best Feeder known for Stationary, Marine or Locomotive Boilers.

The Injector Perfected!

All sizes lift water 25 feet.
No adjustment required for varying Steam Pressures.

Over 70,000 Now in Use.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Hancock Inspirator Co'y

5 Custom House Square,

MONTREAL, P.Q. - - CANADA

Manufacturers of Inspirators, Ejectors, and General Jet Apparatus. 174

HUGH GIBSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

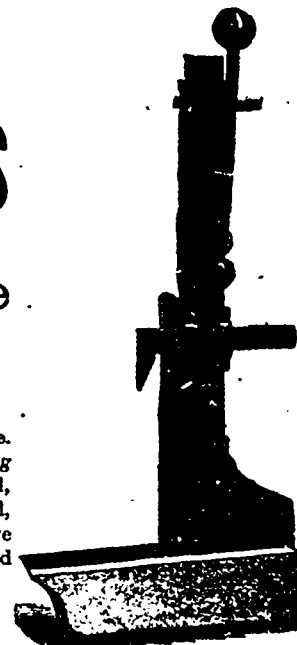
KNIGHT'S PATENT "EXCELSIOR"

SAW MILL DOGS

The Sawyer's Favorite

For Holding Logs upon a Saw Mill Carriage while being Sawed into Lumber.

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 Cants cannot be excelled, I sell them all on their own merits, give ten or fifteen days trial, and then, if not satisfactory, return them to my order, as I have no agents on the road this year, I will sell them at a reduced price. Send for Circular and price list.



Manufactured by HUGH GIBSON, CHATHAM. EXCELSIOR DOG.

LUMBER DRIVERS'

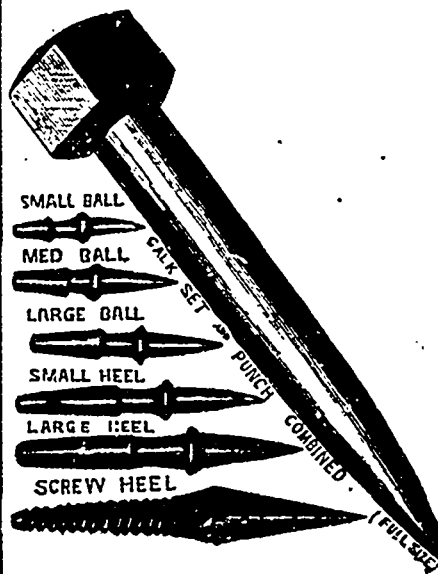
CALKS

Our CALKS are made with small trip hammers from the best quality of steel and tempered in oil. The quality and temper can be tested by driving them into a bar of wrought iron.

These calks are now used by all the principal Drivers in Maine and New Brunswick. Kept by dealers in Lumberman's Supplies.

T. McAVITY & SONS,
ST. JOHN, N.B.

25 Samples and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

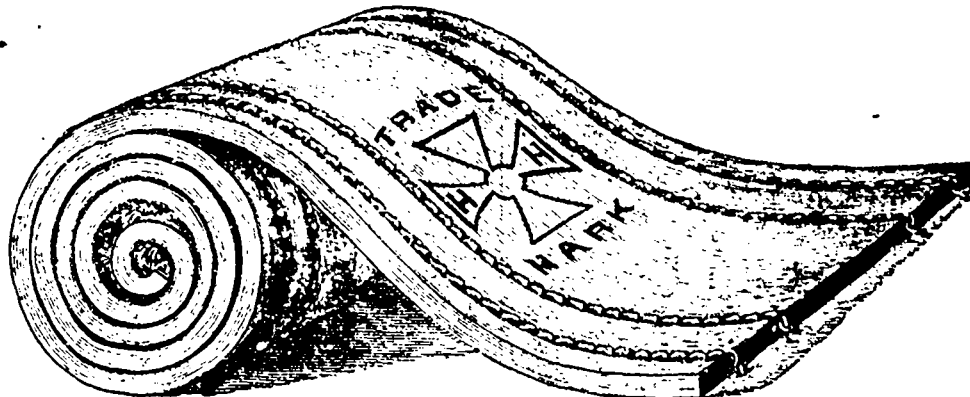


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124 AND 126 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Patent Stitched—Steam Power Pressure Stretched—Oak Tanned

TESTIMONIAL.
 I. A. GOULD & SONS, CITY MILLS,
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 Harris, Heenan & Co.
 Dear Sirs.—Your Patent Sewed Belt has been in use in our "City Mills" for some time. We are thoroughly convinced of its superiority over any belt, American or Canadian, we have used in an experience of over 26 years. It stretches so little, and gives so little trouble, that compared with riveted belting, the sewed belt saves double its price in time and labor saved. We heartily recommend it to manufacturers as the cheapest and most satisfactory belt in the market.
 Yours respectfully,
 W. C. MARSHALL,
 Foreman, City Flour Mills.



TESTIMONIAL.
 P. W. BERRY & Co. CANAL HOIST SHED AND
 NAU WORKS, MONTREAL, 15th Nov. 1884.
 Messrs. Harris, Heenan & Co., Montreal.
 I have pleasure in recommending the belting manufactured by Messrs. Harris, Heenan & Co. of this city. After thoroughly testing it, I find it greatly superior to any belting that has come under my notice and fully equal to all they claim for it, and certainly without an equal for cross or double belting.
 CHAS. R. ELLACOTT,
 Supt. H. R. & H. N. Dept.

LEATHER BELTING!

*The Best, therefore the Cheapest, Belt in the market.
 Replaces, when used, all others.
 More Pliable and Durable, especially at the splices.*

*Stretches but little, always retains its original width.
 Superior for Cross or Double Belts.
 Runs straight and true, does not start at the laps.
 Single equals medium double.*

25 per cent Stronger, 33½ More Lasting, and 12½ Heavier, than any other Leather Belt.

Dominion Saw Works!

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MANUFACTURERS OF SAWS

Circular, Shingle, Gang, Cross Cut,
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THURBERS ROYAL

Anti-Friction Babbit Metal

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Band Saws, Emery Wheels, Files,
 Saw Swages, Rubber Belting, Saw Sets,
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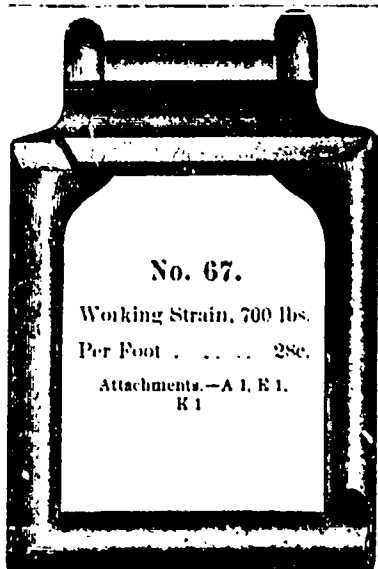
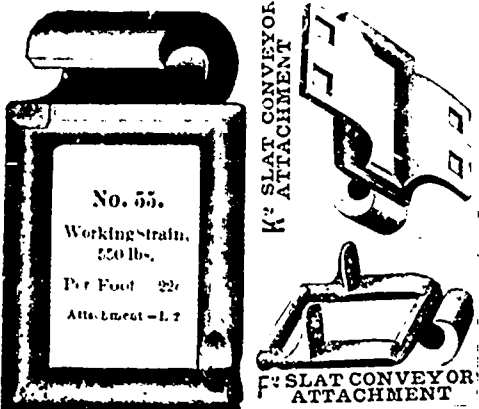
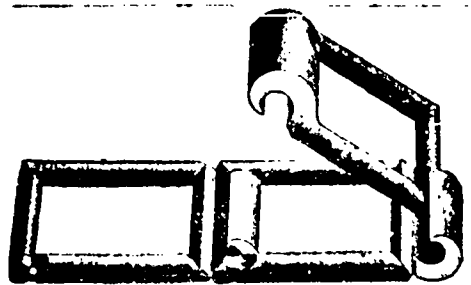


EVERY SAW FULLY WARRANTED.
 Prices on Application.

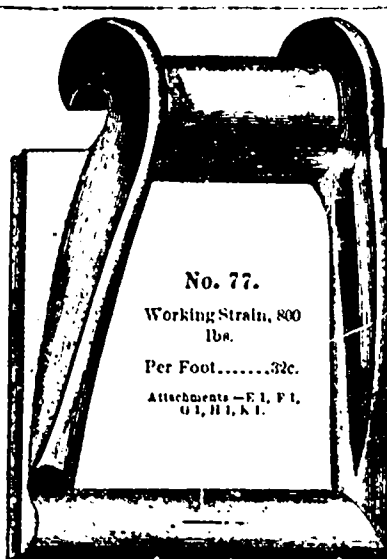


EWART'S PATENT LINK BELTING

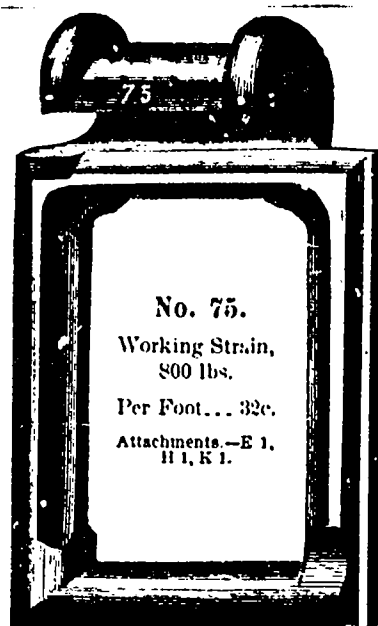
For CONVEYING, ELEVATING, and TRANSFERRING every Product of a Saw Mill, into, through and out of the mill.



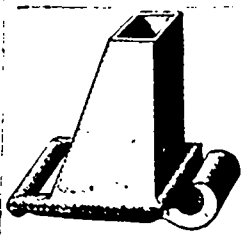
No. 67 MEDIUM SAWDUST CONVEYOR CHAIN.



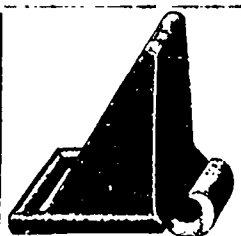
No. 77 CONVEYOR AND LIVE ROLL CHAIN.



No. 75-LIVE ROLL AND DOUBLE STRAND ELEVATORS.

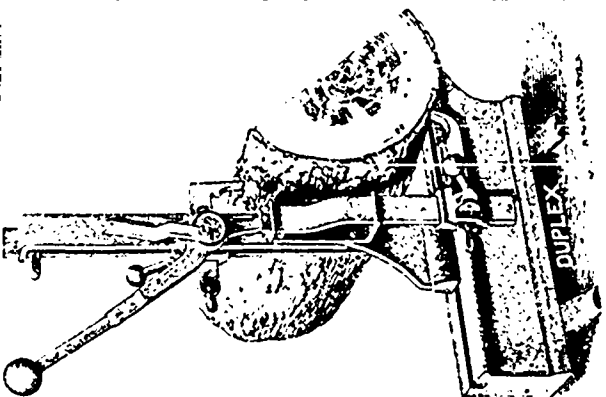


H¹ TRANSFER ATTACHMENT.



H² TIE & POLE LOADING ATTACHMENT.

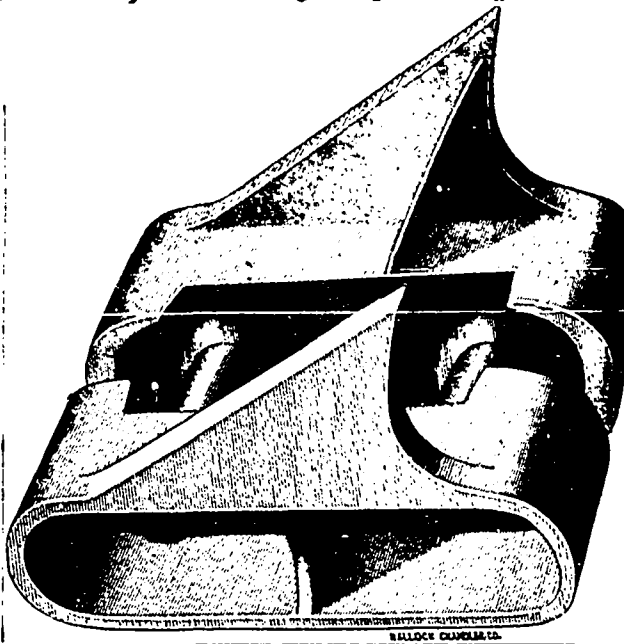
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One of the Best Log and Board Dogs made.

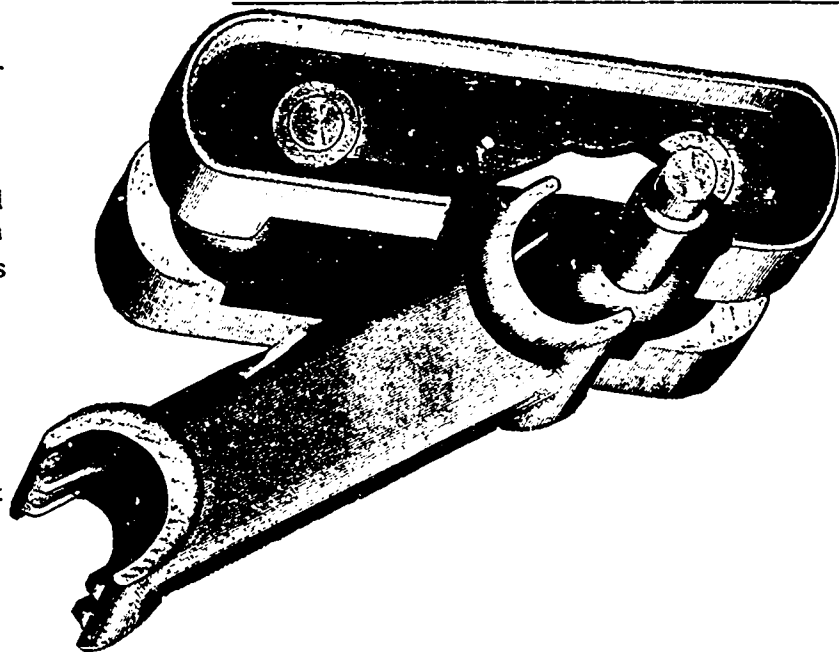
GIANT CHAIN for Log Haulups

And Main Refuse Conveyors for Large Mills.

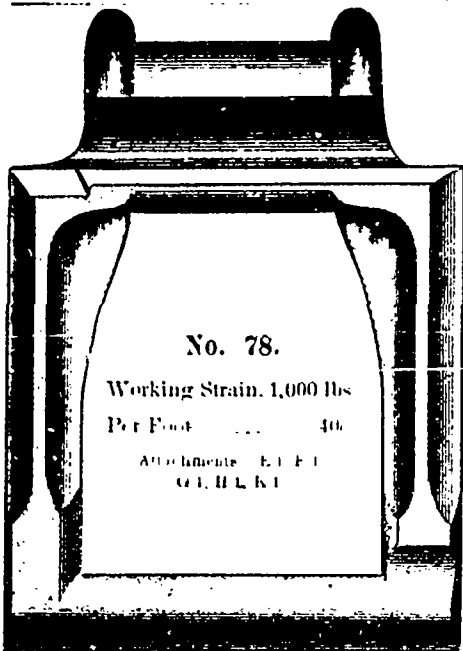


LOG TOOTH.

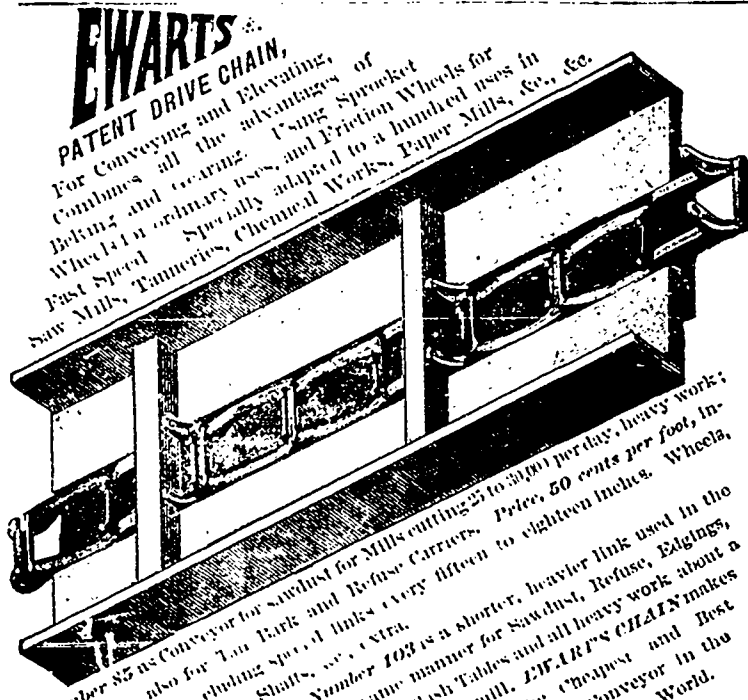
No strain or wear on Rivets. Easily Repaired if broken all links being Inter-changeable. Special Prices for Giant Chain during next 60 Days.



No. 45 - 10 cents per foot and 55 used for light Sawdust Conveyors



No. 78 & 88 HEAVY TRANSFER AND LIVE ROLL CHAIN.



EWART'S PATENT DRIVE CHAIN.
For Conveying and Elevating, Combines all the advantages of Belting and Gearing. Using Sprocket Wheels in ordinary uses, and Friction Wheels for Fast Speed. Specially adapted to a hundred uses in Saw Mills, Tanneries, Chemical Works, Paper Mills, &c., &c.

Number 85 is Conveyor for sawdust for Mills cutting 25 to 3000 per day heavy work; also for Tan Bark and Refuse Carriers. Price, 50 cents per foot, including sprockets and shafts, set extra.
Number 103 is a shorter, heavier link used in the same manner for Sawdust, Refuse, Edgings, Sash Tables and all heavy work about a sawmill. **EWART'S CHAIN** makes the Cheapest and Best Conveyor in the World.

Send for Illustrated Circular, address

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Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of Canadian Patent.

Waterous Engine Works Co'y,

BRANTFORD, CANADA. Send for Catalogue.