

**Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques**

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Some pages are cut off.

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# THE CANADIAN LUMBERMAN



PUBLISHED  
SEMI-MONTHLY.

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

(SUBSCRIPTION  
\$2.00 PER ANNUM.)

VOL. 1.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

NO. 25.

CUTLER, GILBERT & PEARSON'S saw mill made last Saturday the largest cut on record in these parts for a single circular, 66,300 feet of inch boards in eleven hours.—*Superior News.*

The *Lake Superior News* says J. S. Taylor & Sons got in another raft of logs, 175,000 feet, from Stewart river, on Monday morning. They hope to bring in another raft to-morrow or on Saturday, and they will still have left at Stewart river over a million and a quarter feet of logs.

FOURTEEN years ago a gentleman of Monroe, Michigan, placed two gateposts of white oak in front of his residence. When they were set he bored into the top of each with a 1½ inch auger, 3 inches deep, filled the hole with common salt, tightly plugged it, and coppered the posts. Having occasion recently to change the location of the posts, he found them as sound from top to bottom as the day they were planted.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

THE editor of the Bay City, Mich., *Tribune* has been shown a piece of oak taken from the old gunboat *St. Lawrence*, sunk off the beach near Mortonwood, Ont., for the past sixty years. The oak is as black almost as ebony, but as sound as the day it was used in the construction of the boat. When the vessel was condemned she was sold to a gentleman named Drummond, who stripped her of her fastenings, iron, etc., and then let her go to the bottom.

THE *Lake Superior News* says Messrs. Peck & Maxim, the former from Michigan City, and the latter from Ludington, have purchased a mill site on the east side of Rice's Point, between the Blast Furnace and Cutler, Gilbert & Pearson's mill. The property comprises 575 feet of water front, and runs back 1,233 feet. The firm name is W. G. Peck & Co., and they propose to put up one of the finest mills in this section, a double circular, capacity 90,000 feet per day, a planing mill, and a shingle mill, all provided with the latest modern improvements. They will commence building as soon as possible, and will have it in operation by the opening of navigation in the spring.

A DEVASTATING tornado lately swept through a section of the Menominee, Mich., lumber district. The *Peshigo Eagle* says it was a mile wide, and besides filling up the road from Quinnesoc to Felch mountain, it filled Pine creek full of trees for a mile so that the water ran over and around the banks. On the Pike river, in that town, its course was a mile wide, and wherever it passed the lumber lies flat. The extent of the damage is not yet fully known, but from present information it is thought to cover hundreds of acres of timber. Men have been sent up to ascertain the full extent of the damage. The fallen timber will all have to be put into the river the coming winter, otherwise it will be spoiled by the worms.

## ENGLISH WOOD TRADE.

James Smith & Co.'s wood circular, dated Liverpool, 3rd of October, says.—Business during the month has been in many respects satisfactory, and, although there has been no great advance in prices, still they are generally firmer and in some cases are higher than at the opening of last month. The harvest has proved to be better than at one time anticipated, and trade prospects in this country are altogether more encouraging. From Quebec it is reported that mills have stopped, owing to the low state of the rivers, the stocks are light and prices rising; the demand from the United States is also very good. Freighters are firm, with the probability of an advance. Yellow pine.—The arrivals during the month have been rather less than in the same month of the previous year, and the consumption has fallen off, no doubt owing to the great advance in the price of this article. The rivers in Canada being so low makes it impossible to add to the stocks, and it is reported that many mills have had to stop running, and that prices are advancing. A small parcel of waney board pine was offered at auction a few days ago, but was withdrawn unsold. By private a cargo of Bay of Islands square pine was sold at 19d. per foot. Red pine is in very little request, and the stock remains heavy. For ash there has been a better demand, but there is an ample stock; this also applies to elm. Oak.—There is a large stock, and although the demand is fairly good, still the consumption is not equal to that of this time last year; prime wood is enquired for. From January 26th to September 30th, 374 vessels had arrived.

Robert Coltart & Co.'s wood circular, dated Liverpool, October 4th, says:—The improved tendency noticed in our last circular has been maintained during the past month, and prices have remained very steady, while for some articles an advance has been obtained. The import has been very light as compared with the corresponding month of last year, but the consumption also shows some reduction during the same period; present stocks, though ample, are not now so much in excess of the demand as they were for several months past. Of square pine the import has been light, and sales have been difficult to make at the advanced prices demanded by shippers; the consumption has been on a fair scale, and the present stock is moderate. Waney board pine has arrived more freely, and gone well into consumption. For red pine the demand continues dull. Ash, of prime quality, is enquired for. Elm has been in fair demand during the month. The consumption of oak has been on a limited scale, and the stock is increasing.

For wagon scantling the demand is dull, and prices are unremunerative. The import of birch has been moderate, but still sufficient for the demand, which continues dull. The stock of N.B. and N.S. spruce deals is now much re-

duced, being 15,211 standards, against 25,821 standards at the same time last year, the consumption has been on a fair scale, and if the present moderate rate of import is continued, a more satisfactory business may be hoped for. The stock of Quebec pine deals consists of 10,248 standards, against 5,177 standards at the same time last year, and the demand continues dull, prices are low, and do not realize the cost of import. In Quebec merchantable pipe and puncheon staves there are no sales to report.

## PAPER MAKING IN NORWAY.

If pine trees might have preference among all the strange destinies of transformation to which they are born, one could easily fancy their choosing to be wrought into paper. It takes but five minutes to do this in one of the Honofos mills by that brace of confederate prestidigitators, steam and water. The roar, and fizz, and clink with which they do it sound weird enough in the heart of the fir forest, where the mill stands, and the change is swifter than the eye can well follow. The logs are sawed in lengths of fourteen inches, split into quarters, smoothed, piled into a huge iron wheel, revolving in water, grinds them into pulp, and tosses the pulp into troughs and pipes. Here it is sifted and strained, then, carried up into a huge revolving hopper, it is ground still finer, and poured out and rolled in layers on huge iron rollers covered with woollen cloth. Off these rollers it comes in solid sheets, is folded, and put into presses to drip and dry, like newspapers. Just five minutes from the time the logs go into the iron wheel at the upper end of the mill they come out at the lower end in thick sheets. These are shipped to England, to be there mixed with linen and made into thinner paper.

Seven thousand dollars a year the pine forest makes in this way for its owner; but to do it wheels run and men work night and day all the year round, except from six o'clock to six o'clock on Sundays.

The overseer, who seemed an enthusiast, said that his one ambition in life was to have such a mill of his own. "But I shall not get one," he said, sadly, "I am paid but forty dollars a month, and it takes that to support my family. Norway is a hard country for a man to rise in. He must go to America for that."

The mill stands on the edge of, almost over, a grand waterfall, the spray of which fills the air, and makes still stronger the aromatic odor of bruised pine. On every side stretch away forests of trees awaiting their turn to die into new life. The spot is full of wild and poetic significance. Allied to secrets, from first to last, is the tree that goes from the realms of the upper air, solitude of night and stars, birds, and the winds of morning, to become voiceless messenger, faithful hoarder, of the purpose,

power, passion, worship of men. From papyrus to pine, a long lineage of honor. The Mohammedan is right when he reverently treasures the smallest fragment of paper, because it may have borne or bears the name of God.

## Pickled Railroad Ties.

If as many railroads are built in this country in the next five years to come as have been built during the last half decade, it will be difficult to get timber for ties. Oak and cedar are the varieties of wood used, all other available kinds of timber lacking durability or firmness. The Lake Shore Company has purchased a tract of timber land near Wickliffe, paying about \$120 an acre for it. It is the only timber land between Cleveland and Buffalo, and the supply will soon be exhausted. The N. Y., C. & S. L. road was obliged to use beech, maple, and other varieties of hard lumber. The majority of the ties used on the new line, however, are cedar from northern Michigan. Shortly, when the oak and cedar are exhausted, it will be necessary to use hardwood timber, put through a pickling process such as is used in preserving the wood blocks of pavements. The process is a patent belonging to a company of gentlemen, most of whom are Clevelanders. It is easy to see that they have a profitable invention. Ties made of beech and maple and other varieties of by no means durable wood, put through the pickling process, have been laid on the road at Defiance, and although they have been in place five years, they show no indications of decay. The pickling is done by placing the ties in a large boiler, costing from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and soaking them in a solution of creosote and other ingredients, which are known only to the inventors. In England blocks of stone are used as ties, but the concussion of such a solid foundation is hard on the rolling stock and rails of the road.

## The Cedars of Lebanon.

The once famous and extensive cedar forest of Lebanon, according to a writer in the *Vienna Politische Correspondenz*, has dwindled down to the dimensions of a mere thicket, numbering about four hundred trees. To save it from complete destruction, and preserve it at least in its present extent, Rustem Pasha, the Governor-General of the Lebanon, has issued a special ordinance, containing a series of stringent regulations calculated to check, if not quite put a stop to, the vandalism and carelessness of most travellers. It is expressly forbidden to put up tents or other kinds of shelter in the district of the trees, or to light fires or cook any provisions in their vicinity. No one is allowed to break off a bough or even a twig from the trees. It is forbidden to bring any beasts of burden within the district. Should oxen, sheep, goats or other pasturage cattle be found within the prescribed limits, they will be irremediably confiscated.—*Scientific American.*

**LOSSES BY FOREST FIRES.**

**LOW WATER INJURES BUSINESS—THE WASTE OF MATERIAL IN MANUFACTURING SQUARE TIMBER.**

Some very interesting information regarding the lumber trade has been secured. It is upwards of thirty years since the water in the Ottawa river was so low as it is at the present time. Along the banks of the river and its tributaries large quantities of saw logs are tied up, which may only be estimated by hundreds of thousands. The little village of mills at the Chaudiere is almost deserted. The mills have shut down, and disappointed mill owners are forced to cancel remunerative contracts, owing to the scarcity of logs. All the prominent lumbering establishments have been obliged to suspend work, their yards having been cleared of logs, and the idea of getting any further supply down the river this season has been abandoned. It was estimated, during the early part of the present month, that this season's cut for the Ottawa Valley district would reach 367,000,000 feet. The present state of the water will make a material change in this calculation, which will probably fall short at least thirty per cent. of the actual quantity of lumber sawn.

**LOSS FROM FOREST FIRES.**

The want of water is not the only obstacle which the Ottawa lumbermen have been obliged to encounter of late. The destructive forest fires which have been raging over their extensive timber limits during the past few weeks have laid waste some of the most valuable timber property in the Dominion. The question of the timber supply of the Dominion has frequently received the attention of Parliament, and notwithstanding the precautions which have been taken to enforce the laws for the prevention of forest fires it has been found impossible to lessen the quantity of valuable property which is yearly destroyed in this way. The lowest estimate of the average annual loss through forest fires places it at \$5,000,000 in the Ottawa Valley alone. It was suggested by an expert, who was examined before a committee of the House of Commons, that the appointment of a staff of inspectors of forests would largely reduce the annual loss from this cause. That the country should derive the fullest benefit from the services of such a corps, he said, it would be necessary that these inspectors should be practical foresters, men of education and ample experience in the best training schools of Europe. It would be comparatively easy to secure the services of such a class, who, when once established in this country, could train their assistants. When it is considered that it takes a pine tree 150 years to attain maturity the magnitude of the yearly national loss from this cause is more apparent.

**VALUE OF TIMBER LANDS.**

An idea may be formed of the value of the timber limits from which the Ottawa district is supplied from the following account of sales which were effected in this city by public auction and properties offered for sale on the 21st inst.:—The Campbell limit of thirty-nine square miles, situated on the Trout Lake branch of the Petowawa river, was first offered *en bloc*. It was started at \$15,000 and was knocked down at \$29,500. A limit of fifty square miles on the Desmoine and Coulange rivers, owned by Sir Francis Hincks, was next offered. This limit was withdrawn, the highest offer being \$110 per square mile.

The Fraser and McDougall limits were then offered, berths 161 and 163 being knocked down at \$99,000; berths 165 and 168, 100 miles square, and berth 166, 50 square miles, for \$59,000 and \$36,000 respectively; berth 167, 50 square miles, for \$15,000. An offer of \$196 per square mile was refused for the Braman limit, 50 miles square, on the Kippowa river. Lake Nipissing limits, berths 23, 43, and 51, 108 square miles, were offered, but withdrawn, the highest bid being \$75,000 for the lot, or \$50,000 for berth 23.

**THE FORWARDING TRADE.**

While the Millowners will be serious losers as the result of this season's operations, their misfortunes will be shared by the forwarders who carry their lumber to market. Although the volume of this season's business had, up to within a few weeks since, been fully up to the average, the forwarding trade on the whole, has not proved remunerative. Encouraged by

the high freights ruling last year from the Ottawa mills to the American ports, United States bargemen added nearly one hundred new boats to their fleet for this trade. A number of bargemen employed on the Erie Canal withdrew their boats from that route, expecting to find more profitable employment in the Ottawa lumber trade. Their expectations can hardly have been realized. Freights opened in the spring at \$3.75 per thousand from Ottawa to New York and \$3 to Albany. Two weeks later they dropped twenty-five cents per thousand, and about midsummer another decline of twenty-five cents took place. The low rates of coal freights to Montreal and other ports have also proved a serious loss to the boatmen, who last year found profitable employment in taking a cargo of coal on their return trip. There is still another and equally serious drawback against which they have been obliged to contend. The low state of the water in the rivers and canals will not admit of boats being loaded to anything over three feet draft. The small craft have been compelled to lay up for the season, and the larger boats, on account of the small loads they are able to carry, are only barely clearing running expenses. Local forwarders are looking for an advance in freights, yet there does not appear to be any reason at present why their anticipations should be realized. The barge stock was never so large as it has been the present season, in consequence of which the competition has been more active. Quebec freights remain about as they opened in the spring—\$2 per thousand for dry and \$2.10 for green lumber. Freights to Montreal range from \$1.10 to \$1.20 per thousand; to Whitehall \$2.25, and to Burlington \$2 per thousand.

**A NEW OUTLET.**

The Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario some little time since called the attention of Canadian mill owners to the opening up of a new outlet for the product of their mills, by which they may escape the duty of \$2 per thousand feet which meets them on shipments to the United States, and which, he says renders it almost, if not altogether impossible, for them to compete with lumber from Michigan. The outlet he refers to is the shipment of inch and inch and a quarter sawn lumber direct from the mills at Ottawa, viz., the North Shore Railway to Quebec, thence by vessel to Glasgow. The experiment was tried and proved fairly remunerative. Hitherto the produce of Canadian saw mills shipped to Europe has been in the form of deals only.

**WASTE IN SQUARE PINE.**

To the great loss annually sustained from the waste of valuable material in the manufacture of square and waney pine, the commissioner has given special attention. The suggestions he offers for its remedy are well worthy of its consideration. He estimates that one fourth of every tree cut into square or waney timber is lost to the wealth of the country. When the tree is cut down it is lined off for squaring, and the "round" outside the lines is beaten off on the four sides. From the portion of the tree thus thrown to waste the best class of clear lumber is obtained when taken in the round to a saw mill. There is also the upper portion of the tree, which is cast away when the tree is made into square timber, but which would be sawn into lumber (of lower grade) if the round log were taken to the mill.

The estimated loss to the Province of Ontario from waste in cutting square pine, from 1868 to 1877, both years inclusive, was placed at \$3,577,500. The circulation is as follows:—Total quantity taken from public and private lands during the ten years, 119,239,420 cubic feet; waste, one-fourth of each tree, equal to one-third of the total mentioned, namely, 39,750,140 cubic feet, or say in round numbers 477,000,000 feet board measure, which may be valued one-half at \$10 per thousand feet, and one-half at \$5 per thousand, representing relatively the prime timber from the upper part of the tree, average value say \$7.50 per thousand, which gives the total loss for ten years as mentioned above, or equal to an annual loss of \$357,750.

The word character comes from a term which means to engrave upon or to cut in. In selecting pens it is advisable to see that the name of Esterbrook is stamped on them.

**THE SUPERVISORSHIP OF CULLERS.**

The *Montreal Gazette* says:—We print in another column a letter from Quebec on the subject of the supervisorship of cullers, the position having been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Quinn, who for many years filled that office. It raises a question of very considerable importance, namely, whether an office like that of Supervisor of Cullers, which from the nature of the business is located in Quebec, is to be considered as an ordinary political appointment in the hands of the member representing the constituency and supporting the administration of the day. Our own opinion is that it does not come within this class. It is not like a clerkship in the Post Office or Custom House or Excise Department, which may fairly be said, under the system that prevails in this country, to be within the gift of the local representatives. It is an office which has to do with the trade of the whole Dominion. The Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec is the Supervisor of Cullers for Canada, and under these circumstances it would, we think, be most unfortunate if the position were considered to be the gift of the member for Quebec. As a matter of fact, the lumbermen of the Ottawa and the St. Maurice have infinitely more to do with the Cullers' office, and are infinitely more interested in the manner in which the Supervisor performs his duty, than are the people of Quebec themselves, excluding, of course, the timber merchants, who may be said to have an equal interest. Under these circumstances we cannot help thinking the Government would act most wisely if they considered the views of the trade rather than the views of a supporter, who happens to represent the city of Quebec, in making the appointment.

**THE VANDAL IN THE FOREST.**

KENTUCKY'S GREAT TREE MEASURING FIFTY SIX FEET AT THE BASE—SLAUGHTERED!

What vandal hands cut down that pine,  
That forest monarch tree!  
That battled for life five hundred years,  
Away in Kentucky?

Some timber butcher sure it was,  
Who in his sordid strife,  
Counted only on what logs he'd make,  
By taking that monarch's life.

A soulless crowd from Vanceburg too,  
Assembled there to see  
Him wield the axe, and not one cried,  
O! woodman spare that tree.

But shouts of frantic joy they gave,  
When bowed its cloud capped head,  
And its giant trunk in thunder crashed  
Upon an earthly bed.

Their children, if half civilized,  
Will sure in after years,  
Make pilgrimages to its stump,  
And water it with tears.

And when, in the long lapse of time,  
Its heart is in decay,  
They'll make a flower bed of its core,  
When those Goths have passed away.

J. L.,  
A Lumberman.

Cote St. Antoine, Montreal, October, 1881.

**Startling Waste.**

One reason why the cabinet woods of the country are scarcer and dearer yearly is given in the editorial correspondence of the *Industrial World*. The gentleman has been spying out the land, and in the course of much interesting information says:—"The unaccountable waste of timber is startling, if not appalling. While economists, and all thoughtful men in the older states, are gravely discussing the problem of the coming timber famine, the good natured, easy going farmers of Henry county (and all Missouri) are splitting magnificent walnut, butternut, cherry and mulberry trees into common rails for the enclosure of \$8, \$12 and \$20 lands, cutting them into logs for cabins, hovels, and pig troughs, and even into common cord-wood, to sell on the market in competition with cheap coals. Still worse, many a woodland farmer girdles scores of valuable trees (even the stumps of which will be gathered for the coming markets), burns them in the now clearings side by side with the baser woods, and wonders the while that he must pay enormous prices for solid walnut furniture from factories a thousand miles away." Where are all the timber buyers?

**Wood-Preserving Process.**

A new wood-preserving process has been invented in France by M. Jacques. He first impregnates the timber thoroughly with a simple solution of soap, mixed with an acid—preferably phonic acid. This causes the fermentation, in a few days, within the wood, of a fatty acid, which is insoluble in water, and impregnates the remotest fibres. The reaction of the acid on the soap does not take place until a portion of the water has evaporated. It is claimed that more perfect impregnation can be had this way than with creosote, and there is no danger of the washing out of the preservative from the exposed surfaces, as when sulphate of copper is used. The government commission on technical railroad operation in France is said to favor this process.

**Wood Drying.**

M. Rens, of Stettin, renders wood perfectly dry and insensible to humidity and atmospheric variations. The wood is subjected to the action of oxygen which has been heated and acted upon by an electric current. The apparatus consists of a retort for the production of oxygen by any of the known methods, and of a kier which can be heated, and in which the boards are placed to be dried. Vacuum is produced in the kier, oxygen introduced, and after heating several times an electric current is allowed to pass through.

ADAM BOYLE, of Battledford, has hit on a new way of raising potatoes. Being pressed for time in the spring, he dug holes in the sand and dropped in the cuttings, covering them lightly with earth. This was all the attention they received, and now he is taking up a heavy crop of large and fine looking potatoes. If the Indians ever learn this system of potato culture, made easy, remarks the *Herald*, it will enable them to give their hoes a rest during the hot days of summer.

**LIVERPOOL STOCKS.**

We take from the *Timber Trades Journal* the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool on Sept. 30th, 1880 and 1881, and also the Consumption for the month of September, 1880 and 1881:—

	Stock, Sept. 30th, 1880.	Stock, Sept. 30th, 1881.	Consumption for the month of Sept. 1880.	Consumption for the month of Sept. 1881.
Quebec Square Pine	535,000 ft.	600,000 ft.	256,000 ft.	439,000 ft.
Waney Board	364,000 "	131,000 "		
St. John Pine	10,000 "	27,000 "	13,000 "	2,000 "
Other Ports Pine	67,000 "	43,000 "	14,000 "	0,000 "
Pitch Pine, hewn	708,000 "	364,000 "	144,000 "	200,000 "
" sawn	467,000 "	137,000 "	103,000 "	238,000 "
" planks	82,000 "	18,000 "	11,000 "	30,000 "
Red Pine	52,000 "	25,000 "	1,000 "	56,000 "
Dantzic, &c. Fir	69,000 "	222,000 "	43,600 "	33,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir	5,000 "	4,000 "		2,000 "
Oak, Canadian	482,000 "	306,000 "	143,000 "	209,000 "
" Planks	148,000 "	22,000 "		
" Baltic	75,000 "	39,000 "	4,000 "	7,000 "
Elm	49,000 "	36,000 "	25,000 "	20,000 "
Ash	22,000 "	4,000 "	14,000 "	9,000 "
Birch	149,000 "	186,000 "	47,000 "	63,000 "
Greenheart	33,000 "	67,000 "	4,000 "	4,000 "
East India Teak	27,000 "	20,000 "	10,000 "	8,900 "
Quebec Pine Deals	10,249 stds.	6,177 stds.	3,132 stds.	1,423 stds.
N. B. & S. S. Spruce Deals	16,211 "	24,821 "		
" Pine	888 "	1,481 "	6,151 "	10,552 "
Baltic Deals	4,172 "	3,214 "	968 "	2,228 "
" Boards	283 "	707 "	61 "	87 "
" Flooring Boards	2,183 "	3,014 "	511 "	283 "

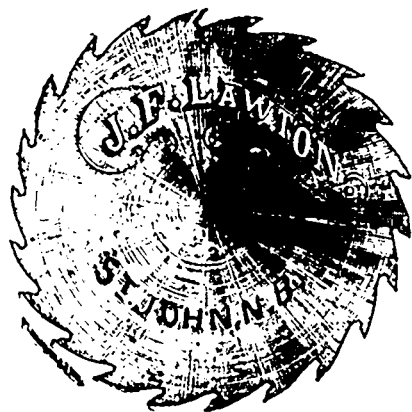
**ROBERT W. LOWE,**  
**AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 81 SANDS BUILDING, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Cash advanced on Goods put in for sale. No Storage charged. All kinds of Merchandise Bought and Sold. New and Second-hand Furniture always on hand. Agent for Hazelhurst & Co's WINTHROP COOKING RANGES, WATERLOO WOOD STOVES, FRANKLIN, &c., &c., &c.  
 122-ly  
**SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.**

**STEAM SAW MILL OWNERS**

Have your Boilers thoroughly Inspected and Insured against Explosion by  
**The Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Association**  
**HEAD OFFICE, 9 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO.**

SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL, President.      GEORGE O. ROBB, Chief Engineer  
 HON. JNO. McMURRIE, Vice-Pres.      A. F. JONES, Secretary-Treasurer. 1y1.17



**J. F. LAWTON**  
**Alexandria Saw Works**  
**SAINT JOHN, N.B.**

Saws of all kinds manufactured from the BEST CAST STEEL that can be procured in any Market.  
**EVERY SAW WARRANTED.**  
 SAWS REPAIRED in the best manner and on Short Notice.  
 Send Address for Price List, Terms, &c.  
 122      J. F. LAWTON.

ACCORDING to the Times, 149 new buildings have been erected in St. Thomas this season at an outlay of \$178,350. Last year the number of new structures was 108 and the expenditure \$133,650. There are three huge contracts on the boards for next season—the Government buildings, the Grand Central hotel, and the new Presbyterian church.

A WOODSLEE manufacturer has contracted to make four million staves for a Buffalo man. McBurney & McCall's large cabinet factory and planing mill at St. Williams has been enlarged to double its capacity to accommodate their increasing business.

THE oak forest of Darnaway, which is the seat of the Earls of Moray, is acknowledged to be the finest in Scotland, and there are few which can compare with it anywhere in the British Isles.

LOUISIANA has 108 varieties of trees well suited for lumber and fuel.

**THE KEY TO HEALTH.**



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bilioussness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1.  
 For sale by all dealers.  
 T. S. N. & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

**UNION FOUNDRY**

Union Street, - - - Carleton,  
 Warerooms, Water Street.

**ST. JOHN, N. B.**

**Allan Brothers**

(Late of Harris & Allen)

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

**Steam Engines**

AND

**MILL MACHINERY.**

Ships Windlasses, Iron Capstans

and Ships CASTINGS of all kinds.

Ships Cambooses & Cabin Stoves

COOKING AND HEATING

**STOVES,**

Shop, Office and Parlor Stoves, and Franklins

**Agricultural Implements.**

BRASS CASTINGS.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware for SHIP and HOUSE use.  
 122-ly

**MONTREAL SAW WORKS**

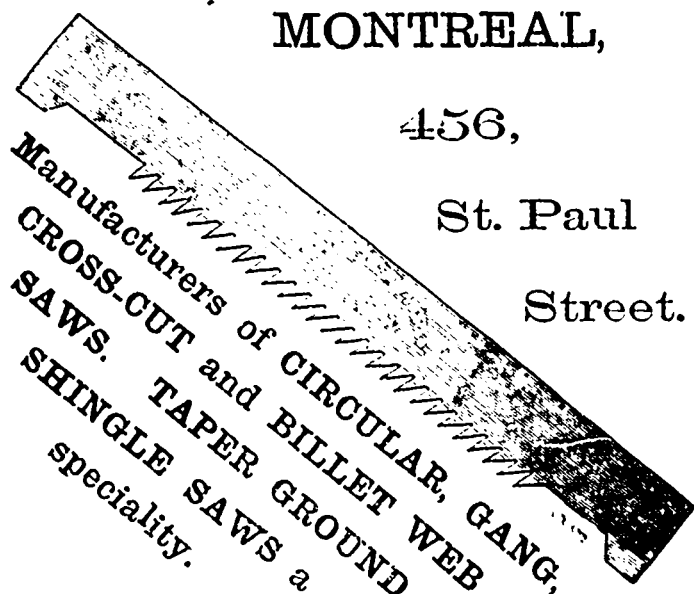
MONTREAL,

456,

St. Paul

Street.

General Mill Supplies always on hand.



General Mill Supplies always on hand.

All correspondence address to Chas. M. WHITLAW, Sec.

**ADAM MCKAY**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Steam Engines and Boilers,**

AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

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

124-ly

144 Upper Water Street, HALIFAX, N.S.

**C. H. FLEWELLING**  
**Engraver on Wood**

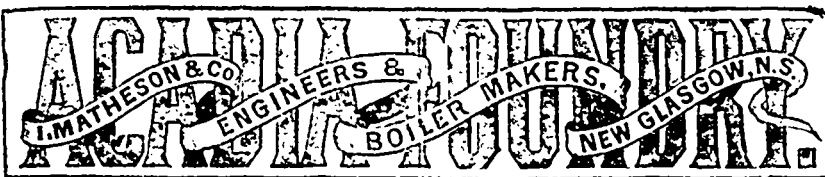
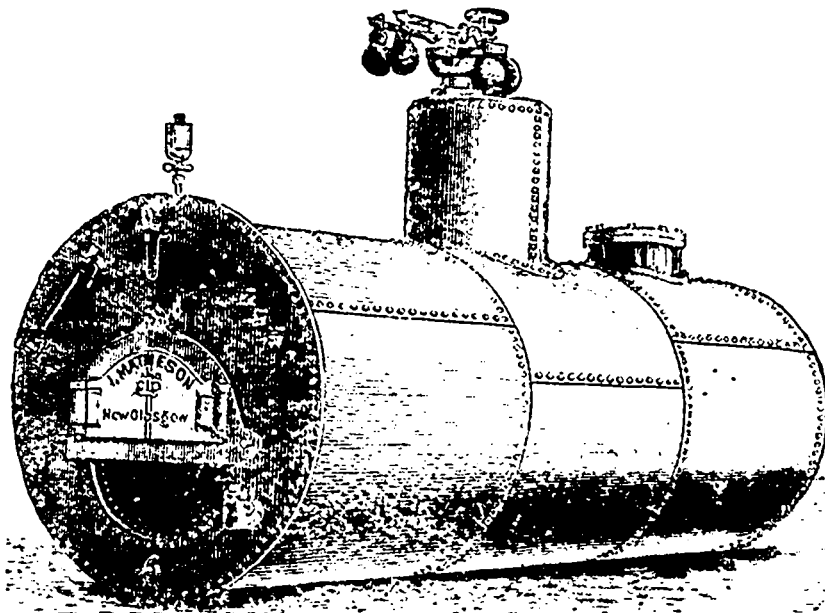
And ELECTROTYPED.

46 King Street, ST. JOHN, N.B.

NEWEST DESIGNS AND BEST WORK.

121-ly

MACHINE CUTS A SPECIALTY.





## FORESTRY.

The following is the able and interesting prize essay of Mr. P. E. Bucke, of Ottawa, which was read at the recent meeting of the Ontario Provincial Agricultural Association at London, Ont. :-

In the earlier days of the Province of Ontario (Upper Canada), if anyone had argued restriction on the destruction of timber, he would have had few to listen to him. Amongst the earlier settlers the destruction of trees was looked upon as one of the cardinal virtues. The superabundance of timber led to this state of things, and it is now found difficult to check the rapid wasting away of our forests.

Fifty years ago the trees standing in and around your "Forest City" were the admiration of strangers. Mr. J. C. Loudon, writing at the date referred to, states that "The white pine near New London has a trunk varying from thirteen to eighteen feet in circumference, and some trees which had been blown down were measured and found to average one hundred and sixty feet in length. The oaks varied from ten to fifteen feet round the trunk, with fifty feet of clear stem. Mixed with these were beeches, birches and ashes. Horizontal sections of white pine and hemlock spruce exhibited between 300 and 400 annual rings; oaks, 200; elms, 300." The memory of the writer reaches nearly back to the time and place referred to when, in the language of the American poet :-

"His echoing axe the settler swung,  
Amidst the scallie solitude,  
And crashing, thundering, down were flung,  
The Titans of the wood."

When the pioneer looks back, what changes present themselves in the past fifty years. The goose which laid the golden egg is being rapidly strangled, and it is now declared by people best able to judge that the work of wholesale destruction of the forests of the country is being carried on without any new growth of timber being produced to take the place of that removed. The Government, which has for a long time lain in a partially dormant condition with regard to this subject, is now awakening from its lethargy, and it is trusted that this immense industry, second only to agriculture in this Province, will at length receive the attention its magnitude deserves.

The subject is a practical one, and must be approached in a practical way. Besides the use of trees for timber, it is now generally conceded that they have certain influences which assist in the harmonizing of the laws of nature. For instance, trees, by the absorption of carbonic acid gas, and emission of oxygen, assist in purifying the air we breathe. By interposing their foliage between the sun and the earth, they shelter the latter and equalize the temperature of earth and air. They cover the earth with leaves which, when decayed, make a most nutritious soil, and in the meantime guard against a too rapid evaporation of water. Trees also serve to protect both the ground and human habitations from cold and destructive winds. The evaporation from their leaves by cooling the atmosphere has the effect of increasing the frequency of showers, and also assists in the precipitation of dew. In will be seen in the manner above described that forests subserve a most beneficial purpose. Apart, however, from these considerations, and their utilitarian, or revenue producing qualities, trees are the most majestic and imposing of nature's vegetable kingdom, and no view, in any country, is an object of beauty without them. It is noticed in the report of the Commissioner on Agriculture, just issued, that the County of Kent is beginning to decorate its roadways by the planting of trees. Nothing can show a higher state of civilization, or a greater love of the beautiful, than tree growing for agricultural purposes. But besides harmonizing the influences of nature, and adding their graceful forms to the grandeur of the landscape, there is a wealth in trees which few can realize who have not had some share in the export timber trade of this country. In 1872 circulars were prepared and sent to all mill owners and others in Ontario to ascertain the amount of timber cut. When the returns were received, square timber, logs, deals, &c., were reduced to board measure, and the estimate based on these returns showed a production of 750,000,000 feet, and it was calculated that of this quantity from 85 to 87 per cent.

was exported, and the balance used in the country. The produce of the forests of Ontario since then are supposed to have declined.

The revenue derived from timber by the Crown Lands Department of this Province averages nearly \$400,000 per annum, and the latest returns give an area of a little over 16,000 square miles of territory under license to parties for cutting timber.

The actual amount of timber in Ontario and the territory covered by it is a subject of the utmost importance, as the wealth of this Province, like most other new countries, is represented, not so much by its manufactures as by the product of the soil, and these are derived from three sources, namely, agriculture, mines, and forests.

The enormous waste of timber by bush fires is quite incredible to those who have not witnessed the devastation of pine lands by this destructive element. These originate through careless settlers, hunters who camp in the woods, and sometimes, though rarely, by the lumbermen themselves, or by surveyors who make smudges to ward off the attacks of flies and mosquitoes. These fires, started during a dry season, are only stopped by large streams, lakes, swamps, or by heavy and continuous rains, and are much more destructive than the shantymen's axe, because where the latter culls the good timber and leaves the small trees for future years, the former destroys both timber and soil, leaving a barren waste, the pines being usually replaced by a scrub growth of birch and poplar. Stringent laws have been passed by the Ontario Legislature against the originators of these fires, but unfortunately no sufficient machinery has been organized to put these laws in force, though petitions from time to time have been forwarded to the Local Government by the mill owners and lumbermen, who are in every way interested in their suppression. It is estimated that more timber has been destroyed by bush fires than has been exported altogether from this country.

It is evident that if these fires could be suppressed, and the young trees which are left on the pine lands after the large timber has been cut out, could be protected and allowed to grow up, a valuable basis would be formed for a continuous supply. If to this were added some systematic scheme by the Government for planting on its waste lands, it is not yet too late to recuperate the pine timber forests of the country. To further the proposed undertaking, it would be well to import a few practical foresters, in order that their accrued wisdom in the Old World might be utilized in the New. A portion of the revenue derived from the Crown Lands by the Government would be profitably expended in fostering and protecting the timber interests on the public domain, and if the present dues are not sufficient to meet the necessary demands, they should be increased. (Power for this purpose is given in the 1st section of an Act respecting Timber and Public Lands. Chap. 26, Con. Statutes of Canada, Section 1).

Under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, there is at present a system of wood rangers, which consists of a staff of twenty or thirty experienced and reliable rangers, engaged from December to the end of April, with some of the party continued to the end of October. The employment of these individuals has been very satisfactory, swelling the revenue in some instances 50 per cent., and in one agency 400 per cent. These rangers have standing instructions to report on any special waste, and amongst other things to see that any timber, which has been killed by fire running through it, is utilized before the borer has destroyed the wood. Although their visits through the bush have been of great service to the Government, it is obviously impossible for this small staff of partially employed men, and that at a time of year when fires of a serious nature never occur, to ascertain the origin of the destructive conflagrations which visit the pinceries, or to look as sharply after the interests of the Government as is necessary. The writer would therefore respectfully suggest that the Government should appoint permanently the required number of wood rangers, or inspectors, and that one or more constables be employed for every 100 square miles, whose duty it should be to appro-

hond and report to the ranger, or other officer, any causes of violation of the Crown Timber regulations, and especially with regard to fires, the officer in charge being authorized to examine under oath, and prosecute parties offending against the Land Act. At present the regulations are good, but as there is no one specially, beside the rangers, to enforce them, and as these are so few and spread over so large a territory, besides which they are not employed continuously, the Government therefore can hardly expect that careful supervision which the country has a right to demand for the revenue obtained.

With regard to the replanting of trees as a means of continuing the timber supply, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, writing in 1877, says that "It is of course known that on the continent of Europe, where forests are in the hands of the Government (as they are in Ontario), the cutting down of trees is rigidly regulated and restricted, a system of yearly planting being closely adhered to. The same practice is followed in Britain, where forests are chiefly in the hands of private individuals, but in those countries the population is at a maximum, and is maintained at that point. No encroachments on the forest lands are deemed necessary, whereas, in Ontario, a vast yearly influx is continually pressing into the lands of the Crown, before which the forests must in the meantime yield, whatever steps may be deemed necessary to restore them in the future." The writer must dissent somewhat from the theory laid down, and would suggest that millions of acres of pine lands are practically unsuited for agriculture, and therefore worthless for settlement, and it is the manifest duty of the Government, as holding the land in trust for the people, to see that these tracts are protected in such a way that the young timber is allowed to take the place of that cut, and that they be guarded against bush fires and promiscuous pillage. With regard to the preservation and culture of pine timber, it is absolutely necessary, owing to the large area required for its growth, and the time it occupies in attaining a suitable size for the purposes for which it is used,—say from 80 to 150 years, if produced from the cone,—that the Government must be the producer, cultivator, and protector. No individual could acquire the thousands of square miles which would be needed, nor could any family or company afford, as an investment, to await the period when the greater revenue from large timber would be derived. But the greatest obstacle to a private scheme of this kind would be the danger of throwing so large a monopoly of timber and territory into private hands. The Government, by the retention of certain districts, and the appointment of competent foresters and constables, could guard, plant and protect any sized domain, and it is believed would be enabled to secure a paying revenue from the timber grown. It is therefore suggested, 1st, that pine timber lands should not be subject to entry and preemption or homestead laws; 2nd, that the lands now known as "Government Pine Timber Lands" should be surveyed and appraised at their approximate value; 3rd, that exports be directed to ascertain,—if it is not already known to the Government,—the pine lands area in Ontario.

With regard to the cost of producing timber, it is stated in the report on Swedish forest culture that in the northerly part of Sweden it requires two and three hundred years for trees to attain their full size, whilst in the southern part of the country one hundred years was found sufficient. Estimating, therefore, our pine lands at one dollar per acre, allowing 100 years for the timber to grow, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent., which would double the principle every 20 years, the result would be that at the end of the time specified (100 years), the timber would cost \$256 per acre. The writer believes this statement to be a very accurate one. It does not take into consideration the further cost of fencing and taxes, and the wages for the further supervision of the estate, whilst on the other hand the thinnings from time to time would pay a small percentage, probably enough to clear all charges for interest, &c. The lakes and streams enclosed might also be protected, and together with the forests, could be made to yield a revenue from the fish and game produced in them.

In Sweden the pine and spruce lands are never entirely cleared. From six to seven seed trees are left on every quarter acre until the young plants begin to grow up. In five or six years these are removed.

With respect to the encouragement of tree planting, the neighboring republic has given great attention to the subject, and has endeavored to promote it by premiums, by reduction or remission of taxes, and on prairie lands, the actual right to so many acres, without money payment, provided a certain number of trees are planted and cared for, and in various ways the state has tried to stimulate arboriculture, but the result has not been such as to warrant imitation on the part of Ontario. Practical papers on forestry, published in farming journals and such others as chiefly circulate amongst the rural districts, to popularize the movement, and plantations made of our various native and selected foreign forest trees, on such Government properties as the Experimental Farm, Guelph, the Asylum enclosures, public school yards, such exhibition grounds where fairs are held (where tree protectors could also be shown), would go far to represent in a practical way how the general appearance of our country could be improved, adorned and beautified, at little cost. Trees for this purpose should be correctly and neatly labelled, giving age, the date of transplanting, as well as the common and botanical name of the specimen, and its native habitat, if of foreign origin, etc. A few ac planted here and there would soon convince farmers and others that there is money in the business, as well as beauty, besides an advanced price added to farm lands. With such facts before them, men would be found willing and ready to invest in this enterprise, and also to adorn their farms and home surroundings.

Mr. Hotchkiss, who compiled the lumber article for the last United States census, states that the timber supply in Michigan is not over twenty-nine billions of feet, and that the ordinary quantity annually cut diminished the supply at the rate of six billions of feet per annum, which will use up these forests in eight years. The State of Wisconsin, he estimates, has forty-nine billions of feet of standing pine and Minnesota six billions, one hundred and fifty millions, but the supply is fast diminishing. He also estimates that at the present rate of cutting the Canadian supply will give out about the same time as that of the United States, say thirty or forty years hence, at the utmost limit. The lumber trade of the continent will then be transferred to the Pacific slope. One of the largest saw mill owners on the Ottawa informs the writer that he does not think there will be any pine to cut for exportation from Canada twenty years hence. Should this Province, therefore, wish to retain her timber interests, there should be no delay in dealing with the question in some practical way.

It may be stated that there is a very strong feeling amongst the lumbermen and mill-owners on the Ottawa and elsewhere that the Government should survey and inspect all the pine timber lands, and ascertain as far as possible what is worthless for cultivation, and absolutely exclude settlers and squatters from these tracts. In making such an examination the character of the soil should be carefully and thoroughly made known, as the surface of the ground is usually covered with a thin coating of good soil, owing to the decaying of the leaves from previous years, which will only raise one, two, or at the most three crops, thereby exhausting this thin skin of earth, so that nothing further will grow upon it. In the meantime the burning of the rubbish off this worthless plot has endangered, if it has done nothing more, millions worth of property.

Again, it is a difficult matter for parties holding license claims over a large territory to dispossess squatters, as these people, who have nothing to lose, and who are possessed of the means of making a fire, could avenge themselves to an alarming extent. It is believed that if the Ontario Government could make the people aware of the value of the pine timber, and the necessity there is for protecting it, they (the Government) would be largely sustained in passing and carrying out the most stringent laws for the exclusion of parties liable to injure

their interests, or that of those who are making a living from the timber.

Having thus far dealt with our pine timber trade, which is of such vast importance to this Province, and the Dominion generally, owing to the large number of hands its production employs, the machinery and shipping utilized, and the enormous revenue derived from it, a little attention must be given to the hardwood trees, and those most suitable for forest planting. Perhaps it is as well to state that the area of the natural habitat of some of our most valuable native trees is very circumscribed. Experiments show that this may be greatly enlarged.

It may be said in a general way that no tree is unsuited for cultivation, but probably the largest returns may be derived in the fewest years by setting the Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*). This graceful and beautiful tree is an exceedingly rapid grower. Ten years from the sowing of the seed, on suitable soil, will give nuts in return, and at thirty years of age its wood may be sold for furniture purposes. Chief Johnston, of Brantford, states that he has trees of this variety in his grove for which he has been offered thirty dollars apiece. It will be found, by referring to the July number of the *Canada Horticulturist*, a very practical lesson is taught by the experience of Mr. Horace Everett, who, it is stated, twenty-three years ago planted twenty-three acres of land in the Western States with black walnuts. The trees are now from sixteen to eighteen inches through, and were sold for \$27,000, this gives an income of \$70 per acre for the use of the land, with a minimum of labor, by planting this timber.

In all tree planting on level ground it will be found advantageous to set every second row with soft wood trees, such as poplar, willow, basswood, black ash, etc., as these assist in keeping the ground clear of grass and weeds, and can be utilized in from five to ten years in a variety of ways. Their rate of growth being from three to four times greater than the hardwood trees, they present a special advantage for cultivation. The most profitable trees to grow will probably be determined by the locality where the planting is to take place; that is to say, when plantations are made of trees outside of the ordinary commercial timber, such as pine, oak, black and grey walnut, &c. Near large paper mills it would be most profitable to plant basswood, and such of the poplars as are used in that business. If near extensive carriage and tool handle works, hickory and white ash would be most suitable. Near gunpowder factories, the willow, used for charcoal. Furniture makers use maple, birch, black and grey walnut, and sweet chestnut; fish barrels, butter tuckets and hay-rakes are chiefly made from black ash, and in this way scarcely a tree of any kind can be grown that is worthless, and as the land becomes denuded of its forests, every tree will have its special value.

It is believed that if farmers worked less land better, soil feeding their stock, and raised more trees, they would find more money in their land. Some idea of the capacity of soil for tree growing, and the management of experienced foresters in Europe, may be formed from the statement that an acre of ash, elm or sycamore, 40 years old, will contain from 2,000 to 3,000 cubic feet of timber, and when 60 years old, double that amount, after successive thinnings, which, near a commercial market, become an important source of revenue, and often realize more than the cost of management and interest on the money invested. Larch, spruce, and other conifers, require less space than broad-leaved deciduous trees. Larch will do well in soil with only nine feet between the trees.

The quantity of timber grown on a given area in some of the European government forests, managed in accordance with the rules of forestal science, is very much greater than the same soil would grow if the wood is left entirely to itself. So much is this the case that Dr. Berenger, head of the Italian school of Vallombrosa, states in the *Journal of Forestal Economy*, 1871-72, "That while an uncultivated woodland, taken for a long period, and counting interest and taxes, would yield almost nothing for the capital invested, it is well established that the same land, managed according to modern science, in the long run yield a revenue both conspicuous and constant."

Whatever planting is done,—and it is recommended that the nut bearing trees should be the first experimented with, such as sweet chestnut, walnuts, black and grey, hickory and white oak,—the planting of nuts and very small trees should be made, so as to cover the ground promptly, say three feet apart, these may be thinned and pruned as circumstances dictate. It is calculated that, with very little labor for culture, rough, rocky lands, or ravines, by planting and securely fencing,—where there are no stock laws against cattle running at large,—may be made to pay a revenue in four years' time. The first cuttings could be utilized for hop-poles, hurdles, grape sticks, walking sticks, or sold for replanting on other waste lands, or along road sides, or permanent fences.

Another estimate gives the price for the preparation and planting of ten acres of land with black walnut and white ash as follows:—Planting, harrowing, ploughing, etc., would cost \$5 per acre, \$50; seed, 50c. per acre, \$5; planting, \$25; cultivating during first five years, if rows are eleven feet apart, and three feet eight inches between the trees, to be thinned to eleven feet apart when required, will be paid for by crops grown between them; for cultivation from fifth to ninth year, with horses only, \$30 per annum, \$120; after this time no cultivation will be required, making a total of \$200 for ten acres. These trees, at 25 years of age, will average sixteen inches in diameter at the butt, and about ten inches at the height of sixteen feet. This would give, deducting waste in sawing, 120 feet of lumber per tree, allowing one-sixth for damage by the elements, and loss from other causes, there would be in round numbers 360,000 feet of lumber, which, at \$50 per thousand, would give \$18,000, whilst the tops for fuel would be equal to the cost of preparing the logs for the mill, and the expense of sawing would be \$5 per thousand, so that, after deducting all outlay, the gross earnings would be \$16,000 for the use of ten acres for 25 years, and the interest on the amount expended for planting and cultivation.

The European larch is probably one of the safest trees to plant as an investment, and would thrive well on the sandy lands of Dorchester, or the gravelly plains of Burford. This tree grows rapidly and closely, and in fifteen years becomes fifty feet high. It is equally at home on arid sands, rocky soils, ravines, or hill sides. It is valuable as an enduring tree, and for such purposes as railway ties, fence posts, etc., it has no equal.

In closing this paper, a reference to the planting of the larch by the Duke of Athol may not be out of place. These plantations were begun in 1728, and continued up to 1826, when more than 14,000,000 trees were planted, covering 10,000 acres. It was found that the larch gained its fullest value in 72 years, and before it reached this age the trees were thinned to 400 to the acre. Estimating the trees at 50 cubic feet, worth a shilling per foot, the product would be £1,000 per acre, from the poorest land for agricultural purposes that could possibly be found. Larch trees planted on this estate in 1743 were in 1795 nine feet three inches round at four feet from the ground, and one hundred feet high. In 1870 these trees measured more than sixteen feet round, and were 120 feet high.

From the foregoing observations the following conclusions may be arrived at:—Firstly, it is absolutely necessary that forest fires should be suppressed, and that it is the duty of the Government, who derive so large a revenue from timber lands, to expend any sum in reason that may be necessary in the direction indicated. Secondly, it is undesirable to open for settlement much of the land at present covered by pine forests, as it is of such a rocky, barren nature as to be quite unsuited for agriculture. Thirdly, that rocky lands, ravines and lowlying grounds may be profitably planted with little expense, if stock laws are enacted and enforced to keep cattle from destroying the young trees; fencing where wood is scarce and deer being almost a prohibition against the utilizing of waste lands. Fourthly, the area in which many of our valuable timber trees now grow may, by judicious planting, be much enlarged; and finally, if the present destruction of trees is not arrested, or new plantations made, there is much danger that our climate, rainfall, and the general health and prosperity of the country may be most seriously affected.

**E. S. VINDIN,**  
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding and  
General Agent.  
**LUMBER MERCHANT**  
Office, Tempest's Block, Port Hope. 111

**A BARGAIN—GRIST AND SAW MILL FOR SALE,**  
paying 12 per cent. clear; price \$9,000; and above  
percentage guaranteed. Apply to

**JOSEPH DAVIES & Co.,**  
Lumber, Coal, & Commission Merchants,  
46 CHURCH ST. TORONTO. 11110

**St. Lawrence Hall,**  
PORT HOPE.  
Is noted for its superior home-like comforts—a well  
kept table, equalling the best hotels in Toronto, and  
large, well furnished rooms. Good sample rooms on  
ground floor. Walton Street, Port Hope.  
WM. MACRIE Proprietor.

**Caledonian Hotel,**  
GRAVENHURST.  
JOHN SHARPE, Proprietor. This Hotel has been  
newly opened out, pleasantly situated on Main street,  
within five minutes walk of Northern Railway station.  
Bar kept with best assorted Wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
Every attention paid to guests. Good Stabling. 13116

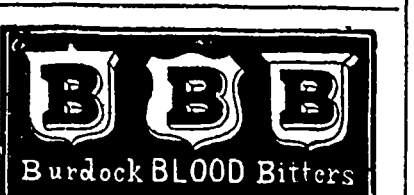
**The American Hotel,**  
BARRIE, ONT.  
Collier Street, Adjoining the Market.  
RATES REASONABLE, CENTRAL LOCATION,  
FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.  
Every accommodation for Commercial and  
LUMBERMEN.  
W. D. McDONALD, Proprietor.

**Fraser's Hotel,**  
GRAVENHURST, ONT.  
HENRY FRASER, proprietor, (successor to Dougland  
Brown) Mr. Fraser having purchased and thoroughly  
renovated and refitted that old established hotel, so  
long and popularly kept and owned by Dougland  
Brown, in the Village of Gravenhurst, is now in a position  
to attend to the wants of the travelling and general  
public. Parties en route to the Muskoka District, will  
find "Fraser's" a comfortable stopping place. The  
Bar and Larder are well furnished. Convenient Sample  
Rooms for Commercial Men. Good stabling and attentive  
hostler. Free bus to and from trains and  
steamboats. 1326

**FRANCOIS MARCHAND,**  
Manufacturer of all Descriptions of  
**STEAM BOILERS,**  
**SHIPS WATER TANKS, Etc.**  
St. Roch Street, 12121 QUEBEC, P. Q.

**CANADA TRUSS FACTORY**  
(ESTABLISHED 1856.)  
**F. GROSS,**  
Manufacturer of SURGICAL and ORTHOPEDICAL  
INSTRUMENTS. ARTIFICIAL LIMBS made to order.  
INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description. 119-17  
688 and 690 Craig Street, Montreal.

**GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.**  
**EPPS'S COCOA**  
**BREAKFAST.**  
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws  
which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition,  
and by a careful application of the fine properties of  
well selected Cacao, Mr. Epps has provided our break-  
fast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which  
may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the  
judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution  
may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist  
every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle mala-  
dies are floating around us ready to attack wherever  
there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal  
disease by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure  
blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service  
Gazette.*  
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in  
packets and tins only (4 lb. and 1 lb.) labelled  
**JAMES EPPS & CO.,** Homeopathic Chemists,  
London, England. 119 17



**Burdock BLOOD Bitters**  
Burdock Healing Ointment should be  
used in connection with Burdock Blood Bitters for  
curing Ulcers, Abscesses, FEVERS, SORES, &c. Price  
25 cents per box. T. MILBURN & CO.,  
SOLE AGENTS, TORONTO.

**PORTLAND FOUNDRY.**  
**JOSEPH McAFEE,**  
(LATE ANON'S McAFEE)  
Warehouse, Main St., St. John, N.B.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
*Cooking, Ship, Parlor & Office Stoves*

**MILL CASTINGS**  
Ship Windlasses, Capstans, and  
Ship Castings of all kinds,  
(MADE TO ORDER)

**Power Capstans, Patent Ship Pumps**  
With Copper Chambers. 129  
*Lead Scuppers Water Closets & all  
goods in my line for Ships' use.*  
Work done to Order with Quick Despatch.

**IRWIN & BOYD**  
Commission  
Lumber Dealers,  
FORWARDERS,  
Shipping & General Agents  
**PORT HOPE.**

**KERR BROS.**  
PRACTICAL  
Founders, Machinists,  
And Millwrights.

Manufacturers of Marine and Hor-  
izontal and Portable  
**Engines, Boilers**  
*Grain Elevators & Steam Hoists,*  
**Saw and Flour Mill Machinery.**  
With Latest Improvements A SPECIALTY.

The ABEL EDWARDS CENTENNIAL  
TURBINE WATER WHEEL.  
RODEBAUGH'S SAW FRAME, MILL  
DOGS and SAW GUIDES.

**WATER WORKS, THE LATEST AND  
MOST IMPROVED, MADE TO ORDER.**  
LIGHT and HEAVY BRASS and IRON  
CASTINGS.  
20 Plans and Specifications on application.

**The Walkerville Foundry**  
AND  
**MACHINE WORKS.**  
Walkerville, Ont., June 1881.

**Travelling Agent.**

MR. A. L. W. BEGG has been appointed agent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and grant receipts therefor and to make contracts for advertisements appearing in its columns.



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY  
TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

**Terms of Subscription:**

One copy, one year, in advance..... \$2 00  
One copy, six months, in advance..... 1 00

**Advertising Rates:**

Per line, for one year..... \$0 00  
Per line, for six months..... 50  
Per line, for three months..... 30  
Per line, for first insertion..... 10  
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mo's. 05  
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum..... 8 00  
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for six months..... 5 00  
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum..... 5 00  
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mo's..... 3 00

Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least three clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to TOKER & Co., Peterborough, Ont.

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

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. NOV. 1, 1881.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREAR.**

Those subscribers to the LUMBERMAN who have been in receipt of the paper since its first issue, and who have not, as yet, contributed to its financial support either have, or will in the course of a few days, receive accounts for the amount of their past and coming year's subscriptions.

We should imagine that it is scarcely necessary for us to remind "business men," like most of the subscribers to the LUMBERMAN, that, although taken separately, these accounts do not amount to very much, yet, when their number exceeds a thousand, the aggregate becomes a very considerable sum to the publishers; and that it is only by the prompt payment of these little accounts that the LUMBERMAN can be conducted with that vigor which we are sure its readers, as well as ourselves, desire.

In view of the early commencement of the second volume of the LUMBERMAN, it is of special importance that our subscribers should end in the amount of their subscriptions with promptitude, as upon their doing so must depend, to a very great extent, the improvements which we will feel justified in making during the ensuing year. In publishing a paper, as well as in most other things, "money" is the sinews of war, and sinews can only be supplied to the LUMBERMAN by each of its subscribers sending in promptly their subscriptions,—that is, if they desire it continued; if they do not, they should at least be equally prompt in sending us what is our due for the past, with a notice to discontinue.

THE wheat exports for India this season are said to have been larger than those of any recent year.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Thomson Smith, the well known lumberman of Toronto, in another column, offering several valuable lumbering properties for sale.

STEPHEN C. HALL intends putting about 25,000,000 feet of logs into Houghton Lake this season. He will run from eight to ten camps and has now two in operation, and will open up others as soon as practicable.

ONE company on the Menominee River, Mich., owns 500,000,000 feet of pine, estimated to be worth \$1,000,000. The same firm has \$15,000 invested in teams and general outfit, and employs from 300 to 500 men.

THE St. John, N. B., Sun says the preparations for lumbering are not so extensive as last year, for, although the prospects for good prices are fair, the higher prices for provisions will affect production in some degree.

MAHOGANY for trimming parlour frames is being used to some extent by eastern manufacturers, who are putting out some fine goods in this style, and the movement meets with considerable popular favor and patronage.

A CORRESPONDENT at Packenham informs us that a large number of men have gone to the Ottawa, and that in all probability the make of square timber this season will exceed that of last year by about twenty-five per cent.

THE Scottish Arboricultural Society are this year to have their autumnal excursion to the woods of Tynninghame, Binning Wood, and Biel. Lord Haddington has invited the members to luncheon on the occasion of their visit.

THE Timber Trades Journal says that recent importations to the Clyde seem to have added considerably to the stocks at the ports in that river. Of Quebec deals there is now a stock of nearly 6,000 standards, being an increase of over 1,000 standards over the stock when the account was made up at June 30th. Of Quebec spruce deals there is now a stock amounting to upwards of 1,000 standards in the hands of importers and consumers.

THE Timber Trades Journal says the carrying trade will now and for the rest of the season be chiefly done by steamers, as no sailing vessels will go out now with any expectation of getting back again before the winter sets in. Foreign ships not unfrequently charter out there to load and lay up, discharging crews and battening down hatches until the ice breaks up in the spring, but this kind of business is limited to cargoes of hewn timber, which do not take any harm while the frost prevails, and when the thaw sets in the vessel soon gets out of port and completes the voyage.

THE manufacture of thread from wood for crochet and sewing purposes has, it is said, recently been commenced in the middle of Sweden. It is wound in balls by machinery, either by hand or steam, which with the labelling, takes one minute and twelve seconds, and the balls are packed up in cardboard boxes, generally ten in a box. Plenty of orders from all parts of Sweden have come in, but as the works are not in proper order there has hardly been time to complete them all. The production gives fair promise of success, and it is expected to be very important for home consumption.

**Kindling Wood.**

In New York there are 41 different establishments devoted to the kindling wood trade alone. The largest of these concerns is C. W. Alcott & Co., who have a capital of \$300,000 invested in their business, and employ in the busy season from 600 to 700 hands. They cut and prepare most of their wood in the forests of Virginia, employing in that department a force of from 500 to 600 men. Last year they handled 25,000 cords of wood. They are interested in seven vessels, and charter others in order to keep up with the demand. Two steam engines of 60 horse power each, drive the machinery that is used for sawing and splitting.

**LINDSAY LUMBER SHIPMENTS.**

A correspondent of the Globe says the shipments of sawn lumber from Lindsay to Port Hope by the Midland this season include 12,000,000 running measure from the mill of Mr. M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; 12,000,000 feet cut by Mr. R. C. Smith, Fenelon Falls; and the shipments of Messrs. Green & Ellis, of Fenelon Falls, when completed will be between three and four million feet. The increase in the lumber shipments by the Midland are estimated at fully one-third more than those of last season, and in square timber about the same. Owing to low water, moreover, on some of the tributary waters to the back lakes, a quantity of lumber that would otherwise have sought this outlet has gone via the Georgian Bay. Large quantities of telegraph poles for the now opposition line are also being made. Agents have been through this section buying up all the telegraph poles obtainable, to supply the demand. In shingles the output is also far in excess of late years, and large consignments have been made by J. P. Davis and W. Bick, Bobcaygeon, and John Thurston, Lindsay. The sawn lumber sent over the Midland to Port Hope goes to Albany and Oswego. The Western Ontario market is largely supplied from the lumber forwarded from the Georgian Bay and its tributaries by way of this point. It is brought down the Midland as far as Lindsay, where it is transferred to the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway, and thence west by the Grand Trunk. The amount of freight business by this outlet also shows a very large increase during the season, the quantity forwarded averaging ten car loads a day. The principal drawback is that the Midland Railway finds it difficult to obtain cars enough to supply the demand. The leading firms engaged in forwarding lumber and lumber stuffs by this route are the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, who ship from Waubausheno; the British Canadian Lumber and Timber Company, from Midland; R. Power, from Victoria Harbour; Peter Christie, from Victoria Bay, and A. Tait, from Orillia. A large amount in the aggregate is sent from the smaller mills at way stations. The prospects for next season are extremely encouraging, and it is likely the present year's exceptionally large output will be exceeded. Hardly a day has elapsed since the commencement of work in the bush in the latter part of August to the present time without a carload of lumbermen passing north over the Victoria railway to the shanties. Preparations are being made on all hands for an unusually heavy winter's work.

**The Destroyer of the Spruce Trees.**

Maine's lumbermen—and, therefore, a large part of the rest of her citizens—are much disturbed by the destructive insects which are killing the spruce trees not only in that State, but in the adjacent British Provinces. The pine has lost its pre-eminence, and the spruce was getting in a position to be the representative tree, but the *Urocerus albicornis*, if the thing has been properly identified, the *Augusta Journal* says, is killing off the spruce faster than the lumbermen could have done it, and greatly to their detriment. The white-horned *Urocerus*, for that is what his name means, is about an inch long and with wings which spread to two inches. They are as likely to destroy the pines into which they bore as the spruces, so far as the entomologists know. These insects are very prolific, and not at all uncommon. In England it has often been noticed and recorded, but there it was injurious only to ornamental trees, not to those on which so much depends in a business way, and in whose preservation so many people are interested, as the spruce forests of the Northeast. The prospect seems to be that things will go from bad to worse. Unless some smaller insect comes to the front and destroys the eggs of the *Urocerus*, it is hard to see what is going to save our spruce trees.—*Scientific American*.

THE Mississippi River Convention held at St. Louis yesterday at St. Louis and passed a number of resolutions in favor of Congress appropriating large sums for the improvement of the great natural highway.

**IMPROVING THE OTTAWA.**

A proposition having been submitted to the Minister of Public Works for damming the Ottawa on the upper waters with the purpose of securing a more uniform level at all seasons of the year, we have enquired concerning the feasibility of the project and learn from a lumberman acquainted with the river some interesting facts. The proposed site of the dam is below Lake Temiscamingue. This lake is 70 miles long from its head to the head of the Long Sault Rapids at its foot. These rapids are six miles long and about a quarter of a mile wide at the head, and about 250 wide at the foot in low water. The banks here are flat and sandy on the south side and pretty much the same on the north bank. It would, therefore, be difficult to construct a dam at this place and make it substantial. The mountain rapids, seventeen miles below the Long Sault, are about 300 feet wide. The banks on both sides are good and high, and the water is not deep. This would be an advantageous place to construct a dam with back water to drown out the Long Sault. The Arables rapids, situated three miles below Mountain rapids, are from 300 to 400 yards long, the average width being 125 yards, with good banks at the head. A properly constructed dam at the Mountain Rapids would make the river navigable to the head of Lake Temiscamingue, and a good land road can be found from there to Mattawa railway station, say ten miles. The land at the head of the lake is good for farming and well adapted for settlement. It is said that the Minister of Public Works intends to send two engineers to examine these points and report on the project of the dam. Certainly the experience of the past season would indicate the necessity of an improvement of the kind proposed, and we shall await further investigations with interest.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

**American Furniture Woods in London.**

Probably but few even know the locality of Dod street, Limehouse, much less imagine the amount of business that is carried on within the few quiet looking buildings which compose its thoroughfare. We were recently invited to inspect the London depot of Mr. Hermann's extensive timber business, and must express our entire satisfaction at the splendid stock of goods held by this firm. Mr. Hermann has long been known as a manufacturer of furniture upon American principles, and in the recent exhibition at Islington he exhibited some first class suites in solid ash and black walnut. A vast array of these specimens is to be found at the works in Dod street, and the quantity of stored up timber, to which we would particularly refer is alone worth a visit to see. It is unnecessary to estimate the exact number of feet stowed away in the two buildings, the factory and timber yard; suffice it to say that on every floor and in every corner, piles of oak, walnut, ash, &c., both in the log and in plank, lie ready for use, besides a variety of manufactured goods, such as table and chair legs, which are imported in this state on account of the saving in freight which is thereby effected.

Mr. Hermann also carries on the business of a timber dealer, and is in a position to supply American woods at very low prices, the main reason for his ability to do so being the fact that he imports his own woods direct from the lumber mills. The Dod street depot, we are informed, is insignificant compared to the large factories and saw mills of the firm at New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, and other places. Business generally at these works seemed brisk, and it does not appear that the talked of scarcity of black walnut is likely to have any immediate effect here, as there is a good stock on hand for present use and plenty more available on the other side of the Atlantic.—*Timber Trades Journal*.

**"Don't Know Half Their Value."**

They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had half a bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough.—B., Rochester, N. Y.—*American Rural Home*.



**OSWEGO, N.Y.**

Three uppers	\$42 00	245 00
Pickings	32 00	235 00
Fine, common	20 00	225 00
Common	14 00	18 00
Culls	13 00	15 00
Mill run lots	17 00	22 00
Shingles, selected, 1 inch	34 00	38 00
1 1/2 inch	34 00	38 00
Mill run, 1x10, 13 to 10 feet	18 00	22 00
selected	23 00	28 00
shippers	10 00	17 00
16	00	22 00
Strip, 1 and 1 1/2 inch mill run	15 00	22 00
Culls, selected	23 00	28 00
Culls	15 00	18 00
1x selected for clapboards	25 00	40 00
Shingles, XXX, 18 inch, pine	3 75	4 00
XX	3 00	3 25
XXX, 18 inch, cedar	3 00	3 25
XX	2 25	2 40
Lath	1 40	1 00

**Matches.**

In the United States and Canada there are 22 match factories, turning out 25,000 gross—3,000,000 boxes—of matches every day. The average is about 100 matches to the box, and the daily consumption is therefore 360,000,000 matches, a yearly average of 131,680,000,000 matches.

**A Wise Deacon.**

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often." Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy, I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time." "Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

**WANTED**

A SITUATION IN A LUMBER FIRM, as Superintendent of Shanties and Drives, has had twenty years' experience. Good references can be given. Address R. M. S., 307, Rideau Street, Ottawa. 2L24

**MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.**

A TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 60 inches, Steam Cylinder, 12 inches, with Steam Chest, Shafting and other Saw Mill Gearing. Address P. O. Box 352, Barrie, Ont. 4L21



**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

Emory's Bar to Port Moody.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

Tender for Work in British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, in a lump sum, for the construction of that portion of the road between Port Moody and the West-end of Contract 60, near Emory's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles.

Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westminster, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after 1st January next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

This timely notice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting and examining the grounds during the fine season and before the winter sets in.

Mr. Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the office at New Westminster, is instructed to give Contractors all the information in his power.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to F. Braun, Esq., Sec. Dept. of Railways and Canals, and marked "Tender for C. P. R."

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881.

7L25

**Timber Limits & Sawmill FOR SALE.**

The subscriber being anxious to concentrate and consolidate his business, on account of his age, will sell at very low prices—

1st. His Mills and Farm near the Bradford Station, Northern and North-Western Railway, together with Limits in Ridout and Sherbourne.

2nd. The Portage and Canal connecting Black River with Lake St. John, and Lake St. John with Lake Couchiching, in the Township of Rama.

3rd. Eight million feet of saw-logs now in Black River.

4th. About 4,000 acres of land in different townships.

If not sold at private sale, the above will be offered to the highest bidder at some future time to be named, as I intend to close all out and concentrate in Michigan, where I now have mills.

All and any information can be had from Thompson Smith & Son, Toronto, or James Durham at Bradford Mills.

THOMPSON SMITH.

**P. PAYETT'S NEW IMPROVED Adjustable Saw Guide!**

Can be adjusted without danger. You can take your saw off without taking the guide off the frame.

All kinds of Brass & Iron Casting

PLAINING and TURNING done with Despatch. For particulars address:

**CRAIG & CAMERON,**  
PENETANQUISHENE. 125H

**ROBERT SMALLWOOD**

MANUFACTURER OF

The Patent Lever Feed Shingle, Box Board & Heading Machine

(Always takes First Prize.)

**Rotary Saw Mills**

IN FOUR SIZES, and other

MACHINERY for SAW and GRIST MILLS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

**CHARLOTTETOWN,**

124-1y Prince Edward Island



Department of Crown Lands, TORONTO, 6TH OCTOBER, 1881.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, UNDER AN ORDER IN COUNCIL,

**TIMBER BERTHS**

In the undermentioned Townships in the

**MUSKOKA and PARRY SOUND DISTRICTS,**

Will be offered for Sale by Public Auction at the Department of Crown Lands at twelve o'clock noon,

On **TUESDAY, the 6th day of December next,**

viz.:—Townships of Mowat, Blair, McConkey, Hardy, Patterson Mills, Sinclair, Bethune, Proudfoot, Gurn, Machar, Strong, Joly, Laurier, Pringle, Lount, Nipissing and Hilmsworth.

The area to be disposed of in the above Townships as Timber Berths is upwards of 1,400 square miles, and to suit all classes of purchasers each Township will, as nearly as practicable, be divided into four berths.

Sheets containing conditions and terms of Sale, with information as to Area and Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth, will be furnished on application personally or by letter, to the woods and forests branch of the Department, or to the Crown Timber Offices at Ottawa, Belleville and Quebec, and the Office of T. E. Johnston, Esq., Parry Sound.

T. E. JOHNSTON, COMMISSIONER

4L24

**HOP BITTERS.**  
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)  
CONTAINS  
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.  
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.  
**THEY CURE**  
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs. Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.  
**\$1.000 IN GOLD.**  
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.  
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.  
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.  
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.  
All above sold by druggists.  
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

**Drake Brothers' Box Mill,**

Provost Street Extension, New Glasgow, Pictou County, N. S.

**SPUCE, PINE AND HEMLOCK SHINGLES**

F. H. DRAKE.

123-1y

N. H. DRAKE.

**D. McLACHLAN & SONS,**

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

**STEAM BOILERS.**

SHIPS' WATER-TANKS. Repairing Punctually Attended to.

NORTH SLIP, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

1y-120

**WILLIAM CAMPBELL**

(Late CAMPBELL & FOWLER.)

MANUFACTURER OF

**Edge Tools, Axles, Springs,**

&C., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

124-1y

Robertson Place, Smythe Street - ST. JOHN, N.B.

**MILL SUPPLIES.**

Extra Stretched and Patent Smooth Surface

RUBBER BELTING—in Stock, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Plies.

HOYT'S CELEBRATED LEATHER BELTING.

COTTON BELTING, for Flour Mills, &c., Superior Quality.

DISSTON'S CELEBRATED MILL SAWS.

Steam Packing of all kinds, Rubber and Linen Hose, Silk Bolting Cloth, Emery Wheels, Lacing Leather (Page's Genuine), Lard, Seal, Cylinder, Spindle, West Virginia and Wool Oils. Our Stock includes Mill Supplies and Rubber Goods of all kinds. Quotations furnished for any part of Canada. 21

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO., SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

**PARKER & EVANS**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE

FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL

**BOILER FLUID COMPOUND.**

Patented 5th March, 1877.

This Compound will save its Cost many times in one year by saving fuel.

It eradicates scale, and when the Boiler is once Clean a very small quantity keeps it Clean and Free from all Incrustation.

It is perfectly harmless to Iron, and emits a clear pure Steam.

In ordering, mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

1241y

504 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

**EAGLE FOUNDRY!**

**GEORGE BRUSH**

14 to 34 King and Queen Streets, MONTREAL,

MAKER OF

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

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, BARK MILLS, SHINGLE MILLS,

Ore Crushers, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Hangers and Pullies, Hand and Power Hoists for Warehouses, &c., &c.,

AND AGENT FOR

125-1y

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



## REGULATIONS OF THE WATERS OF THE OTTAWA.

The following communication appears in the *Ottawa Herald*:-

Improvements must keep pace with the advance of civilization and the requirements of the times. The extensive commerce and trade of the 19th century, impelled by the most ambitious and insatiable enterprise, is not content with supplying actual wants, but ingeniously creates new branches of trade which in turn call for accommodation, and thus the ball keeps rolling, changing everything in the world, or the Almighty Dollar. There was a time, before the discovery of the use of steam, when the world's business was transacted with satisfactory despatch, though there were no steamboats or locomotives going in a few days against wind and weather across the continent. But the days when "panpered jades" and mules could do the carrying trade of the world are long since past, and the people of this exceedingly "go ahead" age would die of actual asphyxiation were they deprived of their railroads and canals.

Not a great many years ago the Grand River in its natural state, without the smallest improvement, accommodated all the trade of the Ottawa Valley, but then the trade of this section of the country was comparatively nothing. Bytown then covered a few acres of ground, and no person ever dreamed that the capital of a great Dominion would be built on the banks of the Grand River, or that to-day we would behold the Government Buildings towering over the brow of Parliament Hill. But civilization spread out its wings, and the lumberman's axe went further up the river each succeeding year, and great slaughter was accomplished among the "kings of the forest." The Chaudiere with the Big Kettle, in early years the terror of the lumber merchant, afforded admirable milling advantages, and accordingly as soon as its merits were recognized capitalists obtained water privileges, and erected mills which went up in quick succession. These mills increased the demand for timber and gave an additional impetus to the great staple trade of the Ottawa. But the trade could not assume such vast proportions and be carried on lucratively without improvements along the river affording greater facilities to the lumberman. Therefore, slides, booms and other necessary improvements were undertaken and completed, and up to within a few years back timber was floated from the Upper Ottawa to Quebec without much difficulty. But now that timber is being taken from near the head waters of the Ottawa, and from afar in on the tributaries, it is found very difficult to get timber to Quebec in the same year it is cut; and much extra expense has annually to be incurred by individual firms in making temporary improvements to facilitate the getting out of timber; and when it is a task of much difficulty at this comparatively early day to take timber to Quebec the same year it is cut, what will be the condition of things some years hence, when the forests along the banks of the Ottawa are completely exhausted, and timber is being taken out forty, fifty or more miles back on the tributaries? Without some improvements of the Ottawa River, it would be utterly impossible to get timber to market in less than two years, and hence it becomes vitally necessary to the existence of the lumber trade that a plan to regulate the waters of the Ottawa should be decided upon and put into execution at as early a day as possible. We shall throw out a few ideas bearing upon the matter, and if the scheme, which we shall briefly state, be considered worthy of consideration, then the approbation of the lumbering fraternity, whose interests and welfare we are ever solicitous to promote, will be our greatest reward.

It is an acknowledged fact, we presume, that year after year the immense volume of water of the Ottawa appears to flow down into the St. Lawrence in gradually decreasing space of time, the result being that great inconvenience is caused to all kinds of trade, and incalculable pecuniary loss incurred. In the spring of the year the great volume of the water sweeps down, doing much immediate damage, while it leaves the tributaries and streams far up almost dry. Then, since the spring freshet destroys much property, and produces great inconvenience in the getting out of timber, while it is

of no imaginable benefit, should not the first consideration in attempting to regulate the waters of the Ottawa be to adopt some means of keeping back as much of the spring freshet as possible? This could be accomplished by damming, and dams would be of very little use without an immense reservoir to hold the water. Rapids or falls would render this system almost impracticable so far as utility is concerned, and therefore an immense level is essentially necessary, and if we are correctly informed, Lake Temiscamingue is the grandest reservoir on the continent of America. Gentlemen who have paddled their canoes over its immense level expanse and beheld the high timber-topped hills on every side will corroborate the above assertion. The lake is about 80 miles in length, stretching from the strait or gut at the head of the Long Sault, and becoming wider and wider, until what may be called the lake proper is reached, which is over eight miles in width and 30 in length. From the Long Sault to the head of the Lake is one level expanse of water unbroken and undisturbed by rapid or fall.

We would propose building a dam about 30 feet high at the Long Sault. The banks on either side are lofty and afford admirable facilities for the construction of a dam which would not be over 2,000 feet in length, and would keep back an enormous volume of water, which at present goes to waste every spring, leaving timber high and dry in the streams, and mills deficient of water power before the season is three-quarters over. Of course the dam would be fitted with sluice gates, by which the flow of water could be regulated. During the early part of the spring the water is always high enough for navigation, water power or any other purpose, but in the summer and fall the universal cry from Grenville to the head of the river is for more water. Thus it is that we advocate the keeping of water back for a "dry day." Lumbermen have had a system in vogue for a number of years of damming the streams running through their limits, until the water became low and driving difficult, when breaking down the dams, a splendid torrent comes dashing along, floating their timber out into the river. The damming of Lake Temiscamingue is identically the same as this, on a larger scale, and with infinitely greater results. No danger or damage can emanate from it, and not an inch of country will suffer inundation, high rocky banks rising on every side.

We consider this a subject of vast importance to Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley, and one which cannot be ignored. Some such improvement as that which we have briefly referred to must be made ere long, and the sooner the better. We will say no more at present, but will probably refer to the subject again if our suggestions prove worthy of being entertained.

## PENETANGUISHENE.

A correspondent of the *Mail* says:-Last week I had occasion to visit Penetanguishene, and there saw C. Beck & Co.'s new mill in operation, and this, for its size and capacity, is, in my mind, the best mill in that section of the country, and I am inclined to think in the Dominion, though that may be saying too much.

This mill consists of one gang and one circular, and the latter is deserving of special mention for the quickness of its movement, and its capability of cutting more lumber in a given time than any circular I have yet seen or heard of.

It does the slabbing for the gang, and cuts as much as ordinary circulars besides; and it is quite capable of slabbing for two gangs, together with what it at present cuts. Its regular work is from twelve to thirteen boards per minute, and if crowded could drop fifteen to sixteen per minute, which gives one some idea of its rapid movements, both saws turning out from sixty to seventy thousand feet of timber in a working day of eleven hours.

As is well known, Mr. Beck's old mill was destroyed by fire, he having suffered a heavy loss, but with his undaunted energy and go-aheadiveness he has succeeded in raising up a mill on the ashes of his old one that is both a credit to himself and the village. And this, with three other mills, ranks Penetanguishene as one of the lumbering centres of the Province, and is deserving of mention as such.

## SHANTY SERVICES.

A Bracebridge correspondent of the *Christian Guardian* appeals to the Toronto Conference to establish missions in the Muskoka lumbering district. He says:-

"Previous to the last May meeting of the Bracebridge district, one of its members accompanied a lumber merchant, who is thoroughly familiar with the Muskoka region, in an imaginary tour over that section of the country comprehended in the the Bracebridge district, and discovered that, allowing twenty men for each camp, there would be close on three thousand men within that section, engaged in lumbering, who, for more than half their time very rarely, if ever, hear the word of God preached, and this by no fault of theirs. In the camps little or no reading is to be found. Here is a good field for the Tract Society's operations. The little time that is left between supper and bed, which is the only time for recreation, is passed in singing songs of a doubtful, or decidedly profane character, playing cards, smoking—in any way but that which tends to profiting. When those men visit for a day or two the adjacent villages they act like sailors come ashore, and even worse, spending their money in strong drink, engaging in fight, and making an offensive babel about the ears of peaceful inhabitants. Of course there are many happy exceptions to this among the lumbermen, but the majority fall into this evil way. Mr. Wesley's merciful rule was to go first to those who need us most. If we are willing to act on this we will, without further unnecessary delay, put forth some direct effort to reach and bless the poor "shanty-men." As a class they are free and generous, open-hearted and open-handed. The "boss" of a shanty has in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a hearty welcome for any man who calls to conduct a religious service for the benefit of the camp; and invariably the rough, good-natured men themselves show marks of respect for the messenger of the truth."

## A Trip Up the Rivere.

A correspondent of the *Ottawa Citizen*, describing a trip up the Lièvre, says:-The object of our trip up the Lièvre was to define the boundaries of about 234 square miles of timber land, and to ascertain the quantity of timber these square miles would give and the quality of the wood. I must at once assure you that this is a country unparalleled for lakes, mountains, rivers, hills and creeks, and all to be driven and surmounted, and the timber close to the lakes, rivers and creeks, and the pine and spruce trees, sound and free from punk, gum seams, knots, etc. Of course you will find a small percentage faulty. The whole front of the River du Lièvre, starting from the Piskatoshing, a tributary of the Gatineau, down to the Rouge for a distance of 50 miles in the rear, is licensed to the heirs of the late J. F. Gaudet, and I can safely say that from the explorer's own personal inspection and report is worthy of attention, and only from sterling lumbermen, who only make a practice of working limits, and not from hearsay, giving a country unknown to themselves (a barren brute), but from practical experience of its real worth.

The whole of this country for 50 miles back of the Forks is well timbered, and about 600,000 pine and spruce logs can be made without much expense.

## The Mississippi "Boom."

KNOX, Ia., Oct. 18.—The Mississippi continues to rise. At 10 a. m. the water was two inches above the great rise last spring, which caused immense damage in this vicinity. At Alexandria, five miles below, the water is backing up over the prairie. The prospects are that the town will be inundated. Railroad shops and lumber yards in the southern part of the city are completely surrounded and operations suspended. It is feared that the river will rise at least another foot and very disastrous floods result.

## Are You Going to Travel?

Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a superior remedy for sea sickness, and a positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at home or abroad, it should be kept at hand in case of emergency.

## Prof. Macoun in the North-West.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 8.—Professor Macoun and party returned last night from their exploratory tour of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, and their tributary streams, together with the section of the North-West around the Porcupine Hills and Duck Mountains. In the latter direction there were found fine streams. The Swan and Rod Deer Rivers were carefully explored. The result was satisfactory, and salt was found at many points on the land around Lake Winnipegosis. A member of the party reports fine spruce and poplar timber on the mountains, as well as on the banks of the Swan and Rod Deer Rivers. Poplar as well as spruce trees have been seen that measured about fifteen inches in circumference, and the former has been found to have an altitude in some places of seventy-five feet. Game is abundant, particularly duck, and they look upon it as a paradise for sportsmen. They spent some time at the Polly Indian Reserve farm, where fine crops were raised this year. The land in this vicinity is pronounced the finest in the North-West. The crops of all kinds, cereals and root, are not excelled in any part of the country. The land is described as undulating prairie, with exceedingly fertile soil, easy drainage into the Assiniboine and its tributary, the Still River.

## Wood for Fuel.

The United States Bureau has been gathering some facts upon the consumption of wood for fuel. After taking the figures in the last report for the coal output, the superintendent says:—"Even with the large increase in the coal production during the last half century wood still keeps in the van as fuel, the consumption in this country being in favor of wood against coal in the proportion of four to one. In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont wood is almost the only fuel. In many counties of Massachusetts coal is ahead of wood, while in the state generally, as Connecticut, the percentage is about equal. Thickly populated cities, like New York and Hudson and Essex counties New Jersey, containing the cities of Jersey City and Newark, are put down entirely as coal. In Pennsylvania, the great coal state, there are many entirely coal counties, while in others, as Crawford, in the western part of the state, not over three per cent of coal is used. The same difference holds good in different parts of New York."

## Spontaneous Forests.

A writer in a West Virginia paper combats the opinion, held by many arboriculturists, that an open county is never converted into a forest, through the operation of natural causes, and as establishing the fact that such change does sometimes occur, brings forward the case of the Shenandoah Valley. When first settled, about 160 years ago, it was an open prairie-like region covered with long grass, on which fed herds of deer, buffalo, elk, etc., and having no timber, except on rocky portions of it; but in consequence of its settlement, the annual fires were prevented, and trees sprang up almost as thickly and regularly as if seed had been planted. These forests, having been preserved by the farmers, cover now a large part of the surface with hard wood trees of superior excellence. These facts would also seem to substantiate the theory that the treeless character of the prairies of the West is due to the annual burning of the grass by the Indians.

THE *Ogemaw Herald* says the firm of Cutting & Daman, who have a mill in Foster township, six miles from Beaver Lake, are cutting from 25,000 to 30,000 shingles, and from 8,000 to 10,000 feet of siding per day. They contemplate putting in an upright saw to cut lumber, and will put in 1,500,000 feet of hemlock logs, for this purpose, the coming winter. They will employ 50 men, and put in, besides the hemlock, 1,500,000 feet of pine to be worked up in shingles and siding. Their mill will be in operation the year around.

## Nature Makes no Mistakes.

Nature's own remedy for bowel complaints, cholera morbus, cholera, cramps, vomiting, sea sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all diseases of a like nature belonging to the summer season, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained of all dealers in medicine.

# Chips.

MISSISSIPPI River lumbermen, while in Eau Claire, Wis., recently, for the purpose of contracting for logs, offered from \$6.50 to \$7.00 a thousand for them.

AT a recent date the stock of American lumber at Melbourne was quite low, especially of ceiling, shoving, and clear pine, the latter being lower than for many years past.

THE use of sawdust in mortar is recommended as superior to hair for the prevention of cracking and subsequent peeling off a rough casting under the action of storms and frost.

THE assorting crews at the Dolls dam, Eau Claire, are at work again and turning out a constant stream of logs, which go into the Boef slough works. The amount rafted at the works to date will reach 355,000,000 feet.

THE Chicago & Western Indiana railway is expending \$500,000 in building lumber docks at South Chicago, and the demand, it is said, far exceeds the proposed supply, which represents 19,000 feet of dock frontage.

THE grounds of the C. N. Nelson Lumber Co. a mill at Cloquet are so conveniently arranged with elevated platforms, &c., that the entire product of the mills, over 200,000 feet per day, is handled with two horses, on lumber buggies.

MR. FORSEMAN, of Williamsport, Pa., has lately closed a trade with a syndicate of Stillwater lumbermen, for a tract of land containing from sixty to seventy million feet stumpage, on Moose River, at five dollars per thousand, boom scale.

A GERMAN paper says that if Americans are to supply Europe with tanned leather they must be more sparing of the hemlock in their forests. The rapid consumption of American timber is attracting much attention among European economists.

THE Lake Superior News says the lumbermen are busy fitting out their camps for the winter campaign on the logs. One firm alone is expecting to put in 25,000,000 feet of logs, another firm 16,000,000, and so on. The cut this winter will be about double that of last season.

THE Stillwater Lumberman says:—The season having arrived for men to go to the woods, we call the attention of our citizens to the need of saving their newspapers for them. Over 1,700 were forwarded from the Y. M. C. A. rooms last winter, and a greater number can be sent this season if people will assist to the extent of leaving their papers there.

LUMBERMEN occasionally "ketch on" to a good thing. Henry Smith, a Greenville lumberman, recently secured the refusal of a tract of pine between Stanton and Lakewood for one week, the price agreed upon being \$17,000. Before the week was up he was offered \$5,000 for his bargain, but refused it. He has since contracted the logs on the tract, to be delivered in Six Lakes, at the head of Flat River, for \$10 per thousand.

THE new pulp mill at Marinette, Wis., is described as a whole saw mill in itself, having a large five-foot boiler, endless chain and log carriage, and will be able to saw up logs three feet thick and twenty feet long. Machines for taking the bark off and splitting the wood will be near the boiler, and the wood will be carried by machinery directly to the grinders in the other end of the mill. The paper company has crews in the woods now getting out logs, and numerous logs are already in the boom.

AT a recent meeting of the Natural History Society of Goslar, a paper was read by Herr Chief Forester Reuss on the effects of the smoke from the smeltings in that neighborhood (which are very extensive, giving employment to 17,000 men) on the adjacent forests in the Upper Harz. The sulphurous fumes, which are discharged in enormous volumes, are the noxious element. Herr Reuss finds that conifers suffer more than other trees, and the silver fir most of all. The oak resists the evil influence best. The plane and ash also resist well. The beech, on the contrary, is very sensitive. The more vigorous the specimen in each species the greater their powers of endurance.

## LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments from St. John, N.B., from the first of the year to the 30th of September, and their destination:—

	Deals and battens.	Boards and scant'g.	Pal. Ings.	Pine	Burch
Penarth.....	13,657,945	619,290	8,150		
Cardiff.....	2,798,681				
Bristol.....	1,285,460	101,930			
Newport.....	4,229,009	85,058			
Swansea.....	1,135,430	1,678			
Sharpness.....	1,419,133	381,005			
Bridgewater.....	331,593				
Neath.....	230,660				
Continent.....	19,044,998	171,113	5,000		
Glasgow.....	9,974,710	204,160			
Queenstown.....	1,232,549	37,074	400		
Liverpool.....	52,145,314	2,407,707	207,195	743	2,938
London.....	7,998,540	450,205			
Belfast.....	5,678,064				
Dundalk.....	1,684,694			02	0
Limerick.....	2,420,091				
Londonderry.....	3,952,918				
Fleetwood.....	430,503				
Waterford.....	600,082				4
Silgo.....	405,793				
Wexford.....	337,382				9
Nowry.....	1,721,670	1,107			
Droghda.....	767,119				
Clonsilla.....	319,604				650
Carnarvon.....	330,891	270			
Cork Quay.....	6,217,002	62,465			
Ballyshannon.....	118,195	2,089			
Portrush.....	847,201				
Dublin.....	7,041,282	20,439			
Westport.....	633,294				
Bantry.....	426,062				
Galway.....	540,705				
Australia.....	1,205,804	82,607	65,020		
Africa.....	1,009,331	114,324			
Mumbles, f. o.....	702,513	11,977			
Warrenpoint.....	1,078,647		8,000		
Ayr.....	415,115				
Kenmare.....	312,511				
Clifden.....	220,035				
Dungarvan.....	422,059				
Faversham.....	639,083	1,038			
Wicklow.....	521,540				
Plymouth.....	440,546				
Clare Castle.....	315,024				
Haro Island.....	567,739				
Youghal.....	305,934				
Barrrow.....	1,002,127	11,544			
Totals.....	154,485,369	4,892,184	234,965	800	3,609

## DAMAGE BY BUSH FIRES.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—On the 29th ult., Mr. Smith, Superintendent of colonization roads for Ontario Government, was sent out in response to numerous and urgent requests from the township authorities to inspect the colonization roads and see what damage had resulted to them from the recent bush fires with a view of repairing them. Mr. Smith, who returned on Saturday, says that he went through the greater part of the Haliburton district in the county of Peterborough. On the Kimmount and Bobcaygeon roads he found that considerable damage had been done; also on the Victoria, Miners' Bay, Monk, and Burleigh roads. Cameron, Snowdon, Moumouth, Minden, and Haliburton roads were not injured to any extent. The settlers have suffered very much from the destruction of their fences. Before leaving he had arranged for such repairs to the colonization roads as were absolutely necessary, but none others.

## MUSKOKA DISTRICT.

The Superintendent also visited the Muskoka district just previous to this. Here he found that Macaulay road and Macaulay road south were much damaged. One settler had suffered a loss of \$1,500, but no other instance, he believed, presented a case of utter destitution. The burnt districts in Muskoka were almost entirely confined to Macaulay township. In Muskoka also great damage to fences had resulted. The fires, however, were, he thought, confined for the most part to sparsely settled districts.

"MUST SAY it's the nicest thing I ever used for the teeth and breath," says everyone having tried "Tea-berry," the new toilet gem. Get a 5 cent sample.

ASK YOU?—Are you a Dyspeptic? Have you Indigestion? Is your Liver sluggish? Does your food trouble you? Does sleep fail to refresh you? Is your appetite and energy gone? Zopsea (from Brazil) will cure you, tone you up, and invigorate your whole system. It is a gentle purgative, acts as a wonder upon, and gives strength and energy to the Digestive apparatus. It is strongly anti-bilious, carries off all surplus bile, tones the Liver, gives sound Digestion and speedy health to the Dyspeptic and the Bilious. Try a 10 cent sample at least.

THE fall price lists of furniture manufacturers of Chicago, Grand Rapids, Cincinnati, and generally throughout Michigan and the northwest, show an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent. The rise applies particularly to chairs, but extends to all kinds of staple goods.

SEE TO IT!—Zopsea, (from Brazil) will cure the worst case of Dyspepsia. A single dose will relieve. A drug that shows its wonderful curative powers, and its peculiar action upon the stomach and Digestive Organs. It is a positive and absolute cure for Constipation and Constipation, acting in a remarkable way upon the system, carrying off impurities. As a Liver regulator its actions are most remarkable. It tones and stimulates the Liver to action, it corrects the acids and regulates the bowels. A few doses will surprise you. Sample bottle 10 cts.

## July.

During this month summer complaints commencing their ravages. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best preventative and cure for all forms of bowel complaints and sickness incident to the summer season.

## D. S. BRIGGS,

9 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Clear, Pickings, Common and Hardwood Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c.

BILL STUFF CUT TO ORDER. L12-1y

## J. K. POST & CO.

LUMBER MERCHANTS

And Shipping Agents.

OSWEGO, N. Y. L12-1y

## JAMES HADDEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Shingles and Dressed Stuff.

Foxmead, P. O., County of Simcoe, Ont.

Two Planers for sale or exchange for a Boiler. D20

## S. S. MUTTON & Co.,

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

TORONTO.

We have for Sale a large quantity of PINE, OAK, WHITEWOOD, ASH, CHESTNUT, CHERRY, BUTTERNUT, BASSWOOD, &c. CHEAP.—A SET OF TUB MACHINERY FOR SALE, CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER. 1yL10

## A. L. UNDERWOOD

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

White Pine, Basswood & Hardwood,

82 King Street East,

TORONTO, ONT. 1yL10

## FOR SALE.

The Dexter & Whitman Manufacturing Company, offer for Sale the Entire

Real Estate Plant and Machinery

OF THEIR EXTENSIVE

BENDING & TURNING FACTORY

Situated in the City of St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin, Ontario. For full particulars apply to H. BROWN, Manager, or E. MOORE, President. L201f

## J. T. LAMBERT,

Lumber and Commission Agent.

## FOR SALE.

150 Mils. White Pine, 1 x 10 Stock.  
175 " do " 1 x 12 " "  
11 " do " 2 x 10 " "  
20 " do " 2 x 12 " "  
140 " do " 1 inch Siding.  
20 " do " 1 1/2 " "  
40 " do " 2 x 10 Joists.  
10 " Cedar, 3 x 6 " "  
19 " Basswood, 1 1/2 inch

APPLY AT THE OFFICE, L20

WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

## Flexible Board Rules,

With Steel Head, either Cleveland or London make, at \$1.75 Each.

GEORGE STETHEM, PETERBOROUGH, L10

## J. G. EDWARDS

HARDWARE MERCHANT, LINDSAY.

BELTING, FILES, BABBIT METAL, CHAINS, ROPE, and L17

## LUMBERING SUPPLIES.

## WANTED.

Cherry, White Ash, Black Ash, and Dry White Pine Lumber.

Quote Price delivered, and Carefully

Describe:—Quality, Widths, Length, Thickness, and how long Sawn.

ROBERT C. LOWRY,

Wholesale Lumber,

12L19 65 Pine Street, New York.

## SAMUEL WINDRIM,

MANUFACTURER OF

Agricultural Implements, Etc

MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

HAVING DISPENSED WITH THE SERVICES OF AGENTS, I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of intending purchasers of Reaping Machines, that I have now on hand a quantity of the Celebrated

## HANLAN REAPER,

which has NEVER BEEN BEATEN YET, and am prepared to allow the Agents commission—FIFTEEN PER CENT—on all purchases. L171f

## WISDOM & FISH

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

## Rubber and Leather Belting

RUBBER HOSE, STEAM PACKING, LUBRICATING OILS, COTTON WASTE

Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings,

And all Articles used in the Application of Steam to Machinery.

No. 41 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

(SMALL'S BLOCK.)

N.B.—Estimates for Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus furnished on application. All work Warranted. 1y-L20

# LEATHER BELTING.

## Chipman, Renaud & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING,

FIRE ENGINE HOSE

LACE LEATHER, &c.

124 & 126 Queen St. L25 1y

## MONTREAL

Market Reports.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCTOBER 24th.—Since the date of our last report the lumber trade has been quiet, but as the water at Ottawa has risen very considerably there have been more importations, and stocks are now pretty full, which has helped to prevent an advance in prices.

Table listing lumber prices for various types of wood such as Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Ash, Oak, Birch, etc., with prices per 1000 ft.

CORNWOOD.—As the season advances the demand for cordwood increases, while stocks are by no means heavy, and an advance on present quotations is spoken about, and will likely take place as soon as navigation closes.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCTOBER 24th.—Our docks now show conclusive signs that lumber shipments for the season of 1881 are rapidly drawing to a close, and there is but little lumber left on the dock at the present time, so that vessels have now to wait for cargoes, instead of the lumber having to wait for the vessels; and the fact that several American buyers are now over here looking for cargoes, and anxious for all they can procure before the close of navigation, tends to prove that there is at least no overstock of lumber at the eastern lumber marts.

thing of the past. Good, dry 2 m. ash is exceedingly scarce, and good prices may be obtained for choice lots. The sales of mill cull scantling and boards in this market during the season has been large, and in consequence of the shipments to the American markets having been brisk, culls have been plentiful, and so much speculative building having been going on, has absorbed it all quite readily, the main object of such builders being to run up houses as cheaply as possible, and get them off their hands at the earliest opportunity.

QUOTATIONS, CAR LOADS.

Table of lumber quotations for car loads, including Mill cull boards and scantling, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, Cutting up planks to dry boards, Sound dressing stocks, etc.

OTTAWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCTOBER 12.—It is estimated that the cut of lumber this season at the mills of the Chaudiere, Hull, and New Edinburgh will not be equal to that of last year by between forty and fifty million feet, so that the surplus stock, above what was contracted for in the spring by outsiders, will be extremely limited, taking it all in all and none of the mills in this locality have been running much more than half time during the season now drawing to a close, owing to the lack of logs.

THE WATER IN THE OTTAWA

has risen a few inches during the past week, but not enough to benefit the river drive. The mills will only be able to run until about the middle of November at the best, so that if the logs do not come down soon there will be a decided cleaning out of the lumber yards of this neighborhood during the coming winter.

QUOTATIONS:—

Table of lumber quotations for Ottawa, including Shipping Culls, Stocks, Sidings, Mill Culls, Lath.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Shipments are steady, although barges are unable to take out little more than half a load, owing to the low water, which is somewhat unprecedented; but to make it pay three barges start from this point and when St. Anne's is reached the load of one is transferred to the other two, which go on to their destination while the empty one is sent back again. Barges

which carry 200,000 feet at a load have only been able to take 115,000 feet at the most. There was recently a slight advance in freight rates, caused by American bontimon striking. The rates paid at present are as follows:— To New York, (with 25c. extra for strike)... 8 7/8

FOR THE SHANTIES.

A great many men are being sent up to the shanties this fall, and it is estimated that 6,000 men will be in the woods at work the coming winter. The quantity of logs and square timber that will be taken out will be, it is expected, considerably in excess of that of the past season.

Table of wages for shanties, including General Hands, Log-makers, Scorers, Liners, Hewers, Foremen, Cooks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Up to the present time of writing 700 carloads of square timber belonging to the Scotch Canadian Lumbering Co. have passed this point for Quebec by rail. There are about 150 carloads yet to be brought down.

McLachlin Bros.' new mill at Arnprior is now running. It is built in the most substantial manner, and fitted up with the finest machinery made. The engine used is a 500-horse power one, and the largest in use in any Ottawa Valley mill.

Improvements are being made in the vicinity of the Chaudiere. Just below the Union Suspension bridge a portion of the low water rock island is being removed. At high water it divided the current and caused it to be so strong along either of the docks that it was impossible for steamers to bring up barges to load until near the middle of June, six weeks generally being lost.

Later.

OCTOBER 25th.—All the saw mills in this locality are now running full time, the rise in the water having allowed a plentiful supply of logs to be got down. Recent rains caused the Ottawa to rise over a foot in a few days, and navigation of the river between this point and St. Anne's has been much improved thereby. Barges which were compelled to leave the Chaudiere with a little more than a half load for five or six weeks past are now able to carry some 50,000 feet more, and with a little further rise will be able to take their full loads.

The lumber market is firm, very few sales being made, as an increase of price is looked for by the lumbermen. In either lumber or freight rates there are no changes to note.

A great many men are being sent to the woods this fall, and indications are that more

logs and square timber will be taken out than for many winters past. The wages paid are good, being considerably in advance of those of last fall.

The log drives on the Upper Ottawa and the Gatineau are progressing favorably, and will be got through all right now in the course of a couple of weeks.

Holland Brothers, of this city, are building a saw upon their timber property in West Port, Ottawa County, and will have it running in the spring.

Men in the employ of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company are counting the logs lying on the shores of Alsumotta Lake, which will not be brought down until next spring.

LONDON, ONT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCTOBER 22.—I read a long article in the London Free Press, of yesterday, of the discovery of immense tracts of pine lands discovered north-east of the Georgian Bay by Col. Wm. Mercer, a railroad engineer of great experience. He penetrated 100 miles up the Spanish River inland from Georgian Bay and found pine forests of an area sufficient to supply building material to Canada and the West for the next hundred years!

Since my last letter two weeks ago there has not been much lumber moving in this market, and the expected spurt has not yet come, though merchants are not complaining and prices rule as high as when I last wrote you. I had a conversation last night with the largest lumber merchant here, and he informed me that there is the greatest difficulty in getting G.W. R. cars loaded from the north, but that in respect to G.T.R. cars there is no difficulty, in fact he says we are perhaps better off here in the West than the Toronto merchants find themselves. It is understood that the G.T.R., the Northern Railroad, and H. & N. W. combined have each put on 150 cars, making 300 cars, to be devoted especially to our western demands, and that these cars are not allowed to be sent east. The consequence is that lumber by the G. T. R. arrives promptly, and there are no reproachful epithets in the lumberman's vocabulary on this score.

Notwithstanding the quietness in lumber the demand for building supplies from the mills is very brisk, and nearly all here have abundance of uncompleted contracts on hand. The Messrs. Green's new mill is fast approaching completion and they expect to be at work again in about two weeks.

Mr. Hargreaves' estate is being rapidly wound up. The sale of the mill by auction took place yesterday and realized \$1,300, upon which there is said to be a mortgage of \$1,000. The contents of the lumber yard will be auctioned off to-day. The stock, however, is small, consisting of pine and hemlock, and some matched flooring and siding.

Shingles are now plentiful, but the prices are unchanged. Lath is also plentiful and unchanged.

My report for this market is,—quiet but firm, with prospect bright for the spring.

QUOTATIONS.

Table of lumber quotations for London, Ontario, including Mill cull boards and scantling, Shipping cull boards, Common boards, Scantling and joist, Common stocks, Cutting up plank and boards, Sound dressing stocks, Clear and picks, Three uppers, Am. inspection, 1/2 inch dressed and matched flooring, Lath per 1000 feet.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY cures summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, sour stomach, colic, nausea, vomiting, canker, piles and all manner of fluxes.



ST. JOHN, N. B.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The Mulinhead, Snowball, and other large mills of the Miramichi, are now running full time, and there will be few logs left over this season.

Guy Bevan & Co., St. John, have a contract with P. Loggie to have four millions sawn this season. Mr. Loggie's mill has one of the Waterous 35-horse power rotary steam saws, and is doing thorough work, and although guaranteed to cut 20,000 feet per day, it has with the same engine, carriage, and saw frame, during the last four years, sawn inside of ten hours 31,000 superficial feet of spruce timber, and has averaged for the month 30,000 feet per day.

The weekly average for the season has been 28,000 to 31,000 superficial feet of 3 inch deals and inch boards per diem, and this from spruce logs, averaging 10 pieces to the thousand feet.

The quantity of shooks manufactured this year will be less than last, when 45,000 were made for shipping smelts to the United States.

The Harbor at the present writing has a bare appearance. Shipping is scarce and there is very little doing.

English freights are dull at present, there being little demand for tonnage. We hear of one charter being effected at 55s. for Cork Quay direct, and the steamer *Teddington* was taken at the same low rate.

American freights are firm, especially for Boston, for which port vessels can readily obtain \$3.00 per M. The rate for New York is not quite so high, \$3.50 being about the present figure.

The English market does not present any marked change to report. The price of deals should be better on the other side, as the stock in Liverpool is not so great as at this time last year. We append a comparative table of import, consumption and stock of N.B. deals in the Liverpool market from the 1st of February up to the 1st of October, 1880 and 1881:—

	1880.	1881.
Import (standards).....	69,963	40,003
Consumption.....	54,919	54,277
Stock.....	26,572	17,099

The American market is in as good a condition as when last reported. Lumber of good lengths and widths command ready sale, and laths are worth \$1.75 in Boston, and \$1.90 to \$2.00 in New York.

Deals at present are scarce, and good dimension lots are worth \$9.50. We have had heavy rains recently, which will be the means of bringing down a great many logs, and mills which have been before idle will very soon resume operations.

Oct. 22nd, 1881.

From Another Correspondent.

DEALS.

There is very little to remark with reference to movements in deals since the date of last report. Our stock was about exhausted at the first of the month; shipments since have consequently been on a moderate scale, about keeping pace with the local production, so there is no material change in the position of the trade locally.

LOGGING OPERATIONS.

The preparations for operating in the woods the coming winter, have, as yet, shown very little activity; there appears to be considerable doubt as to the extent the operations are likely to be carried on. The cost of getting out logs must be greater than for several years past; supplies and wages will all be higher, besides the increasing difficulties on account of the scarcity of trees, except at greater distances both for hauling and driving, all tend to add to the cost of the logs. It is doubtless owing to such considerations that operators manifest some hesitation in their preparations.

FREIGHTS.

There is no change to notice in the freight market. We quote 57s. 6d. as about the rate for Liverpool, London, etc., the few transactions of a recent date having been at or about that figure.

SHIPPING.

Since the heavy clearances on the first of the month our fleet continues very small, and is not likely to be materially increased this season.

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

- W. D. Wicket, 1413, Adelaide orders.
- Malville, 924, Melbourne.
- Adept, 1102, Liverpool or London.
- E. Sutton, 645, West Coast of England.
- Kilverdale, 1190, Liverpool or London.
- Lalla, 391, Bougie, Africa.
- Hypatia, 733, Liverpool or Bristol Channel.
- Sarah B. Cann, 757, Liverpool.
- Wm. Stephenson, 740, United Kingdom.
- M. A. Palmer, 290, —
- Pasnaes, 503, United Kingdom.

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of deals and other sawn lumber are as follows:—

For Europe.....	5,073,000	Sup. feet.
" United States.....	3,211,000	"
" South America.....	614,000	"

October 22nd, 1881.

ALBANY.

River freights are steady:

To New York, 3/4 M.....	\$	41 00
To Bridgeport.....	41 3/4	
To New Haven.....	41 3/4	
To Providence, Fall River and Newport.....	2 00	42 25
To Pawtucket.....	2 25	42 50
To Norwalk.....	1 25	41 30
To Hartford.....	42 00	
To Norwich.....	42 00	
To Middletown.....	41 75	
To New London.....	41 75	
To Philadelphia.....	42 00	

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Pine, clear, 3/4 M.....	\$33 00	43 00
Pine, fourths.....	48 00	45 00
Pine, selects.....	43 00	43 00
Pine, good box.....	15 00	40 00
Pine, 10-in. plank, each.....	00 35	40 42
Pine, 10-in. plank, culls, each.....	00 00	40 22
Pine boards, 10-in.....	00 20	42 00
Pine, 10-in. boards, culls.....	00 15	40 19
Pine, 10-in. boards, 10 ft., 3/4 M.....	25 00	43 00
Pine, 12-in. boards, 13 ft.....	23 00	43 00
Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, select.....	00 00	42 00
Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, common.....	16 00	41 00
Pine, 1-in. siding, select.....	00 00	42 00
Pine, 1-in. siding, common.....	10 00	41 00
Spruce, boards, each.....	00 00	40 10
Spruce, plank, 1 1/2-in., each.....	00 00	40 30
Spruce, plank, 2-in., each.....	00 00	40 30
Spruce, wall strips, each.....	00 11	40 12
Hemlock, boards, each.....	00 00	40 13
Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each.....	00 00	40 31
Hemlock, joist, 2x4, each.....	00 00	40 13
Hemlock, wall strips, 2x4, each.....	00 00	40 10
Ash, good, 3/4 M.....	38 00	45 00
Ash, second quality, 3/4 M.....	25 00	43 00
Cherry, good, 3/4 M.....	60 00	70 00
Cherry, common, 3/4 M.....	25 00	43 00
Oak, good, 3/4 M.....	38 00	44 00
Oak, second quality, 3/4 M.....	20 00	42 00
Basewood, 3/4 M.....	25 00	42 00
Hickory, 3/4 M.....	30 00	44 00
Maple, Canada, 3/4 M.....	20 00	43 00
Maple, American, per M.....	25 00	42 00
Chestnut, 3/4 M.....	35 00	44 00
Shingles, shaved, pine, 3/4 M.....	0 00	4 25
" 2nd quality.....	0 00	5 00
" extrm. sawed, pine.....	0 00	4 40
" clear.....	0 00	3 30
" cedar, mixed.....	0 00	3 25
" cedar, XXX.....	0 00	4 00
" hemlock.....	0 00	2 25
Lath, hemlock, 3/4 M.....	0 00	1 02 1/2
Lath, spruce.....	0 00	1 57 1/2
Lath, pine.....	0 00	2 00

CHICAGO.

CARGO QUOTATIONS.

Joist and scantling, green, ordinary length.....	\$10 50	11 00
Joist and scantling, green, 20 feet and over.....	12 00	15 00
Mill run, choice green.....	10 50	12 00
Mill run, medium, green.....	13 00	16 50
Mill run, common.....	11 75	13 00
Shingles, standard.....	2 35	2 45
Shingles, extra A.....	2 45	2 65
Lath.....	1 85	1 90

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Manitowac.....	\$2 37 1/2	2 50
Muskogon.....	2 00	
Ludington.....	2 12 1/2	2 25
Grand Haven.....	2 00	
Menominee.....	2 25	
Sturgeon Bay.....	2 25	2 37 1/2
White Lake.....	2 12 1/2	
Ford River.....	2 12 1/2	2 25

SAGINAW VALLEY.

The *Lumberman's Gazette*, of October 25, says there is a sharp demand in this market for good stock, and the coarser grades are meeting with a fair call. A number of eastern dealers are in the market picking up all the desirable lots that can be obtained. Some extra stock has been disposed of at big prices, sales being reported of 140,000 feet at \$10, \$20, and \$35; 300,000 feet at \$8, \$16, and \$36; 2,000,000 feet at the same figures by commission dealers; 500,000 feet at \$7.75, \$15.50, and \$36; 700,000 feet at \$9, \$18, and \$38; 1,000,000 feet at \$15 straight; 500,000 feet at \$7, \$14, and \$35; one choice lot at \$10, \$20, and \$40; and a small lot of extra stock from three circle Cass river logs at \$10 straight.

The demand for shingles is strong, and all the stock offering is quickly taken. Standard brands XXX commanded \$3.20@3.30, and clear butts \$2.10@2.20.

The shipments of forest products from the port of Bay City for the week ending Oct. 1st 22nd were as follows:—

Lumber, feet.....	21,303,500
Shingles.....	3,130,000
Lath.....	800,000
Barrel headings.....	400

The total shipments of lumber, shingles and lath from the river for the season to October 22, were as follows:—

Lumber, feet.....	68,976,086
Shingles.....	123,700,000
Lath.....	14,508,000

General quotations are:—

Shipping culls.....	\$ 7.00	9.00
Common.....	14.00	16.00
Three uppers.....	33.00	38.00

BOSTON.

OCTOBER 22.—The *Journal of Commerce* says the utmost satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the condition of the market and the good trade which has been enjoyed for the past three or four months. It is a long time since the yards could show such a small accumulation of stock on the approach of winter. This fact alone is evidence of what has been going on during the summer months. Choice grades of stock are just as dear, in the eyes of holders, as they were months ago, and consumers have to submit to current rates or go without a supply. Refuse and commons sell fairly, although they are not in the favor they once were. Hardwoods continue in good demand, and anything choice is held for high figures. Values generally are firm throughout.

CANADA PINE.

Selects, Dressed.....	\$48 00	50 00
Shelving, Dressed, 1st.....	40 00	42 00
" 2nds.....	35 00	35 00
Dressed Shippers.....	27 00	29 00
Dressed Box.....	18 00	20 00
Shathing, 1st quality.....	42 00	45 00
" 2nd.....	34 00	35 00

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—SAGINAW INSPECTION.

Three uppers.....	\$40 00	45 00
Common.....	17 50	20 00
Culls.....	11 50	12 50

LIVERPOOL.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine report that business during the month has been very inactive; there has been a small import, and the consumption has been correspondingly small, as is invariably the case when there is little landing. Stocks generally are ample, Baltic fir and spruce deals being almost the only exceptions, and these are unusually light.

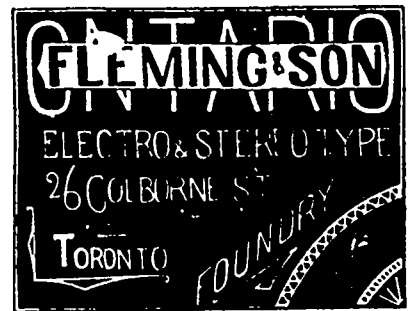
Messrs. Duncan, Ewing & Co. state that with a moderate import during the past month there has been less pressure to make sales from the quay, and this, together with a somewhat languid demand, has lessened the apparent consumption. The market continues in a quiet condition, and any pressure of importations would most probably cause prices to give way.

Messrs. Dobell & Co., in their timber market report, dated October 1st, state that during the month of September the import of square timber of all kinds has been 8,000 loads less, and of deals and boards of all kinds 13,000 standards less than the corresponding month last year. Taking into consideration this curtailment in imports, we think the consumption during the month may be considered as fairly satisfactory. There is, without doubt, a better feeling in our trade, but we would wish strongly to impress upon shippers that this cannot be matured into any tangible improvement, unless we have very moderate imports for the next few months. Spruce deals have advanced in value, and are now firmly held at £7 5s., at which price late sales of St. John have been made.

LONDON.

The *Timber Trades Journal*, of Oct. 8, says that at a sale on the 5th Quebec goods were dull, and several parcels were submitted under reserve without eliciting a bid. These were all first-class shipments, but possibly buyers did not care to venture a bid, not knowing where it might land them. The upset price of 3rds, 3x1 in., 12 and 13 ft., Gilmour's C brand, ex Arran, imported last year, was £9 15s., and for the 4ths £8 10s. to £8 15s., while under-sized were quoted at £7 5s. A portion of the goods

imported last July ex *St. Pauli*, also from Quebec, were quite 10 per cent lower than those just enumerated without finding a buyer, viz., £9 for 11 ft., and £8 15s. for 9 and 10 ft. These figures seemed reasonable enough to tempt speculators, but whether they were within the holding price we cannot say. It is very likely another 5s. would have secured them. Buyers, however, like to make the prices for themselves; nevertheless several parcels of reserved goods of other descriptions were sold without any difficulty. Compared with what low quality stuff from the Baltic ports is now obtaining, the Quebec prices would not be dear at another 10s. We have the assurance of the Quebec papers, and other information from private sources, that the production is not likely to be as much as was expected; while the trade between the Dominion and the United States in pine logs is continually increasing, which must tell sooner or later on the supplies of pine to this country. Still either the stuff is not consumed here at its former rate, or else it meets with more favor outside the saleroom; anyhow offered under the hammer goods of the kind appear to move slowly, while for other descriptions the demand seems unabated.



We have added to our plant all the latest improved machinery for Electro and Stereotyping, and the manufacture of Printers Furniture, facilities for executing work which no other establishment in the Dominion possesses, and not excelled by any on the continent. A large assortment of various cuts constantly on hand.

FLEMING & SON,  
20 Colborne St., Toronto.



Special Offer to LUMBERMEN

To any person sending me this advertisement and \$25 within the next 60 days, I will send a Genuine WALTHAM, or ELGIN WATCH.

In 6 ounce sterling Silver Cases, Gold Joints, with a Written Guarantee for three years.

F. CRUMPTON  
83 King St. East, Toronto.

Any article in Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewellery, Silverware, etc., sent to any part of Canada, and Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

We make a specialty of Presentations.

Watch Repairing and Jewellery manufactured by best workmen only, at reasonable prices.



# A. NORMAN ELECTRICIAN,

4 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

## Trusses for HERNIA, Rupture,

The most Durable and Beneficial kind known to Medical Science always in Stock, and fitted to the Body at Reasonable Prices.

## BATTERIES FOR BATHS,

Of Special Sizes, made to order, both for Public and Private Use; and FARADIC BATTERIES always on hand. PRICES LOW. 1yL17

# ROBIN & SADLER

594, 596, 598, St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL

Manufacturers

of

Lace Leather,

Mill Supplies, &c.

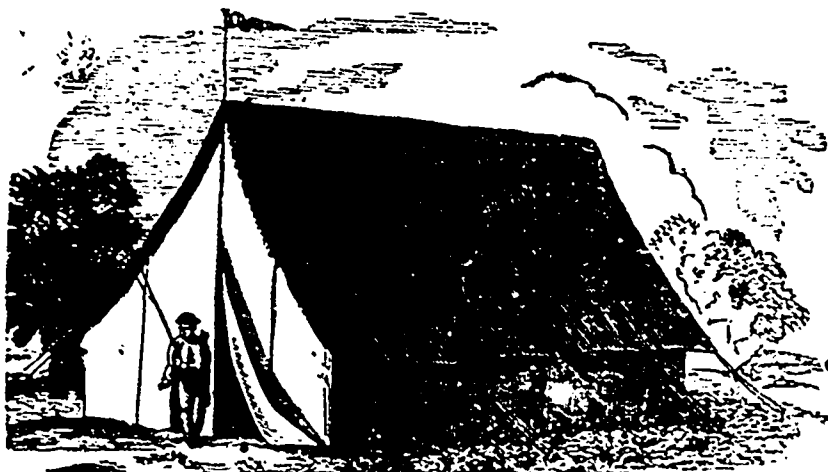
Fire-Engine

HOSE,

**LEATHER BELTING**

# National Manufacturing Company

202 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.



Manufacturers of Tents for Lumbermen, Sportsmen, Camp Meetings, Photographers, Lawn and military Encampments, with or without extra roof, all sizes and styles, white or fancy striped, mildew proof or plain. Prices from \$5, upwards. Flaps of all descriptions, (regulation sizes) made of the best of silk-finish bunting. CAMP BEDS (Bradley's Patent) the best bed ever invented; size when folded 2 x 6 in.; 3 feet long, weighing only 11 pounds, out strong enough to bear the weight of any man. Waterproof wagon and horse-covers, tarpaulins sheets, coats and leggings of every description made to order on the premises. Special rates to Lumbermen. Send for catalogue and price list to

NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO.,  
202 Sparks Street, Ottawa

# Wrought Iron Shanty Cook Stoves

The Best Article ever offered to the Trade.

I have much pleasure in drawing attention to my WROUGHT IRON COOKING STOVE, for Shanty, Hotel and Boarding House use. These Stoves are made of Heavy Sheet Iron, the top and lining of the fire-box being of Heavy Cast Metal and all the connecting parts of substantial Wrought Iron Work. The dimensions of these Stoves are as follows:—

## SINGLE OVEN STOVE

Top surface contains six 10-inch holes, with ample room between, and one oven 10 x 21 x 20.

## DOUBLE OVEN STOVE

The Double Oven has a top surface containing twelve 10-inch pot holes, with two ovens, each 10 x 21 x 20. One fire-box of suitable size for area to be heated. Below will be found Testimonials from some of the leading Lumbermen, who have used my Wrought Iron Cook Stoves since I commenced manufacturing them. They are the names of gentlemen who are well known and reliable, and will carry more weight than any recommendation of my own could do.

The Best Stove I have ever Used.

PETERBOROUGH, May 31, 1880.

ADAM HALL, Esq., Peterborough. Dear Sir,—I have used your Wrought Iron Cooking Stove in our lumbering operations since its introduction here, and have no hesitation in saying that I prefer it to any other. For durability, economy and efficiency, where a large number of men are employed, it is the best stove I have ever used. You can, with confidence, offer it to hotels, boarding houses and lumbermen.

Yours truly, THOS. GEO. HAZLITT.

The Stove for Lumbermen.

PETERBOROUGH, June 1st, 1880.

ADAM HALL, Esq., Peterborough. My Dear Sir,—We have used your Wrought Iron Cooking Stove and find it is very satisfactory for lumber operations, especially so on drives. We can recommend it highly.

Yours truly, IRWIN & BOYD,

Gives the Greatest Satisfaction.

PETERBOROUGH, June 3rd, 1880.

A. HALL, Peterborough. Dear Sir,—I have had the Wrought Iron Cook Stove, purchased from you, in constant use ever since last fall, and it gives the greatest satisfaction in every respect. I can recommend them highly to any one who is in the lumber business.

Very truly yours, GEO. HILLIARD, M.P.

## EVERY STOVE GUARANTEED

All the necessary TINWARE and CUTLERY for Shanties supplied at the Lowest Prices.

# ADAM HALL, Peterborough.

# The Best Axes in the World!

Single, Double and Triple Steel, 28 Patterns.



Warranted Good or Exchanged.



And Burrell's, Warnock's, and Dundas Axes, made specially for the Lumber Trade, repacked any weights without extra charge. Lindsay Pattern of Broad and Blocking Axes. LANCE TOOTH SAWS, warranted good. P. Jewell & Sons (Hartford, Conn.) LEATHER BELTING. 2d CUT FILES. LATH YARN. Mill and Shanty Hardware. No. 1 LARD OIL. Heavy HAMES, BUCKLES and HARNESS TRIMMINGS. Ballard and other RIFLES, from \$10 each. Large assortment of CARTRIDGES.

# GEORGE STETHEM, Peterborough, Ont.

Importer, Jobber and Retail Dealer in Hardware.

# HART EMERY WHEEL COMPANY, Limited

HAMILTON, CANADA.

GILBERT HART, Detroit,  
President.

JAMES T. BARNARD, Hamilton,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

SAMUEL BRIGGS, Hamilton,  
Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

**DETROIT**

## EMERY and CORUNDUM WHEELS

These Wheels are

Wire Strengthened



And Specially Adapted

For Saw Gumming

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

*They Surpass All Other Wheels for Free Cutting and Durability.*

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

Messrs. SHURLEY & DIETRICH,  
GALT.

Messrs. R. H. SMITH & CO.,  
ST. CATHARINES.

JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ.,  
MONTREAL.

Messrs. JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,  
TORONTO.

WE ALSO REFER TO

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

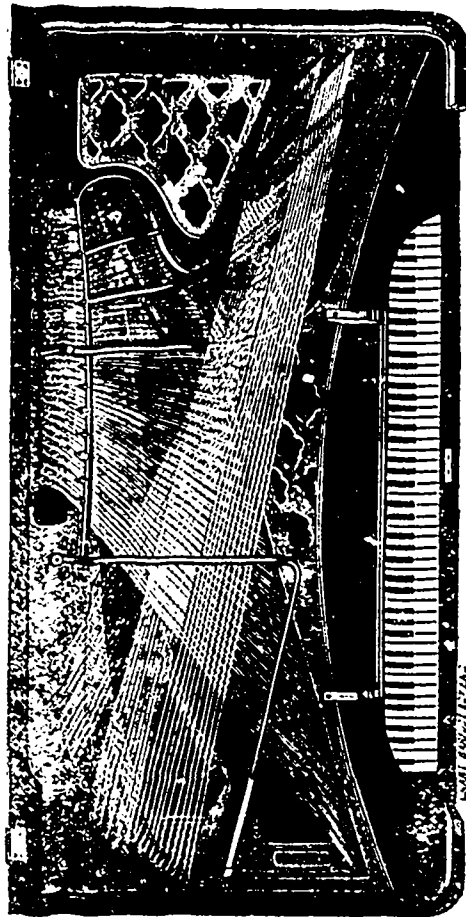
Messrs. H. B. RATHBUN & SON,  
DESERONTO,  
Lumber Merchants.

# DAVID JONES' CELEBRATED Cast Steel Table Cutlery!

Best Cast Steel, Warranted.

Edge Tool & Cutlery Works, Woodstock, N.B.

Awarded Diploma and Medal by the New Brunswick Government in 1873.



## The Rainer Piano Always Triumphant!

CARRIES OFF THE HONORS OF 1880 AS FOLLOWS:  
 At Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1st Prize, Diploma & Medal for Best Square Piano  
 At Hamilton Provincial Exhibition - - - - - 1st Prize and Diploma  
 At Brantford Southern Fair - - - - - 1st Prize and Diploma  
 At Guelph Central Exhibition - - - - - 1st Prize and Diploma

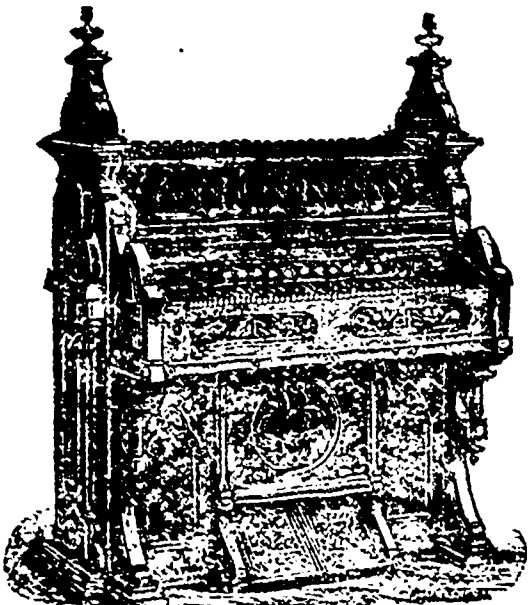
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.  
**RAINER, SWEETNAM & HAZELTON,**  
 MANUFACTURERS,  
 GUELPH, ONTARIO.

## The Crowning Triumph of the Bell Organ

The Bell Organs have just received the HIGHEST AWARD and SPECIAL PRIZE (Gold Medal) at the International Exhibition, Sydney, Australia, this year for their Organs over all the English and American makers. This, along with the unimpaired awards, prove that

**THE BELL ORGANS LEAD THE WORLD.**

**WE RECEIVED**  
 Medal and Diploma ..... Provincial Exhibition 1871  
 Medal and Diploma ..... Centennial Exhibition, 1876  
 International Medal and Diploma, Sydney, Australia, 1877



**WE RECEIVED**  
 Only Medal for Parlor Organ, Provincial Exhibition, 1876  
 Only Medal for Parlor Organ, Industrial Exhibition, 1879  
 And Gold Medal..... at Sydney, Australia, 1880

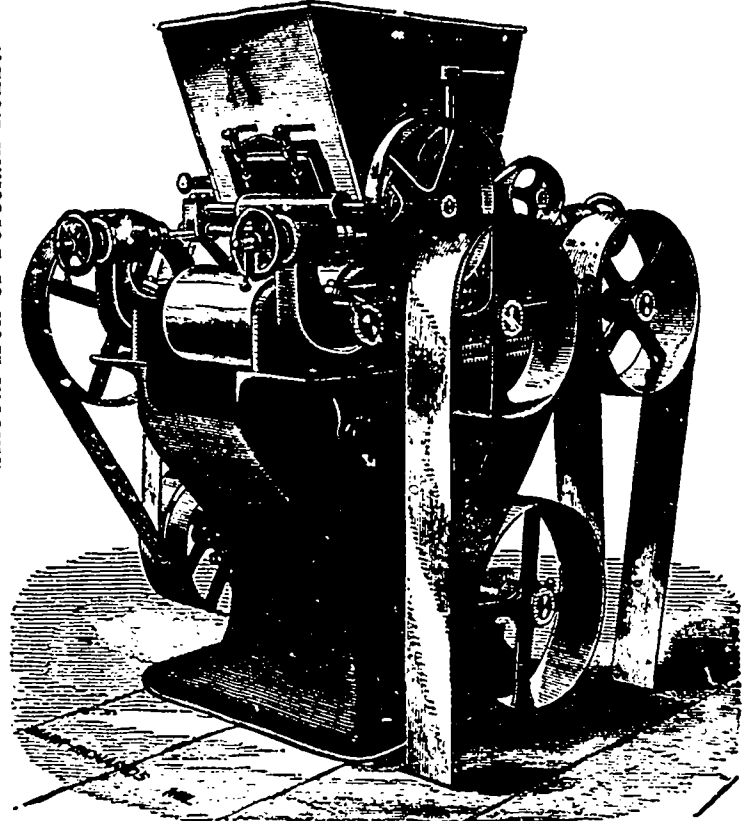
The Bell Organ Manufactory is the Largest and Oldest in the British Empire, and the ..... at we have sold nearly 15,000 proves that they are the best in the market. We GUARANTEE ALL OUR ORGANS for five years. Correspondence invited. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

**W. BELL & CO.**  
 41 to 47 East Market Square, GUELPH, Ont.

## Flour Making by the New Process

# GRAY'S PATENT NOISELESS ROLLER MILL

*A Model of Perfection!  
 Every Mill a Success!*



These Roller Mills are used by all the Representative Millers of the United States.

CORRUCTIONS of all Descriptions.  
 Smooth Iron or Porcelain ROLLS.

The Machine is Perfect in all its adjustments, and RUNS WITHOUT NOISE.

It is doing Better Work than any other Machine in use.  
 Automatic Lubrication of Principal Bearings.  
 Driven entirely by BELTS.  
 Differential Speed always insured.

## WEYMAN'S NEW IMPROVED PATENT Porcelain Rolls

The BEST ROLL FOR MIDDINGS in the world. Over 6000 in use in this country and Europe. Send for particulars.

**MILLER BROS. & MITCHELL,**

Nos. 110, 112, 114 and 116 KING STREET

**MONTREAL.**

SOLE LICENSEES FOR DOMINION.

Manufacturers of Improved Hoisting Machinery, MINING and CONTRACTORS' PLANT. Importers of BEST STEEL WIRE ROPE. Mention this Paper.

# LUMBERMEN

Will always find a Large Stock of

## Shanty Blankets


AND

## HORSE BLANKETS

At LOWEST Mill Price, at

# JNO. MACDONALD & CO'S

## TORONTO.

 Send Sample Order for our *LINED SHAPED HORSE RUG*, a Specialty, highly recommended for *Wear and Warmth*

61.22



## A. LEARMONTH & Co.

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

*Steam Engines, Rotary Pumps, of all sizes, for Paper and Pulp Mills, Steam Pumps, and a Variety of other Pumps, Propeller Engines for Yachts & Tow Boats.*

124-1y

Iron Railings, Hoisting Machines for Stores, Jack Screws, Park Mills, all kinds of Machinery for Mines, Saw Mills, Flour Mills.

St. Paul St.,

QUEBEC.

## ABRAMS & KERR

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Rotary Mills, Shafting, Planers, Hangers, Pulleys, Variety Moulders.*

SPECIAL MACHINERY MADE TO ORDER

Latest Improved Spool and Bobbin Machinery.

Every Variety of Heavy and Light Casting.

121-1y

Foundry and Machine Shop on City Road,

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

# Northey's Steam Pump Works

BOILER FEED PUMPS,  
AIR AND CIRCULATING PUMPS,  
STEAM FIRE PUMPS, and  
WRECKING PUMPS.

MINING PUMPS,  
PUMPS SPECIALLY ADAPTED for  
OIL PIPE LINES,  
And CITY WATER WORKS.

No. 47 King William Street.

## HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

117-1y

# OAK HALL

Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121, King St. ast, Torono.

We are the most Extensive CLOTHIERS in Canada.

We carry a STOCK of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to choose from.

We watch the interest of our Customers. Our stock is FULL of the very best goods in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds.

We BUY and SELL for Cash, therefore it enables us to do business on very SMALL PROFITS.

### NOTE THE PRICES.

We give a Good Tweed Suit for.....\$6 00

We give a Good Tweed Pants for..... 1 50

We give a Good Overalls for ..... 0 35

## LUMBERMEN!

When you visit Toronto, come direct to OAK HALL, and fit yourselves out with a Good Suit. Remember the address:—OAK HALL, the Great One Price Clothing House, Toronto, opposite St. James Cathedral.

121.13

35 Horse Mill on Bay Chaleur makes Norwegian Captains Exclaim

**"They are the Best Cut Deals we ever saw Shipped"**

**R. H. MONTGOMERY**

writes from New Richmond, Bay Chaleur, P. Que., 12th June, 1891:—"Have just come from Mill. She is working well and doing good work. Got up steam from cold water in 25 minutes. We cut yesterday, (all spruce logs) 19,658 feet. When in the mill this afternoon, took out my watch and timed the mill. She cut 1 spruce log, 12 feet long, in 60 seconds. I am much pleased with my mill. I cut spruce logs, 2nd June:—"My 35 Horse Power Belted Mill still con- locked, say they are the **BEST CUT DEALS** they have ever seen shipped. The above Mill is our 35 H.P. Cut-off Engine; return tubular boiler, No. 2 saw iron cut saw logs; Endless Chain; Bull-wheel; Sash Saw; New Brunswick roller; Single Trimmer; Sawdust Carrier; Dent Roller, etc., put into operation. Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford Canada.



# EMERY WHEELS FOR SAW GUMMING!



Solid Emery Wheels are now almost in universal use for the purpose of gulletting and gumming saws. Statistics show from 25,000 to 30,000 saw-mills in the United States. Many of these run only a single saw each. A one-saw mill would use one or two wheels a year, costing \$3 to \$1 each, and when such small mills order single Emery Wheels from the factory, the express charges often equal the cost of the wheel. There was a time when the quality of Emery Wheels was so uncertain, and the demand so fickle, that storekeepers could not afford to carry them in stock. Now, however, Saw Gumming Wheels have become as staple an article as files, and every dealer in saws, Hardware and Mill Supplies can afford to carry a few dozen standard sizes in stock. Large dealers order stocks of \$500 to \$750 worth at a time. Saw Gumming Wheels are used with the edge (or face) square, round or beveled. Probably seven-eighths of all in use are beveled.

Two principal sizes are:

8x $\frac{1}{2}$	} $\frac{3}{4}$ in. hole.	10x $\frac{1}{2}$	} $\frac{3}{4}$ in. hole.	12x $\frac{1}{2}$	} Holes, $\frac{3}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 inch.
8x $\frac{3}{4}$		10x $\frac{3}{4}$		12x $\frac{3}{4}$	
8x $\frac{7}{8}$		10x $\frac{7}{8}$		12x $\frac{7}{8}$	
		10x $\frac{1}{8}$	12x $\frac{1}{8}$		
		10x $\frac{1}{4}$	12x $\frac{1}{4}$		
		10x $\frac{3}{8}$	12x $\frac{3}{8}$		
		10x $\frac{1}{2}$	12x $\frac{1}{2}$		

Probably more wheels 12x $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12x $\frac{3}{4}$  and 12x $\frac{7}{8}$  are used than all the other sizes together. Saw Gumming Wheels are used, however, of all sizes up to 21x $\frac{1}{4}$ . The most frequent complaint is that Emery Wheels harden the saw so that a file won't touch it. The answer is that you don't want a file to touch it. An expert workman will shape and sharpen the teeth with an Emery Wheel, leaving the teeth case hardened, in which condition the saw will cut about 33 per cent. more lumber than a soft saw will. Those who want to use the file, however, have only to touch the saw lightly a second time (after going all over it once), and this second touch will cut through the case-hardened scale.

## A QUESTION OF QUALITY.

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

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

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

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

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

# The Tanite Co. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co. Pennsylvania

CANADIAN TRADE SPECIALLY SOLICITED.

# M. Covel's Latest Improved Automatic Saw Sharpener!

Is the Most Perfect Machine that has ever been Introduced into Mills for that purpose.

**CIRCULAR SAW  
STEAM FEED!**

I would also call special attention to my  
**Heavy Circular Saw Mills**

and for STEAM MILLS, would recommend the Steam Feed, having put in several which are given the best of satisfaction, as will be seen by the following testimonials:—

GRAVENHURST, August 20th, 1880.

WM. HAMILTON, Esq., Peterborough.

DEAR SIR: I have used your Steam Feed for near four months, and it has given me the perfect satisfaction in every way; it is admitted by every person who has seen it work to be the best feed ever invented. Since I put it into my mill, I have not lost ten minutes time fixing any thing belonging to it. I can cut 15 boards 13 ft. long in one minute. It can do much smoother and better work than the plain feed. It is easy governed and runs the carriage instantly. I am thoroughly satisfied with it and can recommend it to any person who has a Circular Saw Mill for cutting long or short logs. I consider I have cut more lumber than will pay for the Steam Feed since I got it than I would have cut had I not put it in.

Yours respectfully,

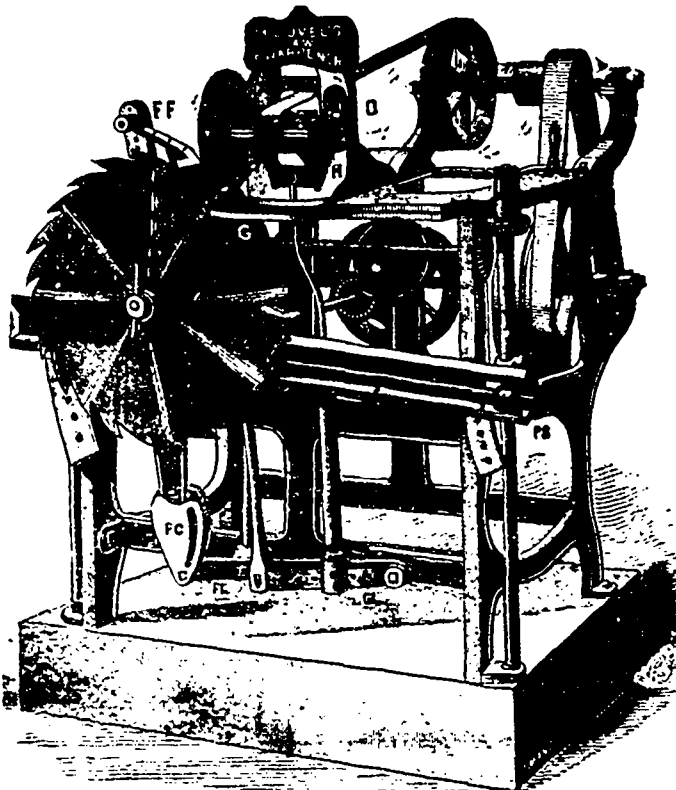
WILLIAM TAIT,  
Lumberman, Gravenhurst.

TORONTO, August 11th, 1880.

WM. HAMILTON, Peterborough, Ont.

DEAR SIR:—The Steam Feed you put in is working splendidly.

Yours, &c.,  
THOMPSON, SMITH & SON.



## MILL MACHINERY!

I am also manufacturing Saw Mill Machinery, for all sizes of Gang or Circular Mills, Span or Double Circulars for Slabbing Small Logs. My Patent Jack Chain for drawing logs into Saw Mills, acknowledged by all to be the Cheapest and best ever got up; also, my Patent Lumber Markers, different sizes of Edgers, Gang Lath Mills, Trimmers, Power Gummers, and all Machinery used in a first class Gang or Circular Saw Mill; also, small Hand Gummers for use in the woods, for Cross-cut Saws. Rotary Pumps of different sizes, for Fire Protection in Mills, &c.

## Horizontal Engines and Boilers



Where economy of fuel is the great consideration, along with uniformity of speed, such as is required in Grist and Flouring Mills, Woollen and Cotton Factories, or large factories of any kind, I supply the Corlioss Engine. I feel justified in saying that our Style, Workmanship and Finish on this Engine will be no discredit to its renown, and certainly is not equaled in this country for economy of fuel. I have them working at 2 1/2 pounds of coal per horse-power per hour.

# WILLIAM HAMILTON, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.