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PETERBOROUGH, ONT., APRIL 15, 1886.

NO. 8.

THE OUTLOOK FOR VESSELS.

The Kingston, Ont., *Whip* of a recent date says:—

There is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the opening of navigation and the marine trade. Some vessel men do not think the outlook is all bright, or that business will increase as the season advances. There are others who say that the vessels will be kept moderately busy, that there will be considerable freight to handle, and that some thing like living rates will be paid. Already in American ports the indications are favorable, and charters at Chicago are higher than they have been at this date in three years. "I know for a fact," said a vessel owner, "that Dunham's fleet have been chartered, some to go to Georgian Bay and some to go to Buffalo. The rate to Buffalo is 5½ cents per bushel on wheat, a figure higher than has been paid in very long time. I am also told that higher figures have been obtained by other vessels. A few days ago I read that charters to Oswego at 5½ cents per bushel was refused. That was higher than the rate paid during the whole of last year. Another thing I know, that more vessels have changed hands in Chicago and Detroit during the past three weeks than have changed in as many years previously."

The ore trade promises well. More furnaces are going in the States now than heretofore, and of course the best Canadian ore will be in demand. Considerable of the article will be shipped from Kingston. Vessels that have received only 70 cents per ton for carrying ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports have been chartered this year at \$1.10 per ton. There will also be a good deal of phosphate handled here. Some of it will be carried across the lake, while considerable will go to Montreal en route to Europe.

Of lumber the sales have eclipsed those of many previous years. More lumber will be sent from Ottawa to Oswego by the Rideau Canal than ever before. Then there will be a good business in posts and ties. As far as square timber is concerned, much of that which came from upper lake ports will be carried by steam barges and consort. Sailing vessels are not now given much of this freight. "The steam barges can handle it cheaper than we can," said a well-known captain. "Ten years ago a timber dealer would charter 100,000 cubic feet for a schooner, which would keep her busy the whole of the season; but now they can get that quantity handled at one trip by the barges and their consorts, and get the stuff to market early in the year." A vessel-owner has chartered his craft from Toledo to Kingston for four loads of timber at \$50 per M cubic feet. This a remarkable low rate. "I imagine," said Captain Booth, who was seen after the others had spoken, "that the marine business will be quick after navigation opens."

The longshoremen of Oswego have fixed the following schedule of rates for handling cargoes: All vessels and barges of 300,000 feet capacity and over, 25 cents per thousand for the entire season; all barges and vessels under 300,000 feet capacity, 20 cents per thousand until August the first; after August 1st, 25 cents per thousand; shingles, four cents per thousand; lath, five cents per thousand; timber, board measure, 35 cents per thousand; hop poles, \$3 per thousand; heading, 15 cents per thousand; hardwood 30 cents per thousand; posts, 30 cents per cord; stave bolts, 35 cents per cord; blocks, 30 cents per cord; cedar ties, 1½ cents apiece; all other ties 2 cents apiece; telegraph poles five cents each. Captains here, who have examined the list, say that the rates are such that they cannot pay, and they advise that in handling timber, etc., the contracts be made f.o.b. in and out, thus letting capital and labor fight the thing out.

Mr. Davis' shipyard is a busy one. The steam barge *Freemason* has been remodelled as to upper works; two steam yachts are being finished, to be ready for service in May. One of them is for Mr. Miller's use at Peterborough. A large sail boat has been built for Dr. Clarke. The yacht *Laura* has been lengthened and in part remodelled.

The str. *Rideau Belle* has been lengthened 16 feet, giving room for an addition of four state rooms and a ladies' cabin. A compound engine, from a Detroit model, being manufactured for her by McEwen & Son, of Kingston, will greatly increase her speed, and make her more popular than ever. She will run to Smith's Falls on the Rideau, connecting with the steamer *Olivo* for Ottawa and Montreal, thus making a through line on a most picturesque route. Captain Noonan, of the *Rideau Belle*, will make it very pleasant for passengers and tourists. He will be assisted by Captain Fleming, formerly of the steamer *Gyp*.

At Breck & Booth's wharf considerable repairs have been made to the schooner *F. J. King*. She has been altered from a two-masted to a three-masted vessel. New decks have been added, and such other improvements made as will make her a first class vessel. The cost has been about \$3,000. The schooner *Jessie H. Breck* has also been overhauled and repaired and will come out with a new suit of canvas. Her old sails were destroyed by the fire in Lewis' chandlery store. Captains of the vessels are: King, Capt. Griffin; J. H. Breck, Capt. E. A. Booth, jr. The schooner *Breck* will clear as soon as the ice disappears, for Oswego, where she will load coal for Hamilton, bringing back a cargo of timber.

Extensive repairs have been made to the schooner *W. R. Taylor*. She has new decks, deck frames and other needed requirements. About three thousand dollars have been expended upon her. The schooners *White Oak*

and *Herbert Dudley* have also undergone needed repairs.

The expenditure in fitting up the steam barge *Tecumseh* and her consorts, the *M. C. Cameron* and *Cavalier*, will reach over \$6,000. The work has been under the supervision of Capt. Theo. Allen. The officers of the crafts are:—*Tecumseh*, Capt. Manson; *M. C. Cameron*, Capt. J. Miller; *Cavalier*, Capt. Anderson.

The captains of the other vessels in port are: Schooner *Annandale*, Capt. Patterson; schooner *Folger*, Capt. Dandy; schooner *Grantham*, Capt. Simmons; schooner *Oliver Mowat*, Capt. J. Saunders; schooner *Herbert Dudley*, Capt. J. Parsons; schooner *White Oak*, Capt. Joseph Dix; schooner *W. R. Taylor*, Capt. James Dix.

Capt. R. Coutts, of Bowmanville, has been engaged to command the schooner *Acadia*, Capt. Wellbanks, who was in command last year, has opened a lumber and coal yard at South Bay.

A Montrealer will ship over 1,500 tons of iron to the west. The iron will be brought to Kingston on barges and transhipped for its destination into vessels.

A REMARKABLE LUMBER RAFT.

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says:—The only raft of lumber that ever ran from the mouth of the Wisconsin river through to New Orleans was started in June, 1867. There was 1,100,000 feet in the raft. It required over two months to complete the trip and cost the owners over \$1,500 aside from the cost of pilots which was nearly \$500. There was a change of pilots three times— one running from Wisconsin to St. Louis, one from St. Louis to Vicksburg, and one from there to New Orleans. There was a crew of thirty men upon the raft, and they slept and took their meals on the raft. Thousands of people viewed the raft after it had passed Vicksburg, for the people that far south had never seen a raft of such mammoth proportions, and long before it reached the Crescent City it was known as "the floating city." At New Orleans several tug-boats with city officials aboard and many prominent citizens came out to meet the fleet. A peculiar fact about this raft was that, after it was taken out on the bank at New Orleans, there was a sudden sharp advance in lumber figures at St. Louis, and the owners concluding that they could make more money out of it here than at New Orleans, had it brought back on barges and cars at a greater loss than it was sent down for.

The Michizan vessel men are endeavoring to form a combination for the purpose of delaying the shipping of lumber until what they regard as a remunerative price for freight shall be offered.

PECULIAR LUMBER SHIPMENT.

A Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, lumberman is engaging in a novel enterprise. He proposes to take about 3,000,000 superficial feet of piles, logs, spars, hardwood timber and boards to New York in the form of an immense raft. The dimensions are: Length, 410 feet; width, 55 feet; depth, 35 feet; and it will draw 21 feet of water. It is being built upon a well constructed cradle which will be launched with the raft and removed from it in the water, leaving the raft with the chains and binders to support itself. It is torpedo shaped at the bow and stern, and a cross section amidships will be in the form of an ellipse. It will, when completed, weigh 8,000 tons. The weight is so distributed over the four sets of launchways as to exert a pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch, which is about two-thirds the pressure allowable on ordinary launchways. When completed the cost will be about \$20,000.

It is proposed to tow the raft to New York by an "ocean tramp" or by two tugs as soon as launched, which is expected to be mid-summer. There have been occasional lots of spruce piles fastened together and towed to Boston or New York but they have been very small compared with the proposed raft and inquiry among Boston dealers fails to reveal that any shipment approaching anywhere near the size of the one proposed was ever before known.—*Ex*

"WORTHLESS" LUMBER.

Furniture makers are to-day using lumber which was called worthless ten years ago. Whitewood or poplar is used in immense quantities. The growing scarcity of our natural supply of lumber leads manufacturers to experiment with so-called "worthless" varieties. Cypress is working into favor for architectural finish, and we would not be surprised if some enterprising manufacturer should come out with a most desirable piece of furniture, possessing a delicate, finely marked grain, and yet consisting of nothing but unpretentious cypress. Hard pine makes a nice looking job when finished in good shape, but has the serious objection of being full of pitch. Cypress has much the same appearance as hard pine, but the pitch is happily absent. The wood commonly known as "gum" has been successfully utilized. It being worked into a great many forms, despite its well known warping qualities, which are represented as being so great that the lumber "will not stay in the same county two successive nights." We are informed that picture frames have been successfully made of gumwood, and rumour adds that the very qualities that have hitherto condemned it have been utilized in the manufacture of self-rocking cradles.—*Building*.

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EFFECT OF SALT IN WATER.

It is well known that a salt dissolved in water raises its boiling point. A saturated solution of common salt boils under atmospheric pressure at between 227° and 228° Fahrenheit, instead of 212° as fresh water would have done. It was now an open question what the temperature of the steam or vapor which comes off from this brine will be. Some authorities claim that being in all respects like the steam from fresh water it will have the temperature of common steam at the atmospheric pressure, i. e., 212°, while others claim that the steam will be at the temperature of the boiling brine, and hence superheated or above the temperature due to its pressure.

It is obvious that at the instant of formation the steam must be at the temperature at which the solution boils. The increased cohesion of the molecules of water due to the solution of salt, requires more heating to separate them and the temperature, at which their cohesion is overcome, and they take the form of steam, is raised. Starting with the temperature of the solution, 228°, the bubbles of steam pass up through the hot brine, certainly losing none of their heat, for the brine is at their own temperature, and are freed at its surface. Now when these bubbles of steam appear at the surface of the solution from which they are generated, and fill the steam space of the vessel in which it is contained as fresh steam of atmospheric pressure, what becomes of the extra heat which it contains? A portion of it will be rendered latent in the evaporation of entrained water in the steam, a portion will be radiated from the walls of the vessel, but the steam will show a temperature considerably above 212 degrees, i. e., it will be a considerable degree superheated.

A Florence flask holding a litre was filled with a saturated solution of common salt. By the application of heat the temperature was raised to nearly 258°, when violent solution took place, and a thermometer whose bulb was immersed in the brine became stationary. The long neck of the flask was by a cork having two holes, one for the thermometer and the other of a size sufficient to allow the steam to escape freely. This neck and that portion of the flask above the water line were therefore full of steam at the pressure of the atmosphere, and by drawing the thermometer out of the brine and allowing it to remain in the steam the diminution or increase of temperature could be noted. In every instance in which this was done the temperature fell from nearly 223° in the brine to 221° in the steam, no noticeable variation in the figure occurring with the change of position of the bulb in the neck between the lowest point which the water could not boil upon it, and the highest position to which it could be raised in the neck.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

SOME REMARKABLE TREES.

In Madagascar is to be found a tree called the traveller's tree, yielding a copious supply of fresh water from its leaves. As it will thrive in any arid country where planted, its benefits to the traveller are great.

In Venezuela there is the cow tree, which grows on otherwise barren rocks. Its leaves are feathery and crisp, but by making incisions in the trunk a peculiar greyish milk comes out, which is tolerably thick and of an agreeable balmy smell. The natives gather around these trees at sunrise and bring large bowls with them to receive the milk, for towards mid-day the heat of the sun turns the milk sour. The sight of cow trees puzzles the innocent traveller, who cannot account for the trunk being plugged up all over with bungs and short sticks. The natives also use the milk as a gum.

The butter tree was first discovered by European travellers in the centre of Africa; from the kernel of the fruit is produced a nice butter, "which," says Livingstone, "will keep a year." On a par with this is the Manna tree, found in Calabria and Sicily. In August, when it is the custom to tap the tree, a sap flows out. It is then left to harden by evaporation, after which the manna, of a sweet but somewhat sickly taste to any but those accustomed to it, may be gathered. In Malabar there is the tallow tree. From the seeds of

this, when boiled, is produced a firm tallow, which makes excellent candles. The guava tree of the Indies bears a fruit giving large quantities of a rich and delicious jelly.

But the most remarkable tree yet discovered flourishes on the island of Fierro, one of the largest of the Canary group. The island is so dry that not even a rivulet is to be found, yet there is a species of tree the leaves of which are narrow and long and continue green throughout the year. There is also a constant cloud surrounding the tree, which is condensed and falling in drops keeps the cutters placed under them constantly full. In this manner the natives of Fierro obtain water, and as the supply is limited the population must of necessity be limited too.

In Japan and some islands in the Pacific there is the camphor tree. The camphor forms in the trunk of the tree in concrete lumps, and some pieces have been found as thick as a man's arm.

The sorrowful tree is found only in the island of Goa, near Bombay, and is so called because from morning until the time of sunset no flowers are to be seen, but soon after it is covered with them. As the sun rises the petals close or fall off. Stranger still, the flowers blossom at night all the year round and give out a most fragrant odor.

There is another curious tree in Jamaica known as the life tree, on account of its leaves growing even after severed from the plant. Only by fire can you entirely destroy it.—*Lumber World.*

LINDSAY.

A LONG RUN.—About the 15th of April Mr. J. Coburn, well known as the oldest foreman in timber circles in this district, expects to leave with a force of seventy men, to bring down logs and timber for Rathbun & Co., Deseronto. The logs come from Deer Lake into Crow river, thence to Crow Bay, on the Trent river near Campbellford; and thence to Bay of Quinte at Trenton. The timber passes through Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Northumberland and again Hastings, to Bay Quinte—a long run.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—We have been "looking around" to see what factories in addition to those already here would pay in Lindsay. Our people should not look forward to gigantic industries in many departments similar to Sylvester Bros' works; but there seems ample room in the fertile belt that lies between Lakes Simcoe on the west and Pigeon on the east and the "Pine Ridge" on the south and Nipissing district on the north to guarantee the support of other moderately large factories. Tin lined butter tubs, cheese boxes, woodenware, sewing machines, felt and leather boots and shoes, buttons, besides a dozen and one other industries might readily command an unlimited market at home. Let some of Lindsay's citizens with latent wealth invest their surplus capital and thus improve their own and their town's future. Efforts should also be made to induce the Grand Trunk to increase their workshops here. As a rule railway men are good citizens and add wealth to a town.—*Warder.*

MR. RALPH MAXWELL has completed his winter's bush work, broken camp and is now at the Cataract House. He has got out upwards of 75,000 feet of fine board timber for his father, Mr. F. P. Maxwell, of Toronto. It has been hauled onto the ice on Pickering Lake and boomed, ready for the break-up. This fine lot of timber will be floated to Burk's Falls and shipped to Collin's Bay, near Kingston, via the Northern and Pacific Junction to Toronto, and by rafting to Collins Bay. If the railway is not ready to receive and carry freight in time, the timber will go the old route via the Magallowettawan river to Byng Inlet, where it will be barged and taken through the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, the St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river, Lake Erie, thence through the Welland canal, Lake Ontario to Collins Bay. Mr. John Wagner, Mr. Maxwell's clerk, says the winter has been a favorable one for the bush and that the timber they have taken out is of a very fine quality.—*Burk's Falls Arrow.*

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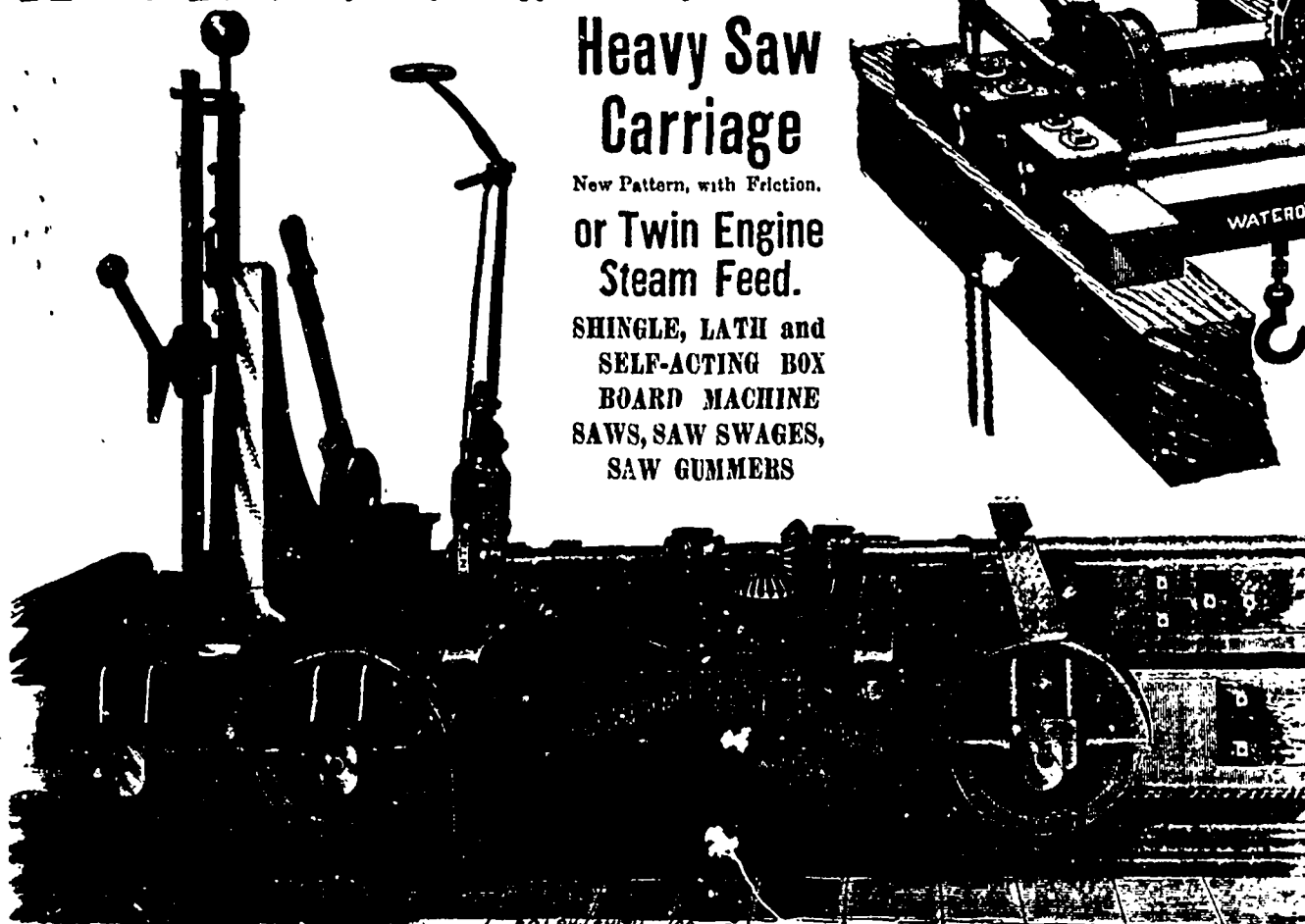
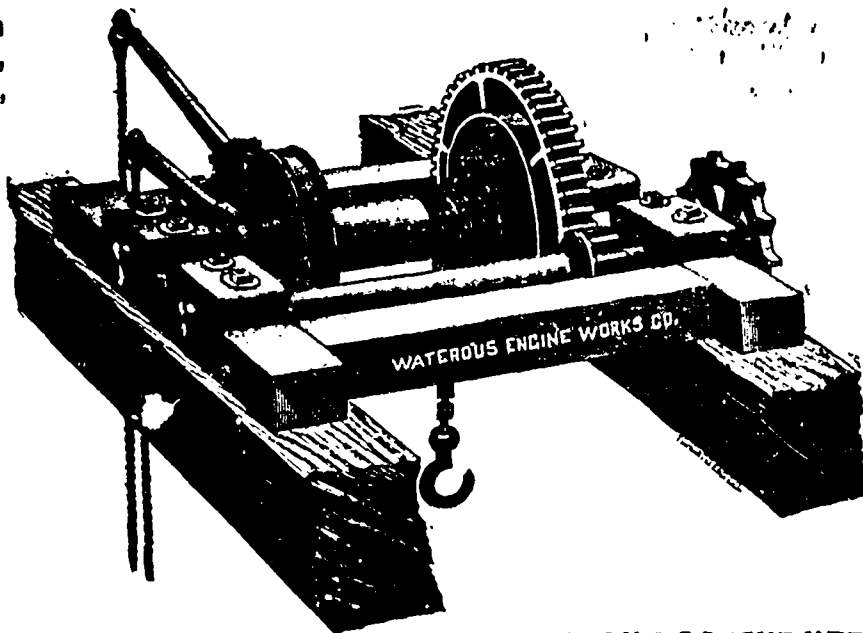
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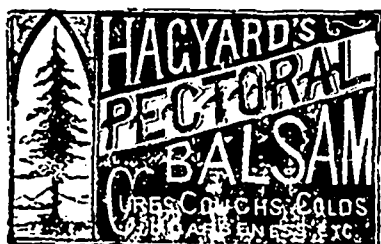
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FILING SAWS—THICK AND THIN SAWS—PITCH AND NUMBER OF TEETH.

The circular saw to-day is a tool that few have mastered. There is a vast difference between the kind of saws required for small mills and those needed for large, fast-cutting mills. The great trouble with most circular saws is that they have too much set. Some 8 gauge saws have 5-16" set. This requires 25" more power, and the constant strain on the saw tends to buckle it, for it has no support, as the space between the saw and the log is 3-32", and this allows the saw to bulge that much betwixt the teeth and the centre, which will soon cause it to buckle or dish. But the worst evil of all is that the saw kerf is nearly as great as if not more than the thickness of the plate, so most of the dust that is cut out by the set is allowed to pass down between the side of the saw and the log, and this heats the rim. It is clear that 5-32" cannot carry 9-32" ahead of it when the tendency is for the tooth to press through the dust. Saws that are sharpened on an automatic sharpener overcome this difficulty to a great extent, as the throats are kept square and the edges sharp. But we cannot afford to sharpen a pony mill by the automatic device, and the saw throat does not wear so much, as it carries only about two inch feed. This kind of saws should be gummed but little, but the operation should be performed very often to prevent gumming, as they always dread it, some mill men make the teeth 2" long instead of 1 1/2", and consequently the saw brings dust enough back to keep the sawyer and tail sawyer covered. If his teeth were 1 1/2", the saw would be all right when it came from the gummer. It should be about an 8 gauge 56" saw with 36 teeth, with as much pitch as possible.

For this mill the sawyer wants a good upset, not a good sawyer and a bad upset, and as the upset is used in nearly all mills of larger capacity I will state how it ought to be employed. The upset should fit the tooth exactly, and the first blow must be lighter than the rest, so as to guard against a break. The swage should not be held too far over or too near the operator, as the result will be a broken corner or point, or the saw will be out of round. Great care should be taken in holding it square across and level, otherwise, when the front is filed square, the tooth will be at an angle, and to overcome this there must be as much filing on the back as on the front to get the tooth square, and then the set is nearly all gone, so more swaging must be done. Probably the next tooth will be swaged better, and it will then be longer. Such work with an upset fractures many corners and weakens others so that before the first log has been sawed they break, then the saw maker and the upset are blamed. If the upset had been properly used the teeth would not have been broken. A few strokes of the file are sufficient and a light touch on the back, then side-file, and the saw is ready for work so far as filing goes. I am speaking to show the difference in the way saws are managed, I know plenty of just such sawyers, and their employers are no better.

A sawyer recently came into the mill I am connected with, and I happened to meet him in the yard, we were strangers, but being "brothers" soon got acquainted. Going over to the mill we passed a lot of newly sawed boards 12 feet long, and on seeing them my companion stopped me, looked at them, turned one over, put on his spectacles, looked again rubbed his hand over the board and then said to me:

"You carry pretty good feed."
 "Sometimes we do," I answered.
 "Yes," he said, "you were cutting over a 12 foot feed when you sawed these."
 "Oh, no," I answered, "that's beyond all reason."
 "No," he replied, "I have never been in a mill yet where I could not tell the feed as soon as I saw the lumber. I have been saw-milling since 1850 and know something about a saw, and don't you forget it."
 I told him he must call the length of the board the feed.
 "No," he replied, "show me the feed that saw cut if you can."
 "I can't," I said.

"It is you who don't know what feed is, can't you see that saw cut that board before it made a revolution?"

"No," I said, "but tell me how you can always find out so easily the feed of a saw."
 "Well, I'll tell you," he said, "When you see the marks on the board the distance between them is the feed, and I know the saw that cut these boards was cutting over 12-foot feed, because the lumber is smooth from one end to the other and has no marks."

"Look around," I replied, "and you will see that all our lumber is smooth. Our saws do not mark the lumber."

"How can you help it?" he asked.
 "I keep my saws round."
 "But when 'she' loses a corner or two."
 "But she 'keeps' them."
 "But doesn't she mark anyhow?"
 "No. I use the side-file which makes an even set."

"You file on the side. I file that way."
 Then I told him I referred to a file made and put in a frame for the purpose. He had never seen one.

We went on to the mill, he looked around a little and then left without saying good-bye. He was a sawyer of 35 years experience. So among sawyers there is as much of the "cutting out for a sawyer and missed in the making" as with the farmer and the merchant. The farmer who knows how to manage his farm will succeed, while his less skilled neighbor can scarcely make a living. One merchant will get rich, and the dealer next door will fail.

In using the file it is essential to be able to detect when it is working "square." The sound of the file must be the operator's guide. If the files squeak, it is too far over and out of the timber. If it cuts a clear cut, it is too far in. When the file is pushed square there is a slight squeak, nearly a clean cut. About one sawyer out of 20 will file nearly right. I know that perfection cannot be attained, but as a general thing the sound of the file makes your flesh crawl.

A few sawyers file a clear cut in front and then to get the tooth square, it is squeak, squeak on the back of the tooth and the saw is then generally filed into the timber. To run a file straight without rocking is more of an art than square filing. When the file is pushed straight, the front of the tooth will have the same light from edge to edge, but if the least rock is in the file it will be shown by one side being a shade darker than the other. Only a good eye can apply this test. I would like to hear from some others on this subject.

When the tooth is finished, and the centre of the tooth higher the file has rocked a little. If the centre is apparently lower that shows good filing.

Mills of 25 M to 40 M per day require a saw entirely different from those I have been describing. I see some of my brother sawyers in writing for your paper omit to mention the difference in the saws of different capacity. The 8 gauge 56 inch, with 36 teeth, would run in our mill hardly long enough to saw up one log. We use No. 8x8 gauge, 64 in., 100 teeth; speed to 10,500 feet on an average feed of 6 in. and 8 in. and often 12 in. and 16 in. Our saws do not need as much pitch as the other and would not run with as much, 5 is what I give them with 3 scant set. The teeth are 1 1/2" long, the back as high as I can run to clear, which is pretty close, as the teeth are close together, but none, on an average, cutting over 1-16 in., but no more than the former with 56 in. teeth. But they can be easily crowded beyond that, so the teeth are not kept in a strain by being forced to do all they can. We saw cypress have the fastest cutting mill on the principal Mississippi river and make the best lumber.

We cannot cut as much as the pine mills, for our timber is large and cannot be handled quickly, some sticks making as much as 8,000 feet board measure. We average 25,000 and 30,000 and have gone beyond this, on a 12 block and hand feed shingle machine. We cannot run thinner saws because the bark is of a hump nature, which is very tough to cut. I hammer my saws about once a week, but have no regular time. The tension will last about two weeks (I am including all the saws for log sawing).

We change three or four times a day, but

cannot be regular, as timbers covered with mud may necessitate changing a little sooner. I never file our board or log saws, but sharpen them altogether on Covel's automatic sharpener, which gives an edge that will last much longer than the file. The corners are not worn so much as they are by hand filing.

We use the Kinny swage, as it is generally known. It is sold by M. Covel, Chicago. It gives entire satisfaction, for it is much quicker in operation than the upset and saves saw plates. I had about the same trouble a great many have had in getting it properly adjusted, but it is indispensable in a large mill.

I am an advocate of thin saws. They save timber, power and are much to be preferred when fixed up in the mill, but they have one serious fault, and this is that they are very liable to get sprung. If the filer understands his business it is only a few minutes work to repair them, but where it is necessary to send them to a saw hammerer some distance away, expense and delay follow.

Thick saws "stand the racket" better. Thin saws need more teeth and require more hammering. They will not hold their tension long I am alluding now to fast mills. Thin saws work better than thick one in smalls, if the sawyer has a fair knowledge of his trade. If not a thick saw should be used. It is never necessary for them to be sprung set. I believe in the work being regular on the point of the teeth, and as the corner does nearly all the work, sprung set teeth do nearly all their work on one side. They run heavier for several reasons, one is that the teeth do not cut clear, they wedge in cutting, and the side that has no corner is exposed to a great friction, and in knots will often spring and break out. A great many say the sprung set runs lighter. They probably experienced with a saw that had twice as many teeth as it needed. If the sawyer will take a saw with 100 teeth and another with 50 teeth and fix the latter up "double set" it will make smoother lumber and run longer than the other. There is exactly the same number of corners in both cases, but the sprung set teeth will spring and lose their set. Some say the double set will lose their corners, but they never will if they have been fixed up right. They might if they had 5-16" set, but we do not care about wasting that much timber, power, saw plate and money.

For shingle and small, thin circulars only sprung set will do. The inserted tooth will not do; there are one or two makes which answer better than others and are used by a great many. I do not think they have dust room for the number of teeth needed for fast sawing, and if they have enough they are so close together as to leave hardly sufficient saw plate to hold them in. The throat soon lets the dust pass on each side, as I have described, heating and expanding the rim and loosening the teeth and soon out they come. These saws require more hammering than others, because the jamming and driving necessary in putting in new teeth and rivets stretches the rim. They are in use, as a rule, only in the small mills or for soft timber like white pine.

As regards the makes of saws I have but few preferences. Some are a little better than others, but they will all run. One thing may be said with reference to the manufacturers who make saws without hammering. Their saws generally show more hammer prints and lose their tension quicker than those of some other makers. The tension cannot be put in a saw to stay. Gumming, the constant strain and the centrifugal force stretch the rim. But the worst trouble of all is the heating of the rim, for then the rim is laboring four different ways to give the hammerer work, and he soon gets it—*J. H. M. in Saw Mill Gazette.*

Messrs. Ira O. Smith, of Michigan, and J. H. Swan, of Chicago, within the past week or two have bought thirty-five million feet of pine timber in northeastern Missouri. Mr. Smith informs that they expect to buy about one hundred million feet of pine in that vicinity and are continually buying small quantities. "We have great faith in pine trees," remarked Mr. Smith, "and have bought these as a speculation."—*Muskogon Chronicle.*

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in England for founding a "Mutual Insurance Association for Saw Mill Owners." The idea was mooted a few years ago, but for sometime has been in abeyance. An effort is however, being made to give it practical shape. The scheme is outlined in the *Timber Trades Journal* as follows:—

"It is proposed that the insured become shareholders, in the proportion that they participate in the benefits of the company in the same manner that is now adopted by many shipowners, in the insurance of their ships, but that no one policy, in the early days of the Association, at all events, be larger than £2 000; that certain well-digested rules be laid down for observance by the insured, with the object of minimising the risk of fire occurring on their premises; that a scale of charges be laid down, regulated by the quality or condition of the risk, as favorable to the insured as can reasonably be framed to carry on the successful working of the undertaking, and it is hoped this would not exceed 1 1/2 per cent. There would, of course, be various questions to be decided by the directors or other officers appointed, such as naming a time before which a loss shall be claimed in full against the Association in the event of fire, also the foundation of a reserve fund and other details.

"The object of forming such an Association is to mutually assist owners of saw-mill property to insure at reasonable rates of premiums, as the present system of being dependent upon companies, who do not specially lay themselves out for such business, is felt to be an injustice, especially so as their rates are at times out of all proportion to the nature of the risk.

"The rates of premiums imposed in many cases are such as to impose a heavy tax upon saw mill owners, such a tax that no small number are uninsured, or only partly insured, as they prefer to carry all or part of the risk themselves, and to become their own insurers, to paying extortionate premiums.

"We believe there is a desire on the part of many saw mill owners for the establishment of such an undertaking, as it cannot be sound or politic for them to pay extortionate premiums, or to become in all or in part their own insurers."

THE INVENTOR OF THE CIRCULAR SAW.

Referring to an article on the above subject *Timber* gives the following extract from a letter received from a Canadian correspondent:—

"Referring to the article 'The Inventor of the Circular Saw,' in the issue of *Timber* of the 19th December, I do not think Mr. Benjamin Cummings, the inventor of the circular saw, as I remember one brought from England some 63 years since, which was in use near my old place in Co. Queens, in this province, and can still be seen there. The arbor is used for an intermediate shaft, and the old saw is knocking about the shop; but I will hunt it up and take care of it, so as to fight the Yanks on it. The grinding was done across instead of as at present, circling. The old chaps ran it by a chajia belt; the nut was placed on the wrong way and would yield to the strain, slacking the saw and puzzling the old chaps generally. It was discarded before I can remember, but when a lad, I recollect looking through the mill and amusing myself with it. I was born in 1819, and it was put up about 1822 or 1823; but your 'auld folk' can put the Yankee straight if they like. I do not know when circular saws came into use, but Mr. Cummings, if he made the first, must have done so more than 60 years ago."

MR. CHAS. MICKLE has purchased a mill site opposite the railway wharf, and has commenced to build a new mill. The size of the main building will be 40x90, two stories high, and attachment to one end of twenty feet. It will contain one circular and two shingle machines. Mr. Mickle has a stock of about 12,000,000 to cut, and in order to accomplish it it will require to run both mills to their full capacity through the season. Mr. Mickle is also building for his own use a steam tug of 40 feet keel—48 feet over all, and 11-foot beam. The contractor is Mr. Simpson who built the *Kenosha*.—*Banner*

NORTH HASTINGS LUMBER CAMPS.

The following letter in reference to the lumber camps in Hastings county, Ont., is published in the Ontario of Belleville:

DEAR Sir.—I intended when writing a few weeks ago to follow up my observations of the north country, but have been short of time. I have to add a few remarks: There is none of the older villages of our county that has shown the amount of improvement as Marmora for a few months back. It is, I suppose, the oldest village in the north, but for very many years went backward, but in the last two years has more than doubled its permanent buildings. A large cloth factory, a number of fine blocks of brick stores and tasty private houses surprised me after a few months absence. The hotels are commodious and the stores well filled. Much of this, I think, is due to the enterprise of Mr. Pearce. Another feature of the importance of north Hastings is her lumber interest. Of this, from accident, I know more of the Gilmour firm, but I know that the Rathbuns, Eddys, Booth, McArthur's Browns and arid many jobbers are doing a wonderful business.

Turning to the Gilmours, I had business at their camp in Tudor a few weeks ago, and was pleasantly disappointed to find the large amount of timber still standing in that part of the county. But their most extensive operations are in Wollaston Chandos and Cardiff, although that does not by any means cover their limits west of Hastings county. Happening to be at Coehill a short time ago, and wanting to see some parties in one of the camps, I had the good fortune to meet with the superintendent, Mr. J. Nicholson, who informed me he was going the next morning to inspect the camps and kindly offered me a seat with him, and to him I owe very much both for information and the opportunity of seeing those I wished. Seated in his cutter behind a spanking team we visited four camps and travelled some miles on foot while he examined their work in the woods, and on the landing at Vauecleeck, which was nearly covered for seven miles and rode between 30 and 40 miles. There again I was pleased to see large sections of standing pine and cedar timber and large quantities of cherry, birch, black ash, white ash and other timber for consumption, large quantities of which are being got out and landed on the track of the C. O. R. for shipment by rail as it will not float. The Rathbun Company, however, is doing the most of that. To give your readers some idea of the magnitude of this year's drive the Gilmours alone have a million pieces, over 700,000 pieces of pine and the balance cedar. I did not learn just what the Messrs. Rathbun have, but I believe they are not far behind, and taken as a whole their timber this year is very fine. They had cut one tree alone in Cardiff that measured 9,042 feet of lumber. Their roads are the best. Nature would seem to have just fixed a pass through the hills for a road, yet they have to spend thousands in grading the roads. I was on one over seven miles long which was smoother than the streets of Belleville. Their sheboggan sleighs are monsters in that line, the runners six feet apart, the bunks eight feet long and their loads are almost incredible. The foreman reported a load the day before of nineteen standards and 42 feet, and when I tell you a standard is 20 inches beside the sleigh, you may have some idea of the load. The Gilmours this year have nineteen camps and two thousand two hundred men besides jobbers. I could not help but contrast the past with the present in board and other accommodations in camp. Thirty years ago we had but little variety in lumber camps. For breakfast, bread, cold pork and cold water; for supper cold water, pork and bread. If we wanted tea, sugar or potatoes, we were free to buy them and cook them too. But I had the pleasure of taking dinner both in Tudor and Cardiff in the dining camps. They were about the same and I took a note of the cuisine at the latter. We had the best of bread—I wish some of our Belleville bakers could have seen it and—well, I won't say any more—stewed beef, boiled pork, potatoes, sweet biscuit, apple pudding and pie, tea and granulated sugar: for supper we had the good-bread again, butter, potatoes, two kinds of meat, apple sauce, sweet biscuits,

apple pie, the best of fried cakes, and a dish they called fricassee—I don't know what it was made of, but it was rather too good for I ate so much I was sick after—tea and sugar. The pastry was too rich for the stomach of us who are in the habit of eating the plain food of Belleville. I asked Mr. Nicholson if that was the every day fare. No, but they changed the class of pudding and pie and cake, that was all. You will ask how can lumbermen afford such board? The answer rather surprised me; said he the actual cost per man per day was 21 cents, that included cost of material and expenses of running the camp, while in old times when men were fed on bread and pork, flour laid down \$10 per barrel and pork \$50, it cost about 70 cents per day. But I weary you. Yours, etc., ONSERVER.

VALUE OF LINES OF EVERGREENS.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

Sir—As spring will soon be here, will you allow me to suggest to your farming readers the importance of devoting a few days to planting windbreaks. The portions of forest retained where the country was cleared are rapidly fading away. In some parts of Ontario, indeed, it has been very difficult to preserve them as they blow down; and when this difficulty does not exist, they are largely drawn upon yearly, either for fuel or to obtain more land for the plough, so that in a few years much of the farm land in Ontario will be destitute of shelter, and will suffer all the evils which have resulted in other regions from the same cause.

The rows of deciduous trees which are being planted here and there will be very valuable; but there is not one planted, as yet, where there should be twenty. It is a subject which will very soon force itself upon the minds of our people; and there are two suggestions relative to it. The first is to begin before shelter is needed; trees take time to grow. The next is, why not grow trees which will be of use in winter, when shelter is most needed, run the wind and cold? Deciduous trees are of little use, the evergreens are much.

All through the country there are to be had, in unused fields, or the borders of woods, numbers of young evergreens—pine, spruce, or cedar. Either of these will answer—the last for the damper ground—the two first for the dry. All ground for trees, however, is the better for drainage. If quantities of these young trees were transplanted this spring, either directly into lines along the exposed sides of farms, or if very small into the garden to transplant again next spring, it would be the most paying work ever done on most farms.

The best time to transplant evergreens is the first week in June, but it can also be done very well in early spring. The most successful planting I have known was 750 trees, four feet high, transplanted when in spring, the ground had frozen again two inches deep, so that a good sized piece of earth come with each cut around. Only four were lost. Smaller trees, of course, are more easily managed. In Massachusetts, last year, I saw them, six inches high, being planted out by the thousand. As to distance apart, all will do, from a foot to six feet. Close planting is best, they can be transplanted afterwards.

I have let me say, obtained opinions and evidence on this subject from many practical men, who have watched the result of experiments of this class for many years, and have also seen many instances myself. I have no hesitation in saying that, if the country were properly sheltered by evergreen windbreaks, crossing every here and there, farm property would be worth one-fourth more for agricultural purposes than much of it is at present.

Yours, etc., Toronto, March 27th. R. W. PHIPPS.

THERE is a floating planing mill in the Allegheny river, at Pittsburg, 70x170 feet and two stories high, with windmills and doors like a y house. It is owned by J. W. Cook & Co., of P. Agency. It has been supplied with all the necessary machinery. The same firm owns a floating saw mill. The two will be operated together.

Perhaps the most extraordinary that success has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose a stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—Montreal Star 1/12/2.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon on **THURSDAY, 30th APRIL, 1886,** for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Beef, or cereals, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c. unity paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North West Territories.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Bidders may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for a lot, as they may prefer. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must make up in the Money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained. Each tender must be in addition to the signature of the tenderer be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted. L. VANCOUHNK, Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs. Ottawa, 3rd March, 1886.

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DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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

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

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., APRIL 15, 1886.

DUTIES ON LUMBER AND LOGS.

The proposal now before the United States Congress to take off the customs duty on imported lumber has been met by its opponents with the proviso that the change shall not take place in the case of any country that imposes an export duty on logs. This is evidently aimed directly at Canada, and is in pursuance of the policy of our neighbors of drawing upon our forests while conserving their own. Recently they have made large purchases of timber limits in Ontario with the design of taking logs thence to their own mills, and therefore they are more urgent than before to be unimpeded by an export duty.

From this proposal in Congress we may learn the lesson that we would do well to maintain our export duties on saw logs, or even to increase them. Those who attach great importance to the removal of the United States import duty on our lumber, may readily see for themselves that they are more likely to obtain this change if we maintain the leverage afforded by our export duty on logs. If we freely give them what they require they will assuredly be less willing to meet our views, which we can only hope to obtain by having something to offer in exchange.

There are, however, many who think it would be even more beneficial to retain the export duty on logs than to obtain the placing of our lumber on the free list. They object to see logs taken out of the country by foreign mill owners when we might have the profit of converting them into lumber at our own saw mills. On the other hand they doubt whether the remission of the duty on lumber might not be partially offset by a reduction in the price.

Whichever of these views is taken the natural conclusion is that it would be a very unwise policy to allow our logs to be exported without paying duty, at all events unless we secure some adequate compensation for yielding this privilege. The export duty should therefore be maintained, increased and enforced. It should

indeed be increased to \$2.00 a thousand so as to counterbalance the duty charged by the United States on our lumber.

It is said that already the payment of the duty is evaded as to many logs that are exported. From the extensive purchases of limits that have recently been made by our neighbors there is every likelihood that this practice of evading the duty will become more prevalent unless due precautions are taken. Some, indeed, argue that it would be impossible to collect the duty with such a long shore line, combined with close proximity to the international boundary. We cannot, however, see the force of this objection. Vigilant officers could make attempts at smuggling so hazardous and costly as to cause them to be abandoned as unprofitable, and surely our legislators could devise provisions that would make the vessels, the timber limits and other valuable property involved in such practices responsible for dishonest infractions of our laws. A few seizures and forfeitures would frighten all but the most reckless from a continuance of such illegal and fraudulent practices.

A RIVER DRIVING BILL.

ALTHOUGH the bill introduced by Mr. Murray, M. P. P., for North Renfrew, during the last session of the Ontario Legislature, was dropped by the special committee to whom it was referred, yet as it was generally conceded that some legislation in the same direction was desirable and that the matter would again be brought before the Legislature at its next session, we deem it advisable to place the bill as introduced by Mr. Murray before our readers in order that the trade may become fully informed as to the kind of legislation which some of their number are endeavoring to have placed on the statute book.

As the importance of such legislation can scarcely be overrated, and as too much legislation is passed in a hasty and undue manner at Toronto, we think it would be well for those directly interested to place their views before the public, through the columns of the LUMBERMAN, so that if a measure of this kind is passed it will be in the general interest, and not for the benefit of a few at the expense of the many—as some apprehended this one would have proved had it been passed in the shape in which it was introduced.

The following is the bill:

1. Any person putting or causing to be put into any lake, river, creek or stream, in this Province, any saw log or other timber for the purpose of floating the same to the place of manufacture or market shall make adequate provisions, and put on a sufficient force of men to break jams of such saw logs, or other timber in or upon such lake, river, creek or stream, and to run or clear the same from the banks or shores thereof, and to run or drive the same so as not to hinder the removal of any saw logs or other timber from the banks or shores thereof; nor obstruct the floating or navigation of such lake, river, creek or stream.

2. In case of the neglect of such person to make such adequate provision, and put on such sufficient force of men, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any other person engaged in floating or running saw logs or other timber in such lake, river, creek or stream, obstructed by reason of such neglect, to cause such jams to be broken, and such saw logs and other timber to be run, driven or cleared from the banks of such lake, river, creek or stream, at the cost and expense of the person owning such logs or other timber, and such owner shall be liable to such person for such cost and expenses.

3. The person so causing such jams to be broken, or such saw logs or other timber to be run, driven, or cleared, shall have a lien on such saw logs and other timber, for his reasonable charges and expenses for breaking jams, and for running, driving and clearing the same, and shall be entitled to take and retain possession of such saw logs or other timber, wherever the same may be found, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of such charges and expenses, and all costs, and may after 30 days' notice to the owner, if the owner be known, and advertisement thereof for three successive weeks, at least one in each week, in a newspaper publish-

ed nearest to where such saw logs or other timber may then be, sell by public auction, subject to the lien of the Crown, if any, for dues, the said saw logs or other timber, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of charges and expenses, and all costs, rendering the surplus on demand to the owner.

4. If the owner of the saw logs or other timber is not known to the person claiming the lien, then such person may after advertisement thereof for four successive weeks, at least once in each week, in the Ontario Gazette, and in a newspaper published nearest to where such saw logs or other timber may then be, sell by public auction the said saw logs or other timber or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of such charges and expenses and all costs.

5. Any person whose saw logs and other timber in any lake, river, creek or stream, in this Province, are so intermixed with the saw logs or timber of another person, that the same cannot be conveniently separated for the purpose of being driven or floated to market, or place of manufacture, may drive all saw logs and other timber with which his own are so intermixed at the cost and expense of the person owning the same, unless such owner furnish a fair proportion of plant and men, and do or cause to be done a fair proportion of the work necessary to be done in driving all the said logs and other timber, so intermixed, and such owner shall, unless he so furnish a fair proportion of the work in driving said saw logs and other timber as aforesaid, be liable to such persons for such costs and expenses, and such person shall have a lien on such saw logs and other timber for his reasonable costs and expenses for driving the same, and shall be entitled to take and retain possession of such saw logs or other timber, wherever the same may be found, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of such charges and expenses and all costs, and may sell the said saw logs and other timber in the manner mentioned in the sections hereinbefore mentioned, but subject to the provisions as to notice and advertisement thereof as in said sections mentioned.

6. If the owner of the said saw logs or other timber shall dispute the amount claimed by a lien holder he shall, within five days from the receipt of the notice of sale, to be given by such lien holder to such owner, give notice in writing to such lien holder, that he disputes the amount claimed and thereupon the following proceedings shall be had unless the parties otherwise agree upon the amount to be paid:

1. Such notice shall state the name of an arbitrator and call upon the lien holder to appoint an arbitrator on his behalf within five days after service of such notice, and in default of such lien holder making such appointment it shall be lawful for the Judge of the County Court of the county, or the Stipendiary Magistrate of the Judicial District, as the case may be, in which such saw logs or other timber are situated, upon request of the owner to appoint such arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall forthwith appoint a third arbitrator in the matter;

2. If after the arbitrators have been appointed, as aforesaid, they fail or neglect for the space of five days to appoint a third arbitrator, the said Judge of the County Court or Stipendiary Magistrate shall, within four days after a request in writing made upon him by either of the two arbitrators appointed as above, appoint a third arbitrator;

3. The arbitrators may require the personal attendance and examination on oath of the parties and their witnesses and the production of all documents relative to the dispute, and may determine by whom the expenses of the arbitration shall be defrayed, together with the amount thereof, and shall make and deliver their award and determination within twenty days from the date of their appointment, and the said lien holder may retain his lien and possession of the said saw logs and other timber until such award is made and delivered, and the amount found thereby and costs is paid by such owner to such lien holder.

7. If the owner does not forthwith pay the amount and costs which the arbitrators determine that he shall pay, such lien holder may proceed to sell by public auction the said saw logs, or other timber, or a sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the award and costs, and the subsequent costs incurred by such sale, first giving notice of such sale by advertisement for two successive weeks, at least once in each week, in a newspaper published nearest to where such saw logs or other timber may then be.

8. Any person whose saw logs or other timber are intermixed in any lake, river, creek, or stream, with the saw logs or timber of any other person, and who for any reason desires to separate the same, or does not wish to continue the drive, shall at his own cost and expense separate his said saw logs and timber from the saw logs and timber of such other person, and securely boom the same to one side, in such manner as to allow a free passage for the saw logs and timber of any other person who may wish to continue the drive.

OUR CROWN DOMAIN.

THE following facts and figures with regard to the crown domain of Ontario for the year 1885 are taken from the annual report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands:—

The total receipts of the Department for the 12 months were \$736,864.95, made up as follows:

LAND COLLECTIONS.	
Crown Lands	\$ 85,285 99
Clergy do.	9,403 23
Common school lands.....	18,981 58
Grammar do. do.	1,578 59
Rent	1,166 00
In suspense.....	10,000 00
Total on land account.....	\$128,415 96
WOODS AND FORESTS.	
Timber dues.....	\$412,738 99
Ground rent.....	41,182 44
Bonus	151,402 70
In suspense.....	15 22
Total	\$604,339 35

In this sum, however, is included the sum of \$148,558 received on account of the special sale of limits held last October, leaving the actual ordinary revenue of the year but \$455,781.

The only other receipts besides these two were \$1,004 for casual and surveyors fees, and \$5,105 for refunds on various accounts.

On the other hand the expenditure of this Department, besides the \$36,350, which the Crown Land office in Toronto costs annually, footed up \$242,787.65, made up as follows:—

Land agents salaries.....	\$ 9,796 00
Timber agents salaries.....	8,290 00
Agents disbursements.....	1,529 37
Miscellaneous	268 85
Wood ranging and inspection of timber lands.....	20,170 86
Forest fire protection.....	7,911 00
Refunds	8,798 88
Colonization roads.....	121,435 32
Surveys.....	48,227 00
Contingencies.....	13,483 81
Two per cent. on timber cut on road allowances paid to municipalities	2,406 46
Board of surveyors	380 00
Total	\$242,787 65

The total number of acres sold during the year was 102,826, for \$92,092, or a little less than 90 cents per acre.

Of the \$29,963.40 received on account of clergy, common school and grammar school lands, \$14,385.70, or nearly one-half, was for interest on the original purchase money. The sales of lands belonging to these three trust funds during the year was but 2,906 acres for \$3,076.

The number of persons located on free grants during the year was 1,296, who took up 176,351 acres a free grants, and 149 of these purchased 5,998 acres besides. The number of locations cancelled during the year was 563, and the number of patents issued but 581.

The number of persons located on free grants by each agent was as follows:—

T. O. Taylor, Bracebridge.....	100
Mrs. T. McKay, Parry Sound.....	81

S. G. Best, Maganetawan	152
E. Handy, Elmdale (Perry Sound)	115
J. S. Scarlett, Nipissing	145
Wm. Fielding, Minden	41
D. Anderson, Apsley	34
C. R. Stewart, Haliburton	17
J. R. Tait, L'Amable	98
G. W. Dawson, Pleona	68
Jas. Reeves, Eganville	65
John Whelan, Brudwell	87
J. D. Kennedy, Pembroke	34
B. J. Gilligan, Mattawan	71
O. P. Brown, Sault St. Marie	9
J. F. Day, Bruce Mines	8
A. G. Duncan, Markville	30
Amos Wright, Port Arthur	26
J. D. Cookburn, Nipissing district	0
A. Kennedy, Renfrew	0
R. Macpherson, Frontenac	0
W. L. Nichols, Algoma	0
Total	1,236
Number of agencies	22
Cost of agencies	\$10,293

The woods and forest revenue of \$455,781 for the year was drawn from the three districts into which the Province is divided as follows:—

From the Ottawa district \$187,114; from the Belleville district \$90,716; from the Western district \$187,949. The amount derived from the auction sale was, of course, all obtained from the western district.

The area under license was:—

Ottawa district	SQR. MILES.
Belleville district	6,503 1/2
Western district	1,537 1/2
Total	9,174
Or equal to	17,215 acres.

The quantity of white pine saw logs cut on the Crown domain, in 1885, was:—Ottawa district, 1,886,536 pieces, measuring 1,201,665 standards of 200 feet board measure; Belleville district, 1,099,277 pieces, measuring 537,912 standards, and western district 975,987 pieces, measuring 608,530 standards; total, 3,961,857 pieces, measuring 2,348,007 standards, average measurement per log 118 feet board measure. Average of Ottawa district 127 feet; Belleville district 98 feet, and of the western district 124 feet. The total quantity of "other" saw logs cut was 44,354 pieces, measuring 18,153 standards.

Of square timber the total make of white pine was 76,758 pieces, measuring 3,164,866 feet, and of which 24,566 pieces was made in the Ottawa district; 10,686 in the Belleville district, and 24,506 in the western, while that of red pine was 489 pieces, measuring 23,427 feet.

Of boom and dimension timber the total make was 139,240, equalling 149,611 standard logs.

The output in the whole Province of the undermentioned woods was as follows:—

Elm	PIECES.	FEET.
Ash	252	10,617
Maple	710	28,565
Oak	9	241
Tamarac	9	519
Birch	59	1,963
Hemlock	7	276
	963	39,620

The cut of railway ties was 43,707 in the Ottawa district; 33,440 in the Belleville district, and 930,246 in the western, or a grand total of 1,015,393 ties.

Of other woods there were got out: 1,611 cords of hard and 23,008 of softwood, 6,808 telegraph poles, 280 traverses, 215,523 lineal feet of cedar, 943 cedar posts, 3,127 cords of bolts, 1,695 spiles and 559,296 feet of bridge timber.

The total amount of trespass dues accruing during the year was but \$4,967.

Why will you suffer when 25 cents will buy a bottle of West's Pain King and one dose will cure the worst case of colic or cramps and a few doses will cure summer complaint, dysentery, diarrhoea or flux. Go to J. D. Tully's and purchase a bottle without delay.

Chips.

THE *Banner* says Mr. Isaca Cookburn's cut of timber this season is 8,000,000 feet in addition to 100,000 feet of square timber.

GENEON is not commonly supposed to be a timbered country, yet a recent official report show that a ninth part of its area is forest land.

THE Minister of Education has set apart Friday, 7th of May, as "Arbor Day." On this day teachers, students, trustees and ratepayers, should join in planting trees.

THE amount expended by the 'Crown Lands Department of Ontario for Fire Ranging in 1885 was \$7,911. The amount proposed to be expended in 1886 is \$8,000.

A YOUNG man named Wm. Gainer, of Minden, Ont., was caught by the top of a tree he had cut down, and buried in the snow. His brother came to his rescue after a time and dug him out. He was not very seriously injured.

THE Lumber Exchange Bank has been organized, at Tonawanda, N. Y., with a paid up capital of \$100,000. The officers are, Edward Evans, president; Joshua A. Bliss, vice-president, and James H. Rand, cashier.

THE New York Superintendent of Public Works has sent requests to all officials along the State canals to arrange for the opening of the canals at the earliest period practicable for the public benefit—if possible by April 25.

A MAN named Bennett, of Walls Walls, W. T., lately received 18,000 locust and box elder to set out on his farm in that vicinity. Isaac Chapman has also bought the same number of trees to plant on his ranch in the same vicinity.

At Eganville, on April 8th, Edward Jessup, employed at the saw mill of Mr. J. D. McRae, got his left hand caught between to cog wheels and all the fingers and about half the palm was taken off. The thumb can be saved.

AN Ottawa despatch says that Messrs. Sherman, Lord & Hurdman have purchased from Messrs. J. & G. Bryen, of Port Cologne, timber limits on the River Kippewa. The firm proposes extending this business very largely this year.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories has set apart Saturday, May 1st, as "Arbor Day," and the people of the Territories are earnestly invited to set aside all other occupation on that day and go heartily into forest and other tree planting.

A LOCAL paper says that the Government tug *Bayfield* is having her upper works rebuilt, preparatory to her summer's work of exploring the Georgian Bay. Last summer she did some very useful work in locating hidden rocks and placing their position on the chart.

B. F. CRAIG, senior member of B. F. Craig & Co., Corning, Ark., has sold his interest in the firm's mill and lumber business to A. M. Edgar, of Edgarville, Ont. Mr. Craig retires after having built a fine mill, and miles of standard gauge railroad, and established a good business.

THE Calgary, N. W. T., *Tribune* says:—Mr. S. J. Hogg went up to Cochrane on Sunday last, returning on Wednesday. He visited the timber limits of the Calgary Lumber Co., which embrace an area of about 8 miles square, and found a better range of timber than he had seen any other place east of the Columbia. The company have their tramway to their mills about completed, and intend to commence operations at once, expecting to be able to turn lumber into the market in about a month. The timber is of the Cypress variety, and comparatively clear. The saw mill is fitted up with all the modern equipment, and is now in perfect working order.

IN the vicinity of Keene, N. H., there are 40 pail and tub lathes. Each lathe turns out an average of 100,000 pails a year, consuming 450 cords of sapling pine, giving a product of 4,000,000 pails to 18,000 cords of timber. The 20 tub and bucket lathes use a large quantity, and many staves are sold out of the district. It is probable that 40,000 cords of sapling pine is consumed in this industry.

THE lumber merchants of the Chaudiere, says the *Ottawa Free Press*, are quite jubilant at the prosperous outlook for their trade during the coming season. At present the mills are only waiting for the ice to break up, to start work. Several shantymen and others who have been lumbering during the winter are already making their appearance, so as to be in readiness for the opening of the mills. It is generally reported that the season's output of logs will be very large, and in some instances has even exceeded the expectations of the lumber merchants.

THE *Orillia Packet* says:—The second log which was to have been cut in Mr. Tait's mill this spring caused a serious break down. In canting it on to the carriage an unlucky inequality and the enormous weight of the stick combined, proved too much for some of the castings, and although the shingle department was kept running, the rest of the mill had to be shut down for a few days. The log in question very much resembled those of Californian fame, and must have been an older resident than M. Quinn himself.

THE MORRISON BILL.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—"The Canadian journals have stated that the Morrison tariff bill does not propose to put manufactured lumber—that is pine timber cut into boards, etc., such as are manufactured at the Ottawa and other Canadian mills—upon the free list, but the bill only covers the various kinds of wood used in the manufacture of furniture. One of these clippings we sent to the Hon. Wm. C. Maybury, M. C., at Washington, with an inquiry as to the correctness of the statement of the Canadian journal. Mr. Maybury kindly replies that the Canadian journal is wholly mistaken. The intention of the tariff bill is to admit pine timber (lumber) free of duty, with a proviso against an export tax on the part of the Dominion Government. The *Gazette* did not misunderstand the intention of the bill, but thought it would be well to fortify its opinion by the statement of a member of the committee of ways and means. Mr. Maybury's views are too pronounced to lead us to believe that he would countenance a bill that was a mere jugglery of words and did not fairly and squarely knock out the Michigan manufacturers of lumber by admitting the Canadian manufacture into the United States free of duty."

RE-SURFACING WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

Some interesting experiments have been lately made with a view to cutting and re-surfacing the London wood pavements that are already laid to have become uneven through excessive wear or other causes. The machine for the purpose is the invention of Arthur O. Bicknell, Chester; in appearance it is not unlike an ordinary traction engine, propelling itself and carrying in front of it a large revolving horizontal head fitted with cutters and driven by friction gearing. The experiments have been carried out in Manchester; a number of old wooden blocks that had been taken up from a worn-out road, and were full of stones and grit, were obtained, and were relaid in concrete and fitted in with cement and sand, the usual method of making a road. A week was then allowed for the cement to thoroughly set before the cutting head was applied, the surface was then taken off, the cuts varying from one-half to three inches in depth; the deeper the cut the better the machine appeared to work, the cutters getting below the grit and sand on the surface. The speed at which the cutting head advanced was about one foot a minute. It is expected that further experiments will come into general use, thus making locomotion more

agreeable, prolonging the life of our roads and lessening the vexatious stoppage and delay to traffic that so frequently occurs when roads that are really only half worn out have to be taken up and entirely relaid.—*London Engineer*.

AMONG the appropriations made for the improvement of streams, for the driving of timber, during the recent session of the Ontario Government, was one for \$2,750 to meet one-half the cost of reconstructing dam across Burnt river at Kinmount.

THE Ontario Government proposes to expend \$20,000 in erecting barns, stables, farm offices, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, implement shed and experin. stal dairy, during the present season to replace the buildings burned at the Model Farm at Guelph last year.

A SUBSCRIBER writes that the season's cut of Messrs. Scott, Scott & Co. (successors of the Medonte Lumber Company, Hillsdale) will exceed 4,000,000.

If you are afflicted with rheumatism call on J. D. Tully, druggist, immediately and procure a bottle of West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment, it is a certain and positive cure. It is infallible for sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and all diseases requiring external application. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by J. D. Tully, druggist.

It is a fact that can be verified everywhere that West's Cough Syrup is the only compound known to science that can eradicate the seeds of consumption in its early stages and completely cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung difficulties. Sold by J. D. Tully, druggist. Price 25 cents, and 50 cts and \$1.00 per bottle.

J. & J. T. MATHEW
Ship Owners and Agents.
LUMBER AND TIMBER CARGOES
A SPECIALTY.
TORONTO, Ont., 109 Bay Street.

GEORGE GALL
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
HARDWOOD LUMBER
MERCHANT
Car Lots sold on Commission, railway switch in to yard and plenty of room for storage. Yard corner of Stachan and Wellington Ave. Office, 9 Victoria St. Telephone Connection.

FOR SALE
VALUABLE
Timber Limits
AND
50,000 SAW LOGS
ON SEVERN RIVER

The undersigned being desirous of confining their operations to their Lakefield Mills on the Trent waters, offer for sale the following limits:—

- Township of Hindou, 70 square miles.
 - " Oakley, 45 " "
 - " Redout, 22 " "
- An area of 137 square miles.

These limits are estimated to contain 180 million feet of Logs, well watered, and afford means of short hauling from all points, and quick and cheap driving to Georgian Bay. Are offered for sale together with plant, depots, farms, 1,200 acres deeded lands and 60,000 logs, nearly all of which are on the main river, a large proportion of which are 16 feet long. Apply to

R. & G. Strickland,
3mt. LAKEFIELD, ONT.

Chips.

McCURNEY & Co. have three million feet of logs boomed on Lake Joseph, Ont.

THERE are 17,000,000 feet of logs in the North river, Lovering, Ont., which is greater than at any previous season.

MAXON & Co., at Au Gres, Arenac county, Mich., recently finished a hoop mill, and will turn out 10,000 a day.

THE talk is that the Menominee river drivers will this spring be paid \$2.50 a day, an advance over last year's wages of 50 cents to \$1 a day.

DOM. J. LEATHERS, of Grand Rapids, Ira O. Smith, of Muskegon, and J. H. Swan, of Chicago, have been prospecting in Minnesota for a tract of 125,000,000 feet of pine.

NOYES PROTHERS and John Saxton recently sold Merrick & Murphy, of Menominee, Mich., 130,000,000 feet of logs in the vicinity of Florence, Wis., for \$7 a thousand. John W. Molloy sold 250,000 feet of logs for \$8 a thousand.

J. T. HURST, of Wyandotte, Mich., is reported to have sold to West Bay City parties a tract of pine, estimated to cut 8,000,000 feet, situated on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central railroad, at a consideration of \$40,000.

THE Bow River Lumber Company, the concern composed of Eau Claire, Wis., men that bought timber lands on Bow river, Alberta, in the British Northwest, has concluded to build a mill in that region, with 50,000 or 60,000 daily capacity.

THE annual report of the Board of Trade, of Toronto, states the exports of the forest products from that port for 1885 to have been valued at \$236,139. The principal item was 19,398,000 feet of plank, boards and joists, valued at \$245,183.

HUNTRESS & BROWN, of Duluth, have bought the Gibbs & Mallett tract of pine, in the vicinity of Beaver bay, north shore of Lake Superior, 60 miles from Duluth. The price was \$1 50 a thousand stumpage. The pine is estimated at 40,000,000 feet.

WM. WOODBARRY, a lad 17 years of age, had one of his hands taken off by a circular saw in Atcheson's wood-working shop in Toronto on April 5th. The wounded boy was taken to the general hospital, where the injured member was attended to.

It is reported that a party of capitalists have bought all the white oak timber on the bottom lands of Tallahatchie river, Miss., from Tippah down to Wyatt, and work has already been begun in converting the timber into pipe staves for the European market.

EXPORTS of lumber and coal from Puget Sound ports, B. C., are growing. The lumber exports for February were 16,608,000 feet valued at \$200,000; the coal exported aggregated 20,890 tons, valued at \$117,000. Steamships carried away oats, wheat and other produce, valued at \$50,000.

THE institution of Arbor Day was a new departure in Ontario schools last year. It seems to have been as successful as could reasonably be expected the first year. The total number of trees planted was 30,618 in 38 counties. Simcoe heading the list with 3,560, Wentworth coming next with 2,700, and Middlesex next with 2,100. All the others planted less than 2,000, the metropolitan county of York having only a petty 1,200 to show.

A DESPATCH from Ottawa says that it is expected that a larger number of men than usual will be employed this season in the Chaudiere lumber mills. The outlook on every side is regarded with satisfaction, and a demand for

lumber from several new centres is expected. The cut, it is also believed, will be in the neighborhood of 300,000,000 feet. Prices are somewhat firmer and a further improvement is confidently expected.

THE tolls from lumber on the Ottawa and Chambly canals are less by \$7,000 than during the previous year, which is attributed to the shipments by the Canada Atlantic Railway. And to the slides and booms, the accrued revenue from which is less than that of the previous year by 42 per cent. Mr. Miall says: "Three causes have contributed to this result: 1st. The quantity of timber cut was less than the previous year; 2nd. The quantity of square timber carried by rail was greater; and 3rd. There is an increasing disposition to locate the mills nearer to the timber limits, and to transport the sawed lumber by rail."

NEW BRUNSWICK lumbermen complain that that the stumpage dues are excessive; and, says the *Monetary Times*, the fact that the receipts from them showed a decrease of \$24,000 last year, would seem to show that they are not exceptionally productive. But the reply of the Government to a deputation of lumbermen which asked for a reduction, was that the Government could not spare the revenue, and there the matter ends for the present. The lumber trade of the Province can ill afford to bear exceptional burthens; and if the experience of another year of this charge be unfavorable, perhaps the Government may, by that time, find some way out of the difficulty.

ART OF WOOD CARVING.

It is quite impossible to say in what century wood carving was originated, but there is no doubt it is a very ancient art, having been practised in Assyria, Babylon, Egypt and Greece from the earliest times of which we have any record. About the year 1491 B. C. it is said that one Bezaleel, of the tribe of Judah was specially selected for his skill as a workman in gold, silver, brass, gem cutting and setting and carving in wood, to execute the work upon the tabernacle and its furniture. The Egyptians were justly renowned for their skill in carving, as is abundantly shown by their chairs, biers, couches, arms, chariots, etc. It is recorded that the ornamentation of the Temple of Solomon and its furniture about 1005 B. C. was beautifully executed, the doors being of olive wood, and on them were carved "cherubim and palm trees, and open flowers." The carving was overlaid with gold. Other doors were of fir similarly carved.

BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

In the Private Bills Committee, at Ottawa, Mr. Wright's bill to incorporate Messrs E. B. Eddy, G. H. Millen and S. S. Cushman, of Hull; and R. R. Dobell and Thos. Beckett, of Quebec, and others, as the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company, with power to carry on the business of lumberers, lumber merchants, manufacturers of matches, sahes, doors, woodenware of all kinds, packing boxes and packing box shooks, wood pulp and pulp from any other material, and all kinds of pulp and paperware or chemicals, and timber and lumber in all its branches, and also the business of general merchants, manufacturers, forwarders, common carriers, wharfingers, warehousemen and ship and vessel owners, was passed with amendments.

Mr. Sutherland's (Oxford) Bill to grant certain powers to the Sable and Spanish Boom and Slide Company, Algoma, was passed with amendments.

OILING WOOD.

Waggon makers or repairers can save their stock from worms by oiling with linseed oil. Singletrees, doubletrees, neck-yokes, spokes and cross bars that are of white hickory and are kept in stock for a year or more will be eaten by worms if not kept in a dark place or otherwise protected. Coal and kerosene oil are good also, and the expense of applying is but little. Linseed oil is preferable, as it acts to some extent as a wood filler, filling the pores and thus aiding the painting which follows in its

proper place. A boy can take a rag dipped in the oil and go over a large number of pieces in a day's time, or a vat can be used long enough to admit of several dozen at a time, and put where they can drip for one or two minutes. The expense of this is much less than those who have not had the experience might imagine, and far less than the loss of stock by worms. Some manufacturers oil all their white hickory stock before shipping.—*Ex.*

THE FURNITURE WOOD MARKET.

Lumber dealers say that retail dealers and consumers generally are rapidly comprehending the fact that all the mechanical part of furniture manufacture can be done as cheaply upon mahogany and rosewood as upon cherry or maple, and the finishing with probably less cost, since artistic staining is not necessary, and are beginning to demand that additional cost of lumber alone shall enter into the calculation of the advance in price. Manufacturers are said to be rapidly seeing the justice of conceding as much, and the consumer is no longer so easily balked in his hunt after articles in the precious woods. Already the trade in mahogany lumber has felt the impetus of this, and dealers in this wood state there is now more mahogany, baywood and rosewood sold to manufacturers of furniture than in any preceding period, and they say that consumers already seem adepts in figuring the addition that is just in the price of a mahogany over a cherry or walnut suit, whether parlour or bedroom and the more precious woods seem upon the eve of assuming the place they occupied of old in the estimation of the public. Cherry is said by lumber dealers in the city to have long held a place of prominence, partly on account of being a hard and durable wood, easy to manipulate, but chiefly because it is so easily stained to imitate more precious woods. They say walnut has a field of its own, but the same reason of substitution no doubt contributed to its long held popularity. They declare that cherry, which has been so nearly entirely esteemed for its imitative qualities, must, under the broad light of the plentitude of mahogany, rosewood and ebony, lapse to the place in the category of lumber to which it properly belongs. *Carpenter and Builder.*

R. C. LUMBER INDUSTRIES.

The Vancouver *Herald*, in giving a sketch of Vancouver, says:—

The lumber resources of British Columbia are very great. A dense forest of giant fir and Douglas pine lines the coast and reaches far up into the mountains, a source of wealth upon which the people may draw for generations to come. The Douglas pine is the most abundant and possesses the greatest commercial value. It covers the coast and islands in great dense forests extending as far north as the Skeena river. It grows to gigantic proportions and straight as an arrow. For shipbuilding it is specially adapted, and its great length and toughness make it peculiarly adapted for masts and spars. The seat of the greatest lumbering industry in the Province is Burrard Inlet, and one of these mills, the Hastings saw mill is on the site of the city of Vancouver, the other is directly opposite on the north shore of the Inlet and known as Moodyville saw mill.

The Hastings Saw Mill Company, cuts about 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and the Moodyville Co. nearly 25,000,000. It is shipped to South America, Honolulu, China, and Australia, while spars and masts are sent to Europe. This industry might be developed to immense proportions and never be without a market.

Building materials are cheap. The price of the several classes of lumber are as follows:—Rough lumber, \$12.00 per thousand feet; rustic, 2d class, \$15 to \$17; do., 1st class, \$20 to \$22.50; finishing lumber \$22.50 to \$25; laths and shingles, \$2.50 per 1,000; bricks, from \$8 to \$10 per 1,000; lime from 50c. to 70c. per bushel.

Vancouver will become the capital of the Province, and probably the commercial capital of the Pacific coast of this continent. It is the terminus of the great Canadian Pacific railway, and is one of the transshipping points of the

world. It will become the centre of all industries and the distributing point of all manufactures, produce and imports of Canada, and a large portion of America, by the close connections it will have with India, China, Japan, Australia, South America and the Pacific islands by steamship lines.

With such a connection in commerce Vancouver cannot fail to become one of the great cities of the world—a London, a New York, a Liverpool or a Glasgow. May we add one word more—let the council have this greatness always before their eyes and mar it not by that loathsome thing that has done so much to spoil the beauty of other cities on the Pacific. We have exaggerated nothing, and will leave it to those who come to visit us to judge, and the result of their judgment will be their becoming permanent citizens in this the foundation of a future great city.

AN IMPORTANT LUMBER CASE.

In this important case, in which Mr. Donald Guthrie, Q. C., of Guelph, and the other defendants were charged with misrepresenting the business which the company was formed to take over in order to induce subscriptions for stock, the Supreme Court of Canada recently gave a unanimous judgment, affirming the judgment of the Court of Appeal and of Mr. Justice Ferguson in favor of the defendants, dismissing the action. Mr. Justice Gwynne wrote the principal opinion, and the concluding sentence of it was as follows:—

"Now, having read with the greatest care every particle of the evidence, and having given the best consideration I could to the argument of the learned counsel for the appellants, as delivered orally before us; and as expanded at large in his printed factum, I feel compelled to say that in my opinion the defendants are not only free from any just imputation of the gross fraud with which they are charged in the statement of claim, but they are equally free from any reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the statements made in the prospectus, and that they prepared that document with an honest intention of fairly representing according to their knowledge the condition of the business for the taking over of which the company was proposed to be incorporated, and that they bona fide believed to be true every statement made in the prospectus, both as to the condition of the business in which they were engaged and as to the prospects of the proposed company, of which, I think, they have given in addition to their evidence upon oak in the cause the strongest possible proof by having taken among themselves \$40,000, or more than 50 per cent. of the preference stock issued by the company. And I cannot but add that the fact that the plaintiffs in these suits voted for the defendants as directors of the company after they had made the investigation in which they acquired all the information upon which they based these actions and caused them to be brought, seems to my mind to show that the plaintiffs themselves did not believe the defendants to be guilty of the frauds now imputed to them, the charges as to many of which, as appears by the examinations of the plaintiffs, seem to owe their origin to the zeal of the pleader who prepared to statement of claim rather than to the plaintiffs or any information derived from them."

THEY MADE A SALE.

As it comes to the ear of the *Lumberman* there was a very amusing transaction in maple flooring in this city not long ago. Such flooring is now sold for about \$28 a thousand, which, considering the value of strips, and the planing mill charge of manufacturing them into flooring is a low price. The salesman of a concern doing a large maple business got a customer in tow and offered him flooring for \$27. Immediately after this offer had been made a member of the same concern came around who was informed by the gentleman who wanted to buy that he had been offered flooring at \$27.

"Oh, they are cutting prices, are they?" said the member of firm. "If that's what they are up to I'll give it for \$28."

The gentleman said he would consider the proposition. The salesman soon called again and his customer told him of the \$28 offer.

"They think they are smart, don't they if that's the way they are going for us I'll make it \$25.00. We'll see what kind of stuff there is in them anyway," said the salesman.

Following his lead the junior member of the firm called around again, and was told by the gentleman who wanted to buy that if he desired to sell the stuff it would be necessary for him to go a little lower as it had been offered at \$1.50 a thousand less than the price he last named.

"It has. Well, to settle it, we'll give you that flooring for \$24.50."

"It's a bargain," the gentleman replied. "I'll take it."

When the member of the firm returned to the office he booked the order. "I sold this flooring 'almighty cheap," he said to his salesman, but I'll let their fellows know that we can sell flooring as cheap as the best of them." And he smiled triumphantly as he stuck a cigar between his teeth and lit a match.

The salesman stepped to the book and looked at the name of the gentleman to whom the flooring was to go in blank astonishment.

"And have you been bidding for that man's trade?" he asked.

"You bet I have!"

"And so have I," said the salesman.

Then they struck an attitude, and looked at each other after the manner of two dromios.

The member of the firm turned around, elevated the tails of his Prince Albert, and said, "Kick me!"

The salesman turned his back to the member of the firm, and pulled his short sack coat close around the small of his back, and echoed, "Kick me!"—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Private reports from various lumber centres to the *Lumber World* are given below:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Lumbermen here post no changes in prices. They profess to be cheerful over the outlook.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—No changes in prices are published. The conditions report'd last month are about the same.

MILL SPRINGS, Mo.—No prices have been changed. On account of the railroad strikes business has been suspended.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Quotations are unchanged and the business outlook has not materially altered since last month's report.

BOSTON, Mass.—Some changes in the price of spruce and lath, an increase in both cases are posted. Business is promising.

MUSCATINE, Iowa.—The list of prices remains unchanged and the business conditions show no variation since last month's report.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Cooper stocks remain about the same as last month. Business is moderate and better things are hoped for the spring trade.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—There is nothing to note in the way of changes at this time. Conditions same as reported last month. The bad influence of the strikes is being felt.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Prices remain about the same. Trade is increasing slightly but the uneasiness caused by the strikes in the southwest is being felt by all consumers.

NEW YORK CITY.—Steadiness and cheerful ness characterize this market. Immense building operations promise well for our trade. The manufacturers of wood finishings are busy. The spring trade will open brisk.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—No special changes are noted. Prices are firm, dry stocks scarce and orders numerous. The Nashville Lumber Co have sixty days work ahead and are putting in a band saw to be ready for operation April 15th.

BAY CITY, Mich.—The list of prices show few changes and the business outlook is the same as last month. Logging estimates have not been realized. Unfavorable weather is said to have materially reduced the intended cut. Dealers are hoping much from the season about to open.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Few changes in prices are recorded except in flooring, dry common boards, timber, joists and scantling. The southern strikes have had a bad influence on trade, as they have tended to diminish demand.

Quite an extended movement has now set in and prices are firmer as dry stocks are reduced. The prospects are more encouraging than at any time heretofore.

THE LUMBER OUTLOOK.

Owing to the absence in Europe of the senior member of the firm of E. B. Eddy & Co., the gentleman interviewed at Hull was not disposed to make any statement. The cut, however, is calculated to exceed 50,000,000 feet. The party interviewed was not inclined to gush over the situation, unlike many of those engaged in the industry across the river. He thought that the activity which has given the market such an appearance of strength has been thoroughly speculative. He also as firmly asserted that there was nothing in the outlook to warrant the activity reigning just now.

All the Chaudiere lumbermen speak highly of the project to extend the Canada Atlantic tracks into the lumber yards. They claim that it will result in more benefit to the city than any scheme adopted during the past ten years.

A member of the firm of Grier & Co. ridiculed the idea of the lumber supply running short in the near future, in consequence of the continued encroachments of the lumbermen in every direction. He said that there was still an inexhaustible stretch of pine extending that had not yet been reached while the areas cut upon years ago can be visited again in the course of a few generations. Advices from the road showed that the weather was favorable for getting out logs. The snow has not yet disappeared, and has facilitated teamsters in the cask of hauling out to the rivers. The shanties of the firm are seven in number, and are located on the Coulonge, Petewawa river, Bissett's creek, and Lake Temiscamingue, employing in all over 350 shantymen.

Mr. Booth could not be found by a reporter. The cut of this firm is estimated at over 55,000,000.

From private information received by a gentleman in this city from the Hon. H. G. Burleigh, an extensive lumberman in New York State, now at Washington, it is learned that there will be no change in the tariff on lumber this year. It was generally expected among the trade, that the duty would this season be removed entirely from lumber exports; and consequently there was something like a boom in cutting and shipping circles. We are pleased to learn however, that our Canadian lumbermen will not be seriously affected by this prospect, as the cut for 1886 is already in most cases disposed of.—*Ontario Journal.*

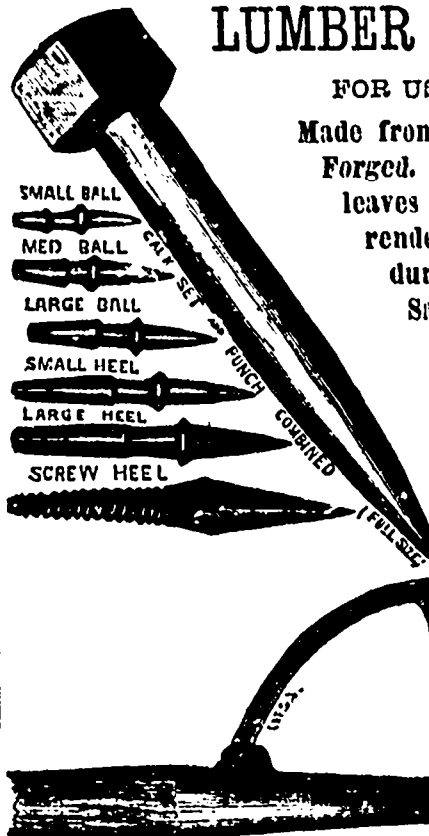
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We want Live, Energetic Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of good merit, on its merits. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With a 100 per cent advantage to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder it might not be necessary to make an "extraordinary offer" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its saleability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$150 to \$300 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days trial and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, above all expenses, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through subsequent for ninety days and fail to clear at least \$750 above all expenses, can return goods unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guaranteed, and but two sales a day that give our profit of over \$25 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer more fully, and these we wish to send to every one out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the month, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to show out of employment to make money.
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Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

APRIL 9.—The building season has now fairly opened and all the yards are doing a good stroke of business, the main drawback being the wretched condition of the roads between the railroad yards and the main street leading there, good teams not being able to bring as much lumber from the cars as should under favorable conditions be hauled by one horse. The railroad yards are a disgrace to the companies owning them, and the approaches leading to them a serious reproach to our city corporation. If the real value of the work is taken into consideration it is worth more money at present to deliver a car of lumber from the track to the yards than to bring the same car from the mills to this city. However, in spite of this, by a liberal expenditure of cash by the teamsters and a large waste of horse flesh, considerable lumber is now being moved from cars to yards and filling of contracts. The most serious question presenting itself to dealers just now is, where to procure enough dry lumber to meet demands until the new cut is fit to move. Nearly all the lumber piled off by track side is of the coarse grades of boards and plank, certainly not 50 per cent would run dressing and better, and the demands from the American side will have the preference for any of the better grades now at the mills.

Shipments from the docks have already commenced, the first cargo of 250,000 having left here for Oswego, ex schr. Jessie Drummond, shippers and owners, Messrs. Christie, Kerr & Co. A second vessel is now loading for the same firm. It is generally conceded, however, that shipments during the early part of the season will be light, as all the available stock of last season's cut will soon be shipped out, leaving the present season's cut for early fall shipments.

Lath are coming in more freely, and good demand for dry stock. The ruling price for car load lots is \$1.90 per M pieces, on car here. 12 in. stock boards are scarce and numerous inquiries for the coarser grades is made daily.

More attention is given to the various kinds of hardwoods by some of our wholesale firms this spring, and considerable quantities will be shipped eastward to Boston and other places during the coming summer. To sum the whole matter up the outlook for the present season's trade is bright and a general spirit of hopefulness pervades all those interested in the lumber trade.

Table listing lumber prices for various grades and sizes, including Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, and various types of planks and shingles.

OTTAWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARCH 26.—With the dawning of spring things about the great lumber mills at the Chaudiere are beginning to put on a bustling appearance, and men and horses are busily employed in getting things ready for the cutting season. It is confidently expected that

this year will witness the largest cut of lumber at these mills ever seen before. The prospects, according to the mill owners themselves, were never so bright, and they expect that all their energies will be fully taxed to meet the demand. A project has been on foot here for a considerable time to extend the line of the Canada Atlantic railway to the lumber yards, and the city council and the railway officials have finally agreed on terms, and now preparations are going on actively to carry the project to completion. When this scheme is carried through, which will be accomplished in a few months, lumber can be loaded actually from the saw without the intervention of horse appliance. With the advent of this extension the lumbermen are to put up planing mills immediately on the site now occupied as piling grounds, and the lumber cut to be shipped, will, in future, be piled along the railway track. It is wonderful the expectations of this project. It will undoubtedly be an immense saving to the lumbermen as well as a great convenience, and will also give a largely increased carrying trade to the railroad. This extension, it is estimated, will cost the railway company about \$140,000. Heretofore it was felt awkward the shipping of lumber from the mills, owing to the distance it had to be hauled, but with this scheme all that will be done away with and the shipping can be done much more speedily. The lumbermen are to be congratulated on the increased facilities which will come of this scheme. They will now be in a better position to compete than ever before and will not be slow to use the advantage thus placed within their reach. The cutting of the logs in the woods is now practically over for the season, and the drawing is almost completed and weary men and horses can be seen daily coming down from the woods in droves. There are no fears entertained about the logs cut being brought down, as the peculiar kind of a winter gives abundant hopes that water for the drive will be plentiful. In the bush there is a great accumulation of ice and this will keep the spring freshets fed until all the logs cut on the different small streams can be got into the Ottawa river.

APRIL 9.—It was expected with more or less confidence for some time past that the duty on saw lumber to the United States would have been taken off, but by recent advices from the United States agent of the Chaudiere lumber dealers this expectation is doomed to disappointment. This United States agent states most positively that the contemplated relief will not take place, as the duty is to be maintained. The Michigan and other lumber dealers in the United States brought to much pressure to bear on the authorities at Washington, and the tariff will remain just as it was. It might have been known that as long as a tariff was for the benefit of their own people Congress would not consent to remove it, and this being the case, why cannot our Government put an extra export duty on logs, and protect our forests? is the question asked by more than one. It would certainly be to the benefit of the Dominion at large, this protection of our forests, not to speak the protection due the Canadians who have a large capital invested in this industry. As long as the United States sees fit to tax our exports they certainly should be made pay something for our raw material. The cut throat policy of allowing American lumbermen to deplete our forests at their own sweet will, and only pay a nominal price for this privilege, is bound to work anything but beneficially, and now that it has been ascertained without a doubt that the United States are determined to keep up a stone wall against our lumber dealers, why, our Government should reciprocate the feeling and endeavor to either protect our forests by a reasonable export duty, or else gather in to the country's treasury some recompense for the wealth taken away. This question has to be met sooner or later, and every day lost in delay will work disastrously. It will not do to find this thing out when the fine forests along the Lake Superior shore are shorn of their wealth, and this wealth gone to enrich a foreign people. Our Government will certainly be very lax in the duty they owe to the country if by their neglect any waste or loss occurs. In a very short time now the buzz of the

saw at the great mills at the Chaudiere and other districts in this locality will be heard, as the spring is evidently at hand. Every preparation has been made for the seasons operations, and all that is required now is balmy weather for the hum to commence. The prospects for getting down the logs to the mills is excellent, and no difficulty is expected as the water will be high. Already large droves of men are penetrating to the different shanties ready with the going of the ice to engage in the drive.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

APRIL 10.—A brisk business continues to be done here, and considerable activity prevails at the retail yards; car load lots are also moving freely.

The improvement in the market noted lately is expected to be still bettered on the opening of navigation.

It is reported that the last year's supplies are almost exhausted in the lumbering districts, and that large sales have been effected of next season's supplies. These facts make the dealers here look for better figures.

There are no change to note in the prices since last report.

Table of quotations at the yards for various lumber types including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and others.

CORDWOOD.

The cordwood market has been fairly active and there has been a good demand for all kinds at steady prices.

Table listing prices for Long Maple, Long Birch, Long Beech, and Tamarack per cord.

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of April 10th says:—Though there is still a fair distribution of lumber from the yards, it must be admitted that trade is somewhat quieter than it was a short time ago. Orders are not coming so numerously, and the trains on track are smaller. The dealers themselves acknowledge a percentage of falling off. The shrinkage is attributed to several causes. Some say that the labor troubles in the southwest have had a depressing influence on the demand; others that the low price of grain is preventing sales among farmers, retail dealers for this reason fearing to stock up. The muddy state of the roads is a hindering cause in the view of some. It is said by a few that the firmness with which lumber is held in the leading markets induces timidity or hesitancy on the part of country dealers; they prefer to get along with small purchases as possible until the afflux of green lumber shall soften the market. All these propositions shall have weight, and are influencing, to some degree, the present volume of trade. But the wholesale yard men of this city repeatedly overlook the fact that there is usually a falling off of demand in April, and are always disappointed on that account, when it is something they should each year expect.

The reason why the country demand for lumber falls off after April 1st is because the flush of the spring trade is then over. The southwestern spring requirement begins to show up about the middle of February. During the fore part of March Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana wake up and call for lumber. By the last of March the retail yards have bought in the stock necessary to carry them along for several weeks. It is natural that country dealers should then wish to panic and consider a little. They know that the mills will soon start, and that there is likely to be a softening of prices in consequence. When April comes dry stocks in the wholesale yards have been broken up in assortment by the early

spring trade, and holders are insisting on firm prices. This is especially so this year on common and cull lumber, classes most needed in the western shipping trade. It is probable that some are now hesitating about buying on this account.

While there is usually a falling off in April from the rushing trade of March, it does not follow that absolute dullness is characteristic of April. On the contrary it is month of steady demand, and probably the current month will be no exception to the general rule. The call for local building purposes commonly increases as spring advances. The railway and manufacturing demand also rises as warm weather approaches, so that a healthy trade is maintained, but the flush of the country spring demand is over by the first of March, as has been said. Under ordinary circumstances there is no more rush and vim in trade until August and September.

Receipts of lumber and shingles for the week ending March 26th, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:—

Table showing receipts of lumber and shingles for 1886 and 1885, including weekly and monthly totals.

Table showing Eastern Freight Rates for various destinations like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

Table showing Albany quotations at the yards for various lumber types and sizes.

Large table of Buffalo quotations at the yards for various lumber types, sizes, and grades.

Table showing Buffalo cargo lots for Uppers, Common, and Culls.

Table showing Tonawanda cargo lots for Uppers, Common, and Culls.

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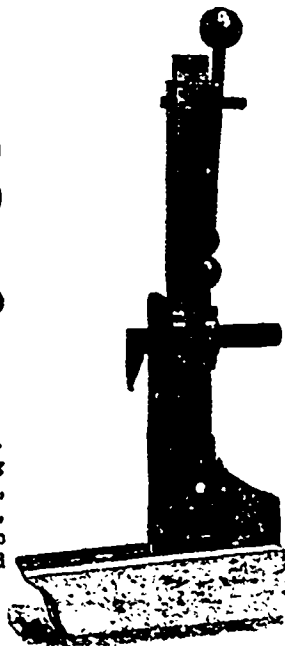
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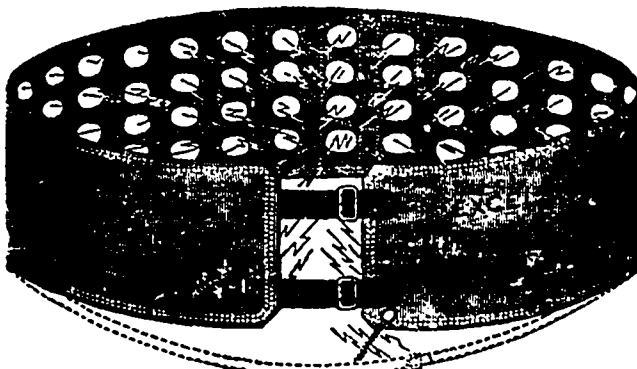
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restore the vital organs to their natural
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mut avenue, Boston, Mass., writes: "For
a number of years I was troubled with In-
digestion, and unable, without distress, to
take solid food. After using Ayer's Sar-
saparilla one month I was

follows generation, transmitting a legacy
of good or ill, according to well-known
physical laws. To the unfortunate suf-
ferer from hereditary Scrofula, nothing can
be more cheering than the assurance that
in Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsapa-
rilla is found a constitutional remedy,
which eliminates the poisonous taint, and
restores to the blood the elements neces-
sary to

Entirely Cured."

Mrs. H. M. Thayer, Milton, Mass., writes:
"I have been very much troubled with
torpidity of the liver, and Dyspepsia.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me." Mrs.
J. W. Bradlee, Hyde Park, Mass., writes:
"I was greatly reduced by Dyspepsia,
and was advised to take Ayer's Sarsa-
parilla, which entirely cured me." Mrs.
M. F. Hamblett, 25 Lawrence street,
Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was sick two
years with stomach and liver troubles, and
obtained no relief until I took

Life and Health.

Alarie Mercier, 8 Harrison avenue, Low-
ell, Mass., writes: "My son was weak
and debilitated, troubled with sore eyes
and Scrofulous humors. Ayer's Sarsapa-
rilla restored him to perfect health."
Irving H. Edwards, Ithaca, N. Y., writes:
"From the time I was four years old, until
eighteen, I was subject to Scrofulous sore
throat. Many a time my neck has been a
raw sore, from poultices put on to draw
out the inflammation. I took four bottles
of Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

saparilla. Since that time I have en-
joyed excellent health."

and have never had the disease since, in
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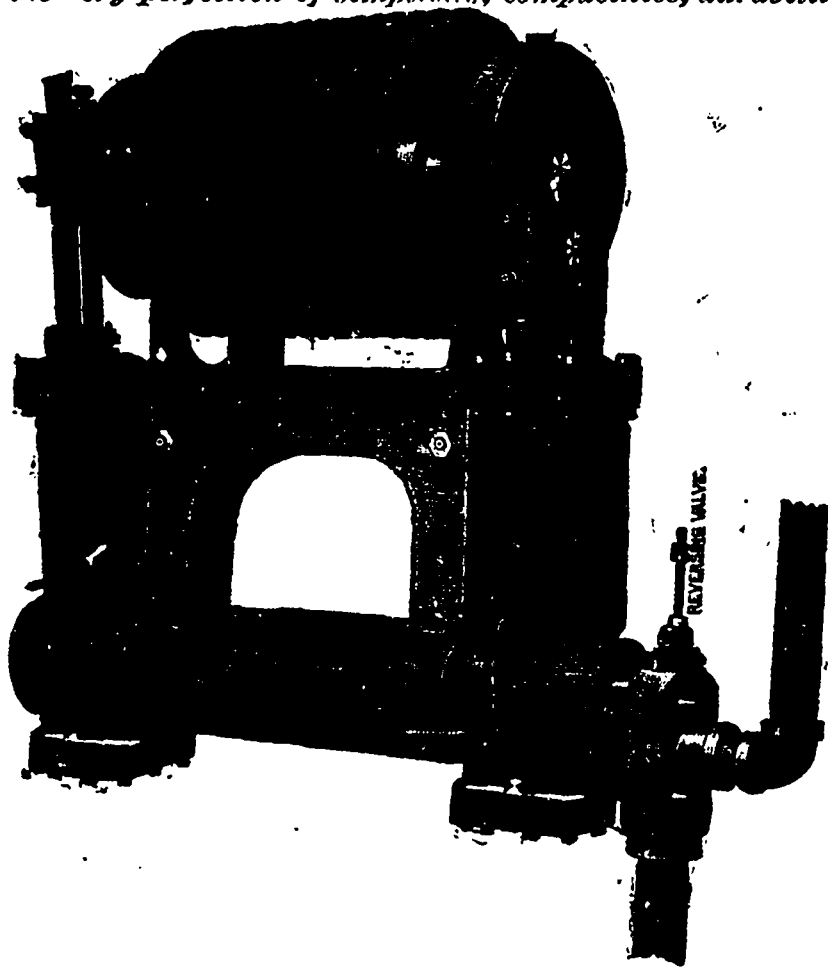
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The above engraving illustrates the Twin Engine, 10x16, for Rope Feed, for Saw Mill Carriages. The spool is 27 in. diameter, 30 in. face, is grooved 2 in. pitch for 1½ in. rope. The shaft is steel, 4½ in. diameter, with disk cranks. No connecting rods, eccentrics or valve rods to get loose and out of order. The ports are in the trunions, and worked by an oscillation of the cylinders, and are held in their place in the downward motion by a steam cushion below. The sawyer's valve is a perfect balance, and by moving this valve the engine can be reversed, stopped or started almost instantaneously if necessary, as the sawyer has perfect control of it by his lever either to go fast or slow. Should the sawyer let go of his lever either by mistake or any other cause, it is balanced so that the valve will come to the centre and cut the steam off both cylinders and stop the feed. When standing, the lever is locked or fastened, so that it is impossible for it to start off itself. The engine stands upright below the carriage, and bolted to two upright beams, placed on the mill for the purpose. When a rack is preferred in place of the rope, we put on a steel wheel 30 in. in diameter, and the engine placed high enough to work into the rack on carriage bar, or if the beams come in the way, an idler wheel can be used between engine and rack segs; or, the engine can be placed at a distance and have a shaft

from it to the carriage; or it can be placed in the engine room, where it is under the control of the engineer for oiling, thence by shaft and pinion to carriage rack bars. These engines are well adapted for cutting long logs, or where the logs are mixed, the advantage of this feed will be apparent to mill men. When the carriages are used in two or more sections, the couplin and uncoupling of each section is quick and simple.

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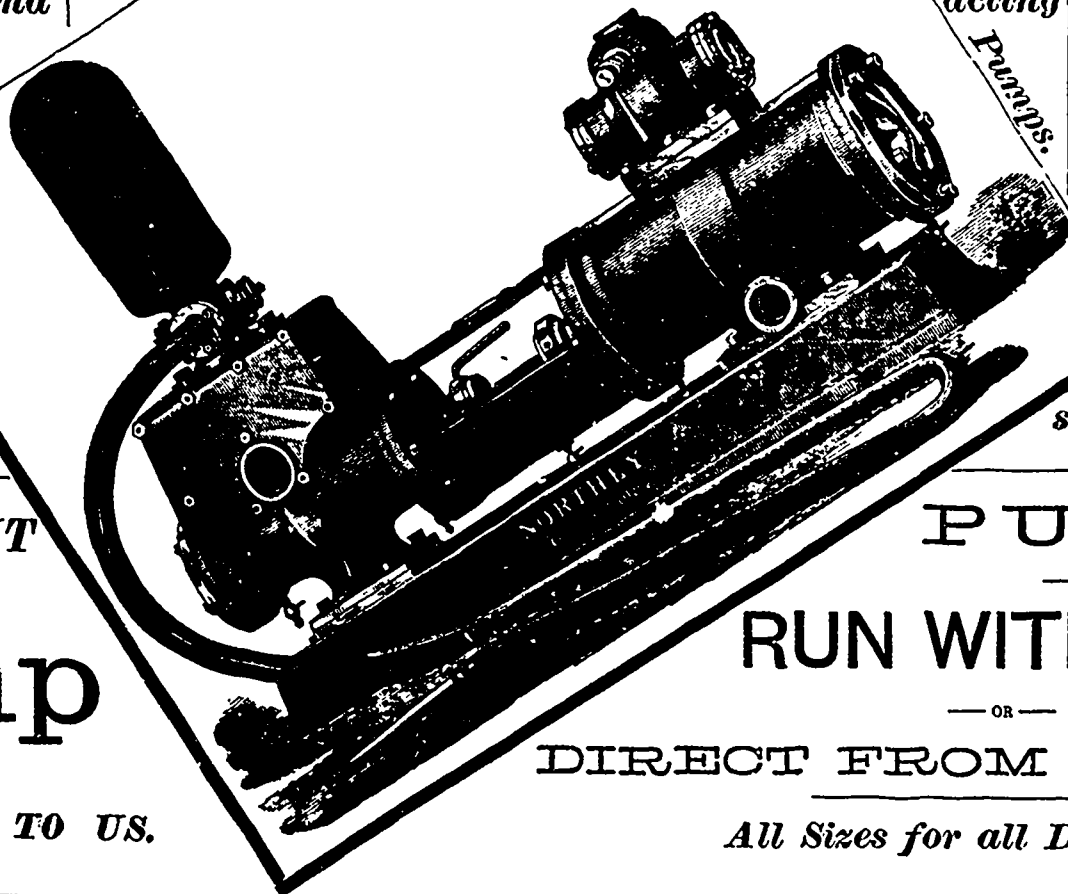
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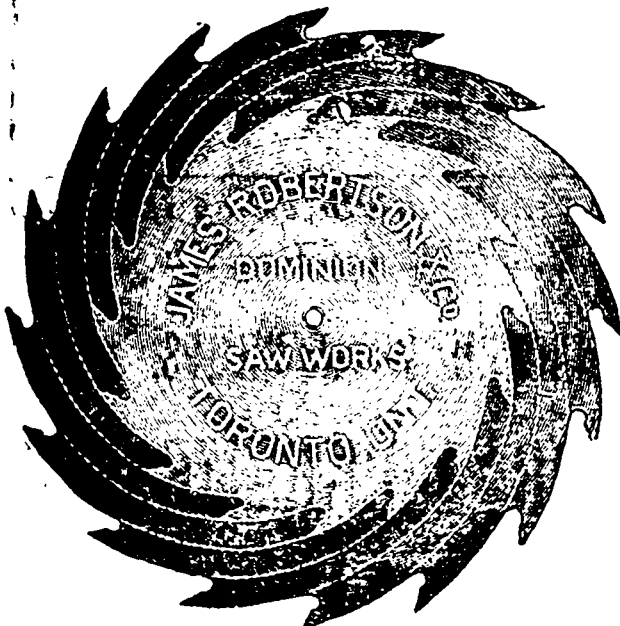
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