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PUBLISHED
SEMI-MONTHLY.

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

SUBSCRIPTION
\$2.00 PER ANNUM

VOL. 4.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., NOVEMBER 15, 1884.

NO. 22.

THE MILLS AT LAKE WINNIPEG.

The *Selkirk Herald* says: During the past season lumbering operations have been carried on pretty lively on Lake Winnipeg, as well as about Selkirk. The various mills on the lake with one or two exceptions have been busy since the opening of the season, and a considerable quantity of lumber has been cut, more being brought into Selkirk this summer than last year. One or two firms have experienced difficulties this season that have deterred them from doing the amount of cutting expected, besides being at some loss in consequence, through extra wages and other expenses. The fleet of steamers plying on Red River and Lake Winnipeg have nearly all been actively engaged towing in the barges of lumber for the companies having mills on the lake, and are now making efforts for a good winding up of the season's work.

A large portion of the lumber brought in from the lake has been transhipped at Selkirk for Winnipeg and other places, while some still remain here to supply local trade or to be shipped.

The facilities afforded at Selkirk for the transfer of lumber from the river conveyances to the cars, as well as the ground for piling, etc., are the best, and cannot be surpassed. The business on the Selkirk and Winnipeg railway has been very much increased by the transhipment of lumber here, every train showing evidence of this fact.

While a great quantity of lumber has been cut and brought in this season, it is understood that the demand has not been at all equal to supply and consequently considerable still remains on hand. Most of the firms have been operating largely on Lake Winnipeg, have decided to retrench during the coming winter, and, so far as has been learned, intend to do little or nothing in the way of getting out timber for next season's cutting. Some of them may have logs left over from this summer's cutting, but it is not understood so, and the chances are the mills will not have so much to do next year.

THE ENGRAVER'S WOOD.

Boxwood, on which the engravers make such fine wood engravings for the magazines and illustrated newspapers, is imported mostly from the Mediterranean shores of Spain and Turkey. It comes in small blocks of a roundish but irregular form and perhaps half an inch thick. This shape represents the outline of the tree trunk or main branch, from which they were sawed off. The box tree, as a good many readers may not know, is a variety of the odorous dwarf box, which, only two or three feet high, is cultivated in this country in gardens and used for forming edgings for flower beds and gravel walks; and even the tree from which the wood is cut for engravers' use never grows to any large size;

twenty feet is about its height. It is, moreover, a slow growing tree—as trees having very hard, dense wood usually are—and it need not be surprising therefore, that the largest blocks imported for the engravers rarely exceed five inches in diameter, and on an average not over four or five. In making a picture large enough to cover a magazine page a good many separate bits of engraved wood have to be used. Putting those together so that every part fits exactly, and no white lines show in the printed picture, is a trade in itself. One printing firm in New York keeps half a dozen men employed at it. In electrotyping the engraving, the electrotyper often renders a skilful service in perfecting these joints so that the sharpest eye cannot detect the places of union.

Boxwood, being of such slow growth, is becoming scarce. The supply does not keep pace with the modern demand. Some substitute is anxiously looked for, and even celluloid is being tried in some experiments, but to no promising results. Meanwhile the whole art and method of producing printed pictures, already somewhat modified by photo-engraving and other devices, is likely to be superseded, within a few years, by some new and less slow and costly method.

PAYING METHODS.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* pays the following compliment to Canadian lumber manufacturers:—

"We learn that Mr. J. K. Ward, of Montreal, Quebec, sold a lot of deals at \$128 for 1sts, \$80 for 2nds and \$40 for 3rds. These are probably the highest prices obtained in Canada for deals this year; and such figures were possible because the timber was first-class and properly manufactured. The leading Canadian saw-mill men seem to understand the importance of turning out perfect stock. So proud are some of them of their work that they stamp every board that is sent to market. They use the best of machinery and demand carefulness on the part of their employes. The fact is nowhere understood better than in Canada that such a method pays."

DON'T LET THE LOGS LIE.

The *Ottawa Free Press*, referring to the throwing of mill refuse into streams, gives the following reasons why logs should not be allowed to lie in the woods:—

"The only good which can be said to arise from this drifting of dead, and very shortly after injection from the mill, water-logged refuse, is that it furnishes in poor compensation for its grievances a small amount of wood, which the farmer utilizes as kindling for his household fires. Yet what an irreparable loss is, we may consider by this apparently harmless and gratis acquisition, affixed to our overloaded forests. The farmer, instead of availing himself

of the proximity of the forest, laden and embarrassed with the fallen growth of centuries, prefers gathering what is as he considers—providentially or improvidentially, as the case may be driven to his shores—while in so doing he strips his forests of a very important factor to their growth and continuance by permitting the fallen and dead timber, not only to disfigure the beauty of a properly attended forest growth, but to check quite perceptibly and irrevocably the under or young growth of incudious or coniferous woods. Besides this rude carelessness to the proper attendance of the growing trees, the older are subjected to no less disastrous drawbacks to their natural development because the ground and their roots thus burdened with the decaying mass of centuries cannot receive that benefit from external and natural causes, such as rain, the sowing of seeds, etc., which consequently is refused them as promoters to their increase and fecundity. For an example of the correctness of this assertion we have but to investigate any of the finely tended forests of the old world and compare them to our own.

OTTAWA NOTES

The old lumber firm of Johnathan Francis & Co., doing business on the Madawasca River, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Francis has retired from the firm and is succeeded by his son, Mr. Harry A. Francis, Mr. Jas. Carwell, of Renfrew, and Mr. W. R. Thistle, of Ottawa. The style of the new firm is Francis, Carwell & Co. They are erecting a steam saw mill with a cutting capacity of 30,000,000 feet, on Calabogie Lake, to be completed in the spring. In future their Madawasca logs will be cut there and shipped via the Kingston and Pembroke Railway.

Two rafts of small square timber were sold at Calabogie Lake, delivered on board K. and P. cars, at 16 cents per foot this fall. They were rafted again at Kingston and used to float a raft of oak to Quebec.

Mr. Peter McLaren, of Perth, talks of building a large steam saw mill at or near Calabogie Lake next season.

The American boatmen now in Perth are on a strike for higher freights.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

READING FOR THE LOGGERS.

The following is from the *Milwaukee, Wis. Journal*: "What are those for?" I asked Secretary Willis of the Young Mens Christian Association, yesterday, as he received a huge package of old newspapers and magazines. "For the lumbermen," he answered. "These are only a few in comparison with the many that are denoted by friends that are disposed to help us in humanizing the men that go into the woods in the winter. Last winter I was at Clippewa Falls and a man came down from a large lumber camp. He told a story of a

camp; how there was 60 men in the shanties, and nothing in the shape of reading matter, but a single copy of Robinson Crusoe in the camp; how 15 or 20 men would try to read it at once. This gave us the idea, and since then we send as many papers and magazines as we can get. In northern Wisconsin there are 40,000 lumbermen, who work in the woods. The majority of them go in about December 1st and come out about April 1st, sometimes sooner, sometimes later, as the winter is long or short. Many of the associations of the state send boxes of reading matter, consisting of religious weeklies, *Youth's Companions*, *Harpers Publications*, odd copies of the *Century*, etc., to some central point, where there is a secretary in charge of the lumbermen's work. Most of the Milwaukee donations go the Eau Claire. The secretaries in charge there start out in a cutter with a supply of the papers, and drive to lumber camps, where they leave a part of their stock and spend the night, generally holding services; each day they visit a new camp, and so on until the supply gives out. In this way a wide circulation is given to the reading matter."

REVIEWS.

LUMBER DIRECTORY.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, a valuable work called "The Directory and Shipping Guide of Lumber Mills and Lumber Dealers in the United States and Canada." It contains a complete list of saw mills, shingle mills, stove mills, planing mills, sash and door and blind factories, and dealers in lumber, together with the laws for material, men, and a digest of the statutes affecting lumbermen and lumbering, also the railways express companies to every town or city wherein these interests are located. It is conveniently arranged alphabetically as to states, towns and names. We miss some few names, but this is explained by the neglect of firms omitted to answer the circulars sent to them. It will be most useful and indeed indispensable to those in the timber trades of this continent or connected with them.

Toronto's Lumber Trade.

The *Toronto Telegram* says:—The lumber export trade of Toronto is being rapidly diverted to Port Hope. In the past the Northern railway carried large quantities of lumber to this city when it was shipped by schooner to Oswego. The Midland railway now controls the trade and the loading and unloading are now done in Port Hope.

The lumber in Mr. Church's yard and saw mill, Bright, was destroyed by fire on Oct. 31st. Loss, \$14,000; no insurance. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

HEATING SURFACE OF STEAM BOILERS.

We are frequently asked to give a rule for computing the heating surface of tubular steam boilers. The matter is very simple, but the following explanation and example will probably be of service to many engineers.

The heating surface of a steam boiler of any kind is the surface exposed to the action of the fire which has water on the other side. The extent of this surface is measured exactly the same as any surface would be.

For instance, we have a boiler 60 inches in diameter, with 66 tubes 3 inches in diameter and 15 feet long; what is the amount of heating surface?

The operation of finding the effective heating surface in this case is best divided into three parts.

First—The surface of the shell. As the brickwork is, or should be, closed in at the center of the shell, we have as the effective heating surface one half the circumference of the boiler multiplied by the length of the tubes, that being the length of shell exposed to the fire. One-half circumference of shell 5 feet diameter, = 7.85 feet; length of shell, = 15 feet; $7.85 \times 15 = 117.75$ square feet in shell.

Second—That portion of the two heads between the two tubes. As the water line comes but slightly above the centre of the boiler, we usually assume it is half way. Then we have a surface equal to one entire head of the boiler covered with water and exposed to heat. A tube sheet 5 feet in diameter = 19.63 square feet; 66 tubes 3 feet in diameter = $3.23 \times 2 = 6.46$ square feet; total heating surface on heads = 13.17 square feet.

Third—The tubes. It is usual to reckon the inner surface of the tubes as heating surface. Then we have 66 tubes each 15 feet long. $66 \times 15 = 990$ feet of 3-inch boiler tubes. By the manufacturers' standard table the length of three inch tube required for one square foot of inside surface = 1.373 feet. Then 990 divided by $1.373 = 721$ square feet in the tubes.

Adding the above together we have—

For the shell, 117.75 square feet.

For the heads, 13.17 square feet.

For the tubes, 721.05 square feet.

Total, 851.97

We must proceed in a similar manner to obtain the heating surface of any boiler whatever. Usually about 15 square feet of heating surface in a tubular boiler is reckoned equal to one nominal horse power.—*Locomotive.*

CANADIAN SUPPLIES.

Dr. Lyons, M. P., writing in the *Timber Trades Journal* on the forest areas in Europe and America, and the probable future timber supplies, concludes with the following regarding Canada:—

"The call which for some years back has been made on Canada is perhaps the most serious problem in the question of future timber supplies. That she is very largely supplementing the requirements of the Union is well known, but to what extent it is very difficult to ascertain, as a very extensive trade is carried on across the borders and much timber shipped from American ports and credited to the States has but recently been brought within the States. Three very extensive timber agencies are well known: the "Ottawa Agency," the "Belleville," and the "Western Timber District." The Crown Timber Offices acts for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and for the Dominion Government in the collection of State dues. The Ottawa draws about 8,000. Over four-fifths of the pine shipped to the United Kingdom is reported to be manufactured in that great valley, which is said to give occupation to 25,000 men. The area of the timber lands of the Dominion is roughly estimated at 250,000 square miles. It cannot be said that the valuable forest areas of Canada have as yet been defined by survey perpetrators has been satisfied with inspection of the tremendous ravages and grandeur of the scene thus criminally and wantonly produced.

No unified system of forest statistic exists for the Dominion as yet. Each province keeps for itself such records as it possesses. By the kindness of the Governor-General and Council this is about to be remedied, and I hope through

with sufficient accuracy. It is stated that the true forest area would scarcely cover a tenth part of the surface. The great Saskatchewan Valley, equal to thirteen states of the size of New York, is returned as chiefly prairie, and practically treeless. Oak crosses the border from Michigan and Ohio. It is asserted that in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the pine and spruce, the great material of foreign export, and under contribution for more than a century, will be entirely cut within a few years. Little and others assign a limit of seven years. The wooded lands are still counted at millions of acres, but in both the States and Canada unknown quantities of mere coppice and scrub exist, the timber of which would not pay its own transport to most moderate distances; while millions of acres still counted as forest are in the state of charred remnants of forests burned over for miles upon miles, and the timber of which has been totally destroyed. The recklessness of waste and belief in inexhaustibility cannot be more strikingly illustrated than by the well-known incident of forests set on fire purposely to show the grandeur of the scene, and allowed to burn themselves out without thought of rescue, when the curiosity of the his Excellency's kindness to be shortly in possession of full details as to the forest wealth of the Dominion.

By a recent Act, assented to in the current year, 19th of April, 1884, full power is given to the Governor in Council to make provision for the preservation of forest trees on the crests and slopes of the Rocky Mountains, in order to maintain throughout the year the proper volume of water in the rivers and streams, and to set aside and appropriate adjacent lands as forest parks.

With every state in Europe and America, and with the example of the great forest system of India before us, not yet forty years under conservancy, shall these islands alone stand aloof from the great work of forest conservancy and extension? Out of 77,000,000 acres it is possible for England, Ireland and Scotland to contribute, with advantage to their industries as well as their agriculture, something like 20,000,000 of home grown forests. The annual importation of timber and other forest produce reaches the enormous sum of £20,000,000 sterling per annum. The day her industries are paralyzed by failure of timber, now within measurable distance of us, this Empire must descend from her high place among the nations.

TRADE WITH THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The following letter appears in the *Quebec Chronicle*:

SIR, — A glance at the statement of shipments of lumber from the St. Lawrence to the ports of the Argentine Republic for the past season, will, I doubt not, prove interesting to all that have at heart the development of Canada's foreign trade.

On reading over the statement above alluded to, one must necessarily be struck with the immense increase in value of the exports of lumber over the preceding years, but while acknowledging with pleasure this fact we have also deeply to regret that our enterprising manufacturers have as yet taken no steps whatever towards introducing the results of their labour to the markets of this fast growing and progressive Republic. The port of New York alone exported to the country referred to, during the past year, \$4,000,000 worth of manufactured goods, nearly all of which are produced in this country. These consisted mainly of agricultural implements, edge tools, machinery of all kinds, barb-wire, fencing, nails, tacks, boots, shoes, prints, twillings, shirtings, preserves of different kinds, canned goods, and an infinity of other articles, most of which are manufactured or to be found in Canada. The question must therefore present itself. Why does Canada not participate in this important export trade?

The Argentine Republic is one of the most prosperous countries of the day; its exports and imports are immensely on the increase. New harbors are being opened; new cities built; railway lines traverse the country in all directions; ships of all nations crowd its ports and a steady tide of immigration is fast peopling the

country. Seven hundred large steamships visited its capital, Buenos Ayres, during the past year,—in a word everything in and about the country proclaims activity, energy, and a spirit of progress hardly appreciable to anyone unfamiliar with this favored country.

It therefore behooves our Canadian manufacturers to at once take the necessary steps towards introducing their wares in this Republic, which in a very short time will be made a large and valuable consumer. All information regarding the cost of transportation, duties, etc., etc., can be obtained at any of the Consulates of the Republic in the Dominion, and I shall be more than pleased to give not only all the information in my power, but will also personally assist by every possible means the favorable introduction of any of Canada's products, and the development of a trade in manufactured goods between the two countries.

With many apologies for trespassing so much on the space of your much-read paper, and thanking you sincerely for the privilege accorded me.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedt servt.,

J. ARTHUR MAGUIRE,

Consul-General of the Argentine Republic in Canada, etc.

Quebec, October 31st, 1884.

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c, measured and culled to date:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Waney White Pine..	3,104,648	3,513,515	2,199,453
White Pine.....	7,901,695	7,150,410	3,636,744
Red Pine.....	1,456,850	474,458	327,735
Oak	1,315,109	1,883,294	772,042
Elm.....	714,549	309,201	653,812
Ash	310,760	257,827	410,458
Baswood	1,471	2,244	4,121
Butternut.....	2,639	1,023	1,260
Tamarac.....	51,975	7,409	10,113
Birch & Maple.....	269,661	138,593	201,289
Masts & Bowsprits..	23 pcs	— pcs	— pcs
Spars.....	51 pcs	— pcs	41 pcs
Std. Staves.....	363.1.1.27	677.3.0.15	93.6.1.12
W. I. Staves.....	1171.0.1.07	619.2.3.20	250.3.0.19
Brl. Staves.....	75.4.3.23	115.3.0.16	9.7.1.0

JAMES PATTON,

Supervisor of Cullers.

Quebec, Nov. 7.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A SUPPLY OF WOOD.

No one who is at all familiar with forests and their products, needs to be reminded of the importance of having at hand an abundance of wood of various kinds, or how much it contributes to the general welfare and happiness of a nation. But there are those who have not paid much attention to this subject who claim, and no doubt honestly believe, that the great progress made of late years in the use of iron in the place of wood in building houses, bridges, piers, ships and other structures, are but indications of what is to follow and that in few years there will be no great demand for wood.

The building of railroads which reach almost every part of the country has aided in the distribution of coal, and made this in a great measure a more convenient and in many instances a cheaper fuel than wood, but in building these roads a vast quantity of wood has been used, and of the best kinds, not only for ties, of which nearly or quite three thousand are put down per mile, but on many of the roads wood is still used for fuel. There is now nearly or quite one hundred thousand miles of railroads in the United States, and we have only to multiply this by three thousand to ascertain that three hundred millions of ties have been used in their construction, leaving out of account the thousands of wooden bridges and other structures, in the building of which more or less wood has been consumed. The railroads may have assisted very materially in checking the consumption of wood for fuel, but they have probably more than balanced the account in the amount used in their construction, besides the three hundred million of ties must be duplicated every ten years, for the average life of railroad ties will scarcely exceed a decade, and with nearly all kinds, except the best oak, it is a year or two less.

The demand for railroad ties is not likely to

decrease, but increase, although as timber becomes scarce and prices advance, preserving processes will doubtless be employed to prevent rapid decay. Stone, brick and iron will also come into more general use for buildings, but the increase in population will also tend to increase the demand for wood for other purposes besides that of buildings.—*American Agriculturist.*

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, Oct. 28, 1884, is specially reported to the CANADA LUMBERMAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. —

307,813.—Barrel former—T. L. Lee, Memphis, Texas.

307,364.—Carpenter's gage—W. Wells, Cleveland, Ohio.

307,195.—Floor clamp—E. W. Holt, Corrina, Me.

307,332.—Lathe feeding mechanism.—M. Y. Ransom, Cleveland, Ohio.

307,233.—Plane—C. H. Pike, West Troy, N. Y.

307,112.—Saw guard—J. G. Groff, Connersville, Ind.

307,348 & 307,349.—Saw mill carriages, feed mechanism for—J. W. Stokes, Manist, Mich.

PATENTS ISSUED NOV. 4.

307,330.—Long turner.—R. E. Park, Sherman, N. Y.

307,575.—Lumber measure—E. C. Newton Batavia, Ill.

307,516.—Saw—H. Alley, Clifty, Ind.

307,708.—Saw drag—W. Cole, Menominee, Wis.

307,665.—Saw-hanging—G. A. Long, Northfield, Mass.

307,554.—Saw guide—W. Kirby, Byhalia, Miss.

307,608.—Saw mill circular—W. F. Parish, St. Paul, Minn.

307,600 & 307,601.—Sawing machine, circular J. R. Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A GROWING TRADE.

Canadian trade with the Argentine Republic—which includes that part of South America east of Chili, extending from Bolivia and the Brazils to Cape Horn—is growing. Exports have been made thither this year from Quebec of lumber, wool goods, rope, canned meat and vegetables, to the value of nearly two million dollars. No less than twelve and a quarter million feet of lumber has been shipped by two firms from that port. A quantity of this lumber shipped is on Government account, and will be used in the construction of public buildings in La Plata, the new capital of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The lumber shipped by a single lumber company of Montreal for different firms, largely to Monte Video, amounted, we are informed, to something over twenty-one million feet.—*Ex.*

••••• Pile tumors, rupture and fistulas radically cured by improved methods. Book two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that 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. E. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose a stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—*Montreal Star.* 17th.

The William Hamilton Manufacturing Co'y

MANUFACTURERS OF

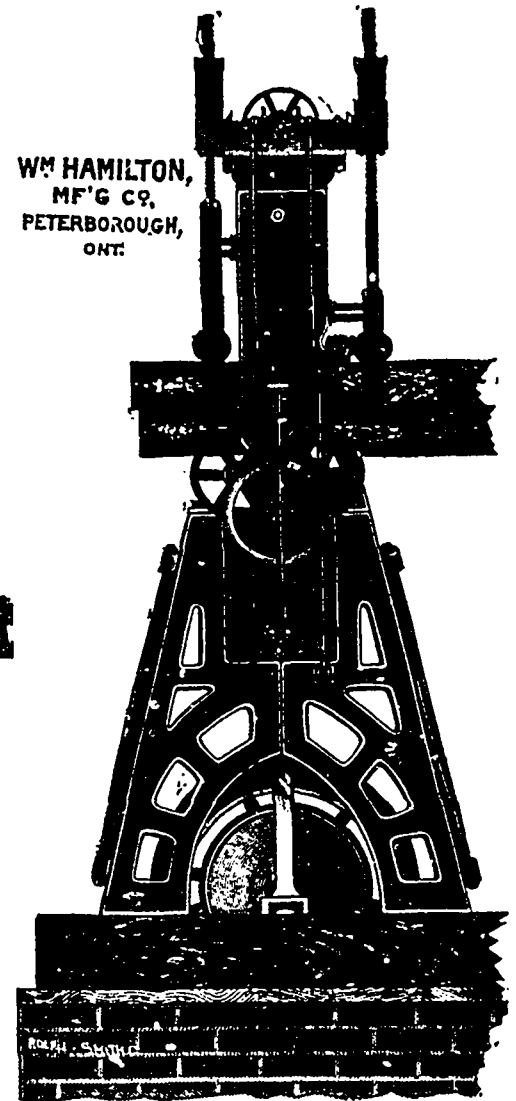
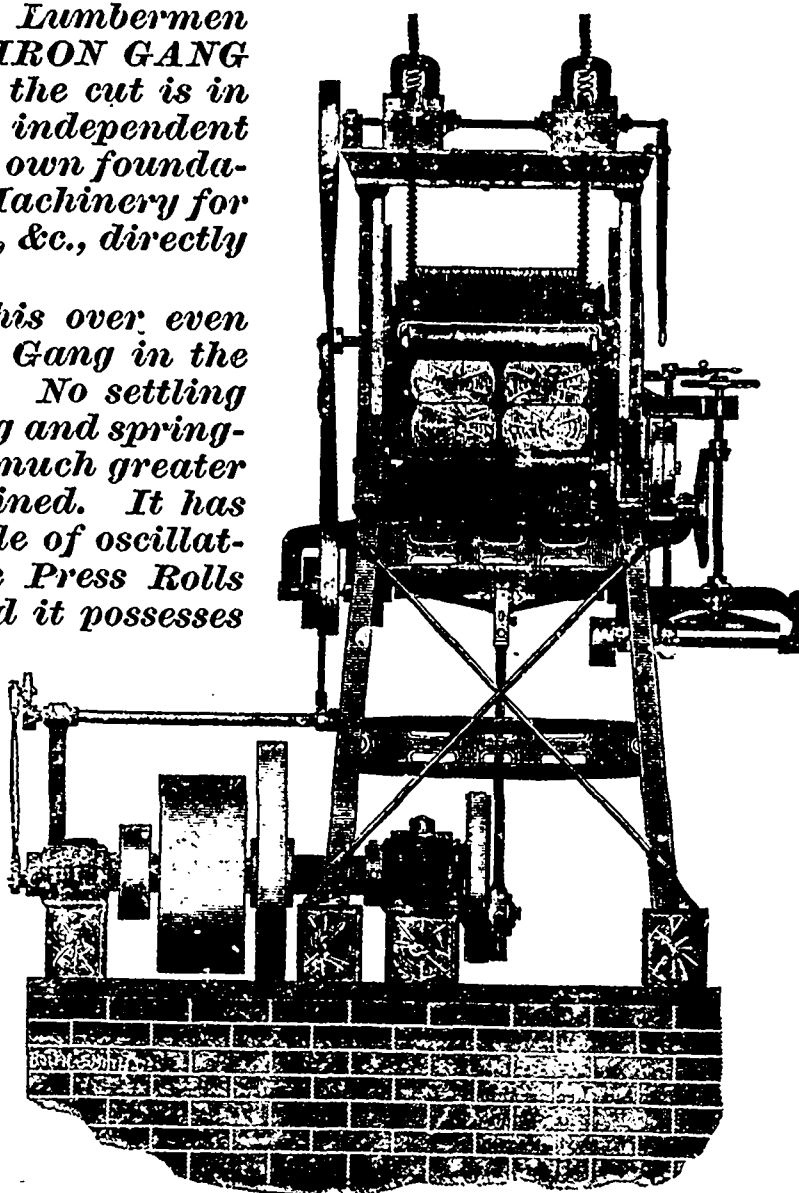
(LIMITED,)

Saw Mills and General Machinery

PETERBOROUGH, - ONTARIO.

We introduce to the Lumbermen of Canada, our New IRON GANG which will be seen by the cut is in itself a complete and independent Machine, resting on its own foundations, having all the Machinery for operating, feeding, &c., &c., directly attached.

The advantage of this over even a well built ordinary Gang in the mill frame is evident. No settling out of line, no yielding and springing of timber, while a much greater working speed is obtained. It has the most improved style of oscillating motion, it has the Press Rolls operated by power, and it possesses generally all the good features of best American Gangs, with heavier frame work, and heavier shafting, all with a view to rapid, steady & correct working. A good look at one of these massive machines satisfies the sawmill man that they are in every way capable of continuously performing heavy duty throughout the season.



WM HAMILTON,
MFG CO,
PETERBOROUGH,
ONT.

We make these GANGS one of our Specialties, and manufacture different sizes.

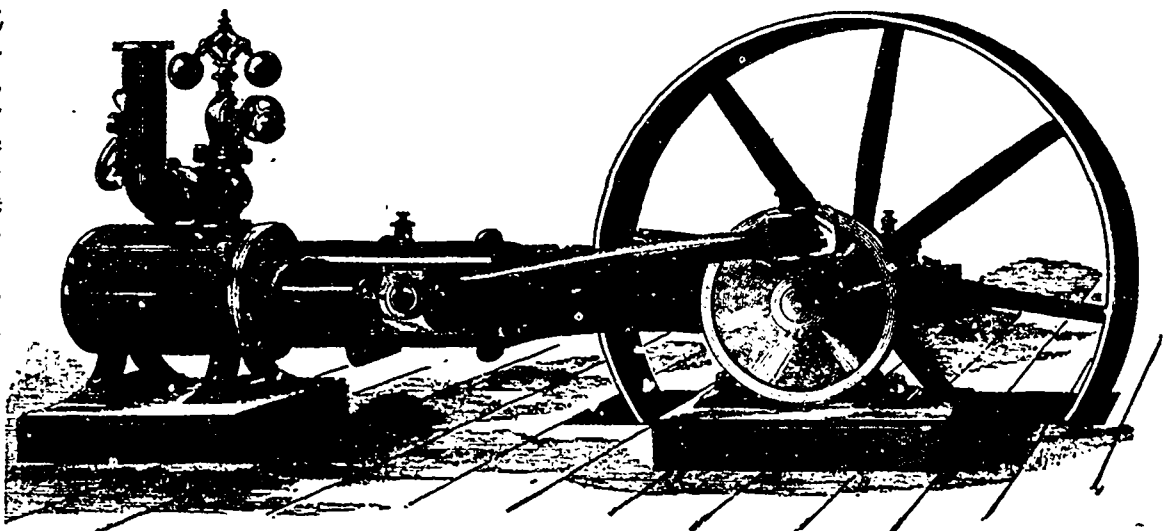
The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Peterborough,

GENTS.—We are doing big work with the Mill. We recently cut 122 thousand feet of inch Lumber in one day, with the Gang and Large Circular, without any crowding whatever. We are making a steady average of from 90 to 100 thousand feet per day. I cannot say what amount the Gang is really capable of cutting, as we have not yet been able to stock it to run it at its full capacity. I can, conscientiously recommend the Gang as the best built in Canada.

SERPENT RIVER, September 28, 1884.
I remain, yours truly,
(Signed) WM. THOMPSON, Mill Manager for COOK BROS.

Also, ENGINES and BOILERS.

This cut represents our SAW MILL ENGINE, of which we make the following our Standard sizes, 12x16, 16x20, 18x24, 20x24, and 24x30, built Strong and Substantial for Heavy Work. The Piston Rod, Cross-head Pin, and Wrist Pin, are made heavy and of the best steel; the Connecting Rod has solid ends and is tightened up by screw and wedge, avoiding all danger of keys getting out; the Slide Valve has a simple balance valve, requiring no attention from the Engineer, as it is self-adjusting. The Engine Shaft and Fly Wheel made very heavy. Belt Pulleys put on where required in place of Fly Wheel, and all regulated by the Judson Governor.



LIFE OF THE LOGGERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A letter from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, gives a very interesting pen-picture of the rural life of the loggers of that State, where the lumber interest is a large one, but one of which few people in this section have any adequate idea. Away up in the Pemigewasset Valley, among the foothills of the Franconia range, stand immense forests into which each winter enter gangs of lumbermen. A rude shanty is erected in which the men eat and bunk, and large quantities of salt pork and salt beef, flour and molasses carted in, a cook procured, and the winter campaign opened. The life of the men in these camps is a most monotonous one, chopping steadily through the day, with the exception of a short rest for dinner and a smoke. After supper, all gather about the cook's fire to tell stories or to listen to the soulful harmony drawn from a \$2.50 fiddle, and then they climb the ladder to their bunks in the loft.

The typical river driver is to New Hampshire what the cowboy is to the West—a creature of unbounded profanity and shirt collar, bold, reckless and dare-devil to the last degree. Yet among the number are many who are far above the average of such laborers—farmers' sons, who go down the river for the sake of the \$1 or \$2 per day, which is more than they can earn at home at this season of the year. The life is a hard one. The men never sleep in a house during the trip, but two camps, the "front" and "rear," move with the drive, here to-day and further on to-morrow.

The camp consists of a large cook's tent and several "A" tents, in which, on a few inches of straw, the men take their rest. At daylight the men are called to breakfast, after which they go immediately to the river. In the middle of the forenoon a lunch is carried them, and another at 4 p. m. Supper follows at dark, previous to "turning in." The bill of fare is not extensive, but is one well adapted to the mode of life. Coffee, fried pork, boiled corn beef, gingerbread and biscuit, cooked in the old fashioned tin ovens before an open fire, and baked beans, cooked in the ground, are the usual dishes. Good cooks are always employed, and the men are never stinted. An immense wagon follows the drive, always filled and covered with a heterogeneous collection of pike poles and overcoats, tents, coffee-pots, etc. The trip usually consumes from two to three months. The drivers, cooks, waiters, etc., comprise a force of about 60 men.—*Ex.*

HARD WOOD FLOORING.

A Boston paper says: For about three years past there has been a growing demand for birch, beech, and maple lumber for factory flooring instead of pitch, or Southern pine, formerly in use. There is not a very fair demand for birch, beech, and maple lumber, and a number of mills have used it in preference to Southern pine. This lumber is claimed to be more durable than Southern pine and will not shiver as that wood does when worn. It is also cheaper. A lot of floor boards of these hard woods, dressed and kiln dried, can be delivered at \$28 per thousand feet, while Southern pine flooring would cost from \$33 to \$34.

A considerable demand for this hard wood lumber for flooring in roller skating rinks has also sprung up within the last two or three years. These rinks have become very popular, and there is hardly a New York or England town of importance which has not one or soon will have. As the wear on the floors is very great only the best lumber is used. The boards for this purpose are carefully selected and will command from \$40 to \$45. They are from 2½ to 4 inches in width, while the boards for mill flooring are from 2½ to 5½ inches wide. With the use of this flooring in skating rinks there has also arisen a considerable demand for it in dining rooms and hall-ways, where it has to a great extent displaced the ash, chestnut and walnut, being from one-quarter to one-half less in price, and, it is claimed, being fully as durable. It is being used somewhat also in public buildings.

This hard wood lumber is obtained mainly from New Hampshire, where there are large forests of these woods. There is considerable obtained in Vermont. Up to its use for floor-

ing this class of timber was held to be of very little value, and its main use was in the manufacture of clothes pins, nails, hay rakes, and a number of such miscellaneous articles. The timber lands on which it grew were valued mainly for their spruce and hemlock. The growing demand for hardwoods, however, has caused a considerable increase in the value of such lands. About all the mills that now have suitable facilities for the sawing, dressing, and kiln drying of this lumber, while up to a few years ago very few of them touched it.

PECULIAR RESULT OF A MILL ACCIDENT.

The Duluth *Tribune* makes the following statement: "It was more than three weeks ago that John Johnson, a laborer in the Duluth Lumber Company's mill, was injured by being struck in the head by a stick flying from a saw. The stick broke the skull just over the right eye brow, and when Dr. Davis dressed the wound he took out a piece of skull about an inch and a half large, exposing the brain. For some time Johnston's recovery was very doubtful, but he improved, and is now doing well. The peculiarity of the case lies in the fact the wound has not entirely healed yet, and that it appears as though it would not heal; for the wound reached the nasal cavity, and now the patient actually breathes through that hole in his skull—that is, he can breathe so when he chooses to. He is now doing well, and promises to fully recover, except that he will always have the choice of breathing through his nose, his mouth, or the hole in his forehead."

FOREST POLICE IN GERMANY.

In Germany the woods have their police, whose duty it is to see that no devastation is wrought by inconsiderate owners. No man may cut down his trees without the sanction of those authorities. The reason is that wood is the staple fuel of the country, and if the Government did not step in to protect the people against their own improvidence, the peasants would speedily sweep away all their forests to enable them to clear the mortgages which the Jews hold on their lands. In Bavaria the price of fuel rose, between 1830 and 1860, as much as 60 per cent., and building timber rose 70 per cent. In the sixteenth century the forests had dwindled so much, and the cost of firing had risen so high, that the princes took the forests under their sovereign protection, and appointed a class of officials whose duty it was to see after the fuel supply in their provinces, and look to the protection of trees just as the police have to see to the protection of citizens. One result has been that no trees are allowed to grow longer than when they have reached maturity. After they have attained a certain age their rate of growth is so slow that their room is need for younger plants and they are cut down. Thus a pine reaches perfection about its thirtieth year, and goes back after its eightieth. As a rule, a forest is cleared and replanted every thirty years, and it is an exception anywhere to see an older pine or beech. But the Bohmer wald has not been subject this policeman, and there do remain in it magnificent pines several hundred years old.—*Cornhill Magazine*

GEAR WHEELS AND BELTING.

Gear wheels have one advantage over belting—that is, their action is positive. If one of the shaft with which they are to connect makes a given number of turns, it is known to a certainty how many turns the driven shaft has made. With belting, however, nothing positive is to be found in their action; it is likely to slip, and, if the belt is very elastic, will need a difference in the diameter of the pulleys to keep up the speed of the shafting. A queer case of this kind came to our notice some time ago. It was in a grist mill, and the owner found it necessary in time of low water to connect the two separate line shafts, leading each from a waterwheel by a cross shaft, from one to the other, so to give him the power of both wheels on either shaft. This cross shaft was connected with beveled gears, and, to make it doubly secure, pulleys of equal size were placed on these parallel shafts and connected by a cross belt that was very elastic. After this arrangement had been in use for some time, it was noticed

that the tension of one fold was nearly as great as that of the other, and that the belt was doing very little work. The beveled gears had all of the load to carry, and the belt was acting as a sort of brake on both wheels, and in order to bring the belt up to the condition that it would convey its part of the load, the driving wheel required to be lagged up with a thickness of double bolting, just to keep the speed of both wheels equal. In transmitting power with belts, one of the wheels roll on the slack fold, while the other runs on the stretch that is transmitting the load, and if the belt is very elastic, one wheel will have farther to roll than the other for every turn of the belt, and to bring the speed of a shaft similar to that obtained by gear wheels, each driving pulley must be wakened up a little in its driving capacity. There are millwrights who claim that it is impossible for gear wheels to work in connection with belting in conveying power from one shaft to another, on account of the elasticity of the belting, when it is owing to this very elasticity that their working in partnership can be successfully accomplished. A slight difference in the ratio required for gear wheels will be taken up in the stretching and slipping action of the belt, and keep a difference in the tension on the driving fold from the returning side of the belt, a condition that must be found in every method of belting if it is to have anything to do with the transmission of power. When a pulley can be lagged up till the driven shaft is making the same number of turns as the one driven with the train of gears, there should be no reason for connecting them as long as either method is to have no more than its share of the work to perform.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

THE DRIVING CAPACITY OF BELTS.

It has been observed by those who have been investigating the driving capacity of belts, that the tendency with which the pulleys are driven before the belts begin to slip, depends as much upon the adhesion of the belt to the pulley as upon the friction which exists between their working surfaces. In some cases the friction is overbalanced by the tendency of the belt to cling to the pulley, for they may be seen where the surface has been left smooth by the lathe, and contrary to expectation have a greater driving capacity than when left rough in finishing, a result that would be obtained if friction alone were to be the only resistance that exists in the slipping action of a belt. This is not only the reason why there is nearly thirty per cent. gained in the driving capacity when the grain or smooth side of a belt is brought in contact with the pulleys, but a larger amount of surface in actual contact with the driven surface of the wheel. When the flesh or rough side is used, it is claimed by these observers that a large quantity of air is entrapped in the pores and crevices of the belt when driven at a rapid speed, and when brought between these frictional surfaces must necessarily support a portion of the strain on which the driving friction depends. Although the amount of surface of contact has but little to do with the frictional part of the operation, the driving force depends entirely upon the force with which these sliding surfaces are held together, and whatever is brought to bear upon a film of air that must offer a very little resistance to the action of sliding must be taken from the surface in contact that would not be affected with the smooth sides wrought together for the working surface. Everything that interferes with the actual contact, or assists the sliding action of these particles that are to slide on each other by intercepting a film of some lubricating matter, whether it be solid liquid or gasses, must lessen the driving capacity and the load which the belt is capable of carrying.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

ALL MADE FROM SMOKE.

The old saying that nothing is wasted or lost in nature is true in regard to the smoke from the furnace of Elk Rapids, Mich. In this furnace are manufactured fifty tons of charcoal per day. There are twenty-five charcoal pits constructed of brick. Each pit is filled with 100 cords of hardwood and then fired. The vast amount of smoke from these pits, which was formerly lost in the air, is now utilized. Works

have been erected to convert the smoke into chemicals and acids.

These works are a curiosity. First, they have a circular tube, made of wood, with pine staves, sixteen feet in length, bound together with heavy iron hoops. This tube is placed directly over the pits in a horizontal position, with an opening from each pit into the tube. At the end nearest the building there is a large drum containing a rotary fan, propelled by machinery, the power of which is gas. That acts as a suction or draft for the smoke, which is conveyed into fire stills filled with copper pipe, two and one-half inches in diameter. The boxes in which the pipes are situated are twenty feet square, eight feet deep, made of heavy pine and filled with cold water; they are all connected with copper pipes; they are connected with the main still, 100 feet in length, ten feet wide and eight feet deep, filled with copper pipes, two and one-half inches in diameter, in horizontal position, surrounded by cold water; from this conveyed to a purifier, from which runs what is called pyroligneous acid which is as clear as amber, with an unpleasant odor.

From the acid is produced, first, acetate of lime; second, alcohol; third, tar; fourth, gas, which is consumed under the boilers. Each cord of wood contains 28,000 cubic feet of smoke; 2,800,000 feet of smoke handled every 24 hours, producing 12,000 pounds of acetate of lime, 200 gallons of alcohol and 25 pounds of tar. These products have a commercial value in the manufacture of various articles. The smoke from 40,000 cords of wood consumed per annum is thus made a source of much profit, as the works are automatic, and require no workmen to work them.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

CHEAP WORK DON'T PAY.

Those who engage in the construction of machinery should never allow a poorly executed article to pass out of their hands, if they desire to establish a permanent business. Many persons commit the egregious mistake of supposing that, if they only make articles or machines cheaper than other parties, and sell them at lower prices—even if the workmanship is of inferior quality—they will be sure to get a large patronage and obtain a permanent custom. They may make large sales for a short period of time, but in the long run they will not obtain a good, fixed custom. Not many years ago a company with a large capital commenced the manufacture of a certain line of goods on a great scale, in one of our eastern towns; the principal manager conducted the business upon the wrong principle of making cheap and showy articles, irrespective of their quality. In about two years after they had commenced operations, the company was insolvent, and the stockholders lost nearly all their investments. Not many miles from the same place, a few practical mechanics commenced business in the same line and about the same time, with a very small capital; these men instead of going down, have been going up ever since; and to day they are doing a large, profitable and permanent trade. These mechanics began business with the resolve and the knowledge to do first class work, and they have therefore succeeded.—*American Wood-Worker.*

L. S. BAKER, of Big Rapids, Mich., has purchased all the property of the West Troy Lumber Company, including mills, pine lands, logs, and about 8,000,000 feet of lumber; also the village of West Troy and the entire lumber and logging outfit. The original cost of the mills is stated to have been \$120,000.

J. H. HILL & SONS, of Saginaw, Mich., will put in but 8,000,000 feet of logs this winter in the place of 32,000,000 feet last year, and 46,000,000 feet the year before.

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
The reason why, I cannot tell"

It has often been wondered at the bad odor this oft-quoted doctor was in. "Twas probably because he, being one of the old-school doctors, made up pills as large as bullets, which nothing but an ostrich could bolt without gasping. Hence the dialleko. Dr. R. V. Plarce's Pleasant Purgative Pills are sugar coated and no larger than bird-shot, and are quick to do their work. For all derangements of the liver bowels and stomach, they are specific.

A BIG STICK.

A correspondent writing from Mt. Sterling, Ala., to the *Browton Banner*, says: I read, a few days since in the *Star* (copied from an exchange) of a large stick of timber manufactured by the Etheridge Bros., and delivered to the Mobile market. It was got out octagonal and is a large piece of timber, but I hauled a piece for Gaines & Slater at Tusahoma in Choctaw county last week that was 45 inches in the centre of the log, 85 feet long. These parties were young in the business and made this piece square edged and by the two-thirds rule measured 30 inches; it had four straight lines, nicely squared and worked; it had one knot which was sound and only measured one inch in diameter. Now, if this stick had been got out in octagonal shape it would have measured 40 inches in diameter. It was the finest piece of timber I ever saw, perfectly sound, straight, and of good heart, it would take the premium at the World's Exposition at New Orleans if exhibited. I would not be afraid to risk \$100 that it will be the finest piece of wood that ever went to the Mobile market, or perhaps to any other market in the United States.

STRAIN ON BAND SAW BLADES.

A well-known band saw manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y., Mr. F. H. Clement, writes as follows to the *American Journal of Appliances*: I have made some experiments on the strain of band saw blades, and while I do not consider that they are exhaustive, I think they pretty nearly represent the average practice. Of course there is a wide difference in the ideas of operators about the necessary amount of tension on the blade, and my figures are based on my own judgment. The strain was weighed on an ordinary platform scale, by means of a lever and suitable fulcrums. For a 3-16-inch blade, No. 21 gauge, running 3,500 to 4,000 feet per minute in ordinary sawing, the strain was 151 pounds. For 1/2-inch blade, No. 21 gauge, same conditions, 214 pounds. For 1-inch blade, No. 20 gauge, same conditions, 358 pounds. These figures are the actual tension on the blade, the weight of the wheel and its bearing and the friction on the ways being first deducted. On a heavier machine of my make for splitting or re-sawing, a 2 1/2 blade No. 20 gauge, running 5,500 feet per minute, cutting 19 inches wide, has usually from 1,100 pound, to 1,300 pound tension including the weight of wheel and bearing and the friction on the ways.

HOW TO SAW LOGS.

The springing and warping of timber and lumber are said to be greatly, if not entirely, due to sawing done at the mill in which the work is done by commencing at one side of the log and working towards the other. To avoid the evil it is only necessary to saw off a slab or plank alternately from each side. If this is so, it would seem to be an easy matter and should be done. By a little management, measurements and calculations made with reference to the principal end of each log the sawed pieces might be turned out so as to be precisely symmetrical with respect to the axis of the rough log. For instance saw off the first slab, then turn and remove the next of exactly the same size the two slabs being remainders after laying out the desired thickness on the butt end from the centre, making due allowance for the kerf or cut of the saw. If there is anything in all this it is worthy the attention of architects, builders, and lumbermen.—*Builders and Manufacturers' Journal.*

The loss to growing timber, fencing and cord-wood, caused by the forest fires, which for two weeks raged along both sides of the Chesapeake bay in Maryland and Virginia, is estimated at \$100,000. Rains extinguished the flames on October 23rd, after burning over 5,000 acres of land.

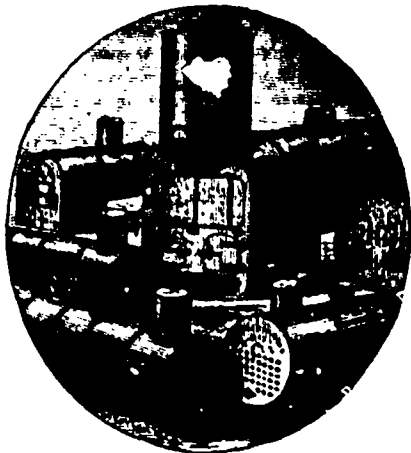
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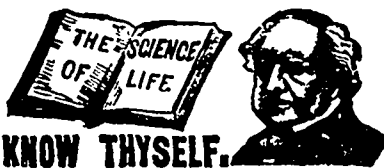
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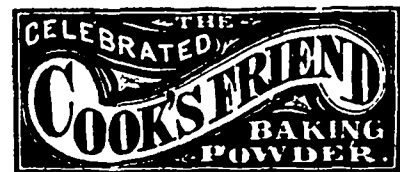
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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., NOV. 15, 1884.

GUM, for paving blocks, is being tried on a boulevard in St. Louis.

SPRUCE is cut on the Upper Penobscot, Me., and shipped to Boston for making pulp.

CHANDLER BROTHERS are about starting up a new mill in Letter E township, Franklyn county, Me.

THE Ontario Car Works, at London, Ont., are building 125 box cars for the Northern & Northwestern Railway.

F. W. AYER & Co., of Bangor, have about 5,000,000 feet of spruce deals piled at Buckport, Me., for winter shipment.

A STEAM mill is being built at Washington, Knox county, Me., near the Medomack river, by the Sedelinger Brothers, and another party of Waldoboro.

THE shipyards of the United States employ 22,000 men, and the capital employed therein is \$22,000,000. The products of these yards cost over \$40,000,000.

AN increase of nearly 3,000,000 feet in the output of hemlock logs will be made in the different townships on the Narragausus river, Me., the coming winter, on account of a new tannery in the vicinity.

CONTRACTS have been let for 80,000 ties to be delivered on the banks of the Yakima, W. T. The price paid is 15 cents each. The track of the Yakima branch of the Northern Pacific will be laid into Yakima City by December next.

IN Beaudry, Champaign & Co.'s mill, at North Muskegon, Mich., Jans Olson was killed in a strange manner. He was engaged in cleaning away the refuse in the bottom of the mill, immediately under the circular arbor, when it burst into 50 pieces, one of them striking Olson's head and chipping out a portion of the skull. His death was instantaneous.

By a fire at Midland on Nov. 10th the British Canadian Lumber Company lost \$2,000.

AN incendiary fire at Duluth, on Nov. 10th, destroyed the Onota Lumber Company's saw mill, Osterhout & Hughart's saw mill, fifteen million feet of lumber, four dwelling houses, a store and other buildings. Loss, \$200,000.

AT a sale of timber licences in Fredericton, N. B., on the 30th ultimo, the bidding was lively. A block of limits in Cardwell parish, Kings County, was bid up to \$117 per mile and secured by T. P. O'Connor. Another of two miles on Pishehogan River, Charlotte County, was secured by Jas. Pickard at \$20 a mile.

THE Big Rapids Wooden Ware Company, of Big Rapids, Mich., has contracted the coming year's product at satisfactory prices, and has called a meeting of the stockholders to increase its capital stock. It is cheerful to know, says the *Northwestern Lumberman*, that one manufacturing firm is prosperous, anyway.

A SUBMERGED forest has been discovered off the coast of Graham island, Queen Charlotte sound, B. C. Fifty or 75 acres of it are exposed. Stumps of trees are seen, some standing erect, others lying down. Many are petrified, and others have been transformed into lignite coal. Some of the stumps are large.

TWELVE men in Wright & Ketcham's camp, No. 5, Midland county, Mich., were simultaneously attacked with severe sickness after partaking of their supper. One symptom was weakness in the legs and arms. A physician brought them out all right, and the trouble was attributed to something wrong in the beef.

THE way wood is worked up in Maine is illustrated by the fact that one firm, J. W. Porter & Son, of Strong, manufacture chair seats, staves, croquet sets, cloths pins, excelsior and ten pins. These products are marketed in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York—in fact in all the large cities of the country.

WE begin to hear, says the *Lumberman's Gazette*, of small lots of lumber being bought to hold over. One commission man last week sold 1,500,000 feet to be delivered next spring. Still present indications are that comparatively speaking the amount of lumber on the docks sold at the close of navigation will be very small.

LEATHER belts sold by Messrs. F. E. Dixon & Co., Toronto, are made by them from only the solid parts of No. 1 steer hides. The shoulders and soft parts being all trimmed off and do not enter into the manufacture of belting at all. A feature of this firm's belting is the patent lap joint fastening, which entirely does away with the points of the splices getting turned up after having been run a short time, as is the case with some other belts.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

A Quebec despatch, dated the 4th inst., says: The Government Council of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec met here today at the departmental buildings. There were present a large number of Montreal merchants and manufacturers, besides representatives from other leading cities of the Dominion. Commissioner-General Morehead addressed the association, by invitation, on the subject of the "World's Exposition of New Orleans," which proved very interesting and instructive to members of the association, to which the president of the association and other members made replies, after which a resolution was unanimously passed to send a deputation to Ottawa to request the Dominion Government to make an exhibit at New Orleans upon the same scale as that of the Paris exposition, and also requesting the Government to grant free transportation on the Government steamer *Newfield* to individual exhibitors, thus transporting all exhibits by sea.

Throat and Lung Diseases a specialty. Send two letter stamps for a large treatise giving self-treatment. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

THIS season has not been a very prosperous one for dealers in lumber. The American market has been overstocked, and in the English market prices have been depressed by a similar cause. Prices have, therefore, not been high.

The prospects for the logging are, from one point of view, not very bright. From all points come reports of the curtailment of the output this season, and if these reports are correct, and we see no reason to doubt them, the amount of cutting done in the woods this season will be below the average. This, of course, means that the same amount of capital will not be diverted into this channel this season, and lumbermen will not do as large a business and therefore will not have so large returns as if more capital had been employed, always providing ready markets could be found for the increased product. For the men it means that fewer laborers will be required, and consequently that wages will not be very high.

But there is another view of the situation which shows the silver lining in the cloud. The principal cause, as we have said, of the depression in prices in chief markets has been the surplus of the supply over the amount required for consumption. The remedy for this state of affairs is a curtailment of the supply, and the proper and most effective way to limit the supply is to go to the root of the matter and reduce the amount of work in the woods. The small amount of work in the woods reported is a consequence of a depressed market, and, if the curtailment is sufficient, the result will be a better demand, more active markets and better prices next year. The gloomy prospects for the season in the woods is a foundation for a better state of trade next year.

The Presidential election in the United States has been a disturbing element in the trade of that country, but the election is now over, and soon, it may reasonably be hoped, the effects of the agitation will no longer be felt, and the revival from the more active resumption of business neglected through this cause will assist in giving an impetus to trade.

Stocks in many places are reported to be lighter than they were at this season last year, and this, with the expected curtailment of the cut, we should think gives sufficient reason to hope for better things next year.

EXHIBITIONS.

THAT good results would accrue to those countries which manufacture any special article, or carry on an especial trade, by exhibiting specimens of their manufactures and articles of export at an exhibition at a distant or foreign country, is reasonable. The Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh was a good opportunity for this country to make an exhibit that would give a country, already a large customer, a better idea of what it was capable of, but, unfortunately, only one Province had a display there. This one Province was New Brunswick, which appears to have been the only one that appreciated the importance of the exhibition and was the sole one that was directly represented. The joint exhibit of New Brunswick and the Land & Lumber Company, at Edinburgh, has already produced good results, as it is said that orders have been received for classes of wood that have hitherto not been exported. From England an order has lately been sent for wood for light boxes, and from Paris for a veneering wood to resemble Hungarian ash. These orders have been filled, and a trade of considerable proportions will probably be established by this means. This is said to be a result of the exhibit at the Edinburgh Exhibition and it shows the importance of paying attention to these shows. It pays for a country not to neglect them.

In this connection we might call attention to the World's Exposition to be held in New Orleans from December 1st, 1884, to May 15th, 1885.

A movement is on foot to hold a World's Exhibition in Montreal in 1886, and the proposal should meet with encouragement.

WHAT is described as the first direct charter of a lumber vessel from St. John to Pernambuco direct, was made last week, when the tern schooner *Buisiri* was chartered to load lumber for Pernambuco at \$13 per M.

LIVERPOOL.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Nov. 1st, says:—Only a few vessels continue to arrive with cargoes of timber and deals, and this tends to maintain a healthy condition of trade. From various parts of the country we hear reports couched in language less desponding than we have been accustomed to for such a prolonged period. There is evidently a fair volume of business being done, and a better feeling is evident, but not to such a degree as to effect prices, yet it is pleasant to have this to record after such a lengthened time of depression. The time of the closing of the Canadian season is drawing nigh, and this fall's import is likely to be one of the smallest we have experienced for many years. Advice from Quebec speak of the increased scarcity of waney board pine, and of its advance in cost there, so there is but little chance of present stocks being increased to any appreciable extent.

GLASGOW.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Nov. 1st says: Arrivals at Clyde ports still continue moderate. The list for the past week includes three cargoes of Quebec timber and a cargo of teak, all at Greenock, and the Glasgow arrivals have been chiefly in parcels of various wood goods per steam liners. This year the total import of wood to Clyde ports up to date is about 30 per cent. under that of last year at corresponding date; and comparing the consumption with last year's it becomes evident that the import should continue on the same restricted scale. Of yellow pine logs, for instance, the consumption last quarter (ending 30th September) was 8,620 logs (square and waney), as compared with 12,890 logs in 1883, and of pitch pine, hewn and sawn, for same period, 10,000 logs (1884) and 14,000 logs (1883).

There is little change to note in the market so far as prices are concerned. Since last writing no public sale has been held, and apparently the demand does not keep pace with supplies limited as they are at present. But imports from Canada are now drawing to a close, and the probable quantity of goods to arrive during the remainder of this fall season is well known to be much less than usual, while the cost of wood from abroad to arrive after this date will likely be increased by extra insurance charges. As regards deals, there appears to be an over-supply of the lower grades, but 1st quality pine of good breadths are wanted.

TYNE.

Another week of very small arrivals, says the *Timber Trades Journal* of Nov. 1st, has again to be reported, amongst them being only two entire cargoes of sawn timber, the remainder being made up by one cargo of staves, one of Quebec timber, some steamers from Gothenburg, and some parcels of pit-props and mining timber.

Favored by the extremely fine weather building operations are being fairly pushed forward, and altogether the amount of timber being used is not large, yet with small importations stocks are being fairly reduced.

The general state of trade shows no improvement in any department, and the prospects for remainder of the year are certainly not brilliant.

THE timber carrying trade on the lakes the past season has been very dull as compared with last year.

You Can't Make \$300 by Reading This, even if you have chronic nasal catarrh in its worst stages, for although this amount of reward has for many years been offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for any case of catarrh they cannot cure, yet notwithstanding that thousands use the Remedy they are seldom called upon to pay the reward, and when they have been so called upon they have universally found that the failure to cure was wholly due to some overlooked complication, usually easily removed by a slight modification of the treatment. Therefore, if this should meet the eye of anybody who has made faithful trial of this great and world-famed Remedy without receiving a perfect and permanent cure therefrom, that person will do well to either call upon or write to the proprietors, the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., giving all the particulars and symptoms in the case. By return mail they will get good advice free of all costs.

INTERESTING RELICS.

Mr. Thomas Bates, a Government official in Montreal, is the fortunate possessor of a unique relic of the birth of Canadian journalism, which demonstrates what an insignificant origin it had; as compared with the vast development of the press throughout the Dominion in the present era it is like a tiny acorn growing into a forest of stately oaks. The memento, to which your correspondent's attention was called by an Episcopal clergyman whose taste is decidedly for the antique, is a copy of the first newspaper published in this Canada of ours, entitled the *Quebec Gazette*, which made its appearance on the 4th of May, 1794. It is in a state of excellent preservation, and measures about twelve inches long by six inches broad, one half being printed in English and the other half in French. The first page contains a salutation to the public, claiming support for the enterprise. Its old world news was dated three months before publication, so that it must have been an arduous undertaking to cross the Atlantic at that time. Part of the English news was to the effect that the British Government had resolved to impose a duty on tea entering the ports of the eastern colonies of British America. The resolution must have remained in abeyance for fourteen years, as it was not carried into effect until 1776 when the colonies revolted. There is only one solitary advertisement in the publication. The copy which Mr. Bates prizes so highly was found in a box in an old warehouse belonging to an importing firm here, and had evidently come out from England packed around some kind of goods. The present owner had several liberal offers for this first specimen of a Canadian journal, but he rates it at the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which of course is far beyond the mark. Another antique find has also been made of two hundred engravings of large size, executed in London, England, about half a century ago as, illustrative of Hawkin's History of the city of Quebec, published at that time. The picture, which is very finely executed, represents the old city, with views of the gallant Wolfe's military exploits in the foreground. The original price of the engraving was over five dollars, twenty-one shillings, but those lately discovered are selling rapidly here at two dollars and a half each.—*Mail*.

IRON AS A PRECIOUS METAL.

Iron and copper were the only metals known to the natives before the arrival of the Europeans, and they were both called in the Herero language by the same name. The civilized Hereros now use foreign words for copper, silver, and gold, while lead was received its name from the bullets into which it was cast. The pastoral tribes of the Hereros and Ovambandiers have but few smiths of their own, but are served by itinerant smiths from other tribes, who wander around, working in small companies, among the chiefs, till they have earned enough cattle to satisfy them in returning to their homes. Some times they are political refugees, who have excited the anger or jealousy of their chiefs in Ovamboland, and are compelled to turn their backs upon their homes till a change of dynasty takes place. These Ovambo smiths brought iron from their native country, where the art of extracting that metal and copper from the ores is understood, and rich ores are found. Iron could formerly be got in Ovamboland only at the cost of great labour, and the smith had then to carry his store on his back some fifteen or twenty days' journey. The metal, therefore, commanded a very high price. As late as 1840 a simple bracelet of iron wire was an adequate guest's present, and a large fat wether could easily be bought with a span of the old hoop-iron with which trucks were bound. The natives were greatly astonished at seeing the costly metal wasted by the Europeans in boat-mails. Iron had thus the value of a precious metal, and rusting and changing but little in the dry climate, was worn ornaments by the Hereros, while other tribes preferred copper and brass. The native smiths now use European iron, and seek out good steel, such as is found in files and bayonets. But iron forged in the old-fashioned way into ornaments and weapons has still considerable value.—*Popular Science Monthly for November*.

RAFTS ARRIVED.

The *Quebec Chronicle* has the following list of rafts arrived:—
 Oct. 3.—R. & G. Strickland, waney square white pine, Sillery cove.
 McArthur Bros., New London cove.
 Bolduc, Collot & Talbot, deals, Grand River.
 Oct. 6.—John Bailie, birch, Bailie's wharf.
 Oct. 7.—D. D. Calvin, oak and pine, sundry coves.
 Robt. Dollars, waney white-pine, New Liverpool.
 E. L. Kelzey, staves, Bowen's (Sillery.)
 Thomson Smith, red pine, Woodfield Harbor.
 Oct. 9.—Stokes and Kelly, staves, Dobell's (Sillery).
 Oct 23.—Cook & Gibbons, ash and elm, St. Michael's cove.
 Oct. 30.—J. M. Irvin, white pine, &c., St. Lawrence Docks.

THE WRECK IN THE GULF.

QUEBEC, Nov. 11.—The schooner "Emelle," wrecked in the Gulf, had sixteen men on board and was on her way up to Quebec from Percé. Ten men are reported to have been saved through the exertions of Charles and James Jourdain, of Pointe de Monte, who lost all they were worth in the act. These men are on Caribou Island, near Pointe des Monts, and are entirely destitute of provisions. It is not known here whether all the ten on the island have been saved from the schooner, or whether six of the number are the survivors from the wreck of the "Nanna." At all events there are reasons to fear that the loss of life will be from eight to fourteen souls. Fears are also entertained that Victor Eafford, son of the lighthouse keeper at Pointe de Monte, who is missing, has been drowned. Urgent telegrams have been received here, applying for provisions for the destitute. At Pointe de Monte and Trinity Bay adjoining buildings, bridges, vehicles and boats have all been swept away, and fishermen and others reduced to pauperism. The platform was washed away from around the lighthouse and the sea beat into the tower. At Point de Monte it is believed that serious disasters have occurred all along the coast.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Since our last notice of the canal here the contractors have pushed the work and completed the first or entrance lock. It was their intention to raise the wall of the upper lock to such a height that a permanent bridge could be put on but a sudden and unexpected turn in the weather has taken place, and, having no reliable weather prophets to consult, they fear that they will have to close work for the season. The long talked of mill-race has at last been decided upon and we are informed that the rock excavation will be gone on with this fall, and that next summer it will, as proposed, be connected with the canal and made part and parcel of the Government work. In order, however, to cut the mill race, the present temporary bridge will have to be removed, and another one built across the canal facing Colborne street. There is also a stone pier to be built for the swing bridge on the railway line, and the railway authorities intend, we believe, to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to build piers of stone and put on an iron bridge in place of the present wooden structure. The lock which is completed has been admired by all who have visited the Falls, the only fault found, as far as we have heard, being that the wall has not been raised to the height of the rock excavation; but we have no doubt that this rock face will be removed for some distance back, or in some way be made to present a better appearance before the work is handed over to the Government. We are informed that the gates will be built and put in their places as early as possible next season and if the contractors make as good progress as they have made this year, boats will be able to pass through the canal by the fall of 1885. The single lock at Buckhorn has been completed, and Mr. Ross has been engaged with his dredge and scows, to remove the remaining portions of the dam. The gates are not made yet, but stop logs have been placed in position, and it is expected that the coming season will see that part open for navigation. We must now await the next session of Parliament to see whether the other portions of the Trent Valley scheme will be gone on with.—*Fenelon Falls Gazette*.

RUN TO EARTH.

A day or two ago the *Sentinel* contained an article depicting the terrible state of affairs existing at Michipicoten, and how the outlaw Wallace, formerly chief of police there, had with three of his companions, taken possession of the steamer *Steinhoff* and threatened death to all who interfered with them. Mr. Wallace and his friends got down as far as the American Sault on the boat and then they got drunk and commenced relating their outlawish exploits at Michipicoten; whereupon the American authorities arrested them, and passed them across the line. Their trial comes off on the 11th, and it is safe to say their reign of terror is over for ever. Instead of Winchester rifles and huge revolvers, they will probably, for several years to come, handle the pick and shovel in the Kingston quarries. The whisky traffic is being put down with an iron hand, and since Magistrate Moberly's arrival there no less than nineteen boarding house keepers have come forward and paid fines of \$100 each and costs for selling liquor. The newly appointed chief, Joe McKinnon, will, with the assistance of Magistrate Moberly, likely make it warm for law-breakers, and doubtless a better state of things will soon exist at Michipicoten.—*Port Arthur Sentinel, Nov. 6.*

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Florida to the *Northwestern Lumberman* that Mrs. Harriet Smith, of Tuckertown, Hernando county, is running her own saw mill, managing every department herself, "and," the correspondent adds, "no mill in the country is run better." So far as we know Mrs. Smith is the only saw mill woman in the United States.

AN Ottawa despatch of Nov. 8th says:—The square timber outlook in the woods this winter is unfavorable, and other kinds of lumbering promises only slightly better. For the first time in 27 years Mr. Peter McLaren will take out no square timber this winter, having last season's yet unsold in Quebec, with no market offering.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Timber," will be received at this office until Monday, the 17th day of November, next, inclusively, for the supply of timber required in connection with the Dredging Plant of the Department, according to a specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where printed forms of tender may be seen. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of \$150, (one hundred and fifty dollars), which will be forfeited if the party 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 be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 28th Oct., 1884. 3d108cod1L22

FOR SALE!

Steam Saw Mill,

complete with shingle and planing machines, all in first-class working order, will cut 50,000 feet a day. Engines are large and almost new. Will be sold cheap. For further particulars apply to Colquhoun, Drummond & Co. 46 Common Street, MONTREAL, Dealers in new and second-hand Boilers, Engines and machinery. N. B.—All boilers tested to full Government Test. 1yl16

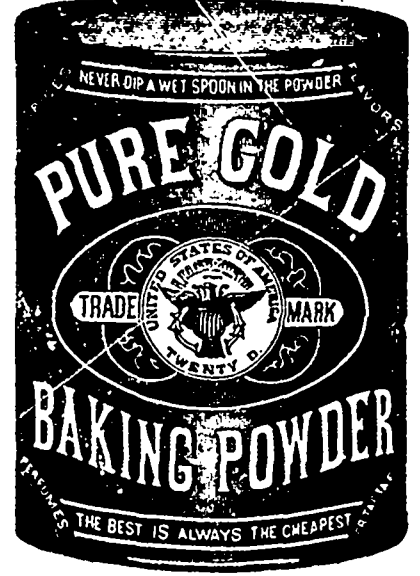


50 Per Cent. Reduction

ON OLD CATALOGUE PRICES. Gent's 14k. Gold Watch reduced to \$25. Ladies' 14k. Gold Watch reduced to \$20. Gent's Key Wind Jewel, Cut Expansion Balance, in Solid 3oz. Coin Silver Case. Hunting or Open Face reduced to \$8. Gent's Patent Lever, Jewelled, Cut Expansion Balance, Solid Coin Silver Cases, reduced to \$7. Men's size, Heavy, Useful, Cheap Watches, Hunting Case, Key Wind, White Metal Silvered, \$4.50; Yellow Metal, Gilded, \$4.50. Nickel, Stem Wind, Open Face, \$4.50. Sent by Mail. Prepaid; Safe Delivery guaranteed.

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52 Church Street, Toronto, Near King, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in every description of Fire Arms, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Diamonds, Silverware, etc. Send address for our 120-page Catalogue, containing over 800 illustrations of all the latest and most elegant designs.



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A PRIZE

Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. Address Taut & Co., Auburn, Maine.

AGENTS

wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent terms free. HALLERT BOOK CO., Portland Maine.

NEW KIND OF STONE SAW.

A new sort of a saw for cutting stone is described in *La Semaine des Constructeurs*, which seems to have advantage over those now commonly in use, and is easily and cheaply made and operated. In place of the ordinary long steel blades, supplied with sand to enable them to grind their way into the stone, the new machine presents only a slender endless cord, composed of three steel wires twisted together, which is stretched over pulleys in such a way as to bring the lower portion horizontally over the stone to be cut. The frame carrying the pulleys is moveable, so that the cord can be brought into contact with the stone, or lifted away from it at pleasure, and the whole is kept in rapid motion, while water falling in drops from a reservoir above serves to moisten the stone. The three wires which form the saw differ from the ordinary kind in being square in section, and by twisting into a cord they are so turned as to present a succession of oblique cutting edges, which act, when set in motion, in nearly the same way as so many small chisels, while the rapidity with which the blows follow each other probably adds to the effect.—*Mississippi Valley Timberman*.

WOOD-WORKERS AND THE FIRE RISK.

Some months ago we made some comments on the enormous destruction of property entailed by fires throughout the United States, and since then many other journals have taken up the same subject as text for editorials. But it does not seem as if the warning or advice of the press has had much effect, for our monthly record of fires in saw mills and woodworking establishments is as long as ever, and as regards other lines of industry, the latest statistics show that the fires of the first six months in 1884, have been even more numerous and destructive than those of the preceding year. The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during September amounted to \$9,200,000, a larger loss than ever before recorded for the month. There were seventeen fires where the loss reached or exceeded \$100,000, among them being the \$1,000,000 fire in Cleveland. So far, the fires of 1884 have been at a rate which, if kept up until the end of the year, will make the year's fire loss foot up \$111,000,000.

A prominent manufacturer of woodworking machinery recently informed us that at least 30 per cent of his business consisted in replacing machines that had been ruined by fire.

And a very large part of this enormous loss is due to nothing but sheer carelessness in owners of property or their employes. In the list of fires given in this issue at least eight were palpably occasioned by such heedlessness, and if wood-workers, aware that they are surrounded by combustible materials, are yet so careless, it is likely that persons engaged in other industries not so obviously exposed to the fire risk are still more reckless.

The special feature of fires in woodworking establishments is that when once started they are rarely extinguished while anything remains on which the flames can feed. This is the rule even in the large cities and towns where the fire departments are most efficient, but the majority of woodworking factories, saw mills, etc., are situated in places where the means of extinguishing fire are only such as are provided by the owners of these establishments. Yet, as we have pointed out, the city woodworker is not much more secure from fire than his fellow in the country—when the flames have once started, and with both main reliance should be placed, first on precautions for preventing fire, and second on handy appliances for extinguishing a small blaze before it gets much headway.

Among the means of averting fires may be mentioned the enforcing of strict discipline among employes, the use of asbestos or other fire-proof compositions in places exposed to heat or sparks, and care in the arrangement of the furnaces and boilers, and in providing a good water supply.

But when in spite of these precautions the fire breaks out, the woodworker's handy appliances for promptly extinguishing the blaze must come into play. If provided with automatic

sprinklers and hand grenades or other portable weapons for fighting the flames, his property may be saved; but if his sole reliance in such an emergency consists in a few buckets that may or may not hold water, the chances are that his establishment will be converted into smoke and ashes before outside assistance can arrive.

It therefore seems to us that the woodworkers can find no more useful occupation for leisure hours than the examination of the various devices for extinguishing fires that are now in the market. There are many of them, and it is not our attention to call attention here to any one in particular. We are willing that he shall pay his money and take his choice, but we think the time has certainly come for making this choice.

Such at least is the impression we derive from the lengthening list of fires and the proposed general increase in insurance rates on factory property.—*Saw Mill Gazette*.

WARPING OF WOOD.

It is said that the wood on the north side of a tree will not warp as much as that from the south side, and that if trees are sawed in planes that run east and west, as the tree stood, it will warp less than if cut in the opposite direction. However this may be, it is certain that the tendency to warp when sawn into boards is much greater in green than in dry wood, and that the convex side of the curve was always toward the heart. This warping, due to unequal shrinkage, and to the more open texture of the external portion of the tree, is not found to occur in the middle plank or board of the log, excepting as it may in a slight degree reduce the breath. This quality of not warping, which is in many cases indispensable for certain uses, as, for example, in the sounding boards of pianos, is secured in the case of spruce timber by first quartering the logs, and then sawing them with the angle downward. It is then sawed into boards very nearly at right angles with the line of annual growth, and a small triangular strip must be taken off to make the board square edged, but qualities of stability and strength are secured that could not otherwise be had.—*Canadian Manufacturer*.

QUEBEC COLLERS' OFFICE.

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

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Waney White Pine	2,780,325	3,366,019	2,198,453
White Pine	7,080,997	7,124,101	3,688,744
Red Pine	1,446,674	475,001	327,735
Oak	1,149,452	1,851,024	772,042
Elm	701,026	309,201	658,812
Ash	263,481	257,023	410,458
Basswood	1,348	2,244	4,121
Butternut	2,630	1,028	1,260
Tamarac	51,798	7,409	19,113
Birch & Maple	268,333	138,603	201,289
Masts & Bowspits	53 pcs	— pcs	— pcs
Spars	51 pcs	— pcs	41 pcs
Std. Staves	368,112.27	677,30.15	93,6.1.12
W. I. Staves	1171.0.1.7	619,23.20	260,8.0.19
Bri. Staves	75.4.3.23	115.3.0.16	9.7.1.0

JAMES PATTON,

Quebec, Oct. 31. Supervisor of Callers.

ALGERIAN FORESTS.

The forests comprised in the colonized parts of Algeria include at the present time some 14,000,000 of trees, viz.: 6,019,011 large forest trees and 8,373,566 mulberries, resinous and ornamental trees. According to the official returns there are 278,325 hectares covered with cork oak, 605,622 with evergreen oak, 42,742 with cedar, while the remainder of the forest area is occupied by the tree known as oak-zeen. Aleppo pine, thuya, wild olive, eucalyptus, pistachio, locust bean, broom, etc. The majority of the cork trees are in the province of Constantine, fringing the coast line of La Calle and Bougie. Here also grows the oak-zeen, peculiar to Algeria, which resembles the white oak, but has a leaf like a chestnut. Some of these trees, and especially in the forest of Skira, on the Tunis frontier, grow to a colossal size, and are excellent for shipbuilding purposes. The chestnut flourishes in the forest of Edough, near Bona, while the plains in the neighborhood of the coast contain elm and ash, and the river

valleys willow, elder and poplar. The lower chains of the Atlas range are covered with evergreen oak, mingled with broom and sweet acorn oaks. On the ranges above are the thuya, Aleppo pine, and maple, though these latter are limited in their localities, such as the Aurca hills and the environs of Bathna, where the summits of the mountains are thickly planted with cedar. Toward the coast of the province of Algiers are the forests of Sahel and Mazafra, near Koleah, the latter possessing huge ash trees interlaced with the wild vine; but the true forest country does not commence until we reach the Atlas mountains, where are the forests of Ak-Fordoun, with very large oak-zeens, the forests of Beni-Menasser consisting principally of wild olive, the forest of Ourensonia, of thuya and Aleppo pine, and the venerable forest of Tenietel-Haad, where the cedars are from 15 to 18 feet in circumference and from 45 feet to 100 feet in height. The province of Ouran is erroneously said to be bare of trees, but, though they are rather scanty in the coast section, the plateaux of the mountains are heavily timbered, especially beyond Mascara as far as Sebdoou. The forests of Duya, in this neighborhood is at least 40,000 acres in extent, principally of evergreen oak, thuya and Aleppo pine.—*London Times*.

STORY OF A LUMBERMAN.

The following story is told by a writer in the *St. Paul Pioneer-Press*: "I heard a man suggest that Capt. Tainter, one of the heaviest stock holders in the firm of Knapp, Stout & Company, and worth individually millions, in all probability had been a sort of mascot to the big firm. He worked for them first until they owed him \$600. He was a big, strapping, energetic fellow, who had looked after their drives and logging operations. He had a hard time in collecting the sum due him, but succeeded in securing payment. But the firm then known as Knapp, Stout & Co., got pinched and wanted just that \$600. So they made a proposition to young Tainter to give him a fourth interest in the concern for that amount. He thought it a risk, but took the chance. Since then the big lumbering firm—the biggest in the country—has multiplied its possessions rapidly. Capt. Tainter lives in a baronial mansion in Menomonee, a feature of which is a bathing tank 60 feet long, and proportionately wide."

The Northwest.

Our attention has been called in various ways to the forest wealth of the Canadian Northwest, and recently we published some account of it given by the *Calgary Herald*. Its extent is not yet fully known. Mr. W. C. Van Horne, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has lately been over the mountain section of the line, and thus remarks about the country it traverses:—"In addition to the agricultural possibilities of the many valleys of British Columbia, and its great mineral wealth, its magnificent forests alone will furnish a large and remunerative traffic for the railway."

A Busy Saw.

We learn from Mr. Louttit, manager of Gilmour & Co's saw mill above this village, that his operations in lumber this year will amount to a cut of about one million feet, and this work has been done by one circular saw. This exceeds last year's business by 400,000 feet. Up to the present time he has turned out close on to 900,000 feet. Since the 1st of July he has disposed of 500,000 feet, the largest record ever made there in the same number of months. In this trade alone, many thousands of dollars have changed hands during the summer.—*Camden Herald*.

Bridges on Canadian Pacific.

A special from Ashland, Wisconsin, says that twenty carloads of lumber have been received at the Wisconsin Central Railway dock there from the Omaha road, for shipment to McIntyre, Wood & Co., north shore, to be used in constructing bridges on the Canada Pacific. McIntyre, Wood & Co. have also purchased over 2,000,000 feet of bridge timber from the Superior Lumber Company of Ashland. It is now being shipped by boat to the north shore as fast as possible.

SCHOONER LOST.

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 1.—The schooner sunk off Gull Island turned out to be the schooner *New Dominion*. A tug went to her yesterday evening and examined her sails and got some articles off her which have been identified as belonging to the *New Dominion*. The *New Dominion* was laden with about 300 tons of coal for the gas works, St. Catharines, having loaded at Cleveland. She registers 152 tons, and was owned by Capt. James Griffith and Capt. John J. Daly. They were both of them aboard the ill-fated vessel. Griffith served as master and Daly as mate. A sailor named Daniel Murray and the captain's sister-in-law, who served as cook, formed part of the crew. There can be no doubt now but that the crew have all lost their lives. Capt. Griffith and Daly are well known along the lakes, having commanded a number of different vessels in the past twenty years. The former leaves a widow and family in St. Catharines and the latter leaves a widow and family in Hamilton, but formerly lived in St. Catharines. He sailed the schooner *Laura* before buying into the *Dominion*. The vessel was valued at \$3,500 and insured for \$2,500.

TRAPPED BY FLAMES.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., Nov. 3.—A dwelling house, occupied by Jas. Holt and Geo. Rogers and families, the former having a wife and four children, and the latter a wife and three children, was burned this morning. The fire originated in the lower storey, immediately beneath the occupants, who were in bed. Before they were awakened the usual means of egress were cut off, and they were obliged to escape through the upper windows. Holt threw out a chaff bed and then threw his wife and children out on it. Rogers assisted his wife to a short ladder which leaned against the house, and before she reached it the fire burst out of the side of the building and burned her hair and clothes completely off. He then threw his children from the second story window and followed himself by jumping. The house together with its contents were totally destroyed, and the escaping inmates seriously injured, the children of Holt fatally.

The Greenwich Meridian Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The international meridian conference held a final meeting to-day. Minutes of the proceedings were submitted and approved. An official copy of the proceedings will be delivered to the Government of the United States, and will no doubt be made the basis of a treaty upon the resolution adopting the meridian of Greenwich for a universal initial meridian. Only one nation voted in the negative. San Domingo, France and Brazil abstained from voting. The proposition defining a universal day was almost unanimously supported.

Worshipping Trees.

"The ancient people of India" says Quintus Curtius, "had a profound veneration for certain trees, before which they were in the habit of kneeling in the attitude of devotion, and the most terrible punishment awaited the sacrilegious transgressors who dared injure one of them." There are two kinds of trees in Persia that are worshipped to this day. The one is the divakeh-i-fusel, or tree that surpasses the rest, the other the dir-dar, or the tree of the genii. The true believers decorate these trees with strips of precious stuffs. The ancient Persians had a particular veneration for the barrom, a gigantic tree over which the sun, as they believed, kept watch in an especial manner.

THE tie business seems to be dull this season and it will not take much trouble to fill the contracts—when we consider that there are only 20,000 wanted, while last year, we understand, Mr. Gould took out over 50,000. We are sorry that this is the case as we looked forward to having a lot of Mr. Gould's money scattered through the back country this winter, particularly as the lumbering is going to be dull.—*Minden Echo*.

THE Superior Lumber Company, of Ashland, Wis., has decided to put in 10,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

Chips.

The Merrill and Muskegon booms have closed operations.

Locorn's wages in Duluth, Minn., district this winter will range from \$15 to \$20 a month.

The mill of White & Wilcox, at Cheney, Mich., will run all winter and ship to eastern markets.

The stock of sawed lumber in the Duluth, Minn., yards is stated to be about sixty-three million feet.

C. MERRILL & Co.'s mill at Sagnaw, has shut down after averaging about 160,000 feet daily for 147 days.

THE Tittabawassee Boom Company, Mich., have set their stakes at 580,000,000 feet of logs for the season's operations.

It is expected that the new tannery at Petoskey, Mich., will use about 12,000 tons of hemlock bark per year.

The schooner Ernest, from Apple river, lumber, sprang a leak and filled with water at a wharf at St. John, N. B., October 20th.

MATTHEWS BROTHERS, manufacturers of sash, doors, and blinds, at Belfast, Me., have cut up 1,000,000 feet of lumber during the past year.

THE Rainy Lake Lumber Company is towing 3,000,000 feet of logs from Falcon island to its mill at Rat Portage, Ont., to be sawed in the spring.

It is estimated that nearly 100,000,000 feet of lumber will be wintered over at Au Sable and Oscoda. This is larger amount than ever held over there before.

RECENTLY F. W. Gilcrest's wharf, at Alpena, Mich., gave way, and 120,000 feet of lumber was thrown into the water. The lumber belonged to R. D. Taylor, and was recovered.

ON October 23rd a large circular saw in the Rainy Lake Lumber Company's mill at Rat Portage, Ont., burst, and a piece struck E. Erret in the eye, severely injuring him.

F. THOMPSON, of Rat Portage, Ont., has two camps containing 50 men at work in new territory around Crow Lake. The timber is being gotten out for the firm of F. T. Bulmer & Co.

A copious rain about October 23rd, extinguished the forest fires in the southern part of New Jersey, that had been raging for several days. About \$250,000 worth of property was destroyed.

THE proposed lumber yard, for wholesale distribution at Saginaw, of Cross, Gordon & Randall, is being stocked. An office building and other yard appurtenances have been provided.

SEVERAL seasons ago the Lehigh Valley railroad, Pa., ordered 75,000 cypress ties from the South, and the result of the experiment has been very satisfactory. The ties are showing excellent lasting quality.

THE Duluth Lumber Company, Duluth, Minn., shut down its mill November 1. Their season's cut has been 23,650,000 feet of lumber, 20,000,000 shingles, 5,500,000 lath and 1,000,000 pickets. The company has 10,000,000 feet of lumber on hand, and will do no logging this winter.

LUMBERING operations in the woods are very quiet now, all the camps intended to be established this season—about one third the number of last—are now in full operation, but the season's cut will be an unusually small one.—*Ferry Sound North Star.*

St. STEPHEN parties have entered into a contract with F. H. Todd & Sons, the big lumbermen of the St. Croix, says the *Moncton Times*, to haul and drive during the coming season 15,000,000 feet of logs, and from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet each year the next succeeding five years.

WAGES in the woods the coming winter says the *Lumberman's Gazette*, are announced at \$16 to \$20 at Ludington. If operations in the woods are heavily curtailed, according to reports, wages will rule lower than the figures named. Reports from Roscommon say that men are going into the woods in large numbers, and wages are from \$15 to \$20 a month for common laborers, and \$30 to \$50 for scalers, foremen, etc. We remember when a good forsmen commanded three times the latter figure.



(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

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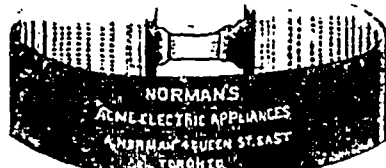
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NERVOUS DEBILITY, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS, AND INSOLES. Circles and Consultation FREE.

A FEW SIMPLE TESTIMONIALS THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

OTTAWA, September 3rd, 1883. A NORMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I have experienced considerable benefit from your appliances. I feel stronger and better every day. Yours truly, R. E. HALIBURTON.

PETERBOROUGH, October 15, 1883. A. NORMAN.—Dear Sir,—Soon after I commenced to use your Electric Appliances, they opened my bowels, cured my cough and cold, relieved my head and considerably relieved my catarrh in consequence. The discharge from my head and chest are now easy, and I feel altogether better. My digestion has improved, my stomach less sour and windy, and I am less troubled with lascivious and vivid dreams. I had previously tried almost all the advertised patent medicines without deriving any good. Yours truly, J. GREEN.

CURATIVE BATHS, Electric, Vapor, Sulphur and hot and cold Baths. Baths have been admitted in all ages by every school of medicine, to be one of the best means of curing ailments, maladies and diseases. The Electric Bath is the latest and best discovery in this line. Come and try them, at 4 Queen St. East Toronto. A. NORMAN, Proprietor.

L14-1y

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cent for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address BRIMSON & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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Have been awarded every Medal ever offered at Exhibitions in Canada for our Lines of Goods, notwithstanding the misleading advertisements of unscrupulous firms claiming awards, medals, &c., which they have never received. See letter from H. J. HILL, Esq., Secretary Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, below. This year at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa Exhibitions, we have been awarded

10—MEDALS—10

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Lumbermen, Contractors and Surveyors

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New Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue mailed on application.



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Are without Doubt the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Market.

National Manufacturing Co. 160 Sparks St. Ottawa

P. O. BOX 345.

OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, MARCH 10, 1884.

The National Manufacturing Co's, Ottawa:

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry, I beg to say that the highest awards made at the Industrial Exhibition for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, for Tents, Marquees and Flags, were to your Company, being a Silver Medal for each year. Last year, 1883, was the first in which a medal was specially offered for Camp Furniture and Equipages, and it was awarded to the National Manufacturing Co's, of Ottawa.

I am, your respectfully,

H. J. HILL, Manager and Secretary.

6mL20

Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nov. 10.—During the last two weeks fourteen vessels have left our docks with cargoes aggregating 2,150,000 feet. A small portion of this was consigned to purchasers on the line of the Welland Canal, and the balance to Oswego, N. Y., and it is probable that as much more will get off during the next two weeks which will about finish up the season's business so far as foreign shipments are concerned. Sales from the yards are far from what might be reasonable expected at this season, and prices are badly cut up, in fact it would be impossible to give you any quotations as to prices that could be called reliable. Wholesale men are competing with the retailers for a portion of the retail trade, and, as a consequence, the retail men cut exceedingly low in order to secure a portion of the small amount of trade going. It is certainly unjust on the part of the middlemen to seek any part of the trade legitimately belonging to the retail men; however, I have before pointed out the fact that the remedy is in the hands of the latter if they choose to avail themselves of it. But in union only lies strength, and I am convinced that it would be to the interests of both parties if this matter could be amicably and definitely arranged, and in order to do this mutual concessions would have to be made. Much speculation is now going on amongst our lumbermen as to the probable state of trade for the season of 1885. It is much too early, however, to speculate with any degree of certainty as to future operations and future prices. Let our mill men follow the example set them by our American neighbors and curtail the coming seasons log cut. But our main hope must centre in the probable change of Government on the other side of the lakes leading to the abolition of the duties now imposed on lumber, once that bar is removed our common lumber will find a fair market, and until such is the case the lower grades of lumber must remain more or less a drug on the market.

Table listing various lumber products and their prices, including Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, up to 16 ft., and Cutting up planks to dry.

Table listing lumber products and prices under the heading 'B. M.', including 1 1/2 inch flooring, dressed, and 1 1/2 inch flooring, undressed.

WINNIPEG.

The Commercial of a recent date says:—The amount of business done in this trade during the week has not been heavy, although small sales for finishing work have been quite numerous. Mills are still running, although they are near to the end of their season's cut. While there are few reasons for congratulation about the season's trade, it is about to close with a much more hopeful outlook than it had a year ago. Stocks are very light compared with what they were near the close of 1883 and by spring will doubtless be so low as to warrant next season opening with prices on a paying level.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nov. 8.—Business in all lines in this city is in a very dull and stagnant state at present, and two holidays during the past two weeks has helped to make things quieter in the lumber trade. There has been nothing doing in a wholesale way and only a few small country

orders have been received. Winter stocks are now about complete, and have been laid in with great care and economy, but do not show such an amount as was held at the same date of 1883. Prices are unchanged. We quote ex yard as follows:

Table listing lumber products and prices, including Pine, 1st quality, Spruce, Hemlock, Ash, Walnut, Cherry, Birch, Hard Maple, Lath, and Shingles.

SHIPPING.

The shipping season is now about at an end, and there are no engagements for freights reported and shipments have nearly ceased. Since the date of our last report only the following shipments have been recorded:—SS Barcelona, for London, 290 pcs deals; Bk. Crown Prince, for London, 24,242 pcs deals and 713 ends; SS Penser, for London, 31,817 pcs deals; SS Paramatta, for Buenos Ayres, 822,236 feet white pine lumber; Bk. Teutonia, for Buenos Ayres 30,116 pcs pine lumber; SS Lake Huron, Liverpool, 2,332 deals; SS Escalona, London, 583 deals and ends, 8,388 boards and 275 longitudinal; SS Vancouver, for Liverpool, 4,517 deals; Bk. Alpheus Marshall, for Buenos Ayres, 878,412 feet lumber.

CORWOOD.

is a little dearer, and wood say about 4 1/2 feet long is now delivered at the railway wharf, Point St. Charles, at our quotations. The demand is still slow, but now that the cold weather has set in business is expected to improve. We quote at the wharves ex cartage as follows:

Table listing lumber products and prices, including Long Maple, Long Birch, Long Beech, and Tamarack.

QUEBEC.

The Chronicle of Nov. 7th says:—From what we can learn there is not likely to be any more transactions this season, as the shipping houses show little disposition to purchase, and will only do so on their own terms and to a limited extent. Some waxy board is reported to have been sold, at prices which have not transpired, for next year's delivery. We do not hear of any transactions in Ottawa rafts. In hard woods contracts are now being made for next season, and we understand some choice oak, of about 70 feet, has been placed at 48 1/2 cents.

DEALS.—Pine deals are in demand and inquired for, especially lots having a fair proportion of 1st and 2nd quality. In spruce deals there is nothing doing, and the prices in Great Britain are still exceedingly low for this article.

CHICAGO.

AT THE DOCKS.

The Northwestern Lumberman of Nov. 8th says:—The week has been stormy, chilly, and exciting, and unfavorable to business, but the market has been quite active notwithstanding. Contrary to general expectations arrivals have been numerous, the market having been fairly well supplied with offerings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Though Tuesday was election day, and Wednesday scarcely less exciting, trading was so brisk that on Thursday morning but half a dozen cargoes remained unsold. During the week 179 loads reached port, a large proportion of which stopped at the market.

There has been complaint that the dimension offered was generally of indifferent quality, and gave a poor opportunity for judicious selection. Yet all have been purchased at prices a little in advance of our later quotations. Desirable green piece stuff is now selling for \$8.50, an advance of 25 cents a thousand on previous prices. Dry dimension brings \$9 a thousand. These figures are realized with less haggling than during the early part of the fall.

The firmness and slight advance in the price of dimension has affected inch lumber sympathetically, and while it is not necessary to advance quotations it can be safely said that desirable No. 2 stock is somewhat firmer and quicker of sale at full quotations.

The quantity of shingles arriving continues to be limited to the actual demand. Prices are firm and sales are readily made. Lake rates have advanced 25 cents a thousand from the principal east shore ports, and the prospect is that there will be a still further advance.

Quotations are as follows:

Table listing lumber products and prices, including Piece stuff, green, Long timber, green, Coarse common, Boards and strips, and Shingles.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Table listing lake freight rates for various destinations, including Grand Haven by steam, Muskegon by steam, Whitehall, Ludington, Manistee, Menominee dry, Oconto, Cheboygan, Alpena, Bay City, and Frankfort.

AT THE YARDS.

Taking everything into consideration, a remarkably good trade is prevailing. Business this year is contending with exceedingly adverse conditions. The election excitement alone is sufficient to paralyze trade. Added to this is the general depression that has prevailed, an overstock of lumber, and low prices for farm products. The fact is that despite all these there is a healthy demand for lumber.

For two days during the week there was a three cent rate to St. Louis, and some shippers sent out men to take orders in Missouri based on the low rate. The sudden restoration of rates arrested the men on the way to their fields of intended operation, and they were ordered back home. Some yards received orders on the 3-cent rate, and were left in the lurch. The yard men begin to think that it requires the nimbleness of circus athletes to keep on the right side of southwestern freight rates.

Shingles are selling at prices a little stronger than prevailed a week since. Some dealers have made a slight advance.

Receipts of lumber, shingles, etc., from Jan. 1st to Nov. 6th as reported from the Lumberman's Exchange:—

Table showing receipts of lumber and shingles from January 1, 1884, to November 6, 1884, including Lumber, Shingles, and Lake Receipts.

Table listing various lumber products and prices, including Posts, Railroad ties, Wood, cords, Bark, cords, Slabs, cords, Telegraph poles, Piles, and Spars.

Table showing stock on hand Oct. 1, 1884, and Oct. 1, 1882, for Lumber & timber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, and Cedar posts.

Table listing freight rates to eastern points for various destinations, including Chicago, New York, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo and Pittsburgh, Erie, Pa., and Dunkirk, N. Y.

BOSTON.

The Journal of Commerce of Nov. 8th says: The situation is without material change. Pine moves steadily at previous prices, with a moderate demand. Laths are having a good call, and are quite firm. Spruce is rather firmer, with many of the mills troubled with low water. Yellow pine is as slow and as dull as ever. Hardwoods are also moving in a quiet and limited way, with a fair enquiry for good grades

of walnut. Cherry is going slowly, with little changes in other woods.

CANADA PINE.

Table listing Canada pine products and prices, including select, dressed, Shelving, dressed, Dressed Shippers, Dressed Box, and Sheathing.

ALBANY.

Table listing Albany lumber products and prices, including Pine, clear, Pine, fourths, Pine, select, Pine, good box, Pine, common box, Pine, 10-in. plank, culls, each, Pine, 10-in. plank, culls, each, Pine, 10-in. boards, culls, each, Pine, 10-in. boards, 10 ft., each, Pine, 12-in. boards, 10 ft., each, Pine, 12-in. boards, 15 ft., each, Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, select, Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, common, Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, select, Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, common, Spruce, boards, each, Spruce, plank, 1 1/2 in., each, Spruce, plank, 2 in., each, Spruce, wall strips, each, Hemlock, boards, each, Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each, Hemlock, joist, 2x4, each, Hemlock, wall strips, 2x4, each, Black walnut, gork, each, Black walnut, 1 1/2 in., each, Black walnut, 3 in., each, Scaymore, 1-in., each, Scaymore, 1 1/2 in., each, White wood, 1-in. and thicker, White wood, 1 1/2 in., each, Ash, good, each, Ash, second quality, each, Cherry, good, each, Cherry, common, each, Oak, good, each, Oak, second quality, each, Basswood, each, Hickory, each, Maple, Canada, each, Maple, American, per M., each, Chestnut, each, Shingles, shaved, pine, each, 2nd quality, each, extr. sawed, pine, each, clear, each, cedar, mixed, each, cedar, XXX, each, hemlock, each, Lath, hemlock, each, Lath, spruce, each.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Table listing Oswego lumber products and prices, including Three uppers, Picking, Cutting up, Fine Common, Common, Culls, Mill run lots, Siding, selected, 1 in., Siding, selected, 1 1/2 in., Mill run, 1x10, 15 to 16 ft., Selected, Shippers, Mill run, 1 1/2x10, Selected, Shippers, Mill run, 1 & 1 1/2 in. strips, Selected, Culls, 1x7 selected for clapboards, Shingles, XXX, 18 in. pine, Cedar, XXX, Lath, No. 1, Lath, No. 2.

TONAWANDA.

Table listing TonaWanda lumber products and prices, including Three uppers, Common, and Culls.

BUFFALO.

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

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal of Nov. 1st says: If there is no near prospect of prices advancing, it may be pretty safely calculated that they will not drop much lower than they are now. The Quebec pine ex Bertie Biglow disposed of on Wednesday very cheap, the 2nd bright 11 to 15 in. at £16 being a bargain, and the oddments at £14 10s. were also under price. 3rd regulars of this parcel seemed to hang fire at £9 5s., and though one lot of 16 feet realized another 10s., the prices were mostly lower than we expected in view of the anticipated shortage of this description of goods next year and the moderate stocks that are now in hand. The dry floated 3rd ex Juniper, we observed, went at similar prices, and would seem to imply that the bright, above mentioned, did not represent one of the leading productions from Quebec. The spruce goods, by comparison went some-

what better, 1st quality plank realizing £12 10s. and 2nd £8 10s., poor prices in themselves, but good when compared with the low values that are still being realized under the hammer. The Saguenay pine planks ex Kong Oscar were represented by a couple of lots of various lengths, with a few broad among them, the longer of which was secured at £9, the 10 and 11 feet at 10s. less. Considering the great superiority of Quebec over Saguenay pine, and this cargo especially, we reckon the latter sold well at the prices named; 9 in. went at lower prices, but one with another there were no great sacrifices to record.

The red pine by this last named vessel fetched capital value when it changed hands at £14 for 1st quality, and the 2nd at £9 5s. also were, we consider, sold for fully as much as they were worth. When red pine used to be sent to this market in the shape of hewn logs, it commanded proportionately better values than it does now in a manufactured state, the sap on the converted wood being the chief objection; besides this there are the large supplies of pitch pine now available to take its place at a lower rate of cost.

We note for certain class timber good prices are generally forthcoming, and there is generally a more hopeful tone in the market than has been apparent for a considerable time. There is no question but that in high-class joiners' wood this market is very moderately supplied, and we shall probably see all through the winter values of choice kinds gradually ascending.

It is confidently stated that a very active demand is being done outside the London public sales and very good prices obtained, but we expect it is still confined to the better sorts. Nevertheless there is something very unusual in the absence of Swedish goods at the auctions.

AUSTRALIA.

Messrs. Lord & Hughes' monthly circular, dated Melbourne, Sept. 20th, says:—

Since our last advices on 23rd ult., we have to report considerable quantities of timber of most descriptions having been offered at auction, and as we then anticipated, the transshipments of Baltic and American timber at Adelaide for this port have tended to unsettle our market, and prices are lower, while Oregon is slightly firmer. Importers are disposed to meet the market at reasonable rates, but do not seem inclined to submit to a successive decline. Trade from the yards continues steady, and is now in a healthy condition.

The arrivals have been:—Lotos, Alf, Bygdo, from Frederickstad; City of Agra, Carl Haasted, Lindsay, from Drammen, with flooring; Furness Abbey and Samar, from Boston; Sea Witch, from New York, with clear pine, white pine shelving, T. and G. silling, doors, laths and plaster, white wood and slates; Goodell, from New York, with slates; Ellora, Combermere, Greta, Remington, Port Jackson, Catania, Loch Sloy, Winefred, South Australian, and Ghazer, from Great Britain, with red deals, flooring, slates, lead, galvanized iron and cement; Sarah Ann and Killarney, from Kaipara, with kauri pine; J. C. Smith, from Grafton; Rodondo, Nemois, Wendouee, Leura, and Gabo, from Sydney, with cedar; Adelaide, South Australian, Bereau, Victorian, Claud Hamilton, Franklin, from Adelaide, with redwood, ed deals, flooring, and doors; Hoihow, from Adelaide, with clear pine and red deals.

RED DEALS.—Imports: 24,402 pieces from Baltic, via Adelaide; 22,309 pieces from the United Kingdom. The arrivals have been—Ellora, from London; Bereau, Adelaide, Victorian, Franklin, Claud Hamilton, South Australian, from Adelaide. The cargo ex Ellora was sold by auction on 2nd inst.; other public sales have been parcels ex Mermerus and Avenger, from London, and various Adelaide steamers, prices showing a decline as compared with last month; besides which, several sales privately have been made of parcels from Adelaide, prices not transpired.

SPRUCE DEALS.—Imports: Nil. The only sale by auction during the past month has been ex Highlands, on 16th inst., 11x3 and 7x3, at 3d. per foot 9x3.

OREGON TIMBER.—Imports: Nil. On 12th inst. the cargo ex Helicon was all quit

ted publicly, at an advance on previous sales viz., £7 to £8 10s. The only other transactions at auction have been shipments of 9x3 and 11x3, ex Nanaimo.

LUMBER.—Imports: Clear pine, 247,194 feet super; white pine shelving, 368,848 feet super; T. & G. ceiling, 69,494 feet super. The arrivals have been Furness Abbey and Samar, from Boston; Sea Witch, from New York; Hoihow and Adelaide, from Adelaide. Sales by auction have ex Sea Witch, Hoihow and Adelaide. The shipments ex Furness Abbey and Samar have not yet been offered at auction.

REDWOOD.—Imports: 184,667 feet. This arrived ex various steamers from Adelaide, portion of which has been sold privately at prices not transpired. Sales have also been made by auction of 3, 4 and 6 inch, at £10 10s. to £10 7s. 6d.

FLOORING AND WEATHERBOARDS.—Imports: 8,376,723 feet lineal. This arrivals have been Lotos, Alf, Bygdo, from Frederickstad; City of Agra, Carl Haasted, Lindsay, from Drammen; Combermere, Loch Sloy, Winefred, from Great Britain; Franklin and Adelaide, from Adelaide. Sales by auction have been of cargoes ex Passepartout, G. P. Harbutz, and Alf, and shipments ex Helene, Mermerus, Combermere, and Loch Sloy, at lower rates, viz.:—Red, 6x1½, 10s. 9d. to 9s. 9d.; 6x½, 8s. to 7s.; 6x¾, 5s. 3d. to 5s.; 6x½, 5s. to 4s. 3d.; 4-out weatherboards, 6s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. White, 6x1½, 8s. 9d. to 7s. 9d.; 6x¾, 7s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.; 6x¾, 5s. 3d. to 4s. 8d.; 6x¾, 4s. 4d.; 4-out weatherboards, 6s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.

KAURI PINE.—Imports: 549,805 feet super. The arrivals have been Sarah Ann and Killarney, from Kaipara. The only sale by auction has been cargo ex Waitemata. The cargo ex Killarney has been sold privately, and that ex Sarah Ann is advertised for sale on 23rd inst.

CEDAR.—Imports: 237,600 feet super. The arrivals have been—J. C. Smith, from Grafton, and various coasting steamers. Sales publicly have been frequent and prices are lower.

DOORS.—Imports: 1,324. The greater portion of these arrived from Adelaide, and have been sold privately. There have been no sales by auction.

LATHS AND PICKETS.—Imports: Laths, 3,025 bundles; pickets, Nil. The arrivals have been—ex Furness Abbey and Samar, from Boston, and Sea Witch, from New York. The parcel ex Sea Witch, was quit on the 19th inst. at 32s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.

SLATES.—Imports: 781,227 pieces. The arrivals have been—Goodell and Sea Witch, from New York; Samar and Furness Abbey, from Boston; Ellora, Combermere, Greta, and Remington, from Great Britain. Imports are heavy and prices much lower.

PLASTER.—Imports: 673 barrels. The only sale by auction has been ex Sea Witch, of King's Windsor mills, at 12s. to 11s. 3d.

CEMENT.—Imports: 5,090 barrels. No private sales of any great extent are reported, but in consequence of large arrivals, prices have still further declined, Gostling's selling at 13s., and Knight, Bevan & Co.'s at 13s. 6d.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Imports: 986 tons. Offerings at auction have been frequent, but sales limited to the undermentioned few lines. No private sales of note have been reported.

EXPLANATION.—Red deals and spruce deals are sold at per foot of 9x3; T. and G. flooring at per 100 feet running; Oregon timber, redwood, clear pine, shelving, ceiling, per 1,000 feet super; Kauri pine and cedar logs at per 100 feet super; laths, pickets, and slates at per 1,000 pieces.

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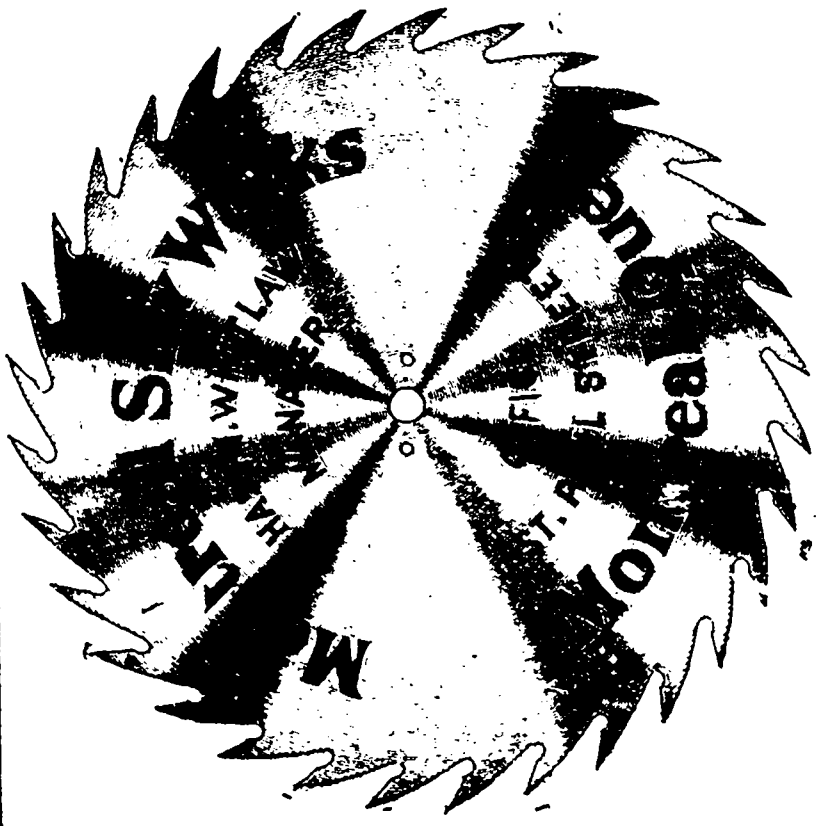
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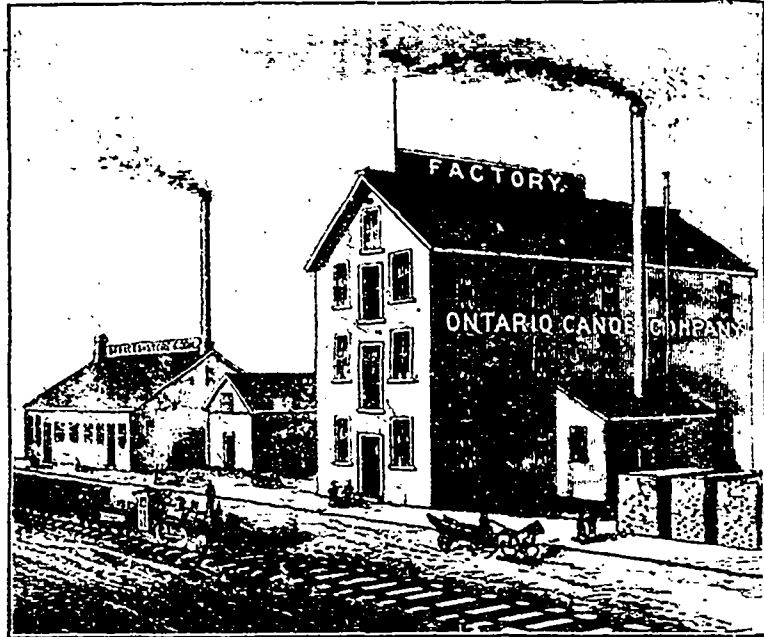
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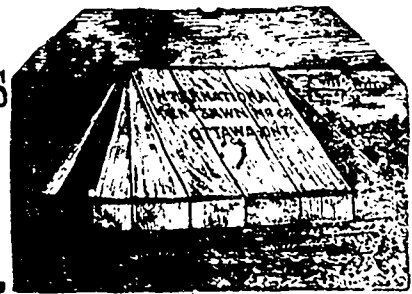
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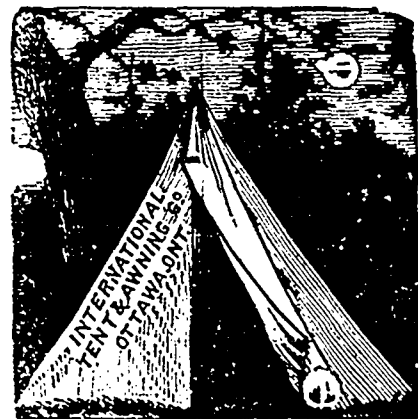
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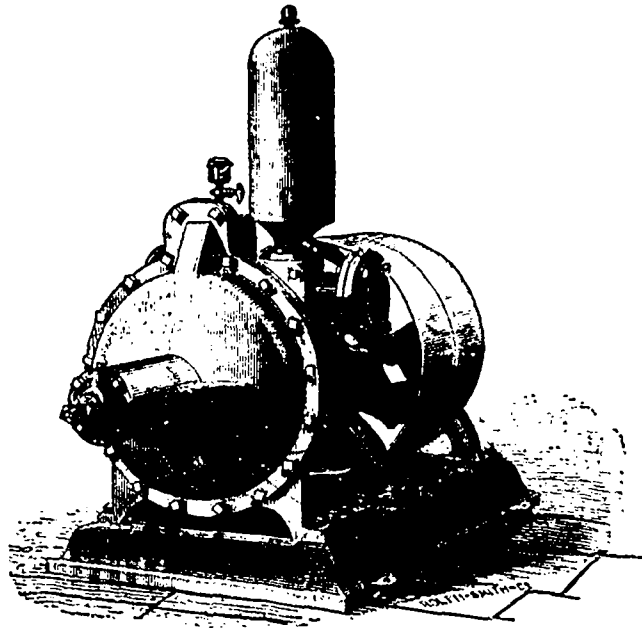
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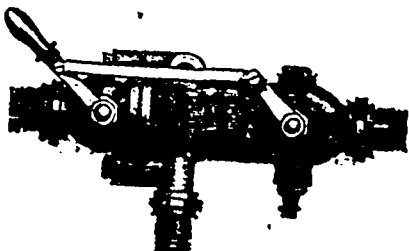
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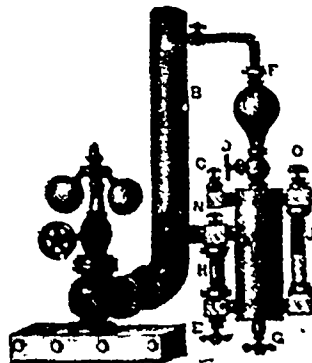
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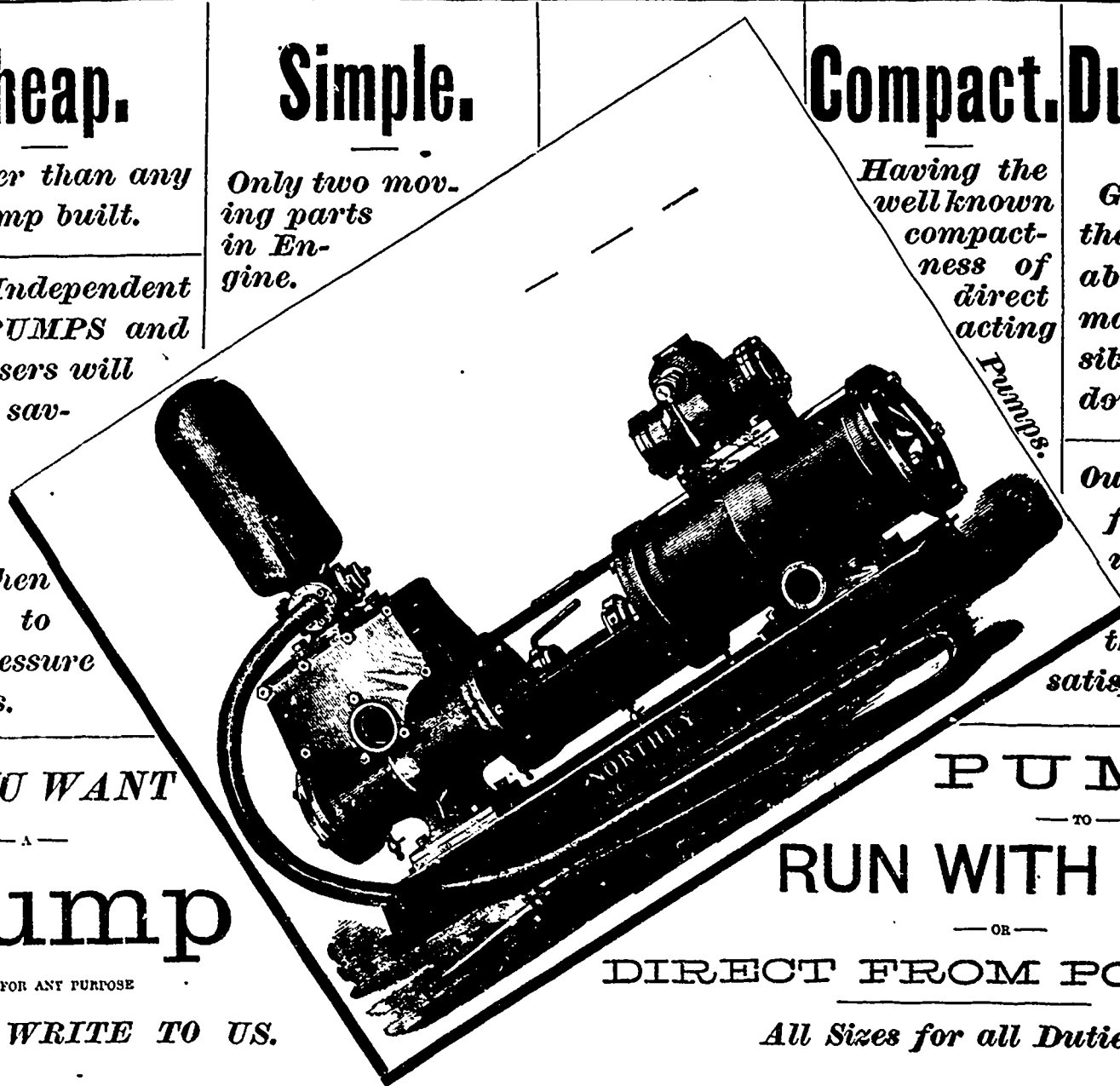
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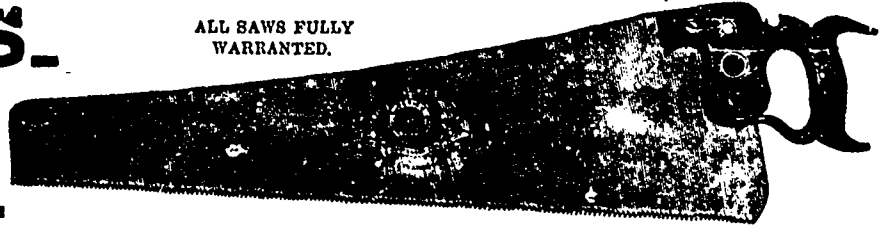
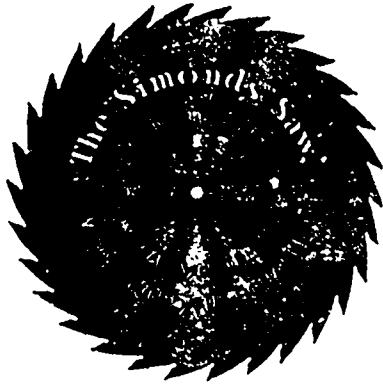
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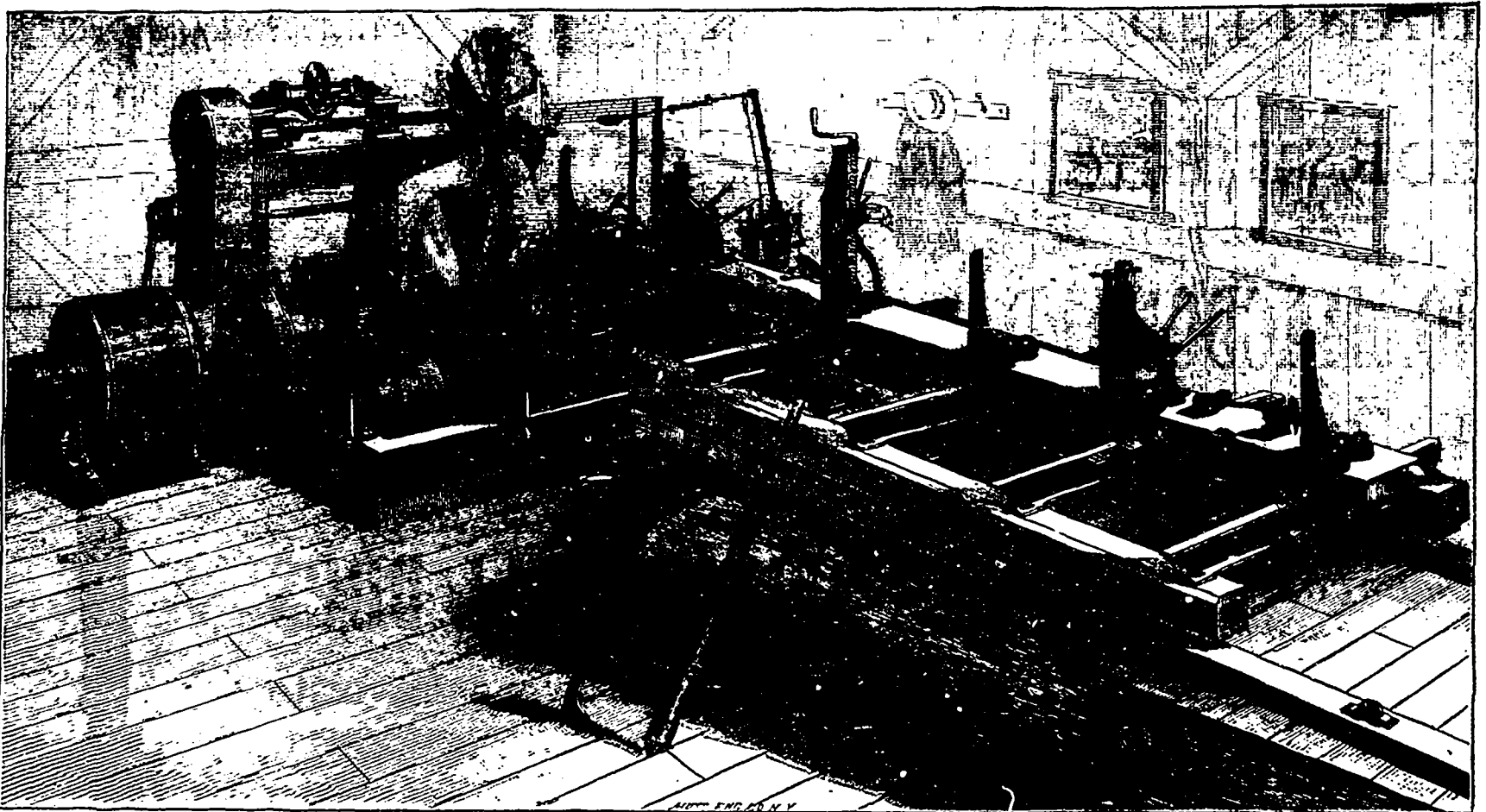
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