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

SUBSCRIPTION
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VOL. 3.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., MAY 15, 1883.

NO. 10.

Recently a large party of Norwegian wood choppers arrived on the steamship Illinois at Philadelphia. They are under a contract with an extensive firm of Minneapolis to work among the forests of Minnesota.

The contract for supplying lumber to the Montreal Water Works' Department has been awarded, says the Star, to Messrs. Henderson, who get \$10 per thousand feet for deal, as against \$37 last year, and 14 cents per foot as against 11 cents last year for tamarac.

It is stated from Berlin, under date April 13, that the Committee of the German Parliament to which the bill for raising the wood duties was referred has read the Government proposals a first time by 11 against 10 votes, after agreeing to a motion for reducing the tax on timber used in mines and rejecting a proposed decrease in the duty on cask staves.

The Toronto Mail says that about 800,000 feet of square timber will come down the Midland Railway to Toronto this spring, and be rafted in the bay. A large number of cedar piles are being brought down this road, and being cut on land that has never been cut over before, are of a superior quality. These will be used at the new breakwater at the Island.

COSTLY CABINET WOODS.

"The demand for fine wood," said one of the members of a well-known Centre street firm, is "increasing every year. The finest and costliest is French walnut, which, by the way, is not French at all, but is a product of Oriental countries. It grows in Persia, Circassia, and Asia Minor. You have seen it in veneering upon costly furniture, but you probably have no notion how expensive it is, nor how careful we are to prevent waste in its use. Come into our workrooms and I will let you see it in process of cutting."

He led the way into some extensive rooms, where ponderous machinery was revolving and heavy chains rattling. In one room steam rose from cracks in the floor.

"Down there," said the gentleman, "is a pit where we lay large and valuable logs and subject them to the action of steam until they become almost as soft as butter. Then we take them out, fasten them to an iron beam (here he led the way into another room), and this beam revolves around a finely tempered knife, of the same length as the log."

With each revolution, a strip of wood was shaved off smoothly, and laid in piles upon the floor like skins of leather or sheets of paper.

"Every time this beam turns around it moves a fraction of an inch nearer to the knife. The whole apparatus works with extreme precision,

No printing press or weaving machine is made with greater nicety. The knife that shaves off the sheets of wood is rigidly immovable, and ground to a razor-like edge. The heavy beam that revolves with its great load of timber is firmness itself, and is regulated like clockwork. The slightest tremor in the beam or knife would break and twist the thin sheets that you see turned off here with the regularity and perfection of newspapers turned out by the printing press. These sheets are about 1-120 of an inch in thickness, but frequently we shave off veneers as thin as 175 to the inch."

He lifted a corner of one of the long sheets, and it seemed to be about the thickness of ordinary writing paper. The wood was warm and pliable.

"It is only in this condition that this shaving process is possible. When fresh from the steam pit the knife slips easily through it. Were the wood cold and hard, the process would be impossible. Even if the knife could do the work, the sheets would be too brittle, and would crumble into small fragments."

"For what purpose are these extremely thin sheets used?"

"The veneers used upon furniture are, as a rule somewhat thicker than those that we are now turning off. The thinnest veneers are used on picture frames. They are as thin as the finest tissue paper, and must be backed with ordinary paper attached with paste to prevent the glue by which they are fastened to the body of the frames from showing through. These veneers are also used to a large extent in the same way that wall paper is used—for covering the walls of rooms. Besides this, there are many other and novel uses to which they are put. A short time ago somebody conceived the idea of having business cards printed upon them, thinking that the novelty of the material would cause people to preserve the cards."

"Do you ever saw logs in such sheets?"

"Sometimes, but rarely, with the more expensive woods. Sawing involves a good deal of waste. For the cheaper woods it is sometimes more desirable, as it is not necessary to go through the steaming process when we use the saw, but there is a great difference in the number of sheets that are turned out in that way. The most that we can get by sawing is twenty-five to the inch."

"What is the value of the French walnut?"

"I have seen it sell as high as \$2 a pound. At the Paris Exposition for 1878 one burl was sold for \$5,000, and its weight did not exceed 2,200 pounds."

"What is a burl?"

"This is a trade expression, and means the large and tough knots or excrescences like warts that grow upon the trunk of the tree. The French walnut is a small tree, crooked and dwarfed in its growth, that grows, as I have stated, in Asiatic countries. Its value is con-

lined entirely to these curious, tough, and contorted bumps that grow upon it. The trunk itself is of little or no value. You have often noticed the singular grain that French walnut has, if grain you can call it. The fibres and tissues seem to be twisted into the most singular and complicated figures. The intricacy of these figures, combined with their symmetry, is one of the elements that determines the value of the French walnut burl. Color and soundness are other elements of value."

"Does the burl play the same important part in mahogany and other valuable woods that it does in the French walnut?"

"There are rosewood and mahogany burls, but, unlike those of the French walnut, they are of little or no value. In those woods it is the trunk of the tree that is prized, the knots are discarded."

"How do other wood, compare in value with the French walnut?"

"Next to French walnut ebony is probably the most valuable. Occasionally a fine piece is found that brings even a better price than the French walnut. Not long ago I saw some that sold for \$350 a ton. For a particularly large piece, even \$5 a pound might be paid. In ebony the size is size. It is difficult to get large pieces that can be used without cutting. Rosewood and mahogany are always in demand. The best mahogany is that of San Domingo. Next come the mahoganies of Cuba, Honduras, Mexico and Africa. There is much less difference in value between different mahoganies and rosewoods than between different specimens of ebony and French walnut. Fair rosewood will sell in the log for 5½ to 7 cents per pound. French walnut can occasionally, if poor, be bought as low as three cents per pound, but the finer burls will sell for hundreds of dollars. Burls worth from \$500 to a \$1,000 each are not rare. I recently bought one myself for \$1,200, and I think I shall make it pay out \$3,000."

We must be very careful, however in buying these burls. Their value is often greatly lessened by the existence of hollows, sometimes in the very heart of the wood, the result of decay or malformation. These hollow places are filled up by fraudulent dealers with a substance that is made to resemble the genuine wood, and they will then sell the burls as sound. Manure, compressed to the requisite degree of hardness, is much used for this purpose. Worse even than this is the practice to which such knaves sometimes resort of placing stones in the hollows to increase the weight, for the burls, as I have already intimated, are sold by the pound. This fraud is liable to cause serious damage to the valuable knives that are used in cutting the veneers."

"How about our native woods? Do you deal much in them?"

"Yes, to some extent; but for choice cabinet work the foreign woods are, of course, more

highly prized. Burls in ash and maple, are plentiful and cheap, selling for two to four cents a pound. Black walnut burls command a higher price—ten to twelve cents a pound—but they are getting scarce. Yes, the demand for choice cabinet woods is constantly increasing. In the houses that the wealthy are now putting up, the fine wood work constitutes a large item in the expenditure. Look at these veneers for table covers. These handsome designs and this artistic ornamentation are all mosaic work, made by piecing together small fragments of woods of different colors, or inserting them in the body of a large sheet that constitutes the background. To one not acquainted with this work it would look like a drawing on wood; but turn the sheet over and you see the lines run through. You can get these veneers for fine tables at most any cost. You can get one as low as \$25, and you can have designs put together at as high price as you may care to pay."

"Are there many dealers in such woods in the United States?"

"The number is very small, but the business large and the competition keen. One of our firm makes frequent trips to Central America and elsewhere to look for rare specimens of cabinet wood. These trips have their attractions, but they are not infrequently accompanied by hardship and danger."—N. Y. Sun.

NEW ENGLAND DEALERS.

The lumber dealers of New England held a meeting at the Falmouth Hotel, Portland, recently, their object being to make uniform living prices for lumber for building purposes. There were present prominent dealers of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York. It is proposed to raise the price one dollar per thousand. At the evening session the following officers were elected. President, F. A. Pitcher; Vice President, A. S. Brown, of Whitefield, N. H.; Secretary and Treasurer, David Birnie, Portland, and a board of five directors. A constitution and by laws were adopted. A reporter, in conversation with one of the heaviest lumber manufacturers, learned the principal reason for calling the present meeting and the results which are expected to be accomplished. The gentlemen state that the past has been a very hard winter, with a great fall of snow; the cost of labor and supplies has been heavier than usual. For these reasons it is said to be a fact that it has cost a dollar a thousand feet more than it did last winter to get the spruce to the mills. On the other hand the prices of manufactured lumber are lower, if anything, than last year, and less than the manufacturers can afford to sell for this season. During the season so far there has been little demand for building spruce, but there is much building in prospect during the summer, and there is every reason to expect a large demand soon.

LUMBERING IN DAKOTA.

The following items come from Grand Forks, Dakota:

Since the opening of the new survey—less than a week—75,000 acres of land have been filed upon at the land office.

Mr. Frank Howard, of Ann Arbor, Mich., is in the city with a view to ascertaining the degree of success that might be anticipated if a \$100,000 saw mill were to be erected here. He represents Michigan capitalists and says that he will agree to build a \$100,000 saw mill and purchase the logs now offered for sale by W. T. Walker, if the city of Grand Forks will come forward with a \$30,000 bonus. It will be necessary to invest at least \$500,000 in the enterprise, and Mr. Howard says that he can give the assurance that the work would be commenced at once. He says that Mr. Walker asks twice too much for his logs, and that the reason he (Mr. Walker) doesn't run them down to Winnipeg, as here before, is that the Canadian Pacific railroad is interfering with his business.

The Red Lake river is admirably adapted to driving logs. On the east side of the Red Lake is timber to the amount of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of lumber and on the north side the amount of timber is too great to estimate. The logs offered for sale by Mr. Walker are floated down the Clearwater river, which enters the Red Lake river at Red Lake falls, and come from Mr. Walker's land, which lies between the Whitearth and Red Lake Indian reservations. They are good logs and are guaranteed to average 33½ per cent. of clear lumber.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

HINTS FOR TRANSPLANTING

We take the following from the circular of the Quebec Commissioner of Crown Lands in regard to the public Arbor Day:

1. Choose trees for transplanting from the skirts of the woods (as much as possible) where they have not been crowded.
2. Do not take them over eight or ten feet in height, except with very special care.
3. Do not grudge the time necessary for taking them up well, with a good ball.
4. In doing so, try and preserve as many rootlets and radicles as possible, rather than big roots. The success, in planting, depends upon the preservation of those rootlets and radicles (through which the water in the soil and various mineral elements in solution are taken up and conveyed, as food, to the tree.)
5. Be very careful not to allow those rootlets and radicles to dry up; shelter them from the sun and wind the moment they are extracted from the ground, and try and keep them fresh with damp moss or otherwise.
6. Trim up neatly the tap root and all the broken ends of large roots, with a slanting cut of the knife, (it will give more surface for the formation of rootlets.)
7. If the large roots are much shortened in extracting the tree, the branches ought to be somewhat shortened, & the roots may not be able to supply food in sufficient quantity for the head, and the tree will suffer.
8. Make the hole for transplanting wider and deeper than the ball of the tree, and partly refill it with good mellow soil; it will give a better chance to the rootlets and radicles, for an immediate start.
9. Do not allow stagnant water in your plantation; if the soil is liable to get overflowed, provide for its drainage.
10. Do not replant the tree any deeper than it originally grew.
11. Turn it to the same points of the compass as it originally stood, it appears a good precaution, and an easy one to take (by means of a compass and a string tied round the tree, with the knot to the north.)
12. Spread the roots, rootlets and radicles carefully; pack up between them with fine mellow earth and water before closing the hole.
13. Stake the tree, two stakes will generally do, place them so that they will steady the tree against the prevailing winds, tie with straw ropes, or surround hard ropes with straw, so as not to injure the bark.
11. Keep the ground free from grass and weeds and prevent it hardening at the foot of the trees.
15. Fence strong enough to keep away cattle.

16. The qualities of the soil in which trees are to be replanted, must be carefully considered in selecting the trees.

For rich, deep, mellow soil, moderately damp, take butternut, oak, elm and black walnut.

Maple and basswood will, of course, do admirably well in such excellent soil, but a soil presenting the same qualities, in a less degree, will give very good results for those two kinds of trees, they are more accommodating.

Ash will do well in cold rather damp compact soil, where maple would not grow.

Tamarac grows well in low wet land, provided the soil is not too compact.

Dry sandy soil ought to be reserved for pine and spruce.

N. B. The period fixed for "Arbor Day" has been chosen with regard to deciduous trees. In the Province of Quebec, pine and spruce succeed better when transplanted later, about the beginning of June, when the buds are on the point of opening.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is generally admitted that the cheapest and safest mode of cultivating forest trees is by sowing their seed.

There will be less check in the growth if the seed can be sown at once where the tree is destined to remain permanently.

But it is not always practicable to do that, ground may not be ready, may not even have been decided upon, &c.

In that case, sow in seed beds and rear up seedlings in nursery.

The season for sowing black walnut, butternut, oak, basswood, sugar maple, acer negundo, is in the fall, the moment the seed is ripe.

Soft maple and elm ripen their seed about the middle of June, and it ought to be sown at once, quite shallow, sheltered from the sun and moistened.

Sow fir tree seed in the spring.

Until the nurseries are sufficiently advanced to provide trees fit for transplanting, get them out of the woods, observing precautions indicated above.

Those who do not wish to sow their own trees can procure seedlings at wonderfully low rates from the nurseries.

THE MANITOBA TRADE.

A correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* writes as follows:—

WINNIPEG, April 18.—The lumber business here is in a demoralized condition, and the prospects for a profitable season's business are not of the best. There are further south of us a number of parties who seem to want to do business for pleasure, not profit. Last year prices were maintained that left a good margin for handling, and very little cutting in prices was done unless on large bills, when some slight concessions were made. The trouble this season arose something in this way: In February the city council advertised for tenders for 1,500,000 feet of plank for sidewalks, to be delivered free on board cars here. Amongst those sent in were Woods & Co.'s, a new firm here, for \$24.88 per thousand, and one of J. C. McDonald for Little, Peck & Co., of Duluth, for \$24.95. The board of works recommended that the tender of Woods & Co. be accepted, but when it came before the council to be ratified it was referred back to the board. In the meantime McDonald wrote a letter to the council offering to take the lumber off the car and put it in his yard and deliver it to the city as required. This meant a saving to the city of fully 8 per thousand. His offer was accepted, but the contract was never signed. Within the past week J. R. Sutherland & Co., a local mill firm, offered the city all it wants at \$24, and D. E. Spraggan, another local mill man, not to be underbid, offered the same at \$21 in his yard, or delivered in any part of the city at \$25.25. Last season the city paid for the same grade \$30 per thousand, so that this is a very big cut. Joist and scantling, up to 16 feet, sold all last season for \$30, but a cut of from \$2 to \$4 is being made now, and the same all through the list. No. 2 common cannot be placed in yard here for less than \$26.50 to \$27.50, so that those dealers who have to buy in St. Paul and Duluth will have to sell at a loss. Of course these local mills can sell at these prices, but it cuts the margin very fine. Their logs cost them here \$16 per thousand, log

measure; but labor is high, and quite a number of logs are lost, so it runs up cost. Later on in the season, when business gets opened up, dealers may see the folly of cutting prices, but as there is a very heavy stock to come from Lake of the Woods region, and this is the only market, they have prospects that are not any too cheering. —*Felix.*

PACIFIC COAST LUMBER INTEREST.

Californians, not content with forcing their way to the front rank as wheat shippers, are beginning to turn their attention to lumber, and are seeking markets where their different varieties of native and Pacific coast wood are likely to be appreciated. Redwood, fir, black walnut, cedar and white pine are available in unliquidated quantities, having stood for ages unacquainted to the assaults of the hardy and persistent woodman, and it is with a view of introducing these and many other varieties of finishing woods, that capitalists intend entering the field as competitors in eastern and foreign markets. Redwood has been in use here for some time, but builders generally are not fully acquainted with all its merits. It is used for many purposes, rough as well as fancy work. It is lasting, worked up either into shingles or for paneling purposes with a high polish. Recently a shipment was made from San Francisco to Glasgow of Washington Territory red fir, cedar and black walnut, and an assorted cargo of woods followed to London. The scarcity of the lumber supply in many portions of Europe offers an excellent opportunity for Pacific coast shippers, and with their known energy, it would not be a surprise to see, at the expiration of a few years, shipments of lumber making from San Francisco and North Pacific ports to Europe as frequently as wheat goes now. At the present time shippers are not fully posted as to the requirements of European consumption, the cargoes forwarded thus far being of an experimental character, simply with a view of ascertaining the tastes. The ventures made in the way of shipments to Panama and other South Pacific ports, have met with such encouragement, that the trade of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres in white pine is now viewed with some jealousy. Australia is buying largely in the San Francisco market for building purposes, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Canada and the West, keep a good lookout for your trade! or some fine day you may awake to the fact, that instead of a prospective famine in lumber, it may turn out a feast, with a surplus to spare.—*Lumber Trade Review.*

NORTHWESTERN PROSPECTS.

The fact that what is called coarse lumber at Saginaw valley points is selling for from \$1 to \$1.50 per thousand lower than last fall's figures, while what is called good lumber is reported to be selling fully as high as it did last year, is of some significance. It may be taken to mean that the coarser grades of stock throughout the country that draws a large proportion of its supply from eastern Michigan, must rule lower this season than they did last year, for after the mills start up an advance in the value of general stocks cannot be looked for. The concession already a fact at Saginaw points, and the acknowledgement made in western Michigan that green lumber must sell this year at least 10 per cent. below last season's prices, coupled together, certainly indicate a lower range of values all along the line. The information of a break at Winnipeg, conveyed in a letter printed in this issue, shows that there is a powerful competition for northwestern trade, in which Minneapolis, Duluth, Lake of the Woods and the local mill men of Manitoba are engaged. The antagonistic attitude of the yard trade and the cargo market in this city, and the rivalry between Chicago and Mississippi river points for the Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado business, thrown into the devil's broth with the other difficulties, will help the bears of the trade at large in their scheme. Taking everything into consideration, the outlook is a little dubious for the sticklers for last year's prices. Nothing but an overwhelming demand can stop the tendency to weakness; but we must acknowledge, at the same time, that there is a probability that the demand will come very near the overwhelming. But a relentless com-

petition of sections, and an unprecedented output of lumber, are certain to characterize the season's business, and it is a question as to whether the requirement of lumber will be sufficient to withstand these two adverse influences.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

A PETRIFIED FOREST.

The visitor to the petrified forest near Corvizo, on the Little Colorado, will begin to see the signs of petrification hours before he reaches the wonder, here and there at almost every step in the road small pieces of detached limbs and larger stumps of trees may be seen almost hidden in the white sand. The road at a distance of ten miles from Corvizo enters an immense basin, the slope being nearly a semi-circle, and this enclosed by high banks of shale and white fine clay. At the entrance of this semi circular basin the exploring party camped and a fire was quickly burning. The meal consisted of bacon, beefsteak and coffee, after partaking of which the party camped for the night. In the morning it only required half an hour's good driving to reach the heart of the immense petrified forest, and then such a wonder met our gaze as no one can ever realize until they make that very trip for themselves.

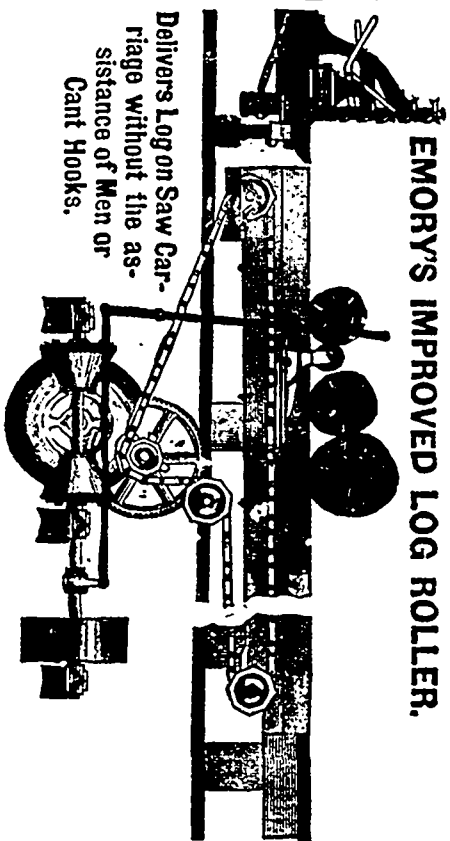
The petrified stumps, limbs, and, in fact whole trees, lie about on all sides, the action of the waters for hundreds of years has gradually washed away the high hills round about, and the trees that once covered the high table lands now lie in the valley beneath. Immense trunks, some of which will measure over five feet in diameter, are broken and scattered over a surface of three hundred acres. Limbs and twigs cover the sand in every direction and the visitor is puzzled as to where he shall begin to gather the beautiful specimens that lie within easy reach. There are numerous blocks or trunks of this petrified wood that have the appearance for all the world of having been just cut down by the woodman's axe, and the chips are thrown around on the ground so that one instinctively picks them up as he would in the log camps of Michigan and Pennsylvania.

Many of the small particles and even the whole heart of some trees have now become thoroughly crystallized and the beautiful colored cubes sparkle in the sunshine like so many diamonds. Every color of the rainbow is duplicated in these crystals, and those of an amethyst color would pass the eye of a novice for a real stone. The grain of the wood is plainly shown in nearly every specimen—making the pieces more beautiful than ever.—*From the Albuquerque Journal.*

THE *Timber Trades Journal* of London, England, in allusion to the attempted amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Rail ways says:—"The timber trade will perhaps be better promoted by the separation of these two great lines of railway than by their union. Monopolists are less likely to consult public convenience than those who have to contend with a little wholesome opposition. To facilitate the timber traffic they will have to go on a approximation to the penny postage system, or inland telegraphy, which take no note of distance. From its great bulk, in proportion to value, ordinary timber, like coal, will not bear accumulating charges, by length of way. Our railway companies have not yet recognized this fact, hence the Manchester ship canal."

THE *Warton Echo* says:—"We are informed that Messrs. Bible and Chisholm are erecting a new saw-mill at Stokes Bay, which will be completed in a few weeks. They are putting in a powerful engine and first-class machinery, which will have a capacity of about 1,500 ties per day. The firm have a contract to supply the W., G. & B. division of the Grand Trunk with 160,000 ties. The settlers of the Peninsula will have no trouble to dispose of their cedar at good rates. At Bible and Chisholm's mill in the Township of Lindsay, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., 1,024 ties were sawn in the short space of ten hours, under the management of Mr. S. Lowmsbury, the head sawyer. The ties were all large ones, and no more than two were cut from the same stick. This is extraordinary work, as 500 is considered a day's cutting."

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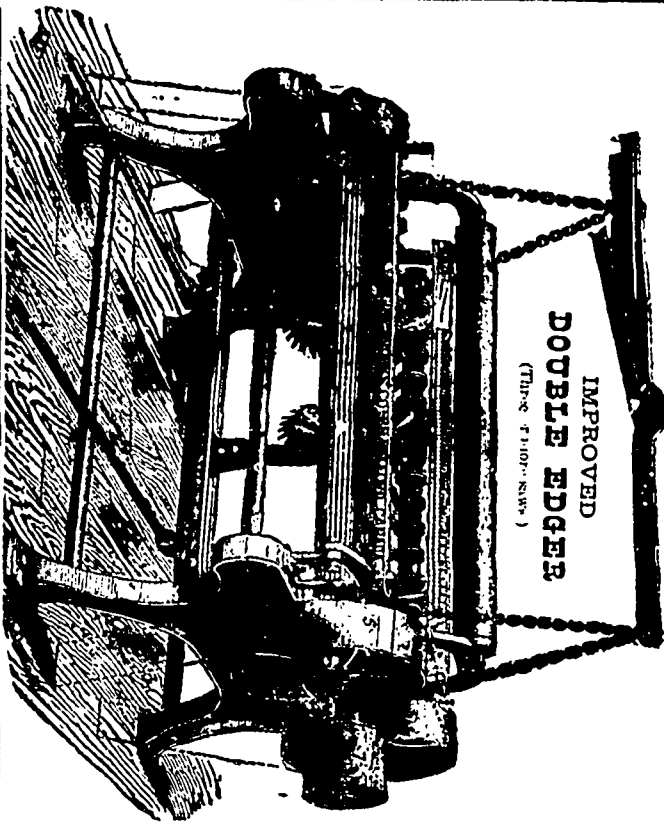
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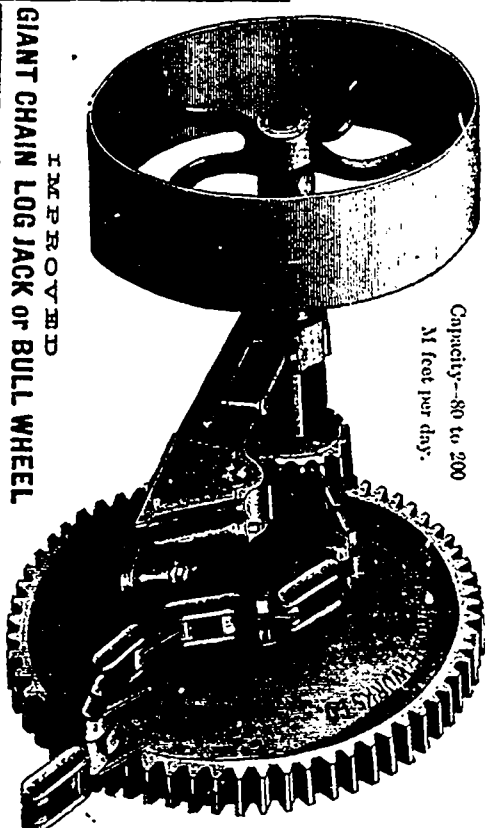
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NORTH DAKOTA'S LUMBER.

"The lumber interests in northern Dakota did not cut much of a figure till the year 1877, when the tide of immigration set in this direction, said Mr. Shotwell, of Fargo, a few days ago. "The lumber used prior to that time was principally confined to building up the small towns and claim shanties. In 1877 Fargo was then, as now, the principal city in northern Dakota, and during the year about 1,000,000 feet were used here. The surrounding country consumed about a like quantity. Since that year there has been a steady and large increase in the demand for lumber, both for farm implements and for the building up of towns and villages that have sprung up along the lines of the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroads. It is estimated that in the year of 1882 Fargo alone used 25,000,000 feet of lumber. A vast quantity was used in other towns toward the west and in the Red river valley. It is impossible to form any sort of an estimate of the quantity used."

"The farmers did not begin to put up substantial permanent buildings in any great number till about the year of 1880. In 1877-8 good buildings were to be found on no farms but the 'bonanza' farms. The proprietors of these had an abundance of money with which to make all the improvements they desired. Since 1880 the smaller farmers have had good crops and have got fair prices for their products, and have been able to add to their buildings from year to year. They have built a better class of houses, barns and granaries than before. And yet, one who rides over the vast prairies of northern Dakota will be impressed with the fact that there are comparatively few farms that are even now well fitted up with buildings. The observer will be struck with the thought that a vast quantity of lumber has yet to be used."

"The lumber business in this part of the country is still practically in its infancy. Our supply is obtained mostly along the line of the Northern Pacific as far east as Duluth. In the larger towns of northern Dakota, store buildings are being built to a great extent of brick. There is plenty of brick clay to be met with in different parts of the territory.

"Common lumber is now sold at different points in the valley for from \$22 to \$28 a thousand feet. Most of the dealers obtain their supplies from the mills along the line of the Northern Pacific road, but some of the larger dealers own their own mills. A lumber business needs some little capital to be carried on profitably and properly. Owing to the lien laws of the territory it is a very safe business to be engaged in. The contractor has a lien upon any building for the amount of his claim as against a third party or any incumbrancers in good faith for 90 days after the completion of the building. He has a lien also against the owner at any time before the property changes hands. A sub-contractor that is a dealer who furnishes the contractor, has a lien against a building for the full amount of his claim if filed within 60 days after the last item is furnished.

"If a man desires to close out his lumber business through ill health or any other similar cause, he can do so without experiencing any material loss, as a stock of lumber, if well cared for, increases rather than decreases in value. It is about the only business that I know of where stock improves in value by keeping. The groceryman in closing out must of necessity lose on the original value of his stock for shop wear.

"There are excellent opportunities for lumber dealers to open yards at different small towns that are springing up along the line of the roads. This is especially the case on the Fargo & Southwestern road, which is now building. The country along the road is rapidly filling up.

"It is not advisable for a man to start in the lumber business without a fair amount of capital. If he has \$5,000 he can carry a good stock. As in every other business, the more capital a man can put into it the more economically and satisfactorily he can carry it on. In Fargo one lumber firm has a capital of \$100,000. The combined capital of the six firms in Fargo is probably about \$200,000.

"Sales are frequently made of lumber amount-

ing to from \$1,000 to \$7,000 in value. These are likely to occur in small as well as large places. The counties all through north Dakota are using a large quantity of heavy timber for the purpose of building bridges across the numerous river that water the country. Houses are mostly plastered, and, of course, there is a large demand for laths."

"How will prices rule during the coming season?"

"About the same as last year. There was a tendency in a downward direction—at least before the logging season begun, we thought that prices would be somewhat lower, as the cut promised to be very large. But the small-pox got into the camps and the work did not progress as was expected, and prices will probably hold their own. The fall trade last year was light and a larger stock of dry lumber than usual is on hand. It was hoped that there would be a decline in prices of about two dollars a thousand, but it cannot be expected now. There will be more dry lumber this year than there was a year ago. This will be a boon to consumers."—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

CEDAR POLES.

The present season has showed a much increased demand for cedar poles. Chicago is the largest point for their distribution in the country, and probably markets half the poles that are cut. From the nature of the business, the demand being altogether with a certain number of telegraph and telephone corporations, a few parties control all the contracts. Up to four years ago, poles were received almost entirely by cargo, but since that time the practice of shipping large numbers of poles by rail during the winter has come in vogue. One large handler sold 125,000 poles during 1882, and up to date has handled 90,000 poles since January 1, and estimates that he will add 125,000 poles to the amount by the end of the year. He has received 400 car-loads this month, and 1,000 car-loads since January 1. There will likely be 500,000 poles used in the United States this year. There are always a certain amount of repairs necessary that call for poles, and new telegraph lines, or extensions of old ones, require a large number. But the heavy increase in demand is chiefly on account of the numerous extensions of telephone systems all over the country. The poles coming to this market are from the white cedar forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Canada; the South uses considerable red cedar from Arkansas and Tennessee; chestnut poles prevail in the East, and sawed redwood on the Pacific slope. The buyers of poles are few, and there is considerable risk and hard work in getting them out, the effect being to keep the business almost entirely in the hands of old concerns. The supply is always regulated in advance by the requirement. When the demand is good as now, with prospects of future heavy consumption, the contractors spur up their agents to cut and buy largely, or to retrench when contracts are slow. Prices are influenced variously by the existing circumstances. Poles received by rail cost more than when received by vessel. Poles 25 feet long are quoted at from 85 cents to \$1.25 on cars in Chicago. Cedar poles are sold by Chicago handlers to go to any remote points, in all directions of the compass, as, for instance, to Arizona, Salt Lake City, Syracuse, St. Louis and New Orleans.—*No-thwestern Lumberman.*

QUINZE PIER AND BOOM COMPANY.

Mr. Tasse moved in the House of Commons that the House go into committee on the bill to incorporate the Quinze Pier, Boom and Improvement Company.

Mr. White (Renfrew) said this was really a proposal to give two gentlemen, Mr. Allan Grant and Mr. O. Taggart, the right to construct works on a portion of the River Ottawa, which was declared by an Act of this Parliament to be a navigable stream. The portion on which these works were to be constructed was above Lake Temiscamingue, through which the timber from a very large extent of territory was required to pass. Although the names of five incorporators appeared in the bill, they were practically only two, as the other three were men of straw in the employment of Mr. Grant,

and were simply inserted to make up the number required to apply for an Act. He (Mr. White), did not believe it to be in the public interest, that the control of so considerable a portion of a river like the Ottawa should be placed in the hands of private individuals. He was informed that licenses had been issued to the extent of 1,200 or 1,500 square miles above the point where these works were to be constructed. It was stated that the works, power to construct which was asked by this bill, extended over 200 miles from the head of Lake Temiscamingue, though the interests of these two gentlemen did not extend over more than twelve or fifteen miles, or at the utmost twenty miles. He was strongly of the opinion that these works ought to be constructed by the Government, and he suggested that these two gentlemen could not be in any way damaged by postponing this Act for a year, and if the Government, upon examination and due consideration, should come to the conclusion that they would not be justified in improving that portion of the river, he would offer no objection next session to a charter been given for the purpose to these or any other gentlemen. If, however, the House should decide that the bill should pass, he would move in committee an amendment giving power to the Government to acquire the works when they thought proper.

Mr. Tasse said the promoters of this bill had deserved well of the lumbering interest, as they had been the pioneers of the trade in that portion of the Ottawa Valley. He had letters from eight or ten of the most important lumbermen interested in that locality approving of the bill. He read extracts from letters from Messrs. Egan, D. Moore, Hisson, Allan Gilmour, Conroy, Dr. Church, Alex. Fraser and Richard Nagle. In committee he would propose to meet the views of his hon. friend from North Renfrew, by an amendment which would limit the operations of the promoters to an extent of thirty or forty miles. He would have no objection to the Government constructing the works if they were prepared to go on with them, but he did not suppose that they were at present. At all events he was prepared to accept the amendment giving the Government power to assume the works.

Mr. Bryson said he thought this bill was not in the public interest. This portion of the river required improvement, but the promoters of this bill were only two men who were lumbering near the Quinze Rapids. He suggested that the Government should send an engineer to make a report on that portion of the river, and if they were not prepared to improve it next year he would support the bill.

Sir Hector Langevin said the promoter of the bill had agreed to limit the operation of the bill to a small portion of the river between Lake Temiscamingue and the Lake des Quinze, where the petitioners had their works and their timber, so that the hon. gentlemen's objection on that ground would be met. He was not sure that the Government would undertake these works. Those on the Upper and Lower Ottawa now were not Government works, and he did not see why a company should not be incorporated to improve this portion. He thought it showed great enterprise on their part to do this without asking aid from the Government, and a clause was to be inserted giving the Government power to purchase the works at their value. The logs of the limit holders above Lake des Quinze would pass through these works and pay the tolls which had to be approved by the Governor in Council and might be altered by him at any time. The formal approval by the Governor in Council was also required of the character of the works, and the company would not be likely to construct them in an inferior manner, as the destruction of the works would be a great loss to them.

Mr. Blake suggested that the difficulty might be avoided by providing for the opening of stock books, so that all the limit holders would have an opportunity to attend to their own interest. After some remarks by Mr. Dawson, the bill was read the second time.

The House went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Kilvert in the chair.

On the motion of Sir Hector Langevin, a provision was inserted that, "after one month's notice in the *Canada Gazette*, a book shall be

opened at the chief place of business of the company in which any person may subscribe for shares in the said capital stock, and, in case a larger number than 500 shares shall be subscribed for, then there shall be an allotment of shares among the subscribers, so that no subscriber shall be excluded."

On the motion of White (Caldwell) a clause was added providing that "the Governor in Council may assume the works, or any portion of the works, on payment of the value to be fixed in case of disagreement by the Official Arbitrators of the Dominion.

The bill, as amended, was reported, read the third time and passed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Michigan, it would appear, is not the only state in which the reckless destruction of timber is carried on. It is well known that in this state, Minnesota, and in fact in all the northern states which are recognized as timber furnishing states, the pineries, as well as some of the other timber bearing territory, are annually more or less devastated by fires which are in many cases the direct result of carelessness on the part of land-lookers, hunters, pioneer farmers, and others. A match, with which a hunter may have lighted his pipe, carelessly dropped, or the dying embers of a fire left by the land-looker, and fanned again into a flame by a passing breeze, or the charred remains of a burning log heap of the farmer, once more ignited by the bed of coals left thoughtlessly to smoulder, or even the burning wad from the gun of the sportsman, may be the means of the destruction of thousands, yea, millions of dollars worth of timber, or perhaps worse, hundreds of lives, as in the case of the destructive fires of Michigan in September, 1881. But it would seem that this reckless carelessness and seeming indifference to the safety of life and property is not confined to Michigan and the other western and northern States, which have heretofore obtained recognition as the great lumber producing territories, but is obtaining a foothold in the southern states, which if not nipped in the bud, by stringent legislation, will, when the scenes of activity and the conversation of pine timber of the forests into lumber shall have been more fully transferred thither from the north and west, as it inevitably must be, in the not very distant future, be the most disastrous and direful in its consequences, and it therefore behooves the law making powers of these states, while the lumber business is yet virtually in infancy, to demand a halt in the reckless methods which have obtained a foothold. In alluding to this carelessness in a late issue, the *Southern Lumberman* says that "this abominable and and wasteful custom holds sway in certain sections of our country, and as the perpetrators of the outrage do not heed kindly admonition, it would be well for the legislature to pass a stringent law with reference to it and attach thereto a very severe penalty. We have frequently received letters on the subject and in answer to them published articles relating thereto but to no purpose. Trifling white men and negroes or thoughtless boys are the perpetrators of these deeds. To destroy thousands of young trees is to them a secondary consideration to driving a harmless rabbit from a thicket. Others again fire the wild grass in order to hasten a new growth, never thinking that the timber destroyed or badly injured by the process is worth many times more than the pasture and the animals which feed upon it." It will be observed that the practices which prevail there, are not at all dissimilar to those which prevail in this state, and if not checked in the incipient stages, may yet prove as disastrous as they did in Michigan in 1881.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

SWEDEN.

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* writing on April 7th, says:—For the first time during the present year, I am happy to have to chronicle a decided improvement in the position of the Swedish sawn wood trade. Very considerable sales have been effected of the better brands of redwood from the ports south of Sundswall to the Continent, at prices about 10s. per standard less all round than first open-water figures 1882. The sales in question (and this is the most encouraging fea-

ture of the case) have been spread over a large number of small ports, instead of being confined to a few of the larger places. Beginning with Belgium, we find Antwerp the heaviest purchaser of goods of best quality, including planed boards. This port (which bids fair to eclipse all continental entrepôts in the magnitude of its general trade) is, however, in an exceptional position, and forms the natural distributing point to which the great bulk of Belgian wood consumers look for the supply of their requirements. In the absence of any statistical information on the subject, and merely judging from observation, I am inclined to believe that no continental port has increased its wood trade so rapidly as Antwerp. Crossing to France, we find nearly the whole of the northern French ports have purchased fairly, with the exception of those supplying Paris, where the building trade appears to be entering on a stage approaching a crisis. Marseilles has bought freely, and the same is the case with Barcelona and the other Spanish ports on the Mediterranean.

The firms who usually confine the bulk of their business to Great Britain have apparently sold less, and it is to these importers they will have to turn for the further modification they so stubbornly insist on, as it is scarcely likely to be conceded by those who have sold so largely to the Continent. An advance of 6s. per standard on their March offers for red deals has been lately made by one or two London importers, but which were nevertheless declined as being still too low. A somewhat improved tone is also reported by exporters to be prevalent in the market for whitewood, although personally I have seen little of it. It may, however, with some degree of certainty be anticipated that the present improved tone will further develop as the conviction gets abroad that the opening of the ports will occur a month later than at one time expected.

Iron Columns v Oak Pillars.

The following is from the *City Press*, London, England:—Perhaps when a few more tremendous blazes have destroyed thousands of pounds' worth of property and the buildings in which the goods have been stored, builders and architects will begin to ask themselves if slender iron columns and iron grinders are of any use in withstanding the ravages of fire. It is an undoubted fact, receiving confirmation daily, that iron is of little use when attacked by fire. It gets red hot and expands; cold water is thrown upon it; a sudden contraction takes place, and away goes the building. A sad example of this kind of destructive effect may now be seen in Rose Street, and Newgate street. Depend upon it good solid oak pillars and strong solid wooden floors are a better protection from fire than flimsy iron.

A Million's Worth of Timber Seized.

The *Prince Arthur's Landing Herald* of April 25 says that during the past winter the Section B company got out over a million dollars' worth of lumber in the disputed territory, for railway building purposes. They took out over 1,750,000 ties alone. But the company got no license from or paid the Ontario Government any money, and the latter have instructed their inspector of lumber at the landing, Wm. Margach, to seize all the ties and lumber in question. Mr. Margach took the train as far as Savanna, from which place he will take to the woods and seize everything that has been cut, posting up notices that anyone touching the materials will be arrested and dealt with as a person would be for stealing. His instructions are very emphatic, and he says that he intends carrying them out to the letter.—*Toronto World*.

Elm Logs.

Sir Leonard Tilley in answer to Mr. Smyth, in the House of Commons said that the Government had received petitions last session from residents of Kent, Ont., praying for an export duty on elm logs, and the Government took the matter into consideration, but did not see their way clear to grant the request. No petitions had been presented this session, and it was not the intention of the Government to ask Parliament this session to place an export duty on these logs.

SWEDISH STOCKS.

The drop on Swedish stocks since the first quotations were to hand may be generally estimated at between 5s. to 10s. on best goods, and 10s. to 15s. on the commoner qualities, due to the proportion of best being rather below than above the average quantity, and we do not anticipate that these will be further reduced, the likelihood being rather that an improvement will result when the general body of importers come into the market to supply themselves. A great deal will depend, of course, on the state of trade generally, irrespective of the particular branch this *Journal* represents, and that the almost unprecedented flatness so long prevailing is at length yielding to a more general tone of activity is noticeable everywhere; and if the present seasonable weather continues, this improvement in the spirit of trade will greatly assist the wood market, the supply of timber being dependent to a great extent on the general tone of prosperity prevailing the country. If other trades are active the building trade can hardly be the reverse, and so with regard to the consumption of wood generally. When money is plentiful speculation will be brisk in all directions, and no lack of business in the wood trade need appear. Confidence in trade is once assured.—*Time, Trade Journal*.

Sault Ste. Marie.

A scheme is incubating to convert the Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Superior and Huron, into an immense water-power, by constructing a flume from the head of the canal to a point below the village, thus securing a fall of 18 feet—enough to drive a multitude of mills. A bill has been introduced into the Michigan legislature to provide for the incorporation of a company to improve and control this water-power. It is proposed to build mills, flour mills, and other manufactories at that point. Since the prospect is that the Northern Pacific will form a connection with the Canadian system of railroads at the Sault, why is not the scheme a good one? It might become an important manufacturing point of lumber, iron and flour, with shipping facilities by rail and water equal to the best.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

What the World Heard in the Woods.

I have a corn—The oak.
I'm off my nut—The hickory.
These hands are clean—The palm.
I've got the sand—The beech.
You can't get into my trunk—The hemlock.
I'm never odd—The pear.
I sometimes go back on my pals—The peach.
It's pitch and toss—The pine.
By gum!—The spruce.
I never unbosom myself—The chestnut.
Who said I was proud?—The plane.
You'll hear me down in Dixie—The cedar.
I've got the sugar—The maple.
They can't skin me—The fir.
There is no oleomargarine about me—The butternut.
I cannot sing the old songs—The basswood.
I will have to go to law—The sumach.

Convincing Proof.

Having suffered from rheumatism for a long time I was induced to try your Arnica and Oil Liniment. The first application gave instant relief, and now I am able to attend to business, thanks to your wonderful medicine.
I am yours truly,
W. H. DICKISON,
218 St. Constant St., Montreal.
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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 26 cents a bottle.

The *Muskoka Herald* says.—Several trains loaded with timber have passed through Pembroke on their way east. The timber belongs to Mr. N. McDougall, and was taken out on Sturgeon River, Nipissing. Messrs. Barnett and Mackie's Nipissing timber will not begin passing through Pembroke till May, as at present it lies on the ice on the opposite side of the lake from the railway track. When the ice disappears the timber will be floated across the lake to a siding on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and there loaded on the cars.

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The CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Offices of MESSRS. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 164 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MAY 15, 1883.

FLETCHER BROTHERS, of Minneapolis, Minn., owners of a large tract of cedar land on Squaw bay, Duluth district, will operate several portable mills in working up the cedar on the tract this season.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says that Munroe, Boyce & Co., of Grand Haven, Mich., are reported to have been offered \$110,000 for a tract of pine land in Chippewa county, Mich., for which they paid \$40,000 a few months ago.

At an adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Arthabaska Lumber Co., held in Quebec on the 24th April, it was resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily and dissolved, Mr. James R. White being appointed liquidator.

In the House of Commons Sir Leonard Tilley said the Government did not feel itself justified in asking Parliament to impose an export duty on hemlock bark, neither did it propose to increase the export duty on spruce saw logs.

THE demand for oak timber in the West appears to be greater than the supply. Mr. Thomas Ouillette, of Anderdon, has shipped from his mill at Colchester, three and a half million of oak car stuff to the London Car Works at London.

THE *Winnipeg Times* says:—During the past winter two million ties were cut for the Canadian Pacific. The company will not, it is expected use the whole of this amount this summer, although a considerable quantity is to be utilized in repairing certain portions of the line.

Mr. J. W. Newbitt, formerly book-keeper in Peterborough for the firm of McDougall & Ludgate, subsequently having charge of the limits and mills for the Bank of Toronto, and who has more recently been managing the lumber business of Mr. R. C. Smith at Fenelon Falls, has been appointed assistant manager of the American Lumber Company of Northern Michigan. The company is to be congratulated on having secured the services of such a competent, trustworthy and zealous officer.

THE *Montreal Witness* thinks if the railways generally become seized with a spirit of forestry renaissance, as the Toronto, Grey & Bruce seems to have been, it will be a fine thing for the country. That corporation is having ten thousand larch trees from Scotland planted along its line.

THE oldest tree on earth, so far as any one knows, is the "Bo" tree in the sacred city of Amarapura, Burmah. It was planted in 288 B. C., and is accordingly 2,171 years old. Its great age is proved by historic documents, according to Sir James Emerson Tennent, who says:—"To it kings have even dedicated their dominions, in testimony of the belief that it is a branch of the identical fig tree under which Buddha reclined at Urumelya when he underwent his apotheosis." Its leaves are carried away as streamers by pilgrims, but it is too sacred to touch with a knife, and therefore they are only gathered when they fall.

THE *Sun* of Brandon, Manitoba, says that Mr. Wright, a farmer living in township 4, range 20, is now in the city, and reports that on his journey through township six he saw a number of soft maples raised from seed sown last year that are now eighteen inches high. They are budding beautifully after passing through the rigors of the Northwest winter, and give every promise of a healthy and rapid growth. This should settle the question of forest culture on our Northwest prairies. Mr. Wright is endeavoring to procure some seed with which to experiment on his own farm. It is an example that all our farmers might profitably follow.

VICTORIA, Australia, now claims the glory of holding the biggest of all the living "big trees" in the world, so far as height is concerned. In the Dandadong district, at Fernshaw, has recently been discovered a specimen of *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, or almond-leaf gum, which reaches the enormous height of three hundred and thirty feet to the top, having a girth of sixty feet at some distance above the ground. Some idea of what a height of four hundred and thirty feet represents may be gained from the fact that this gum-tree, if growing by the side of the House of Parliament at Westminster, would overtop the clock-tower by exactly one hundred feet.

THE *Trent Valley Advocate* says that Messrs. Gilmour & Co's. large mill is now in full operation. The machinery has been greatly improved during the winter, and the cutting capacity thereby increased. The cedar mill is running every day, and a large boiler and engine house is being built for the shingle mill. In this building will be twelve tubular boilers and one of the larger engines out of the old mill. The railroad leading to the piling ground has been well ballasted, and a large new locomotive been placed on the rails which will be used for drawing the lumber trains from and to the piling ground, while the two small ones which were used last season will now be used on and around the docks for shipping purposes.

THE *London Timber Trade Journal* says:—Up to the present we can hear of no large first hand transactions in Quebec, and we believe the bulk of the stocks are still unsold. It is reported that the merchants who usually visit this country in the beginning of the year have been disappointed by the result of their trip, values of pine deals having declined since the first sales were made, and nothing like the volume of trade has been done as was expected. In timber the usual amount, we hear, has been sold, but the prices realized have not been satisfactory. In the London market stocks are held in first hands at firm prices, but we understand very little is yet sold. That business, however, has not been idle in the f. o. b. trade we can well believe, as a considerable amount of tonnage has been secured at 65s. for the Thames. In Glasgow things are said to be anything but promising for the pine trade, and the competition with Lower Port spruce and Baltic white wood is depreciating the commoner qualities imported from Quebec, while sales of all descriptions are reported as being dull.

A KINGSTON despatch says that J. P. Lett & Bro., of Bedford Mills, cut upwards of 2,000,000 feet of timber on their limits in Bedford township during the winter. They are now running mills night and day, cutting every 12 hours an average of 20,000 feet of lumber. The season's cut has been sold in advance.

A NUMBER of timber trespass cases have been brought in the Territory of Oregon, the encroachments being upon the land grant of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The government agents reported the trespass with a view to prosecution, because the land, though in the title of the railroad, was unearned. Secretary Teller decides that the government can only prosecute with reference to even sections, and that the railroad clearly has authority to prosecute trespassers on odd sections, though its grant is unearned.

ARBOR DAY.

THE success that has just attended even the first observance of "Arbor Day," as set apart by the Government of the Province of Quebec, is very satisfactory, and promises even better results in the future when the people become more familiarized with the subject. It is rather the fashion in some of the other Provinces either to sneer at or patronize Quebec as an unprogressive and little energetic community. But in this respect, as in some others, it has set an example that their critics may well follow.

The establishment of "Arbor Day," the setting apart of a public holiday for the planting of trees, is not a new idea, but is borrowed from our neighbors, where in several of the States the treeless prairie has already been converted into fairly wooded country. The usefulness of this process is plainly evident. So far in Canada there seems to have been a ceaseless war waged against the forest. Settlers and lumbermen have agreed, however much they might disagree on other points, to strip the land of its forest wealth, without a thought of maintaining a future supply. The circumstances of the case, the dense forests of the earlier settled portions of Canada from which the intending agriculturalist had to hew out his farm, and the timber regulations which have almost forced upon the lumbermen the policy of marketing their pine as rapidly as possible, have alike tended to foster the idea that the mere cutting down of a tree was a meritorious act which could not be repeated too often. As for the future, that might take care of itself, and our forests were deemed practically inexhaustible. The result is that our pine lands have been trenched upon to an enormous extent, that the settled country has been stripped of sheltering trees till winter killed wheat, or cattle avoltering in the summer sun testify to the improvidence of those who frequently burned timber which would now be more valuable than the cleared land.

It would be well for Ontario and the other Provinces to follow the lead of Quebec in this matter. The direct effect of "Arbor Day" would be beneficial to a very great extent, and besides it would have the further indirect benefit of inculcating throughout the community the lesson which is already being slowly learned, that if trees are cut down others must be planted, and above all that a more sensible and economical policy in regard to our public forests, a large portion of the capital of the people, should be adopted and enforced by the Government.

OAK vs. PITCH PINE.

OUR attention has been called to a matter which should receive the serious consideration of those concerned. We are informed that till quite recently in Canada our white oak was invariably used for car sills; now, owing to the somewhat advanced price of oak, many car builders are substituting southern pitch pine for this purpose. Now, while this class of pine is excellent material for many purposes, there can be no question as to its total unfitness, in comparison with white oak, for car sills. Pitch pine, something like our own red pine, is short in grain and brittle, lacking altogether that toughness of fibre so preeminently characteristic of white oak, and which marks the latter timber as so peculiarly fitted for any purpose where

it is required to stand a great strain or carry heavy weight. The sill is the most important part of the body of a car, and unless it will stand heavy shunting, and bear great and constant pressure, without risk of fracture, it is unsafe, and a source of danger to traffic and the travelling public. This is where we think pitch pine will be found wanting, and so, when too late perhaps, the railway companies and car builders will find out.

There can be no doubt as the superiority of white oak over pitch pine or any other wood for this purpose; it is the toughest, its power of resistance to pressure is the greatest, it is not liable to crack or splinter by a sudden jar, thus reducing the danger in cases of collision, and, it is the product of our own country, while pitch pine has to be imported from the Southern States.

THE OUTLOOK.

News from the drives is not very encouraging. The Rife and Cedar and tributaries are hung up, and the same report reaches us from scores of small tributary streams to those of more importance. Never in the history of the Tittabawassee Boom Company has there been so few logs within the boom limits on a corresponding date as at the present time, and the water in nearly all the streams tributary to the father of logging streams is at a very low stage. Unless there is a superabundance of rain within a very short time, it is inevitable that even with the short season before us, many of our mills will be short of stock. It looks at present that before the shipping season shall near the end logs will be log; and lumber will be lumber on the Saginaw river, and those who have been hoping and expecting a decline in the price of our principal product, will find themselves woefully mistaken. This condition of things is not confined to the Saginaw river alone, but the streams in the Lake Superior district are similarly situated, the snow having disappeared gradually, and the earth adjacent thereto in an absolutely dry and parched condition ready to absorb an ordinary spring rain; and consequently nothing short of a fair proportioned deluge will be successful in bringing the log crop to the mills. Indications at present are unmistakably in favor of high-priced lumber and opposed to any reduction in price. If the present state of affairs in regard to logs continues to exist, even the coarser grades of lumber must soon present a firmer attitude, and the owners of this class of lumber may undoubtedly rest easy, from present indications.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

THE SWEDISH TRADE.

A Swedish correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* under date of 19th April, writes that "the driving out of the logs from the district of the Ljunga, Indals, Angerman, and Husum rivers, has this season been so exceedingly bad that the supply from these districts will be quite 30 per cent. less than during ordinary years. There is also a fear of very bad floating this spring, if the snow should melt away before lakes and rivers are free from ice. Still the weather here is very cold, particularly in the night, and all around about there are masses of ice and a considerable quantity of snow. The Lake Malare and the harbor out to seaward from Stockholm are still strong enough to drive on with horses and carriages." This we give for what it is worth; at any rate the shortage in the log crop anticipated by the above correspondent, even if his views prove correct, will not affect the first open-water production, the leading brands of which we have already stated are now pretty nearly sold out. The rivers the writer mentions are in the centre of the chief timber-producing districts and any interruption to the floating in those parts would probably be more seriously felt than in any other portion of Sweden. The Angerman supplies Hernosand and the district bearing that name, while the Sundswall district is mainly dependent on the floatage of the Ljunga and Indals streams for its wood production.

ST. JOHN LUMBER EXPORT.

Twenty vessels left St. John in April laden with timber and lumber. The quantity they took was 749 tons of pine and birch and 15,801,000 feet of deals and battens. For the four

months ending with April the clearances of lumber from that harbor amounted to the following aggregate:—
Deals, battens and deals ends. 25,455,717 sq. ft.
Scantling and boards. 201,669 "
Palings 50,000 pcs.
Besides these there were 279 tons of pine timber and 1,670 tons of birch timber shipped from that city. Messrs. Mackay, Schofield, and McLachlan & Wilson sent all the timber, the whole of which went to Liverpool; Alex. Gibson sent 18,800,000 of the deals, Stewarts & Guy Berans nearly all the rest. The destination of 637,414 feet of deals was Africa; and 1,341,416 feet went to the Continent of Europe. Liverpool takes the largest share, with 5,784,000 feet, London next with 3,063,000 feet; Dublin takes 3,009,000; Glasgow 2,319,000, Belfast, Penarth and Barrow next.—*Monetary Times.*

THREE IN ONE.

A correspondent writes to the *Northwestern Lumberman* from Tigerton, Wis., as follows:—
With the expiration of certain patents, relating to the process of cementing two or more pieces of wood veneer, the three-ply system of manufacture assumes a new importance. Ignoring the question of cost, there are several advantages, which of themselves, must commend the process to furniture manufacturers, and, in fact, to all who make articles from wood, wherein lightness and strength are especially needed.

All have admired the neat and strong veneer chair bottoms and car-seats, but comparatively few have thought that this strength is obtained by the gluing together of three thin pieces of veneer, with the grain of the central piece running at right angles with that of the other two. Just here is involved the principle upon this scale-board may be applied with advantage in the manufacture of articles almost innumerable. To the furniture manufacturer a rare field is here opened, whereby he may execute new and fanciful designs, lighter and stronger than is possible to obtain by the use of sawed lumber. To the carriage and waggon manufacturer, various uses will readily suggest themselves, as also in the making of toys and similar small articles. Passenger coaches are already being lightened and strengthened by the aid of the three-ply veneer. The scale-board may also be profitably used in the inside construction of thrashing machines, fanning-mills, etc., and, finally, the house-builder can apply it for inside finishing and panels.

The process of gluing together two or more ply scale-board, or panels of plain surface, by the aid of an ordinary screw-press, is simple enough, but to form the necessary shapes for the different uses, as herein indicated, will, of course, require special machinery, which, as in other things, will doubtless be furnished as the purposes to be gained are fairly understood.

LUMBER CARRYING TRADE.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The American boat captains and owners still hold out for advanced rates for carrying lumber. They have formed an association and passed the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That all boats load in turn, as placed on list of arrival.
2. Resolved, That all captains of boats being offered \$4.00 to New York and \$3.75 to Albany shall refer such offer to the first boat on the list, or take said order and refer the same to said boat, as above stated.
3. Resolved, That should any captain of a boat having signed this list leave our ranks in any manner, or load contrary to our by-laws, we are empowered to publish his name in all the leading papers on our route and to stigmatise him as a man of no honour, and one in whom no dependence can be placed.

EXPENSIVE FOOD.

About the most expensive kind of food for porkers that we have heard of in many a day is that furnished by some of the pine land owners of South Carolina, who turn their pigs into the forest to shift for themselves, as it were, thinking it a cheap method of raising pork. It appears that the fondness of hogs for the juicy roots of young pines leads them to seek them assiduously, so that where hogs are allowed to

roam in that region one can hardly find a young long-leaved pine in a thousand acres of pine forest. There being no young trees to take the place of the old ones used up by the lumbermen and the porcine marauders this species of pine is disappearing. It would be far cheaper for those men to furnish corn feed, and confine their hogs in pens, than thus to rob posterity of the rich legacy which properly belong to them.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

New York Notes

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—The general appearance of the lumber market is not as satisfactory as hope pointed out a short time ago. There is an inclination in many directions to be bearish. A lower rate of values would be desirable to consumers, and buyers of stocks for consumption do not take hold with energy. A careful and conservative method is followed among dealers. There is naturally a little hesitancy at this season of the year, a waiting to see what particular damage is likely to be done by the periodical spring strikers. During the past week there was a dullness apparent in general trade. Iron has taken a new line of value, and that has a powerful influence on all other mercantile interests.

Durable Timber.

The trusses of the old part of the roof of the Basilica of St. Paul, at Rome, were framed in 816, and were sound and good in 1814, one thousand years. These trusses are of fir. The timber work of the external domes of the Church of St. Mark, at Venice, is more than 840 years old, and is still in a good state. Sound logs are dug out of bogs where they have lain for an indefinite period. But the best seasoned timber will not withstand the effects of exposure to the weather more than twenty-five years, unless the surface is protected by paint, or some other coating to keep out the damp, or the wood is treated by some preservative process.

The Census.

The third volume of the census reports gives the following statistics of products of the forests.—Cubic feet of square pine (white) 40,729,047, (red) 2,815,755; cubic feet of square oak, 5,670,894; cubic feet of tamarac, 4,652,575; cubic feet of birch and maple, 4,414,793; cubic feet of elm, 3,191,968; cubic feet of walnut (black) 59,032, (soft) 754,219; cubic feet of hickory, 387,619; cubic feet of all other timber, 48,956,958; pine logs, 22,324,407; other logs, 26,023,584; masts, spars, etc., 192,241; thousand ends of staves, 41,881; cords of lathwood, 93,311; cords of tanbark, 400,418; cords of firewood, 10,993,234.

The Pennsylvania log markets have been active and very satisfactory to the sellers. Rafts have been rapidly taken at Lock Haven and other prominent points, under the stimulus of light stocks and good quality. The highest price given is 26 cents.

The Shell Lake Lumber Company, of Shell Lake, Wis., has got in about 19,000,000 feet of logs, and is now building five miles of narrow gauge road, in addition to the old line of four and a half miles. The streams in that vicinity are at a good driving stage.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says:—Fifty-one arrivals are announced as timber laden vessels in our London list this week, of which 18—only a little over a third of the whole—are steamers, so that sailing ships are again predominating in the timber trade. Of the total number, Norway sent forward 23 vessels, but only four of these added to our stock of boards, and six were laden chiefly with fir staves, with which this market may now be considered well supplied. The rest were variously laden with deals, battens, and firewood, and one cargo of telegraph poles from Forsgrund. There are the usual liners from New York and from Gothenburg with joinery and other oddments. Three cargoes of mahogany and a good supply of other furniture woods have also come forward in this fleet; so that scarcely any branch of the wood trade need now be short of the goods it may require.

FOR SALE

A Railroad Tie Saw & Carriage

(COMPLETE).

A HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 11x14 in. Fly Wheel 7 ft. Diameter, Band Wheel 4 ft Diameter, 12 in. Face, Heavy Bed and equal to new. Also,

A HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, 48 in. Diameter, 9 ft. long, with 93 2-in. Tubes, Fire Front, Back Door and Frame, Grate Bars and 40 ft. of Smoke Stack 22 in. Diameter.

CENTRAL IRON WORKS,

417 PETERBOROUGH, ONT.



LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Formation of Basins near St. Gabriel Locks," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE next, for the formation of TWO SLIPS or BASINS, on the north side of the Lachine Canal, at Montreal.

A plan and specification of the work to be done can be seen at this office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on the after TUESDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, at either of which places printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms. An accepted Bank cheque for sum of \$2,000, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited, if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 21st April 1883. GJ100-2112



AUCTION.

Phosphate Lands.

Conformably to the 158th Section of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 (43-44, Vic. Ch. 12.)

Notice is hereby given that upwards of 6,000 acres of public lands situated in the Phosphate Region, in the county of Ottawa, Province of Quebec, and comprised in the townships of TEMPLETON, WAKEFIELD, PORTLAND (EAST and WEST), and BOWMAN, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the City Hall, in the city of Hull, Province of Quebec, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of MAY next.

Sale to commence at eleven o'clock a. m. sharp, upset price five dollars per acre. Conditions of Sale—the purchase money to be paid in full at the time of adjudication, otherwise the land will be immediately re-offered for sale. The purchaser to pay for any real improvements existing on the lot or lots belonging to any other party.

These sales will also be subject to all the provisions contained in the laws and regulations concerning mines at present in force in this province.

LISTS containing numbers of lots to be sold may be had on application to the Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, or to the Crown Land Agents at Montreal, Hull, and Thurso, P. Q.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, April 14, 1883.

W. W. LYNCH, Commissioner of Crown Lands. N. B.—According to law, the Department will not be responsible for the publication of the above notice by any journal not specially authorized to that effect. Quebec, April 14, 1883. 1110

WISE

people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STEVEN & CO., Portland, Maine. 1113

WATER POWER

TO LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having largely extended their network at Lakefield, are desirous of corresponding with parties who wish to go into manufacturing, and they are prepared to sell or lease water power on the most favorable terms, or would erect outbuildings of any size suitable for factories.

R. & G. STRICKLAND

1456 LAKEFIELD, ONT. W1518



TENDERS FOR TIMBER LIMITS IN THE N. W. TERRITORIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for Timber Berths," will be received at this office until noon, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of JULY next, for Timber Berths in the North-West Territories, situated on the M.-ou Mountain, in the District of Assiniboia, and on the Bow River and its tributaries, above Fort Calgary, in the District of Alberta.

Sketches showing the position, approximately, of these berths, together with the conditions on which they will be leased, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Office, Winnipeg.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 18th April, 1883. 1110

SAW MILLS

AND

TIMBER LIMITS

WITH

Logs, Lumber, Store Goods, & FOR SALE

In the District of Algoma, Ont.

Eighty-Five Square Miles (54,400 Acres) of Limits, Good Pine, First-Class Water Power, Large New Water Mill, Steam Mill, Store and Dwellings.

Canada Pacific Railway now running through part of the property.

For full particulars address:—

WILLIAMS & MURRAY, GODERICH, ONT.

VALUABLE Timber Limits

And MILLS FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF:

About 300 miles of limits in the Counties of Joliette and Montcalm, in the Province of Quebec, well wooded with spruce, pine, cedar, and traversed by the La Quarreau, Dufresne, and other rivers.

About 25 acres of land (freehold) with a splendid water power and saw mill, store, dwelling house and outbuildings, on the La Quarreau River, at Montcalm, about 40 miles from Montreal.

About 100 acres of land (freehold) with a splendid Steam Saw Mill, capable of cutting 100 0.0 logs per annum, a large house for manager, 14 dwellings for employees, large machine shop, planing mill, bakery, store, fire engines and house, wharves, a steam tug, 3 barges, &c., &c. at Charlemagne at the mouth of the L'Assomption River, about 17 miles from Montreal. Also, booms and dams on La Quarreau, Dufresne, L'Assomption, and other rivers.

Three vessels drawing 6 to 8 feet of water can load at the wharves at once, and ships, drawing 25 feet, can anchor with 3 of a mile from the wharves, and load from barges.

The whole is complete and in running order for carrying on a large and profitable lumber business, and will be sold at a low price and on favorable terms.

For particulars apply to THE EXCHANGE BANK, Montreal, or to

JOHN M. M. DUFF, Public Accountant, 119 St. James Street, Montreal.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL AND THE TIMBER TRADE.

The question of the proposed Manchester Ship Canal is now agitating the minds of business men connected with the wood trade. They do not look upon the change this great work will involve as a matter to be fully realized; but it has so far passed beyond the range of theory, that, with a slight discount, it may be accepted as a fact, and as an undertaking that in a few years will be successfully carried out.

Considering the interests of a vested character involved or interfered with by this great project, it is natural to find a strong array of opposition brought to bear against it in Parliament; but we are of the opinion, looking upon the vast population in and around Manchester, that their influence will carry a weight on behalf of the project against which no class of interest can maintain a permanent opposition. For ourselves, so far as the wood trade is concerned, we do not wish to take party sides, our position is that of lookers-on, in which we cannot fail to be impressed with the opinion that, as an engineering work in unison with the current of feeling permeating the hearts of nine-tenths of the business men of this day, it will be carried out in the immediate future, and that it will prove an initial step in the introduction of ship canals into this country.

As we are not alone in this opinion, it may not be amiss to discuss the bearings of this great project on the wood trade, and the changes that will probably come over the spirit of the scene in a few years.

Timber is a bulky substance, locally produced in small degree in the district claiming Manchester as its centre; but, nevertheless, a substance largely and extensively used. It is one consequently obtained from sources outside this radius, one floated to neighboring seaports on the east and west coasts. These ports may be taken as Gloucester, Liverpool, Fleetwood, and Barrow-in-Furness, on the one hand, and Hull, Grimsby, and the northern coal ports, on the other. From these points it passes inland, and the various lines of supply spread like a network over the Manchester district. These ports are active feeders of the district, and their annual increase is directly traceable to the growth of the inland seats of trade.

So long as the Manchester district is dependent upon the coast towns, so long will these towns increase and multiply; their prosperity lies in their position on the edge of the water, where great ships laden with timber, etc., may be safely floated. The office of these towns is to act as agents for receiving and forwarding goods inland. So long as the deep waters are kept in the present bounds they will flourish, but upon the sea flood being conducted inland by natural or artificial means they must of necessity decline, as facilities would be offered for carrying goods past their gates and harbors and dispensing with them as outlying agents. The inland districts so changed would have their supplies brought direct to their doors, and the produce taken direct from their hands. The loss to the one, and the gain to the other, arising from such a change, would be unparalleled in the history of British commerce.

So far as Manchester is concerned, such a change is proposed to be brought about by artificial means; an arm of the sea is to penetrate the low flat lands forming the bed of the river Mersey, and sea-going ships are to float up to this great and busy city. The vast population of this centre is to be enfranchised from the outlying coast towns, and the receiving and forwarding will be saved, added to which there will be a saving in land carriage, which is the dearest form of carriage in the world.

That such a change will be a benefit to the Manchester community there can be no doubt. These people are competing for the textile fabric trade of the world; in many countries they are opposed by heavy, and even prohibitory, tariffs; and hence, in their struggle for existence, they are entitled at home to every relief or facility that can be granted them. From their inland position they have a prohibitory home tariff on their export business, a tariff that extends to their import business in having their goods passed through outlying ports and carried overland. That the abolition of this home tariff,

even in part, would be other than a benefit there cannot be a doubt; this being admitted there only remains the question of the right, of the outlying ports, and the connecting railways, to continue to impose this home tariff upon the Manchester community. This right needs to be well founded to withstand the pressure which will naturally be brought to bear against it by some thousands, and even millions of people struggling to become free from what they consider trammels of trade.

The consequence of Manchester becoming a seaport will be to work an important change in the wood trade. The great city will undoubtedly unload the bulk of its wood on its own quays, and every cargo of wood so unloaded will be one diverted from the old course of passing through the neighboring ports. The growth of the timber trade in this inland town will run on all fours with the decay at other outlying ports, those doing the most with Manchester being the first to suffer. To Liverpool the change will be great, for it is the natural port of Manchester; in other ports it will be felt in proportion to the volume of trade. The landing of timber on the quays of Manchester will have this additional effect, it will be so much further inland, that it can be traded in first hand, and Manchester will thus become a rival in districts now largely fed by Liverpool. The Manchester merchants will be so splendidly situated in the centre of a great consuming district, that they will in addition be able to compete for a portion of the trade enjoyed by other ports. So far as the west coast is concerned, this change will fall heavily on Liverpool and Barrow-in-Furness, but it will not affect Hull, Grimsby, and the northern coal ports, in the same ratio. The trade of the country is pretty clearly defined, certain ground belonging to the west, and certain to the east coast; an imaginary line may drawn down the centre of the country. To the west of this line the district is supplied with Canadian spruce as a cheap building wood, and to the east with Baltic whitewood. We can illustrate it thus—Manchester and Rochdale are towns receiving west coast wood, and Sheffield, Huddersfield, and Halifax, towns receiving east coast wood. In certain states of markets this arrangement is broken; but, as a rule, it obtains. The loss to the east coast ports by the ship canal will be this, that the line of separation will be driven more to the east, certain towns, now claimed as east coast towns, will have to be surrendered to Manchester, and the east coast ports will have to contract their trade. This change will not be so serious as may be imagined, for there is the protecting clause that the two coasts deal in distinct kinds of wood. The west coast deals in American goods, whilst the east coast deals in Baltic goods. The spruce of Canada and the whitewood of the Baltic will be affected, the former claiming the benefit of the change, from the fact that these are the rival timbering woods in ordinary use. It may be noted that the Baltic redwood, so largely traded in on the east coast has no opponent in American woods, and it is only represented in Liverpool, when taken round to the west coast from the Baltic at great cost. It thus follows that the moving of the line of supply in spruce and whitewood to the prejudice of the east coast, will have but slight influence on redwood. The Manchester district consumes a certain amount of redwood; but we fail to see how the ship canal, an undertaking associated with the west coast, will affect this consumption, or cause it to be obtained other than from the east coast, which is geographically its natural channel.

We have noted it as our opinion that the wood trade of Liverpool will be affected by this great work; but there are certain branches of the business that will be but slightly touched. Take the instance of American hardwoods, such as oak, ash, elm, mahogany, birch, walnut, lancewood, &c. These goods are used all over England, and Liverpool is the great market of the country for them, being the nearest trading point from the American continent. The canal would exercise no influence in moving this branch of trade from Liverpool, for on goods passing north and south it would offer no benefit, and on those passing east, seeing that their cost is high compared with their bulk, and that the cost of carriage compared with their value is a

small factor, it would affect them but little. The great change would be wrought on the cheap, soft, bulky goods upon which the cost of carriage is heavy compared with their value. Liverpool would have a small advantage in the import cost; this, in connection with the north, the south, and the home trade of Liverpool, would exercise a preserving influence; but it would have little influence in the Manchester district. Looking at the wealth and importance of Liverpool, we must credit that town with an earnest effort to retain its trade in face of the rival ship canal, and we must not presume on the high rates of land carriage being maintained when opposition like this is in the field. We may assume the rate will then be a low one, somewhat in unison with the East Coast Railways. In face of such a rate, Liverpool would not lose so much of its softwood trade might be assumed, and even Manchester itself, which would have to pay canal dues and extra freight on its own imports, might, and no doubt would, still remain a buyer from Liverpool. The markets to suffer would be the west coast spruce and east coast Baltic whitewood. The consumption of spruce would increase, and that of Baltic whitewood decline. The great depot for spruce would be Manchester, which, from its central position would command a trade in this common timbering wood, which would materially increase its consumption to the prejudice of Baltic whitewood.

Beyond this we are of opinion that the hardwood markets on the west coast, and the Baltic redwood markets on the east coast, would be affected, but in such a slight degree as not to disturb the present balance of trade. There are those that would argue that the hardwood trade of Liverpool would be affected the same as the softwood; this we fail to see, for the change of market would have to be met by the discontinuance of the coasting trade—a branch of trade that Manchester can never conduct, and one that will always exercise a binding tendency on Liverpool as a market. It is fair to assume that occasional goes of mahogany and other hardwoods will find their way to Manchester; this could only be for local consumption, not for sale and general distribution.

Upon close consideration we find that the disturbance of the wood trade arising out of the construction of the great canal will not be so great as at first sight would appear. The tendency of the trade to migrate to Manchester would be largely met by a reduction of railway rates between Liverpool and this great centre, and it must not be forgotten that there is a wide margin for such reduction, the existing rate being extortionate.—*Timber Trades Journal*.

TIMBER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It has become generally understood that the lumber interests of Pennsylvania are things of the past, and that state has often been referred to as illustrative of what Michigan was coming to in the very near future. But Pennsylvania still has vast lumber interests and new mills in Pennsylvania are being planted to-day which would do no discredit to the Saginaw valley. The forests are far from being denuded, and not only mills but factories are being planted for the purpose of utilizing the valuable hard woods with which the state is abundantly supplied. The lumber interest of northwestern Pennsylvania is enormous even at this present time, and the *Builder and Wood Worker* of New York city, says that the division of Clarion and Jefferson counties, which found a market over the low grade division of the Allegheny Valley railroad and Red Bank creek, during 1882 shipped 400,000,000, requiring 36,000 cars and a number of boats and rafts. The district of the same counties shipping by the Pittsburg & Bradford railway and the Clarion river have shipped 23,000,000 feet, using 3,500 cars and a large number of rafts and boats, though the full run by water was not made, owing to the drought. There are several million feet locked in the ice, and owners have proposed blasting the ice with giant powder to prevent loss, but they are threatened with prosecution for killing the fish if they resort to such means.

During the year 1882 Forest and Elk counties shipped 350,000,000 feet, using 30,000 cars. The product for 1883 promises to be considerably larger, as saw mills are multiplying rapidly. A

mill has recently been built near Elk City with a capacity of 160,000 feet of boards daily. It is now running at an average of 100,000 feet daily. Another of the same calibre is now being built. These figures represent mainly pine timber, and the supply of pine is becoming rapidly exhausted. Hemlock and hardwood still remain in unbroken forests, but a few years will exhaust the pine. Over 20,000 acres of woodland were shorn of pine timber in the counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk, during the past two years, and last year the product was a fourth greater than the two preceding years.

The growth of hard woods in Sullivan county is enormous, and new and extensive furniture manufacturing establishments are being erected at various points along the line of the railroads traversing the woodlands, to produce furniture and other articles of utility and ornament that have a ready and profitable sale. Several large factories for the manufacture of painted wooden furniture have already been built and are now in full operation, their daily production being heavy and valuable.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

FORESTRY IN CANADA.

The Government of the Province of Ontario, comprehending that, although 120,000,000 acres of primeval forest still exist within its territory, the replacing of its timber supply for future needs will depend upon the wise provisions made now, has had under consideration a bill providing for the payment of a bounty out of the public treasury for the planting of trees along farm boundary lines and by the sides of roads. The bounty proposed is not very large, the maximum sum being twenty-five cents for each tree, but it is quite enough to make it worth while for farmers to preserve and transplant the young saplings which they find in the way of their agricultural operations, and a moderate annual expenditure would in the course of years produce results of immense importance. A little calculation will show that if the highest bounty were paid in all cases, a subsidy of \$50,000 per annum would at the end of three years represent 600,000 young trees; or, supposing one out of every six to die, half a million of growing saplings, which, if planted only along the roads, thirty feet apart, would line them on both sides for a distance of 1,420 miles. Continued for fifty years, the same subsidy would have led to the planting of 10,000,000 trees, worth on an average \$5 apiece, all belonging to the persons who paid for setting them out, but bringing in, nevertheless, to the public treasury in the form of taxes, supposing these to be reckoned at the moderate rate of 1 per cent., \$500,000 a year, or ten times the amount of the outlay. This is, of course, a rather summary way of calculating profits, but there is certainly reason for believing that in Ontario, and still more in this country, a movement of the kind suggested would be very judicious.—*American Architect*.

Requirements for Fences.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—The fact that we have in the United States six million miles of fences, which have cost nearly \$1,900,000,000, and have to be renewed every fifteen years, makes the fence problem one of the most important, says the *Chicago Times*. It, however, interests most of the farmers, who have the bulk of the labor to perform and expense to meet, and the timber to furnish for their consumption. The consumption of the timber for this purpose interests nearly every philanthropist. It is reported that Kentucky requires annually ten million trees to keep up her "national fence," the old Virginia rail. The census bureau of 1880 shows an expenditure of nearly \$39,000,000 on fence buildings and repairs in 1879.

WHY BE DOWNCAST?—True, you may be in a miserable condition—you may be weak, pallid, and nervous. You cannot sleep at night, nor enjoy your waking hours; yet, why lose heart? Get a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. It will restore you to health and peace of mind.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.—You can be weak, nervous, debilitated, and despondent, disqualified for work of head or hand, or you can enjoy a fair share of health and peace of mind. Burdock Blood Bitters will alleviate your misery and do you a world of good if you will persevere in their use for a few weeks.

THE MICHIGAN FIRES.

There has been just issued from the signal service office at Washington a report on the forest fires in Michigan in 1881. It is a comprehensive and well prepared work, filled with many facts which are unfamiliar to the reader living in the vicinity of the devastated district. Our readers are familiar with the main facts of that seething, devastating, life and property destroying conflagration which swept over four counties in three days, but they are possibly not so well acquainted with the facts in detail or the causes to which the fires were attributable. The work just published says the extent and irresistible power thereof are largely due to atmospheric conditions which are considered worthy of explanation in the work alluded to, and the which conditions were so favorable to the spread of the flames, which destroyed two million dollars worth of property and 125 lives in the territory lying between Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron, and Tuscola, Sanilac and Lapeer counties. Although the fires had been burning more or less extensively for several days previously, the work of devastation and death did not begin until Monday, the 4th day of September, at which time the flames were driven by strong, changing winds that grew to be gales as the flames advanced. The spreading of the flames in Sanilac county are put down as the direct result of the passage of a thunder storm over the peninsula. Of course, to be added to the atmospheric causes alluded to, are natural and local causes, which are mainly responsible for the destruction, in the shape of a protracted drought, dried and withered grasses, acres of "slashings," dry pine tree tops, and other inflammable material. But the causes and the history of the forest fires, which are of so recent occurrence, is familiar, and need no repetition here. We all remember when the appalling disaster became fully known, how the great, generous heart of the nation throbbed in response to the urgent demands of the grief-stricken people, whose homes had been desolated. And while it is less than two years since the fiery scourge levelled everything in its track, the waste places have all been repaired, and through the munificent liberality of a generous nation offering the people are actually in better condition to-day than previous to the horror, and possibly better off financially than if the fire had never occurred. But outside of this there is a dark mantle still hovering over that burned district which it will take many years to efface, and which the liberality of the people, no matter how munificent, can never entirely obliterate. The memories of the loved and lost still linger with those remaining, and the impress of sorrow still marks the downcast, weary expression of the mother weeping for her little ones, but who can find no consolation or comfort. The work just issued by the government which has called for these reflections, is a brief, detailed history of the forest fires of Michigan which in after years will be valuable for reference because of the minuteness of detail.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

COMPETING PINES.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—It is the common hope of Southern lumbermen that the exhaustion of northern white pine will be a speedy process, for on this, they think, largely depends the rise of the lumber industry of the South. After many of the present owners of yellow pine and the mills for sawing it, are in their graves, the Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota saws will continue chewing up the virgin pine in those states; yet the increasing use of the southern variety does not depend on the extinction of its white rival. At the rate white pine is now being worked up, it cannot be many years before the better qualities will have become less plentiful in the market, and resort to other woods for finishing purposes will become more general than now. Gradually, as the hardwoods will have to be more and more depended on for finishing, yellow pine will increasingly enter into use, but it will be along time to come before yellow pine, for coarser and commoner uses, will not have to compete with the white and lighter, consequently more portable, variety. For such purposes it will win a place mainly on account of its strength and durability, where such qualities are most desirable.

Chips.

THERE are 310 kinds of timber on the North American continent. The Dominion of Canada has 90 varieties—60 east of the Rocky Mountains, and 30 on the western slope.

THE *Winnipeg Commercial* says that a gentleman, just returned from the Shell River country, says that Mr. Crerar has nearly three million feet of lumber cut, which will be floated down to Brandon. On Bud Tail Creek, Nelson & Mackenzie have taken out about the same amount.

A DISASTROUS forest fire is raging on the Marshfield Plains, Mass. Three thousand acres of wood land have already been destroyed. Two hundred men are unable to control it. Several dwellings are in danger. It is supposed it caught from a match thrown among the leaves by a smoker.

THE *Wauaubahone* correspondent of the *Midland Free Press* says that the large addition to the mill has been completed, and it is expected that the manufacture of lumber will be on a much more extensive scale than previous seasons. The Wauaubahone mill is the finest in the Georgian Bay district.

THREE RODES brought to Pulaski, Tenn., lately a monstrous burl that is on a log six feet long and three feet in diameter. It extends three-fourths of the way around the log, measures 16 feet in circumference, and weighs 4,500 pounds. It was found in Marshall county, and it took a six-horse team to haul it here. As such burls are valuable for veneers, Mr. Rodes thinks he has struck a bonanza.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says:—It is now generally believed that the Government is about to authorize the Dock Company to so amend its charter as to enable it to substitute a wooden dock for the proposed stone dock at St. John's, Newfoundland. The *Colonies and India* says: "Mr. Simpson, the American patentee of the wooden class of dock, has arrived there for the purpose of taking the matter in hand."

THE *Monetary Times* says that the Amherst, N. S. wood-working firm of Rhodes, Curry & Co. are still adding to their premises, their latest addition being a building 60 feet by 30 for store rooms and show room. They make a specialty of church furniture, altars, and also hardwood mantels, veneered doors, etc., etc. They are making a second shipment to Newfoundland of a lot of doors, newell-posts, mantels and wainscoting.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—The tide is already flowing into Manitoba, and before the season closes it is certain that that province, as well as the Northwestern territories, will have received a large addition to their populations. Judging from Winnipeg advices, though there will be a vast amount of lumber wanted in that region during the season of activity in building, there will be plenty offered both from home and American sources of supply.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—There is an undoubted inclination among the lumber manufacturers whose product has heretofore been tributary to Chicago to ship their lumber direct to the points of consumption. The prospect for bearing or controlling the market on the part of the dealers, who are not manufacturers in that city, therefore is growing beautifully less, and will probably continue to become more improbable, if the determination of the manufacturers alluded to above, persisted in.

Although millions of feet of timber per year have for many seasons been taken from the northern forests of New Hampshire, it is stated that so rapid is the growth that there is probably an acreage of timber very much greater than that of twenty-five years ago, land which at that time was used for tillage being now entirely covered with a healthy growth of small trees, which in a few years will be placed on the market; while to the west, stretching toward Moosilauke, and to the east, as well as up to the "east branch" of the Penigowasset, which, it is expected, the new railroad will follow in its course to the Faban House, lie thousands of acres of heavy "old growth" timber, which will prove to some one a greater bonanza than many a western silver mine.

WE have received the first number of *The Lumber Trade Review and Builders' Journal* published in New York. It is full of valuable information, is well arranged and neatly printed.

THE *Bellefleur Ontario* of May 2nd says:—The Grover has cleared with lumber for Oswego from the Eagle mill. The Grant and Belle of Hamilton, are still loading at this dock. The rate to Oswego on lumber from this mill is now only 80c. per M.

THE *Canadian Pacific Railway Register* says: The cost of lumber consumed by the road was over ten millions of dollars. Sixteen million feet of this lumber were brought from Minneapolis and it cost in Minneapolis \$300,000, which altogether with the duty and freight would make it cost over \$350,000. Six million feet of lumber were brought from Keewatin. This cost at the rate of \$25 per thousand feet. Material to the value of \$250,000 has been brought to the recently erected storehouse adjoining the works.

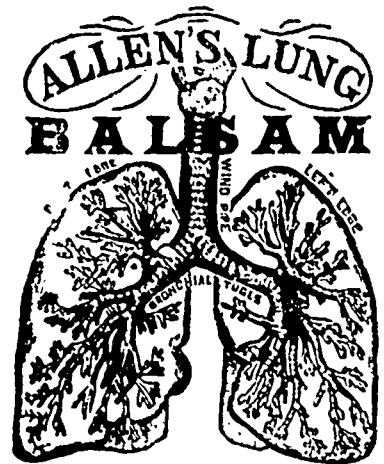
THE *Mail* says that owners of lumber vessels found it difficult to express their indignation toward the Alcona and tow for cutting the rate on lumber to Buffalo. Several charters at \$2.50 were nearly made, with every prospect that that would be the opening rate, when the Alcona sailed in and accepted \$2. The action would not cause so much disgust but for the fact that the Alcona was chartered to carry iron ore all season, and only wanted one cargo, in her eagerness to get which, she spoiled the chances of those who are regularly in the lumber business.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—If mill men all over the country would adopt the same system as those of Muskegon, and run their establishments only ten hours a day, it would be better for themselves and all concerned. Less hours, greater care in production, and economy in many places where extravagance usually prevails, will produce a cleaner, finer grade of lumber, and prevent any material reduction in the mill profits. This policy will also maintain prices, not only in the better class of lumber produced, but also in reducing the cost and proportionately thereby increasing the demand.

Mr. H. C. Fraser, inspector of ties and timber for the C. P. R., says there is piled along the Thunder Bay Branch, waiting for transport to the west to be used in construction, over 1,750,000 ties, besides piles, lumber and other materials to be used in construction. Some 3,000 men were engaged during the winter in getting out these materials. These will now go out on their homesteads, or west to work on construction. The ties are worth 30 cents each delivered on the railway. They are of good quality. The value of the materials now on the track is about \$1,000,000. Materials to the value of \$300,000 are to be delivered.

THE *Canadian Pacific Railway Register* says: Fifteen miles east of the Red River at Emerson the line of continuous forests is reached—woods of almost impenetrable thickness—comprising all the varieties of the Lake Superior region. West of the Red river to the Pembina mountains the various streams which drain this region sustain a fine growth of oak, poplar, elm, cottonwood and ash-leaved maple, Southern Manitoba being much more heavily timbered than the central or northern portion of it. Timber culture on the prairie is already carried on to a considerable extent, and in a few years quite a large quantity will be raised on "tree claims."

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—In the county of Russell, Manitoba, 275 miles northwest of Winnipeg, 2,000,000 feet of lumber has been sawed and sold to the settlers for cash during the last two years, at an average price of \$30 a thousand. This year 6,000,000 feet of logs are being taken out for local consumption. The operations connected therewith have employed men at \$30 a month, with board, and for teams a corresponding rate is paid. Nearly all the supplies for the camps have to be teamed from Brandon, 200 miles distant, the teams earning \$9 to \$8 a day. These facts illustrate the energy with which settlement and improvement are being prosecuted in the Canadian Northwest.



(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAY 9.—There is considerable activity in the building trade in this city at present, although the boom is not yet up to the mark anticipated by many persons previous to the opening of the spring. Why this should be so it is difficult to say, when we take into account the fact that the demand for houses is brisk, and real estate agents say they have never had a better demand for property both for rental and purchase, and it is not going too far to say that more real estate has changed hands at remunerative figures during the last month past than during any previous month in the history of our city. This being the case, it may fairly be concluded that the opinions held by parties best fitted to judge in such matters that the remainder of the season will be one of increasing activity in building operations will prove correct.

On making inquiries of the various retail lumber dealers throughout the city, I find that nearly all give the same answer, viz., fairly busy.

In the wholesale market here the same condition of things exist to which I referred in my last letter—a continued glut of certain lines and grades of lumber, and I presume it is of but little use for one individual like your humble correspondent to reiterate, from time to time, through the medium of this journal, or otherwise, the advantage that might be gained, by wholesale dealers more especially, by organized action in all matters pertaining to their business interests. I need not go further than to point to the present position of the trade here, in order to illustrate the folly of continuing to act in a haphazard style. One dealer takes a notion and ships forward from the mills to this market 200 or 300 M. of stock boards, another dealer does the same thing, and this is repeated in one or two other classes of lumber, and the consequence is a glut in the market, and no inconsiderable portion of such shipments have to be disposed of at a sacrifice. And yet how easy it would be to avoid this loss by united action amongst all the dealers, and which can only be obtained by a knowledge of the stocks held by each dealer and the wants of the market; in fact, call it by what name you like, there must be some means whereby interchange of opinions and matters of vital interest to the trade can be discussed, and if such is not the case things will go on in the same happy-go-lucky style as heretofore. Quotations at the yards remain the same.

Table listing lumber prices for Toronto, including Mill cull boards, shipping cull boards, cantling and joist, cutting up planks to dry, and Sound dressing stocks.

B. M.

Table listing lumber prices for B. M., including 1 1/2-inch flooring, 1 1/4-inch flooring, 1 1/2-inch undressed, 1 1/4-inch undressed, Beaded Sheeting, Clapboarding, and XXX sawn shingles.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAY 9.—Monday last was the day appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec as "Arbor Day" for this section of the Province, and was pretty well observed by the Corporation and the schools in the city, the former planted some 600 trees, and, as might have been expected, in places and under conditions where they were not wanted. In country districts, and where planting was really wanted and would be a decided benefit, the day was quite ignored, and on making enquiries of nurserymen and others who have forest trees for sale we could not hear

of a single plant having been sold. Our country population will require to be schooled into this sort of work before they will enter heartily into the matter.

Business here has been rather dull the past two weeks, owing to the boats with lumber being so slow in coming to hand. The Export Lumber Company have received seven boat loads, but this is all that has arrived so far this season. The building demand has been fair and it is expected that a rushing trade will be done this spring! The difficulty in supplying American buyers with the kind of lumber they wanted, which was experienced in the winter, seems to prevent the same class of buyers from coming near us now, but as large quantities of lumber for that trade has been manufactured this winter, they will soon find ample stocks to select from when they again pay us a visit.

Table listing lumber prices for Toronto, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Ash, Bass, Oak, Walnut, Cherry, Butternut, Birch, Hard Maple, Lath, and Shingles.

FREIGHTS.

So far as the season has gone there have been no vessels taken up, either here or in Quebec, to load lumber for the River Platte. The rate of freight for deals to the United Kingdom is 60s. @ 67s. 6d., according to the port, 67s. 6d., has been paid to London and 65s. to Liverpool.

CORWOOD

Has been in rather slack demand since the date of our last report. There has not been much brought in by boats, and what has come is chiefly soft wood, so that prices are well maintained, but it is expected that a fall of 50 cents per cord will take place during the next two weeks, although Upper Canada dealers are asking more for their wood than they did this time last year. We quote ex cartage:—

Table listing lumber prices for Corwood, including Long Maple, Short, Long Birch, Short, Long Beech, Short, Long Tamarack, and Short.

WINNIPEG.

The Commercial of May 8th, says:—The trade in lumber has not been so brisk during the past week as might have been expected. There still remains an unsettled idea in the minds of contractors and a belief that lower prices will be secured ere long. On the other hand the dealers have a heavy stock on hand, and some are feeling the pressure of the same. The same unsatisfactory state of affairs noted in our last report exists regarding prices. There is yet no regular scale, and quotations of a reliable nature cannot be given. Prices are fixed according to the anxiety of the dealer to sell, and the purchasers have to search for who will sell at the lowest figures. The opening of the C. P. R. to Thunder Bay will no doubt do away with a great share of this cutting and bring matters to a regular system of reliable quotations.

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of May 5th, says:—An opinion has got abroad that lumber last year was too high in comparison with other commodities, which have settled in value, and there is a general inclination to sell for less money, and a determination to buy for less or not at all. One note is sounded on this question from the salt sea to the mountains beyond the plains. The distributing trade has already lowered the value of yard stocks from \$2 to \$3 below last year's prices, and apparently intends to sell at that range, in any event. Now it demands that the holders of bulk supplies shall do the same. Really the latter have conceded a lower level of values, though they make a show of demanding last year's figures. In this market the drop on piece stuff between the two Mays is from \$11.75 to \$10, and as much as \$1 on boards and strips. This is in actual transac-

tions on this market, and is a foregone conclusion. In the Northwest the logic of events has decided that lumber is cheaper than it was last year, and it will do nobody any good to stout it out against that conclusion.

Receipts of lumber, shingles, etc., for the week ending May 3, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:

Table showing receipts of lumber and shingles for 1883 and 1882, and stock on hand for April 1, 1883.

ALBANY.

Table listing lumber prices for Albany, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Ash, Cherry, Oak, Maple, Chestnut, Shingles, Lath, and Spruce.

BOSTON.

Cotton, Wool and Iron of May 5, says:—There a very good demand for general lumber for building operations, and the market holds along on quite a firm basis, especially on choice western pine. Receipts by rail are closely taken up, and there are not many cars of really good lumber left in store. The spruce mills are quite well supplied with orders, and the market is maintained steadily. Hardwood are receiving a fair inquiry, and desirable and select grades seem to hold their own quite fully. Walnut is mainly in demand for furniture, and receives only a moderate call. Other kinds of hardwood are firm and in steady request.

CANADA PINE.

Table listing lumber prices for Canada Pine, including Selects, Dresseds, Shavings, and Dresseds/Shipments.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

No particular change in quotations, canals opened on 7th, boats plenty and freight rates low, \$1.60 to Albany and \$2.40 to New York. Lumber market decidedly dull.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, N. Y., including Three uppers, Pickings, Fine common, Common, Culls, Still run lots, Sialings, M. L. run, Shippers, Strips, and Shingles.

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:—

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

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—BAGINAW INSPECTION.

Table listing lumber prices for Tonawanda, including Three uppers, Common, and Culls.

LIVERPOOL.

The Timber Trades Journal of April 28th, says:—There has been little worthy of notice since your last issue concerning the general condition of trade. There is still the same monotonous cry of the want of life in the market, which is not relieved by the dry and open weather so necessary for the prosecution of building operations, although one would naturally assume from the numerous buildings that are being run up in this neighborhood, especially in the northern suburbs of the city, that some spirit would be infused into the trade. This, however, does not seem to be the case, although it cannot be denied that there is a firm consumption of timber going on.

The auction sales of last week included amongst others that of Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay, who on Thursday last offered one cargo of St. John, N. B., spruce deals lying in store, and one cargo of St. John, N. B. birch timber and deals "to arrive," and in addition other parcels of spruce and pine deals from various port already on hand. There was a moderate attendance of buyers present, but the competition throughout was only languid, and consequently a large portion of the stored cargo of spruce deals was withdrawn. The St. John, N. B. birch timber consisted of two parcels, one brought down from the woods by railway, and one rafted down in the customary manner. Both lots sold fairly well, but prices were upon the whole easier all round than in the previous sales. Prices were somewhat irregular, as will be seen from the following particulars:—

Table listing lumber prices for Liverpool, including St. John, N. B. birch timber and spruce deals.

The ordinary timber sold as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for Liverpool, including St. John, N. B. birch timber and spruce deals.

Table listing lumber prices for Liverpool, including Do. ash and Do. spruce deals.

Table listing lumber prices for Liverpool, including Do. spruce deals.

GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal of April 28th, says:—Pitch pine timber has during the past few weeks has been arriving at Greenock pretty freely, and this year's import to date is now coming close on last year's total for corresponding period, the figures being: 1882, tonnage employed, nineteen vessels, 14,387; and 1883, fifteen vessels, 12,497 tons. The stock on hand at the end of March last was, of hewn timber, 4,639 loads; sawn, 10,734 loads; and planks, 240 loads. A cargo of pitch pine planks is included in the Glasgow imports of the past week. The arrivals of teak timber to Clyde

since the beginning of the year are represented by a carrying tonnage of 8,239 tons, as compared with 10,108 tons in same period 1882. The stock of teak at the end of March last was 4,703 logs, 4,106 loads, part of which (793 logs) was in consumers' hands.

Of the parcels of wood goods regularly arriving by steamship, staves form a large item. There has been about 230 mille imported here from the States since the beginning of the year, about the same quantity as in 1882. The stock in yard at present consists principally of barrel staves. Last month the deliveries of staves from yard amounted to 45 mille. Parcels of American walnut logs and whitewood, &c., keep dropping in per steamer. Of walnut the import since the beginning of the year is about six hundred logs. There are very few logs on hand at present and prices good.

AUCTION SALE.

On 19th inst., at Greenock, Messrs. Alison, Cousland & Hamilton, brokers :-
Quebec waney boardwood—

30 c. ft. av. per log	1s. 4½d.	per c. ft.
50 " "	1s. 8d.	"
Prime sawn pitch pine—		
25 & 30 c. ft. av. per log	1s. 2d. & 1s. 2½d.	"
Florida oak 7 logs 1st class	2s. 5d.	"
Bangor spruce deals—		
14 & 15 ft. 9x3	10½d.	"
22 to 31 " 7x3	10½d.	"
12 & 15 " 7x3	9½d.	"
5 to 25 " 6½x3	9½d.	"

LONDON.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of April 23th, says:—Apparently the turning point of the market has not yet been reached, and the expected improvement in prices so long counted on by the shippers seems as far off as ever. Looking to the stocks only, we certainly see no reason why an upward movement in values should not take place, and it is fair to assume that there must be other causes operating apart from the state of the supplies to sustain the indifferent attitude importers all over the country still display towards entering into fresh engagements. There can be very little question but that the present is a most severe crisis through which the general trade of the country is passing, and while the great manufacturing centres are comparatively inactive it can hardly be expected that other and independent industries can escape the depressing influences at work.

While the large body of importers continue to experience a falling off in the consumption they can hardly feel inclined to make fresh purchases on a larger scale than the actual exigencies of trade demand. To this is attributable what under other circumstances might be termed the ridiculously low counter offers they make when goods are put before them, and which, though seemingly anxious to sell, shippers do not yet see their way to accept. Of course, if no reaction to the present state of trade takes place, cargo values must come down, but we are not without hopes that before long the market will take a favorable turn. There is the chance of farming prospects improving and coming to the assistance of trade, which requires some stimulus to set it going again, and the outlook in this direction so far is favorable to a good harvest. Whatever shape the spring trade may assume, signs are not wanting of considerable activity during the summer and autumn.

Whatever appearances of apathy may provide the cargo trade here, there can be no dispute about the present active state of the deliveries from the docks, and this, if it means anything, ought to indicate a good business doing in some direction or another.

SWEDEN.

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* says:—This port, as well as the harbours south hereof, may now be considered open for both steam and sailing traffic. Our friends in Norrland report that open water may be anticipated south of Hernösand between the 5th and the 10th of May, unless a succession of heavy weather from the north and east should drive the ice from the Finnish side and block up the entrances to our harbours; in which latter case it may be after the middle of next month before the ports in question are accessible to sailing vessels. The ice is reported

to be of a respectable thickness about Sundsvall, but rapidly becoming porous, so that it is unlikely that much damage will be occasioned to vessels coming in contact with the same.

The improvement in the sawn wood trade reported in my last advices has scarcely been maintained, owing to the action of one or two firms from the Lower Gulf, who have disposed of the cream of their stocks at high prices on the Continent, reducing their prices about 5s. per standard for what they have left. This action, although quite intelligible, has checked the ardour of buyers, who were only too glad to take advantage of the opportunity to endeavor to obtain a modification from other sellers. Notwithstanding this appearance of reaction on the surface, the intrinsic position of the trade is better than it was a month or two ago, and for redwood stocks, containing a fair proportion of mixed, full list figures are likely to be available before long, whatever may be the case at the moment. Swedish whitewood is in somewhat better demand for both Scotland and the Dutch ports, but prices offered are low and unremunerative.

AMERICAN vs. ENGLISH FORESTS.

There is a certain wildness in this country, known to hunters, fishermen and campers out, that any suggestion or relic of man profanes. It is found mainly in our woods. In England it is to be looked for rather in the solitudes of the moors. The pastoral or field life of nature in that country is so rank and full that no woods or forests that I was able to find could hold their own against it for a moment. It flooded them like a tide. The grass grows luxuriantly in the thick woods, and where the grass fails, the coarse bracken takes its place. There was no wood spirit, no wildwood air, as with us. Our forests shut their doors against the fields, they shut out the strong light and heat. Where the land has been long cleared, the woods put out a screen of low branches, or else a bushy growth starts up along their border that guards and protects their privacy. Lift or part away these branches, and step inside, and you are in another world—new plants, new flowers, new birds, new animals, new insects, new sounds, new odors, in fact, an entirely different atmosphere and presence. Dry leaves cover the ground, delicate ferns and mosses drape the rocks, shy, delicate flowers gleam out here and there, the slender brown wood-frog leaps nimbly away from your feet, the little red newt fills its infantile pipe, or hides under a leaf, the ruffled grouse bursts up before you, the grey squirrel leaps from tree to tree, the wood-pewee utters its plaintive cry, and sooner or later the mosquito demands his fee. Our woods suggest new arts, new pleasures, a new mode of life. English parks and groves, when the sun shines, suggest a perpetual picnic, or Maying party; but no one, I imagine, thinks of camping out in English woods.—*John Burroughs.*

The Rogers Lumber Company has lately completed a narrow gauge road from Seney, Ga., on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, thirteen miles south of Rome, south by west to Deaton, on the East and West road. It is nine miles long, and was built chiefly for carrying lumber, but passenger trains are also run on a regular schedule.

The *Kingston News* says that J. P. Tott & Bro., of Bedford Mills, cut upwards of 1,000,000 feet of timber on their limits in Bedford township during the past winter. They are running their mills night and day, cutting every 12 hours an average of 20,000 feet of lumber, for which there is a good demand. All their lumber has been sold. The steam barge Edmund and her consorts will carry the lumber to Ogdensburg.

The *New York Lumber Trade Review* says that California redwood is rapidly coming into favor here. There is a large demand springing up for carved panels, and workmen are learning to contrast white oak, cherry, sycamore, bird's-eye maple and ash with polished redwood, whose warm gleam of golden red is so cheerful in winter. Mahogany, redwood and oak, set off with polished brass fittings, form a handsome and much used combination for fine office finishing.



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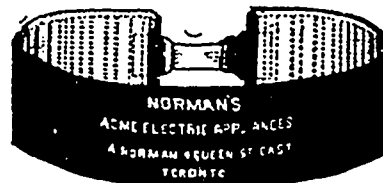
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And all other Kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

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



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Spinal Complaints, General and Nervous Debility, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Gout, Liver, Kidney, Lung, Throat and Chest Complaints, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Incipient Paralysis, Asthma, Sciatica, Sprains, Consumption, Sleeplessness, Colic and Indigestion.

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A. NORMAN, ESQ.—Dear Sir,—Please send me a waist belt. Enclosed find price. Head band I got for my wife has almost cured her of neuralgia. Yours truly,
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Numerous of such testimonials can be seen at my office, proving that they are doing a good work and worthy the attention of all sufferers. Circulars free. No charge for consultation.

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ABOUT 2,300,000 feet of logs, from the White Mountain region, are in the river near Tilton, from which point they will be floated to the pulp mills, two or three miles down the river, ground into pulp, and converted into paper at the rate of 20 cords per day.

BLODGETT & BYRNE, of Muskegon, are making surveys for their proposed logging road from the Muskegon river to Portage Lake, Michigan, a distance of 20 miles. Eight miles of the line will be built this season. The route is through a large tract of pine owned by the firm. Some of the iron for the track is now at Roscommon.

The *New Orleans Times-Democrat* says:—"The continued purchase of government pine lands in this section promises before this year has been completed to leave none for future entry. Cases are at hand where over 100,000

acres have been entered in the state of Mississippi during the last 30 days, and from reliable information the prospect for a scarcity in the log crop is imminent.

ON April 26 it was Arbor Day in Michigan. The legislature of the state has named that day as "arbor day," and set apart one fourth of the highway tax to be expended in setting trees along the highways, 60 feet apart. Each taxpayer, if he prefer, can work out one-fourth of his road tax in tree-planting.

\$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TAYLOR & CO., Augusta, Maine.

FORESTRY OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

During the recent session of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, in Minneapolis, Hon. F. P. Baker, Commissioner of Forestry for the United States, and editor of the Topoka, Kansas, Commonwealth, read a paper upon "The Forestry of the Mississippi Valley and Tree Planting on the Plains," which we would like, because of its excellence, to reproduce in full. Its tenor and the line of argument pursued can, however, be appreciated by our readers as they peruse the following extract:

Mr. Baker divided his subject into three parts, as follows:

First—The natural condition of the region, as found by the early settlers, or "what nature did."

Second—The changes that have been wrought by the progress of settlement, and through the agency of individuals and the national and state governments, or "what man has done."

Third—The question of future development of forestry, with some few practical suggestions as to the duty of individuals, corporations, and the state and national governments, or "what should be done."

After describing the plains as they were before settlement by white men, and showing what man has done, discussing the timber culture act, and showing what had and could be done, the speaker turned to his third subdivision.

He argued that the government had as unquestionable a right to protect the timber upon its domain as it had to protect the capitol at Washington, or the vessels carrying the flag of the United States; to prohibit spoliation by the early settlers under the plea that useless and almost criminal waste "develops" the country. The custom of removing the timber from Government land for domestic use, and the abuses which followed in every portion of the country, were detailed at length—abuses in which railroads and saw mills participated largely. Near one Colorado town, and within a radius of ten miles, sixty charcoal kilns are running, with a capacity of 4,000 bushels each, per month, representing a monthly distribution of 240,000 bushels—all the charcoal being made from wood belonging to the United States, which receives no compensation of any kind; and the actual settler is compelled to travel much longer distances for fuel in consequence of this reckless and unlawful destruction. The situation along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, for as far as occupied by miners or penetrated by the railroad tie cutters, was fully illustrated, and Mr. Baker then turned to the question how the forests may be protected, deeming as the most efficient means the appointment of government foresters, to be composed of young, energetic and practical men, educated by the government, and the establishment of experimental farms, the schools to be distributed in different sections of the union, according to climatic division and the character of their natural forests. He believed in different systems of culture and irrigation in different localities, and results noted through a series of years—and in this work the government, people and railway companies might profitably combine. The government of the United States, being the largest land-holder, also has a paramount interest in reclaiming this empire and converting it from a wilderness to fields, gardens, orchards, forests and pastures. That the government should actually do the work is not to be expected, but it seems to be reasonable to expect that it should aid in doing it. Knowledge is power; and let the government furnish the knowledge. The government owns the land; it can set apart any amount of it which may be required; it can place the work in the hands of the best practical talent in the country; it can do on a large scale what individuals are doing on a small scale. As the government is impersonal and can be accused of no selfish or sinister interests, the statements put forth under the sanction of the government officers and agents will be accepted as the truth. It will be shown what trees can and what trees cannot be grown on the plains, what are the effects of copious and unlimited irrigation; what is the actual amount of water required for given areas; what is the result of irrigation on the same land for a series of years; and, most

important of all, what is the effect of planting large bodies of trees—actual forests.

The speaker next discussed the importance of adopting an amendment to the timber culture act, based on the theory "once a timber claim always a timber claim,"—that is, when a filing is under the timber culture act, the land should be withdrawn from entry under the homestead or pre-emption acts. The best method of planting trees—four feet apart instead of twelve, as under the law—the importance of cultivating timber on homesteads, the work which may be done by states and railway companies, were discussed in succession, after which Mr. Baker pointed out the duty of the people generally to cultivate forests, concluding his address as follows:

Much sentimental talk has been indulged in concerning our duty to the next generation. We should plant trees, it is said, under which our grand children may repose. This is doubtless a fine and ennobling sentiment, but the average American citizen cares little for the generation preceding him, and nothing for the one to come; he expects the next generation to provide its own shade. The question he wishes to determine is whether the trees he plants will benefit men in this generation. Curiously, people almost always overestimate the age of trees. Who has not heard a great elm or oak spoken of as centuries old, when it really has grown within the lifetime of living men? Trees are a sure crop, and, after all, a quick crop. The homesteader who goes out on the low prairie knows that it is five years before his farm can be producing crops with anything like regularity. His trees are making a return as soon as his fields are. The Memmonite settlers in Kansas, of whose success we have spoken, in seven years, at the farthest, from the time they turned the first sod, are literally sitting in the shade of the trees they planted; are raising their own firewood, and eating the fruit of their own mulberry trees. What these settlers from Russia, strangers to our climate and soil, can do, others can do. It must be remembered, too, that the objectors have had their day; every argument which can be used against the cultivation of forest trees has been used in the prairie states west of the Mississippi against the cultivation of fruit trees. For example, men accustomed to hillside orchards in the old states have demonstrated to their own satisfaction that apples would not grow in Kansas; but wagons full of round and rosy evidences to the contrary may be seen standing in the streets of every Kansas market town. The number of those that till the soil, be it a bit of garden ground or acres by the hundred, who believe in the profitableness of trees, is constantly increasing. In front of the humblest cottage in town you see the three or four maples or elms covering the front of the lot; and out on the wide prairies, as far as settlement has extended, the group of planted trees marks the outpost of the picket guard of civilization. It is with the hope of contributing in some way to this useful and beautiful pursuit, which is to shelter the bare and blistered earth; which is to catch and hold the rain and the dew; which is to shelter the home and its occupants from summer's heat and winter's cold; which is to bring fuel and comfort to the housewife; and which is to increase by millions the well-earned wealth of a nation, that this paper is submitted.—Wood and Iron.

DURABILITY OF WOOD IN BUILDING.

Herr Weise, Forest-Inspector at Eberswalde (Germany), says a contemporary, has recently published a summary of his observations bearing on the above subject. He considers that the system now usual for the supply of wood is in some measure to blame for the complaints which are from time to time made by experienced authorities as to the reduced durability of modern woodwork. He remarks that in the Middle Ages the whole of the wood for any large building was carefully selected from one spot, and after being felled was stored and dried together, a certain homogeneity in the woodwork being thus obtained. Nowadays wood is used just as it is delivered by the dealer, coming from various districts and having been felled at different seasons, these circumstances causing a more or less marked difference

in quality. He remarks that the first tendency towards decomposition shows the disadvantage of using various qualities of wood together, and calls attention to the fact that microscopic observation of the approach of decomposition is not by any means as much used as it might be. He considers that the development of agriculture and the neglect of the judicious extension of forests have exercised an unfavorable influence upon the quality of wood in modern times. In illustration of this assertion he cites the fact that trees yielding 35-inch planks (such as are to be found in the castle of Fuessen) can only be exceptionally found even in forests under Government control.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of March, and for the first three months of the year—MONTH ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1883.

Table with 3 columns: Timber (Heaven), Value, Quantity. Rows include Russia, Sweden and Norway, Germany, United States, British India, British North America, Other Countries, and Total.

Table with 3 columns: Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed), Value, Quantity. Rows include Russia, Sweden and Norway, British North America, Other Countries, and Total.

Table with 3 columns: Staves (all sizes), Mahogany (tons), Total of Hewn and Sawn, Value, Quantity. Rows include Staves (all sizes), Mahogany (tons), and Total of Hewn and Sawn.

Table with 3 columns: Timber (Heaven), Value, Quantity. Rows include Russia, Sweden and Norway, Germany, United States, British India, British North America, Other Countries, and Total.

Table with 3 columns: Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed), Value, Quantity. Rows include Russia, Sweden and Norway, British North America, Other Countries, and Total.

Table with 3 columns: Staves (all sizes), Mahogany (tons), Total of Hewn and Sawn, Value, Quantity. Rows include Staves (all sizes), Mahogany (tons), and Total of Hewn and Sawn.

Spruce Trees Dying.

BANGOR, Me., May 3.—It is reported from the lumber regions of Aroostook that spruce trees are dying rapidly. Last winter the operations were on a part of the township where it was expected that 700,000 feet would be cut, but only 85,000 feet of sound spruce could be found. An examination shows that the spruce in the rest of the townships is in the same condition. As far as ascertained no worms are at work on the spruce, and the cause of the decay is a mystery. The tops of the dead spruce trees are of a reddish color, as though scorched by fire.

On Thirty Days Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N.B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

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AN EXCELLENT REPORT.—Hon. JON. G. GOODRIDGE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:—"I cannot express myself in sufficiently praiseworthy terms of Burdock Blood Bitters which I have used for the past two years with great benefit."

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Hear What the Deaf say! It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me. "Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey Street New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like any body else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review. To avoid loss in the Mails, please send money by REGISTERED LETTER. Only imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (Late HAYLOCK & Co.) SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICA. 7 Dey St., New York. L11-w27-1v

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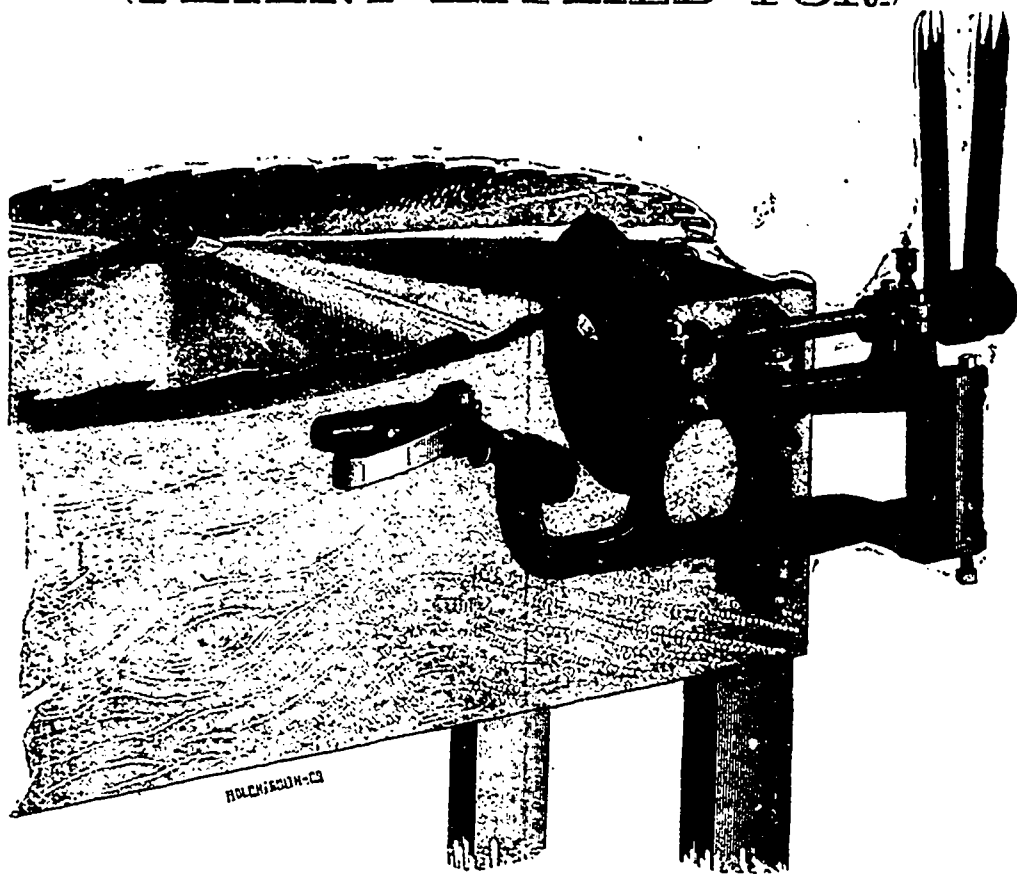
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Manufacturers of HART'S PATENT EMERY and CORUNDUM WHEELS.

TIMBER OF THE U. S. NORTHWEST.

Practically, the whole country between the Minnesota prairies and the Rocky mountains is bare of timber. There are little strips of forest trees along the water courses in Dakota, but they consist mainly of cotton wood, soft maple, and alder, and furnish only a scanty supply of fuel to the settlers and are of no value as a source of building material. West of the Missouri there is nothing worth sawing into lumber until the advanced spurs of the Rockies are reached—the Big Horn, the Belt, the Judith, the Big Snowy and the Yellowstone mountains. In the gorges running up their sides there is sufficient "bull pine" and spruce for the settlers' purposes, and for railway ties and bridge timbers, but there are no large well-timbered areas. On both sides of the main divide of the Rockies about the same condition is found. The pines are somewhat larger, and some cedar is met with. For want of something better, the timber is of great value for local consumption, for fuel and building purposes in the neighboring valleys, but this is all that can be said of it. Not until I reached Clark's Fork of the Columbia, or the Pend d'Oreille, as it is known to the settlers, did I see any extensive body of good timber. On both sides of the stream, between the Cœur d'Alene and Cabinet mountains, lies a heavily timbered belt of about 100 miles in length by 30 miles in width, reaching down to and around Pend d'Oreille Lake. The trees are "bull pine," cedar, hemlock and spruce with a little white pine. The western slopes of the Cœur d'Alene mountains and the Bitter Root mountains, which are a continuation of the same range, are moderately well timbered and furnish material for fuel, fences and buildings for a wide stretch of rich, bare country further west. From these mountains westward, to the narrow valleys running up into the Cascade range, the country is nearly destitute of forest growth. A few stunted pines grow on the sides of the deep narrow valleys through which the streams run. Along the lower course of the Columbia and around Puget Sound there are immense forests of fir, furnishing a practically inexhaustible lumber supply. Eastern Oregon is almost treeless, but the slopes of the mountain ranges bear sufficient timber for local use. Eastern Washington, fast becoming a great wheat field, feels most the lack of forests. Western Oregon, including the fertile, well-settled Willamette Valley, is well supplied from both the coast and Cascade mountains, while western Washington, is all a vast forest, where the clearings are mere specks upon the immense expanse of woodland. This magnificent forest is destined to be a source of great wealth for centuries to come. The lumbering operations up to this time, although very extensive, have only notched it here and there at long intervals close to the water side.—*E. V. Smalley in the Century.*

TREE PLANTING ENCOURAGED.

Though the prospects are very remote when this country will be called upon to seek its necessary supplies of timber in foreign countries, lumbermen should bear the fact in mind, that from other than a commercial point of view, our forests are of incalculable value. It has been proven conclusively that where forests abound droughts are entirely unknown; and there is no doubt that the character of the deposition of water in wooded regions is much more gentle, and therefore fertilizing, than in denuded countries, where long droughts alternate with short but violent rains.

The farming class of this country are fast awakening to this fact, and in numerous instances State Legislatures have been called upon to take action to encourage the setting out of young trees. Kansas has entered boldly into the spirit of the subject, and a day has been set apart in each year, when every citizen is expected to cast his mite, so to speak, into the treasury, by setting out one or more trees in his immediate locality. Iowa, not to be outdone in this respect, has bills before the legislature, offering a bounty to those who plant and maintain for a specified time a given number of young trees. As an illustration of the interest taken in the West in this movement, it may be said that a considerable amount of prairie land in southern Indiana and Illinois has been suc-

cessfully converted into forest, and the natural adaptation of the soil for this purpose is shown by the fact that in a single square mile of wood seventy-five species of trees, or almost as many as are found throughout the whole continent of Europe, were observed to be growing. These seventy-five species included nearly all the varieties of valuable timber trees known, and specimens of fifty-one of them were found which were estimated to be at least one hundred feet in height.

This subject is of vast importance, particularly to the Eastern section of our country, and action should no longer be delayed. Droughts are becoming more and more frequent, and the effect upon the crops is illustrated at times in a manner not pleasant to realize or consider. Let "tree planting day" therefore be enumerated among the list of legal holidays, and instil into the minds of our young the necessity of providing for the wants of future generations—a duty mixed with pleasure.—*Lumber Trades Review.*

DANGER OF FOREST FIRES.

Now that the drying winds have commenced to shriek through the forests, drying the leaves scattered thickly over the ground throughout valuable timber lands, aided of course by the warm sun, care and precaution should be exercised whereby the customary damages by extensive forest fires shall be lessened or prevented entirely. The Philadelphia Times pertinently refers to the subject clearly and forcibly in the appended article:—

The usual spring floods are doubtless over for this season. The drying winds of the past few days have been preparing the way for another destructive agency, the spring forest fire. The most general and destructive of these usually occur during the months of April and May. The warm sun and drying winds render the last year's fallen leaves as dry and inflammable as a tinder-box. There is as yet no crop of green foliage even partially to counteract the dangers arising from the drying mass of combustibles. Of all the States in the Union, Pennsylvania probably suffers the greatest annual loss from this source. The mountain-sides are covered with much valuable timber, but the lumberman and the tanner are making sad havoc with our forests, and the methods pursued only prepare the way for a greater waste of timber by fire.

A last year's bark peeling or lumber camp furnishes the material upon which this year's forest fires will revel. When once started the flames do not stop with burning up the dried branches of fallen timber, but spread over miles of green and standing forests, causing untold destruction. It is stated on the authority of the last census that in the year 1880 alone more than 600,000 acres of Pennsylvania forest were burned over, with an immediate loss exceeding \$3,000,000. The loss in increased sterility of soil and lessening rain supply is incalculable. After one of these fires in the pine or hemlock forests of the state there is very little grows but briars, fireweed, and a cold moss.

There are laws more or less adequate already on the statute book of the state for the suppression of these damaging conflagrations. But they will not execute themselves. The farmers and other forest owners must organize for that purpose or laws are useless. This should be done at once, in advance of the danger. In such a matter the value of the ounce of prevention is almost incalculable. Prompt and watchful attention on the part of all interested will prevent many forest fires in their inception, before which, when once started, the usual means of suppression would prove perfectly worthless. The preservation of our streams and the maintenance of the rainfall are of too much importance to the welfare of this commonwealth to be treated lightly. Add to these public considerations the value of the private property exposed to danger and sufficient motives are offered for the most strenuous efforts to prevent these annually recurring disasters to our forests.—*Lumber Trades Journal.*

A TIMBER SEIZURE.

There is not the least doubt about it; and a big one, too. Section B company for the past winter, have been doing an extensive business in the way of getting piles, timber, lumber and

other materials. Some 3,000 men were engaged during the winter in getting out these materials, and there has been piled along the Thunder Bay Branch, waiting for transport to the west, to be used in construction, over 1,750,000 ties alone. These ties are worth 30 cents each, delivered on the railway, and are of good quality. The value of the materials now on the track is about \$1,000,000, and materials to the value of \$300,000 are yet to be delivered. The winter's operations have drawn to a close. It will be seen that a very large amount of timber has been cut by these cutting timber. But it is said that this company have not complied with this demand, and have not paid their license. But they are not going to be allowed to get of "scot free," for the department have given instructions to their agent here, Mr. Wm. Margach, Government Inspector of Timber, to proceed at once and seize all the ties and timber that has been cut by the aforesaid company, and Mr. Margach left here on Saturday last for that purpose. He took the train as far as Savanne, from which place he will take to the woods and seize everything that has been cut, posting up notices that anyone touching the materials will be arrested and dealt with as a person would be for stealing. His instructions are very emphatic, and he informs us that he intends carrying them out to the letter. Of course there will be a grand "kick" on the part of the company, but that is to be expected. Nevertheless the Government will hold firm until their demands are met. It may be claimed that the Ontario Government have nothing to do with the timber or lands in this disputed territory; nevertheless they intend to lay claim to it. This may be the means of a speedy settlement of the boundary dispute, as to which Province this territory belongs.—*Prince Arthur Herald.*

ARBOR DAY.

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Mail says:—The judicious appointment by the local Government of an annual "Arbor Day" has met with immense and most gratifying success, not only here, but throughout the whole province. Tuesday, May 7th, was a gala day both in the city and vicinity, and from the despatches published this morning Montreal has nothing to boast of as compared with other cities and the rural districts. In fact, it was observed as a fete day everywhere. There was a good deal of enthusiasm among those present when the trees in the names of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and his Excellency the Governor-General were planted on the mountain side here. All the elite present took part in the operation. The Mayor and corporation thoroughly entered into the spirit of the celebration. There is now no danger of our magnificent forests being wasted, since the whole population is enlisted in their preservation as well as perpetuation.

A Tell Tale.

The barometer in the lumber business that best tells the condition of the times is thick stuff. The demand for it increases as prosperity becomes greater, and diminishes as the people notice that they are being pinched. A man who puts up a house when he feels well-fixed and happy will use one and a half or two-inch doors, but if he feels for plenty of dollars in his pockets, and they are not there, he will content himself with thinner ones. Three or four years ago when we were emerging from the ruins of the panic, thick stuff was everywhere abundant, but now it is everywhere scarce, and it will remain so until hard times strike us again. Buyers of houses may take a hint from this. As a rule, if a house is built when money is easy, it will be better built in every respect, than though erected when the builder is uncertain whether his bank account will hold out against his lumber and carpenter bill.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

Tree-Planting in Texas.

An exchange says that tree-planting in Kansas has made an encouraging beginning. Two plantations, of 500 acres each, in Crawford county, illustrate what may be achieved in this direction. One of the plantations is conducted by the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company, primarily to furnish ties and timber for its own

use, and with a view to affect ultimately a great saving by this enterprise. The western catalpa appears to be the tree preferred for planting on the prairies. It is a native of the lowlands along the streams in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. The wood is tenacious of life, is soft and almost indestructible, even when exposed to the weather, and has proved so durable that the farmers of Missouri, it is said, have nearly exterminated the species in their eagerness to secure it for fence-posts. It is also an exceedingly rapid grower. A block of 100,000 seedlings planted in the spring of 1879, on rich soil, in the Fort Scott forest, already ranges from 10 to 15 feet in height, while the individual trees vary in circumference from eight to 11 inches.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

A GRAND FORKS SCHEME.

A meeting of citizens was held at Grand Forks, Dak., April 26, for the purpose of considering a proposition of a Michigan party, whom the Plaindealer lazily calls "Mr." Howard, for building a mill at that point. The offer is to invest \$500,000 in the enterprise, if the citizens of Grand Forks will subscribe a bonus of \$50,000. It was stated that Mr. Howard spoken of was thoroughly responsible, and owned a \$300,000 mill in Michigan—a statement that no man who knows the cost of saw-mills can swallow. Before the meeting adjourned the subscription was raised to \$20,000, and it was thought that the desired amount of local guarantee could be easily obtained. This is the first tangible effort that has been made to locate mills at Grand Forks for the manufacture of Red Lake pine, that will soon be opened by the government for sale. A Grand Forks is at the junction of Red Lake river with the Red River of the North, and at the very gateway of the immense demand for lumber in northern Dakota and in Manitoba, it is the natural manufacturing and distributing point for pine in all northwestern Minnesota. If the active men of Grand Forks do not take the opportunity that lies within their grasp they are sillier than they have a reputation for being.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

THE Toronto Globe, in alluding to the death of Leonard Bacon Hodges, says:—There has just gone to rest from St. Paul, Minn., a quiet, unostentatious man who has probably done more real good than many who will find a place among the world's great ones. Ever since 1854 Mr. Hodges has been actively engaged forest-planting on the prairies of the northwest. From long experience his mind had been a perfect storehouse of facts concerning forestry. It was he who dictated the legislation of his state under which Minnesota is fast becoming a wooded country. He also founded the State Forestry Association. His work will endure for ages, and of him it may be truly said that future generations will rise up and call his work blessed.

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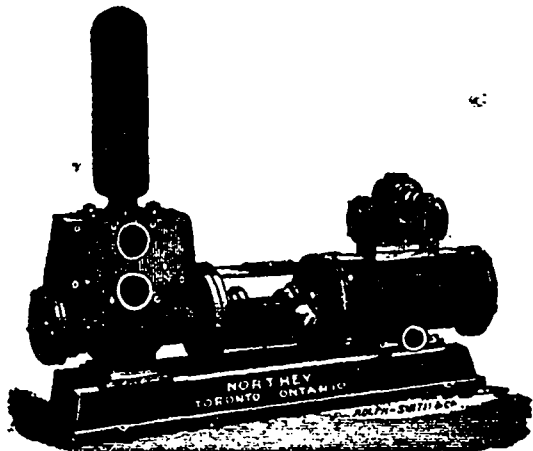
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