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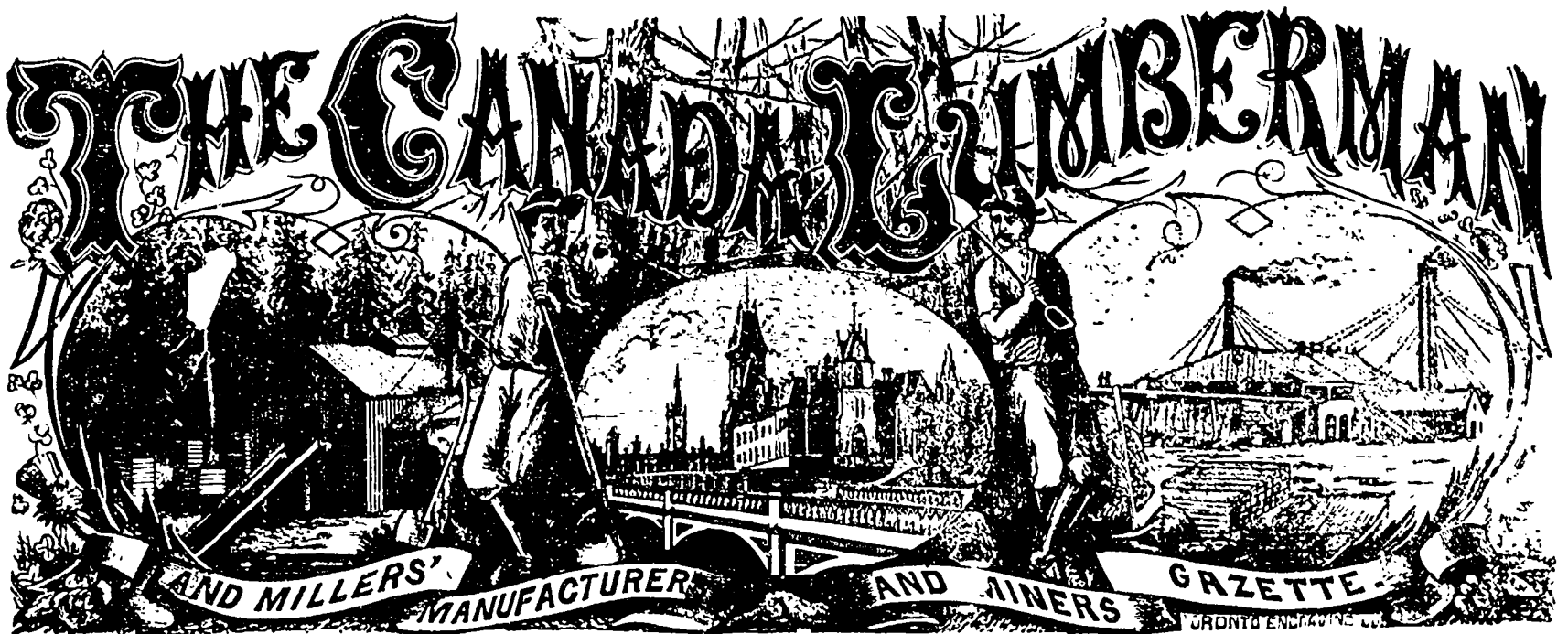
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VOL. I.—NO. 4.

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 30, 1880.

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### MIRAMICHI.

The *Timber Trade Journal* commenting on the trade at Miramichi says:—

Miramichi (conversationally pronounced *Merrimack*) has always stood next to Quebec for the quality of its yellow pine produce, and some years ago its hewn timber sent here was esteemed by many, who were good judges, to be better on the whole even than that of Quebec, more free from small knots, and kinder to work (to use an expressive term in joinery); but it stood second to it usually at market, because it was not so well squared, nor turned out of hand so evenly. But, as that district has not so great a choice of interior forests to draw its supplies from as Quebec (which intercepts all the rafts coming down the mighty St. Lawrence, between it and Montreal), its timber gradually became of smaller average size than that of Quebec, and eventually it was found more profitable to convert it into deals, boards, and scantlings, and its hewn timber has therefore almost disappeared from our markets, as may be proved by the fact that, out of over 150,000 loads shipped there this season, 824 only were hewn pine timber and 883 birch.

Miramichi was one of the ports that were late in opening this year, or rather that vessels could not reach till some time after the port itself was free from obstruction on account of the drift of ice between Cape Race and the Magdalen Islands, and from subsequent information as to drought all along that coast, and the stoppage of mills for want of water—which was dwelt on by correspondents in August last as serious impediments to our further supplies from the lower ports—a diminished export was strongly insisted on from those regions. Even if supplies, contrary to expectation, should be up to the average there for shipment to this country, another difficulty was exhibited to us—there would not be enough ships to fetch it away. Late arrivals out, and long passages home, had thrown the bulk of the spring fleet into the month of August, and not many of them, it was argued, would be able to accomplish a second voyage. At all events few, if any of them, have completed their second voyage yet; but, despite these obstacles, we cannot accuse Miramichi of being any party to such deficiency, as may eventually appear, when the Board of Trade returns come to be made up at the year's end, as will be seen by referring to the statement issued to the 2nd

of Sept. last and compared with the exports of the two previous years. In 1878 the United Kingdom imported a great deal more timber than it had any need to have done of which Miramichi furnished us with the principal part of 78 321,890 M. feet, or 130,536 loads. But having large stocks in this country when the next season began, and trade going from bad to worse, in 1879 the export trade of Miramichi fell off in like proportion, and in that year the shipments only reached 69,686,919 M. feet, or 115,979 loads. But this last year of 1880, always reckoning each year from September to September 2nd, reached the total of 89,274,856 M. feet, or 148,791 loads, 14 per cent. more than 1878, and 25 per cent. more than 1879. So much for the anticipated shortage in the colonial timber, as far as Miramichi is concerned. The proportion of Miramichi exports to this country may be reckoned as four fifths of its whole production, if not something more, but we shall probably get more exact returns later in the year.

### OTTAWA VALLEY LUMBER TRADE.

A despatch from Ottawa dated, Nov. 20th, states, that the total value of products of the forest sent from the port of Ottawa in 1879 was \$1,199,844, as against \$1,518,623 for the first three-quarters of the current year. This was largely represented by lumber, the quantity being as follows: Last year 117,002,000 feet were exported and for the first nine months of the current year 139,056,000 feet. The total cut of lumber by the mills of this immediate locality this current year is about 235,000,000 feet, representing a value of nearly three million dollars. The following is the estimate; E. B. Eddy, 40,000,000 feet; Bronson & Weston, 37,000,000; Perky & Pattee, 30,000,000; J. R. Booth, 30,000,000; Gilmour & Co.'s mill, 30,000,000; Sherman, Lord & Co., 25,000,000; Capt. Young, 13,000,000; McLaren & Co., 15,000,000; McClelland & Co., 10,000,000. The price of stocks during last season ranged at from \$12 to \$15 per thousand and this year from \$12 to \$18. A leading lumberman says the prospects are that the market will rule about the same next year as it has this. No contracts have been made yet by any of the Chaudiere or Hull firms to his knowledge. The production of lumber will cost more the coming season than it has this owing to the advance in wages which will about cover the difference in price of

stocks this year over last. There were sixteen hundred thousand logs received this summer as against nine hundred and seventy thousand last year, being the second largest quantity ever brought down to the Chaudiere. In the history of the Ottawa Valley, 1873 was the best year, 1,750,000 logs having come down. It is estimated that 1,700,000 or 1,800,000 logs will be taken out this winter. The outlook regarding the lumber business and timber trade is most encouraging. Thirty-five rafts of square timber were brought down the past summer, as against thirty in 1879. Next year it is thought that ninety rafts will come down.

### DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Notwithstanding the fact that total the area of forest Crown lands in New Zealand amounts to no less than 10,158,870 acres, fears are being officially expressed that the destruction of trees is carried on so rapidly as to endanger the future supply of timber in the Colony. The report of the Crown Lands Department for the year ending June 30 last, states that the stock of some of the most valuable timber trees is being exhausted more quickly than it can be replaced by the natural growth of young trees, and in a wasteful manner which is, in the future interest of the Colony, much to be regretted. It is estimated, for instance, that, although the noble and valuable Kauri forests cover an area of 230,000 acres, and reckoning only two trees to the acre, and 5,000 feet of timber to each tree, contain altogether about 2,300,000,000 feet of timber, the whole existing supply will be exhausted within twenty-one years at the present rate of destruction. These Kauri forests are very susceptible to fire, and, when once started, will burn with great fury. Besides this source of danger, the young plants are liable to destruction by cattle, and their growth is thwarted in various other ways. The relative proportions of the various other timber trees in New Zealand are only imperfectly known; but recent examination has shown that, besides the Kauri, several of the more highly prized kinds are being rapidly exterminated. Such an event would be deplorable from many points of view; for, not only would the resources of the Colony be seriously crippled, but its climate must suffer from the denudation of its forest lands.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

This Western Province of the Dominion of Canada, including Vancouver and other islands, has an area of 330,000 square miles. It has a seaboard, and an air line, of 550 miles. Throughout the whole extent of the Province there is an abundance of forest land, the timber on which is of the most valuable description; one kind especially, says the Standard Atlas, the Douglas pine, yields spars from ninety to one hundred feet in length, without knots or branches. The diameter varies from six to ten feet, and in quality is about twice as strong as Canadian red pine, and being more gummy, is more durable. At Burrard Inlet, nine miles from New Westminster there are pine trees twenty-seven to thirty feet in diameter. The yearly exports of timber amount to about \$500,000, but the vast forests have hardly been touched.

The mineral resources of British Columbia are very great. Gold is found in great abundance in the Cariboo district, and along the Fraser and Thompson rivers. In 1870, the yield from the Cariboo district exceeded one million dollars, while the yield for the entire province for the past ten years has exceeded twenty-two million dollars. Silver and copper are also to be had in abundance, but the mines have not as yet been very largely worked. The true wealth of the province, however, is its coal fields, which are inexhaustible, easy of access, and easily worked. Bituminous coal is found on Vancouver Island. The latter has been sold in San Francisco at \$20 per ton. The annual exportations of coal exceed \$200,000.

### COMPLIMENTARY

We have to thank Messrs. Watrous, of Brantford, for the complimentary terms in which they have referred to the *Lumberman*. We are glad to notice from the *Monetary Times* of the 19th inst. that Mr. Peter Loggie's mill, Chatham, N.B., can saw 34,000 feet of lumber in ten hours, and that it has turned out 4,000,000 superficial feet in six months, between 18th May and 15th Nov. this year. The machinery of this 35 horse power steam mill was built about four years ago by the Messrs. Watrous, and has worked satisfactorily ever since.

—Estimated quantity of square pine timber to be taken out on the Upper Ottawa and tributaries this winter received, and will appear in next issue.

### The Epizootic.

A sick horse is not a nice object to chromo ; Good health is essential to horse as to homo ; But you won't cure the creature by giving him bromo

And if you are prudent, possessing acumen, You won't employ sulphur, or pills, or bitumen— And just the same way if the patient is human.

Not say I My friend, I'll reveal to you what'll Restore him. Just rest him and poultice his throat— Don't dose him with anything out of a bottle.

Ventilate. Fumigate. Feed him on gruel. Wrap him up. Coax and caress him, for you will Save a sick horse by observing this rule.

Swab his nostrils with tepid like water or brandy, For he can't wipe his nose with his hoof, you see, and he Is so rigged he can't use a handkerchief handy.

If a chap comes along with "a sure panacea," Go lead him right out of the barn by the nose ; He's the fellow that is spreading the hyper-norhea.

### S. Cunard & Company.

#### A SKETCH OF "THE MODEL MERCHANT AND BUSINESS MAN"

Sir Samuel Cunard, who was the son of Abraham Cunard, was born in Halifax towards the close of the last century, and for some time was a clerk in the lumber yard. Soon after the termination of the war of 1812, we find him establishing himself in business, engaging largely in the West India trade, in a general importing business, in shipbuilding and exportation of lumber—in short, in almost every kind of mercantile undertaking that promised advantage to himself, or extended the commerce of the Province. He was a man of little education, but possessed natural business talents, quick perceptions, shrewd judgment, and an excellent address, which easily made friends for himself. He became well acquainted with the military and the navy, particularly the latter, who were stationed in the colonies longer than now, and by this means gained great influence with people in high position in England, even with the nobility.

#### THE ORIGINAL PARTNERS.

of the firm consisted of himself and his brother Edward. Joseph, another brother, was afterwards associated with them, but spent most of his time superintending the lumber trade in New Brunswick. Chatham, Miramichi, owes its present advanced position chiefly to his enterprise. To Mr. Cunard is due the brisk trade with the East India Company in the article of tea. By his instrumentality the large ships of this Company visited us periodically, laden with the commodity pure and genuine, direct from China, until the East India Company monopoly was abolished. To meet the business that resulted from this trade,

#### THE CAPACIOUS WAREHOUSE ON WATER STREET.

was built, one half of it was devoted exclusively to storing tea, and the wharf premises were greatly extended. When steam came to be used as a motive power, steam vessels began to be looked upon as possessing greater advantages than the old sailing craft, and the question was freely discussed, was it possible to cross the Atlantic by their means. The majority of people at once declared it an impossibility. They could not contain sufficient fuel for so long a voyage, and winds and currents would prove too strong for paddle wheels driven by such an agency. These and many other reasons were asserted by Lardner, a celebrated scientist of the time, in the most positive manner, as proving the utter futility of the attempt. Some spirits braver than the rest determined to give the matter a trial and the *Sirius* was well fitted up as

#### A PIONEER STEAMER,

and with the additional aid of sail, performed the trip to New York rapidly and successfully. She was followed by the *Great Western*, built in Bristol in 1837 or 1838.

Her Majesty's mails had heretofore been conveyed across the ocean in sailing packets, or gun brigs, as they were called, and a voyage of twenty days was looked upon as a marvel. It is well known that the Hon. William Crane, speaker of the New Brunswick Assembly, had the honour of first suggesting to Lord Glenelg, then Colonial Secretary, the idea of subsidizing a line of steamers, but the suggestion was not carried out. Mr. Cunard, who was in England at the time, and whose mind was ever on the alert for any new enterprise, made representations to the British Government, who thereupon entered into a contract with him for the conveyance of the mails

#### FROM ENGLAND TO HALIFAX

and Boston by monthly steamships. He then formed a company, consisting of Messrs. Ivor & Co., of Liverpool, Burns & Co., and Napier & Co., of Glasgow, together with himself. These firms took portions of the contracts. The steamers, four in number, were constructed in the Clyde, and were propelled by paddle-wheels, the more modern screw propeller being then unknown. They were named the *Britannia*, *Acadia*, *Caledonia* and *Columbia*, were built of wood, presented quite a fine appearance, and from their novelty were looked upon somewhat with reverence, though they would look ridiculous now-a-days when placed beside the magnificent iron-plated ocean-going palaces of the same line, that unfortunately have been withdrawn from Halifax, but may be seen any day in the harbors of Boston or New York.

#### THE 'OLDEST INHABITANT'

would be glad to narrate to an open-mouthed gathering of listeners what an excitement the arrival of the *Britannia* in the port of Halifax created, how the wharves were lined with eager spectators to watch the monster of the deep as it moved up the harbour and how the delighted citizens entertained Mr. Cunard to a banquet. These steamers continued their voyages for some years until the *Columbia* was lost on Seal Island, off Cape Sable, on her way from Boston to Halifax. Passengers, mails and cargo were all saved. Hon. Abbott Lawrence, who had recently been appointed United States Minister to England, was among the passengers. Meanwhile the *Hibernia* had been built and was sent out in her place.

#### ABOUT THE YEAR 1842

in consequence of the over-speculation of Joseph Cunard in Miramichi, and the general panic that seemed to have taken hold of commercial affairs, the firm was brought to the verge of bankruptcy. Mr. Cunard came out from England and with the assistance of the Bank of Nova Scotia and his friends, Stephen DeBlois and John Duffus, who made loans to him on large estates which he owned in P. E. Island, the firm were able to float off the quack-sands. He then went back to England and never returned to reside permanently. In course of time all liabilities were settled and the firm embarked in new ventures, increased the number of their steamships, and extended their navigation to Bermuda and St. Thomas. They also established a line to New York and Mr. Cunard's eldest son, Edward—afterwards Sir Edward—was sent there to take control of that part of the business. Among the undertakings engaged in by the firm was

#### THE AGENCY OF THE GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION

which, up to the year 1859, had a monopoly of the mining business of this Province. It originated in this way. The Duke of York was desperately in debt, and in order to satisfy his creditors, his brother, George IV, made a grant of all the mines in Nova Scotia—coal, gold, silver, iron,—which belonged to the Crown—to Rundel, Briggs & Co., jewellers, in London, who disposed of them to this company formed for the purpose. This took place about the year 1835, and as a result the Albion Mines in Pictou, and Sydney, and Ling-n mines in Cape Breton were largely developed. Mr. Cunard became very wealthy, acquired landed estates in England and was made a Baronet, an honour he lived many years to enjoy. He married a sister of the late John Duffus, and had several children. Edward, the eldest, married a grand daughter of one of the brothers Emmet,

#### FAMOUS DURING THE IRISH REBELLION,

and succeeded to the baronetcy, but died a short time after. His son, Sir Bache Cunard, is the present possessor of the title. William, the next, is still living, and is now on a visit to Halifax. Two of his daughters

have been well known in the Maritime Provinces; the one as the lady of Judge Peters, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and the other as the lady of Colonel Franklin, who, with her husband, resided for several years in Halifax, and whose son is a partner in the present concern. The firm still goes by the old name, and now owns one of the largest fleets of steamships in the world. When Sir Samuel went to England in 1849,

#### WILLIAM CUNARD,

and Henry Boggs—the latter of whom was a nephew of Stephen DeBlois, and had been brought up in the office—carried on the business, and continued to do so until about the year 1852, when they, too, went to England, Mr. Boggs retiring from the firm. The late lamented James B. Morrow became a partner about that time. It has always been a problem whether the circumstances of the time combine to reduce a man who from his connection with them, succeeds in winning a name for himself, or whether an original mind, by foresight and penetration, makes its own surroundings and becomes great of itself. We more readily incline to the latter view, but certain it is, in the history we have been endeavouring to trace, one name stands forth boldly as entitled, himself alone, to all the honour that can be given, for, by his own energy and skill, building up the trade of Halifax, for establishing a steamship company that has benefited the world, and for making himself

#### THE MODEL MERCHANT AND BUSINESS MAN

for our young men to follow for all time to come, and that name is Sir Samuel Cunard. —*Halifax Exchange.*

#### A Tramp to the 15 Mile Stream Gold Diggings.

These gold diggings are situated half way between the South Shore and Guysborough road, and eleven miles from Trafalgar Inn, managed by John Nelson, a place where travellers have to stop, and good accommodation for man and beast are provided. Although Mr. Nelson's vision has failed, yet he appears to be able to see as far into a granite rock as those whose eyes are sound. About a mile from Nelson's, you leave the Guysborough road, and with your guide make for the land of gold. When you travel seven miles, you reach a nice little lake that abounds with trout, known as "Dayspring" Lake, after the mission ship *Dayspring*. It was on the bank of this lake that the metals were taken for the mission ship. In 1867 claims were taken up, and quite a large sum has since been paid either for claims or royalty, and yet very little has been spent by the Government in opening up the road. The Government must consider the road favourably, and assist the owners of claims so that they may be able to get out machinery suitably for carrying on their operations successfully; the present road being simply a path through swamps over rocks and brush wood. Provisions cost one dollar per hundred from Nelson's to the Diggings. Hall Brothers have been crushing for a week, and after cleaning up the battery they realized the nice little sum of 80 oz. of gold. The amount of quartz still to be crushed we would suppose will give twenty thousand dollars, what is already crushed can scarcely be missed from the large pile. Twenty-five men are engaged in the work. The owners had a handsome offer from an American Company, but by some mishap they did not succeed in selling, which I believe is a lucky event for Hall Brothers. They (Hall Brothers), are very quiet and unassuming men, and remarkably kind to strangers visiting their works, as all who are acquainted know. There are five houses. One 1½ story building, two crushers, comprise the amount of buildings at these diggings at present. Quite a number are engaged prospecting. Claims taken up, besides Hall Brothers, are of great value, such as Morrison's free claim, Shand's, Grant's, Hudson's, Duran's, the Eagle Nonpareil, Holdday's, and Jackson's. These claims have all been prospected, and show richly. Hall Brothers have paid over one hundred dollars royalty in the spring, and a very much larger sum must be paid when they go to Halifax, and all is cleaned up. Many fine sights can be obtained from boulders on the surface. So rich are these boulders that one can make wages breaking them up.

While Mr. Vanderbilt was in Amsterdam recently he purchased, one afternoon, thirteen thousand dollars' worth of blue ware for his new residence in New York.

### War—Supporting the Guns.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

Did you ever see a battery take position? It hasn't the thrill of a cavalry charge, nor the grimness of a line of bayonets moving slowly and determinedly on; out there is a peculiar excitement about it that makes old veterans rise in their saddles and cheer.

We have been fighting at the edge of the woods. Every cartridge box has been emptied once and more, and one-fourth of the brigade has melted away in dead and wounded and missing. Not a cheer is heard in the whole brigade. We know that we are being driven foot by foot, and that when we break back once more the line will go to pieces and the enemy will pour through the gap.

#### Here comes help!

Down the crowded highway gallons a battery, withdrawn from some other position to save ours. The field fence is scattered while you could count thirty, and the guns rush for the hill behind us. Six horses to a piece—three riders to each gun. Over dry ditches where a farmer would not drive a waggon, through clumps of bushes, over logs a foot thick, every horse on the gallop, every rider lashing his team and yelling—the sight behind us makes us forget the foe in front. The guns jump two feet high as the heavy wheels strike rock or log, but not a horse slackens his pace, not a cannoner loses his seat. Six guns, six caissons, sixty horses, eighty men, race for the brow of the hill as if who reached it first would be knighted.

A moment ago the battery was a confused mob. We look again, and the six guns are in position, the detached horses hurrying away, the ammunition chests open, and along our line runs the command, "Give them one more volley, and fell back to support the guns." We have scarcely obeyed, when boom! boom! opens the battery, and jets of fire jump down and scorch the green trees under which we fought and despaired.

The shattered old brigade has a chance to breathe for the first time in three hours as we form a line and lie down. What grim, cool fellows those cannoners are! Every man is a perfect machine. Bullets splash dust into their faces, but they do not wince. Bullets sing over and around, they do not dodge. There goes one to the earth, shot through the head as he sponged his gun. That machinery loses just one beat, misses just one cog in the wheel, and then works away again as before.

Every gun is using short-fuse shell. The ground shakes and trembles, the roar shuts out all sounds from a battle line three miles long, and the shells go shrieking into the swamp to cut trees short off, to mow great gaps in the bushes, to hunt out and shatter and mangle men until their corpses cannot be recognized as human. You would think a tornado was howling through the forest, followed by billows of fire, and yet men live through it—aye, press forward to capture the battery. We can hear their shouts as they form for the rush.

Now the shells are changed for grape and canister, and the guns are fired so fast that all reports blend into one mighty roar. The shriek of a shell is the wickedest sound in war, but nothing makes the flesh crawl like the demonic singing, purring, whistling grapeshot, and the serpent-like hiss of canister. Men's legs and heads are torn from bodies, and bodies cut in two. A round shot or shell takes two men out of the rank as it crashes through. Grape and canister mow a swath and pile the dead on top of each other.

Through the smoke we see a swarm of men. It is not a battle line, but a mob of men desperate enough to bathe their bayonets in the flame of the guns. The guns leap from the ground, almost, as they are depressed on the foe, and shrieks and screams and shouts blend into one awful and steady cry. Twenty men out on the battery are down, and the firing is interrupted. The foe accept it as a sign of wavering and come rushing on. They are not ten feet away when the guns give them a last shot. That discharge picks living men off their feet and throws them into a swamp, a blackened, bloody mass.

Historians write of the glory of war. Bural parties saw murder where historians saw glory.

The London *Telegraph* says that in consequence of the advance in value of many securities held by the Glasgow Bank, the liquidation is likely to show much better results than were at one time anticipated, and those shareholders who have met their calls in full will be handsomely remunerated.

MR. WILLIAM B. ASTOR lately paid one hundred and ninety thousand dollars for the beautiful Parish estate in Newport.

## Sentiment in the Sex.

"Women is the weaker vessel." This is an adage which has been ratified by almost universal acceptance and been practically acted upon in all ages and all countries. Paul, when he wrote it, not only gave utterance to an inspired thought but also to a principle that seemed taught and enforced by the very nature of things and the design of the Creator. There have been, however, many of the sex who have loudly protested against the statement and denounced Paul as next door to a misogynist, and an ungallant and ungenerous detractor of womankind, and the question is now more than at any former time the basis of agitation and outcry among the most civilized nations. What then is the true inwardness of the case? Is woman really to hold a divided sway with the so-called Lords of Creation? And if not, why not?

We confess to having a wholesome dread of offending our fair readers if we state fully our convictions on this matter. We shall be stigmatized doubtless by girls of the Boston type as "a horrid croaker, utterly devoid of culohur," and from the very mildness and gentleness of our lady friends we expect at least a remonstrance; but, all the same, truth—or, at least, our convictions on his matter, compel us unhesitatingly to say "woman is not the equal of man nor intended to share his sphere of work, still less to rule with him a "divided empire."

We do not propose to repeat the stale arguments that have been so often used in support of this position, but simply to show that there is one special characteristic of the female mind which conclusively, and once for all, decides the question against the so-called "rights of women;" and this peculiarity is the sentimentality of the sex.

A woman is utterly under the domination of this feeling from her earliest years. She takes naturally to dandling and nursing her doll, as soon as she can walk, and her sentimental fancy endows it with all the characteristics, the wants and habits of a real living child. She pours out the wealth of her childish affection upon it, and in this way indicates with irresistible truth the true sphere for which God intended woman. Nor is her sentimentality less vividly seen in her riper years. The doll may be thrown aside indeed (though, ten to one, it is carefully treasured in some secret repository to be looked at with tender memories now and again), but she soon finds other treasures to be fondled and prized in its stead. We wonder whether there is a single lady of our or any other person's acquaintance, that has not treasured up in some carefully concealed cache, some lock of hair, some package of letters, some copy of verses that are the merest rubbish in themselves but which are nevertheless in her eyes more precious than silver or gold. The stronger nature of man laughs at the idea of such sentimentality but in woman it asserts itself as an essential element in her nature, and refuses to be expelled either by reason or ridicule. In short, the heart of woman is more susceptible, and therefore her nature is to that extent weaker than that of man, thus indicating her being fitted for another sphere. At the same time we do not call that sphere a lower one. On the contrary it is one of great—if not the greatest power and influence in shaping men's characters and ultimately, the history of nations. It would be an interesting matter of research and historical value to reckon up and recount the amount of influence that has been exerted on the world's, great changes and events by those women who did not exert that influence beyond their legitimate sphere, whose souls owed the high and noble qualities by which they won their way to success to the careful instruction and wise training of their mothers, whose husbands had to own that more than half their success in life was due to the wise counsel and cheering influence of their wives.

But for the rougher, harder work of life it absolutely unfits them. It is but too apt to warp judgment and set reason to one side. In the political arena it is a most undesirable factor, and in other departments of man's work (such as law for instance) it is something most likely to interfere with justice for the sake of mercy, and to render "the hand that should strike unable to do more than stroke."

And to this, if it be answered that there have been women who have shown the most eminent qualifications for success in the work usually done by man, let us reply that those who did so must have either got rid of their sentimentality, or else been born without it. In either case they are not the sort of women we should care to have around us.

This sentimentality, then, though it be regarded as a sign of weakness by some, we call a sign of strength, the true strength with which a woman can be endowed to enable her to fulfil worthily her noble mission, a mission which, be it noted, man could never fully discharge. The care of the home circle, the training and care of the young, are eminently the work of woman, and this need not, indeed should not, exclude the cultivation of intellectual pleasures. She need not be a mere drudge—indeed she must not be if she be desirous of being a real help-meet to her husband—and, in the well-regulated exercise of true sentiment, she will find at the same time her purest pleasures and her best safeguard.

## Hunting for Submarine Treasure.

A schooner, owned by a Connecticut "Submarine Company," is being used in exploring a sunken wreck off Round Island, near Peekskill, on the Hudson. The wreck has been there many years, and is reputed to have been the ship of the famous pirate Capt. Kidd. A visitor found among the appliances of the schooner a great variety of machines, chains, pumps, rubber tubes, and other contrivances, for bringing treasure out of deep water. Chief among these was a large diving bell, of boiler iron, with little round windows on every side, so that the man inside can see out in every direction—up, down, and across. It is kept in a well in the hold, and when it is to be used, bolts at the top are unfastened, the top being put on so tight that the affair is both air and water proof. The sensation of being belted into this narrow iron prison for the first time is said to be terrible, though the experienced divers do not mind it. There are two rubber tubes attached to the top, one to carry off the exhausted air, the other to supply fresh air. When the man is fastened in, the pump is started, and the bell is hoisted out with an immense derrick and lowered over the side. This bell can operate in three hundred feet of water, and is, of course, raised or lowered by steam. When all is ready it is lowered to the bottom. The man inside looks through his windows, and determines what must be done first. He has wires to pull to signal the men above. He can tell them to hoist, lower, give him more or less air, or any other signals that may have been agreed upon. Attached to the side of the diving bell, and operated by steam, from above, is what is called "the arm"—a heavy attachment, provided with so many joints and swivels that it is capable of making all the many motions of the human arm with much greater strength than any human arm ever had. This arm has a hand, with fingers, that hold a saw, an axe, a crowbar, or any instrument desired. If a man in the bell desires to saw, he is drawn up, a saw is put in the steam hand, and he goes back and begins work. When he wants an axe or a hammer he is drawn up again, and the tool is changed. The iron bell is almost human in its capacity for work, and, with the brains of a man inside, it is a valuable labourer. When the work is in very deep or dark water, or at night, an electric light is attached to the bell, and the bottom for many yards around is made as bright as if the sun shone upon it. The effect upon the surface of the water of this bright light underneath is said to be dazzling and beautiful, and some of the Rip Van Winkles who live up yonder on the hills may well begin to wonder when they see the bottom of the Hudson bright with electric light and a steam man digging for a pirate's treasures.

It is said of Darmstadt that it is the healthiest spot on the globe. Nearly all the inhabitants die of old age, or when they get tired of life move to Munich, where they are sure to drop off in a very short time. "But it is all a mistake," said a poor and tearful peasant to his doctor: "Darmstadt has not a healthy climate, for I had a cousin who resided there, and he suddenly took sick and died." "And what was his disease, my friend?" asked the astonished doctor, looking over his gold bowed spectacles. The peasant thought he proved his assertion that the climate was unhealthy by replying: "Why, he died of delirium tremens."

It occasionally happens that a man tells the truth when his real object is to tell a lie. An Italian, unfamiliar with the English language, used to sell fish on the streets, using the usual call—"Freshee fishes, all alive!" After a while he retired from the fish business and took to selling eggs, using however, the words—"Freshee eggs, all alive," densely unconscious that he was not telling the lie he thinks he is.

## Flondish Fury.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY OF A VIRGINIA WOMAN BY HER BROTHER-IN-LAW—THE WRETCH'S ATTEMPT TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE ABLY RECONDED BY HIS WIFE.

At Richmond, Va., intelligence has been received here of one of the most desperate and bloody crimes known in the history of murders, and one which shows how strongly hatred animates a human being even in the hour of death. The tragedy took place yesterday, near the village of Green Springs, in Loudoun county. It seems that Merrill Nott yesterday morning early had a quarrel with his wife's sister, who lived in the house with him. Thoroughly infuriated, he went out and got a large knife used for cutting corn, and, coming back, assaulted her with the murderous weapon. He pursued the unfortunate woman into the yard and stabbed and hacked her until he thought she was dead. After this he went into the house, and, taking his gun, discharged it into the air. He then reloaded the weapon, and, proceeding to within a few feet of where his victim lay waltering in blood, placed the muzzle of the gun under his own chin and fired, the lead passing through his mouth, tearing of the tongue and lodging in the upper part of the jaw. He fell in his own gore, and while struggling on the ground gasping for breath he noticed signs of returning life in his dying sister-in-law. Summoning the full strength of every muscle and concentrating the whole of his vital forces in one almost superhuman effort, and even then struggling in the throes of dissolution, he crawled about on the ground until he reached a large stone, which he caught in his clammy hands, and then, wriggling his distorted body over the ground with almost worm like motion, he dragged it to the side of the dying woman, and, lifting himself, he raised the stone as high as he could and let it fall on the woman's face. It crushed in the skull and nose of the woman, but she still struggled. The dying scoundrel, with a determination which did not leave him in his last moments, reached out again for the rock, with the design of dealing another blow. At this stage of the tragedy his wife appeared in the yard, and, seeing him reaching for the stone, seized another, and, standing over his body, dealt him a death blow, but too late to save her sister, who died in a few minutes after her murderer. It is not known what caused the quarrel between Nott and his sister-in-law, but it is understood that he and his wife had also been quarreling, and that his sister-in-law simply took his wife's part.

## At the Mercy of the Waves.

MEN LEFT IN MID-OCEAN CLINGING TO A SINKING SHIP'S MASTS—THE FRUITLESS ATTEMPT OF THE CALIFORNIA'S MEN TO RESCUE THEM—DISAPPEARING IN THE NIGHT—A POSSIBILITY THAT THEY HAVE BEEN SAVED.

The three hundred sixty-five cabin and steerage passengers which arrived in New York yesterday on the Anchor line steamship California saw a thrilling spectacle in mid-ocean. When four days out from London a bark was seen in an apparently sinking condition. The sea was boisterous, and the crew, clinging to her shrouds, waved their hands in appeal for help.

Capt. Donaldson of the California brought his ship up into the wind. "Hardie," he said, calling to the first officer, "lower the big cutter and try and get to her."

Hardie, a veteran mariner, lost no time in clearing away his boat, which, manned by a hardy crew, was soon in the huge seas that had been generated by a fierce northeaster.

Officer Hardie says that, with great exertion, he succeeded in getting to leeward of the bark, which was tossing about helplessly in the trough of the sea. After many attempts his crew got the end of the line which had been made fast to a broken spar and thrown overboard by the bark's crew. His boat was pitched up and down on the seas as though it had been in the surf, and before he could approach nearer the line parted. Many of the crew in the rigging seemed to have their dunnage strapped in the rigging, and they did not respond to his appeals to them to jump overboard. By their signalling he learned that the bark was the Macedonia, from Pensacola, Fla., for Berwick, England. She had ten feet of water in her hold, and was leaking badly. The day was waning, and a thick haze was setting in. So much difficulty had Hardie

and his crew experienced in reaching the sinking bark, and such a tax upon the strength of his crew had it proved to keep their boat head to the sea, that he finally decided it would be fatal to all hands to remain longer away from the steamship, which was fast becoming indistinct. Before returning, however, he made a final effort to get the men in the shrouds to jump overboard. This they seemed loth to do. Their ship was lunging about in the seaway, the waves making a clear breach over her. It would have been fatal, he says, to have approached her. Had he touched her roaring sides his boat would have been crushed. This was the reason, he says, that he was finally compelled to sheer off and make for the steamship. His men were so exhausted when they reached their ship that they had to be lifted aboard by a fall and tackle.

Capt. Donaldson decided to stay as close as possible to the sinking ship and make another attempt at rescue in the morning. When darkness set in a white signal light was seen on the bark, and a red light was shown aboard the steamship in response. The gale continued all night, and in the morning the sinking bark was not in sight. After describing a great circle with lookouts in the tops, without seeing anything of the bark, the California proceeded on her way hither.

The officers of the California are of the opinion that the bark was settling very slowly into the sea. They say she was, when last seen, directly in the track of passing vessels, and they think the crew may have been rescued. The bark was last seen in latitude 48° 47' north, longitude 21° 57' west.

The bark Macedonia was commanded by Capt. Parker. She was built at Bath, Me., in 1845. She was 125 feet in length, 27 feet beam, 19 feet depth of hold, and of 476 tons register; Her owner is M. Thompson, of Newcastle, England.

## How to Have Ice Next Summer.

A great many people do without ice in the summer—though the ponds and streams at their doors furnish an abundant supply every winter—simply because they imagine that an expensive icehouse is needed to hold the ice. A gentleman who once labored under the same delusion, describes in the *Tribune* the experience by which he was led to store his summer supply of ice successfully, without an ice house, after paying dearly in disappointment, loss of ice, and loss of money, through having "too much icehouse." He was convinced of his error by the circumstances that the more pains he took with his icehouse the more rapidly his ice melted, while a neighbour who had no icehouse at all always had plenty of ice. The practice of the latter was simply to pile his ice in a square body under a cowshed having a northern exposure, the first layer of ice being raised above the ground so as to secure good drainage, and the whole covered thickly with sawdust. Boards set on end around the ice pile served to keep the sawdust in place. The gentleman referred to says:

A pile of ice six feet high, and eight feet long will make three hundred and eighty-four cubic feet. And this is enough for the use of an ordinary family for the table and to cool the cream etc. Six team loads fill an icehouse which contains about four hundred cubic feet. The block should be cut as smooth as possible and square, so they will fit closely, and then ice must be chopped up fine and crowded in between the pieces so as to make a solid mass. The closer the ice is packed, and the more solid the mass is united together, the better it will keep. When an icehouse is too close, there is a great deal of condensation, which makes the whole contents wet and dripping, and causes the ice to melt rapidly. The air must be kept as dry as possible, one secret of keeping ice being plenty of ventilation. The more ice there is in a pile the better it will keep. A small quantity must be covered deeper and thicker than a large mass. A large mass will almost keep itself. It does not require the protection of sawdust, but straw or a double wall of boards will be ample. Every person who makes butter ought to have ice. It will more than pay for use in the dairy, and then for the family it is a luxury every provident man should supply.

DR. GRAHAM of Louisville, in his 97th year, has gone on his regular annual hunt in the mountains. He says that every autumn since 1830 he has eaten venison of his own killing and cooking.

The Gatineau.

We continue the description of the mills on the Gatineau River. The principal are the Gatineau Mills, belonging to Messrs. Gilmour & Co., situated at the village of Chelsea, about eight miles from the city of Ottawa and nine miles from the junction of the Gatineau with the Ottawa river.

During the summer this point of the river presents a scene of bustle and animation of the most extraordinary kind, and as the firm employs literally an army of workmen, the scene can be better imagined than described.

Below the booms, the worst point of the river has to be encountered by the logs descending the stream, and it is frequently enlivened by the appearance of perfect islands of stranded timber, technically called jams, and the efforts of the owners to set them afloat exhibit scenes of daring and endurance seldom witnessed elsewhere.

The mills were commenced about forty years ago. They now consist of two large, substantial buildings, and a smaller mill for preparing lumber for the United States market. The water power used is equal to about five hundred horse power. There are 13 saw gates containing about 220 saws; and twenty edging, butting, and re-sawing circular saws.

On their limits this firm has nine farms, comprising in all about 1,500 acres. The whole of the produce of these farms is consumed by the employees of the firm. On the banks of the river Gatineau they have four principal depots, from which supplies are sent to lumbermen at work in the woods.

Pickanock Village.

This village is situated in a valley at the mouth of the Pickanock river, distant from Ottawa sixty miles. It is one of the many romantic spots on the Gatineau. The founder of the village, Mr. J. Ellard, is proprietor of the grist mill and saw mills, which were built by him in 1862.

Coal in Winnipeg is quoted at \$15 50 to \$19 per ton.

It is semi-officially announced that the Ontario Legislature will meet on the 13th January.

The Victoria Farm.

About a mile above Pickanock village is Victoria Farm, the principal depot of Messrs. G. B. Hall & Co., whose mills are at Montmorenci, near Quebec. The farm, according to a correspondent, comprises 100 acres, 400 of which are under the most perfect cultivation, under the charge of Mr. R. Bowden, who also looks after the stock, which is unsurpassed on the Gatineau, and comprises 35 horses, 26 head of cattle, 55 sheep, 16 pigs, &c.; among these fine animals, is a magnificent bull, which though only 3 years old, weighs 2,030 lbs., and a handsome stud.

The Desert.

This village, so called from the River Desert emptying into the Gatineau, where it is built, is also called Maniwaki. It comprises a mixed population of nine hundred inhabitants, viz: about 500 English and French speaking, and 400 Indians. It is situated ninety miles north of Ottawa city.

Hawkesbury Mills.

This extensive establishment owned by Messrs. Hamilton Bros., has been established for over three quarters of a century. The first firm was Hamilton & Low, who commenced work cutting logs on the Gatineau in 1805. They first began about 20 miles up the river, they have year by year pushed their business northward until they now operate 110 miles above the Desert—own 920 square miles of limits in the Gatineau district and have five large depots connected therewith 30 miles apart.

The Mills are situated about sixty miles from Ottawa city, on the south shore of the river, near the head of the Grenville Rapids. They contain 101 vertical saws and 44 circular saws, driven by 72 water-wheels, and turn out from 35,000,000 to 42,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

The establishment includes four saw-mills, together with a grist mill, with four runs of stone, for the production of flour for the use of the raftsmen, abantymen and other employees, as well as for the neighbouring farmers.

The present firm is composed of Hon. John Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, and John Hamilton, Jr. The chief business office is at Ottawa, under charge of Mr. Hiram Robinson.

MINING NEWS.

The Brockville Recorder says, a mineral spring has been discovered near Morris-town.

An offer by an American gentleman of \$3 75 per ton for 40,000 tons of iron ore discovered in Ottawa has been refused by Col. Robbins.

Moore & Cutler's timber limits on the Mattawa, 133 square miles, were sold recently at Ottawa, by J. Brower, auctioneer, to J. R. Booth, for \$30,100.

A party of miners returning from the interior of Alaska and the head waters of the Yukon river, report finding numerous gold deposits and indications of rich placers.

The Renfrew Mercury says: Two men are hunting up minerals in the mountain ranges of Litchfield. One of them carries the bag and specimens. Among the specimens is a beautiful piece of marble got in the neighbourhood of Renfrew. Equally as good can be found in large quantities on this side of the river.

THE PRICE OF PHOSPHATE.—The price of phosphate on the canal is now about \$12 a ton, and the demand, we are informed, is more than equal to the supply. This is a good paying figure, and the output should be large this season.—R. Mercury.

The discovery of a gold nugget weighing six ounces is reported from the Delery concession, River Gilbert. Mr. Delery has formed a new company to work the precious metal under the name of the East Branch Gold Mining Company.

During the past year over one thousand immigrants have been registered at Ottawa, all of whom have obtained work in the Ottawa valley. Since the 1st of January 120 settlers, with effects valued at \$10,513 have moved into Ottawa. For the previous year the value was \$5,578.

A citizen of Ottawa has gone to New York with samples of sand found up the Ottawa, and supposed to contain a very large percentage of gold. The object of his visit is said to be to negotiate for either the sale of the property on which the sample was found, or to organize a company for its development.

A French paper says, that Mr. J. Ainsworth, proprietor of lot No. 13 (concession DeLery, in Beauce, has realized something like \$200 a day for some time past. He employs constantly some 35 men. A day or two ago one of the workmen on this lot found a nugget valued at eighty dollars.

The gold mining property owned by the estate of the late Alexander Heatherington, and situated at Carleton, East Halifax, was sold by the sheriff recently and purchased by S. R. Jenkins for \$4,000. The property includes sixty-seven gold mining areas, one hundred acres of land, and buildings and machinery.

The following interesting news comes from Ottawa:—

Hon. R. W. Scott and Mr. W. H. Walker, Ottawa, have been in New York city for some time past negotiating for the sale of the Canada Plumbago Company's mines and works near this city, on the Quebec side of the river. After many false alarms, success appears ultimately to have attended their mission. Mr. Walker, who has returned from New York, states that a new company with \$300,000 capital has been formed in New York to manufacture a new economic material of which plumbago is the principal ingredient—in fact to the extent of 76 per cent. Patents have been obtained for it in the principal civilized countries. The company consists of prominent financial men, and the paid-up capital amounts to \$93,000. At a meeting of this company held in Cooper's Institute, the terms of the sale of the mines were agreed upon, subject to the Treasurer's approval, who was then in France negotiating the sale of the patent for the new material. He expects to realize \$300,000 for patent. The terms of the sale appear to be that Mr. Walker retains one half interest, while the American company takes the other half. The company are to take the plumbago at ruling market prices. About \$800 per ton will be paid for the refined plumbago. Fifty men will be employed on the works at Buckingham, and will work in night and day gangs. The new material appears to be lubricating in its character, as it does away with the use of oil on machinery. As to the other prophecies secrecy is maintained at present.

From Oxford County, township of Blenheim, Ontario, a Drumbo correspondent of

the Paris Star writes that a large bed of iron ore has been uncovered on the farm of John Burgess, within a quarter of a mile of the village. There is only about a foot of soil covering it. The soil was taken off by shovels, uncovering quite a large spot, and the ore lies there in a bed and seems to run downwards from the point and over to Henry Muma's farm. There had been some persons acquainted with the fact for some time, but only now and then poked up small specimens; but now the actual bed has been found, it will not be any trouble to trace the vein. A gentleman who examined it says it very much resembles the ore taken from the Londonderry mines in Nova Scotia. Here is a chance for capitalists to take hold of, as it is within a quarter of a mile of the Grand Trunk and Credit Valley railway stations, and there are excellent advantages for shipping.

600,000 Barrels of Petroleum Wasted.

Since midsummer there has run to waste in the Bradford oil region something like 600,000 barrels of petroleum. A recent dispatch from that region says that there are in round numbers nearly 8,000 oil producing wells in the Bradford district. Their daily yield is 70,000 barrels. The lower or old oil fields are producing 12,000 barrels a day. The daily demand for petroleum is 55,000 barrels. This is the amount now run by the pipe lines. The accumulation of oil for which there is no present demand long ago exhausted the storage capacity. For three months 6,000 barrels of oil have been running to waste every day. There are 2,000,000 barrels of petroleum in wooden tanks at the wells. It is estimated that there are at least 8,000,000 barrels of accumulated stocks in the storage tanks of the pipe lines. The oil that is running to waste is run upon the ground and into creeks. Enterprising individuals build dams along these streams and collect the floating "grease." Hundreds of barrels are pumped off and stored in improvised tanks to await a market. Individual producers are building private tanks to store the overproduction. There are now 400,000 barrels of this tankage in this region. The number of wells steadily increase every month, in spite of the situation.

The Bradford wells are all flowing wells. This fact is what caused the abandoning of so many of the wells in the lower field, they being all pumpers. Until recently the "sucker rod" and pumping engine were almost unknown in the Bradford field. Now they are in demand. Many of the old wells have fallen off greatly in their yield. The supply companies cannot furnish enough sucker rods and engines to meet the call for them. Second-hand ones from the lower field find a ready market at good prices. This resort to the pump is creating no little uneasiness in the field. It indicates that the gas is failing. A flowing well on being pumped increases its yield largely, but the continuance of a full yield becomes uncertain. The positively defined area of the Bradford oil producing field includes over 65,000 acres. There is a well to every 5 acres of land that has been developed, which leaves about 30,000 acres yet to drill. Wells on this territory will not be put down with such reckless haste as has characterized past operations, because it is controlled by large companies of capitalists.

That exquisite monument of ancient Irish art, the Tara brooch, more delicate than the finest Etruscan work, was sold by the finder to a Drogheda goldsmith for \$1,250.

THE London journals continue their commendations of the improved arrangement recently devised for starting cars and assisting the driver to brake up. This plan, which differs from others brought forward for a similar purpose, consists of a system of coiled springs, levers and gearing, placed at the end of each car under the framing, the springs being connected by means of a cross-head and chain, with a loose drum and clutch gearing working on the axle on which the car wheels are fixed. When the signal is given to the driver to stop the car, he releases a lever, which throws a fixed clutch into gearing with the loose drum, to which the chain is attached; the drum then revolves with the axle or the car and winds up the chain, thus causing a retarding force to be exerted on the wheels by reason of the springs being compressed. On receiving the signal to go on the driver releases the clutch from the drum, and the springs, having thus free play, unwind the chain from off the drum; in so doing, the drum, and with it the axle of the car, is revolved in a forward direction, which gives an impetus to the cars.

## Armed Peace in Europe.

Plots and Counterplots of the Powers  
—Greece Preparing to Claim her  
Provinces—Germany Desirous  
of more Allies—The Forti-  
fications of Paris—The  
Russian and Chi-  
nese Armies.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Those who are behind the curtain assert that February will not pass without bloodshed on an extensive scale in Epirus and Thessaly. There was every reason to anticipate this bloodshed six months ago, and yet there was none, because diplomacy hoped to frighten the Sultan by threats which diplomats assured him privately should not be executed, and I would be inclined to think that nothing more serious need be feared for 1881 if it were not for two circumstances: First—The Greeks have managed to raise a loan of sixty millions, which they are spending entirely upon the armament and mobilization of their national forces. Second—Although the Sublime Porte pays none of its creditors either at home or abroad,

### "THE PALACE FLOATS IN GOLD,"

to quote literally the expression of an Oriental banker to me last evening. That this money should have been furnished to the Greek and Turkish Governments, both notoriously insolvent, is a symptom of trouble ahead, and, if my information correct, the subsidies can be traced to Berlin on the one hand and to London and St. Petersburg on the other. The catastrophe is certain; when it will come depends entirely upon the good pleasure of Prince von Bismarck, which in its turn depends upon the success of his present intrigues to draw France into the Austro-German orbit. Monstrous as this alliance would be, it is not at all an impossible eventuality. Just now such a compact would overthrow any Government by which it might be proposed, but the mere circumstance that some very respectable men have begun to discuss its possibility, to estimate the nature and extent of the *quid pro quo* to be demanded, is evidence of a wish to feel the public pulse. That the maintenance of quasi-cordial relations between

### RUSSIA AND GERMANY

depends entirely upon the existence of their sovereigns is generally admitted, and the news concerning the Czar's health is of a nature to cause legitimate apprehensions. The official reports, of course, represent it to be blooming, but private letters speak quite in another way, and it is certain that the most eminent physicians of St. Petersburg were telegraphed for last week to consult with his majesty's ordinary medical attendants at Livadia. The report is that dynamite and revolvers having proved of no avail, arsenic has now been resorted to, the utmost secrecy is prescribed to the press, but the correspondents of foreign journals tell queer stories of perquisitions made in the imperial kitchens and of the arrests of several of the imperial cooks. Something of the sort must have been the cause of the precipitation with which themorganatic marriage with

### PRINCESS DOLGOROUEI

was celebrated. I have already noticed this affair, and, I think, stated how there was even question, at one moment, of having a right-handed instead of a left handed ceremony, for which there was a precedent in the case of Peter the Great. Mme. Dolgorouki had quite enough influence over her august lover to obtain this had she elected to wait awhile, but, being a clever woman, she appreciated that delays may be dangerous, and so preferred the lesser honor by which her children are legitimated and her own very equivocal position as favorite rendered respectable. Although I wrote about this marriage more than a month ago, the French newspapers have only just published it as a fact, and have only just begun to make their commentaries, while but three days ago did even the Cologne Gazette obtain full details. The ceremony was performed on the 1st of last August in a chapel of the Palace, in the presence of a very few witnesses, among whom were the Grand Duke Nicholas, who will now, as a reward for his condescension, be probably restored to favor, and the Minister of War, Gen. Miljutine. All the imperial family except Nicholas testified their disapproval by their absence. The Czar-witch went away to Hapsal, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Vladimir came to Paris, the latter accompanied by the Grand

Duchess, the former with the mission to bring home the yacht Livadia.

Now, being posted better than even the Russians themselves on these

### IMPERIAL FAMILY JARS,

knowing the intense hatred of the Russian Crown Prince for everything German, whether on the right or the left bank of Vistula, and feeling that the precarious state of the Emperor's health offers little assurance of any long duration to the *Statu quo*, Prince von Bismarck casts about him for another alliance. He has no great confidence in the value of the Austrian Army, and he is very much afraid of the French Army, which, if very deficient in many respects, has immensely improved in quality since 1871. He does not propose any compensation as the price of a French alliance, he has no intention over to propose any compromise, but follows up his old game which was so successful with that imbecile, Napoleon III., in 1866. Meanwhile, he hunts to the German people that the French clamor for reprisals is undrained—this in order to make a war with France, if needs be, popular in Fatherland—and he lets the French know that he is in possession of all the details of their offensive resources.

An article, published some months ago, anonymously, and which I then translated told the French and the Germans what both might expect in the matter of field operations. An article in a recent number of the *Berliner Tagblatt* shows the opinion of German strategists concerning those fortifications which our people fondly hoped would render Paris impregnable. The fortified enceinte embraces an extent of about 116 square miles; this is judged to be too great to allow reciprocal support between the detached forts, and to organize a solid defence of the intermediate ground where there must be necessarily a great many sectors without fire, through which attacking columns may penetrate and take the positions in rear.

### THESE VULNERABLE POINTS

have an average breadth of about five miles, and being in covered ground, they are especially favourable to the assailant. Such, for example, is the ground between the railway lines of Lille and the Soisson, and on the south, between Paloiseau and Villeneuve. As to the guarantees offered by the new works against the investment of the capital, I must agree with the *Tagblatt* that they are totally insufficient. The last siege proved that to isolate the capital entirely was impossible; by means of carrier pigeons and balloons communication could always be kept up with the Provinces, but the alimentation of the town is no easier now with the new system than it was in 1870-71. A zone of 116 miles can only be provisioned by means of railways, and the first operation of an enemy must naturally be the destruction of this means of communication. In 1870-71 neither the French nor the German Armies, with very rare exceptions, destroyed either the turnpike or the viaducts; in the next war both will act differently, and if, from time to time, a few wagon-loads of flour and a few droves of oxen can be introduced, neither will be in sufficient quantities to relieve the wants of the garrison and the population of the beleaguered city. Besides these objections, on which the German newspaper lays great stress, there is another, equally important, but of which, strangely enough, it makes no mention, the great development of the line of defense will subtract a considerable proportion from the troops, which otherwise might be employed in offensive operations. I do not believe that

### ANOTHER SIEGE OF PARIS

is probable in our time, but if it should come off, and France rely for her salvation upon the assistance of her capital, the finale will be the same as nine years ago. The only difference will be a prolongation of her agony. Not that I believe France to be foredoomed to defeat in her next struggle with Germany. The French Army is second to none in the military education of its rank and file. Up to the grade of General of Division its officers are excellent; but I cannot see where the country is to look for a chief capable of directing the *ensemble* of operations. The manoeuvres have formed the soldiers, but the absence of all initiation from the operations of brigade and division commanders which is enforced by the programmes of these manoeuvres leaves everything, as it used to be, in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, who may be another Bonaparte, but who may be a fool. Red tape is the curse of the French Army just as much now as it was ten years ago, and if red tape, routine, and tradition be not demolished when this

Army next takes the field, the results will be as disastrous as they were when it was last called upon. If they be swept away, the capture of Berlin and not the capture of Paris will be the crowning glory of the war. Which of the two courses may be followed no living man can foretell.

### Meanwhile

### RUSSIA IS ARMED QUIETLY,

and although her pretended object is the subjection of the Turcomans and the defence of her Kuldja frontier against the Chinese, it is not possible to admit that either of these enemies can cause her any grave anxiety. The late Russo-Turkish war was an admirable school for her officers; they made grievous mistakes there, but they learned some very wholesome lessons, and when we look at the development of her Army during the last quarter of a century, we must admit that those who affect to despise her military strength are woefully blind. On the 1st of January, 1883, the Russian Army was composed of 27,716 officers, 908,382 men inclusive of the reserve, the Militia, and the auxiliary troops, and 78,144 Cossacks. During the Crimean war these forces were considerably increased, and according to official data, amounted, on the 1st of January, 1856, to 41,817 officers and 2,275,454 rank and file. This strength was, however, only nominal; on paper, the effective was: Active Army, 24,654 officers and 1,170,184 soldiers; reserve, 7,876 officers and 572,158 soldiers; irregular troops 3,640 officers and 168,691 soldiers; Militia, 5,647 officers and 304,421 soldiers; Cossacks, 3,441 officers and 156,726 soldiers. For service, subtraction must be made of about one-half of these figures, as in 1863, for example, according to the Ministerial report, the Russian Army only counted 858,997 regular troops, and a conscientious examination of the muster rolls a few months later showed that the genuine effective of the Army did not exceed the approximate figure of 385,000. Since then, however, the military administration of the Empire has been thoroughly reformed, the

### ARMY APPROPRIATIONS

have been increased, and there is every reason to suppose that the estimates made on the 25th of November, 1879, are not very far from being accurate. These estimates give, as ready for immediate mobilization, 908 Generals, 31,414 officers, and 865,425 men of the regular Army, 742,144 reserve, 1,972 officers and 51,359 men belonging to the Cossacks, 105,946 irregulars. That Russia can keep up such an establishment as this for any length of time is not to be expected, as it is not to be expected that she destines its employment solely in Central and Eastern Asia, where 30,000 men are spoken of as the maximum of both arms of operations, of which about one-third are thought sufficient for the first operation against the Celestials. Possibly Russia may make a mistake in that quarter, where a declaration of war will immediately follow the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

### It is hard for any one to think of

JOHN CHINAMAN AS A FORMIDABLE ENEMY. What warriors could be thought formidable dressed in petticoats? Yet the heathen are extraordinarily brave, or rather, they have a contempt of death and danger which, as they can readily bring a million of men into the field, might make them exceedingly dangerous if they were disciplined and commanded by intelligent officers. Fortunately for Russia, they are not, but, unfortunately for that power, they have been deserted by that "big medicine man," Gordon, who, on leaving the flowery land, has bequeathed them a series of military precepts, *vide* his book, which would insure the discomfiture of any army and the conquest of any nation with whose military direction he may ever be connected. From this warlike missionary's exit from China, I presume that he and the Mandarins did not pull together, wherefore they will probably be deaf to his sermons, all the more that a goodly number of German officers have gone to take his place. If they had a year or two in which to work, these gentlemen would doubtless accomplish something; but they have barely time to overcome the two great defects of the Chinese Army, the absence of all unity and centralization. With the exception of the Guard, which is under the command of the Minister of War, all the troops depend upon the Provincial Governors, by whom they are organized, armed, equipped, and drilled according to the instructions of a special Ministry. This is the cause of the first of these two defects; the second is the result of their organization, which is local. Each soldier must provide for his personal wants and for those

of his family, and consequently hires himself out as a day laborer.

### HE IS DRILLED OCCASIONALLY,

but so rarely that his military education never gets beyond the most elementary rudiments. As to his armament it is heteroclitic; bows and arrows in some place, matchlocks in others, and nowhere dangerous for European troops. Their officers have no idea of the art of war, and are ignorant even of the disposal of their troops for an engagement; the examination which they pass must demonstrate only their ability to use the bow on horseback and to play like jugglers with weighing 60 pounds each. 1878 China attempted the introduction of European reforms into her Army. She purchased 275 heavy guns and 250 field pieces from Krupp's foundry, but no teams were procured either then or since, and her artillery corps has not yet been organized. Perhaps it was not on this account that Col. Gordon advised his friends "Not to bother themselves with cannon which make more noise than they do harm, but to put their faith in rockets." (!) In short, the Chinese Army can scarcely be said even to exist on paper. It is a horde of individuals, cruel and sanguinary bandits, who will burn and massacre, but are incapable of opposing any serious resistance to the Russian forces. I need not tell of the worthlessness of the Celestial Navy, which is only worthy of a place by the side of the Celestial land forces, and yet if China should ever resolutely undertake the military organization of her immense population what a redoubtable enemy she might become. Luckily for Russia and her neighbors, such is not the situation.

### GENERAL.

TRANSLATIONS of Mill, Spencer, and Darwin are common in Japan, where the "Origin of Species" has a large sale.

MOODY and Sankoy spent eighteen days in Salt Lake City, on their way to San Francisco, holding crowded meetings daily.

A BROTHER and sister have become husband and wife, at Youngstown, Ohio. Learning that they were to be prosecuted, they have fled together.

SO MANY persons have committed suicide by jumping off the three bridges across the Tiber at Rome that a philanthropic society keeps boatmen at each bridge in order to rescue the unfortunate.

THE people of Chicago handled and packed 2,875,000 hogs during the summer salting season, from the 1st of last March to the 1st of this month, and yet found leisure for literature and arts. Now they are immersed in their winter packing, and still easily combine pork with politics and poetry.

IN France many professors of the art of cooking feed a family for so much a day and an additional sum for each guest. They bring the provisions, submit a menu, which may be changed, and send a cook to live in the house. At a dinner party they or their aide superintendent. They are answerable for the cook.

JAPANESE paper air cushions are said to have some advantage over those made of rubber. They may be rolled into a package of smaller dimension, when not in use; they will not stick to other as rubber does after it is wet, and for pillows they are better because they have no odor. Their strength is marvellous; a man weighing 160 pounds may stand upon one without bursting it. They are said to be waterproof, and to make excellent life preservers.

THE Earl and Countess of Fitzwilliam are passing the winter in Ireland at their beautiful seat Coolatin, in the romantic county of Wicklow, among a tenantry by whom he is much beloved. His tenants are in a most prosperous condition, and the maxim that property has its duties as well as rights is fully carried out. Mr. Parnell's property is close by, and though not at all liberally managed, his tenants are not all in the same prosperous condition.

WHEN Napoleon formed the Legion of Honor there was much discussion as to the colour of the ribbon. Napoleon was for white, probably because on state occasions he loved to dress in scarlet, and saw how happy the colour contrast would be. It was represented that white was preeminently the colour of the exiled house. He then suggested red, and was met with the objection that red was the revolutionary colour. But remembering that blue was the colour of most of the uniforms in the army, and that red would answer as a contrast, he said, "Let it be red."

## The Guitar.

The guitar is but little used now in England, though at one time it was very fashionable. Other nations who still employ it, call it by several names, most of which will be described hereafter. The guitar is rarely, if ever, employed as an orchestral instrument, but is very valuable as a portable means of accompaniment.

The existence of frets upon the guitar limits the number of modulations capable of being performed in the normal tuning. When it is desired to make a complete change of key the *cado tasto* scrowed over the finger-board alters the tuning at any desired point, or a temporary change is made by the *grande barre*, that is by laying the forefinger of the left hand completely over the strings, the remaining fingers being engaged in stopping a chord. In the classification of musical instruments it is convenient to speak of three general sorts, wind, string, and pulsatile. The guitar belongs to the second kind, and may be said to represent a very large family universally distributed, bearing a variety of names according to the tongue of the nation by which it is used. All instruments may be considered as belonging to the guitar family which possess a resonance body or sound box, together with a finger board, against which the strings with which they are furnished may be pressed or stopped.

Following the course of history, we find that instruments of the guitar kind are of great antiquity, as well as of general use by people of all nations.

The kinnor and nebel, mentioned in the Bible, were stringed instruments, of the guitar or harp family, but of their exact nature it must be confessed little is known, though much is conjectured.

The Egyptian frescoes and other paintings, valuable as showing the frequent use of musical instruments, include several specimens of the harp and guitar family. The Nefer, one of the latter class, had a neck, sometimes with a carved head, and was furnished with three strings, and had a resonance box. Upon the neck, or finger-board, frets were tied or fastened, as in the modern guitar. Each string is said to have been able to produce two octaves.

The three strings were supposed to correspond with the seasons of the Egyptian year.

Grecian writers, describing Egyptian instruments, do not afford much real information concerning them, and all attempts to reconcile their statements only lead to confusion; for conjecture is not conviction. Too much trust has been placed in the accuracy of sculptured and painted images, and various theories have been founded upon the character of musical instruments as deduced from their represented forms. As with ancient, so with modern musical instruments of far-away countries; travellers' tales have too often been trusted, and their statements received as conclusive, when in the majority of instances they are confessedly ignorant of the subject upon which they give "authoritative judgment."

Philology does not, after all, furnish the best assistance towards determining relationships in this matter, and, as a rule, the picture of an instrument offers but a little help or guide in the matter. References of musical instruments by the poets of several ages offer no aid whatever, but on the contrary, often tend to mislead. If they were trustworthy, it might reasonably be assumed that no other instruments but the lyre and harp were ever employed to "assist the music." But colloquial terms—often despised by classical poets—are of most value to the historian, and it is therefore found that the common names applied to a stringed instrument with a finger board, kusar, cutara, zithor, kithara, goytarah, guitar, point to the common origin.

There is no question but that the guitar was introduced into Europe after the Crusades. The name, purely Eastern, has been adopted with only a variation in spelling as European use demands. The modern Egyptians call it "gytarah barbarieh," the guitar of the Barbors, the people who are the direct descendants of the ancient race of the country; and as names and words in the East vary in the course of ages less than those in the West, it is likely that the word is of high antequity.

When Hans Christian Andersen, one of whose dearest hopes in going to Sweden had been to meet Fredrika Bremer, was presented to her on the deck of a steamer, she had never heard of him, and was quite stiff. He produced one of his books, however, as he left him; and after an hour or so she hurried back. "I know you now," said she; and thus began a lifelong friendship.

## RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

It is stated that, since disestablishment, the Irish Church has raised \$20,000,000 for the cause of religion and charity. Nearly \$1,500,000 per annum has been secured for the stipends of the clergy. Upward of 1,200 incumbents receive an average of \$1,050, and 211 receive an average of \$600 per annum.

The Sixth Triennial Conference of the German Baptists of America was held recently at St. Louis. Delegates were present from 14 States and from Ontario. Prof. H. M. Schaffer was elected Moderator. Considerable attention was given to educational and publishing interests, and a new hymn book was ordered.

In the discussion recently in the Glasgow Presbytery of the Kirk of the volume of "Scotch Sermons," Dr. Norman Macleod ascribed the origin of the agitation against the sermons to a member of the Free Church, and asserted that more than one distinguished writer in the volume was in total ignorance of the other sermons with which theirs were to be combined.

The commotion in the Church of Scotland grew out of the publication of the volume of "Scotch Sermons," is increasing rather than subsiding. The Glasgow Presbytery has ordered a committee of inquiry in regard to two sermons regarded as heretical contributed by one of its members, and more recently strong objections was made to Dr. Story, of Rosensath, becoming Moderator of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, because he was one of the contributors to "Scotch Sermons."

RECENTLY the Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by two ladies and a gentleman, visited Canterbury Cathedral. The vergor who conducted the Duchess and party over the building had not the remotest idea who he was guiding until after they had gone the round. Indeed, the Duchess and her suite were asked to withdraw from the north aisle on the plea that no one was allowed to remain in that part during divine service, a request which was immediately complied with.

In his charge recently the Archbishop of Armagh said, concerning the Disestablished Church, that, during the last 10 years, nearly one-half the clergy who occupied benefices at the time of disestablishment had disappeared from among them—some retiring from age and infirmity, some removing to other dioceses, and others having gone to England. Of course, those who went away had carried their commutation capital with them. Owing to these causes, it would become necessary to fall back upon the practice of former times, and place more than one parish under the care of one minister. The candidates now presenting themselves for ordination were generally below the required standard of education. Even the qualification of a collegiate degree had sometimes to be dispensed with. There was such a dearth of uniformity in the value of their benefices that there was little prospect of promotion, and nothing to attract the rising talent of the country.

## Carolina's Sweet Sixteen.

A curious petition was that addressed in 1733 to the governor of South Carolina by sixteen maidens of Charleston. It ran thus: "The humble petition of all the maids whose names are underwritten. Whereas, we, the humble petitioners, are at present in a very melancholy disposition of mind, considering how all the bachelors are blindly captivated by widows, and our own youthful charms thereby neglected; in consequence of this, our request is that your excellency will, for the future, order that no widows presume to marry any young man till the maids are provided for; or else to pay each of them a fine for satisfaction for invading our liberties, and likewise a fine to be levied on all such bachelors as shall be married to widows. The great disadvantage it is to us maids is that the widows, by their forward carriage, do snap up the young men, and have the vanity to thank their merit beyond ours, which is a great imposition on us, who ought to have the preference. This is humbly recommended to your excellency's consideration, and hope you will permit no further insults. And we poor maids, in duty bound, will ever pray." The forlorn sixteen would have approved the edict of the Portuguese king, which forbade widows more than fifty years old from remarrying, on the ground that experience taught that widows of that age commonly wedded young men of no property, who dissipated the fortunes such marriages brought them, to the prejudice of children and other relatives.

## French Orders.

The badges of the inferior orders of the Legion of Honor have been pretty eagerly sought for by foreigners, even by Englishmen. It is related of an English merchant who had rendered some service to Napoleon III. that he was invited by that prince to spend a few days at Fontainebleau. When the merchant took his leave, the Emperor asked him whether he could be of service to him in any way. "May it please your Majesty," stammered the guest. "I should like—the Legion of Honor." Reprising the national habit of shrugging his shoulders—ever so slightly—Caesar replied that he should be most happy to give him the cross. "I fancied," he added, "that your government did not allow you to wear foreign decorations. However, if you can make it right with the English administration, you are heartily welcome. Mean while you must permit me to give you a cross of the Legion worn by my uncle the King of Westphalia." So saying, the Emperor went to a drawer, and took out a diamond that had once glittered on the marshal's uniform of Jerome. It was handsomely done: grave as were his faults, Napoleon III. always showed himself a gentleman.

The Legion of Honor has this agreeable peculiarity, that it is accompanied by pensions—in the case of military knights. A plain chivalier receives 250 francs a year, a Grand Cross 5000. The chancellorship of the order is a very snug berth indeed. Besides a fine income, the Chancellor has handsome apartments rent free and "perquisites." Of course the post is generally bestowed on an old soldier; though on the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 it was given to an eminent clergyman whom it had been found difficult to put in any other place. The porter of the palace caused some amusement by addressing the abbe, on his official entry, in the set phrase which he had used toward successive captains of great fame: "You have only to command, marshal; it will be my business to obey."

There is one other French order of importance—the military medal. It is of gold, encircled in silver, and suspended by a short ribbon of green and yellow. Coveted almost as much as the Victoria Cross, its numbers have been extended so as to include civilians, the proportion being one of the latter to every two soldiers or sailors. When Bazaine had been for some time a Marshal of France and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, he received the military medal—a graceful compliment, which was meant to indicate that the cup of his honors was full, and that there was nothing left for his imperial master but to give him the remainder of the lesser decorations.

## Fixing Her Hair

When a girl concludes to put up her hair and make herself look sweet, the best policy is to let her have her own way. She can't be drawn away from her mirror by any of the ordinary things of this life. A fire will sometimes do it, but it has been shown that even a fire may fail to excite some girls. The other night a New York lodging-house took fire, and at a most uncomfortable hour, when most girls probably have their back hair down. One of the young ladies heard that her place was burning down, but she didn't feel like minding her appearance before the crowd that had gathered in the street looking like a perfect fight. She shut the door leading into the hall to keep out the flames and went to her mirror to fix her hair. Anybody who has waited for a girl to fix her hair knows that it takes time and a great deal of it. This girl wasn't any quicker than the average, and she was very particular about having her hair done up exactly as it should be. The fire had cut off her chances of escape by the stairs, and her lover, after appealing to her for some time, finally lost his patience and got away without her. A fireman got up to the room on a ladder and she made him sit on the edge of the window and wait until she had arranged her hairpins and ribbons for a right sort of public appearance, then she threw herself into his arms—it was so romantic—and slid down the ladder with him, looking just sweet. The whole thing was a tremendous success, but when the careful young girl was safely landed on the pavement she found that she had forgotten her stockings.

The *Osservatore Rom.* tells its readers that, notwithstanding the terrible trials under which the Irish are now suffering, the faithful of Cashel, mindful of the needs of the Holy See, have contributed a sum of money equivalent to 60,000 francs for their Archbishop's present to the Pope.

## INTERESTING ITEMS.

Belgium had no gold coin until 1847.

A GENTLEMAN writes to the *London Standard* that cats can be trained to retrieve game as well as dogs do. When he takes his gun in his hand his three cats are in ecstasies in anticipation of sport.

PROF. LEVI, in lecturing at King's College, London, on the value of a good harvest to trade and manufactures, said that every day of sunshine during forty or fifty days after July 15, St. Swithin's day, was worth about \$5,000,000 to the country.

AN insane woman at Cleveland laid a little boy down with his head between two stones, and placed a heavy timber across his neck in such a way that he was held fast without being choked. She left him to die, and he had almost done so when discovered.

A SOAP-EATING match was a diversion at Springfield, Ohio. The quickest devourer of a bar of yellow soap got a prize of \$5. The winner performed the feat in less than an hour, but was much longer in the hands of the physician, because the lye poisoned him.

THAT gigantic floating palace, the *Livadia*, made, in passing from Cork to Gibraltar, upward of seventeen miles an hour, while there was a total absence of any disagreeable motion, her "pitch" being but one degree. This may lead to a great change in ship building.

THE subcutaneous injection of sulphuric ether, in three-drop doses, at intervals of 12 hours, is recommended by Dr. Comegys for the successful treatment of sciatica; and he also thinks that the substitution of ether for ergotine in dealing with tic-doloureux would give good results.

OZARK furnishes another tough Arkansas story—that White Oak Mountain is flinging out stones of all sizes up to two pounds in weight, which fall like hail into the fields and disperse the inhabitants. Were the stones hot, or were smoke and flames seen, a volcano might be surmised; but the affair is spoken of like one of simple stone throwing.

FEW persons outside of England, where coursing is one of the national sports, have any idea of the value of greyhounds. At a recent sale ten dogs brought 711 guineas, the highest being sold for 400 guineas and the lowest 10 guineas. This is not in excess of former sales, Bedlamite and Peasant Boy, two well-known hounds, each having brought 500 guineas, and for master McGrath, probably the most famous dog ever bred in England, his owner, Lord Lurgan, was offered the sum of £4,000.

SHIPS that will not sink are to be desired in these times, and an Englishman named Lamb thinks he has one in a steel steam launch, which has seven flat air-tight cylinders on each side. There are some minor novelties in construction, but there seems to be no difference in essential principles between Mr. Lamb's and the ordinary compartment system. This latter might do better were it rigidly kept free, in practice, from improper use in the stowing of cargo and surplus material.

THE bridegroom of a Waukegan wedding was a Baptist and the Bride a Methodist. They had agreed that, immediately after the ceremony, they would decide by chance which should embrace the other's religion. The officiating clergyman declined to toss up a cent, partly because he would not countenance such a proceeding, and partly because, being a Methodist, he might be accused of fraud if the bride won. The bride herself finally threw the coin, and lost. When she went to join the Baptists, however, they rejected her because she did not believe in close communion. That displeased the husband, and he went over with her to the Methodists.

THE other day an Englishman went over to Ireland to see a friend of his, who is an Irish landlord. He said that he should like to meet one of the most ardent opponents of landlords, and his friend referred him to the village blacksmith, who, he said, was a good enough fellow, but who, he believed, contemplated shooting him shortly. To the forgo he betook himself, and the blacksmith explained the wrongs of Ireland. "Are we not," he said, "suffering from absenteeism taking from Ireland all the money that we earn, and do you suppose that we mean to continue to pay this tribute to the Saxon?" "But," replied the Englishman, "here there are many resident landlords." "You are mistaken," answered the blacksmith. "I know the country, and I tell you that it is full of absentees."

### Monstrous Hides.

HOW THE SKINS OF THE RHINOCEROS AND BOA-CONSTRUCTOR ARE UTILIZED.

The hides of the bull, bear, cow, calf, sheep, goat, kid, and even the alligator, for years past, have been sold in the leather markets, and are considered the most desirable for the manufacture of boots, shoes, saddlery, harness and other articles for the general use and wear of both man and beast. But the ingenuity of this latter day American seems to have no limit. Forests and jungles of the sunny Eastern hemisphere have been penetrated in order to satisfy the wants of fashion and of trade. The hides of the ponderous, clumsy and ugly rhinoceros and the treacherous, venomous boa-constructor are now being turned into profitable account by manufacturers.

The hide of the rhinoceros, being of the heaviest and thickest description, would appear to many to be more serviceable for the manufacture of saddlery and harness, but this is not the case. Manufacturers and dealers in these articles have discovered this most durable leather to be of little use in their trade, because, owing to its solidity and thickness, a needle of any power or sharpness can hardly be made to penetrate it. Some two months ago a manufacturing firm tested the durability and usefulness of rhinoceros hide in the manufacture of a carriage spring. It was patented, but rhinoceros leather was in too great demand to satisfy the supply of these springs, and only by slow work could orders be furnished; then the result of this innovation developed itself, and the hide of the mighty beast, it was discovered, could not withstand as much of wear and tear as the delicate kid, if made in the same thickness and applied to the same uses.

The skin was tanned and imported here by foreign concerns, and when placed on sale, brought very high prices. Its general utility was not known to a very great extent until lately. At present the hide of the rhinoceros is chiefly adapted to the manufacture of jewellers' buffing wheels, which are required in making a polish on gold jewellery, like that brought out in burnishing brass. In Germany and England there are about a dozen tanneries where the skin of the rhinoceros is prepared for the market.

The skins are sent to the tanneries direct from Africa, in some cases by regular hunting expedition parties. It requires from two to three years' time to prepare the hides of these huge monsters for the leather market. When the time and cost required are taken into consideration, the cost of rhinoceros leather after importation is considerable.

From one whole rhinoceros skin it is estimated that at least 250 pounds can be easily secured for utilization from the tannery, and when assorted will, when sold, bring from \$300 to \$400. Although it takes nearly three years to prepare one of these hides for the market, at least 100 could be run through the process at the same time.

The skins of the boa-constructors are supplied through the European market, but are directly brought from the deep forests of both Asia and Africa. The serpents are trapped and secured by the slaves of Oriental, Turkish and Egyptian tradespeople, who have long been supplying the demands of snake charmer, showmen and stylish dames and damsels of foreign countries. The snakes are often worn around the necks and arms of these people while alive. They are made harmless by the skill of the necromancer or serpent-doctor, who is honoured for his wonderful powers in successfully tearing out the fangs and drawing the deadly poison from these serpents.

Ladies, waist belts and chateaines are worn made of the serpents' skins upon the streets daily. Such appliances create curiosity wherever seen, looking so wild and barbarous in their design as to cause doubt as to their genuineness. They bring good prices. Card, cigarette and cigar cases and portemonnaies are made to order from the same material, as well as small estohels and shopping bags. In securing these king serpents of the forest and jungle, the greatest of dangers are encountered.

The manner of preparing the skins for the tannery is of a delicate nature. After the serpent has been put to death by a means that will preserve the skin from any injury, the body is passed over to a taxidermist, who strips the hide as he would the skin from an eel. The tanner doctors the frail hide so that it becomes perfectly pliable, and retains all its natural appearance and colour as in life. Boa-constructors, though a very ferocious and dangerous species of serpent,

are also of a very costly order to obtain. In this country they have heretofore been considered only in the light of an attractive feature among many curiosities attached to a circus, side show, or private or public museum.

### GENERAL.

A MAN committed suicide at Columbia, Ky., by tying a handkerchief around his neck and tightening it with a cane.

THE New-Zealanders are destroying their forests in a manner so reckless that there is a fear not only of a scarcity of timber, but that the climate will soon be changed for the worse.

SOME one has said, what thousands have observed, there is nothing that keeps longer than a middling fortune, and nothing melts away sooner than a great one. Poverty treads upon the heels of great and unexpected riches.

TWO Texas desperadoes agreed to fight with knives in a closed room at Fort Worth. They put up their watches as forfeit, and, as both had shown reckless daring in former affairs, it was believed they fully intended a deadly duel. They were prevented by arrest.

A MECHANIC at Beaufort, S. C., intent upon suicide by drowning, but desirous that his body should be recovered, fastened lead to his head and life preservers to his feet before leaping into the water. So he was quickly drowned, while his legs floated.

THE recent earthquake at Lisbon, Portugal, seems to have caused little damage; but it recalls the disastrous one of 1765, by which that city and about 60,000 people were destroyed. Severe shocks have also been experienced lately in other Spanish towns and in sections of France.

So the Prince of Wales is 39 years of age. He may be as much again before the Queen takes it into her head either to die or to resign. Really this longevity trick leaves a young fellow no show whatever. He is used up and gouty before he has the slightest opportunity of showing what he can do. Well, well. There is no help for it but patience. All things come to him who can wait.

RECENTLY Prof. Huxley said that ninety-nine men out of every hundred became simply obstructed after sixty years old, and were not flexible enough to yield to the advance of new ideas. The world, he thought, would be benefited by any man who had taken part in science being strangled after sixty. This may be meant for Brother Ruskin, who lately wrote to Glasgow students that he loathed liberalism.

JUSTICE SMITH said, on opening his court at Connorsville, Tenn.: "Well Henry Smith is arraigned for assaulting his father." The magistrate had on the previous day knocked his father down with a club, and it was himself that he was now arraigning. He continued: "The evidence is conclusive, and I'm not sure but I ought to send myself to jail for ten days. But, as this is my first offence, and I certainly had a good deal of provocation, I will simply impose a fine of ten dollars."

THE *Londonderry Sentinel* says: "At all events, so far as Ulster is concerned, she will not shirk her duty; and it will be well for our rulers to remember, ere too late, that if they leave the loyal and well-disposed people of Ireland much longer to the mercy of demagogues and assassins, and the present reign of terror is allowed to continue, the men of the north may again be compelled to seek stronger remedies for the protection of their lives, property, and liberties." The rebellion of 1798 began among the Presbyterians of Ulster, a circumstance of which few are aware.

THAT the hardest steel is not the most durable for railroads appears from an examination of the wear of some of the steel rails on the Great Northern line, England. Seven of the rails, which lay side by side on this road, were taken up and tested, and it was found in one instance, that a hard rail had been worn away one-sixteenth of an inch by traffic amounting to 5,251,000 tons, while soft rails for the same amount of wear had withstood 8,402,000 tons for the hard rail and 31,061,000 tons for the soft rail, the wear being the same—one-sixteenth of an inch. Analysis showed this last rail to consist of 99.475 per cent of iron, and minute quantities of carbon, phosphorus, silicon, manganese, sulphur, and copper.

### A Rebel Telegrapher.

EXPERIENCE RELATED BY EX-GOV. BULLOCK OF GEORGIA.

Many times, and in various ways through life, my practical experience as a telegrapher has been of valuable service to me. It is, perhaps, not entirely forgotten that, a few years ago, there was a "misunderstanding" among the politicians, and that ultimately the able-bodied men on either side made a good deal of noise about it. Well, I was on the south side of that noise, and, being patriotic but not belligerent, I gave my uniform to a chap who thought he had an enemy, and devoted my energies to finding some to serve the confederacy efficiently that did not at the same time involve the risk of a stray bullet depriving the government of my usefulness. There was quite a number of other patriots in the express company's management who harmonized in my idea; and, as a natural consequence, we were soon impressed with the great necessity that existed for the express company to build and operate telegraph wires over routes not covered by existing lines. Several of us were also stockholders in the American Telegraph company, and when the noise hitherto spoken of interfered with "sound reading" between Washington and Richmond, we felt it to be our duty to take charge of the lines this side, and we became the "Southern Telegraph company." You will see that, with all this array of usefulness, it would, indeed, be an unwise and thoughtless, not to say hard-hearted, conscript officer who would believe it his duty to send us to the front as musket bearers! If he could see, as many of them did, the tireless industry with which express men devoted themselves to the study of dots and dashes—beating a tattoo for freedom on office desks, car safes, eating-house-tables, in fact anywhere that would echo the evidence that they were telegraphers and entitled to exemption—the certificate of "detail on telegraph duty" would be sure to come.

To pass the inspection of the conscript officers it was necessary for the traveler to have "duty orders," "furlough," "exemption papers," or a black skin; you can therefore imagine the satisfaction a patriot would feel when he exhibited his detail as a telegraph operator and knew that he was more likely to serve his country to the end of the war than the poor fellow with but one arm or one leg, traveling home on furlough.

Many of the inconveniences of the early telegraph days were repeated here during the war. Insulators were made of clay with a glazing. For wire we depended on the uncertainties of blockade-running and the Morris wire-mill, at Richmond, which turned out only short lengths, and few of those. Old magnets were rewound and old instruments rebuilt. Nitric acid was hardly obtainable, and substitutes had to be discovered and used; but the wires were kept working and new lines were rebuilt.

When Gen. Sherman started on his excursion from Atlanta to Richmond, via Savannah, active industries on that route were inaugurated for telegraphers as well as fighters. The coast lines were generally abandoned, and nearly all the business was transmitted over the express wires.

On the morning of the evacuation of Columbia, I left our office and affairs there in charge of Mr. Soule, our telegraph operator, and that night I, being at Gen. Beauregard's headquarters, held telegraphic communications with Soule, he being in Columbia and within Gen. Sherman's command. This, I presume, was the only peaceful communication ever held by telegraph between the contending parties during the war, and might, perhaps, have been less peaceful for Soule and myself if it had been known to either commander.

Probably the most useful service ever rendered by our telegraph was in transmitting information of the surrender, and letters from Gen. Sherman, at Raleigh, to Gen. Wilson, at Macon, to cease operations, thereby saving Macon, Augusta, and other places from hostile occupation. The express wires through the interior part of the country were the only ones in operation at that time.

In boring for water in the Wamucra district, Victoria, recently, a tree was passed through for 6 feet at a depth of 250 feet, and the cup brought up several fruit-stones similar to the nuts of plums; some were smashed, but the kernels were recognizable. It seemed evident that there was a grove of trees there.

MONEY is being so freely contributed for the purpose of clothing and civilizing benighted Africans that it is becoming profitable to go to Africa and be a heathen.

### SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

PROF. TASMANIA attributes the immediate cause of death by hanging to the closing of the respiratory organs.

Those who will smoke cigars will do well to use a mouthpiece of some kind or other. It has been ascertained that some of the ways in which cigars are made are apt to cause sore mouth of a dangerous and persistent kind by transmitting the poison which is said to be so prevalent in China as to be the bane of that country.

THE lighting of the reading-room of the British Museum by the Siemens electric lamp has been resumed for the winter. The apparatus of the lamps are now fitted above the area; brown japanned reflectors send the light to the floor, and topaz-colored glass screens are placed beneath the arc to intercept the blue rays which interfere with the purity of the light.

THE electric lamp can prove quite as fatal as the kerosene lamp, each in its own way, of course, if people do not take care. Recently one of the men on board the Czar's new yacht, the *Livadia*, was asked to support an electric lamp for a short time before it was hoisted into position. In some way or other he managed to divert the current from the candle and sent it through his body, and he died instantly.

EXCELLENT work will no doubt be done in the near future at the Warner Astronomical Observatory at Rochester. The telescope—the third largest in the United States—will be 23 feet long, and will have a lens 16 inches in diameter. Prof. Swift will have, with this telescope, a wider field for his powers of observation that have proved to be so fertile under less advantageous circumstances.

As a simple lecture-room experiment illustrating the appearance of ozone when liquids are evaporated, Dr. R. Bootiggr recommends the following: A piece of paper is evenly moistened with starch containing iodide of cadmium. A few drops of alcohol or ether is ignited. When the flame is extinguished the paper will be of a decidedly blue color, from the action of the ozone formed during the evaporation.

A COMMISSION of 27 members will carry out the revision of the German "Pharmacopœia" at Berlin. Sixteen professors from various universities, two apothecaries, and six physicians and surgeons of high standing in their vocations, make up the commission. Besides these, the forthcoming work will have the benefit of the experience of two military physicians and a military surgeon, who have been specially selected by the Prussian War Office. The labors of these men were commenced fully a fortnight ago, and the result is expected to be of a very high quality.

IN a recently published paper by Mr. W. O. Crosby and Mr. G. H. Barton on the "Extension of the Carboniferous Formation in Massachusetts, the authors infer that although the Norfolk County basin contains only beds of the carboniferous age, yet it is improbable that coal will ever be discovered in its limits, this narrow trough having become filled with sediments, and converted into dry land before the deposition of the true coal measures began, and this later formed series having been a always apparently restricted to a comparatively small part of the main or Narragansett basin.

THE people of Sheffield, England, have the privilege of using an equatorially mounted telescope in the Public Museum under the direction of the curator. Many an ambitious student in this City would be most thankful to the man who would provide a like aid here for the verification of known and the discovery of new facts. Our intelligent citizens also would find in it a means of elevating an stimulating mental pleasure. We should not long be without even a better instrument if some of our rich and thoughtful men would give the matter their attention.

A PAPER by M. Poirot was read before the French Academy of Sciences, recently, in which he alleged that he had never seen flies, ants, worms, or even scorpions, tarantulas, or rattlesnakes in those places in North America where absinth plants prevail. He urges the cultivation of the plant as an insecticide, and especially as a preventive against the ravages of the phylloxera. There might probably be safety to the vines, he thinks, if the land were manured with absinthe, as such a course would tend to interrupt, or prove absolutely fatal to, the metamorphoses of the phylloxera.



# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

AND MILLERS', MANUFACTURERS',  
AND MINERS' GAZETTE

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY AT TORONTO, ONT.

A. BEGG, Proprietor and Editor.

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## Special No. 100.

Parties receiving this number of the LUMBERMAN, who have not yet sent in their subscriptions, will please do so by return mail. Our terms are cash in advance, and the LUMBERMAN can only be sent to paying subscribers.

## PROSPECTUS.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN is now introduced to its patrons, and so far has met with a favourable reception.

Before its publication a large number of lumber and timber merchants and mill owners in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and manufacturers whose line is to supply machinery for mills, saws, axes, files, oil, belting, sleighs, &c., were consulted in reference to the advisability of publishing such a journal.

Their opinion was that such a publication could be made highly useful to parties engaged in the various branches of trade above alluded to, as well as to those more directly interested in the mines and minerals of Canada.

Acting on their suggestions, THE CANADA LUMBERMAN has entered on this extensive and important field, with an adequate sense of the responsibility of the undertaking; and whilst craving leniency until fairly under way, we may repeat a portion of our introductory, viz: nothing shall be wanting on our part to make this journal a full and complete record of the lumber business, and all that relates to the trade in Canada. To this end the latest market reports, the contributions of trustworthy correspondents, trade circulars, &c., will be freely used, to give our readers the best, the earliest, and most reliable information that can be ascertained, concerning the important branch of business to which the journal will be especially devoted; while the mining, the milling, and the manufacturing interests will receive attention proportionate to their great claims on the public.

In short, it will be our endeavor to make THE LUMBERMAN worthy of its title in every respect; and, while giving special attention to the great staple industry to which it is devoted, it will also furnish a carefully selected amount of general reading that will make it a welcome visitor in every family.

Advertisers, especially those dealing in mill, mining, and lumbering supplies and machinery, will find THE LUMBERMAN a very favourable medium of reaching their customers, as it will circulate among these classes, and receive more attention from them than they have the time or inclination to bestow on a general newspaper.

The success of the LUMBERMAN must depend on the support it will receive from the classes above referred to; we trust, therefore, that they will overlook shortcomings at the commencement, and accord to the editor the generous and hearty support.

## SAD MINING DISASTER IN NOVA SCOTIA.

On the 12th of the present month, one of those terrible disasters, incident to coal mining operations, took place at Stellarton, near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, by the explosion of the Ford mine, resulting in the death of some fifty workmen, and widespread misery among the survivors. One hundred and ten children have been made fatherless by the sad catastrophe, and thirty-eight widows are left to mourn the loss of their husbands. Never before has such a calamity befallen the mining industry of our sister Province, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the searching investigation now being held, will result in the discovery of precautionary measures that will render like calamities impossible in the future. It is hard, however, to guard against the carelessness of individuals. Men become foolhardy by familiarity with danger, and the rule that are devised for their own personal safety are sometimes disregarded as if they were tyrannical exactions that ought not to be borne. For this deplorable state of feeling there is no cure, unless workmen can be persuaded that their own personal interest is involved in the due observance of every rule laid down for the safe working of the mine, and, perhaps, it would not be mistaken policy on the part of mine owners, to give their workmen some share in the profits of the business. In too many instances, the workman has no interest beyond that of putting in his day's labour, and drawing his weekly pay. That he should, under such circumstances, be a careless worker, goes beyond saying—Why should he care? He goes down the shaft in the morning; he comes again at night, and except for those who are waiting for him at home, he has no thought beyond getting through his allotted drudgery.

Judging from the names recorded in the sad list of the dead, the workmen at the Stellarton mine were largely recruited from the descendants of the brave sons of Old Scotia, who settled in such numbers in our sister Province by the sea. And they perished with no less heroic bravery than did many of their ancestors on the gory battle field. But the touch of glory in this case was wanting. The stern struggle with the outraged forces of nature did, indeed, give every opportunity for the display of heroism. But no eye was there to witness it; no pen to enshrine it in imperishable language. Nevertheless, incidents are recorded of a deeply touching character. One man went down and stumbled upon two bodies—that of a man and a boy. Bravely he shouldered them—the man first and the boy afterwards—and brought them to the top. What was his unspeakable joy when he found that he had rescued his own father and his own son?—for they were both alive! But suddenly his joy burst into grief as he bethought him, and cried out in anguish, "my brother Robert is still below, and my poor mother will break her heart!" Is it asking too much, that men engaged in such hazardous enterprises should be made partakers, to a moderate extent, in the profits of their labour, as distinct from their pitance of weekly wages? We are sure that the introduction of such a system would vastly improve the moral tone of the working miners, and in the end add to the profits of the mine owners. Sympathy has been awakened throughout the Dominion and in the neighbourhood of the bereaved families, and contributions are liberally pouring in.

The Ford mine took fire after the explosion and had to be flooded. The water was admitted at a rate, per day, which will take months to pump out; so that much time and loss of capital will be involved before

getting the mine into working order. It has been ascertained that there are twenty-five widows, nine old persons, and ninety-six children, below the age of thirteen, making in all one hundred and thirty people thrown upon the charity of the world by this terrible catastrophe. The rest of the bereaved have means to support themselves, but for those who are in want, it is to be hoped that a generous public will make no niggard provision.

## THE CALEDON STONE QUARRIES.

Our attention was incidentally called to what has long been felt to be a want in the city of Toronto, viz: a supply of good building stone; that is, stone of good quality, handsome in appearance, not too hard to work, and moderate in price. The opening of the Credit Valley Railway has made accessible the excellent freestone quarries of Caledon, at a comparatively short distance from Toronto, and capable of supplying any quantity of either red or white stone, at about one half the price of Ohio stone. The quarries are owned—some by K. Chisholm, Esq., local member for the county, and the other by Mr. Joseph Pattullo, of Orangeville, and I. J. Pattullo and Judge Scott of Brampton. These three latter named enterprising gentlemen have formed themselves into a company, called the Credit Forks Stone Co., with Mr. J. A. McIntosh, as manager, for the purpose of developing their quarry. Several orders are now being filled, and it is expected that a large trade will be carried on by the Stone Company and by Mr. Chisholm, in this superior building material. It would be a great convenience were a depot established near the City of Toronto, where supplies could be obtained as required, by builders. So far, sales have been made at the quarries, for the price ranging from \$6 to \$54, per car load—two cords of 123 feet of rubble, or 160 cubic feet of dimension stone making a car load. These quarries will prove a source of great revenue to the Credit Valley Railroad as the trade increases, as it undoubtedly will, when the superior quality of the stone becomes better known. Shipments have already been made to London, Woodstock, Fergus, Orangeville, and Hamilton; and in Toronto the new Baptist College, on Bloor street, is to be built of the Caledon stone. In Brampton, the Presbyterian Church just finished, is built of this stone, and the blending of the red and white layers gives the stately edifice a lively and handsome appearance. Blocks varying from three feet thick, by six feet square, have been taken out for engine beds, and larger blocks might be got if required.

The locality is well supplied with water power. Mr. Chisholm, who owns several hundred acres in that section, has erected a woollen factory and a saw mill near the "Credit Forks," and it is said that this is one of the few points where a paper manufactory could be profitably established, as any quantity of wood suitable for making paper, could be obtained in the vicinity, within easy transit by rail of any part of the Dominion. This is one of the most healthy sections in Ontario, being the highest point of land in the Province, between Lakes Huron and Ontario. The River is well supplied with speckled trout, and we understand it is contemplated by the enterprising and indefatigable manager of the Credit Valley Railway, to make this romantic neighbourhood one of the most attractive places of summer resort for tourists and pleasure and health seekers to be found in the Dominion.

Mr. Church, of Cataract, is the owner of a tract of land not far from the quarries above referred to, but we have not learned the particulars as yet respecting those quarries on his land.

## OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

NAVIGATION CLOSED—TIMBER IN THE COVES—A LULL IN THE TRADE—NO CHANGE IN PRICES—MILLING NOTES—MINING INTELLIGENCE—NEWS FROM THE GOLD MINES OF BEAUCO.

QUEBEC, Nov. 22.—The season of navigation may now be said to be closed, and the Allan Mail Steamship which sails from this port on Saturday next, will leave behind it a deserted harbour. But one solitary timber vessel now remains, and with her it is not a matter of choice to be still here, but of necessity. The "Bridgewater," with a cargo of lumber on board, has been detained by a number of suits in the Vice-Admiralty Court, arising from quarrels between the captain, the owner and the crew. To add to the troubles of the owner, the captain and crew have left his service at the last moment, and in the westerly gale of yesterday morning, the vessel went ashore at Buratall's Booms. If the "Bridgewater" gets to sea at all this Fall, her owner may consider himself a lucky man.

### TIMBER IN THE COVES.

After all that has been said and anticipated about the small stocks that would winter at this port, it appears that the amount in the Coves is considerably more than had been calculated. This is to be accounted for mainly by the fact that the Fall fleet was much smaller than was expected. The principal portion of the stocks now wintering here, would have been shipped ere this, had vessels offered. Three rats of square white pine are all that are held in the Quebec Coves in first hands this winter.

### A LULL.

There is necessarily just now quite a lull in the timber trade. Nothing is offering, and there is no demand in the local market. Merchants are closing their accounts for the season, and taking stock in their Coves. It is impossible, at present writing, to form any calculation of the stocks wintering in the various Coves. Estimates will shortly be made however, and the readers of the "LUMBERMAN" will be kept posted. As there are no transactions, there are in consequence no changes to report in the prices. These may be set down as similar to those reported in my last letter.

### OPERATIONS IN THE WOODS.

It is impossible just now to form an accurate idea of operations in the woods. By about Christmas, however, merchants, brokers and cutters will have some estimate of the probable make of the season. Our merchants at home, or the correspondents of such as remain on this side, will also by that time be in a position to judge of next year's prospects, and we may expect to hear of further large sales for future delivery.

### MILLING NOTES.

The Montmorenci and other mills in this district, have as much as they can possibly do, and will work full time all winter. It is said of the Montmorenci mills in particular that their entire winter's cut has been already sold.

Quite a local demand for lumber has arisen in the old mining district of Beauce. In order to supply the requirements of this part of the country, Mr. Louis Gendreau, who is himself largely interested in mining lands, is erecting at Jersey Point, St. George, on the Chaudiere river, a very extensive steam saw mill, the necessary machinery for which has been recently purchased in Montreal. The mill will be in working order before the winter is over, and Mr. Gendreau is now getting out 25,000 to 30,000 pine and spruce logs for next summer's cutting.

### MINING INTELLIGENCE.

The Mr. Gendreau above alluded to has just concluded the sale to a New York capitalist for \$6,000, of some 51 acres of gold lands forming the principal part of Lot No. 15 of the De Lery Concession on the Gilbert river, Beauce.

The Beauce Gold Mining and Milling Co. is working the adjoining Lot, No. 14, De

Lery Range, on a large scale, the Superintendent being Mr. Walter J. Smart. The differences which have existed for some time past between this company and Mr. Lyons, who sold them the rights upon which they are now working, have been amicably arranged.

Lot No. 13 De Lery Concession is worked by Mr. J. Ainsworth. The last few washings on the works of this property are said to have shown an average yield of \$200 a day,—being the produce of the work of 35 men. One of the men found a nugget a few days ago, weighing four ounces, and worth somewhere about \$80.

The preparations in that part of the county give promise of very large operations for next year. It is believed that in the spring, over 1,000 miners will find employment in Bouce. A few days ago, information was received here that a new company, to be called the Boston & Chaudiere Mining Co., had been established in Boston, with a capital of half a million dollars, the whole of which was subscribed in the space of a few hours. Some of the English companies operating in the diggings profess to suffer in their work from the severity of the restrictions imposed by the recent Provincial Act relating to mines, and one of their representatives is actually at Ottawa, for the purpose of inducing the Federal Government, if possible, to declare the whole of the legislation in question, *ultra vires*.

Great inconvenience is also experienced in the lack of telegraphic communication between St. Joseph and Jersey Point. The enterprise necessary to construct this short line would be richly rewarded. The principal miners of the district have even offered to supply the necessary poles. Which of the Canadian telegraph companies will take the matter in hand?

STADACONA.

New Brunswick.

Canada is so extensive that the inhabitants of one portion of it may not have much acquaintance with other portions. The following extracts from a pamphlet recently published by the Hon. Mr. Adams, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, will convey much information respecting that Province. Mr. Adams says:—

The Province of New Brunswick, one of the eight Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, is bounded on the North by the Province of Quebec, the Restigouche River and Baie des Chaleurs; on the East by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, which divides it from Prince Edward Island; on the South by a small portion of the Province of Nova Scotia, Chignecto Bay and the Bay of Fundy; on the West by the River St. Croix and the State of Maine in the United States of America.

The area of New Brunswick as given by the Census of 1870 is 17,393,410 acres, or about 27,177 square miles. The greatest length of New Brunswick is from North to South, a distance of about 230 miles, and the greatest width is about 190 miles, with a sea-board of some 545 miles.

The population in 1861 was 252,047, and in 1871 it reached 285,777, showing an increase in ten years of 33,730. At the present time (1879) it would probably reach something over 310,000.

The quantity of land already granted or located by the Crown is given at 9,753,804 acres, and vacant lands at 7,639,006, up to 31st Oct., 1878.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Saint John, situated on the mouth of the River Saint John. It is the Commercial Capital of New Brunswick, and has a population of about 45,000, including the town of Portland. It does an immense shipping business with foreign and local markets, and is largely engaged in manufactures of many kinds. Its harbour may be reckoned among the finest on the Continent, and is open during all seasons of the year. As a shipping port Saint John ranks fourth in the British Empire.

Fredericton, the Capital of New Brunswick is situated on the south-west bank of the River Saint John, about ninety miles above the City of Saint John. Its streets run at right angles, and are adorned with trees, which add greatly to its appearance during the summer and autumn months. The House of Assembly, Government House, and the different Departmental offices, the University of New Brunswick (formerly King's College), and the Provincial Normal School are located here. Considerable trade in

lumber is done here, principally in deals, shingles, clap-boards, railway sleepers, etc. The population may be estimated at about 7,000.

Among the other towns of the Province may be mentioned the following, varying in population from 1,000 to 3,000 or more:—

In Restigouche County, Dalhousie and Campbellton; Gloucester County, Bathurst and Caraquet; Northumberland County, Newcastle, Chatham, Douglastown, Nelson, Blackville, Boiestown and Doaktown; Kent County, Richibucto, Buctouche, Kingston; Westmorland County, Moncton, Shediac, Sackville and Dorchester; Albert County, Hopewell and Hillsborough; Charlotte County, St. Stephen and St. Andrews; Carleton County, Woodstock; Victoria County, Grand Falls and Andover; Madawaska County, Edmundston; King's County, Hampton, Kingston, Sussex, Rothesay; Queen's County, Gagetown; Sunbury County, Oromocto.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

The Saint John, Miramichi, Restigouche, Saint Croix, Petitcodiac, Richibucto and Nepisiguit are the principal Rivers, but the whole face of the Province is intersected with Rivers of different magnitude.

The River Saint John takes its rise in the State of Maine, between 450 and 500 miles from the sea. For some distance it forms the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, and after running through the Counties of Madawaska, Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury, Queen's, King's and Saint John, N. B., it discharges itself into the Bay of Fundy. It is navigable for large vessels from Saint John to Fredericton, a distance of ninety miles, but shallow bottom steamers ply as far as Woodstock, and boats run to Grand Falls during rainy seasons. It is a highway of trade during the summer months for crafts of many kinds, which on the down trips bring deals, shingles, clap-boards, etc., to market, and on the up trips articles for the use of farmers on the river sides. Large quantities of fish, including salmon, shad, bass and sturgeon, are caught all along the river.

SCENERY, ETC. Wide intervals lie along this river, the soil of which is very fertile. The scenery is of the most magnificent description, ever varying in freshness and beauty. Large quantities of lumber, cut on the river and its tributaries, are driven in rafts, in spring, down the river to Saint John.

The Miramichi takes its rise in the County of Carleton and runs easterly to and through York and Northumberland Counties, and empties into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Immense quantities of lumber are driven down this river to supply the many milling establishments along its banks, some of which are the finest in the Province. Its lumber exports are only exceeded in New Brunswick by that of Saint John. It is navigable for vessels of the largest class from its mouth to Nelson, a distance of forty-six miles. Its natural manufacturing facilities are excellent, and their value is greatly increased by having at Newcastle a deep water terminus of the Intercolonial Railway, and the Chatham Branch Railway, intersecting the Intercolonial Railway at Nelson, affording inter-communication and connection with the outside world. During the spring and fall freshets steamers ply with little difficulty on the South West Branch, a distance of fifty miles above Newcastle, and on the North West Branch to Red Bank, as also to the mouth of the River at all seasons of the year. The branches of the Miramichi extend over and drain fully one quarter of the Province. It is noted for its fisheries: Salmon, Lobster, Trout, Bass, Smelt, etc., are exported in enormous quantities to Great Britain, United States and elsewhere during the whole year.

The Restigouche for a considerable distance forms the northern boundary of the Province (which it divides from Quebec) and discharges into Baie des Chaleurs. Much lumber is also cut and driven on this river. The harbor affords security to all vessels, for its depth of water and safety of anchorage.

The Saint Croix divides the State of Maine from the Province of New Brunswick at its south western part. Its sources is a chain of large lakes called the Cheopuocook Lakes. A small steamer runs for twenty-four miles on these lakes up to Princeton. Considerable lumber is still cut in the vicinity of the river, but the largest part has been culled some time since.

The Petitcodiac discharges into the Shedy Bay, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, after running through the fertile and grass-growing Counties of Westmorland and Albert.

The Richibucto is the largest river, ex-

cepting the Miramichi, emptying into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

The Nepisiguit takes its rise on Northumberland County, near the head waters of the Tobique River, a branch of the River Saint John. It runs easterly and northerly and discharges into Baie des Chaleurs. It is not navigable for large vessels. Tourists visit its waters every summer to fish with the fly for salmon. The Pabineau Falls, nine miles from its mouth, and the Grand Falls, twelve miles farther up the river, are noted for their rugged beauty and picturesque surroundings.

The Baie des Chaleurs abounds in Mackerel, Salmon, Cod and Lobsters. There are a number of factories for packing Lobsters along its shores.

FORESTS.

The forests abound with a large variety of trees. Among the principal growths may be mentioned the Spruce, Pine, Birch, Beech, Maple, Tamarac, Hemlock and Cedar.

The Spruce tree is now the most valuable of all the varieties, being the most plentiful, and most extensively used in ship building. It is also from this tree that the principal part of the sawn lumber exported from the Province is manufactured.

The Pine tree, of which there are several varieties, was in former years very plentiful, but is now comparatively scarce. It is a much finer wood than the Spruce, and the lumber manufactured from it is much sought after, from the ease with which it can be worked and from the beautifully smooth finish it takes. It is used to a great extent for the trimmings of buildings and sometimes for furniture.

The Birch is largely used in ship building, but when exported is generally in the form of what is called square or ton timber.

Tamarac is used in the numerous ship yards for knees, frame work, plank, tree nails, etc. It is a comparatively scarce wood.

Hemlock is principally cut for its bark, which is used in the many tanneries throughout the Province in the manufacture of leather. At present there is a great demand for this bark, and unless more stringent measures be used for the preservation of this valuable tree, before many years the supply will be exhausted. The lumber cut from this tree is now coming into more general use than formerly, being used for the inner covering of buildings. It lasts well under water and is therefore used for wharves, etc. It is also much used for stable floors.

Beech, Maple, Cedar and other varieties of trees grow in the forests, but are not of sufficient commercial value to be noticed.

RAILWAYS.

There are a number of Railway lines in the Province. Beginning at Saint John, the railway centre, and going North and East, we have the Intercolonial Railway running to Moncton and thence to Halifax, in Nova Scotia. From Moncton a branch line runs to Shediac, while the main Intercolonial Railway runs North from Moncton through the Counties of Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, crossing the Restigouche River, the northern boundary of the Province, at Metapedia and thence to the City of Quebec.

The Chatham Branch line connects Chatham with the Intercolonial Railway at Chatham Junction, six miles from Newcastle. Another Branch line connects Salisbury, in Westmorland County, with Hopewell, in Albert County; another runs from Petitcodiac Station to Elgin, Albert County, both feeders of the Intercolonial Railway.

Returning to Saint John, and going westward, is the Saint John and Maine Railway, connecting Saint John and Bangor, State of Maine, crossing the Western boundary of the Province at Vanceborough.

Another line called the New Brunswick and Canada Railway runs from Woodstock, Carleton County, to St. Andrews and St. Stephen, in Charlotte County, and crosses the Saint John and Maine Railway at Medford Junction.

The New Brunswick Railway starts at Gibson, on the North east side of the River Saint John, opposite Fredericton, and runs to Edmundston in Madawaska County. It has a branch running into Woodstock from Woodstock Junction, and another running from the mouth of the Tobique River to Caribou, in the State of Maine.

The St. Martins' and Upham Railway runs from Hampton Station, Intercolonial Railway, to Quaco, on the shore of the Bay of Fundy, in Saint John County.

Other lines are in course of construction, but not yet completed.

An idea of the Railway facilities of the

Province may be thus summarized:—A traveller may leave Edmundston, in the North West part of the Province, travel South and East to Fredericton, South and East to Saint John, East, North and West to Campbellton or Dalhousie, in Restigouche County, thus making an almost entire circuit of the Province, and within about forty hours of the time of starting

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The soil of New Brunswick is capable of producing great quantities of grain and fruits, as well as root crops. Hay is grown in abundance on the "intervalles" or low lands, and the yield on the high lands is from one to three tons per acre. Wheat, oats, buckwheat, rye, barley and flax grow well in the country. Potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, celery, lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers, pumpkins, squashes, etc., thrive in all parts. Apples, plums, cherries, gooseberries and currants are the common fruit crops, but strawberries, and raspberries are also common.

Hamilton.

Business continues brisk in the city. The cold wave of last week interfered considerably with contractors who had not quite finished their outside work, which, however, is generally about complete. Some fine buildings have been erected this season—one of the best—the Hamilton Provincial and Loan, has been built by Mr. Robert Chisholm, who, has maintained in the style and finish of this building, his former reputation as a reliable contractor. The building is faced with Ohio free stone, and the sculpture and mouldings are of the best workmanship. Two columns of polished Canadian red granite, 13 feet high and twenty inches in diameter ornament the main entrance, and support the "royal arms," which are beautifully sculptured. The wood work is of the best description and expensive, as the walnut used cost from \$100 to \$110 per M, and the butternut from \$25 to \$30 per M. Machine shops and foundries have plenty of work in hand as may be seen from the following, which is ordered and under construction in the works of J. H. Killey & Co.: Steam road roller, 18 tons, for Brockville, Ont.; stone breaker, 8 tons, for same place; 40 horse power engine, boiler and machinery for the new cotton factory, Hamilton; also finishing engine, boiler, machinery and elevator for the same, one 30 horse power engine, boiler and machinery for Winnipeg, Manitoba; one 40 horse power engine, Stephen, Turner & Burns, London; one 65 horse power engine for Mr. Fenwick's Mills, Exeter; one large new steam mill no for the extension of Messrs. Campbell's sawer pipe factory, the machine will weigh five tons; new mill machinery for Bow Park farm, four steam blast apparatus for burning interior fuel, one 25 horse power boiler for Law & Co.'s tannery, Port Dover; engine and shafting for Mr. Featman's new factory, Hamilton.

Muskoka.

On the 1st inst., Wm. Robinson, employed in Dollar's lumber camp, Brunel, met with an accident which resulted fatally. A falling pine struck a dry hemlock, which latter fell at right angles to the pine, striking Robinson, who had believed himself to have been at a safe distance. The thigh bone near the hip was crushed, and internal injuries sustained, from which he died a few hours after.

Considerable interest has been taken in the case of Isaac Cockburn vs. M. Bronnan, tried recently at the Barric A-sizes. Peter Cockburn obtained from defendant by deed all the pine timber on lot 1, con. 6, Brunel Township, Muskoka, that would make saw logs and merchantable dressed timber, and it was covenanted that he should have access to the land to cut the timber for four years from 1876. Peter Cockburn conveyed the same to John Donaldson who transferred his interest to the plaintiff. Defendant, however, re-cut the timber to a third person, by whom the same was removed. The plaintiff accordingly sued for \$500. The Judge assessed the damages at \$318.

—Up to 24th Nov. Halifax had subscribed \$3,200 and Montreal \$4,000 for the relief of the Stellarton mine sufferers.

## HON. WM. McMASTER.

Honourable in More Than the  
Mere Name.

A PRINCE AMONG MERCHANTS.

The Result of Industry, Energy, and  
Uprightness.

SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS.

A Farsighted Financier and Good Citizen—  
A Life Crowned with Good Works.

(From the Toronto Truth.)

Among the merchant princes of Canada, the Hon. William McMaster occupies a foremost place, and the simple record of his life may well read a lesson to all young men and encourage them in a course of well-doing. There has been nothing very extraordinary in Mr. McMaster's history, just as there is nothing overshadowingly great in his original powers of mind, or anything out of the common in his very successful and honourable career. No young man need say that the circumstances of Mr. McMaster's lot were so exceptionally favourable, or that his abilities were so entirely above the ordinary that few could hope to follow in his steps, or to look for anything like his splendid commercial success. On the contrary, there is nothing about the Honourable Senator's character, acquirements and prosperity which might discourage the young and aspiring; but something very much the reverse. Mr. McMaster

HAD TO FUSH HIS WAY

with few advantages. No extraordinary help and no exceptionally lucky turns of fortune. It could not be said that he owed anything to what some would call a mere fortunate chance, or that he took advantage of some special opportunity which, if once neglected would never again have presented itself. The secret of his success has been in steady, energetic work, prudent management and skilful attention to all the minute details of business. He has left nothing to chance, has never depended on something turning up, or reckoned upon others going out of their way to help him when he knew that he could help himself. Prudence, tact, energy and skilful management account for all that he has accomplished.

NOT FORGETTING THE BLESSING OF GOD,

which he would himself be the first to acknowledge, and to which he would be the readiest to ascribe all he is and all he has achieved.

A native of Ireland, where he was born in 1811, Mr. McMaster came to Canada when twenty-two years of age, and immediately set himself to the work which he has ever since so successfully prosecuted. His educational advantages had not been very many or very great, but he had made the best and most of them, and, full of youthful energy and hopefulness he entered upon commercial work,

RESOLVED TO SUCCEED,

but only by legitimate means, and in regular honourable undertakings. He was at first engaged as clerk in a dry goods store on King, nearly opposite Toronto street, but he could not long remain in that position. Within a year after his settling in Toronto he had become

A PARTNER IN THE CONCERN,

and very shortly after, had started as a wholesale merchant on his own account. At first, of course, he had very considerable difficulties to contend with. Montreal was the great distributing centre for Canada, and

continued to be so for many years after. The merchants there had all the advantage arising from an established trade and settled business facilities, and it is not saying too much to add that they looked with no favourable eye upon any such attempts as that of Mr. McMaster which aimed at making Toronto, not Montreal, the great wholesale centre for the West of Canada. The covert jealousy and keen competition of Montreal, however, only stimulated a man like Mr. McMaster to greater exertion and made him the more

DETERMINED TO SUCCEED AT ALL HAZARDS.

He turned the peculiar advantages of Toronto to the best account; made it worth while for the merchants of the West to deal with him, and soon established a large and even growing connection, which for many years, first under himself and thereafter under his nephews, whom he had taken into partnership and who have carried on the business since he retired, has been among the largest and best known in all the Province of Ontario if not in the whole of Canada.

Very homely yet not so very common instrumentalities have been employed to build up and maintain the large and lucrative business. They may be all summed up in fair dealing, prudent management, untiring energy, courteous conduct and watchful attention to the smallest details. Mr. McMaster has never had any faith in sharp practice, questionable pretences or more than questionable make-believes. He established a character for fair, honourable dealing, kept the best of goods, gave the best terms which were prudently possible, and watched every opportunity for honourably pushing his business and profiting by the changing chances of the market. His customers learned to rely upon him. His name rose for

UPRIGHT AND HONORABLE DEALING,

and, within a comparatively short time his transactions extended over the whole country, and were, as such transactions ought always to be, mutually advantageous to all concerned. What the firm was, in the days when Mr. McMaster was at its head, it still continues to be, occupying to this day a foremost place among the many establishments of this kind now to be found in Toronto, and is, we believe doing it not the very largest business in its particular department, one of the safest and most lucrative.

A man of Mr. McMaster's energy could not remain idle, even after he had no special call to exertion. It is now many years since he entirely retired from the Dry Goods business and found himself so far, a gentleman at large. Instead, however, of his business life closing when a respectable competency had been secured, it may be said that it only then really commenced. He has since made himself a still greater name and power in the realm of finance, than ever he was in that of Commerce. As director of various banks and other monetary institutions he has shown

THE SAME SOUNDNESS OF JUDGMENT

and caution, combined with enterprise, which gave him success in his original occupation. No undertaking with which he has been connected, has failed to reap large and satisfactory benefits from his wise and careful administration. But it has been in connection with the Bank of Commerce that his peculiar abilities have had chief scope, and have achieved their greatest success. That large and flourishing enterprise, may be said to owe almost all its prosperity to his untiring attention, admirable business habits, enlarged experience, and keen discernment of its President. It has been his favourite work, and he has reaped special celebrity and profit from his connection with it from the beginning. Indeed, there is no institution in Canada,—we had almost said

—or on the Continent, whose history and success are so intimately connected with one man's name, and which are known so generally as having become what they are through the skilful management and undomitable energy of a solitary individual. The Bank of Commerce will not go down when Mr. McMaster dies, but it is safe to say, that, but for him, it would never have occupied the position of prominence and power which it holds at present.

But it is not merely—upon his success as a business man, that Mr. McMaster's wide spread reputation throughout the Dominion, rests. He has never been a very ardent or prominent politician, though, in the course he has followed as such, he has always displayed the same sound judgment, and unimpeachable integrity. As a public spirited citizen, however, an ardent christian, and an enlightened philanthropist, Mr. McMaster is most widely and most favourably known.

He has in many different ways sought the good of the land in which he lives, and in which he has achieved his great success. Toronto has benefited in many respects from his labours, and the religious denomination of which he is a member has long received from him munificent and sustained assistance in all its varied enterprises for the advancement of the cause of Christ. What he did in connection with the building of

JARVIS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

is well known. We should suppose that forty or fifty thousand dollars would not fully represent all he gave in money alone, besides the trouble and personal effort he cheerfully expended in the course of the work. His efforts for the upbuilding of the Literary Institute at Woodstock have been on a similar scale of enlightened munificence, while his last undertaking in erecting the splendid buildings in the Queen's Park for the Baptist Theological Seminary, and, in so far endowing it, also will likely throw all his previous efforts into the shade. It is well that Canada has such men,—men who have abundance of means and at the same time hearts to use them for

HIGH AND PERMANENTLY USEFUL PURPOSES, men who do not hold on to their gold with death-like tenacity till the great king of terrors make them unloose their grasp, but who take pleasure in so far being their own executors and in having the joy of seeing in their life time the blessed fruits of their wise arrangements and unstinted liberality. The amount of happiness which Mr. McMaster must derive from such undertakings cannot but be very great, and such as, if that were allowable in any case, onlookers might well regard with something like envy. What a contrast in every respect his career and his reward, even in mere personal pleasure, compared with what those can have who give themselves up to mere selfish accumulation, and whogive way to that kind of pride, which one has said, "raises the loudest laugh in hell," the pride of dying rich. Mr. McMaster is a modest as well as a wealthy man, and can ill stand to have his good deeds blazoned before the public. He is one, however, whom his fellow citizens delight to honour, and whom young men may safely copy. He is not a man of genius, and cannot even be said to be a man of any very distinguished abilities. But he has great good sense, large practical wisdom, indomitable perseverance, shrewd discernment of character, unswerving integrity and genuine,

UNOSTENTATIOUS PIETY.

No one envies him his success for he bears himself with modesty and uses his wealth for high and honourable purposes. That he may be long spared in a green old age to enjoy the fruit of his labours, to devise liberal things for the good of the race, and to still further help forward the cause of truth and

righteousness on the earth, is the cordial wish not only of TRUTH, but of all to whom the interests of the truth are dear. The accumulation of a very large amount of property in the hands of single individuals is not at all a desirable thing, though it is not easy to see how it is to be prevented so long as some are industrious and shrewd, and others are improvident and wasteful, as well as idle and foolish. But if there were more of those generally spoken of as successful, who would follow a course somewhat similar to that of Mr. McMaster, their prosperity would be less envied, and their meaner characteristics less remarked upon. We have in this new country not many who could, if they were willing, expend their means on such a scale of princely munificence as Mr. McMaster has done, and is doing. We have still fewer who are willing to do this, even though they could. That the number of such will increase we sincerely hope, and that all of them will receive as much honour and derive as much unalloyed pleasure as Mr. McMaster has done we most fully believe. The great heart of the people is after all not very far from being just. It is true now, as it always has been, that if a man will only persist in doing what is right and fair and true, right will continually be done to him in return.

♦♦♦♦♦  
Kings in Exile.

The Duc d'Acosta, the whilom King of Spain, is staying at Venice, where he delights the boatmen and fishermen of the Lido by his wondrous performances as a swimmer. They say he is the most accomplished master of the art in Europe, excelling most particularly as a diver. He now and then astonishes the gondoliers by throwing into a gondola the broad straw hat he always wears to shield his face from the sun, as he lies upon the surface of the water; then, diving below, comes out on the other side, snatches the hat, places it on his head again, and remains stiff and motionless as before. The ex-King and Queen of Naples are staying at Benzeval, in Normandy, living the most quiet and unobtrusive life possible. The Queen, who possesses the same love of riding on horseback as her sister, may be seen in the early morning cantering along the sands on one of the ponies belonging to the place, without any other attendance than that of a lady friend who has accompanied her majesty throughout all her troubles and misfortunes. The Queen still preserves her youthful appearance, and the beauty which once formed the theme of many a Neapolitan *raggionatore's* spontaneous effusions as she passed through the streets of Naples. The King, on the contrary, has grown stout and heavy, moves with difficulty, and remains all day seated on the *plage*, content to breathe the sea air, and evidently enjoying the quiet of the place; sometimes he strolls along the public walk, leaning heavily on his cane, and supported on the arm of his friend, the Count de la Torre, but he seldom takes a drive beyond the limits of Benzeval, and never rides on horseback.

The crisis in Ireland may issue, at any moment, in bloodshed. It is nonsense to say that it will end in civil war. It will do nothing of the kind. It is terrible to think how unreasonable and absurd some people can be. What possible claim can the tenant farmers of Ireland have, to be made owners in fee simple of their different holdings, and that at the expense either of the present landlords, or of the general public of the three Kingdoms; while the first thing to be done by the new race of land owners, is to cut Ireland adrift from those who have paid the heavy end of the purchase money, and allow them not even consideration for the liberality they have shown? It seems funnily absurd. And what right has a man that ploughs to be made a freeholder, any more than a man that smites the scull, or a woman that spins? And then to think that when they have got a Government that is pledged to, and eager for legislative amelioration all round those pig-headed fellows, should by the grand rous they are kicking up, making it impossible for that very Government to look at measures of reform as long as it has to strain every nerve in the first place for the maintenance of the peace. If it were not to be thought offensive, TRUTH would say that it was immensely Irish all over.

**QUEER HAPPENINGS.**

**COWS AS A STORM GUAGE—SPIDERS FOR COMPANIONS—A MIGHTY QUEER WATER-MELON.**

THERE is a young mother in Portland, Oregon, whose age is but 12, weight 85, yet her infant son weighed nine pounds at its birth.

A LARGE bird at Kookuk, Iowa, darted swiftly downward in its flight, and striking a lightning rod, the iron run through its body, and it remained impaled, fluttering and struggling until death came.

A WOMAN in Marshall County, Kansas, who is enjoying her fifth husband, lost her first two by hanging through vigilance committees, a third was sent to the penitentiary, and the fourth committed suicide.

As Jared Dingman was shaking \$1,500 in gold under the nose of a steam tug owner in the Detroit river, endeavouring to tempt him to take that amount for his boat, the tug struck a steamer and the glittering gold was the property of the fishes.

A WISCONSIN cow with a persistent cough that baffled the skill of a veterinary surgeon to cure, died, and upon opening her wind-pipe to discover the cause of the irritation there was found in the upper part of the lung a live striped frog of ordinary size.

ELEVEN children at four births was the feat of Mrs. Scannel Hickson of Shamrock, Mo. First birth, three; second and third, two each, and at the last interesting occasion there were four, all the latter being alive and doing well. Ten out of the eleven are alive.

IN Richmond, Va., an old coloured woman has been going to the depot daily for many years to meet the incoming trains, looking for a letter containing \$25. After the war she did the washing for a soldier, and when he went away he declared that he would return and bring the money or send it in a letter.

AN event probably without precedent in railway annals has just happened at Provens. A passenger train leaving Paris at 8:20 p.m., arrived safely at its destination, but on getting down to let the passengers out of the cars, the guard was astonished to find neither passengers nor passenger cars on at Paris.

WHILE riding horseback, John Eller of Alden, Iowa, saw coming from the sky a ball of fire, apparently about the size of a flour barrel. He was paralyzed with fear, and saw the globe strike the head of the animal he rode, when he fainted. Upon coming to his senses he found that the horse was dead, the head of the animal being scorched as if by a red-hot iron.

THE queerest companions for a man are those of an old man in New Orleans. He has a mania for spiders and in his rooms are more than 500 of every shape and colour. The ceilings are hidden by the webs that they have spun. Occasionally the old man throws a handful of flies into the webs, and is greatly delighted at seeing the spiders seize their struggling victims.

AN aged and wealthy Milwaukee widower found a wife by a queer method. In a coffee-grinding mill in Chicago a female packer placed in several bundles of coffee a card saying that any gentleman matrimonially inclined might address her. This widower found the card while preparing his lonely breakfast after a quarrel with his housekeeper, and now the Chicago girl is Mrs. —

AN Italian fisherman recently discovered a petrified woman at Cascad Lake, Nevada. He was going out to fish, and when pushing off his boat, struck his oar against something which attracted his attention. Upon investigation a petrified hand protruded from the sand on the beach. In a short time he had unearthed a woman in a complete state of petrification. It was small in size, brown in colour, scrawny and emaciated.

NEAR the camp of the workmen on the new toll road, near Yankee Forks, Nevada, quite a curiosity was recently found. It was a mountain ram's head deeply imbedded in a pine tree, and about six feet from the ground. The right horn is outside, and curls partly around the tree, while the front of the skull and most of the left horn is covered with the growth of wood. The tree is a thrifty pine, fifteen inches through. How that ram's head came there will always be a mystery to scientists.

About midnight, just after the accident in the Consolidated Imperial Mine, Nevada, the wife of Matthew Winnie was found on

her way to the works. She said she had been awakened just before by her husband, who came all mangled to her and told her that he had been killed in the mine. She got up, dressed herself, and started to ascertain the truth of what she was only too well convinced was true. There had in reality been a fearful accident; Mr. Winnie was indeed killed, and the trembling woman went back to her children and her desolate home.

As John B. Coyner, a farmer residing near Palestine, Ind., was watering nine cows at a pump trough, recently, they made a stampede down the lane as fast as their legs would carry them. The cause of this sudden freak was a mystery to the hired man, but it was not long before he was let into what appeared to be the secret of the stampede. Suddenly, although the sky was clear and the atmosphere still, a young cyclone, not over twenty feet in breadth, darted down the sky, and, striking the earth near the pump, twisted off five large beech trees as though they were weeds.

IN Lincoln County, Nev., there is a spring of ice-cold water that bubbles up over a rock and disappears on the other side, and no one has been able to find where the water goes. At another point in the same county is a large spring, about twenty feet square, that is apparently only some eighteen inches deep, with a sandy bottom. The sand can be plainly seen, but on looking closer it is perceived that this sand is in a perpetual state of unrest, and no bottom has ever been found. It is said that a teamster, on reaching this spring one day, deceived by its apparent shallowness, concluded to soak one of his wagon wheels to cure the looseness of its tire. He took it off and rolled it into the, as he thought, shallow water. He never laid his eyes on that wagon wheel again.

**The Rights of an Organist.**

The question as to the exact status of the organist, of his rights and wrongs, and of his privileges and duties, has often given rise to discussions, says a writer in the *London Opinion*. What with clergymen who know nothing of music, but who unfortunately think that they do, and members of the congregation eager to give advice which they have not tested, the seat in front of the keyboard is not always too comfortable. As a case in point, and as further illustrating our remark, we are informed that at a dissenting place of worship not a hundred miles from Liverpool, the other Sunday evening, a member of the congregation—himself a professor of music and an organist—was invited to fill the position of the regular organist, who was absent. All seemed to go most satisfactorily until the last hymn, before the reading of which the minister publicly expressed a wish that the hymn might be sung softly, and "with but little strength of organ." The organist, exhibiting the courtesy of a gentleman, bent to the request of the worthy clergyman; but after the service this ill-advised and injudicious public remark was severely commented upon by the congregation. As a rule, the clergy know very little about organ-playing, although they not infrequently assume a knowledge which is not warranted by facts. We shall next hear of the selection of stops being taken out of the organist's hands.

**Mining Operations in Great Britain**

The report of the Inspector General of Mines in Great Britain for 1879 has just been published. The number of persons engaged in mining operations in the United Kingdom was 523,870. The total number of serious accidents amounted to 843, and the total of deaths resulting 1,037, a diminution as compared with 1878 of 39 in the number of accidents and 453 in the number of deaths. There was an average of one accident for every 621 persons employed, and a death for every 505 persons.

In the twelve districts under the Regulation Act of 1872, for the coal mines 476,810 persons were employed in or about the mines of whom 335,174 were below the surface, and 91,631 above; of those above 4,842 were women.

The products of the mines for the year were: 133,720,333 tons of coal; 2,357,766 tons of iron ore; 1,455,063 tons of potter's clay; and 803,207 tons of mica. The amount of coal produced was 1,108,330 tons more than in 1878, while the other items were less by the following amounts: iron ore 1,359,461 tons; potter's clay, 170,583 tons; and mica, 10,055 tons.

**Some Homoeopathy.**

(Appleton's Journal.)

In the discussion between a "skeptical" and a "believer" in infinitesimal doses, it was discovered that a drop of mother-tincture put through thirty decimal dilutions would require for the purpose the contents of nearly 16 quadrillion reservoirs of the capacity of that in Central Park. Inasmuch as it is simply impossible for the human mind to grasp a number so large as this, it would have been well had an effort been made to express the amount of liquid required in larger bulks with fewer numerals. One of the speakers asks if there can "be so much fresh water on the continent," which is proof of the little idea he entertained of the amount of water that such a number of reservoirs would contain. Let us see what can be done to make more obvious what those figures really mean. We do not know the area of the Central Park reservoir, but by consulting the map we find that it is half a mile in extent in one direction, a little less in the other, and that it tapers somewhat toward one end. If we estimate, therefore, that a square mile would contain five such reservoirs, we are pretty close to the facts—sufficiently so for our present purpose. The geographers estimate the entire surface of the world to be about two hundred millions of square miles. The surface of the world is then capable of containing one billion of our reservoirs. But we want space for 15,873,015,873,015,873 reservoirs, and to hold this number it will be found that we should absolutely require 15,873,015 worlds and a fraction. The Croton Reservoir, however, is comparatively shallow, perhaps not more than 50 or 60 feet deep—let us say fifty feet. Now, if we deepen our billion reservoirs, standing on the surface of the globe, until they extend downward to the centre, becoming, say, 4,000 miles deep, which is about one-half the diameter of the earth at the equator, we shall increase their capacity some four hundred and twenty two thousand times (that is, we should do so if their area were uniformly maintained,) so that, if the world were composed wholly of water, it would require, at the very least, roughly calculated, more than forty such worlds in order to obtain one nonillion drops of water; that is, to put the mother-tincture through 30 decimal dilutions. If the world were a cube instead of a sphere, a tolerably exact calculation could be given; it would then require nearly 28 worlds of water; as it is, if we say 45 we shall understate the number, but a few worlds of water more or less are of no moment. Now, it must be remembered that for every dilution we must multiply the preceding number by ten. It would thus require 450 worlds of water for the thirty-first dilution; 4,500 for the thirty-second, and so on, the fortieth dilution needing 450,000,000,000 worlds of water! If the 20,000,000 stars which the great telescopes reveal in the heavens were all composed of liquid, they would not nearly supply water enough, unless averaging 22,500 times larger than our world, to put one drop of tincture through 40 dilutions—and yet people are constantly cured by doses of the one-hundredth dilution.

**Preserving Timber in Ground**

In speaking of the well known methods of preserving posts and wood which are partly embedded in the earth, by charring and coating with tar, it is said these methods are only effective when both are applied. Should the poles only be charred without the subsequent treatment with tar, the charcoal formation on the surface would only act as an absorber of the moisture, and, if anything, only hasten the decay. By applying a coating of tar without previously charring, the tar would only form a casing about the wood, nor would it penetrate to the depths which the absorbing properties of the charcoal surface would insure. Wood that is exposed to the action of water or let into the ground should first be charred, and then, before it has entirely cooled, be treated with tar till the wood is thoroughly impregnated. The acetic acid and oils contained in the tar are evaporated by the heat, and only the resin left behind, which penetrates the pores of the wood and forms an air-tight and water-proof envelope. It is important to impregnate the poles a little above the line of exposure, for here it is that the action of decay effects the wood first, and where the break always occurs when removed from the earth or strained in testing.

A light affair—a lamp.

**GRINS.**

A GOOD thing to re-collect, if you can—debts.  
IT DON'T take a very fast horse to catch epizootic.  
A POOR rider always has an eye on the mane chance.  
THE writing-master usually does a flourishing business.  
A FRIEND asks us what a whale says when he spouts. He tells some kind of a fish story, probably.  
WHY is the discovery of the north pole like illicit whisky manufacture? Because it's a secret still.

THERE is romance in figures. A young man met a girl, lor, married her, and took her on a wedding 2er.

A WAG suggests that a suitable opening for many choirs would be: "O, Lord, have mercy on us miserable singers."

PEOPLE who take moonlight strolls on railroad tracks shouldn't be offended if the coroner doesn't recognize them.

WHEN a dog gets his head fastened in a fence it is unsafe to extricate him unless you enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance.

"CIRCUMSTANCES alter cases," said an unsuccessful lawyer, "and I wish I could get hold of some cases that would alter my circumstances."

AN instance of Dr. McCosh's shrewdness is given in *The Princetonian*: Student after class. "Did you mark me absent, doctor?" "I did, sir; and what's your name?"

VAGARIES of fashion:  
When lovely woman is not jolly  
But hides some secret grief within,  
What art can cure her melancholy?  
Seal's kin.  
"MY son," said an American father, "how could you marry an Irish girl?" "Why, father," said the son, "I'm not able to keep two women, and if I'd marry a Yaukees girl I'd have to hire an Irish girl to take care of her."

THE *Detroit Free Press* man thinks kissing pretty girls must be frowned down. He'll find that it takes a pretty powerful frown to stop it, and we doubt if he won't have to sail in with a club besides, to successfully interrupt the fun.

AN English doctor says that people troubled with heart disease are more likely to die at midnight than any other time, especially if they are sound sleepers. Get up and shake down the coal stove at 11:45 and you'll be all right.

The New York *Graphic* says the Bernhardt went to the Italian opera and entered quietly, which won her many friends. Did the *Graphic* expect she would go to the theatre headed by a brass band and a torch-light procession?

APROPOS to the discussion of sense-perception:

The pharynx now goes up  
The larynx with a slam  
Ejects a note  
From out the throat  
Pushed by the Diaphragm.

"How are you Brown? Haven't seen you for an age." "No, we haven't met for months. By-the-way you've lost your wife since I saw you last. Very sorry. Terrible blow for you!" "Yes; very sad, wasn't it? I can scarcely realize at times that I'm married again!"

DON PEDRO, Emperor of Brazil, wished to test a certain railroad brake. He had one adjusted to a car, and started off for a trial trip. The engineer soon saw what seemed to be a big rock on the track ahead, and applied the brake, stopping the train within a few feet of the obstacle, which proved to be of pasteboard.

A Jersey, like a coat of mail,  
The shapely form increases,  
And to a dainty waist can't fail  
To add developed graces;  
To draw it on requires a knack  
Quite easy to attain,  
But what a business 'tis, good luck,  
To get it off again!

"DISTURBANCE!"—Country banker to shaky customer: "Are you aware, Mr. Sullivan, that your account is overdrawn a hundred or so?" Sullivan: "Certainly I am, sir. Don't bother me about such trifles! I don't go howling about the country when you've a hundred or so of mine! Your information is superfluous either way! Good morning, sir!"

MARKET REPORTS

CANADA LUMBERMAN OFFICE, TORONTO, 27th Nov., 1880.

Owing to the continued cold and stormy weather but little progress has been made in exporting lumber for the past two weeks. There are some three or four cargoes yet to ship, which must remain over until spring, unless a favourable change of weather should set in. The Toronto Bay is partly frozen over, and tugs find it hard to force their way through. Lakes Couchiching and Scugog have been frozen over a week ago. The Muskoka Lakes, although farther north, are open, but the steamers have now ceased running. The Grand Trunk have advanced freight rates to all parts of the Dominion. The Lumberman's Gazette, Bay City, of Nov. 22, says:—"Mill's have all shut down. Winter took a snap judgment on nearly everybody, and nearly all have suffered more or less. There is quite an amount of lumber left on the docks. Trade for a time will remain at a standstill. Business is expected to be quite brisk by rail and dealers are looking forward to a good trade." Our home market prices remain unchanged, and Hamilton and Toronto prices range about alike. At Quebec there is little change, as will be seen on reference to our correspondents' letter. From Chatham, New Brunswick, our correspondent writes, "Our fleet of sailing vessels is now reduced to 6 and as there is no likelihood of more arrivals they fall our several mill wharves will soon assume their winter inactivity."

WHOLESALE RATES.

Table listing various lumber products and their prices, including Mill culls, Shipping cull stocks, and various sizes of lumber.

LONDON, ONT.

Table listing lumber prices in London, Ontario, including Common Lumber, Stock boards, and various sizes of lumber.

OTTAWA.

Table listing lumber prices in Ottawa, including various sizes of lumber and shingles.

FRSIGHT.

To Montreal, \$1 15; Quebec, \$2; Burlington, \$2; Whitehall, \$1.25; Albany, \$3.50; New York, \$4.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Table listing lumber prices in Oswego, New York, including various sizes of lumber and shingles.

BUFFALO.

Table listing lumber prices in Buffalo, including various sizes of lumber and shingles.

Table listing wholesale prices of hardwood lumber, including Walnut, Hickory, and other species.

CHICAGO.

Table listing lumber prices in Chicago, including various sizes of lumber and shingles.

DETROIT.

Table listing lumber prices in Detroit, including various sizes of lumber and shingles.

ALBANY.

Table listing freight rates from Albany to various destinations like New York, Providence, and Philadelphia.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:

Table listing lumber prices at the yards, including various sizes of lumber and shingles.

CLEVELAND.

Table listing lumber prices in Cleveland, including various sizes of lumber and shingles.

ROUGH LUMBER.

Table listing prices for rough lumber, including various sizes and types.

DRESSED LUMBER.

Table listing prices for dressed lumber, including various sizes and types.

In a cave near Silver Cliff, Col., two bars of gold, worth \$900, were found. Two human skeletons were there, too, and it is supposed they are the remains of very early miners.

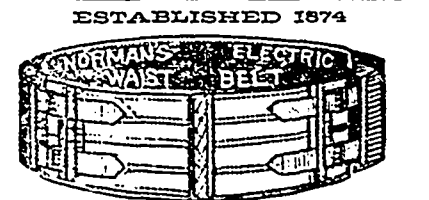
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FOR SALE, 1200 ACRES HARDWOOD Timber land near Nipissing Railway, Cobocook. Easy terms. OSIAVA CABINET CO., Oshawa.

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SEVERAL MOST VALUABLE TIMBER Limits on North Shore of Lake Huron. For particulars apply to THOS. SHORTIES, Imperial Bank Building, Toronto.

FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

For sale, 300 acres of excellent farming land, heavily timbered, and well watered by a branch of the Pigeon River, in Cheboygan Co. Michigan. Apply to the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

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MANUFACTURERS OF Steam Gauges, Vacuum Gauges. ENGINEERS' & PLUMBERS' BRASS GOODS, &c. 98 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. Steam Gauges correctly tested and repaired. 25in

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THOMAS GRAHAM, File Works, 25 Short-urne Street, Toronto, Ont. Old Files reground and re-cut equal to new for less. During the past year I have re-cut nearly 20,000 files for mill owners and others in Ontario and Quebec. Prices—per dozen to Mill Files, 8 in. \$1.50; 10 in. \$2; 12 in. \$2.75; 14 in. \$3.75. Other kinds pro rata. Quotations from these rates to large consumers.

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The only Diploma given by the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto, for "Copying Tablets," was awarded to us for our "Improved Copying Tablets," with black and co-oured inks.

We also received a Special Prize at the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton, and also an Extra Prize for our very "Superior Copying Inks," for use on the Printograph or other Copying Tablets.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS, NEW FEATURES BLACK AND COLOURED INKS, AND A SPECIAL PENCIL.

Also a Special Copying Ink for use on Rubber- Stamps.

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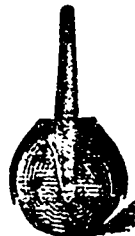
Print-graphs \$1.00 and upwards, according to size. Inks, 25 cents per bottle. Copying Pencil, 20 cents each. Our manufacturers can be sent to any address on receipt of price.

PIM & CO.,

Manufacturers, 61 King Street East, Toronto.

CAUTION—As there are worthless imitations being sold under different names the public are cautioned against buying any but "Pim's Royal Printograph," as none but those bearing our name are genuine.

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IN PRESS—TO BE PUBLISHED IN JANUARY, 1881.

LOVELL'S

Gazetteer of British North America

Containing the latest and most authentic descriptions of over 7,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territories, and other general information, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, etc., of over 1,800 Lakes and Rivers; a Table or Index, showing the proximity of the Railroad Stations, and Sea, Lake and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villages, etc., in the several Provinces, (this Table will be found invaluable); and a neat Coloured Map of the Dominion of Canada. Edited by F. A. Crosby, assisted by a corps of Writers. Subscribers' names respectfully solicited. Agents wanted. Price \$3—Payable on Delivery.

JOHN LOVELL & SON, Publishers. Montreal, August, 1880.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW SQUATTED Upon any Public Lands within the Nipissing Crown Land Agency are hereby requested to apply without delay to John S. Scarlett, Esquire, Crown Land Agent at Nipissing, and have their claims carried out in due form, failing which their claims cannot be recognized by the Department.

THOS. H. JOHNSON, Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, 13th Oct., 1880.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Geo. DINGMAN and Wm. DINGMAN, as Machinery Brokers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled, and the business carried on by Geo. DINGMAN under the name and style of Wm. DINGMAN & Co.

Geo. DINGMAN, Wm. DINGMAN.

Witness: F. E. KING.

REID & CO., WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS. Lumber, lath, shingles, &c. in lots to suit customers. Best culls in the market for from \$0 to \$7 per M. Office on Dock—Esplanade, foot of Sherburne Street, Toronto.

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STEARNS' No. 3 SAW MILL Log Turner, 68 h.p. Engine, 3 Boilers, dome and heater. This is first class mill outfit, held for a bank and will be sold cheap. We have also 2 Iron Lathes and other Machinery. Send for Price List.

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Apply to Intercolonial Coal Mining Co., 20 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL

The coal is now being received at Toronto by several of the dealers—W. J. Keith, C. J. Smith and others.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF STATIONARY, MARINE, and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, and SHEET IRON WORK.

Portable Boilers for Threshing Machines, Shingle Mills, &c., furnished on short notice. All Boilers tested by cold water pressure to 150 lbs. to the square inch before leaving the shop.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY bought, sold, or taken in exchange for new work.

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THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.

JAS. A. GOVIN, Proprietor. Favourite Resort of the Leading Public men of the Dominion attending the annual Sessions of Parliament.

Ministers of the Crown, Senators, Members of Parliament, Public Officials, as well as those having business with the various Departments of the Government. It is also the headquarters of those having dealings with the princely Lumber Manufacturers in the great Pine Valley, of which Ottawa is the acknowledged centre.

The Russell House being central, almost abutting on the magnificent PARLIAMENT and DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—the pride of the Country—is thus conveniently situated for those visiting the City on public business. But the location is also everything that could be desired a like for the man of business and the man of pleasure. A few minutes walk brings the guest of the Hotel within reach, not only of all the principal business resorts, but also of the most splendid Mountain and Valley Scenery that can be seen anywhere, as also of the two almost unrivalled Waterfalls—the Chaudiere and Rideau—and of the extensive Manufacturing Establishments and Depots of the leading Lumbermen. But, besides the beautiful scenery, which it may be mentioned, includes the magnificent Ottawa and two of its grand tributaries—the Rideau and the Gatineau—there are in the immediate neighbourhood, beautiful Lakes and apparently never-ending woods, which afford opportunities for the finest Fishing and Shooting that can be obtained on the Continent.

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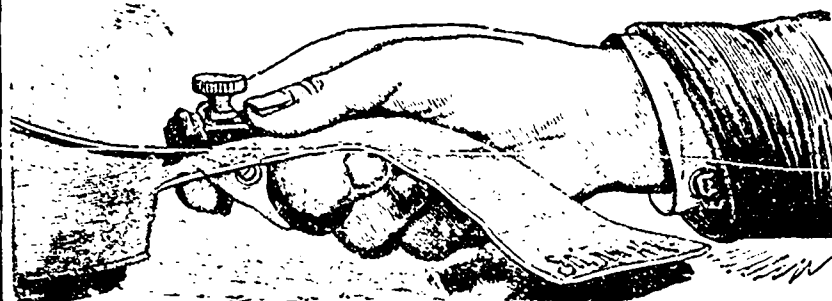
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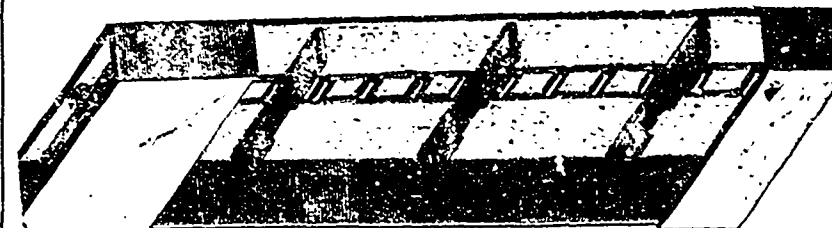
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## The Book Agent.

A SCHOOL FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF WILY CANNASERS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Prince—"What is the book for which you canvass?"

Pupil—"The History of the Bible."

Prince—"What does it cost?"

Pupil—"Seven dollars and—."

Prince—"Naw!"

Pupil—"Two cents a day."

Prince—"Yes. How many numbers?"

Pupil—"Twenty-nine. Delivered every two weeks."

Prince—"How many numbers are ready for delivery, and when do you mention the fact?"

Pupil—"Four. After the subscription is taken."

Prince—"Good! Now, how will you carry your prospectus?"

Pupil—"I'll wrap it up in paper and keep it nice and clean."

Prince—"Naw! Clean! They ain't old enough looking. You start out, you see my friend, with a good subscription list already taken. You show it—you needn't say they were taken in Cincinnati—we are ladies and gentlemen—we never lie. Naw! You don't carry it rolled up in a paper or in a sack. You don't carry it in your hand or under your arm—you carry it here."

The Prince slipped it dexterously beneath the breast of his coat, snugly buttoned it in. "Naw! we are gentlemen and ladies on the street. I don't have any one else work for me, and you, miss, will put yours under your cloak. I had one lady who used to slip hers right under her bustle. Now you are going to call. How do you know Mrs. Rose is the lady of the house?"

Pupil—"Oh, I could find that out in the last house."

Prince—"Of course you could, and how many children she has, and what her husband does for a living, and you may get an inkling of what church she belongs to; but cautious, you know cautious. When you ring the bell and the servant comes to the door what would you say?"

First Pupil—"I would ask, is the lady of the house in?"

Prince—"Naw. What would you say?"

Second Pupil—"Is Mrs. Rose in?"

Prince—"Naw! She would tell you that Mrs. Rose is not in, and Mrs. Rose would hear her say so. They teach their servants to lie. Ladies and gentlemen, they all do it. What would you say, Miss?"

Third Pupil—"Be kind enough to tell Mrs. Rose that a lady wishes to see her."

Prince—"Naw! That would be true, but not politic. The servant would tell you to call again when Mrs. Rose was in. You never would find Mrs. Rose. You would, sir, step into the hall, place your hat on the rack, say very coolly to the servant, 'Tell Mrs. Rose Mr. N. J. Hall wishes to speak with her,' then walk into the parlor and take a seat. The servant will be sure you are a gentleman and an old acquaintance. She will say, 'Yes, sir,' with a simper and a smile, and trot off up stairs without a word. Then if you listen you will hear them above:

"Why, who in the world is N. J. Hall? I'm sure I don't remember him. Has he got anything with him?"

"Now, if you had your book in your hand, eh?"

"No, mum; he hasn't got anything."

"She doesn't come and say: 'Mrs. Rose is indisposed to-day, sir,' or, 'Mrs. Rose is engaged.' A lie, you know, but it settles your hash. Naw! She doesn't, but if she is very suspicious the servant will come down and ask the nature of your business upon which you wish to see Mrs. Rose. Now, what would you tell her?"

Pupil—"I would tell her—tell her—I don't know what I should tell her, but I shouldn't tell my business."

Second pupil—"I should tell her that I would rather not mention my business to any one except Mrs. Rose."

Prince—"And she would send the servant down once more to tell you to call again. Naw! You would tell her that you had called upon a matter concerning the welfare of her children. Don't you see, they are at school; she doesn't know but that something very serious has happened or is about to happen—that will bring her every time. She'll come down stairs, if she happens to be a little nervous, with her heart in her mouth. She'll run to meet you. Now what would you say when she comes?"

Pupil—"Why, I should take out my prospectus and begin talking the book."

Prince—"Naw! You wouldn't frighten her

away; you wouldn't shove the book under her nose the first thing. You would engage her in conversation. You are a gentleman; she is a lady. You would bow politely. 'Mrs. Rose, I presume.' 'Yes, sir, I am Mrs. Rose.' 'I have called on behalf of the children (mark you, the children, not your children, now). The country, madam, is flooded with dime novels, sensational stories, an unlimited amount of trash—' 'Yes, sir; but my children are not permitted to read such things.'

"Very true, madam. Pardon me, I can readily see that you are a lady of too excellent judgment to permit it, if you know it; but the temptation is before them always. This literature perverts their emotions, ruins their morality, and sows the seed of religious skepticism, etc. Then you can take out your book and show the beautiful pictures. 'Only two cents a day, madam; think of that. Purely nonsectarian, a grand effort to interest the children in the history of the Bible,' etc., etc. If there happens to be a young child in the room you can turn to this magnificent picture by Gustave Doré of Moses in the bullrushes, and remark upon the resemblance of the child to the youthful Moses, and then go on talking the pictures and the stories. Never ask her to subscribe; she'll do it when you've talked long enough."

## Attitude of the Clergy in Ireland.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Roman Catholic Clergy in unhappy Ireland for the bold stand they (or the majority of them) have taken against the suicidal action of the Land Leaguers. Archbishop McCabe in a recent pastoral strongly condemned the use of violence in obtaining redress of the grievances under which, beyond question, the people are labouring, and quoted the great O'Connell in support of his position. The great agitator—of whom (as was wittily said by Labouchere) Parnell is but a *papier mache* imitation—lost no opportunity of counselling the use of legal means to obtain what the people of Ireland craved, and denounced in the most unsparring manner the use of the very means that Parnell is advocating with all his might. There is the truest wisdom in the policy adopted by the R. C. Clergy in this matter, for in a country where the hatred of the creeds runs so high, the most terrible results would inevitably follow if the movement became identified with Roman Catholicism. It would certainly result in a general uprising, both of Protestants and Catholics, and a repetition of the wholesale massacres that have already stained Ireland's history. In strong contrast to this policy on the part of Archbishop McCabe was the imprudence of Archbishop McClosky, of New York, who identified himself, to a certain extent, at least, with the Irish agitators who visited America, and was said thus to have incited the anger of the supreme Pontiff. It remains to be seen how the prosecutions of the Parnell party will operate, but there is every indication on the part of the government of adopting the most vigorous repressive measures, and, when they are driven to that course, there can be but one issue—the quenching in the blood of poor misguided peasants of the flame that Parnell has so rashly kindled.

A WONDERFUL BLIND MAN.—A very remarkable blind man, named John Metcalf, a native of Manchester, was living at the beginning of this century; and, strange to say, his occupation was no other than that of a guide, his living being gained by his conducting strangers through intricate routes during the night or when the roads were covered with snow. Stranger still however was the calling which he subsequently followed, and this we are told was that of a "projector and surveyor of highways in difficult and mountainous parts." With the aid solely of a staff which he carried, he was often to be seen traversing roads, mountain hills, and exploring valleys. It was under the direction of Metcalf that many of the roads over the Peak in Derbyshire were altered; and he also designed and superintended the construction of a new road in the same neighbourhood, formed with a view to open a communication with the great London road without the necessity of passing over the mountains.

A LADY remained too long on a train to kiss a friend, and, trying to get off after it was started, was thrown violently on her face. "If ever I kiss anybody again!" said she vengefully, as she arose—"any woman, at least," the thoughtfully added.

A BUCKS COUNTY, Pennsylvania, man has just ended a lawsuit of forty-two years' standing, and recovered six cents damages.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE

THE Czar has asthma, and it continues to get worse. He will not likely live long.

THE Prince of Wales has just gained \$25,000 on the turf. It's turf on the other fellow.

EX-KING Amadeus is now on a tour in England, buying up horses for the royal stables of Italy.

WHILE a Leadville lawyer was cross-examining a woman who was in the witness-stand, she exclaimed: "I'm a lady, an', by thunder, den't you forget it."

SNOW has not been so deep in the far west at this early date for years before, and old settlers are arranging to put their whiskey-jugs where they won't freeze.

COUNT Taaffe, the present leader of the Austrian Ministry, is by descent an Irishman, not a Welshman, as his name and the old nursery ballad might suggest.

THE ballad-singer sighs because "there are no birds in last year's nests." It is a great pity. The poet will next cry because there are no clams in last year's shells, no woodchucks in the old-time holes.

PATRIOTS don't like Wales because the poachers kill rabbits on her estate and then have the audacity to sell them to her own servants. It only indicates a popular preference for Welsh rabbit over an Italian Patric.

In Russia, all the sons and daughters of princes inherit their title. They are consequently, as numerous as sparrows. It is said that there is a village where every inhabitant is a Prince or Princess Gallitzin. The title of Prince in Russia is about equivalent to that of Esquire in England.

It is wonderful how short-lived is Parliamentary fame in England when the prominence it gives at the time is considered. Thirty years ago Col. Sibthorpe and Joseph Hunt were names as familiar in the United Kingdom as Gladstone or Disraeli. To-day not one man in a hundred knows who they were.

THE Czar of Russia, like many of his subjects, has suffered greatly from a nervous affection of the eye, which threatens to become very serious. By the use of a simple remedy prescribed by his oculist some relief has been obtained. The remedy consists in throwing into the eye or upon the lids a tiny jet of water by means of the eye-fountain or douche. The delicate spray is both restful and invigorating to weak or weary eyes.

YOUNG King Alfonso is no sluggard. Up with dawn in winter and before seven in summer, he reads, and works, and holds his councils before noon. He reads foreign as well as Spanish papers, and receives daily the London Times, Independence Belge, Les Debats, and other journals. He likes to read English history, and says very bluntly that he would fain seek his models in countries like England, Italy, and Belgium.

It is reported that Lord Dufferin will shortly be appointed Ambassador at Constantinople. Mr. Goschen's health, never very robust, has been much impaired by the worries and anxieties inseparable from contact with Ottoman intrigue, and nothing but loyalty to duty prevented his return to England long ago. Lord Dufferin is not enamoured of St. Petersburg, though diplomatically a success there, and his nomination to the Persian appointment will give great satisfaction.

THE Prince of Wales and his duns are to become again the subject of British inquiry and legislation. One of the reigning sensations of London is the report that Mr. Gladstone has been requested by the queen to ask parliament for a grant of \$200,000, to help the prince pay all such of his debts as are considered pressing, and for an addition of \$50,000 a year to his royal highness' allowance, which would give him \$200,000 a year, irrespective of the net revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, which amount to \$350,000 annually, and the allowance of the princess, his wife, which is \$50,000.

THERE is joy in Burmah, just now, for one of King Theobald's consorts has quite recently presented that monarch with a son. Mother and child are doing well. The happy father is so elated by the achievement of his spouse, Su Huayah Lut, that he has announced his intention to wed her younger sister forthwith. As he has put to death nearly all his relatives having any claim to the succession, his Majesty cannot be too fervently congratulated upon the acquisition of an heir, from cutting whose throat he will probably be deterred by the

feelings of a father and the interests of a dynasty.

PRINCE ALEXANDER, the present ruler of Bulgaria, having recently come into a legacy of a million and a half dollars left to him by the late Empress of Russia, his aunt by marriage, is about to build a splendid palace in the new quarter of Sofia, at the east end of that city, where several large and handsome houses are in course of erection for the future accommodation of Bulgarian rank and fashion. The youthful Hesperian is just now in a lucky vein. Only the other day Bishop Gligor presented him with a tastefully laid-out park, about half an hour's drive from Kustchuk, eminently suitable for a summer retreat; and the Prince, while gratefully accepting this munificent gift sagaciously seized the opportunity of adding to his popularity by forthwith issuing a decree in virtue of which the park in question is to be thrown open to the Bulgarian public during three hours of every day for all time to come.

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\$6.50

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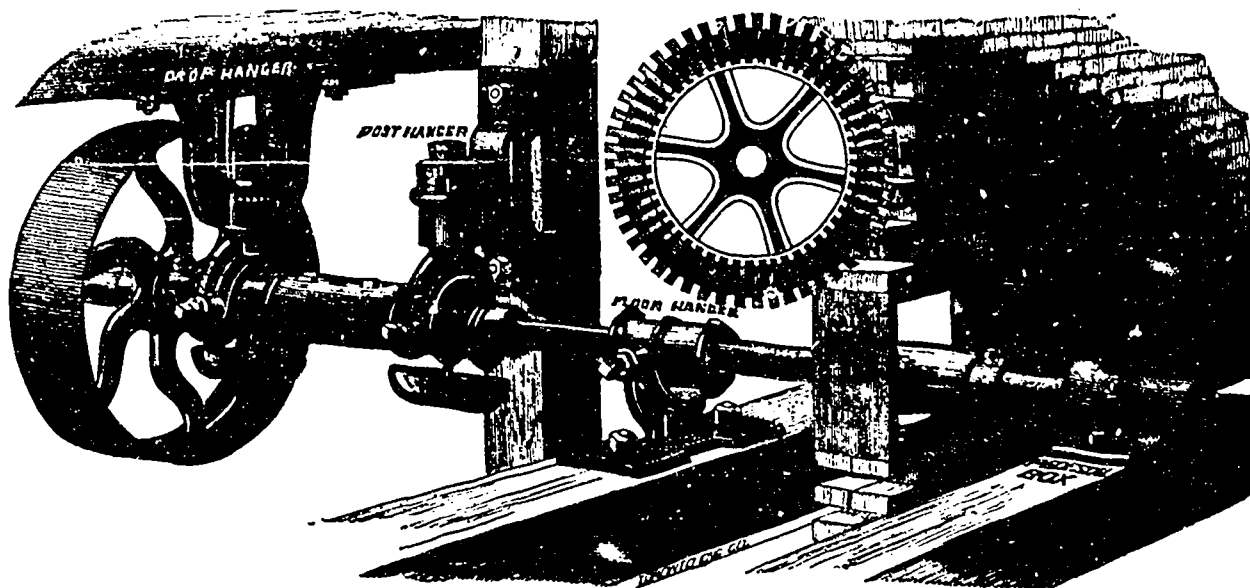
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**TORONTO.**

**SWORN STATEMENTS MADE BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.**

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	TOTAL BUSINESS IN CANADA.		NEW BUSINESS OBTAINED IN '79.		POLICIES BECOME CLAIMS IN 1879.	DEPOSIT AT OTTAWA.
	Total Prem. re. in 1879.	Total Ins. in Force.	No. Pol. Iss'd.	Amount of Pol. Issued.		
<b>CANADIAN.</b>						
Canada, Hamilton	536,293	18,945,715	1,402	2,633,100	157,821	54,000
Confederation	154,896	5,928,323	1,013	1,545,650	31,494	77,650
Sun. of Montreal	101,514	3,620,763	524	818,600	18,000	50,400
Ontario Mutual	62,537	2,151,413	427	30,000	11,500	50,541
Mutual, Hamilton	80,805	1,282,835	156	151,500	7,200	51,673
Citizens, Montreal	23,232	1,171,645	183	408,250	11,000	50,400
Toronto	4,574	163,609	19	17,600	1,000	21,100
<b>BRITISH.</b>						
Standard	152,297	5,437,086	509	697,600	27,830	153,000
Lon. & Lancashire	63,456	1,783,189	225	400,000	24,700	110,000
Brit. & Mercantile	25,969	1,019,224	6	38,000	39,357	Fire & L.
Royal	57,725	1,012,568	20	65,575	20,534	Fire & L.
Commercial Union	23,506	674,569	16	81,373	24,516	Fire & L.
Sea	17,548	681,429	38	107,067	21,282	100,343
Liv., Lon., & Globe	10,136	285,004	7	15,433	1,117	Fire & L.
Guass	13,649	394,581	14	77,750	6,000	Fire & L.
Briton Life	4,094	106,910	6	10,500	2,000	54,933
<b>AMERICAN.</b>						
ETNA LIFE	307,847	9,839,525	983	1,386,000	181,883	195,000
Equitable, of N.Y.	180,327	5,266,992	475	1,283,500	33,785	105,000
Union Mutual, Me	91,621	2,732,914	187	277,850	43,704	115,000
Travellers	60,691	3,072,782	315	336,150	10,830	126,100

\*In examining the table it must be borne in mind that it relates only to business done in Canada. This comprises the whole of the business done by the local companies, but only the Canadian business of the British and American Companies. The ETNA's total income was \$4,350,897.30 in 1879.  
 \*\*Of the \$11,883 of "Policies become claims" in the case of the ETNA LIFE, \$33,764 was by the maturity of Endowment Policies—i.e., policies payable at death or the end of 10, 15 or 20 years if living. In the other 19 companies, all combined, only a total of \$24,943 of this excellent kind of insurance was paid in 1879.  
 \*\*\*\$30,000 was added by the ETNA LIFE, the past year, to its Government Deposit, making it the largest of any Company, and nearly 4 times that of most Canadian Companies.  
 \*\*\*\*The superior standing of the ETNA LIFE is shown by its total income being \$4,350,897.30, and by its Canada Branch income being nearly equal to the combined premium income of the whole 9 British Companies, or that of the 3 lesser American Companies, or that of all the Canadian Companies but one. This one has been 52 years getting \$536,293, while the ETNA's \$307,847 has grown from less than \$1000 in the past 14 years.

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JOHN KELLY, Proprietor.

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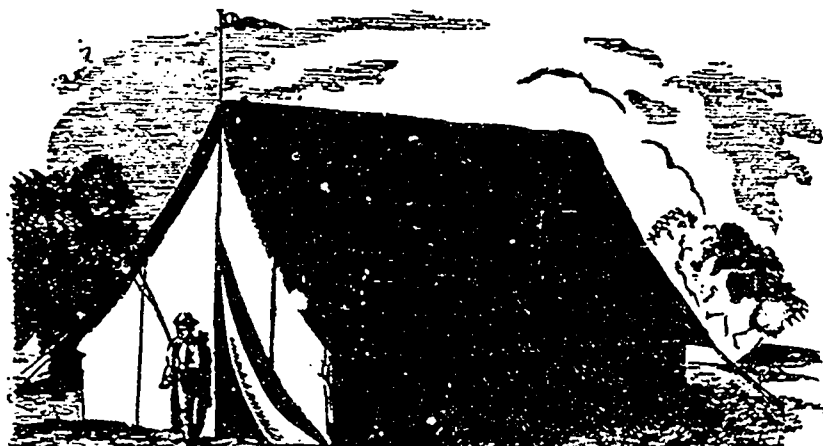
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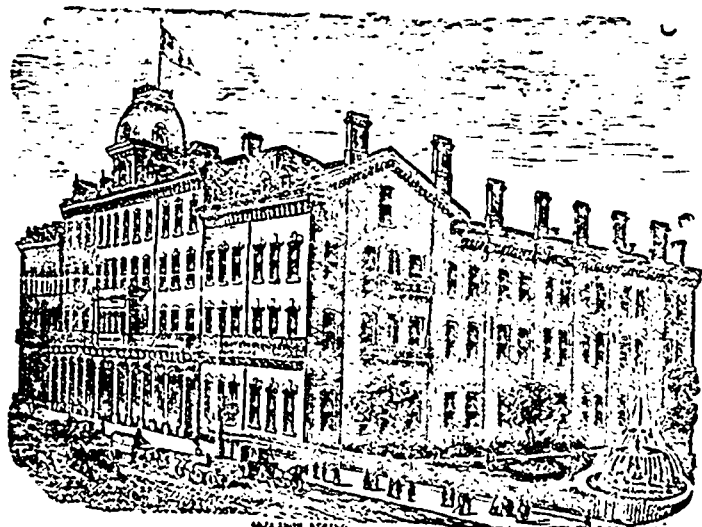
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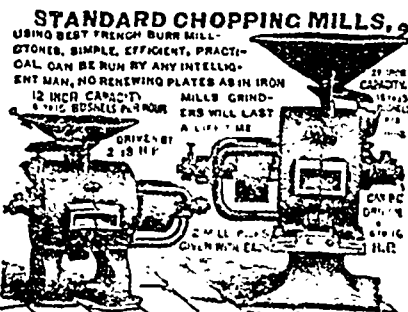
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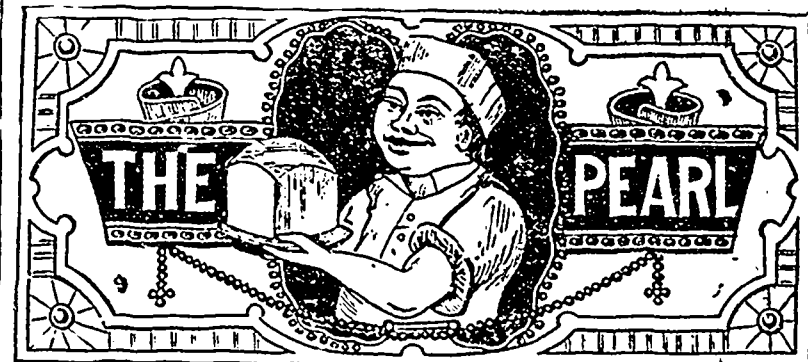
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