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PETERBOROUGH, ONT., OCTOBER 2, 1882.

NO. 19.

DEMAND FOR HARDWOODS.

There is a constantly increasing demand for the finer grades of wood in the United States for use in the manufacture of furniture and for house finishing. Pine is being rapidly superseded by walnut, cherry, ash, oak and other finer kinds of woods, especially in the east, and the future is pregnant with the grandest results for those who shall engage in the culture of walnut and cherry. It has been demonstrated from actual experiment that a quarter of a century is sufficient time to propagate walnut and bring it to a state of perfection fit for the market. Thus it will be seen that if a farmer could devote sufficient time each year from his other duties to cultivate a single acre of walnut trees in twenty-five years he would begin to realize from his investment, and he would have an annual income from that time forward which would abundantly repay him, and his annual crop of walnut lumber would be found the most remunerative of anything which he could produce from the soil.

Wild cherry is also a wood for which a large demand is springing up, which must inevitably make it very valuable in the future. It is used principally to supply the place of walnut. It is extremely close grained, and can be very highly polished; and is at present very extensively used in making abraded furniture and in the internal fittings of railroad coaches and public buildings.

It would be an excellent thing if the agricultural community could be brought to a realizing sense of the pecuniary advantages of tree culture, as much of the land which is not available, for many reasons, for the production of cereal or vegetable crops, might profitably be utilized in the direction indicated. The agricultural societies throughout the country might accomplish an excellent work by a properly organized effort, and we would impress upon the Bay county agricultural society the desirability of its taking an advanced stand in this direction, by the offer of premiums sufficiently liberal to induce the commencement of this work in our own county. The society might thus be one of the pioneers in the accomplishment of a grand and noble object. Will it make the effort?—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

FURNITURE WOODS.

A correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—There are several small furniture factories at Potsdam that use maple, ash and cherry, derived mostly from the forests of the vicinity. The wood mostly used is ash, and a fine wood for ordinary furniture it is. Variety to plain light color is given by what the manufacturers call imitation black walnut, put on in moldings, veneers, etc. Ash furniture can be afforded much cheaper than walnut, and, if it does not give an apartment as rich an appear-

ance, is handsome enough for any ordinary use. The people in this section of the country, if they are slow, have sense enough to know that they can sleep as soundly in a room furnished with ash as they can in one furnished with walnut, and inasmuch as ash costs less money than walnut, some of the extremely economical people out here would not be able to sleep at all with a tall walnut bedstead, that cost one hundred dollars, beetling over their recumbent forms. The furniture men here appreciate the value of the birch, cherry and maple now standings and nearly inaccessible in the "South Woods," and hope for the time when railroads will be built so that they can be brought out. No better points than Potsdam and Norwood for manufacturing furniture could be found, if the facilities were once supplied for transporting the raw material out of the forest. Enough furniture wood exists in the Adirondack district to furnish another Grand Rapids, and some day it will be sawed in the vicinity and shipped to Boston, New York, and other eastern and southern points, for manufacture into furniture.

THE GUM TREES OF AUSTRALIA.

The ranges are covered with a dense forest of gum trees, in many places of enormous height, standing with their smooth trunks close together and running up often for a height of 200 feet without giving off a branch.

The light-colored stems are hung with ragged strips of separated bark.

The great slenderness of the trunks of these giant gum trees, in proportion to their height, is striking, and in this respect they contrast most favorably with the Californian "big trees," which, in the shape of their trunks, remind one of a carrot upside down, so disproportionately broad are they at their bases. The large species of gum tree, the tallest tree in the world, is *Eucalyptus amygdalina*.

As Baron von Muller says: "The largest specimens might overshadow the Pyramid of Cheops."

Grisebach, in his account of the vegetation of Australia (A. Grisebach, "Vegetation der Erde," p. 216, Leipzig, W. Engelmann, 1872), dwells on the close relation of interdependence which exists between the tree vegetation and the coating of grass which covers the ground beneath it, and remarks that the amount of light allowed by the trees to reach the ground beneath them is rendered more than usually great by the vertical position in which their leaves grow; hence the growth of the grass beneath is aided.

It may be that this, permitting of the growth of other plants beneath them, and consequent protection of the soil from losing its moisture, besides other advantages to be derived, is the principal reason why, as is familiarly known,

two widely different groups of Australian trees, the eucalypti and acacias, have arrived at a vertical instead of a horizontal disposition of their leaves by two different methods. The acacias have accomplished this by suppressing the true horizontal leaves and flattening the leaf-stalks into vertical pseudo leaves or "phyllodes."

The gum trees, on the other hand, have simply twisted their leaf-stalks, and have thus rendered their true leaves vertical in position.

There must exist some material advantage which these different trees derive in common from their peculiar arrangement, and the benefit derived from relation to other plants by this means may be greater and more important than that arising from the fact that the vertical leaves have a like relation to the light on both sides, and are provided with stomata on both faces. In support of this conclusion I was told, when at Melbourne, that when the native vegetation was cleared away from under gum trees they ceased to thrive, and in time perished.

I was shown a number of gum trees, not far from the city, scattered over some public land, covered with only short turf, which seemed to be mostly in a dying condition.—*H. N. Mosely, Challenger Notes.*

AN OUTSIDE CRITIC.

The *Northwestern Lumberman*, of Chicago, in an article entitled "Canadian Lumber Logic," says—Canadian lumber purchasers have learned a lesson. During the depression of some years ago lumber declined to such a notch that the continued advance it has since taken has appeared inordinate to retailers. They, it is stated, unwisely permitted their stocks to run low, either because their faith in a recurrence of the decline was strong or with a view to forcing the market to a point which would suit their notions of what values should be. This policy has been pursued so far as possible by the Canadian handlers of lumber for the last two years, and the same is true, more or less, this side of the border. But the result has simply been in the upward direction, and during the last month prices on several kinds of lumber were advanced in the Canadian market from \$1 to \$2, which is about the same as the Chicago advance. In regard to the reasons of constant advance the manufacturers of lumber point to the fact of an increase in the price of stumpage, labour and supplies of all kinds, which they say has been in a greater ratio than the upward movement in the lumber market.

The argument is carried still further. It is cited that emigration to the United States and Canada has created a large demand for the erection of shelters. At the same time the natural and increasing wants of both countries have cut the same important figures which they

always have. In the Manitoba market the demand has been abnormal. Lumber is constantly and rapidly diminishing in supply, and increasing in the cost of production. Under those conditions the manufacturers insist that nothing but persistent advance can be logically expected. This line of philosophy is then clinched by the argument that with good crops and the absence of financial depression, prices must go up.

It is instanced that lath is in short supply, everywhere, and the mill men do not marvel at it. For years 1,000 pieces of lath, equal to 500 feet of lumber, have been selling for \$1. It is then not strange that operations upon such an unprofitable basis should be curtailed. The mills have preferred selling slabs for fuel to making them into lath. The result is indicated by the recent advance in lath to \$2.25 to \$2.50 per thousand. One Canadian firm states that more orders for lath have reached that house than could be manufactured in three years, and the consequence is a material advance in price.

Of this line of logic many will say it is a bull argument straight from the shoulder. But there are certain facts presented which are hard to get around, and no one will claim that the conditions are just right to sustain the bearish view. Even if the inevitable upward tendency were wholly a bull movement it is plain that no one possesses weights that are heavy enough to hold prices down, and while they continue to ascend, it is best to take the bull and the dilemma by the horns, and buy before stocks get up a peg higher.

It appears the Canadian retailers find themselves with bare yards right on the heels of an advance, when they might have stocked up long ago, and the present advance would in itself have counted for a good percentage of profit. Possibly the American dealers would do well to admit that the bulls are holding prices on their horns, and go in for the needed stock before rates get another toss. There is no telling when a red cloth, in the shape of a coloured census bulletin, will stir up taurus again so that he will brace himself for another pull on the list.

There is some reason for attaching importance to a rise in lumber in Canada, though the advances made by the Chicago Lumberman's Exchange could as well be pointed to. It is possible that in Canada lumber is sold according to the raise, and that it is not necessary to copper an official list in order to get at true values. With the past antics of the Chicago trade fresh in the mind, on the other hand, it is a difficult matter to tell whether an advance advances.

The *Ottawa Citizen* says.—Mr. Richard Nagio has sold a small raft for 25c. per square foot. Messrs. Thistle & Carwell have sold all their square timber in the Quebec market for 3c. per square foot.

FORESTRY MEETING.

The Montreal Witness of Sept. 21st, says:—A goodly number of substantial citizens met in the old post office building, 133 St. James street, last evening, for the purpose of considering the question of a Canadian association for the propagation and protection of forests.

Mr. JAMES LITTLE, as the convener of the meeting, stated its objects, and nominated the Hon. H. G. Joly as chairman, and Mr. Stuart Thane as secretary. The nominations having been received with universal applause, the gentleman named came forward and took their respective stations.

The Hon. Mr. Joly then addressed the meeting, calling attention to the numerous draughts being made upon our already depleted forest wealth. Attention had been called to this subject as far back as 1690, under the old French king, but the governors of those days do not appear to appreciate the necessity of taking protective measures. The laws were then rather favourable to forest destruction than to their preservation. For instance, there was a law compelling a man whose forest adjoined a neighbour's fields to cut a belt thirty feet wide along the dividing line to admit of sun and air getting at the neighbor's crops. This had the effect of compelling many forest owners to cut all their valuable timber, and for this reason Mr. Kinkers introduced and passed an act repealing the injurious law. At the recent Forestry Congress here a resolution had been adopted recommending that the matter of forest conservation should be submitted to all the Legislatures on the Continent for their serious consideration. Looking back for a precedent to guide them in the present effort, he had accidentally come across an account of efforts made by Mr. Lovesque twelve years ago, which were well calculated to prove successful, but, unfortunately, they died with their author. That gentleman had organized an association, the condition of whose membership was simply a pledge on the part of each member to plant a certain number of trees each year. The honorable speaker recommended some similar organization to effect the same object now. This had been deemed an appropriate time to inaugurate a movement, in view of the large number of people in the city from various sections of the country. One of the leading objects to be arrived at by the proposed organization was an attempt to propagate timber woods of sorts that nature has not provided us with, and in this connection he referred to his own experiments, very encouraging in their results, with black walnut. He would advise, at all times, to take advantage in view of the presence of the Hon. Mr. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands, the adoption of some system, under the auspices of Government, of replenishing the constantly depleting forest wealth of the Province. To stimulate us we had the example of our republican neighbors, a practical people inclined to look first at the money side of the question. At present no idea was taking more hold of them than that of restocking their forests. He had met with General Sherman, one of their leading citizens, that evening, who, upon being informed of this meeting, had expressed deep sympathy with the movement and would have been present had engagements permitted. The honorable gentleman recommended educating the people upon this subject through the agency of our schools and colleges as one of the very best that could be employed. Referring to arbor, or tree-planting day, now an established institution in the United States, he assured the Government of this Province would favor the institution of such an anniversary here. The spring time would not be favourable for such a purpose here, on account of the precarious nature of the season here, which taxed the farmers' closest attention. Another suggestion he would make was that the ladies should be enlisted in the cause with the all-powerful influence and devotion that they brought to all their undertakings. Our grain trade was all important at present, but we should not forget that once the lumber was our only trade and the beginning of the prosperity of to-day we ought to feel grateful to that industry for the start made by it, and we also owe it to posterity that we should hand the Province down as rich in woods as we found it. There were

streams in the Province that, eighty or ninety years ago, furnished never failing power to mills, which were now as intermittent in their periods of usefulness as the rains upon which they depended for their supply, and this because their banks were denuded of their former wooded growth. Our climate was undergoing change under the unnatural influences that the present movement was designed to check, but it was not too late to take measures that might save us from such inundations as many portions of Europe are periodically suffering. Mr. Joly was frequently applauded during his address as well as at its close.

The Hon. Mr. LYNCH, Commissioner of Crown Lands, said he came to show his keen interest in the objects of the meeting, and he conveyed the deep regrets of the Hon. Premier of the Province for his inability to attend. He referred in terms of high appreciation to the honorable chairman's action last session in bringing the subject of forestry to the attention of the Legislature, which he rejoiced to say had met with no division of sentiment, and which it had been his great pleasure to support. Those taking part in this movement he assured of the Government's hearty sympathy, and it was a matter in which all could rise above party division. He pledged the Government's approval and support of organized effort in the direction sought. The fortunes of the people, both present and future, were in the hands of the rulers of the day, and they were bound to support projects for the advancement of the same within their jurisdiction. For his part he favoured the organization proposed on this occasion having Provincial rather than aiming at Dominion scope. The question as to what season should be adopted for general tree-planting he recommended to the fullest consideration as being of vital importance.

The audience gave an enthusiastic response to the honorable gentleman's eloquent speech at every point.

Mr. MARLER was in favour of a provincial organization and moved a resolution to that effect. Among other good suggestions, he urged that the forest rangers to be appointed should be educated men and lovers of trees.

Mr. HENRY LYMAN, accepting the question of forest culture and protection as a foregone conclusion, proceeded to express his hearty approval of the suggestion of utilizing the educational institutions to build up healthy public opinion upon the matter. It was the duty of governors and governed to promote the objects in hand. One condition of membership ought to be a reasonable money fee. With reference to the proposed stipulation that each member should plant some trees every year, it should be provided in all cases that the member has land in which to plant. He had studded all his ground with trees, and feared his next duty was to cut some down. Mr. Lyman concluded his practical remarks with a suggestion that a committee of organization be appointed. In response to calls,

Dr. T. STERRY HUNT took the floor. He claimed to be a pioneer in this business. It was thirty-five years since he began the geological survey of this province. In the course of that task he had observed the vast waste of trees then going on in manufacturing potash from them by most extravagant methods, and the primary destruction of valuable timber in that process often fell short of that occasioned by fugitive fires starting from the potash piles, and devastating immense tracts of forests. There were many places where the soil was of such a composition that it took many years to recover from the effects of these burnings sufficiently to yield life to new growths. In Tortue River, flowing into the St. Lawrence, Dr. Hunt gave among other instances of streams within his knowledge which once sustained mills but were now inadequate for that purpose. In his European travels he had seen once fertile valleys, such as the Duros, that from being despoiled of woods had become sterile. He had in his geological report of 1857, protested against the forest waste encountered by him in his explorations, and warned the Government of its certain bad effects. Forests were then regarded as a shelter for bears and other evil beasts to be swept away as expeditiously as possible, and his representations had not borne much fruit.

Mr. BARNARD thought no time should be lost. Let all now feeling an interest set the example in tree planting and induce all they can influence to follow it. He suggested the encouragement of farmers' clubs, with forestry as a main object in their formation, as one of the best aids to the cause. These being useful institutions in a high degree otherwise, their general establishment with this particular object in view would amount to killing two birds with one stone. Another suggestion he offered was the enlistment of school children, who could do a great deal by planting trees about the school-houses, many of which stood badly in need of pleasant shade. Let organization, he urged, be proceeded with at once.

Dr. HENRY HOWARD, after general remarks in line with previous speakers, seconded Mr. Marler's proposal for the formation of a Provincial Association, thus bringing that point squarely forward.

Mr. COSTIGAN moved in amendment that a Dominion Association be formed.

Dr. ALLOWAY seconded the amendment, urging with great force the desirability of our placing the results of home labour before the British and European peoples with a distinctive stamp of their Canadian origin. He pointed out that Canada suffered severely in this respect from Canadian productions being almost invariably classed as American in the markets of the Old World, and this was the case even in the Mother Country, as he knew from personal observation in English ports.

Messrs. LYMAN and MARLER again supported the Provincial idea, the latter giving as an additional argument that the society would require immediate incorporation to work with advantage in the Province.

Mr. BEALL had entered the meeting in favor of Dominion organization, chiefly in view of the great necessity of Manitoba being started in the work. Since listening to other speakers, however, he had altered his opinion, feeling that there was nothing to prevent other Provinces having their own organization, with mutual affiliation between all.

Mr. J. K. WARD favoured the Province as the field of action, because Crown lands were under Provincial control, each Province having a system of management thereof peculiarly its own.

Mr. COCHUE wanted to start as a Canadian institution, so that the commercial metropolis should be the recognized pioneer. The promises made on the part of the Provincial Government should give courage for seeking a more comprehensive scope rather than cause a narrowing down to its constituency.

The Hon. Mr. PERRAULT argued in favour of the Province, as they wanted to give the Government encouragement in stopping the great waste going on in the public lands. We should see that our remaining fifty million acres of timber were not destroyed. In Europe the extent of forests was now being increased rather than diminished. Here the system for destruction of forests was perfect, as the only officers in the woods were the stumpage surveyors, whose duty was to see that the Government got the greatest possible amount of revenue out of the timber limits. There ought to be a system adopted whereby as much forest should be reproduced annually as was used. There would then be a perpetually standing capital of natural wealth, out of which the cost of the system would come many times. Begin at home in our own Provinces.

Mr. BARNARD thought much time was being wasted upon one point, and therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Costigan, that an organization committee headed by Mr. Little be formed, which should decide upon the jurisdiction of the organization.

The CHAIR suggested, with manifest approval, that the main question should be put before organization was proceeded with.

Mr. W. DRYSDALE then suggested that the organization be called "The Canadian Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec," which he considered would combine the ideas of all parties to the discussion. This suggestion was taken as a happy one all around, and having been accepted by the mover and seconder of the main resolution, and the amendment also being withdrawn by its originators, the question was

put to the meeting in the form following and unanimously carried:—

"Proposed by Mr. MARLER, seconded by Dr. HOWARD. That an Association be formed for the purpose of protecting our forests and planting forest trees, and shall be known as 'The Canadian Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec.'"

The CHAIR suggested that the Governor-in-Council be requested to consider the selection of an arbor day for the Province, and another gentleman suggested that the rural municipal councils could best judge of a day suitable for their respective districts. The view was not concurred in by Mr. Lyman, who feared the councils would neglect the matter, and considered the Government proclamation would have more influence.

A desultory discussion ensued while the chairman was selecting a committee of organization, Dr. Alloway did not believe trees would flourish in Manitoba, as at a certain depth the soil was perpetually frozen, which was the reason corn could not be raised there.

Messrs. Baylis and Buchan offered suggestions, the latter that the cause should be brought before the agricultural societies at the current fall exhibitions.

The following committee of organization was announced from the chair:—Messrs. Barnard, Little, Beaubien, Hunt, Perrault, Ward, Lyman, Marler, Drysdale, Lewis, Dr. Howard, Prof. Bovey, Messrs. James, Baylis, Massue, Bryson, Principal Dawson and Mr. Joly, to meet in the same room at half-past nine on Friday, and report at a general meeting.

A short discussion on arbor day then took place. Mr. Perrault suggested the first week in October, and that prizes be given to counties making most satisfactory returns. Dr. Howard thought that time rather early, and preferred prizes for individuals. The chairman said that a law was passed last session, providing for prizes to individuals for tree-planting. On motion of Mr. Perrault, seconded by Mr. Drysdale, it was resolved to ask the Government to have an arbor day instituted in the province by proclamation.

The meeting then adjourned, those present registering their names in an index in an adjoining room.

QUEBEC FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Montreal Gazette of Sept. 23rd, says:—At yesterday's meeting of the committee appointed to consider the organization of this association, there were present, Hon. Mr. Joly, in the chair, Messrs. Wm. Little, Dr. Henry Howard, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, John Lewis, J. A. U. Beaudry, Stewart Thane, acting secretary, Ed. A. Barnard, James Baylis, B. S. Orr, of Cookshire, Geo. W. Stephens, J. K. Ward, J. O. Perrault, G. L. Marler, James Little, Leonard G. Little.

After some discussion it was resolved to name the new society, "The Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec."

The following draft of the constitution of the Association was submitted to the Chairman and adopted.

1st. That the name of the Association be the "Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec."

2nd. The object of this Association is to secure the efficient protection of our standing forests; to promote the re-wooding of denuded districts, and to encourage the selection and cultivation of the most valuable kinds of forest trees that will suit our climate and circumstances.

3rd. Every member of this Association who owns land fit for the purpose must undertake as his contribution to sow or plant, or get sown or planted, annually, at least 25 forest trees; to give them proper care, and to send, at the time appointed, a report of his operations to the secretary.

4th. The contribution of members who are not so circumstanced as to be able to cultivate forest trees, will be \$2 a year, to be applied to the purposes of the Association.

5th. That it shall be the object of this Association to have representative members or branch societies in every municipality in the Province.

6th. The direction of the Association will be

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entrusted to a General Committee to be appointed at a general meeting of the members.

7th. The quorum of the General Committee will be five members.

8th. The General Committee will appoint, at the first meeting of the officers of the Association, and will have power of adding to their number, such men as take an active interest in the question of forestry.

9th. Apart from the general meetings which may be summoned from time to time by the General Committee, there will be an annual meeting at such time and place as the General Committee may decide, and the results of the operations of the year will be laid before that meeting, and a new General Committee elected.

10th. The seat of the Association shall be in Montreal.

It was suggested that mayors, or cures of municipalities should be ex officio members of the Association, with the view of securing their influence in the placing of trees by the roadside.

Mr. WILLIAM LITTLE said he had no doubt that His Excellency the Governor-General would have no objection to become a patron of the Association.

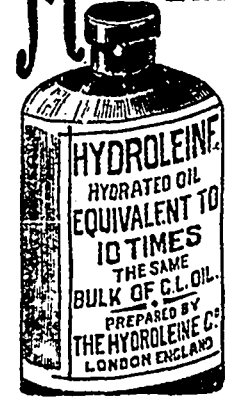
Mr. James Little and Mr. Leonard Little were added to the General Committee.

The meeting then adjourned till Saturday next.

Far Northwest Timber.

The valleys and gorges of southern British Columbia are abundantly timbered with fir and white pine. Cedars are plentiful, measuring two and a half feet in diameter, 150 to 200 feet high, and frequently 100 feet from the ground to the lowest limb. An enthusiastic visitor to the region describes it as the lumberman's heaven. Some of the white cedars are said to measure 27 feet in circumference.—Northwestern Lumberman.

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Mr. J. H. HULL has sold his saw logs in Kosheshobogamog Lake and timber limits tributary thereto, to Messrs. Christy, Kerr & Co., Toronto, for a handsome sum, somewhere between \$30,000 and \$40,000. He retains the Leithbridge Mill and limits connected with it.

Brevity in Speech—Sweetness in Music.
 Some one has said that short speeches are most impressive, and simple, sweet music, the most touching. If there be anything in the idea, certainly the following from C. C. De Zouche, of De Zouche & Co., Piano and Organ Dealers, 233 St. James-street, Montreal, is to the point and convincing:—"St. Jacobs Oil has proved of incalculable value to me in a case of rheumatism, having given me instant relief." In the same strain of expressive brevity writes Mr. John C. Fleming, editor in chief of the Montreal Post:—"I have much pleasure in stating that, from the use of St. Jacobs Oil, I find it excellent and I think it a good medicine."

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Is rather an indefinite term, as commonly understood it consists of a torpid sluggish state of the liver, a deficiency or a superabundance of bile, or an alteration from its proper character. All disturbed action of the liver and biliary organs giving rise to pain in the side, or under the shoulder blade, headache, weariness, dizziness, sick stomach, loss of appetite, bad bowels, &c., are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters.

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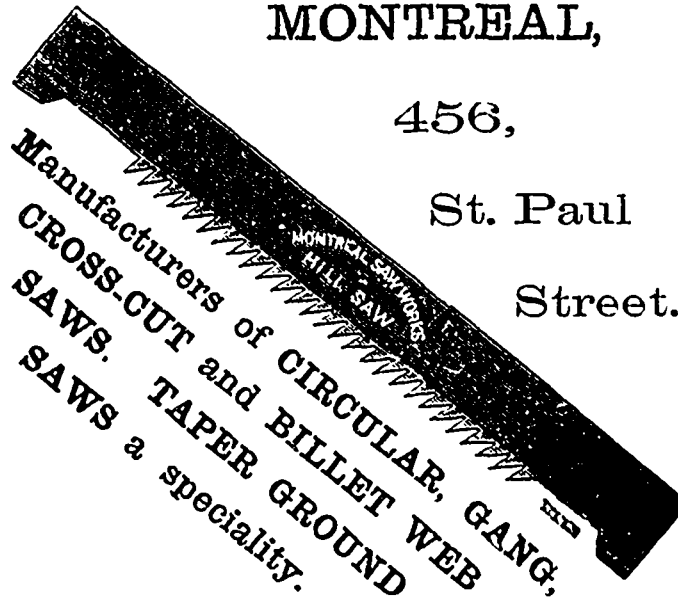
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INFLUENCE OF FORESTS UPON STREAMS.

The Kaffarian Watchman says.—The above is the topic of one of the sections of a very interesting report upon forestry, prepared by Dr. F. B. Hough, under the direction of the United States commissioner of agriculture. Dr. Hough collects the facts in support of his line of argument from a variety of sources, and we shall here avail ourselves of his labourious industry and make use of his examples to show the "influence of forests upon streams." "Mr. James Brown, of Sterling, Scotland, a standard authority upon forestry" (runs the report), "in speaking of the effect of tree planting upon moisture, says:—'I have frequently been surprised to find (on examining woods which had been planted some ten or twelve years, all the land under which had been considered dry at the time the plantation was made) wet spots, spreading wider and wider every year, and some of them even beginning to throw out runs of water; thus proving that under the shade of the trees the larger portion of the moisture of the land is retained, and therefore accumulates in spots, according to the nature of the sub-soil.'" The reference is made to a volume, entitled "Influence des Forêts sur les Climats et les Sources," and published at Montpellier in the year 1874, which contains an account of certain observations prosecuted by one M. Jules Maistre de Villeneuve during a period of 18 months in a wooded basin and in one that had been cleared, but other wise similar in soil and conditions. The former, with an area of seven hundred and seventy hectares, delivered one hundred and ten litres of water very regularly; the other, with 6,766 hectares, had a drainage of only ten or twelve litres a second, and was very irregular. He found the temperature in the open field at least 10° C. above that in woods. He noticed that, in the southern region, the cultivation of cereals is becoming more uncertain and less profitable, and that the injuries by the Phylloxera upon the vine roots were more destructive." Then the report enlists in its service Mr. R. U. Piper, from whose work on the "Trees of America" the following extracts is made by way of illustrating the return of water by restoring the woodland shade: "Within about one half-mile of my residence there is a pond upon which mills have been standing for a long time, dating back, I believe, to the first settlement of the town. These have been kept in constant operation until within about twenty or thirty years, when the supply of water began to fail. The pond owes its existence to a stream which has its source in the hills which stretch some miles to the south. Within the time mentioned these hills, which were clothed with a dense forest, have been almost entirely stripped of trees, and to the wonder and loss of the mill owners, the water in the pond has failed, except in the season of freshets, and, what was never heard of before, the stream itself has been entirely dry. Within the last ten years a new growth of trees has sprung up on most of the land formerly occupied by the old forest, and now the water runs all through the year, notwithstanding the droughts of the last few years." Next a fact is mentioned in connection with the Ohio River. "About 1871-72," runs the report, "the waters sank lower than had been known before, and at South's Ferry, where the Kentucky and Ohio crosses, a ledge of rocks was laid bare that has not been seen before by the present inhabitants. On this surface, from fifty to one hundred feet and several hundred yards long, inscriptions have been made, such as are assumed to be those which densely populated the country before the advent of the recent Indian tribes. It is possible to conjecture that the clearing of forests by an agricultural race may have brought about the condition now existing, a long interval of neglected culture and forest growth having since intervened." Nine years ago at a meeting of the International Congress of Land and Forest Cultivators held in Vienna, it was shown that the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Oder were all shallower than they had been in the past, and it was pointed out that this was directly traceable to the destruction of forests. And our last extract shall be from a paper read before the Royal Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, in January, 1876, and for which also we are indebted to Dr. Hough's report. "As a warning example,

the author cites Palestine, Persia, Greece, Sicily and Spain, which countries are suffering on account of the devastation of their forests. To this list may be added a portion of southern Russia, where one hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago there existed large forests, now changed into naked plains where the hills are without water, and the population is forced to settle in the valleys. We may also mention the Volga and the Dnieper in Southern Russia, where the forests around their sources have been cleared to such an extent that in the middle and lower portions, where these two rivers, so important to the commerce of Russia, pass through a wholly cleared country, the high water reaches points never before attained when the upper forests were standing. Every one knows of the changes made yearly in the beds of these rivers by the floods, and the consequent inconvenience and even danger which these occasions to navigation. The fact is also generally known that the deep gulfs which in summer and winter are without water, become wild torrents after heavy rains, and in the melting of snows in spring, carrying with them acres of the finest soil. We believe that these evils would have appeared in less degree if the country adjoining these rivers had not been cleared of its woods." Nor does our author in this section of his report fail to insist upon and to illustrate how the cutting away of forests tends to produce great irregularity in the rain fall and to bring about torrential rains, which run off the surface of the ground from their very impetuosity, and carry with them the best of the soil. As coal is brought more and more into ordinary and general use in this country, and the consequent necessity to burn wood as fuel is lessened, we may hope to see some restoration of the forests and of the seasons to something of the regularity observed in regard to them for some years after the landing of the British settlers.

CONSERVATIVE FORESTRY.

A co-respondent of the Northwestern Lumberman speaking of a projected railroad says:—I mention this enterprise again particularly because it is the initiative that is bound to open up the Adirondack timber region in a way it was never before. Other railroads will be built. The Adirondack Company's road, projected from Saratoga north through the wilds, and to strike the St. Lawrence at some point, is now under a management that is likely to carry the project to completion. It would be a pity if the western craze for cleaning up stumpage should ever get hold of the Adirondack woods, because the country is nearly worthless for agricultural purposes, and should be everlastingly preserved for timber growing. The Racket river lumbermen are right in one thing, that of economizing their standing timber. While a little more enterprise in developing the hard wood utilization and the benelock wealth of the region would be commendable, there is but little doubt that the spruce is being handled wisely by the present method. Be this as it may, when capital becomes interested in the Adirondack forests, they will melt away like grain before the sickle of the reaping machine, and the men who now advocate the "North Woods" for a state park will be sorry by and by that they did not persist in it more strongly and persistently. The cutting away of the Adirondack woods would be a great damage to the surrounding country, no doubt, on account of the effect it would have on the streams of the region. Already they carry less water than formerly, in the summer after the spring flush has passed off. Were the woods cleared up entirely, or much land denuded of trees, the effect would be to reduce the volume of water in the streams still more.

FOREST GROWING.

That the great prairies of the Canadian Northwest were at one time covered with forests has been proved beyond a doubt, and a discussion is now taking place all along the line concerning the possibility of repairing the ravages created by fire from heaven or the careless hand of the hunter. Gentlemen who, like U. S. Consul Taylor, have devoted much attention and study to the subject are perfectly satisfied that no serious obstacles stand in the way of ameliorating the climate and ministering to the

necessities of the country by forest growing. It may be of service to farmers who intend to make experiments to know that the standard work upon the subject is "The Forester," a practical treatise on the planting, rearing and general management of forest trees. A fifth edition almost entirely re-written, has just been issued by Blackwood & Sons, the British publishers. The work is written by Mr. James Brown, Inspector of Woods and Forests, Port Elgin, Ontario, assisted by his son, Mr. George E. Brown, forester, Cumloden, Newton Stewart, N. B. In a review of the edition, the Farmer's Gazette, an Irish Agricultural paper of high standing, says that there is no other book of its kind published in the English language so comprehensive and complete, so practical and so satisfactory, or so calculated to meet the wants and requirements of all engaged or interested in planting or having to do with woodlands or woodland work, as is this valuable and generally recognized standard work. The Gazette, in the course of its ably written review, has something to say of the value of tree planting to the farmer and gardener, for transcribing which to the columns of the Times from such a high authority no apology is needed. "In the improvement of farms, judicious tree planting is calculated to be of the highest service. In the reclamation and improvement of waste lands it is calculated to play an all-important part, and the attempt to improve such without planting to afford shelter, is sure to be a failure. A knowledge of trees and planting should not, therefore, be ignored by the farmer. It is nearly as indispensable to the better class of gardener as it is to the professional forester, the head gardener in places of moderate extent having mostly to combine the care of woods with his other duties."—Winnipeg Times.

SEIZURE OF LOGS.

For a series of years there has been more or less dissatisfaction at the way the assessments have been made by the Tittabawassee Boom Company, and last week a suit in attachment was begun to test its validity. The Boom company has been in the habit of requiring so much per M. feet for booming and rafting the logs, and at the close of the season of allowing a rebate to the owners of logs rafted. This has caused the dissatisfaction, some holding that the company had no right to fix the price of handling logs higher than was absolutely necessary. Edmond Hall, of Detroit, has a large quantity of logs in the river and refused to pay the regular assessment. He offered, however, to pay the amount of actual cost of booming, and tendered the same, which was refused, and the company also refused to deliver Hall's logs. To test his rights, Hall canceled all his logs to be replevined, and yesterday the sheriff was busy visiting the boom and taking Hall's logs into his custody. The outcome of the suit will be watched with great interest. Edgett & Brooks are the attorneys for Hall, and John Moore for the boom company.—Saginaw Herald.

TREE PLANTING.

A great deal has been said and written on the subject of tree planting and suggestions, as thick as blackberries have been advanced in regard to the best methods to be adopted, and the kinds of trees that are the most likely to prove remunerative because of quick growth and the value of timber. The government has even adopted measures to ensure timber growth on the prairies of the great west by accepting as remuneration for the land taken up by the settler an affidavit to the effect that he has a certain number of trees under cultivation on his land. While all these suggestions are worthy of consideration, and each may be possessed of considerable merit from its peculiar standpoint, yet there is ordinarily a serious impediment, so far as tree planting is concerned. The young trees before being planted cost quite a considerable sum of money, which very often puts them beyond the reach of the settler whose capital is generally his bare hands and plucky determination. There is one view of this subject, however, which has as yet received no consideration, and which appears quite feasible from a superficial consideration at least. It is nothing less than this for the government to take hold of this subject itself, through a "forestry depart-

ment," the principal duties of which shall be tree planting on the public domain. The trees thus planted would certainly enhance the value of the lands to a much greater extent than the cost, and would be annually increasing in value as the years passed by, and any person purposing settlement would very willingly pay the increased cost. This would also put the lands within the reach of the settler who was devoid of capital, as he would thereby be enabled to attend strictly to the agricultural development of the land; and the surplus value of the crops, over and above what might be absolutely necessary for the support of himself and family, could be applied to the remuneration of the government for its investment. If a few of the millions of dollars annually squandered by the government in appropriations of a very doubtful character, to say the least, were expended in the direction indicated, it would tend very much to the solution of the problem which is bothering the brains of many of our best citizens, viz.: forest production. Besides the climatic considerations involved are of inestimable value, and absolutely beyond the range of computation.—Lumberman's Gazette.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Chicago Northwestern Lumberman says:—At the time a representation of Chicago lumbermen appeared before the United States tariff commission at the Grand Pacific Hotel, this city, considerable was said about the low rate of wages in Canada as a reason why the lumber tariff should be abolished. Mr. Van Schaick alluded to it in strong terms, and asserted that there was so much difference between the cheap labour of Canada and the comparatively high rate of wages in the States, that the removal of the duty on lumber would make it very hard, if not impossible, for the lumber producers of this country to compete with those of the Dominion. The argument would have been a strong one if it had any basis in fact. But the truth is that since the Manitoba boom began, labor in Canada has been neither plenty nor cheap. A representative of the Lumberman was lately in Ontario, and was informed by the best authority that the supply of labour was positively not equal to the demand in that province, and that leading industries have been considerably crippled the past season because of that fact. It was also stated that the operators in logging camps and mills have been unable readily to obtain all the help they have required this season. This scarcity of men has enhanced wages, which are nearly or quite double what they were two or three years ago. The truth is, a great industrial change has come over the Dominion, on account of the opening up of the new North West to settlement, and the building of the Canada Pacific road, and it will not do hereafter to judge of the tariff or any other question affecting our relations with the Dominion by old time standards. The Canada of the future is to be a very different thing from that of the past.

Polished Woods.

Black woods have come into great demand, and are growing in popularity. Ebony is imitated and excelled by a charcoal polishing process, which of course adds to the demand for other woods than ebony. Carefully selected woods of close and compact grain are used, and carefully polished, a chemical process quite complicated being followed, and when finished the woods have a dead black color, sharp, clear cut edges, smooth surface, and apparently the density of ebony. The polished wood is held to be more serviceable than ebony, and will not tarnish like gilding, or grow yellow like woods that are not so polished, while it is always a neat finish, agreeing happily with the other decorative elements.

The construction of the branch of the Canada Atlantic Railway to the Chaudiere lumber yards is being rapidly pushed forward.

A London Druggist says. "during the many years I have been in the drug business, I have never had a medicine that gave such general satisfaction, or for which there was such a large sale, as there is for Mack's Magnetic Medicine, advertised in another column of your paper."

MONTREAL NOTES.

A Montreal correspondent of the London Free Press says:—The export trade in deals and and lumber continues fairly active, and the wind-up of the season will see an unusually large increase in the exports from this port upon those of the previous year. There are now loading with lumber for South American ports, the barques Capt. Strathay, Amecr, Piskatsqua, Eleanor, Edina, G. W. Halls, and Joy, with 3,000,000 feet. The sailing vessels, Ida, Cathella, Charles E. Robinson, and James L. Harway, are chartered to follow with lumber for South America. The barques now loading with deals for U. K. Ports are the Fida and Twee Luesters, the Latona, Milo and Agnes, have been chartered to follow. The Excelsior goes to Quebec to load. Freight engagements for lumber are reported \$10 to \$10 50 to River Platte, and deals at 65s, steam and sail to U. K. ports. The local trade in lumber is fair for the season. It would, however, be much larger at present were it not for the fact that most of the stocks of dry lumber have run out, and the recent arrivals have been too green to go into immediate consumption. A good demand exists for pine on American account, and a large business is expected between Ottawa and American ports this season in that kind of wood. Prices here remain unchanged. A good export movement is still reported, and freights are quoted at 67s 6d to 70s. for deals per steamer to Liverpool, while lumber charters to South American ports are quoted at \$15 to \$16 by sail.

AN IMPORTANT PUBLICATION.

The Northwestern Lumberman of Chicago is now engaged in the compilation of a new Directory of all the Saw Mills in the United States and Dominion of Canada, which stupendous undertaking it expects to have completed in December next. The event will be signalized by the publication in January, 1893, of a mammoth extra number of the Lumberman which, its publishers claim, will be the largest single copy of any trade journal that has ever been published; it will contain about 200 pages, and it is now announced that an edition of thirty thousand copies will be printed for distribution among lumber and mill men all over the world. An edition of thirty thousand was first announced, but the publishers assure us that the number of saw mills developed by their canvass thus far, so greatly exceeds their expectation that the extra ten thousand copies will be required to cover the ground over which they intend to distribute this mammoth number. Besides the list of saw mills, which will be printed in full, this extra will contain the Lumberman's Tenth Annual Review of the White Pine Lumber and Shingle Product of the North West, giving the production in detail of each saw and shingle mill, with comparative statements, showing the amounts of lumber and shingles manufactured each season for ten years, with stocks of logs and lumber carried over at the close of each season, etc. It will also contain carefully drawn plans, elevations and specifications for the construction of model saw and planing mills, showing all the improvements made in mill architecture, construction and arrangement of machinery, with illustrations of all the latest improvements in the way of machines for sawing and dressing lumber. The new Directory will also be published in book form, and besides the name and post office address of the operator of each mill, will give its average daily capacity, whether run by steam or water power, and the kind of lumber manufactured. The list will be arranged in alphabetical order by states, territories and provinces, with the towns also arranged alphabetically in each. The price of the book has not yet been fixed, but will be announced in due time; advertisers who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to reach all the saw-mills at once, presented by the Lumberman's Mammoth Extra, will do well to secure space at an early date.

It is very seldom indeed that the water in the Ottawa is observed so high at this season of the year as it is at present, although it is beginning to fall slightly. Shipping operations were carried on to an unprecedented extent all summer owing to the good supply of water.

RINGS ON TREES.

An interesting observation on tree rings is recorded by Prof. Bachelart in La Nature during a visit to the ruins of Palenque, Mexico, in 1859. M. Charnay caused all the trees that hid the facade of one of the pyramids of the palace to be cut down. On a second visit, in 1850, he cut the trees that had grown since 1859, and he remarked that all of them had a number of concentric circles greatly superior to their age. The oldest could only have been twenty two years of age, but on a section of one of them he counted 250 circles; the tree was 60 to 65 cm. in diameter. A shrub, 18 months old at most, had 18 concentric circles. M. Charnay found the case repeated in every species and in trees of all sizes. He concluded that in a hot and moist climate, where nature is never at rest, it may produce, not one circle a year, as with us, but one a month. The age of a monument has often been calculated from that of trees that have grown on its ruins. For Palenque, M. Lalandier calculated 1,700 years, having counted 1,700 rings in a tree. M. Charnay's observations requires the number to be cut down to 150 or 200 years making a considerable difference. 1,500 years. Prof. Bachelart asks whether M. Charnay took account of certain colored rings which some tropical trees present in cross section, and which are to be distinguished from the annual circles.

Messrs. Powell & O'Neil have sold and will manufacture and deliver in logs on Muskoka Bay to the Georgian Bay Lumber Company all their timber situated in the neighbourhood of Huntsville.

The Deseronto correspondent of the Belleville Ontario says:—A strong force of men and horses have been employed lately in hauling out large quantities of logs for the ponds, and piling them up for winter operations at the Cedar Mill. Some additions to that extensive establishment are already in progress. 1168 railway ties were cut in one day lately in the Cedar Mill, and an average of over 1000 are daily turned out—not bad work for one saw.

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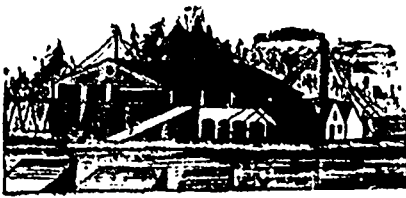
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Communications intended for insertion in the CANADA LUMBERMAN, must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications to insure insertion (if accepted) in the following number, should be in the hands of the publishers a week before the date of the next issue.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. OCT. 2, 1882.

J. B. CHARLESON, of Quebec, has purchased 1,860 acres (6,000,000 feet) of spruce timber stumpage from Lucius Packard, of Auburn, Me. The land is situated in the township of Stoke, on Windsor river.

FIFTY-two cars loaded with hemlock bark on a recent Monday stood on the track at Ludington, Mich., awaiting shipment across the lake. It is said that the hemlock forests in that part of the state are being sacrificed for bark.

Forest fires are scattered through Maine. About six square miles of the best timber land on Deer Island, near Calais, were burned over. Another fire was started in Dayton, and 76 acres of plain and woodland was burned over. Other fires are reported.

It is estimated that during the last three months 100,000 cords of bark have been taken from the trees in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, and 120,000 feet of lumber has been placed on the market. Wholesale slashing of forests has been going on in Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk, Cameron, and Clinton counties. Men who were born and raised as lumbermen say they never before knew the like of it.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—It has been urged that the native pine forests in New England may easily be restored to a dignified importance by a systematic effort. All over this region are found great tracts of light soil, on plain and hillside, that is not worth cultivating for farm products, but which can be made available for pine growing. Experiments recently made at the Shaker settlement at Enfield, Conn., have had gratifying results, seed planted in sandy soil in 1869 having produced a dense growth of trees that are now 12 to 16 feet high. If there are conditions under which the growing of forests can result practically it is in such sections as that described above. Where the land is naturally adapted to the growth of timber more than for other purposes, it is strange that efforts in the direction of tree-growing were not made earlier, so that results could have been had at a time when they would be the most acceptable.

In the treeless region between Ainsworth and Sprague, W. T., 1,000 young trees have been set out, fenced and boxed, along the line of track, and the most of them are doing well.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—Lumbering in Kowatin, Canada, will be carried forward on an extensive scale next winter, stimulated by the growing demand in Manitoba. R. J. Short has some large contracts on hand, and Hugh Sutherland intends to lumber extensively. D. Mather, of the Kowatin mills, will do a heavy business.

SAW DUST.

The *Minneapolis Tribune* calls attention to the urgent necessity of some legislation to abate the crying sawdust nuisance by which the channel of the upper Mississippi is being choked up much faster than all the government dredge boats can clear it out. The *Tribune* says that "three hundred thousand cords of sawdust are annually deposited in the Mississippi river from the saws of the Minneapolis mills." The injury done to commerce and the expense caused to the government by this accumulation of debris, are almost incalculable. The sawdust is dumped recklessly into the river, floats for some distance below and finally sinking, forms into bars that cause infinite annoyance and danger to the steamboat men. All this trouble and peril could be easily avoided by a law compelling the saw mills of Minneapolis and all points above, to consume their dust in their own fires. It is of but little use for Congress to appropriate money for the improvement of the river from below as long as the saw mills continue to fill it up from above.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

HEMLOCK BARK.

There is a great scarcity of barks in many of the tanning districts of Canada, which has already caused several tanneries in Ontario to close, and in other parts where it is obtainable the price has advanced considerably, thus adding to the cost of manufacturing leather, but what now concerns our tanners most is the actual scarcity of the bark supply, owing to the large quantities which have of late years been exported to the United States. It is now beginning to be realized that our hemlock forests are not inexhaustible, and that one of our foremost manufacturing interests is liable to suffer from it at no distant day. We have previously referred to the heavy drain which the American demand has entailed upon the hemlock resources of this province, and some of the leading men in the leather trade here have expressed concern as to the effect which the rapid exhaustion of our bark supply will soon have upon the tanning industry of the Dominion. The price of bark is up to \$7.00 per cord in the Eastern Townships, where only a few years ago it could be bought for about \$3.50. The American market for bark is also advancing through the shrinkage in the Canadian supply, which they have been drawing upon for years past, and at the same time have preserved their own forests.—*Montreal Gazette*.

NORWAY AND SOUTHERN PINE TESTS.

Reference is made in a recent number of the *Railway Gazette* to tests of the relative strength of Norway and southern pine for car building purposes. At a meeting of the Master Car Builders' Association, Mr. Davenport, of the Erie works, exhibited some specimens of the two kinds of pine which had been submitted to tests on a steelyard suspended in a frame for that special purpose. There were five specimens of each variety, each one inch square and 11½ inches between bearing points. The pressure was applied in the centre with the following results of breaking strain: southern pine, 500, 510, 500, 490, 490, and 530 pounds; average, 506 pounds. Norway, 620, 645, 730, 650 and 630 pounds; average, 635 pounds.

Mr. Bissel, of the Barney & Smith company, of Dayton, Ohio, also had some specimens tested. The following is a report of the tests: A number of specimens of Norway and southern pine were dressed exactly an inch square, and these were broken in a testing machine by placing them on bearings one foot apart and the weight in the centre. The southern pine had

been air seasoned for two years and upwards, the Norway 12 to 16 months. The weakest southern broke at 720 pounds, the strongest at 1,102 pounds; average of eight specimens of southern pine 904 pounds. The weakest Norway broke at 501 pounds, the strongest at 790 pounds; average of ten specimens of Norway, 702 pounds, showing the southern pine to be 28.7 per cent. stronger than Norway, and that a southern pine sill of 4x8 inches dimensions is equivalent to a Norway sill of 6x8 inches, with the further advantage in favour of the southern pine that it can be got much freer of knots, and consequently stronger in comparison than these figures show, which are based on clear timber.

THE EBB AND FLOW OF PRICES.

The more the season advances the greater the difficulty becomes of forming a judgment as to the position of the trade at the end of it; for never perhaps were opinions on that point more equally divided nor more stoutly defended. You meet an influential man in the trade, perhaps representing a well-known Swedish stock and mills, who, on being interrogated as to the prospects of the fall trade shakes his head and laments that things are looking bad for the shippers just now; the great east coast ports are too well supplied to increase their engagements for this year, and small vessels are difficult to obtain for fulfilling such orders as are still in hand, for places of less note. He fears there will be a great glut in London, as "those Finland fellows will send their goods forward, whether wanted or not," and that the spring trade is likely to open badly for the shippers. Scarcely have you time to ponder over this view of the situation when you run against the representative member of an influential Canadian house, who, on your suggesting that things do not look very well for the maintenance of prices, expresses his surprise at your innocence. "My dear fellow, look at the Canadian freights, what a spring they have taken—70s. to Liverpool and Glasgow! Do you think merchants would pay that if they did not want the goods? Take my word for it, yellow pine deals will fetch at the public sales 10 to 15 per cent. more this fall than they did last year." And he adds, perhaps, "I only wish I had twice as much at market as I have now."

Thus each argues from his own point of view. Sweden, up to the end of July, with heavy stocks remaining on hand, had already shipped 42 per cent. more this year than last in sawn and manufactured wood and more than 50 per cent. of square timber. Canada, on the contrary, has shipped, on the whole, say 15 to 20 per cent. less than, date for date, was done last year, and is looking forward to a brisk demand for next year from the moment the navigation opens.

If we look around upon the trade at home, and compare the reports, it is equally difficult to come to any definite conclusion. Quebec wide pine deals of first quality fetched at the sale by Singleton, Dunn & Co., on the 29th Aug., at Greenock, from £24 to £28 per standard, according to their width, the smallest price being for 12 ft. 15x3, and the highest 3s. 4½d. per cubic ft. (equal to £27 16s. 10½d. per standard) for 12 ft. 19-20x3, while fourth yellow pine deals, 12 ft. 11x3, fetched within a fraction of £8. But if we look at the prices which yellow pine fetched at the last London sales, we shall see that, out of a large assortment offered on both days, not one lot went as high as £23 per standard. 1st bright Quebec 12 to 14 ft. 3x9 and 10 (good sizes) fetched but £15. The best pine obtained was for some lower port (Bathurst) 1st quality 10 to 20 ft. 3x14 to 18, which went as high as £19 10s., while third quality of similar dimensions brought no more than £8, and other good useful sizes and lengths of this quality were sold at £2 a standard less, and 4th 9 to 18 ft. 3x11 to 16 in. were knocked down at £5. Take, say, only £4 out of this for freight, landing charges, rent and broker's commission (freight alone would now be £3 10s.), and what return does the importer get who paid probably £3 10s. to £4 for them free on board at the shipping port?

With these things passing before our eyes, how can we justify a belief that the general market is improving and prices getting firmer? What is true of one place or one kind of wood is false,

it may be, if applied to another. Glasgow, for instance, is a good market to sell yellow pine at this time, but by the test of public sale London is more favourable for those who have occasion to buy it. Nor can we say very much in favor of the spruce trade, which, though better on the whole than it has been, is not steady at any measurable advance. Quebec 1st quality regular sizes (12 and 13 ft. 3x9 and 11) at £10 6s. can hardly be considered other than cheap, for they fetched that in the bad year 1876. St. John and Miramichi spruce are doing better in the London market *pro rata*, as they used to be about 40s. to 50s. a standard behind the Quebec prices, and now approach them much nearer; but lower port batten sizes have been recently sold at prices varying from £5 5s. to £7 10s., according to quality, at the public sales in London. On the Clyde, pitch pine planks appear to be very cheap. 12 to 30 ft 9 to 13x3 to 5in. at 1s. 0½d. per cubic foot, at the sale aforesaid at Greenock, is lower than anything we have heard of in London—£8 15s. 4d. per Petersburg standard, and while this kind of wood can be had so reasonably it will be difficult to force up the prices of other kinds, especially while the importation continues on such an abundant scale.

Our friends across the Atlantic, that is on the Canadian side, wonder why they cannot get better prices here for their specialties of pine and spruce when they are less plentiful than they were last year and the shippers have to pay more for them; in fact the trade is annually warned that they will have to pay dearer for these goods when the next season comes around; but buyers on this side, when they have to go to market, find that they can still supply themselves on as easy terms as ever. That there is no appreciable advance on yellow pine in the London market this season has already been shown, yet the shipping from Quebec, had fallen short in comparison of last year up to the 15th of August by more than 10,000 tons, which would represent 13,000 to 14,000 loads of timber. Evidently, therefore, we ought to find those goods on the rise here generally, and doubtless it would be so were it not for the constant influx of pitch pine to this country, which, though surpassed in utility for special purposes by many other kinds of fir, is an excellent substitute for them all. Its cheapness is a standing difficulty in the way of woods that are preferred to it realizing any thing more than a very moderate profit, because any serious advance brings pitch pine into question, and it is then found that Canadian pine is not so indispensable as it was formerly thought.

That this is the actual position of the trade is manifest in the large importation of pitch pine to Liverpool and Glasgow, that being the only stock that is seriously in excess of last year. Very little doubt can be entertained but that Canadian pine would almost fetch its own price within any not very unreasonable limit, and nothing shows more the esteem in which it is held, where first-class joiners' work is in constant requisition, than to see best yellow pine deals fetching, say, on the average of the most useful sizes, £25 per standard, while the same quality of pitch pine, in dimensions scarcely less useful, not requiring to be classified on account of general good mercantile quality, could be had at the same sale for less than £9. Still there is the fact that for every other use but that which requires choice joinery pitch pine offers a strong opposition, not only to Canadian but to Swedish and Baltic timber as well, and while it continues to be sent into this country so plentifully, and at a price within everybody's reach, it will be very difficult to establish any advance upon the building timber of other kinds either in Northern Europe or America.

If the f. o. b. rates that have ruled for this season, and that they are endeavouring to maintain still in Sweden with some misgivings, as may be gathered from our Stockholm letter in last number, can be continued next year: it is as much as the shippers can wish for, and in respect of the home trade, let it be as good as it will, we do not see that there are any grounds for expecting a general rise of prices while the supply is so ample and the prospects of a large increase not by any means fading away.—*Timber Trades Journal*.

QUEBEC COLLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c., measured and culled to Sept. 22 :-

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Waney White Pine..	1,002,938	1,967,310	2,135,250
White Pine.....	3,034,260	4,827,906	7,023,350
Red Pine.....	840,890	1,762,591	1,323,803
Oak.....	1,250,793	2,406,731	1,018,623
Elm.....	892,054	835,012	670,470
A-h.....	277,872	377,016	213,613
Basswood.....	270	3,519	1,273
Butternut.....	627	2,930	1,635
Tamarac.....	62,436	24,327	8,234
Birch & Maple.....	555,874	140,826	293,812
Masts.....	4 pcs	25 pcs	23 pcs
Spars.....	23 pcs	— pcs	61 pcs
Std. Staves.....	10,433.15	317,707	315 0.3.25
W. I. Staves.....	300,000.22	332,132	1041,000.10
Bri. Staves.....	42,811.17

JAMES PATTON,
Superior of Collers.

Quebec, Sept. 22.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

The Engine Boilers and all the Machinery in an Extensive Sash, Door and Furniture Factory for Sale, separately or in bulk. Catalogue on application to

T. W. CURRIER,
Canal Basin, Ottawa

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A Syndicate of Limit Holders
Represented by the Undersigned, offers
FOR SALE
On the Upper Ottawa,

600 Square Miles Virgin Forest of Pine, comprising 13 Licenses, nearly all Front Limits, on the main stream of the River Ottawa itself, on reasonable terms.

The Proprietors will sell either the whole, or, if preferred, a part interest to Capitalists who will furnish the requisite means to work this Valuable Property on an extensive scale.

The extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway westward towards Manitoba, the establishment of steamboats on Lake Temiscamigue, Upper Ottawa, and other recent improvements, have made this property, formerly considered remote, very accessible to the operator for the United States as well as the European markets, both as regards getting in supplies and in driving the lumber to market. A raft of large board pine timber cut in the immediate vicinity of this property reached Quebec this year long before timber cut on limits only half the distance away, but forced to rely on the precarious height of water of creeks and subsiding streams, while the timber on this tract has the large volume of the "Grand" River itself to float it to market.

Full particulars will be promptly sent on application to

E. J. CHARLTON,
QUEBEC, P. O.

1716

AUCTION SALE
OF VALUABLE

TIMBER LIMITS,
Situated on the Rivers Ottawa, Gatineau and Jean de Terre.

The following limits, if not previously disposed of, will be offered for Sale at PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the **RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA,**
on Thursday, Nov. 30th next,
AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

River	License Number	Miles.
Gatineau	170 for 1881-2	40 1/2
do	177	17
do	178	60
do	179	60
do	180	60
do	181	60
do and Ottawa	182	23 1/2
do and Jean de Terre	183	48
do	184	48
do	185	42
do	186	50
do	187	60
do	188	18
do	189	40 9-10
do	190	60
do	191	60
do	192	60
do	193	31 1/2
do	194	60
do	195	40 3/4 6-10
do	196	21
do	197	60

Terms and conditions made known at time of Sale. Further information can be obtained by application to R. C. W. MacCuaig, Auctioneer, or Crown Timber Office, Ottawa.

R. C. W. MacCuaig,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent,
68 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, 1st September, 1882.

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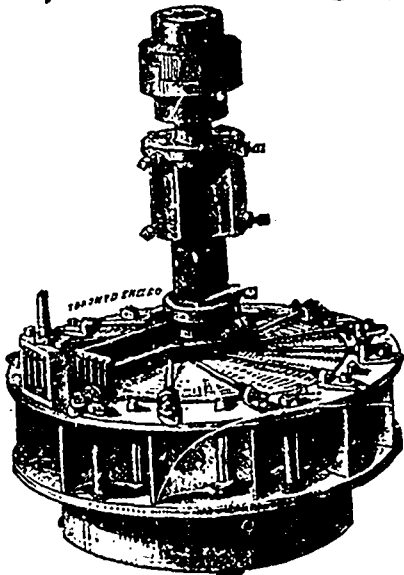
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STEAM FEED for Circular Saws.
Also Saw Gummets, Cutters, Double Upset Swages, and all Saw Tools.
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The Steam's Circular Saw Mills with Fractional Head Blocks and King of Dogs—this Mill is acknowledged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

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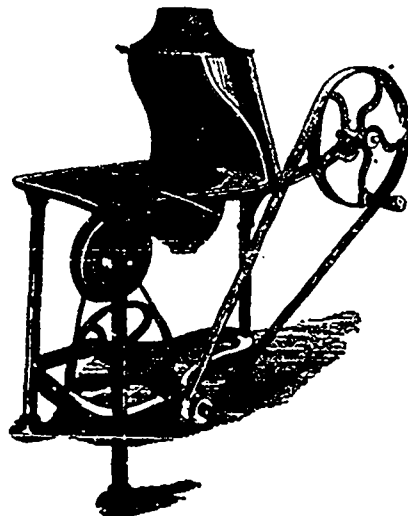
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Lumber Dealers,

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PORT HOPE.

1114

CHIPS FROM DULUTH.

Captain Ira Holt is in the city, having arrived on Monday. He is recently from Duluth, and reports things booming both there and at Superior City. It is the Captain's opinion, based on statements received from parties who have been in the woods in that region continually, that there is an almost limitless supply of pine there, more than the Saginaw valley ever had. Already fifteen mills are in operation at Duluth, and more are to go up this fall.

In the streams there is, taking the season through, a far better chance to drive logs than here, and not a raft has been lost this season. Lumber is selling for \$20 to \$45 per M, and the demand is so great that it is impossible to supply it. All lumber is shipped by rail and can't be cut as fast as it is wanted in the northwest at double the price we get here. Duluth has at present three elevators and only a short time ago parties were in Superior City for the purpose of building an elevator, flouring mill, having a capacity of 2,500 barrels of flour, and a saw mill, all combined. Those two cities will eventually, the captain thinks, be one, and will undoubtedly form the great reservoir into which the vast grain supplies of the limitless northwest will be poured. Immense docks, as we have before stated, are being constructed, and the Omaha, Chicago & Superior City railroad, forming an air line to Chicago has just been, or is about to be completed.

He says that Duluth is never without a delegation from Saginaw or Bay City. No sooner are one left than another arrives, and often two or three are on hand at the same time.—*Zurmerman's Gazette.*

MIDLAND, ONT.

The *Free Press* says—Midland with its six saw mills, and two sash and door factories is indeed ahead of almost any town in the Dominion in point of importance as a lumber manufacturing centre, and as such, a medium through which we can all air our intellects, if we have any, is almost indispensable.

Lumber, thanks to the general activity of trade and bountiful harvest, remains firm at prices lucrative to mill men and dealer alike.

At this end there will not be the quantity cut here was last year, not from any scarcity of timber, but owing to the lateness of the mills starting, together with so limited a supply of men as to preclude almost the possibility of running the mills at night.

Every day brings along its buyers from the States and North West—those from the former looking almost exclusively for the good end, whilst the latter has been and must for some time remain a good opening for the coarser grades.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of getting out logs last winter, mill men as a rule have obtained remarkable good prices for their stocks.

The entire cut of this neighbourhood outside of Mr. J. M. Dollars is controlled by Messrs. J. & F. N. Tonnant, of Toronto, and represented here by their agent, Mr. Frank Weston.

Up to the present time there has been no great activity in shipping; in fact, outside of what has gone by vessel to Duluth for points in the North West, comparatively little has yet moved. Lath is higher than it has been for years, the supply not meeting the demand, and shingles remain tolerably firm.

In consequence of the considerable amount of building going on here there continues quite an extensive local demand for all descriptions. Your readers, many of whom have been under the impression that they could not obtain what lumber they required for their respective buildings in consequence of dealers monopolizing the stock, may now take notice that arrangements have been made at the different mills whereby they can procure anything they want in either lumber, lath or shingles, on production of the "needful."

The respective cuts thus far for this season may be roughly summed up as follows—British Canadian Lumber and Timber Company (3 mills) about 12,000,000 feet; Dollars about 3,500,000; Chew Bro's, about 1,800,000 feet, in addition to which the McLeod & Cameron mill, across the bay, is turning out a lot of custom stuff in both lumber and shingles, creditable to themselves and useful to the local com-

munity. Messrs. Chew & Week, as extensive manufacturers of cedar and pine shingles, must not be overlooked. Frequently do we notice large schooners alongside their dock carrying off their million or so to Lake Superior as well as to western Canada points. We cannot yet report any particular move in shipping. It is thus far confined to an odd vessel load for Duluth and the west, together with a few car lots principally for the home market, but every day brings us nearer to the time when eastern yards, the stocks of which have fallen so low, must be replenished, and our western Canadian buyers be filling up for their winter farmers' trade.

QUEBEC.

The *Chronicle* says:—There has been unusual activity in our market, and some twelve to fourteen rafts of Ottawa timber are reported sold, at considerably better prices than were looked for some time ago.

Rafts of white pine of 50 to 55 feet average have been placed at twenty nine to thirty-two cents, according to the quality and quantity of waney board in each. Smaller averages have been placed at eighteen and a half to twenty-two and a half cents for timber measuring from 35 to 45 feet. One raft containing 375 cords waney, 20 inch, brought thirty four and a half cents.

Thistle & Carwell, of Ottawa, have sold all their square timber here for 33 cents per square foot. Mr. Richard Nagle has sold a small raft for 25 cents per square foot.

Red pine with the above rafts has been sold at 12½ to 17 cents, according to average and quality.

OAK—We hear of no new transactions.

GLASGOW IMPORTS.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 2nd, says.—The imports of Colonial American timber and of foreign wood to Clyde during the past week have been extremely light. The seasons arrivals from Quebec to date, compared with those of corresponding period last year, show a marked falling off as regards log timber, the following being the particulars:—

	1882.	1881.
Quebec waney boardwood	1,840	6,020
yellow pine logs	15,301	22,154
red pine	5,352	4,873
oak	1,203	4,509
elm	408	3,161
ash	236	1,740
birch	507	1,023

The number of Quebec deals, however, imported during the current year show an increase, the figures being: 1882, 377,369; 1881, 271,630. Of lower port deals (St. John, N. B., &c.) the contrasted imports are: 1882, 332,995; 1881, 577,530.

Deliveries of deals have been steadily going on of late, the number removed during last month from Yorkhill Yard alone being over 112,000.

FOREST AND FARM

The *Montreal Herald* contains the following synopsis of the paper written for the Forestry Congress on "A Few Thoughts on the Necessity for a Certain Portion of each Farm being left in Forest," by Dr. Hurlbert, of Ottawa.

"Upon a cursory view of this subject two thoughts are suggested, the one the economic and climatological value of forests, and the other beauty of landscape produced by the interchange of forests and groves with cultivated lands. The economic and climatological value of forests can scarcely be over estimated. While they remain in their pristine state we know that rains are somewhat uniform, after they have been cleared off we find the rains falling during the hot summer months. But the time between the existence of the forests in their primitive state and their entire destruction over vast areas is so great that the comparison is not easily made. Upon the first settlement of a country, pioneers find the forests in their way. They low and hack and burn them as a nuisance. They must sow and reap their food plants. Hence there is no thought of the beauty or economic value of the forests. So impressed have the continental countries of Europe been with the deterioration of climate following the entire absence of forests, that, under the direction of commissioners of scientific men, the Governments have ordered the resetting of forest trees. Two conditions of climate have been

found essential for the growth of forest trees—a temperature during the warm months of between 50 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and somewhat uniform summer rains. The entire absence of forests causes a diminution of the rainfall in the summer months, and this smaller quantity is quickly carried off, swelling the streams and leaving less in the ground than in forest lands to feed the springs. Hence the springs and smaller rivulets fail early in the summer. If, say one-fourth of each hundred acres were left in forests, the evils referred to would be much less. Often a portion of the farm is rocky, producing, however, the finest forest trees, but unsuitable for tillage. That part could be left in wood, in which state it would be more valuable than under culture. In all forest land the Government could make it a condition in every sale or grant, that a certain portion should be left and kept in forests, and encouragement could be given to replant trees on those farms denuded of the pristine forests."

PUGET SOUND.

Mr. G. W. Bullene, a veteran draughtsman, 18 years on the Pacific coast, and late United States Inspector on Puget Sound, is enthusiastic in regard to the forest resources of the country. "We have on Puget Sound," he said, "the largest body of growing timber in America. There are no ice, snow or frost to interfere with the work of the loggers, and no stoppage of mills on account of low water or froshets. Logs of any required size are attainable every day in the year. Our tugs bring us logs from all parts of the Sound, and even from the British shore on the straits of Fuca. They traverse the Sound 50 miles south and 150 north. But there is an immense supply of good timber within a few miles of this mill, though it is now more convenient and cheaper to harvest the forests near the coast line. By and by capital will come in and penetrate the forests with small railroads until the surrounding country is gradually cleared, making room for the farmer and stockman. Don't you believe anybody who tells you that these fir lands cannot be profitably cultivated. A large proportion of them is adapted to profitable culture. Acre for acre, the soil will compare favourably in the valleys and rolling lands with that of New England and New York. But agriculture in this country is still in embryo, and in the meantime the great saw mills are aiding to solve the problem by clearing off the vast forests and rendering the land fit for settlement. The world furnishes the market for our lumber, and there is no land where it is not welcomed."

Stopping Fires.

A correspondent writing about the Sandwich fire, which spread over thousands of acres, gives the following suggestions: "Remember that a pail of water and a broom or a green bough are good implements with which to check a running fire on the ground. Wet the broom and sweep out the fire. Where water is scarce, in a case of this kind, a little may be used to good advantage in this way. Sand is sometimes used to check a running fire. At one time a wet blanket was found to do good service. At another time a garden sprinkler was used successfully. At one time where a collection of people were watching a bush fire, fearing to go near it, a resolute young man rushed in and the fire was subdued. Have presence of mind in such cases, and act promptly. It is said that more wood and timber is destroyed by fire in this country than falls before the axe. It seems as though intelligence and prompt action might prevent a part of this wholesale loss of property valuable in more than one respect."

A Continual Demand.

The *London Timber Trades Journal* says—It is well that our friends on the other side should know that there are annually required a large number of whitewood or spruce deals for hat-box making and many other purposes, which are wanted, not only absolutely free from knot, but also perfectly straight in the grain and of a free character. For such wood—and the size is hardly a matter of consequence—there is a continual demand, and high prices can be realized. In some parts such deals are known as "shavers."

ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

The *Quebec Chronicle* gives the following list of rafts, &c., arrived:—

Sept 9.—D D Calvin & Co., pine, Sharples Cove.

B C Lumbering & Timber Co., white pine, &c., St Michael's Cove.

David Moore, white, waney and red pine, Sillery.

Sept 11.—David Mohr (2), white, waney, and red pine, Sillery.

British Canadian Lumber & Timber Co. waney and red pine, St Michael's cove.

Sept 12.—British Canadian Timber and Lumber Company, white, waney and red pine, St. Michael's cove.

A Novel Cross-Cut Saw.

The *Alpena, Mich., Pioneer* thus describes a new way of sawing arranged by Fletcher, Pack & Co., at that place:—"They have a saw arranged very conveniently for cutting logs into proper lengths for bill stuff. It is a circular, at the corner of the mill projecting over the water so low and close to it as to be used in cutting the logs as they lie in the water. The log is floated under the saw, and the proper length found by a scale on the platform, then by pulling a rope the log is held while the saw drops and cuts it off. The operation is neatly and quickly done and is a great improvement over cross-cut saws. This is probably the only saw of the kind for this purpose in existence, being the invention of Mr. C. L. Kimball, a member of the firm."

Water from Wood.

By thrusting the ends of green scrub wood—"mallee scrub"—in the fire, and catching the sap driven out at the other end in a bark trough, an Australian supplied himself with water and saved his life while creasing in a waterless region. He says that a dozen mallee sticks, 4 feet long and two or three inches in diameter, would give a pint of water in an hour, and suggests that the same device may possibly be found of vital importance to other bush-rangers and travellers in arid regions.

The Stranger in London.

That the great City will ere long be hardly recognisable by its former denizens, all the world has heard. The visitor passing up the Thames now finds his eye gratified by the many handsome edifices recently erected. As he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment, there rises over him on the right hand the new *Times* office, and on the left hand the new tower-crowned works of Messrs. James Epps & Co., both phases of Italian architecture. It may be said that these two buildings are types of the far reaching business energy of the nineteenth century, for it has resulted from such means that these two establishments have brought themselves to the fore, and that the annual issue of each has come to be estimated by millions. During the last year, the number of copies of the *Times* issued is estimated at 16,276,000, while the number of packets of Epps' Cocoa sent in the same period is computed at 14,749,695. The latter is a large total, when it is borne in mind that in 1830 the consumption of Cocoa throughout the whole kingdom was but 425,382 lbs., there then existing no preparation of it such as this, which by the simple addition of boiling water would yield a palatable drink. Truly time may be said to work many changes.

As a cure for all diseases of the Lungs Down's Elixir has no equal.

TRABERRY whitens the teeth like chastened pearls. A five cent sample settles it.

ONE dose of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will relieve Sick Headache. One bottle effects a cure. Price 25c. per bottle.

I. F. SMITH, Druggist, of Dunville, under date of June 1st, writes of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry:—"It sells immensely, in fact has the largest sale during the summer of any patent medicine in stock," and adds that he can heartily recommend it to the public. The above named remedy is nature's grand cure for Cholera, Dysentery and all summer complaints.

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

Chips.

A THOUSAND cords of poplar are being gotten out at St. Ignace for a Niagara Falls paper company.

THE last timber raft of the season left Ottawa for Quebec on Sept. 18th. It contained 183 cribs, and is owned by Mr. O. Latour.

A FEW days since a crew of fifty men was sent by J. A. Pearson & Son, from Saginaw, Mich., into the upper peninsula, the intention being to put in about 35,000,000 feet this winter.

THE Duluth Lake Superior News says:—It is said that there will be 1,000 men at work in the North Shore pine woods this winter. Already the lumbermen are beginning their preparations for the fall and winter logging.

THE Muskegon Herald says that Messrs. Laseell & Jones have taken a large contract from the British American Lumber Company, which will occupy about three years before it is completed. It is estimated that there will be 20,000,000 feet in the limit.

THE Muskegon Herald says.—The lumber arms are vigorously prosecuting the work of preparing for the seasons cut, which promises to be even larger than that of last winter. A number of camps have already been started, and more are being equipped every day.

During the past year the Tennants, of Toronto, shipped 3,000,000 feet of lumber to Manitoba, and expect to forward 2,000,000 feet more. Nearly a million feet went by way of Chicago, but the larger portion was shipped by the Lako Superior and Duluth route.

THE Monetary Times says that at Lancaster, N. B., a woodenware factory has been put into operation by Mr. D. L. Richards, who is assisted we understand, by Mr. J. V. Thurgar of St. John. The woods used in the factory are mahogany, black walnut, white wood, cherry, ash and birch.

THE Northwestern Lumber Company, of Eau Claire, Wis., is piling lumber at the rate of 100,000 feet per day, one river crew being retained to run a part of the product to the Hannibal, Mo., yards. More side-tracks have been put in, and the company has on hand logs enough to run till a freeze up.

L. B. HODGES, who has charge of the tree planting interests of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, has gone to Dakota to resume operations for fall planting. He proposes to plant out, before winter closes in, 2,000,000 trees. Those hitherto planted passed through the hot season without serious loss.

FIVE Menominee river companies have decided to cut a wagon road along the Michigamme at once, the intention being to cut some 30,000,000 feet of logs on that stream this winter, and camps are now being located. This is the section which was damaged by fire some time ago, and the timber will be put in as rapidly as possible.

THE Cincinnati Commercial tells a big story of a big walnut tree. In 1864 an Indiana man as the story runs, bought the tree for one dollar and subsequently sold it for sixty-five dollars. The buyer sold it to a Cincinnati lumber dealer for \$700; the Cincinnati dealer sold it to a New Yorker for \$2,200, and he cut it up into veneering which he sold for \$10,000.

THE Kingston British Whig of Sept. 16th says.—The steamer Chieftain, on Thursday, was lying with a Port Hope raft off Nicholson's Island. The wind, veering around from the south to west, broke up the latter, and the timber drifted to the shore near Wellington. It can be recovered. Mr. W. McRossie had a raft of oak and pine broken up in the harbour by the gale. He will probably secure all the pine, but will lose some of the oak.

THE Ottawa Citizen says:—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have made arrangements to run a mixed train for the special accommodation of lumbermen every Tuesday and Friday to Mattawa. It is highly pleasing to see the company using their utmost endeavours to meet with the requirements of the general public in every possible way, and this latest improvement will be a decided acquisition in supplying a want felt by the many lumbermen in Ottawa and vicinity.

THE Midland, Ont., Free Press says:—Our esteemed neighbour, Mr. W. Lummis, of Wyo Mills, has decided not to confine himself solely to the manufacture and sale of lumber at his own mills, but enters the field as a dealer, having purchased an excellent little stock of J. & F. N. Tennant, of Toronto, and cut at Haddens mill, Foxmead. More power to his elbow.

THE Thunder Bay Sentinel, of Sept. 11th, says:—The Government Dock presented quite an animated appearance to-day. The steam barge Georgian arrived with a cargo of no less than 260,000 feet of lumber and shingles for Messrs. Graham and Home, and a large raft of lumber of Mr. Carpenters was at the same time being unloaded which arrived this morning from Carp River.

THE Ottawa correspondent of the Globe says. A valuable farm and timber limits on Lako Tomisamingue, Montreal, and Wapasso rivers was offered at auction on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 19th. The licenses are 223, 221, and 225, of 1881, two comprising 104 square miles. The property was started at \$21,000, and withdrawn at \$41,000, the amount not having reached the upset price.

THE Montreal Post says.—Mr. Wm Little has been requested by several members of the American Forestry Congress to call a meeting of those who take an interest in the preservation of forests or planting of forest trees, to be held at Forestry Hall, 132 St. James Street Montreal on Wednesday, the 20th September, at 8 o'clock p.m. It is proposed to consider the practicability of establishing a provincial or Canadian association for the promotion of forestry interests.

A LARGE amount of lumber, largely white birch, is manufactured between Canton and Livermore, Me. At Canton Point, H. G. Thayer employs 20 hands in his saw mill and shoox shop, and two miles from that point a similar establishment is run by Melvin Goff, who employs the same number of men. At Jay Bridge, Richmond & Thompson employ 50 hands in a turned wood box factory. They have a pay roll of \$1,000 a month, and ship goods at the rate of \$4,000 per month.

A correspondent of the Ottawa Free Press, says:—Mattawa is at present excited over the prospect of having two extensive saw mills built here by two of the leading lumbering firms of the Ottawa Valley, and it is no doubt a fine location for milling purposes. This is going to be an important place. Eight miles from here on the line of the C. P. R., near the confluence of Amable du Fond and Mattawa, Mr. Wm. Mackie, of Ottawa, is putting up a fine saw mill on the finest mill spot in the Dominion, and Mr. Jas. Bonfield, M. P. P., has just started a new mill at the same place.

THE Belleville Ontario says:—The steamer Chieftain left Port Hope on Wednesday afternoon with a raft belonging to Messrs. Smith McDougall & Son, of that town, and containing five drams of oak and other timber. When between Nicholson's Island and Long Point the wind had a full sweep at the raft, and the result was that the fastenings parted and the sticks were in a few minutes scattered all over the lake. The raft, which was worth \$100,000 was not insured, and is therefore a total loss. Of course some of the timber will be recovered, but it would cost almost as much as the timber is worth to collect it. The mishap is a very serious one.

THE Parry Sound Star says.—The Messrs. Armstrong, of McKellar, have already three camps started, and intend to start five others soon. Active preparations are being made by all the lumber companies for the winter's work. Supplies are being shipped and camps established. The P. S. L. Co. are getting their camps in good shape. They intend to establish one near the cemetery, and expect to cut 1,500,000 feet of lumber within a short distance of this village. Those of our readers who imagine the pine around here is all cut will be surprised at this information. The shingle and planing mill of Midland and North Shore Lumber Company is now running. The P. S. L. Co. intend making extensive additions to their steam mill during the winter. Mr. W. McGown has just returned from the French River where he has been showing an American gentleman some limits north of that stream.

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HODGSON'S
Patent Saw Grinder
Is a new efficient, and exceedingly cheap machine and is equally well adapted to grinding long and round saws of every description. Wheel is moved along the length, and in the depth of the tooth, and can be placed just where wanted as easily as a file. It is just THE THING for mills, cutting from one to five million feet of lumber, and costs no more than one-fourth to one-tenth the price of little better machines. It is patented in United States and Canada, and is made in Weisport, Pennsylvania, and in Amherst, Nova Scotia.
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combines, at a moderate price, more points of excellence than any other. Jointer is built in machine, a few inches from the saw. The cast steel feed rolls are opened by a foot lever, and grip the block like a vice. Traverse of carriage to suit large or small stock, is under control of operator when running. Will run for days without cutting a shim. Warranted to cut, with one attendant, three thousand in an hour, under forfeiture of \$100. Send for circulars to
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Having POLE ROADS to their Timber keep up the Mill Stock and run the year round.
Pole Roads are Cheap, Durable and Speedily built. The Cars can be built by any handy man in a couple of days, and will carry 2,000 feet of Hardwood Logs at a Load, drawn by one Span of Horses.
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The Iron Work complete, including Bolts and Washes, with a diagram of Car, are supplied by the undersigned. Prices on Application.
As to cost and utility of Pole Roads we will refer without permission to E. WATT, Gesto, P.O.; W. EDGAR, Kilroy, P.O., DUNSTAN & IRWIN, Essex Centre, and JAMES NAILOR, O.I. City, who are now running respectively 10, 8, 5 and 3 miles, and are stocked with our Cars.
C. NORSWORTHY & CO.,
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.
Patentees and Manufacturers of Moore's Improved Topper Open Feed Saw Mills

Market Reports.

MONTREAL.

From our own Correspondent.

Sept. 25.—A matter which ought to be of considerable interest to lumbermen all over the Province took place here last week, viz., the formation of a Forestry Association. A committee has been appointed to draw up rules, which will be submitted to a general meeting of all those interested during this week, particulars of which and a regular record of transactions we hope to furnish regularly to the readers of the LUMBERMAN. The demand for lumber here keeps fair, and is likely to continue during the season, this demand is chiefly kept up by the building trade who have been very busy. There has been quite a run on hardwood both local and from the United States, stocks of which here are in pretty fair order. Ottawa River freights are if anything inclined to be a little stiffer, as some of the forwarders have had considerable quantities of grain to carry. A good deal of lumber has still to be brought into the city, dealers are pretty well sold out and the winter supplies have still to be laid in. The quantity of lumber consumed on the wharf by the grain and cattle ships is only about half of either of the previous two years, arising from the fact that there has been little grain and fewer cattle to ship. We understand that the Ottawa lumbermen are sending up their men to the woods with the intention of making a large number of logs this season, for although they have made a very large quantity of lumber this year the demand from the United States was so good they feel justified in going on, on a large scale. They have been fortunate this year in having plenty of water. Prices here are steady and without any material change in price. We quote yard prices as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for various grades and quantities, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and Birch.

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments from this port since the 9th Sept. were as follows:—to St. Johns, Nfld, 98 million staves and \$4,401 ft of lumber. To Liverpool 317,836 ft of lumber and 2,494 pcs boards and deals; to London 240,000 ft of lumber, to Buenos Ayres 1,766,810 ft of lumber, to Montevideo 814,578 ft. The total shipments of lumber to the River Plate since the opening of navigation to date were 14,149,535 ft, against 10,716,180 ft for the corresponding period of 1881, being an increase of 3,433,345 ft.

CORDWOOD.

Wood is rather dearer this week and the market very firm. We note an advance in some kinds. The demand is improving, buyers evidently have made up their minds that no lower prices are likely to prevail this season. We quote ex cars and on the wharf.

Table listing cordwood prices for Long Maple, Short, Long Birch, Short, Long Beech, Short, and Tamarack.

OTTAWA.

From our own Correspondent.

Sept. 23.—The fall "boom" in the lumbering industry has opened up vigorously, and extensive preparations are being made for the coming winter's operations in the limits in the Upper Ottawa district. Hundreds of men are daily leaving this city for the shanties and in consequence two extra trains have been put on the line running to Mattawa by the Canada Pacific Railway Co. This great exodus is causing a dearth in the saw mills about here, and very great difficulty is experienced in procuring a sufficiently large number of men to keep the mills running to such an extent as is desirable. In fact one of the largest saw mills in this vicinity Gilmour's has been compelled to cease operations on Monday next, owing in the

greatest measure, to the scarcity of hands, but owing also to a shortage in logs. More timber, no doubt, will be out during the coming winter than there ever was before in one season.

THE SUMMER'S WORK.

Precisely as your correspondent predicted early in the spring, the summer's cut at the different saw mills hereabouts has been an unusually large one. The water has kept very favourable right along, as it is at present, for shipping and what is not very often seen here, boats leaving the dock at present carry a full load. Other years at this time the water would generally be so low as to admit of no more than a two-third load or perhaps less. The mills have run constantly up to the present and will not shut down until the last moment. The average cut of each mill for the season will be, roughly estimated, 30,000,000 feet, or a total for the Ottawa mills of 225,000,000. E. B. Eddy heads the list, having three mills, with 75,000,000 feet.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

From our own Correspondent.

Sept. 22.—Since my last report there has been quite a stir in our lumber market, owing, no doubt, to the advance of prices in England during the last week or two from £7 10s. to £8 7s. 6d. per standard, at which latter price several cargoes have been sold in Liverpool, and deals that were selling here slowly at \$9 per M about ten days ago, are now being eagerly looked after at an advance of nearly one dollar above that price.

Freights still remain high and firm at a slight advance above my last quotations, but some shippers are of the opinion that the high rates that are being paid here will attract vessels in this direction, and that there will be a decline in rates, especially after it gets too late to charter for the St. Lawrence ports.

Freights to-day may be quoted as follows:—

Table listing freight rates for Liverpool, Bristol Channel, and Ireland.

SHIPPING.

The following is a list of the vessels in port, with their tonnage, destinations and rates of freight:—

Table listing shipping vessels including Henry, Honolulu, Robt. S. Bernard, Albuera, Antwerp, G. H. Gordon, Kate Burrill, Lalla, Twilight, Telegraph, and Magnolia.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS 1ST. JANUARY TO DATE.

Table comparing shipments for 1881 and 1882, listing Deals, Pine, Birch, and M. S. ft.

VESSELS LOADING THIS DATE.

Table listing vessels loading for 1881 and 1882, listing Ships, Tons, and dates.

TORONTO.

From our own Correspondent.

SEPT. 22. Local sales have been much brisker since I last wrote you, although not nearly what it should be at this season, but if we get a fine open fall considerable trade may yet be done by our local dealers, and in any event there is no large quantity of bill stuff likely to be forced on our market this fall, so that prices will not go below that now asked by dealers for that class of stuff. On visiting the various retail yards, I find no excess of stocks on hand, and indeed quite light in most kinds of dimension stuff, lath are scarce and shingles plentiful, prices for the latter rather tending downwards. The N. & N. W. R. R. Co. meet the wants of their customers fully, and I hear of no complaints made relative to scarcity of empty flats, still there may be a rush before the close of navigation yet, which will doubtless be welcomed by shippers. One thing seems quite evident—holders of stocks here do not feel inclined to allow American buyers to make a break in prices, and stocks that does not realize figures at present demanded will likely be held over for the spring trade. If Michigan dealers hold firm to present prices, eastern buyers can do as well here as there, and with the probable advance in freights for the remainder of the season, I question if they cannot do a little better here.

My views, thus expressed, may not be correct, but this I do know that most of the stocks now cut, and being cut, from the Georgian Bay southward, are nearly all held by dealers here, and bought at figures which does not justify them in accepting lower prices than those now asked.

Large quantities of cedar posts are now being brought into the city, for block paving purposes, and before the close of the year 1883 all the principal streets of this city will be paved with that kind of material and mud will no longer reign supreme in this the Queen City of the West.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for Albany, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and various other grades.

BOSTON.

The Journal of Commerce of Sept. 23rd says: There is a good steady demand, and the general undertone is firm, with a continued favourable outlook for business. The western markets on white pine are quite firmly sustained, and there are very light stocks on the market here for sale. Eastern lumber is quite well sustained, with limited receipts. Southern pine continues rather quiet, and not very strong. Cedar shingles are firm and scarce. Hard woods are pretty firm with an improving trade.

CANADA PINE.

Table listing Canada Pine prices for Selects, Dresseds, and Sheathing.

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:—

Table listing Buffalo prices for Uppers, Common, and Culls.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

Table listing Oswego prices for Three uppers, Pickings, Fine, Common, Mill run lots, and various other grades.

CHICAGO.

The Lumberman's Gazette of Sept. 23 says:—The distribution of lumber throughout the Northwest is less in volume than it was during August, owing partly to the fact that September is not a good month of the year for the lumber trade, and the drop in the prices of farm products. The outlook for business is, however, good. Under the pressure of recent heavy arrivals at the Chicago docks, the cargo market at this point had dragged, and while holders

claim that prices are firm, buyers assert that they have been able to shake them a little. Trade is reported dull at some points above Dubuque. At some points down the river manufacturers seem anxious to sell. Altogether it is doubtful if values at the mills, from Saginaw to the Mississippi, are quite as stiff as they were, though it cannot be said that they are any lower. Holders may possibly be a little more eager to sell, and not quite as confident of the future, on account of a possible material decline in prices for farm produce.

CARGO QUOTATIONS.

Table listing cargo quotations for Short dimension, green, Long dimension, Boards and strips, No. 2 stock, No. 1 stock, No. 1 log run, culls out, Clear, and Lath.

Receipts, and stock on hand, lumber, shingles, etc., for the week ending September 21, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange.

RECEIPTS.

Table listing receipts for Lumber and Shingles for 1882 and 1881.

FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 21 INCLUSIVE.

Table listing receipts for Lumber and Shingles for 1882 and 1881, including Inc and Decrease.

LAKE RECEIPTS TO SEPT. 20.

Table listing lake receipts for 1882.

STOCK ON HAND SEPT. 1.

Table listing stock on hand for 1882 and 1881, including Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, and Cedar posts.

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—SAGINAW INSPECTION.

Table listing cargo lots for Three uppers, Common, and Culls.

BRISTOL.

Messrs. King Bros.' last circular contains the following—A fair amount of business was done during the earlier portion of the last month, but latterly trade has been quiet. The importations continue large, but stocks are not excessive, as the quantity of old goods held over from last year was small. Quebec goods.—Yellow pine timber—All the arrivals have been for railway work. Waney board pine is much wanted, stocks are but nominal. Red pine—None. Oak—No demand. Birch, ash, and walnut are all wanted, no stocks. Deals are not in good demand, except for exceptional sized, which command high prices. New Brunswick goods. Spruce deals have improved in value, but the consumption is not so large as in should be. Dealers are very shy of holding stocks. The present market values are not in accordance with the prices that are now being asked for cargoes c.i.f. Pine deals—No imports. Birch—But two parcels have arrived, which appear to be selling at fair values.

LIVERPOOL.

The Timber Trades Journal of Sept. 16 says: The import of all kinds of timber and deals continues very light, and the various quays are beginning to wear a very bare aspect, what is not sold ex ship is going into store. With the prospect of a light autumn import, owing to the scarcity of vessels, sellers are by no means anxious to quit their goods, as there is every appearance that time is in their favour, and that prices will be much higher later on.

There is a continuance of good steady trade here, and the stocks are being worked down rapidly, the consumption during the month of August being 383,000 cubic feet instead of only 155,000 cubic feet as by the dock stocks issued by the brokers in their circular, in which a mistake in the figures was subsequently discovered. The general position of the market may therefore be assumed to be very favourable for holders here for a considerable length of time to come.

GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal of Sept. 16 says: The Clyde imports during the past week have been very light, comprising three cargoes, viz.,

Quebec timber, pitch pine, and lower port deals, one cargo of each, with sundry parcels of staves, &c. At Grangemouth there have arrived six small cargoes chiefly deals and battens.

During the past week there have been no auction sales to report. With regard to the deal trade at Yorkhill Wharf, it is at present extremely quiet, very little moving off, and, as indicated above, supplies very trifling. A public sale by and by, however, may produce a decided movement, as it is known there is work on hand, in the execution of which considerable quantities will be required.

The wood which attention has been chiefly directed to here for shipbuilding purposes is pitch pine. As compared with last year at corresponding date the import of the current year (of pitch pine) shows a considerable falling off, the following being the tonnage employed in conveyance: 1882, 38,000 tons; 1881, 47,800. But compared with years prior to 1881 the import of the current year shows a large increase. It is considered that stocks are meantime quite sufficient for the amount of work going on.

SWEDEN.

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* writing on Sept. 9th says—It is felt that the prices which are at present being obtained for whitewood goods of all classes are too low and out of sympathy with the aspect of the spruce market at Liverpool. Many holders of such are therefore declining to sell on present terms, preferring rather to keep their goods and take their chance of the market. Exporters are loth to believe the increase of about £1 per standard on the prices of spruce deals at Liverpool will be altogether without effect in Sweden. I am also of the opinion that white deals and battens have touched their lowest point for some time to come.

WINNIPEG.

The *Winnipeg Sun* of Sept. 21 says.—Taking advantage of the presence in this city of Mr. John Mather, of the Keewatin Lumber Company, a *Sun* representative called upon that gentleman yesterday afternoon for the purpose of obtaining some information with regard to the lumbering interests in this country. In reply to questions asked, he stated that he estimated that 60,000,000 feet of lumber, costing on an average \$35 per thousand feet, had been brought into Winnipeg this year. Of this amount 25,000,000 feet had been imported from outside, from Minnesota chiefly; while the remainder had been produced in the country, mainly in Keewatin. The cut of the Keewatin company's mill this year would be about 10,000,000 feet. Their cut had been purchased by Messrs. Boyd & Crowe, of this city, who at the present are shipping lumber to Regina. The Keewatin Company paid their mill hands from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. The cash value of the lumber brought into the city would be about \$2,100,000, and Mr. Mather was asked if in view of the fact that about \$6,000,000 worth of new buildings were being put up this year his estimate was not rather low. He stated that it was not, as in the valuation of the buildings, labor, which he estimated to be two-thirds of the cost, had been included, while many of the buildings were of brick. The value of the building hardware had also to be added. He could form no estimate of the available timber supply of the country. There was a good deal of pine scattered at different points between here and Thunder Bay, but he did not think any accurate computation of it had ever been made. There were probably 100 saw mills in the Northwest, but many of them were exceedingly small, some of them not having a capacity of more than 3,000 feet per day.

WHITE PINE.

Those in a position to know most concerning the subject, census commissioners on forestry and leading lumbermen, are of the opinion that all the dense white pine forests of the United States will be destroyed within the next twenty years at farthest. There are many reasons which render their preservation impracticable. They could only be saved by concerted action on the part of the owners and by a heavy expense in the employment of watchmen, pur-

chase of apparatus for the extinguishing of fires and other expensive precautions of great cost and doubtful utility. These grand forests do not find their only enemies in forest fires and ruthless lumbermen. As a pine forest is reduced in size the wind has a farrow sweep on the remaining trees and does more damage to them. Insects injurious to pine trees have multiplied in the past few years and the causes of fire increased through the carelessness of lumbermen, hunters, fishers and campers. Fires often have their origin from sparks sent forth by engines and locomotives which penetrate the great wooded districts in every direction. Persons opening up farms in the vicinity of pine forests have too slight a regard for property rights, looking upon the ownership of the trees as entitled to no greater respect than proper in many less valuable natural products of the soil. They too often appropriate whatever may be desired for buildings and fences, being liberal in allowances for all demands. Bridges and culverts are constructed from this timber when other wood would answer a better purpose and is equally accessible. Young trees are not preserved and the outlook suggests the necessity of providing a substitute for this favorite lumber which has served such a good purpose in the development of this country. In discussing this important question the *Chicago Times* says that there are more scattering pine trees on broken land, in ravines and in somewhat inaccessible places that many people are aware of. The pine forests cut down were those that stood near the banks of streams or near the sides of lakes. A few years ago forests remote from water courses were of little value. Now railways go everywhere and much lumber is transported in cars instead of by means of rafts. Every year more economy is employed in the cutting of lumber. A few years ago the slabs were thrown away or used for fuel. Now they are cut up into materials for laths. There is now little waste in a saw mill except in the matter of sawdust, and the amount of this has been reduced, even this being converted into a substitute for lumber in some places. In the meantime other woods are being employed in the place of pine for a large number of purposes. The fir, spruce and hemlock are growing in importance every year. Hard woods are gradually taking the place of the soft woods for in-door work. For many purposes the southern cypress is taking the place of the northern pine. It is much more enduring and is quite easily worked. The trees are very large, and almost every portion of them can be converted into commercial lumber. The quantity of cypress lumber is much larger than many persons suppose. Poplar, basswood and other soft woods are now extensively employed for a large number of purposes. Attempts are being made to render the various kinds of tupello available in the arts. It has many desirable qualities. It is white in color, very light, and not liable to warp or split. It decays quickly when not protected and is very porous. With materials for closing its pores and rendering it less destructible it would be as desirable as white pine for all purposes and more desirable in some respects.

There is no disguising the fact that the rapid growth and great prosperity of this country has been largely due to the abundance and cheapness of pine lumber. By means of it towns have been built in a few weeks, and shelter provided for families on the prairies in a few days. Houses and other buildings have been constructed all ready to be put together, and sent on cars or boats hundreds of miles into the country. In some cases they have been offered almost as cheap as tents. Pine lumber has been transported down streams and across lakes at a nominal expense, and with very little liability to loss. It has afforded the materials for bridging ten thousand rivers and streams, and for erecting fences whose combined length would reach many times around the earth. Nearly all of our cities and towns were built almost entirely of white pine in the first instance. This was true not only of the houses and other buildings, but of the fences and sidewalks. It must be acknowledged that white pine has "been the making of the country." It has been the leading factor in our prosperity. It is therefore by no means strange that many persons believe our decline in mater-

JONES & SON,

Wholesale Lumber & Timber Dealers

39 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Oak, Ash, Cherry, Black Walnut, Poplar, Butternut

And all other Kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

White and Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber.

Oak Ship Plank and Timber. Pine Deck Plank and Ship Stock Generally.

17

ial prosperity and advancement will begin with the destruction of our pine forests. They see that the present generation will be deprived of the greatest source of prosperity. They argue that our territorial expansion will be retarded by the deficiency of pine lumber. Some have already composed now books of lamentations preparatory to hanging their hats on the willows. This feeling, inspired partly by sentimentality and partly by the desire to play the part of the philanthropist, caused the passage of the forest tree culture act and the various schemes to encourage forestry. It is likely that an acre of land has been given away for every timber tree that will be produced.

There is no reason, however, for believing that the "country will go to smash" as soon as the supply of pine timber is exhausted. It is certain that it "served a good turn," and, as the saying is "helped us out" when the people were poor and the means for erecting buildings were limited. We are better off now, and in a condition to get along with other kinds of building materials. The first settlers of any portion of the country need a cheap material for buildings, fences, and fuel. The second generation, however, inherit their property, and can be at more expense for these things. Observation shows that buildings composed of more enduring materials generally succeed those made of wood. In every town of considerable size, wooden buildings are only erected for temporary occupancy. As population and business increase and better buildings are wanted, they are constructed of brick or stone. As the building contains more valuable property the greater security is required to protect them from fires. Substitutes for wood in some department of industry are brought out almost every year. Within the past five years barbed wire has almost entirely taken the place of boards in the construction of farm fences. In five years more iron or stone will take the place of wood for supports or posts. In a near future shelters for stock will be made of sheet metal fastened to supports of the same materials. Slate or glass will surely supersede shingles for covering roofs. Wooden sidewalks will give place to those made of stone or cement. At present more fences are being torn down than erected in front of residence lots in cities and towns. This results in saving much lumber. Wood, except for kindling purposes, is now rarely used for fuel in town houses, and has almost entirely given place to coal for generating steam.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

SPRUCE IN ENGLAND.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept 16th says:—The most important consideration of moment still appears to be the spruce market, and when discussing the subject interest is almost entirely centered upon the state of affairs at Liverpool. It is said—we do not guarantee the statement—that £3 10s. per standard has been offered for a cargo of yarded spruce at Liverpool and declined. A well known and undoubtedly well informed Liverpool importer is understood to have some time back expressed his belief that St. John spruce deals will touch £9 per standard; it would seem that his antici-

pation is in a fair way of realization. Stocks of spruce in Liverpool are, according to the opinion of one of our informants, lighter than they are generally known to be. The deliveries of spruce deals from Liverpool just now are of an exceedingly limited character; this fact, however, does not show conclusively that the consumption has fallen away. What it probably means is that users of spruce are depending entirely upon stock, and that they will go into the market only as necessity forces them. It is not to be expected that consumers of spruce deals, who have laid in stock at prices varying from £6 10s. to £7 per standard, will, before they have used up the stocks they hold, buy fresh parcels at prices varying from at least 20s. to 30s. a standard higher. Some of the Liverpool houses are said to be practically cleared out of spruce deals, and, if this be the case, there is some reason for the belief that the wood has not yet touched the highest point.

Spruce deals 4 in. in thickness are becoming more common in the market. They are nearly always required for weight-carrying purposes, a position which the tough, resistant nature of spruce peculiarly qualifies it for. We should say that there have not before been so many 4 in. spruce deals held in stock on this side as now. We quite expect the importation to increase, considering how serviceable the deals are.

Pine deals have distinctly advanced in price during the last fortnight on the west coast. The advance may safely be recorded as not having been of less extent than 10s. per standard.

As honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only reliable, but is almost infallible to cure Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Canker of the Stomach and bowels, and the various summer complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and fatal.

V. EDMANSON, of Bradford, writes:—Burdock Blood Bitters is an excellent preparation, gives entire satisfaction and sales increasing every day, it sells now on its merits—Burdock Blood Bitters cures Scrofula Liver complaint, Dyspepsia and Kidney complaints, in their worst form.

LEATHER BELTING.

Chipman, Renaud & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING,

FIRE ENGINE HOSE

LACE LEATHER, &c.

124 & 126 Queen St.

MONTREAL

FIRM PRICES.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Northwestern Lumberman*, who has been visiting Toronto, says:—The lumber merchants of Toronto appear to be satisfied with the year's business, though they admit that it has not been characterized by as much of a boom as they expected in the spring. They say that the demand has been good, and that stocks are not plenty in Canada. They are all very firm in regard to prices. The cut of the season, it is thought, will show a considerable shortage at the close, and not as much lumber will be handled as was expected. The price of labour at the mill has been very high throughout the season, on account of the scarcity of hands. At many mills it has been impossible to secure help enough to man them so as to employ their full capacity. This state of things tends to shorten the Canadian supply of lumber, and, though it may not have any appreciable effect on the eastern market, serves to make the holders of stocks in the Dominion feel firm as regards prices.

The Teak Market.

The teak forests of British Burmah have supplied a yield of 227,000 tons for some years past. The efforts of the Forest Department are being directed towards increasing the forest reserves, so as to render them independent of the trans-frontier forests, which will probably be worked out in time, and towards enlarging the yield, so that British Burmah may be relied upon to supply the demand of the world for teak. There seems little prospect that the demand for it will decrease, for the timber combines in a remarkable way many useful qualities, and its employment for various purposes is steadily extending, while the teak-growing areas of the world are but limited. Forest conservancy is, of course, an expensive undertaking, but the receipts already more than double the cost, and there seems no reason why sixty or seventy years hence the forest reserves of British Burmah should not yield an annual revenue of half a million sterling.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

United States Regulations.

The Ottawa *Citizen* says:—The Treasury Department at Washington has made the following decision, which will be of interest to lumber dealers, viz:

There is no intermediate thickness known between 1 and 1½, 1½ and 1¾ inches, under the practice and commercial usage. Lumber must be classified for duties under the following scale.

If ¾ inch and less than 1 inch	It is ¾ inch.
If 1 inch	It is 1 inch.
If 1 ¼ inch	It is 1 ¼ inch.
If 1 ½ inch	It is 1 ½ inch.
If 1 ¾ inch	It is 1 ¾ inch.

In the same manner 1½ or over 1½ in variations. This decision is final, and the shippers can govern themselves accordingly.

THE *Midland Free Press* says:—There are strong rumours afloat that a former resident of this village, and a well known lumberman, has received the appointment of manager of the British Canadian Lumber & Timber Company, at a handsome salary. We are not in a position to mention any name, but should the report of the appointment prove correct we look upon it as a very good one and prognosticate its satisfaction to all concerned.

SURE, safe and effectual, that old remedy, Down's Elixir, for the cure of Coughs and Colds.

If mothers and nurses would cease giving opiates in the guise of Paregoric, and Cordials, and for children teething and subject to bowel complaints, give instead Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the lives of many infants might be saved that are sacrificed to deadly drugs.

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

AMONG the most prevalent fatal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those incident to the Summer and Fall, such as cholera morbus, bilious colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., that often prove fatal in a few hours. That over reliable remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use in emergency.

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowspits, Spars, Staves, &c., measured and culled to Sept. 19:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Waney White Pine...	1,902,770	1,799,707	1,633,078
White Pine.....	3,669,072	4,023,918	6,624,244
Red Pine.....	840,044	1,874,617	1,118,633
Oak.....	1,256,793	2,225,098	1,003,919
Elm.....	692,054	934,505	602,822
Ash.....	227,872	359,601	211,991
Basswood.....	200	3,356	1,273
Butternut.....	627	1,674	2,635
Tamarac.....	22,404	22,738	8,234
Birch & Maple.....	553,874	140,428	263,312
Masts.....	4 pcs	— pcs	83 pcs
Spars.....	23 pcs	— pcs	51 pcs
Std. Staves.....	10.4 S.15	314.0 S.0	310.0 S.3
W. I. Staves.....	260.0 O.22	323.0 S.0	962.7 S.8
Bri. Staves.....	42.0 S.3

JAMES PATTON,

Supervisor of Cullers.

Quebec, Sept. 15.

Our Prairie Province Woods.

The Kingston *Daily News* in its report of the Dominion and Provincial Exhibition in that city, referring to the contributions for Manitoba, says:—"There is a prevailing, though somewhat erroneous idea that Manitoba has no woods. This impression will be banished when the blocks of cotton wood, white willow, white ash, soft maple, elm, black poplar, oak, birch, balm of Gilead, red cherry, high bush blueberry, black cherry, plum and white poplar are shown. Any illusion that this country cannot produce good forests will be dispelled by a glance at the huge blocks. Selkirk West is well represented in this department William Pruden exhibiting plum, red cherry, choke cherry, high bush blueberry, maple, white ash, white willow, balm of Gilead, elm, oak, black poplar, white poplar and cotton wood. The block of oak from the banks of the Assiniboine is three feet in diameter."

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS never fail to cure Costiveness and regulate the Bowels.

**CASTORINE MACHINE OIL
CASTORINE AXLE GREASE**

EARS FOR THE MILLION

Foo Ocho's Balsam of Shark's Oil

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

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

Hear What the Deaf say!

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no uncanny noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

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

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

Only imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (Late HAYLOCK & CO.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICA. 7 Dey St., New York. 111-112-13

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LIGHTNING CANT-DOG

STEEL RING,

The Lightest, Cheapest and Most Durable Cant-Dog in the World.

PETER ROBERTSON,

Chaudiere - - - Ottawa.

AMERICAN HEAVY

Oak Tanned Leather Belting

Rubber Belting, Rubber Packing,
Rubber Hose, Linen Hose,
And Cotton Hose.

A Full and Complete Stock always on hand.
Write for Prices and Discounts.

T. McILROY, JR.

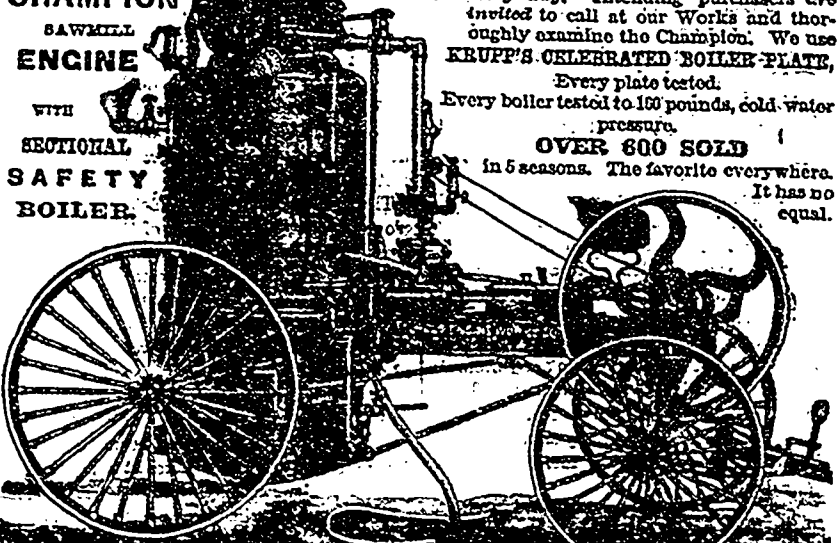
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Represents No. 5 20-Horse Power FIRE PROOF CHAMPION SAWMILL ENGINE WITH SECTIONAL SAFETY BOILER. Build 4 Sizes Fire-Proof Champion Engines

6 H.P. 12 H.P. 16 H.P. 30 H.P. WITH PLAIN OR SECTIONAL-BOILER If so ordered. We are testing an Engine every day. Intending purchasers are invited to call at our Works and thoroughly examine the Champion. We use KRUPP'S CELEBRATED BOILER-PLATE, Every plate tested. Every boiler tested to 100 pounds, cold-water pressure. OVER 600 SOLD in 5 seasons. The favorite everywhere. It has no equal.



The sectional safety boiler is manufactured expressly for the "North West" trade. This boiler is so arranged that it is readily taken apart in sections enabling purchasers to clean thoroughly every part of it and prevent burning out. We know from experience this is absolutely necessary with the alkaline waters of the great Western prairies. Largely used by the Pacific Railway Company and all the large Colonization and Ranch Companies.

ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Send for New Circular.

ADAM MCKAY,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines and Boilers,

AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

Locomotives, Stationery and Marine Engines and Boilers, Girders, Heaters, Radiators, and all kinds of Steam and Brass Fittings and Sheet Iron Work; and dealer in all classes of Railway, Steamboat and MILL SUPPLIES.

144 Upper Water Street, HALIFAX, N.S.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

EAGLE FOUNDRY!

GEORGE BRUSH

14 to 34 King and Queen Streets, MONTREAL,

MAKER OF

Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Hoisting Engines, Steam Pumps,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, BARK MILLS, SHINGLE MILLS,

Ore Crushers, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Hangers and Pullies, Hand and

Power Hoists for Warehouses, &c., &c.,

AND AGENT FOR

"Water's" Perfect Steam Engine Governor, and "Herald & Sisco's" Centrifugal Pumps

MACHINE OILS, ETC.

MCCOLL BROS. & Co.

TORONTO,

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Machine and Illuminating Oils

Four (4) Medals and Three (3) Diplomas awarded to them in 1881, by the Leading Exhibitions of the Dominion.

SEND FOR PRICES, ETC.



Farmers and Mechanics.

Provide yourselves with a bottle of *PAIN-KILLER* at this season of the year, when summer complaints are so prevalent; it is a prompt, safe, and sure cure. It may save you days of sickness, and you will find it is more valuable than gold. Be sure you buy the genuine *PERRY DAVIS PAIN-KILLER*, and take no other mixture.

CORONA, Ont., March 3, 1880.

I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that its sale in that time has been larger than any other patent medicine that I have on my shelves, and in those years I have never heard a customer say aught but words of the highest praise in its favor. It is an article that seems to have combined in it all that goes to make a *first-class family medicine*, and as long as I have a house and store, Perry Davis Pain-Killer will be found in both.

Yours, &c.,

J. E. KENNEDY

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

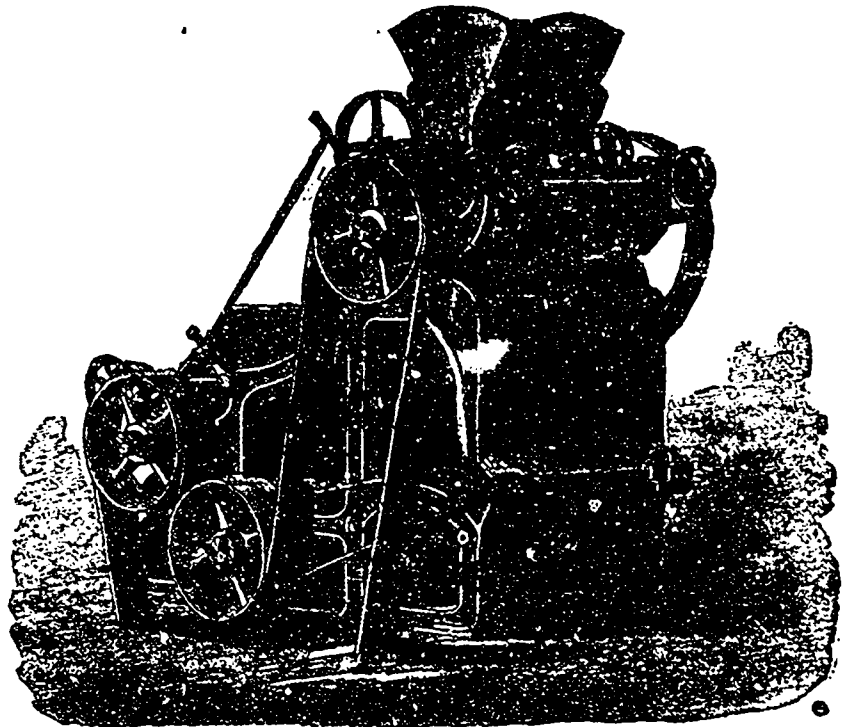
Price 20c., 25c., and 50c. per bottle.

THE LATEST

For Flour Mills of 50 to 125 Barrels Capacity.

GRAY'S PATENT

Gradual Reduction Machine



The above engraving shows the driving side of Machine.

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

MILLER BROS. & MITCHELL,

Nos. 110, 112, 114 and 116 KING STREET

MONTREAL.

Sole Licensees for Dominion for Gray's Patent Noiseless Roller Mills and Gradual Reduction Machines.

LUMBERMEN'S STATIONERY.

We will supply anything in the line of BLANKS or STATIONERY for Lumber Shanties and Offices at City Prices.

Shanty Settlements

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And everything necessary to a complete office outfit.

All PRINTING done in the Highest Style of the Art, and at Lowest Living Prices.

BOOK-BINDING of every Description got up in a very Neat and Superior manner.

Account Books Ruled and Bound to any desired Pattern.

For Schedule of Prices address, describing the kind and quality of work desired,

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"THE CANADA LUMBERMAN,"

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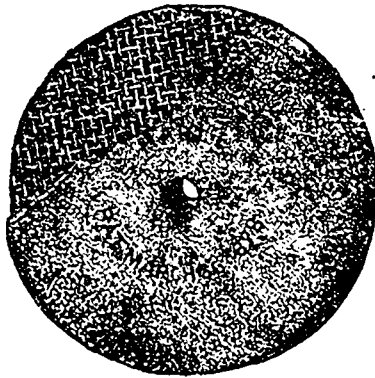
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

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EMERY and CORUNDUM WHEELS

These Wheels are

Wire Strengthened



And Specially Adapted

For Saw Gumming

Neither Animal nor Vegetable Glue or Gum being used in their composition, they are NOT LIABLE TO HEAT, and give out no Odors, while

They Surpass All Other Wheels for Free Cutting and Durability.

We refer to the following well known Saw Manufacturers for Opinions as to the Quality of our Wheels :

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WE ALSO REFER TO

WILLIAM HAMILTON, ESQ.,
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Manufacturer of the Covell Saw Sharpeners.

Messrs. H. B. RATHBUN & SON,
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EMERY WHEELS FOR SAW GUMMING!



Solid Emery Wheels are now almost in universal use for the purpose of grinding and gumming saws. Statistics show from 2,000 to 8,000 saw-mills in the United States. Many of these run only a single saw each. A one-saw mill would use one or two wheels a year, costing \$3 to \$4 each, and when such small mills order single Emery Wheels from the factory, the express charges often equal the cost of two wheels. There was a time when the quantity of Emery Wheels was so uncertain, and the demand so flukie, that storekeepers could not afford to carry them in stock. Now, however, Saw Gumming Wheels have become as staple an article as Files, and every dealer in saws, Hardware and Mill Supplies can afford to carry a few dozen standard sizes in stock. Large dealers order stocks of \$500 to \$700 worth at a time. Saw Gumming Wheels are used with the edge (or face) square, round or beveled. Probably seven-eighths of all in use are beveled. The principal sizes are:

8x	} 2 in. hole.	10x	} 2 in. hole.	12x	} Holes 2, 3 and 1 inch.
8x		10x		12x	
8x		10x		12x	
		10x	12x		
		10x	12x		
		10x	12x		

Probably more wheels 12x, 12x and 12x are used than all the other sizes together. Saw Gumming Wheels are used, however, of all sizes up to 12x. The most frequent complaint is that Emery Wheels harden the saw so that a file won't touch it. The answer is that you don't want a file to touch it. An expert workman will shape and sharpen the teeth with an Emery Wheel, leaving the teeth case hardened, in which condition the saw will cut about 83 per cent. more lumber than a soft saw will. Those who do not want to use the file, however, have one to touch the saw lightly a second time (after going all over it once), and this second touch will cut through the case-hardened scale.

A QUESTION OF QUALITY

Thirteen years of experience as makers of, dealers in, and actual users of Emery Wheels, have led us to a decided opinion as to what quality is the best. We prefer for almost every use an "Extra Soft" wheel like the "Pocono." We believe that money lost through the rapid wear of the wheel is more than made up by the money saved on wages. As we cannot get every one to adopt our views, we make several qualities, so as to meet their views. We say to those who think they can only be satisfied with some other make of wheels (not Tanite), that we can furnish qualities to match any and every other make. If you have got used to some special quality of wheel, let us know what it is, and we can send you a Tanite Wheel of similar quality. Our regular classification of Saw Gumming Wheels is as follows:

CLASS 2. MEDIUM-HARD.—This Wheel is the STANDARD SAW GUMMING Wheel all over the world. Probably seven-eighths of all the Saw Gumming Wheels used are "Class 2" it cuts fast and keeps its shape well. Some think it too hard, some too soft. We prefer the "Pocono."

CLASS 3. MEDIUM-SOFT.—The same as to coarseness and fineness as "Class 2," but a softer, and therefore freer cutting wheel.

CLASS "POCONO." EXTRA SOFT.—This Wheel we prefer to all others. It is both finer in grain and softer than either of the above. As a Saw Gumming Wheel, Class "Pocono" is specially suited to those practical and experienced lawyers who know how to grind with a light touch, and who want a free cutting wheel that will not create much heat.

Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue, showing Cuts of Saw Gumming Machines, and Shapes, Sizes and Prices of Wheels, sent free on application 1713

Tanite Co. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co. Pennsylvania.
CANADIAN TRADE SPECIALLY SOLICITED.

MILL REFUSE TURNED INTO MONEY

BY THE USE OF

Brown's Patent Spalt and Shingle Mill,

for making Shingles, Barrel Heading, Box Stuff, &c., from spalt, board trimmings, slabs, and mill waste generally, turning material otherwise worthless into valuable products. I have made arrangements with the patentee to manufacture and sell for the Dominion; have made and sold a good number of these machines which are giving excellent satisfaction and can give the best of references.

Our Steam Feed for Circular Mills,

is now the Best Feed where Steam is the motive power. It is easily operated, is simple, rapid, and seems never likely to wear out. Sixteen to 18, 20, 22, or 24 ft. boards, have been cut by it in one minute. It is the established feed for steam mills; I make a specialty of its manufacture; will guarantee satisfaction.

Our Patent Twin or Span Circular,

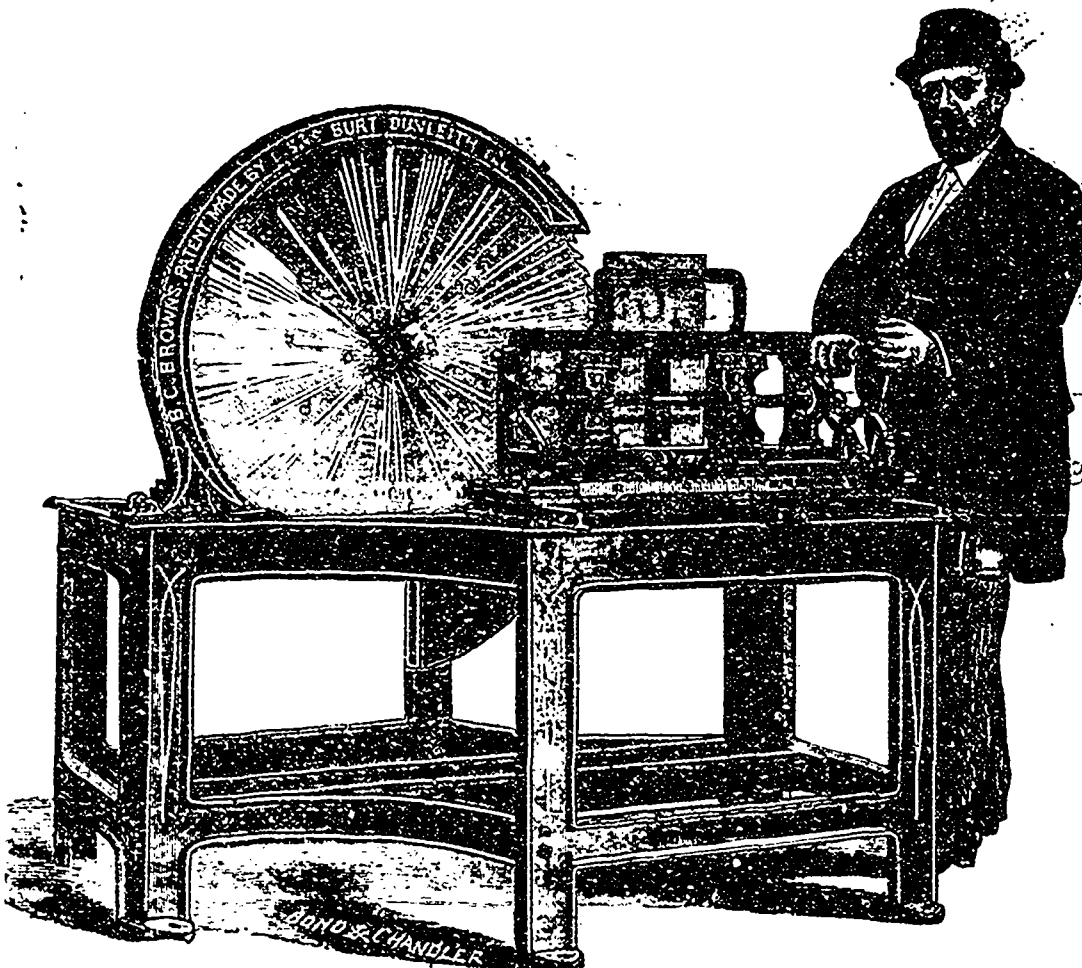
with Steam Feed for Steam Mills, and Rope or Rack Feed for Water Mills is fast coming into general estimation and is used in place of Gang Saws in our best Canadian Mills. One of our Span Circulars which will cut 20 inches in diameter down to 7 and 8 inch stocks, will do the work of three saws, with an immense reduction in first cost, running expenses and labor. Two of these machines can be seen at work in Messrs. Gilmour & Co's Mill, Trenton, and Georgian Bay Lumber Co's Mill, Waukegan and Port Severn. I am also introducing a new style of Mill Engine, neat, substantial and simple, with Corliss Frame and Balanced Valve, all carefully designed and honestly made.

Covel's Automatic Saw Sharpener,

is now well known and highly appreciated. When placed at work in the mill throughout its own range, I keep a quantity on hand, ready for immediate shipment.

Our Standard Circular & Gang Mills & Machinery,

are too well known to need any reference, any further than to say that I spare no pains or expense to have my work all first-class and give satisfaction, and as I make Heavy Saw Mill Machinery a specialty, any party wanting a First-class Mill will find it to their advantage to give me a call.



WILLIAM HAMILTON, Peterborough Foundry and Machine Works, PETERBOROUGH, Ont.