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VOL. 2.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., MAY 1, 1882.

NO. 9.

QUEBEC PINE LANDS.

In introducing the resolutions as to Quebec pine lands, which we have already published, the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands spoke at some length in support of his measure, and pointed out very clearly the necessity which existed for such legislation. During the course of his remarks he presented some very important statements, notably one indicating the number of acres sold and free grants alienated since Confederation up to the 31st December, 1880, which was as follows:—Total number of acres sold, 1,642,238; free grants, 346,011; total, 1,988,249; collections, \$560,275.05; expenses, colonization roads, \$1,327,338; surveys, 306,996; salaries and disbursements, \$255,588; commission, \$47,031; postage, \$11,053; total, \$1,947,857. On collections the average price per acre was 34 cents; on sales, \$623,357, price per acre 37 cents. This statement shows that the expenses have been three and one half times over the amount collected. The annual average collections on the item of woods and forests since confederation has been \$403,668, and on account of Crown Lands, \$42,608 annually. The hon. gentleman then compared the exports of lumber from the province for the last twelve years, with those of Ontario in the same time, which showed that our export of lumber has surpassed that of Ontario by fully 50 per cent. Mr. Flynn also alluded to the great loss which the province sustained through fires, and quoted from the *Canada Lumberman* to show that during the last year it was estimated that Ontario had lost from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and the Ottawa Valley alone in the vicinity of \$5,000,000 from this cause. He pointed out at some length the great interest which the province had in keeping the Crown lands always in good condition and putting an end to the reckless waste which has taken place for a number of years.—*Montreal Gazette*.

STAVE BOLTS AND ELM LOGS.

DETROIT, April 13.—A meeting of the National Stave Exchange was held at Toledo yesterday, at which a large number of firms in the different States were represented. In addition to other business connected with the Association, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, on the 13th day of October, 1880, Mr. H. F. French, then Acting Secretary of the Treasury, on an appeal from a firm engaged in importing large quantities of cut barrel staves from Canada under the fraudulent name of "sugar cask staves," did issue an order reducing the duty on barrel staves from 20 per cent. (which under the tariff of 1862 has been the rate for more than eighteen years) to 10 per cent., or one half.

Whereas, under the stimulus given to Canadian manufacturers by this large, sudden, and entirely unexpected reduction in duties and also

by fraudulent invoices, reducing the duty actually paid to about 5 per cent. on the real value of the staves, a large number of stave mills were established in Canada, even some American capitalists, with indecent haste and questionable patriotism rushing into Canada to take advantage of the aforesaid erroneous and unjust decision.

Whereas, said decision threatened very serious and permanent injury to all stave manufacturers in the United States dependent on Canada for the whole or a portion of their timber supply, and those whose products came into competition with the products of Canada.

Whereas, the Hon. C. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, did on the 25th of February, 1882, render a decision restoring the former interpretation of the Act of 1862, and thereby the duty on barrel staves to 20 per cent.

Whereas, certain Canadian manufacturers are making extraordinary efforts to induce the Dominion Government to impose an export duty on stave bolts and heading bolts of \$1 per cord, and on elm logs of \$2 per thousand feet in retaliation, because the import duty on staves has been restored to the rate fixed by Act of Congress twenty years ago.

Therefore resolved, if the Dominion Government shall impose an export duty on staves, heading, and hoop timber, it will be the duty of the United States Congress to increase the import duty on these commodities sufficiently to more than offset the effect of said export duty, and fully protect the American manufacturers.

Resolved, that being engaged in an honorable and necessary business, having full faith in the disposition and power of our Government to strike blow for blow when necessary in order to protect and defend its citizens against injuries designed to be inflicted on them by foreign Governments in any form, and having also entire confidence in the zeal and fidelity of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, we will go on with our business, having no fears of any permanent injury from hostile legislation without or within.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER.

The demand for Puget Sound lumber is rapidly increasing, and the mills are all behind their orders. When a bill is wanted for a very large structure the stuff has to be ordered several weeks in advance. The capital invested in the lumber business of the Sound district is over \$40,000,000. The machinery used in the mills is of the most modern make, gangs and circulars being employed. The sawdust is carried by machinery and emptied into the furnace as fuel. The waste is burned in unquenchable fire, as it is in eastern mills. Though the annual output of Puget Sound lumber is 300,000,000 feet, and the industry has been prosecuted for quite a number of years, the tim-

ber already cut can hardly be missed. Several million acres of this timber land are accessible to Sound waters and the rivers flowing into them, and the building of railways will open up to accessibility millions more. There are no freshets about the Sound to sweep away logs or mills. The tides of the Sound waters rise a given height year in and year out. The mean high tide is 14 feet, and the extreme high tide is three feet higher. Logs are always floated on a rising or a receding tide. The price of logs is uniform at all the mills, being \$5 a thousand for lengths under 60 feet, and from \$5 to \$12 between lengths of 60 and 140 feet. The price of lumber at the mills is also uniform, being \$10 a thousand for good cargo lumber, and from \$14 to \$22 for cedar, dressed. Hardwood lumber is worth about \$25 a thousand. The building of railroads that are projected will call for a large amount of lumber, timber and ties from Puget Sound, and this demand is to be a great stimulant to production. The lumber interests of the Sound district is largely in the hands of powerful monopolists, who have the notion that a dark policy is the better one for them. They are averse to giving any statistics of production, and look coldly upon the emigrant. But the time will come when the solid shell of these monopolists will be broken, and the wealth of the Puget Sound region thrown open for the benefit of an immigrant trade. The completion of the Northern Pacific railroad will do the business for the monopolists.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

WORM-EATEN WOOD.

A number of worm and worm-eaten pieces of wood were lately shown at the Public Works Department. They were specimens of wood which had been in use as piles and fenders on government wharves and breakwaters on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and had been sent to the department as illustrative of the necessity of the frequent renewal of timbers in these constructions.

One was a piece of hemlock timber from the railway wharf at Point Ducheno, N. B. This piece, which has been in use as a fender, put on in 1873 and removed last year, was, by the ravages of the worms and the incessant action of the sea, reduced to about one-half its former circumference, excepting the knots, the hardness of which had preserved them intact, giving them the appearance of a decayed tree, having the limbs lopped off about six inches from the stem. Another, a part of a pile taken from Digby, N. S., had in fourteen years' exposure to the worms become completely useless for strengthening purposes, while a section of a pile driven at Shediac, N. B., in 1878, had in only three years been so perfectly honeycombed as to be seemingly unable to withstand its own weight. Other pieces of spruce hemlock were also seen in various stages of destruction and decay,

showing the incapability of these descriptions of wood to resist the ravages of the destructive little creatures. It is not only the weakening of the timber by the perforations of worms that renders it useless in a short time, but the wood having once become porous thereby, it is rendered susceptible to the continuous action of the water, and is thus worn down with wonderful rapidity. These worms vary in size in different waters, and the appearance of a similar wood exposed for any length of time in the waters of the Gulf and those of the Atlantic Ocean, might be compared to that between the finer and coarser varieties of sponge. Some kinds of wood are more impervious to worms than others; thus in localities where spruce and hemlock timber would, in a short time, become thoroughly worm eaten, birch and elm would remain intact for years, yet in all cases it is but a matter of time, and only solid stone is of sufficient durability and strength to withstand effectually the ravages of these worms and the constant wearing of the waters.—*Scientific American*.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

The following is a return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1882:—For copies of all Timber Licenses and Mining Licenses issued for cutting timber or mining within the disputed territory west of the meridian of the east end of Hunter's Island; also copies of all leases or grants of mill sites or other water privileges; also a statement of the number of acres granted in each year in the same territories to date.

	LEASE.	
1875—Fuller & Co.	38,400 acres.	
1876—Stephen H. Fowler	64,000 "	
1878—W. J. Macaulay	48,000 "	
1880—W. J. Macaulay	16,000 "	
SALE.		
1881—Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Company	296 "	
LICENSES OF OCCUPATION.		
1881—Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Company	30 "	

The North American Timber Fleet.

At Greenock and Port Glasgow vessels employed in the North American timber trade are now being fitted out, preparatory to sailing for the St. Lawrence early in April. The prospects this spring are as yet not very encouraging, the rate of homeward freight offering being low, while cargoes are said to be scarce, owing to the absence of the usual snow fall in Canada interfering with the timber being floated down from the interior. The gales in the Atlantic last fall worked considerable havoc among homeward timber-laden ships, and the fleet, consequently, is this year likely to be somewhat restricted. The pioneer of the North American sailing fleet, the well known ship *Roseneath*, 734 tons, has sailed from Glasgow for Halifax, N.S., with a full cargo of general merchandise.—*Glasgow Herald*.

A LUMBERING DISTRICT OF THE NORTH-WEST.

SELKIRK, April 8.—In my last letter, written from Derby's house, Lake Winnipeg, I mentioned that we expected to reach the mouth of the Winnipeg river the next evening. In this I intend to describe that day's trip, with a short description of the lumbering country, and also of the return journey.

Our direction, by compass, was north-easterly, and for a few miles after leaving Derby's was over a hilly country, sparsely timbered with young spruce trees. We soon, however, reached a more thickly wooded tract, and for the first time saw traces of the lumbering regions of the North West. The road ran through a twenty-mile limit of Messrs Walkley & Burrows. Spruce and tamarac trees of good size, straight but not growing to any great height, were thick. Besides these a few birch and poplar trees were scattered here and there amongst the more valuable timber. About six miles from our starting point we came to Jackfish lake. This lake is about three-quarters of a mile wide, a mile and a half long, and has an outlet by a creek of the same name flowing into Lake Winnipeg.

As we moved out from the creek, we could see the mouth of the Winnipeg river, and on the south side Walkley & Burrows' mill. Our course lay east along the shore of the lake, and in a short time we reached our destination. The Winnipeg River, directly about the mouth, widens out into a deep bay on each side until it resembles a small lake more than a river. The banks on each side are high and covered with trees. Close to the water the timber is chiefly poplar, but further back spruce and tamarac abound. Messrs. Walkley & Burrows saw mill stands on a low sandy point exactly at the mouth of the river. The mill is the pioneer saw mill of Lake Winnipeg, and has been running for nearly twelve years. It was formerly worked by Mr Macarthur, of Winnipeg; but since the year 1878 has been leased to the present proprietors. During the past winter Messrs. Walkley & Burrows have, with commendable enterprise, erected an entirely new building on the site once occupied by the old one. This building, built of spruce lumber, is seventy-six feet by thirty-six feet, and will contain a fifty horse power engine, running one circular saw and an edger. The capacity will be about 20,000 feet in ten hours. During the winter Messrs. Walkley & Burrows have employed about fifty men in the woods and had taken out about 3,000,000 feet of uncut lumber. These logs are on Catfish creek waiting for that stream to open. Sawing will be commenced about the first of May, and will continue night and day until the supply is exhausted.

Running some distance up stream from the mouth the land each side is taken up in the Indian reserve known as Fort Alexander.

Just above a deep bay widens the river, and at the upper end of this

THE MANITOU RAPIDS COMMENCE.

These rapids are navigable for small steamers and "York" boats, and owing to the swiftness of the current are rarely entirely frozen over in the winter time. This winter portions of them remained open until the very severe weather of a few weeks ago. From this point, going up the river the banks on both sides are high and rocky, and covered with spruce and tamarac trees, almost to the water's edge. The river is wide and deep, and in the summer time the scenery must be exceptionally grand. Of course but a very vague idea can be gathered of the scenery in the winter, but even then it has a peculiarly picturesque though bleak grandeur. Eight miles from the mouth are the Pine falls. The fall is perpendicular, and is only about ten or twelve feet high. It is broken by a small wooded island. The river is about 200 feet wide, and on both sides is heavily timbered. The fall forms a natural water power for another saw mill, that owned and worked by Messrs. Adams & Schneider. The Pine fall, of course, puts a stoppage to the navigation of the stream, except in small boats and canoes, and in them necessitates a short "portage." A short distance above the Pine falls the river again widens, and the Great or Little Bear falls or rapids occur. Above these the river is nearly a quarter of a mile wide, and is studded with

small, rocky islands, with a few scrubby trees growing on them. Seven miles above the Pine falls are

THE SILVER FALLS,

and one of the prettiest and grandest pieces of scenery on the Winnipeg river, if not in North America. The distance between the banks on each side is about three hundred yards, while the fall is nearly a quarter of a mile long. High masses of rock, their summits snow-covered, are piled in the course of the stream. These cause the water to break and form several "chutes" or rapids, while the foam, hurled high in the air, glitters in the sun like burnished silver, thus giving, I suppose, the name to the falls. Each bank is high and rocky, while growing in the crevices are gigantic spruce trees, and their sombre shadows on the white snow, the roar of the water, and the wild and dreary grandeur of the scene, make it an impressive and ever-to-be-remembered one. The still water near the shores is frozen over, but out in the stream the rushing, tumbling water bids the Frost King defiance. Logs going down the falls are, I am told, as completely denuded of bark as if they had been subjected to the knife. The "trail" or road above Silver falls being so bad and rough I did not go further, but I have been informed that, counting the ones already mentioned, there are no less than thirty-seven falls and rapids between Rat Portage and the mouth of the river.

The land around the Winnipeg river above the Pine falls is too stony to admit of very successful tillage, yet it has in its timber another source of wealth. Below the falls just mentioned the soil is more valuable, and when cleared would make excellent farming land. The same may be said concerning the soil on the eastern shores of Lake Winnipeg. In addition to the comparatively inexhaustible timber supply there is little land that, once cleared of brush, cannot be used for purposes of husbandry. The only drawback at present is the difficulty of reaching these places in summer other than by boat. This drawback may continue for years yet, but I do not think that it will be long before this region also receives its quota of settlers.

I left Fort Alexander yesterday morning, on my return journey to Selkirk. This time I went further up the Catfish creek, and across to Jackfish lake, by another road known as Beauport's from a logging camp of that name situated upon it. In travelling by this road I passed through an even finer stretch of lumbering country than on the out-ward journey. The ground was more irregular, and hills abounded. Some parts of it would, I consider, make more than average farming land. There is plenty of poplar wood of a size sufficient to build log houses. The spruce and tamarac suitable for lumbering purposes have been pretty well thinned out in the neighbourhood, but further to the south there are yet some heavy growths. Joining the old "trail" at Jackfish lake, we reached old McLean's about sunset last evening, the only episode on the road being a dinner from a part of a moose just killed by an Indian near the lake just mentioned. Making an early start this morning, we reached Selkirk about six o'clock this evening, and thus ended my trip with "freighters."—Mail

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The following is the verbatim report of the judgment of Mr. Justice Proudfoot in the case of Hilliard vs. Thurston, tried at the sitting of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice at Peterborough, on Friday, April 21st:

JUDGMENT.—MR. JUSTICE PROUDFOOT.—Seeing the doubtful facts, it would have been better if the case had been tried by a jury.

There are two or three questions to be determined. The first is whether this fire was caused by sparks from the steambot, the next whether there was negligence either in construction or management of the boat.

Well, I think under all the various principles that ought to guide one in arriving at a conclusion from facts sworn, and circumstances that appear in evidence, that I must necessarily conclude that the fire did result from the sparks from this steambot. It is just such evidence that would have been made use of and have been properly admissible to a jury in case of a man indicted for arson in setting fire to the

place. Then there is the numerous lot of witnesses who testify to the fact of the steambot passing there almost immediately within 5 or 10 minutes afterwards—after the fire burst out. There is no fire shown to have been in the neighbourhood—not to have been within 30 or 40 rods or more, except the steambot's fire.

There is not even shown to be a man with a pipe going around looking at the mill, or in the neighbourhood of the mill, and the only fire within reasonable distance at all was that down the river of Green & Ellis's, some 30 or 40 rods off. It was the nearest; I am not sure but what it was farther. I think it was Green & Ellis's saw mill; not the shingle mill. It was some 30 or 40 rods down the river. It was most favorable to defendant's case to show that the stream of air crossing Green & Ellis's smoke stack would not come within 30 or 40 rods of the south side of plaintiff's mill, and of course if it would not come within that distance, it could not send sparks to the mill.

So that it seems to me that every circumstance in connection with the occurrence of the fire would rather tend to show that it came from the steambot than from anything else.

There is another thing to be borne in mind in that connection, which I mentioned during the argument,—the number of pounds of steam allowed by the Inspector was 85, and it had been up to 87 pounds, and they were blowing it off to get down to the 85 when passing the mill.

Now it does seem to me that circumstances rather weaken the effect of defendant's testimony, for I can hardly suppose that when the damper closed they would have been able to raise the steam to that height. He tells us the damper was put on when stopped at Green & Ellis's mill, by the obstruction in front of that mill. It must have been consequently that they put the steam on after leaving and coming up the stream, and before they reached this other mill building, with full head of steam and two pounds more.

Then we have evidence also that when full steam was on, and the escape pipe sending the waste steam into the smoke stack, that it necessarily caused a large draft of sparks up the chimney, and the lower screen was open and there was nothing but the bonnet on top of the smokestack, and the meshes about the bonnet, as shown in the evidence here, and as sworn to by some of the witnesses, would have permitted the escape of sparks quite sufficient to have set fire to the mill, especially in that very dry period. The defendant himself tells us it was a period when the greatest care ought to be taken, and when he desired his men to exercise the greatest care.

Well, I think that under these circumstances it would be going against my own judgment to find anything but that the fire had been caused by the issue of these sparks.

The next question is whether there was any negligence on the defendant's part either in construction or management of the boat. It is said that the boat was just as he had got it, and that it was necessary, to run the boat, that he should employ steam, and keep a smoke stack; but I do not know that a man is at liberty even to make or to buy a defective instrument, or a dangerous instrument, and then say, oh, that is just as I had it, and in order to make it useful I must use it. I don't know that there is anything in the law or in common sense that would justify defendant in doing that. I don't think it would justify him in carrying a dangerous instrument of that kind among inflammable property, without he had done the best he could to prevent evil consequences, and I think that probably there will be found the distinction between the cases cited by Mr. Moss and those cited by Mr. Blake, that in the case of railways the Legislature has authorized them to run their engines. If they use all skilful and scientific precautions to prevent accidents, they are not affected, but the same exemption does not apply to a person using any of the other ordinary avocations of life which he is not authorized to do by the Legislature.

He can only then rely upon the protection given him by the common law. Now the protection of the common law is that you must use your own property in such a way as not to injure your neighbors, and here the defendant must show that he had used

his own property so as not to injure his neighbor. I suppose if he was going to show that he had done everything possible, within the range of science, within the range of care, precaution and skill, that he ran his steambot without injuring his neighbors, that he might probably be exempted, but I think the evidence goes to show that there were various ways in which the running of the steambot might have been improved.

I don't think it is necessary for the decision of this case to go into the question of the improper construction of the boat, I will take simply the improper management of the boat, including in that management, the mode in which the steam was made to escape, and I think that one circumstance alone of throwing the escaped steam into the smokestack, when it might have been thrown otherwise, and when the usefulness of the boat might have been retained by making it otherwise when passing inflammable property shows the improper management.

That is a thing that might have been done, and could have been done at a very small expense, having the steam deflected instead of throwing it into the smokestack, and would not have involved the defendant in any great trouble.

Then defendant in the part read from his examination, says that the lower screen should have been shut, at least that is the way I understand it—that the lower screen should have been shut when passing the mill.

Now the evidence here seems to me to be conclusive that it was not so, that the screen was open and that there was nothing but the bonnet to protect it, and the evidence of the other witnesses is that that damper would permit the escape of sparks quite sufficient to set fire to the mill.

That evidence given by Lane seems to me most important as to the head of steam. It shows they were running the whole head of steam that the Inspector allowed, and that could not have been done without having a full fire, and the full fire necessarily involved a great crowd of sparks. They were not visible, of course, in the daytime, but they must have been there, and the natural result seems to have followed, that they caused the fire.

It is said this steambot was constructed in the same way as other steamers are on those waters. I don't think evidence has been given to bring it within the same character of those other vessels. It is not shown that the other vessels were constructed in the same way as this, that the boiler and engine were of the same horse power, in which case it requires a greater draft to make the machinery available.

Then with regard to the proper channel. What would be the proper channel in an ordinary wind might not be the channel when a heavy wind was blowing from westward.

The evidence of the captain is merely that he was more towards the east than towards the west at the time of passing the mill. Well that would be satisfied if he was simply over in the middle of the stream.

Then the other witnesses. I think all the other witnesses say the proper channel is rather towards the west side than towards the east, but whether he was in the proper channel or in the improper channel, whether he was on the east or west side, he could not have been more than 30 or 40 feet from the middle, and it seems to me not at all impossible that the wind blowing briskly from the west side of the stream would carry sparks of that magnitude and cause it to escape through the wire gauze, and set fire to inflammable property, inflammable as gunpowder almost after a long heated spell in July to a distance of 30 or 40 feet.

The best conclusion I can come to is that defendant is responsible for this loss, and there will have to be a reference to the Master to ascertain the amount of it.

The above is the judgment as delivered herein

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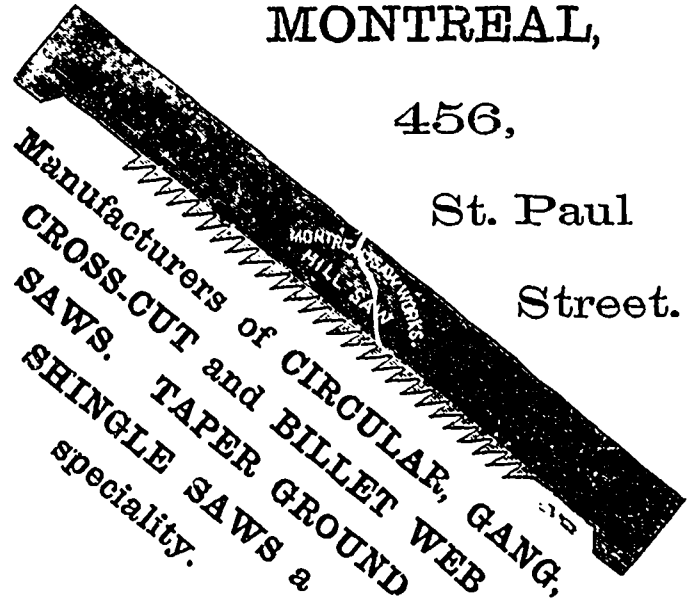
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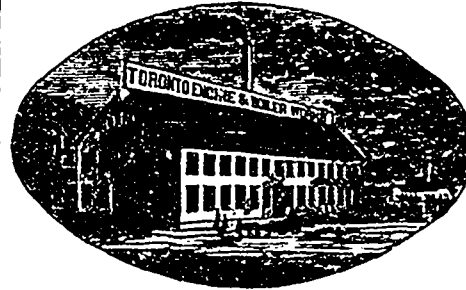
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SELKIRK TO EDMONTON.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by two undersigned up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, in a lump sum, for the purchase of the Government Telegraph Line (embracing the Poles, Wires, Insulators and Instruments), between Selkirk and Edmonton.

The conditions to be that a line of telegraph communication is to be kept up between Winnipeg, Humboldt, Battleford and Edmonton, and that Government messages be transmitted free of charge.

The parties tendering must name, in addition to the lump sum they are prepared to give for the telegraph line, the maximum rate of charges for the transmission of messages to the public.

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 15th April, 1882.

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

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1

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ESTABLISHED 1874. **NORMAN'S ACME ELECTRIC APPLIANCES** ESTABLISHED 1874.

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RELIEVE AND CURE

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

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A. NORMAN, Esq., Dear Sir,—Please send me a waist belt. Enclosed find price. Head band I got for my wife has almost cured her of neuralgia. Yours truly, C. L. TILLEY.

Numerous of such testimonials can be seen at my office, proving that they are doing a good work and worthy the attention of all sufferers. Circulars free. No charge for consultation.

A. NORMAN, 4, Queen Street East, Toronto.

N.B.—Trusses for Rupture, best in America, and Electric Batteries always on hand at reasonable prices.

WHAT WE OWE TO THE TREES.

We continue our extracts from Mr. N. H. Egleston's paper in the April number of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*—

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT.

It is pretty well settled now that for the best interests of most countries, their healthfulness, the greatest productiveness of their fields, and their general comfort and thrift, not less than a fourth part of their area should be permanently in forest. Wherever this proportion is not preserved, harmful consequences sooner or later ensue. But in Europe the forests are cherished and cared for not only on this account, but as being one of the most important industrial resources of a country. Science and art are employed not only to preserve a proper amount of woodland for the best development of other interests, sanitary and economic, but to produce the largest pecuniary returns from the forests themselves. The conditions for the best growth of the forest as a direct source of income are studied as carefully as are those for the growth of wheat or corn. By constant experiment and observation, in connection with the schools of forestry, it is ascertained what trees are best adapted to grow in particular soils or with particular exposures, which flourish best in a moist and which in a dry atmosphere, which in elevated and which in low situations. It is found, also, that trees, like human beings, are not only social in their nature, and will grow better when planted together in masses than when obliged to grow singly and apart from each other, but that they liked a varied society; that the pine, for instance, will flourish better, will develop its nature more fully, attain a grander stature and a better quality, when planted in company with the oak or other trees different in character from itself, than when it is limited to the companionship of its own kind. The same is true of other trees, and it is only as a result of a nice and protracted study that the affinities of trees or their preferences in this respect can be determined. Then, also, it has been found that trees come to their best when a rotation of crops is observed, as in the case of the grains and grasses, and so the officers in charge of the governmental and other forests have it for one of their duties to determine what class of trees shall succeed each other, and in what order.

Under this forestry management, now so well established in every country of Europe, the woodlands or forests have as constant oversight and care as the corn field has with us. The forest is not, as here, a hap-hazard and accidental growth, with which man has little to do except to notice its progress, and levy upon its resources according as they may serve his convenience or his greed, but the trees are regarded as one of the staple crops of the land. They are planted for a definite end—fuel or timber—but so planted as to conserve all other interests of the community. This planting is prepared for with due reference to the fact that the crop is not to be gathered at the end of a few months, but only at the expiration of a century or more. From the sprouting of the pine seed or the acorn in the seed bed until it has attained its growth and come to its destined harvest-time, a hundred and twenty years it may be afterward, not a year passes—we might almost say not a day—when it is not looked after with care, and everything done that will promote its best growth. What shrub or trees shall be planted near it to protect its infant feebleness, how near it they shall be planted, how soon one and another shall be removed in order to give it more light and more room in which to develop itself, what insects are preying upon it and threatening to check its growth, what symptoms of feebleness are manifest, and what may be done for their removal—these and many other things are taken into consideration; and the tree is thus watched over, not by one person, but by many, and by generation after generation, whom it outlives. Then, again, if a piece of forest is planted with a view to a yield of fuel, it will have a different treatment from that which will be given it if it is destined to produce timber or lumber for use in the constructive arts. The most economical method of cutting the trees when arrived at maturity, and the best means of getting them to market, whether by land or by water carriage, will also be carefully studied. Roads will be constructed by the most scientific engineering,

and canals will be made, or river courses will be taken advantage of, and by means of dams slack-water navigation will be obtained for the purpose of facilitating the movement of the products of the forest.

Then, furthermore, the forests will be carefully guarded against any browsing animals, which the experience of European foresters has proved are among the most destructive agencies against which they have to contend. It has been well said by Sir John Sinclair, in his *Code of Agriculture*, that "a landlord had better admit his cattle into his wheat field than among his underwood. In the one case they only injure the crop of one year, whereas in the other, by biting and mangling one year's shoots, mischief is done to the amount of at least three years' growth." Oftentimes the death of the tree ensues. In some European countries the right of pasturage, which has been entailed upon many of the forests, has been one of the greatest burdens which the proprietors of woodland have had to bear. A similar right to gather the fallen leaves, for litter or bedding, the *Streu-recht*, which attaches to some forests, is considered a great hindrance to the growth of the trees by taking away their natural constituents, and the proprietors have taken great pains to extinguish such rights, by purchase or otherwise, whenever it has been possible to do so.

SCHOOLS OF FORESTRY.

In one case, at least, the necessity of establishing such a school of observation in connection with any agricultural society has been obviated by the founding of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. This institution is described by its director, Professor Sargent, as being:

First, a museum of living plants, in which every tree and shrub capable of withstanding the climate of Massachusetts is to find its appropriate place, this collection being supplemented by the herbarium and various special collections illustrative of trees, their products and uses.

Second, a scientific station for investigation into the character, growth, and economic and ornamental properties of trees; into the relations of forests to climate and the flow of rivers; and into the best methods of forest reproduction and management.

Third, a school of forestry and arboriculture, in which special students may, when the demand for such instruction is felt, acquire the knowledge and training necessary to fit them for the care and increase of our forests.

This modest institution has already modified legislation in favor of tree-planting in several States, and been the direct cause of planting many million trees. It is doing a great deal in introducing and testing new plants in this country, and sending those of this country to different parts of the world. It maintains an extensive correspondence in regard to trees and arboriculture with every part of the United States and Europe, and is doing much in collecting and disseminating information in regard to trees and their culture.

A similar and unmistakably good work may be done in connection with any of our colleges or scientific schools, and there is hardly an object which more commends itself to the liberal minded lover of his country than the founding of such institutions as the Arnold Arboretum.

The national government has done something in the right direction by the passage of an Act, a few years ago, by which the public lands were made an outright gift to the settler on condition of his planting a certain portion of it with trees, and cultivating them for a definite period. It has been thought by some that a Bureau of Forestry might be established in connection with the Department of the Interior, to which might be committed the care of the so-called "timber lands" belonging to the government, and of the great parks belonging to the Rocky Mountain region, and which might do good service in collecting facts relating to the growth and uses of trees, and disseminating them throughout the country. Possibly the end desired may be attained in connection with the Smithsonian Institution, aided as occasion may demand by Congressional co-operation. Possibly there may grow up by-and-by in this way a central national arboretum, in addition to those

established as we have suggested in the several States, and perhaps a School of Forestry, or something answering the purpose of such.

RECKLESS WASTE.

While in some portions of our country there is still an ample supply of forest, the latest statistics show that in the proportion of forest area to the entire surface this country stands below Norway, Sweden, Russia and Germany. A great treeless belt from three hundred and fifty to eight hundred miles in width stretches from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. Sometimes this is absolutely destitute of trees as far as the eye can see. Elsewhere there are fringes of trees along the river courses. The heavily timbered Black Hills stand out like an island in the midst of the ocean. Other similar treeless forests are occasionally found. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, again, there is another treeless region, extending from the Columbia River to Mexico, and Professor Brewer says it is possible to cross the continent from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico without passing through a forest five miles in extent. Persons who have traversed our newer Western States, almost all of which are deficient in forests, report the destruction of even those limited supplies of timber by fire as being sad to behold. The miners consume great quantities of timber in the prosecution of their work; but so reckless are many of the settlers and traders in the destruction of the trees that self-interest has prompted the miners in some cases to establish a system of lynch law for the protection of the forests. One saw mill on the Keweenaw cut over two million feet of "big tree" lumber in one season. But in these milling operations waste far exceeds use; for after the choice young manageable trees on any given spot have been felled, the woods are fired to clear the ground of any limbs and refuse, with reference to further operations, and of course most of the seedlings and saplings are destroyed. In the Rocky Mountain region hundreds of square miles are disfigured by the trunks of trees blackened by fire. Where one tree is cut for use, ten probably are consumed by the flames. Professor Hayden, in his report of 1871, in speaking of this subject, calls attention to the fact that these burned districts are not covered again by a subsequent growth of trees, but remain bare for evermore. He intimates also that there is reason to believe that in that mountain region, even when undisturbed by the hand of man, the forests are gradually disappearing under the influence of natural causes. In the same strain a writer in the *Virginia Enterprise*, Nevada, says: "It will be but a very short time before we shall be able to observe the effect that stripping the fine forests from the sides and summit of the Sierras will have on the climate of this State and California. In a very few years every accessible tree, even to such as are only of value as firewood, will be swept from the mountains. Even now this has been done in some places. It is to be hoped that a new growth of pines or timber trees of some kind may spring up on the ground that has been cleared, but we do not hear that any such growth has yet started." The President of the State Board of Agriculture of California reported ten years ago that within twenty years at least a third of the whole native supply of accessible timber had been cut off or destroyed, and that, judging the future by the past, it would require only about forty years to exhaust the remainder. He says, "Thousands upon thousands of the noblest and most valuable of our forest trees in the Sierra Nevada districts have been destroyed without scarcely an object or a purpose, certainly with no adequate benefit to the destroyer or anyone else."

Reports like these might be multiplied to any extent, and it is only when we bring such reports together that we are able to get a proper notion of the work of sylvan destruction that is going on, and which is threatening us with such danger—danger not only of a scarcity of lumber and fire wood, and the enhancement of the cost of a multitude of articles of comfort and convenience, but danger of a deterioration of climate, carrying with it a diminished productiveness of our fields, and influences detrimental to health. This danger can hardly be overstated. Nor can we be too prompt or energetic in our efforts to avert it.

ENDURANCE OF WOODEN BRIDGES.

Some interesting literature was presented recently before the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society concerning "Old Fulham bridge," in which the history of this venerable structure was reviewed and particularized to show its almost wonderful endurance and longevity, as demonstrating that the superior character of bridges constructed of other material than wood, over the latter, is by no means an established fact, and that much must be accomplished to outwear a strong and well built bridge of wood. The bridge referred to, which is located at London, between Putney and Fulham, is a timber structure, and the oldest existing bridge over the Thames in the Metropolis, though it was erected in the year 1729, to supply an immediate and temporary want until its place could be occupied by a more permanent structure. Instead of being a comparatively ephemeral affair it has survived and done good service all those years, while two ponderous stone bridges over the Thames have become ruins, and have been supplanted by more modern structures.

The *Grantsburg Sentinel* says—We hear that several saw mills will be put up along the line of the North Wisconsin railroad this year. The Eau Claire Lumber Co. will build one above Cable, one will be built at Hayward, and another between Veazio and Stewart; Walker, Judd & Veazio, of Marine, being interested in the latter. Other mills will probably be built. We understand that the railroad company will not sell timber intended to be cut and driven down any of the streams; it's their policy to have mills put in to manufacture it into lumber. The mill at Shell Lake will be completed and in full running order by the middle of May, when it is expected to cut 200,000 feet per day, employing 200 men.

A MAN named L. Grunnell, operating on Klockidy creek, Ogemaw county, Mich., had a peculiar experience on April 5. He started a log with a cant hook which had become lodged on the chute over the dam. The log dragged him over the chute under water, and shook him up generally among the moving logs, but he bobbed up somewhat serenely a short distance below all right, except that he had temporarily lost his sensibilities. He still hung to the hook, and when rescued had it firmly gripped in his hand. The adventurer is now convinced that if he can't hook a log successfully, he can, at least, hang on to the cant hook.

A FEOLIAN feat was accomplished by a chopper named John E. Brownell, at Arlington, Vt. He felled a huge spruce on the mountain side, which was over sixty feet in height, and some twenty inches in diameter, intending it should shoot down the deep descent, which it did with great velocity. About 40 rods from the starting point up the mountain the novel projectile encountered an obstacle in the shape of a birch tree, two and a half feet through the trunk. This the speeding spruce struck with as much force as if it had been shot from a catapult, piercing the birch trunk and protruding six feet through it.

A FEW days since the two largest rafts of square timber ever known to have come down the Susquehanna river for years were brought in at Loch Haven, Pa., on the late flood, and taken down stream by Mr. Thomas Christie and crew. The larger of the two was 341½ feet in length, and was top loaded with 25 sticks, and contained 13,000 feet, whereas, ordinarily, the general run of rafts contain about 6,000 feet. The second raft was over 300 feet long, and contained some 10,000 feet. It is not believed any pilot therabouts has run a larger fleet of square timber rafts than this.

HOW TO GET RID OF AN UNWELCOME VISITOR. "Rheumatism" says Mr. A. McFaul, proprietor of the City Hotel, Kingston, "used to hold its own pretty well, but the days of that here are over. St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy has completely conquered the rheumatism, and no man need suffer from it longer. I had it badly until a short time ago, but I used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured, and so can any one be cured in a similar manner."

PINE SQUARE TIMBER.

The Northwestern Lumberman says:—Cook, Gibbons & Raney have this winter been getting out pine square timber in Franklin county, N. Y., for the Quebec market.

A six thousand dollar fire occurred at Woodstock, N.B., on Friday morning, April 14th. Between 8 and 10 o'clock James Haydon's steam rotary saw mill caught fire in an apartment where some small lumber was being dried.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says common pine lumber in the Red river valley is now worth from \$22 to \$23 per thousand feet. Over 1,000,000,000 feet of the pine which Mr. Washburn's mill throws into the market is on the Red Lake reservation, within easy driving distance of Red Lake river.

FEAR NOT.—All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and liver troubles Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure.

A healthy man never thinks of his stomach. The dyspeptic thinks of nothing else. Indigestion is a constant reminder. The wise man who finds himself suffering will spend a few cents for a bottle of Zepesa, from Brazil, the now and remarkable compound for cleansing and toning the system.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL will be found invaluable for all purposes of a family medicine. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frost bites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c.

Everyone's writing, like everyone's face differs from every other, and to help these idiosyncrasies the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co. provide a varied assortment of pens to suit every style of writing, from the finest ladies' pen to the broad point engraving.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, and all diseases arising from youthful indiscretions are speedily and radically removed by that wonderful remedy known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, an advertisement of which appears in another column.

A RELIABLE FACT.—It is an established fact that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the best cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, bronchitis, and all troubles arising from neglected colds. Price 25 cents.

TRABERRY whitens the teeth like chastened pearls. A five cent sample settles it.

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THOS. GRAHAM

Manufacturer of every Description of FILES and RASPS

HAND CUT FILES made from the Best Refined English Cast Steel and Warranted Equal in every respect to the best English brands.

NEW FILES neatly put up in boxed boxes for the trade, to whom bottom figures are so quoted. Old and Worn out Files re-ground and re-cut by hand, and made equal to the New File for use, at prices that will effect a great saving to all consumers of Files.

ROBERT SMALLWOOD

MANUFACTURER OF The Patent Lever Feed Shingle, Box Board & Heading Machine (Always takes First Prize.)

Rotary Saw Mills

IN FOUR SIZES, and other MACHINERY for SAW and GRIST MILLS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Caledonian Hotel, GRAVENHURST.

JOHN SHARPE, Proprietor. This Hotel has been newly opened out, pleasantly situated on Main Street, within five minutes walk of Northern Railway station.

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Best accommodation in the City. TERMS \$1.50 and \$1.00 per day, according to Location of Rooms. The Most Convenient House to all Trains.

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Collier Street, Adjoining the Market. RATES REASONABLE, CENTRAL LOCATION, FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

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And Shipping Agents. OSWEGO, N. Y.

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MANUFACTURERS OF Leather Belting! —AND— Patent Lace Leather. DANVILLE, P. Q.

MAC'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE.



Is a Sure, Prompt and Effectual Remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Seminalorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power.

Advertisement for Hop Bitters featuring a bottle illustration and text: 'If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.'

J. G. EDWARDS HARDWARE MERCHANT, LINDSAY.

BELTING, FILES, BABBIT METAL, CHAINS, ROPE, and LUMBERING SUPPLIES.

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

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Poleroad Tramway Cars Will Carry 2,000 Feet of Hardwood Lumber per Load

Drawn with one span of horses, either summer or winter, on Round Pole Roads, which are cheap and speedily built.

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Terms of Subscription:

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One copy, six months, in advance 1 00

Advertising Rates:

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MAY 1, 1882.

GOVERNOR NANCE, of Nebraska, has issued a proclamation urging that every person in that State shall plant a tree on Nebraska Arbor Day, the 19th April.

THE export of white pine lumber from the port of New York, from January 1 to April 1, 1882, was 11,277,000 feet against 12,579,000 feet for the same time in 1881.

TEN car loads of lumber left Ludington from Butter, Peters & Co.'s mill in one train. They load it from the trestle works on the cars as fast as it is sawed and it is taken away every day.

THE Montreal Star says the whole navigation of the St. Lawrence is once more kept back by the Cap Rouge barrier, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars to the shipping interest. Is it possible that there is no mechanical or chemical agency by which this small strip of ice could be blown up?

THERE are six million miles of fencing in the United States, the total cost of which has been more than two thousand millions. The census reports show that during the census year there were expended \$78,629,000 alone. Of this amount the largest contribution was from Illinois; the second from Pennsylvania.

THE prices of northern pine lands continue to maintain a stiffness in tone. A short time since A. P. Brewer, John Brewer and W. C. McClure, of Saginaw, Mich., sold a tract of pine land in Wisconsin for \$40,000, which was purchased some 11 years ago by them for \$2,500. In the same connection a sale of last season is mentioned which was made by a Saginaw party who disposed of a tract of pine land for \$15,000, which originally cost him just one-tenth that amount.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says the work of cutting and banking logs is entirely suspended in all the Wisconsin pineries. Extensive preparations have been made for the drive, and wherever circumstances are favorable nearly all the logs will reach the mills. Reports from Black River say that a good drive is going on on that stream. It is reported the South Fork never was in better condition for a clear drive than at present. In fact good water is reported on all the tributaries of that stream,

THE Northern Pacific Railway Company, in order to encourage the planting of forest trees in the prairie districts through which their lines run, are offering premiums to the most successful planters in each township, county, etc. The premiums consist of free passes over the road, to be used at intervals during the year. If the growth of trees on the prairies is stimulated by this means a mutual advantage will be obtained otherwise than in the premiums offered. The object of the Railway Company, of course, is to afford protection to their lines during the winter, and prevent the troublesome snow blockades.

THE Montreal Gazette, of April 17, says:—The demand continues healthy for most kinds of hardwood at full former prices. The new cut is nearly all sold at most of the mills from Quebec up, as well as last year's stock. Shipments during the past week have been made to Plattsburg, N.Y., and enquiries from other parts of the States have been received. There is a demand for cherry and other descriptions of hard wood on Boston account, and dealers look forward to a good season's trade. A considerable amount of building is going on, and the requirements for local purposes alone will be extensive during the coming season.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says:—Big hauls seem to be the rage, and every day or two another "biggest haul of the season" turns up. The biggest claim at the present writing is that made for a camp at St. Ignace, Mich., where John Spence recently hauled with one team of horses, 15 and 20 years old respectively, from the skids to the banking ground, over a road of smooth ice, a distance of two miles, 8,732 feet of logs. There were 13 20-foot logs in the load and one that was 18 feet long. The sleigh bunks used were built, and the logs selected, for the occasion, the attempt being made for the purpose of seeing what the old plugs could do.

RIVERS AND STREAMS BILL.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Cameron, of Huron, moved a resolution condemning the disallowance of the Rivers and Streams Bill, which was passed by the Ontario Legislature, and has been re-enacted by the Province. After a long debate the motion was negatived by a large majority, and it is almost certain that the measure will again be disallowed.

MAPLES.

THE Mechanic, a paper published in Burlington Co., N. J., makes the following remarks on the use of maple for cabinet work:—"Almost everyone knows something about maples, but very few, even of experienced cabinet-makers and carpenters, think of these woods as being available for anything but firewood. The white maple is one of the whitest woods growing in America, only exceeded in that respect by one or two. It is, however, on account of its extreme softness and general lack of strength, practically valueless. The sugar maple is one of the most useful trees. While it is very cheap, we cannot consider it a valueless tree, this low price of the timber resulting from the fact that it is not fashionable, and has not been used to any extent for anything save mill work and rough carpentry. Its grain is very fine, and in hardness and general adaptability for fine carving and cabinet work stands next to boxwood. Beech somewhat exceeds it in the fineness of grain, but is not nearly so beautiful. The great strength of maple renders it valuable in all kinds of delicate work, preventing it from being readily broken, and at the same time allowing a slenderness of construction quite inconsistent with any weaker material. Almost all maple has in its structure a certain waviness, which causes it, when polished, to reflect light and to appear almost dappled. Other varieties are the well known bird's-eye maple, which, thirty or forty years ago, was a very popular wood for certain kinds of cabinet work. Many persons suppose that the bird's-eye maple is a separate or peculiar tree, differing from other maples. This is a mistake; most of the rock maples have a tendency to form little hillocks beneath the bark, and each layer of wood during growth is evenly covered over with these projections,

which do not grow larger, but retain their original size. The result of this is that when a slice is taken through one of these little lumps or pits, we find that the grain of the wood is bent up or down in a circle, and, of course, reflects the light differently from that part which is horizontal. In what are called bird's-eye maple trees, these little hillocks or pits in the bark are disposed closely together and regularly throughout the tree. In opening such a tree, when the cut is parallel to the bark, we have a board showing the bird's-eye maple markings. If, however, the cut is made radially it passes through the hillocks vertically, and, as they extend from the heart to the bark of the tree, we have something which produces on the wood the effect of a wave. When a log is sawn so as to show the eyes, it is known as bird's-eye maple, and when cut radially, so as to make the waves most prominent, it is called waved maple, or, in some places, curly maple. The wave pattern will almost always be found in any bird's-eye board by looking at the edge, and vice versa. Maple has one advantage which has been improved very little by cabinet-makers, and that is its susceptibility to staining processes. The supply of this wood is abundant, and, fortunately, it can be obtained in large size. Hitherto its principal value has been for firewood."

GILMOUR'S MILLS, TRENTON, ONT.

ON May the 18th, 1881, Trenton was excited over the destruction of the Gilmour saw mill. The calamity was widespread as the withdrawal of about five thousand dollars weekly wages would affect every branch of business. For some time after our merchants especially were despondent, till work on the new mill was commenced. The number of mechanics employed all the year and throughout the winter has kept trade at its normal level. The capacity of the small mill was immediately increased by two upright gangs and run night and day. The shingle mill was started after New Years and run to its utmost capacity. The small mill has cut over two million feet of lumber this spring as much as the old mill could cut in the same time. The new mill is 172 feet long, 85 wide, 73x36 feet and south wing 120x30, two stories high and covered with painted sheet iron. The engine house is 50x26 feet having twin engines of 1500 horse power; the boiler house is 100x35 feet, having 16 tubular boilers, smoke flumes entering two chimneys stacks 120 feet high each. The Gehenna is a cylinder of iron 40 feet diameter at base, half way up it contracts to over half and rises 120 feet. Its inside will be lined with fire brick and in it will be consumed the refuse matter of the large mill. The engines were made by Macdougall of Montreal, and the boilers by three Toronto firms. The engine house and boiler house are distinct from the mill and from each other and both are destitute of a particle of wood. The walls are of brick and the roof of iron frame and sheet iron covering. The mill machinery consists of two twin circular slabbers, and one single circular slabber with a top saw for extra large logs. The twins were made by Wm. Hamilton, of Peterborough, and the single by Mr. Stearns, of Erie, Pa., all three have steam feeds. There are three immense gangs for cutting into boards made by Stearns, these are fastened to a foundation beam of oak built under twelve feet of stone work and are entirely separate from the foundation of the mill. They will cut at one time six logs of medium size, three wide and two high. The three circulars and three gangs will cut half a million feet in eleven hours. To edge the boards there are four double edgers made also by Stearns. Four lath machines are put in position to utilize the best part of the edgings, two heading machines to utilize the best of the slabs. The saws are all new and were supplied by Diston, of Philadelphia, and the belting by Hoyt of N. Y. The mill will be lit by six electric lamps and will turn out in the tour of 11 hours 500,000 feet of lumber, 200,000 lath besides headings. The refuse matter as it leaves the saws is carried to the lath room and there assorted by taking out whatever will make lath or headings, the rest is carried on to the Gehenna or large furnace which burns night and day. There are two tables for butting and assorting the lumber, which is loaded by machinery on cars drawn by

two engines over six miles of elevated railway and belived in every part of the yard or to the vessels in the harbor. An average of 500 men will be employed causing a circulation of about \$7,000 weekly. The mill will be tried this next week and will be in full operation by the first of May, some weeks less than a year since the old mill was burned down. The inexperienced is bewildered in the complicity of mechanism and wonders how it all can brought into harmonious action. Only a short while and the finest steam saw mill on the continent of America will be in operation in Trenton.—Trenton Courier.

DISPUTED TIMBER LOTS.

A correspondent of the Montreal Witness, of April 20th, says:—Further particulars have been learned of the trouble on Du Lièvre River which necessitated a force of provincial police to be despatched to the scene, where they are stationed at present. The rumors circulated that Holland Bros' mill, in Portland township, had been destroyed by indignant settlers is incorrect, but not wholly unfounded. The trouble is not with the settlers, but between the Ross Bros. and the Messrs. Holland, mill owners. The difficulty originated in the cancellation, which took place in 1878, of certain lots owned by Holland Bros. The property had been purchased from the Government of Canada (prior to Confederation), paid for in full, and the owners had been in possession of it for 15 years. The sale of this land was, some time ago, cancelled and the purchase money confiscated, and on the endeavor of Ross Bros. to operate on the property the trouble was caused, the men sent by the firm having met with a stern resistance by Holland's agents. Previously on the 6th of April, Ross Bros' managers, with thirty-six armed men, made a descent upon the house of Holland's agent and demolished the structure. The agent immediately proceeded to Aylmer and entered an action against those implicated, and also against Ross Bros. themselves, as accessories before the fact. Constables are now in Portland to execute the warrant, and there will probably be some interesting litigation in Aylmer before the end of the difficulty is reached. In the meantime a squad of Provincial police has been sent to the seat of war to prevent bloodshed.

YOUNG'S POINT, ONT

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAW LOGS.—Mr. Geo. Chalmers' drive of saw logs, P. Phalen, jr., foreman, is making very good progress down Jack's Creek; he expects to be in Stoney Lake in about 10 days. Mr. Chalmers' other drive, which started last week from Mud Lake, under the foremanship of Mr. A. Wynn, will not reach here for about two months, as they have a long road to travel; still they will be among the first drives of the season.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. W. McGregor, of this place, has purchased from Widow Young the acre lot next to Kearney's property, and intends fencing and building a house on it this summer, to reside in.

THE LAKES.—The water on the Upper Lakes is now clear of ice. We expect the steamer Cruiser up here some day soon, to commence taking down cordwood, etc., to Lakeland.

LUMBER.—Mr. Chalmers is making a good many sales of lumber to farmers and carpenters from Lakeland and other places, for building purposes. There is evidently a boom in the lumber line.

PILING GROUND.—Mr. McGregor is having his men laying down the slabs from the saw mill on a rough part next the lake, and levelling it up, which will make a good piling ground for lumber, and will look very much better. The place was an eyesore to look at before this improvement.

GOOD HEALTH.—Keep the Stomach, Liver and Bowels in good order by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and perfect health will be the result.

WEAK LUNGS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM STRONG. Breathe with the month closed, have access at all times to pure air exercise moderately, eat nourishing but simple food, and take that best of all cough remedies, Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, it speedily cures all throat and lung troubles of adults or children. Price 25 cents per bottle.

PITCH PINE FORESTS.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says there is one export commodity from the United States, however, which defies competition, and may be counted on to flow steadily towards this country in *secula seculorum*, and that is the pitch pine of the Southern States. From the accounts that have at various times appeared in these columns, and the recent statements of our special correspondent on the spot it appears that the forests of this timber are practically inexhaustible, as they are in a constant state of rapid reproduction by the new saplings everywhere arising to replace the old trees, and the swamps in which these forests delight to flourish offer no temptation to the husbandman to clear them away. Thus, unlike the forests of the north, they may be accounted perennial from the natural tendency of the land to reproduce them, and the want of motive to destroy the undergrowth for the sake of cultivating the land which produces it, and which civilization is not likely to require for ages yet to come.

Saw Logs Seized.

An Ottawa despatch says that four officers of the Quebec Provincial Police, in charge of Constable Burko, arrived at Buckingham by the North Shore train from Quebec, to aid in suppressing lawlessness prevailing among timber drivers on the Du Lièvre. It appears that some land proprietor, through whose property a branch stream runs, has, in imitation of Mr. McLaren, refused to permit the passage of logs, and has engaged a gang of men to prevent the operations of men engaged in timber driving. Another report says the trouble arose from the absconding of a certain contractor or paymaster, and the lumbermen have taken possession of certain quantities of timber which they declare they will hold until their wages are paid in full.

Chatterbox.

We have received the January number of the *Original English Chatterbox* from the American publishers, Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, Boston, Mass. This is the children's magazine, par excellence; containing 32 pages, and 16 full page illustrations each month. It has more than a million readers in England and America. For one dollar sent by a new subscriber, directly to the publishers they will send, post paid, *Chatterbox* for one year and a beautiful steel engraving of a little girl puzzling over her first sum, and entitled "Ought and Carry One." The engraving is 18x24 inches, and sells for \$3.00, thus giving every new subscriber \$4.00 worth for \$1.00.

Bridging the St. Lawrence.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says a bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature to incorporate the St. Lawrence River Bridge Company, for the purpose of constructing a bridge across the great river from Wadlington, St. Lawrence county, New York, to a point in Dundas county, Canada. It will be about a mile long, resting in part on an island. It is intended that the Adirondack railroad extension into the Dominion shall cross on this bridge, and the completion of both road and bridge would open up a heavy lumber line between Ottawa and Albany.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is at the head of the list for all purposes of a family medicine. It is used with unprecedented success, both internally and externally. It cures sore throat, burns, scalds, frost bites; relieves, and often cures asthma.

"AND fools who came to scoff remained to pray."—We receive many letters from those having tried while doubting, yet were entirely cured of dyspepsia and liver troubles with Zepesa, Clergymen write us earnestly to it wonderful effects.

POPULAR DEMAND.—The great superiority of Down's Elixir, over all other cough remedies, is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy for the cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the throat, Chest and Lungs.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE, WHO SHALL DECIDE?—Nothing is more variable than the different opinions of medical men; but when they fail to agree, or to perform a cure in a chronic disease, the patients often decide for themselves, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, and speedily recover. It is the grand key to health that unlocks all the secretions, and liberates the slave from the captivity of disease.

LUMBER WANTED.

50,000 Feet Tough White Oak, 50,000 Ft. White Ash, 50,000 Feet Rock Elm, all first quality, quote price at Arr station, to be delivered by August, 1882. Specifications furnished on application
Ayr Agricultural Works,
AYR, ONTARIO. 3L7

Timber Limits for Sale.

I offer Timber Limits Nos. 94, 102, 144, 145, 167, 163, 170 and 182 on the North Shore of Georgian Bay, for sale either "en bloc" or in single Townships of 36 square miles each.
GEORGE J. THOMPSON,
Winnipeg, Manitoba. 6L7

FOR SALE!

SASH, DOOR & FURNITURE FACTORY,
Situate on CANAL BASIN, OTTAWA.

Apply to **PINHEY & CHRISTIE,**
Barristers, Ottawa.



OTTAWA RIVER.

Grenville & St. Anne Canals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gate" will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of MAY next, for the furnishing and delivering on or before the 3rd day of October, 1882, of Oak and Pine Timber, sawn to the dimensions required for the construction of Lock Gates for the new Locks at Greece's Point, Grenville Canal, and the new Lock at St. Anne, Ottawa River.

The timber must be of the qualities described, and of the dimensions stated on a printed bill which will be supplied on application, personally or by letter, at this office where forms of tender can also be obtained. No payment will be made on the timber until it has been delivered at the place required on the respective canals, nor until it has been examined and approved by an officer detailed to that service.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$300 must accompany each tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract for supplying the timber at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

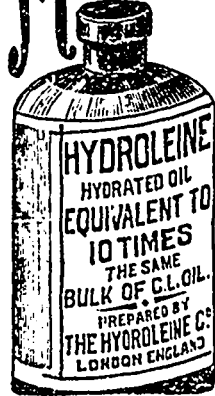
The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, }
Ottawa, 16th April, 1882. } 110-3405-law

HYDROLEINE



(HYDRATED OIL.)
An artificially digested
Cod Liver Oil.

For Consumption, Winter Cough, Affections of the Chest and all Wasting Diseases.

Prescribed by the leading physicians of England, the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

A WONDERFUL FACT.

HYDROLEINE mixes perfectly with water, showing a complete artificial digestion of the oil, and just as the HYDROLEINE mixes with the water, so does it mix with the liquid contents of the stomach, and enters immediately into the system to nourish and build it up. The efficacy of HYDROLEINE is NOT CONFINED to cases of Consumption, as from its valuable tonic effect on the nervous system in addition to its special stimulating action on the organs concerned in the production of Fat in the body, it causes marked increase in weight in persons of naturally thin habit, who do not present any evidence of disease.

Unlike ordinary preparations of Cod Liver Oil, it produces no unpleasant eructation or sense of nausea, and should be taken in such very much smaller doses, according to the directions, as will ensure its complete assimilation; this, at the same time, renders its use economical in the highest degree.

For sale by all Druggists.

Drake Brothers' Box Mill,

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

SPRUCE, PINE AND HEMLOCK SHINGLES

F. H. DRAKE.

1L17

N. H. DRAKE.

ROBERT W. LOWE,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

81 SANDS BUILDING, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

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

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SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.



Has Facilities

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DOING as GOOD WORK

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As any Engraver in Canada

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.



A. LEARMONTH & Co.

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

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

1L10

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

St. Paul St.,

QUEBEC.

CURRIE BOILER WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1862

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM BOILERS.

NEW and SECOND HAND ENGINES and other Machinery on Hand and for Sale.

CURRIE, MARTIN & Co.

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FOR THE BEST

TURBINE WATER WHEELS

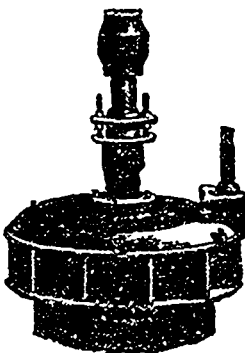
AND

Mill Machinery,

ADDRESS:

PAXTON, TATE & Co.

Port Perry, Ont.



Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

4L12

THE ENGLISH TRADE.

Robert Coltart & Co.'s Liverpool wood circular, dated April 3rd, says:—There has been a quiet feeling in the wood trade during the past month, although the deliveries compare favorably with the same period last year, and the stocks, with the exception of pitch pine, are very light. Prices generally have been maintained, excepting for Norway flooring boards and pitch pine, both of which have been offered too freely in this market. The fine open weather which has so long prevailed has been very favorable to building operations, which have also been assisted by the easier state of the money market since the late reductions in the bank rate.

COLONIAL WOODS.—Yellow pine.—The stock of square timber consists of only 119,000 feet, against 723,000 feet at the same time last year, and 362,000 in 1880; the consumption of 60,000 feet during the month must be considered satisfactory at the present advanced prices, and with such a very small stock in the yards. Of waney board timber the consumption has also been good, and the stock is light; sales have been by retail only. For red pine the demand is dull, and the present stock of 27,000 feet is sufficient for present requirements. The stock of oak logs consists of 264,000 feet, against 444,000 at the same time last year; the demand, however, continues limited, amounting to only 32,000 feet during the month. Waggon oak scantlings, however, continue to be enquired for, the present stock having been reduced to £3,000 feet, and the consumption during the month amounted to 37,000 feet, prices of prime quality rule from 2s 7d to 2s 9d per foot, according to specification. Elm and ash are in dull demand. The stock of birch timber is reduced to 81,000 feet; against 140,000 at the same time last year; prices have improved, and 501 logs, ex *Elta Stewart*, from St. John, N.B., realized at auction an average of 20d per foot. The demand for Quebec pine has been quiet during the month, and the stock consists of 5,848 standards, against 9,151 standards at the same time last year. The consumption of N. B. and N. S. spruce deals continues slightly in excess of that of last year, but although the stock is very small, and the arrivals for some time are likely to be light, prices do not show any improvement, the latest sales being by private of St. John at £7 12s 6d per standard, and by auction St. John cargoes realized an average of £7 10s and £7 14s per standard. The present stock consists of only 10,464 standards, against 22,895 standards at the same time last year, and the consumption during the month amounted to 3,659 standards, against 3,541 standards. Quebec merchantable pine and punkleaves continue to be enquired for. Palings are in fair request, and have been sold at 82s 6d per mille, for 5 feet 3 1/2, and 62s 6d per mille for 4 feet 3 1/2.

The arrivals since our last have been 19 vessels, 13,605 tons, against 17 vessels, 12,765 tons, during the corresponding period of last year, and 29 vessels, 14,632 tons, in 1880.

FROM 26TH JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1882.

Vessels.	Tons.
Quebec	Nil
St. John, N. B., &c.	7
United States	23
Baltic	16
Total	46

FROM 26TH JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1881.

Quebec	1
St. John, N. B., &c.	4
United States	25
Baltic	7
Total	37

FROM 26TH JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1880.

Vessels.	Tons.
Quebec	Nil
St. John, N. B., &c.	9
United States	25
Baltic	25
Total	41

A WASTE IN VALUABLE TIMBER.

The people of Leelanaw county, Mich., are becoming awakened to the demands for railroad facilities to develop the timber lands in the county, and are interested in the project for establishing a road from Traverse City to Carp Lake, Maple City, Burdick and the lake shore. The timber wealth of the county is represented as being enormous, and there is said to be enough in the townships through which the road would pass, if made available, to pay the

entire expense of constructing the road, and to pay for handsome improvements on every farm, besides placing money in the pocket of every farmer and land owner along the route. The timber is largely hardwood. There are large quantities of cedar, hemlock, basswood, birds-eye maple, cherry, beech, birch, and a dozen other varieties. Some of these woods are highly valuable, on account of the demand and the excellent quality. Immense quantities of the choicest basswood are now destroyed in fallows because the settler must remove it in clearing his land for crops, and the same is true of the elm—of which there are some very monarchs—the birds-eye maple, etc. With regard to the latter wood about 10 per cent. of it is said to be of the most valuable quality, while it is instances regarding the cherry that, recently, six 12-foot logs were sawed, which scaled over 500 feet each, and were almost entirely clear. These kinds of timber the farmers of Leelanaw are compelled to burn in log heaps while making room for the advances of agriculture, which action seems little less than a wasteful sacrifice. It is hoped that the railroad contemplated will go through, and that ample opportunities will be opened up for utilizing these extensive and valuable forests.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

TREE CULTURE ON THE PRAIRIE.

With the advent of spring there is no question of more importance to city or country than the cultivation of trees on our prairie domains. The desirability of the great western prairies for homes, and their value as farming lands very largely depend on the successful cultivation of trees. The papers should urge this matter earnestly and persistently. It is not enough that it is the highest interest of the settlers upon prairie lands to begin at once the cultivation of trees around their houses and barns. They are not only inexcusably careless about this matter, but a very large population do not seem to understand the proper method of proceeding. I have known the same piece of land to be planted with seeds of various kinds of timber over and over again, and there is not to-day a solitary shrub or twig upon the land to indicate that a seed had been sown there. Yet the successful cultivation of trees upon our prairies is no longer in the hazy domain of theory or experiment, but has long since been demonstrated beyond all doubt, yet every season men expend large amounts of money and labor in attempting to start trees and fail, and become discouraged and give it up.

I have had considerable experience in this line, and will in a few words give directions, which, if faithfully observed, will invariably give results of the most satisfactory character. Prepare your ground thoroughly; don't waste your time putting in trees on ground that is not thoroughly prepared. Do not put in seeds, nor trust to cuttings. Get cottonwood rootlets a year old. Plant the depth of an ordinary spade. Don't plow them in nor throw them in. Put in by hand. Press the earth well around them, so as to exclude air and sunlight. Get them in as early in the spring as possible. Cultivate them thoroughly during the summer and in nine cases out of ten you have got trees so thrifty and strong that they will stand the severest winter. All this is so simple that the most inexperienced man should find no difficulty in carrying it out. In a very few years a man can have ten or fifteen acres of timber around his house, and the winter weather will be as changed as though he had moved hundreds of miles further south. Then, and not till then, can the farmers in our northern regions raise stock successfully. If every prairie farmer would commence this spring and faithfully carry out the simple instructions above given for the next five years we should see such a revolution in the climate and conditions of the great Northwest as no man to-day dreams of.—*St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer Press.*

READY MADE DWELLINGS.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—"We know of no enterprise in which a small amount of ready capital could be invested, by parties having a practical knowledge of building, to better advantage than in the preparation of ready made houses, prepared upon improved and acceptable plans, ready for shipment to points

where they are to be set up. The enterprise would demand the preparation of a set of plans and elevations reduced by the skill of the engraver so as to be fully illustrated by wood cuts, or the cheap blue process, so as to enable the purchaser to form a correct idea of what he was ordering, and as well enabling him to suggest such changes as his personal taste or requirements might demand.

It is no infrequent thing for inquiries to be addressed to the editor of the *Lumberman* from parties desirous of obtaining such buildings, one such inquiry in the fall of last year embracing a desire to obtain no less than 100 cottages. Recent inquiries were for cottages to be shipped to Winnipeg, one to Dakota, and one to Minnesota, and were it once known that parties held themselves in readiness to prepare them, we believe that an immense trade could speedily be built up. The enterprise would, of course, require a reasonable amount of capital, but probably not so large an amount as many might imagine, as orders would, in a majority of cases, be accompanied with at least a portion of the cost. It is a project which we are aware has been undertaken before, without resulting as advantageously as was hoped, but we are convinced that the present time is much more auspicious, and that the venture would prove a paying one to the wise experimenter.

FOREST PLANTING.

Between 1759 and 1830 the Dukes of Athol planted 10,000 acres with larch alone, and on their Blair and Dunkeld property the total number planted was 14,096,719, calculated at the time of planting to produce at the age of 70 years £6,560,000 as timber for naval purposes. An instance of indirectly remunerative fir planting is shown at Bournemouth, where some years ago plants of *Pinus maritima* were introduced in marshy land between Christchurch and Poole, which, spreading in all directions, partly by its own seed and partly by planting, soon gave the country the appearance of an American pine barren. The shelter and presence of these trees has been found so beneficial to invalids that one of the largest watering-places on the south coast has sprung up with almost unexampled rapidity, and sites which were formerly worthless have recently become extremely valuable. Similar plantations have been made elsewhere. M. Javel has planted 80,000 acres of the barren Landes of Gascony with seedlings of *Pinus maritima*. Others have planted lesser areas. In Madeira the same *Pinus* has been introduced, and now covers all the southern slopes above 2,000 feet, the inhabitants being almost entirely dependent on it for fuel.

IMMIGRATION AND LUMBER.

The Chicago *Northwestern Lumberman* has the following, which applies as appositely to Canada:—"An important indication of the prospective demand for lumber is the tide of immigration that is setting toward our shores and promises to exceed even the heavy volume of last year. A large proportion of the emigrants go forward to the new territories, and open up new farms, and require lumber for houses and improvements. As long as this emigration continues, lumber will be in extraordinary demand. And, besides, as long as a rush of settlers is developing new improvements, so long will railroad extensions keep pace with such development, causing another extraordinary demand for lumber, besides quickening all kinds of business. It is a volume that acquires a momentum that a slight obstacle cannot arrest, and that's what's the matter with the lumber trade of the present epoch.

AUSTRALIAN FORESTS.

The London *Timber Trades Journal* says:—"We have to hand the report of the Royal Commissioners for the Australian International Exhibition, which largely relates to the wood trade, and our connection with these distant colonies. Being the work of English commissioners, it does not enter so deeply into the subject of timber as it would if the work of Colonial commissioners. It is well known that these dependencies of the English Crown are not celebrated for their natural growth of timber, and that the colonists are importers of wood from Canada

and the Baltic. The country from this must not be accounted treeless; the explanation is to be found in the fact that the native timber, with small exception, is of the hardwood class, the imports consisting of softwoods. Bearing on this point we find that the colony of Victoria possesses State forests to the extent of 243,000 acres; beyond this there is an area of forest lands, classed as "timber reserves," estimated at 395,600 acres. Two-fifths of the colony is set down as mallee scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c., in connection with which there is a considerable growth of timber. In 1879 we find that New South Wales imported timber to the value of £318,189, and furniture and upholstery to the value of £30,141, and in the same time exported bark to the value of £14,399.

River Improvements.

Mosses, Pond and Humphrey and Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, have been before the committee having in charge the river and harbor bill, pressing appropriations for the improvement of the Chippewa and St. Croix rivers, and the building of breakwaters in Lake Pepin. The amounts desired for improvements were \$30,000 for the Chippewa, \$25,000 for the St. Croix, and \$10,000 for each of the breakwaters. The latter are designed to be 500 feet in length, and located, one at Stockholm and the other at Lake City on Lake Pepin. The amount desired for the Chippewa is to be expended in applying the revetment system to the protection of the yellow banks, near Durand, Wis. The St. Croix improvements are to be made between Hudson and Osceola, as the engineer may direct.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

The Timber Trade in New Zealand.

It is satisfactory to learn, says the *Farmer*, that New Zealand is doing a "roaring trade" in timber. The quantity annually supplied from the forests of that colony is estimated to be about 400,000,000 superficial feet, the market value of which is about £2,000,000. The New Zealand timber merchants, who believe that their trade would be greatly increased if the manufacturers in the Old World were only acquainted with the strength and cheapness of their woods, have petitioned the Government, and we believe with success, to make experiments between the New Zealand timber and European oak. It is proposed to make the experiments in Paris, under the supervision of eminent foresters. The result will be looked for with interest.

Preventing Bush Fires.

The Brock, Ontario, Township council have passed a by-law for regulating the burning of brush, stumps, etc. It provides that no stumps, wood, logs, trees, brush, straw, shavings or refuse shall be set on fire by any person or persons in the open air within the municipality in or during the months of July or August in any year; nor at other time or times during the year until after eight days' notice has been given to the owner or occupant of the adjoining property. Any person contravening the provisions of this by-law shall, in addition to any damages which may occur, be liable to a fine of not less than \$2 or more than \$50 upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace.

A WRITER from Elizabeth, N. C., says that there are hundreds of thousands of acres of what are called swamp lands in the coast region of that state, a large portion of which is thickly set with cypress and juniper timber. The latter is said to be the same as northern cedar. North Carolina cedar is used chiefly for cooperage, and is being extensively shipped north in the log for that purpose. Elizabeth City has a population of 3,500 and contains four saw mills.

THE *St. John News* says that McLaughlin & Wilson have already commenced their spring sawing at Anagauco. They have sufficient logs in their pond and vicinity for nearly two million feet of lumber, and will soon be in a position to fill all orders. James Mills, Esq., is placing a large quantity of pine deals at the station, ready for early shipment. These have to be hauled a distance of some three miles, which can be done more easily on snow.

Chips.

SINCE the opening of navigation over 35,000,000 feet of lumber have been shipped from Muskegon.

THE C. N. Nelson Lumber Company, at Stillwater, Minn., has just received an immense engine for its mill, the cylinder of which is 24 x 28 inches.

A WOODEN-SHOE factory at Green Bay, Wis., turns out a large number of sabots, at 35 cents a pair. They are made of basswood, and are smoked and dried.

Olive Hill and Carter Cave, Ky., are to be connected by eight miles of tramway, to facilitate the hauling of timber and lumber, and for other transportation.

THE *Mail*, of April 20th, says:—The steam barge *St. Peter* was released from Peach Island at noon yesterday, after lightering 90,000 feet of lumber. She is in Windsor reloading her cargo.

THE *Hamilton Spectator* says that Adam Inch, of Barton, has planted out thirty-three maple saplings, and intends to plant out one hundred fruit trees. His brother farmers should go and do likewise.

THERE has been a new lumber camp started near the railroad at Lake station, Mich., where logs are gotten out for shipment to Saginaw. Godfrey Dershus is putting in a tramroad to get in some 5,000,000 feet of logs.

THE Muskegon River has caused trouble by overflowing land, and the boom company will probably have to stand the damage. There are 20,000 logs in the river below Sand creek, and the others have not yet been let down.

THE State of Wisconsin, on March 21, sold at Westboro, Taylor county, 85,000 feet of logs, cut upon state lands. The logs run two and a half to the thousand, and brought \$14.25, the highest price paid in that section this spring.

ROSS & Co., of Quebec, are shipping board timber largely from Munising, Mich., to St. Ignace, the ultimate point of destination being European markets. It is said they will ship from St. Ignace about \$1,000,000 worth of board timber.

NON-RESIDENTS who own land in the townships of Grant and Otto, Oceana county, Mich., are making things warm for the local timber thieves, through the courts, and in a style, it is stated, that will put a quietus on the moss-back pastime.

A LOG boom was broken at Minneapolis by a sudden swell in the river, and several million feet floated down past St. Paul. It is believed that not over 4,000,000, valued at \$40,000, will be lost, and as the surplus is 100,000,000, this loss will not affect the market. The accident is the most serious one for years.

ON the farm of Nelson Tuttle, at Iona, Mich., the growth of a walnut tree was closely observed. It grew from the seed, struggling along unaided, and in 35 years it had reached a good size. It measured two feet in diameter at the butt. It was cut down this winter, and it is thought it would have grown a third larger with proper care and cultivation.

THE *Ottawa Citizen* says reports from up the river state that the agent of a big lumbering firm, who manages its business matters generally, not many days ago made the drive of 150 miles in one day and with one pair of horses. One of the team which did such splendid work died shortly after the end of the journey was reached. As the driver is well known to be most considerate to his cattle, it is evident that nothing but serious business considerations could have led him to force the willing brute to an overduo exertion of its strength.

IT is estimated that 100,000,000 feet of logs were cut on the headwaters of the Kennebec last winter, which, with the 15,000,000 feet to old logs "hung up" along the tributaries, will make a drive of 115,000,000 feet to be floated down the river. Last year the drive was the cleanest ever made, owing to the copious rains, and 150,000,000 feet of lumber came down the Kennebec. Lumbering operations have this year been pursued under difficulties, owing to the long-delayed snowfall, but the drive will be started about the first of May, and the advance guard will reach Augusta in July or August.



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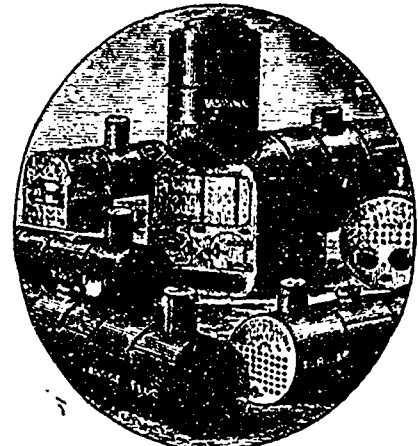
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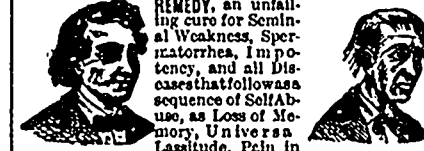
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London England. 1114

Market Reports.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

APRIL 22nd.—The weather during the past two weeks has been rather against building operations, consequently the demand for lumber has not been so active as was expected; however, as a number of extensive buildings are going up, we look for better times, more especially as the water is to be let into the canal next week, when stocks will be replenished and better selections can be made, as stocks here at the present moment are pretty low, and we note an advance in some lines on our late quotations. The present prices, ex yard, are as under:—

Table listing lumber prices for various types like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, etc., with prices per cubic foot.

But it is hard to say yet what future prices may be, as all will depend upon the quantity of lumber floated out.

EXPORTS.

Nothing is done yet in the way of exporting, but we hear of a large vessel being taken up for Montevideo at \$14. Small, handy vessels would bring about \$2.50 more. There is a good enquiry for steam tonnage to England, at 50s. @ 55s. Owners of sailing vessels from here to London are asking 60s., which is relatively cheaper than from Quebec, as lumber is much easier handled here. Quebec rates for deals to London are 61s. 3d., and from Three Rivers 62s. 6d. Latest mail advices from Liverpool report a good consumptive demand for the month of March, with only moderate stocks. The following are late quotations in Liverpool for timber:

Table of timber quotations from Liverpool, including Quebec white pine, waney board pine, red pine, oak, etc.

Deals— 1st quality Quebec pine, per standard, £19 @ £20 10 2nd " " " £13 10 @ £14 10 3rd " " " £ 9 10 @ £ 9 15

CORWOOD.

Business has been exceedingly quiet during the past two weeks, buyers are waiting arrivals by boat, as prices are sure to be lower than by rail, the consumptive demand has also been very light. In the meantime our quotations at the Q. M. O. & O. Railway depot are nominally unchanged, as under:—

Table listing prices for Long Maple, Short, Long Birch, Short, Long Beech, Short, Long Tamarack, Short.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

APRIL 24th.—Lumber sales on our local market, both from the cars and yards, have fallen off fully one half during the last two weeks; this is owing to two causes, viz., the continuance of the carpenters strike, and the partial collapse of speculative building, and should the carpenters remain out much longer, this season's work will be spoiled beyond redemption, and the strikers will have themselves only to blame if they have to deny their families many of the comforts of life hitherto enjoyed by them. For some time yet to come the effects of the various strikes in Toronto will be severely felt, and I think it must be conceded that the master builders at least have offered all that could be reasonably expected of them.

Shipments by vessel to the American side have been active during the last two weeks, and cars have been fairly supplied to shippers, but much annoyance has been felt by lumber dealers in consequence of the dilatory manner in which lumber loaded on the line of the M. R. R. has come to hand here. In some cases as much as two to three weeks has elapsed from date of loading until arrival here. Shippers fail to see why it should take a longer time to ship from

Midland here than to Liverpool or London, England.

Before closing up my list of factories, I would notice two or three more as being highly deserving of mention. The firm of John Kincaid & Co., situated on McDonnell square, west of Bathurst street, has lately refitted up this large and commodious building, filling it with new and costly machinery, and they are now preparing large quantities of work for Manitoba. Both members of this firm being practical mechanics, all their work is turned out in good shape.

Mr. John Fletcher, of Yonge street, has lately erected a planing and sash and door factory. Some of the best work in this city has been done by Mr. Fletcher. The Grand Opera House, the Church of the Ascension, and many others, attest to his skill as a thorough workman.

Mr. Simpson has a snug little factory on Queen street west, near Peter street, in which a good staff of hands are generally employed on custom work, but the present strike has left him, like most others, with scant help.

I had almost forgotten to mention the highly respectable and pushing firm of Fox & Co. The notice of this firm should have appeared at an earlier date in my letters in order to have assigned them their deserved place in my list. This firm is composed of three practical men, each taking his allotted place, and filling it with profit to themselves and pleasure to those with whom they come into business contact. Their shop and offices are spacious and well adapted to their business, and a large quantity of work is turned out daily.

The last, but not least, which I will call your attention to at present is the pushing and energetic firm of Essery & Reid, situated on Lisgar street, at the west end of the city. This firm has also been preparing large quantities of sash, doors, etc., for Manitoba. One member of the firm contemplates removing there, I understand, in order to look after their interests personally, and will doubtless succeed in working up a good trade.

QUOTATIONS, FROM YARDS.

Table of quotations from yards for various lumber types like Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, etc.

OTTAWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

APRIL 24th.—A very few days more will witness the many saw mills in this locality in full operation, a small number having already begun. J. R. Booth's large mill at the Chaudiere Falls commenced running yesterday, being the first of the mills at the Falls to begin. Perley & Pattee's will be the next, and the others will follow in a short time afterwards.

NAVIGATION.

has also opened, the first low of the season having commenced loading lumber at Booth's dock to-day. In this connection a word or two will not be amiss concerning the work that has been carried on during the past winter in the shipyards around here, as it is directly connected with the lumbering trade. The boat building industry in this neighbourhood has increased to very

LARGE PROPORTIONS

as compared with past years. In his yard on the Hull side, Mr. J. R. Booth has had in repair his fleet, which is the largest on the Ottawa. He has also had constructed two new barges, each having a carrying capacity of 150 tons, or

260,000 feet of lumber. A fine new propeller has also been built for this same gentleman. This new boat will be launched in a few days. It is larger than any now

PLYING ON THIS RIVER.

She has a 90 foot keel, is 90 feet over all, 20 1/2 foot beam, and a 9 foot hold. In Millar's yard three new boats have been built, besides a large number of barges.

Shantying operations are about completed, and all the teams have returned. Men are now being engaged for the drives, and carloads of Indians and others from Quebec are daily passing through the city en route for the scene of their work. While there is no marked

SCARCITY OF DRIVERS,

there is a want of hands for the mills about here, and good wages are of a consequence demanded. The cut no doubt will be larger this season than for many years past. A larger number of logs are expected to be successfully navigated to their destination, and higher rates prevail. The stocks in the yards now are very low. The cuts of a number of firms have already been purchased, but the prices paid of course are not known.

LONDON, ONT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

APRIL 25.—A week ago to-day the lumber merchants of this city held a meeting at which several very important business matters were discussed, among them was the one of prices, and it was unanimously resolved to advance the rates \$1 per M. all around. This step was warranted by the advance claimed at the mills, not from any extra city demand, in fact the demand is not by any means brisk, and no building of any account is in operation, yet the prices fixed upon remain firm, and it will be some time before the figures come down again. As is usual at this season of the year, cedar posts are in great demand for fencing, in which there is great activity throughout our surrounding agricultural district.

Though the present is very quiet and inactive, a good spring demand is expected. The reason given in some quarters for the present lull is the scarcity of new brick, and consequent stoppage in building.

QUOTATIONS.

Table of quotations for Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Common boards, etc.

MIDLAND, ONT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

APRIL 14th.—The lumbermen here report low water in the streams, and without heavy rains a quantity of logs will be hung up. Tate's mill here has been purchased by Messrs. McLeod & Cameron, and is now called the Midland Mill; they have already contracted for sawing 2,000,000 feet, and have daily applications for more; we wish them success. Dollar's mill will be managed again this year by Messrs. Frazer & Spooner. Chew Bros.' mill, the British Canadian Co. and Cook's mill will be all working to their full capacity in a few days. The British Canadian Company's new mill on Hugel Point will be one of the finest on the Georgian Bay, and will be fitted up with all the newest labor saving appliances. The building and fitting up of this mill is solely under the charge of Mr. Thompson. Navigation is expected to open here at once. The tug Minnie Hall, rebuilt this winter, was launched on the 12th of April. Five vessels are now reported from Chicago for Midland, grain laden. Mr. Peplow, of the Elevator Company, is now here getting his men ready for a busy summer. Garret's new planing mill and Clark's are also both hard at work. Building operations are now going on briskly; houses rise up almost like magic. About forty new dwellings are to be commenced at once. In business places, Burton Bros., of Barrie, have plans ready and

broken ground for a block of stores and bank buildings, at the foot of King street, east side; estimates, about \$13,000. N. Courtemanche has his plans ready, and is about to commence a large brick building adjoining his present premises; cost, about \$4,000. Messrs. Spotten & Lummis, on lot 16, west of King, are commencing two stores and offices, to cost \$6,000. H. S. Ruby has the frame erected for a store and bake shop, lot 11, west of King, and J. White will put up a store and dwelling on lot 3, East of King. I will report sales in my next communication.

A village report says that a company is about to begin work immediately here on the construction of houses to be shipped to Manitoba, every part to be prepared here. The company is said to have purchased here three and a half millions of dry lumber for the purpose.

ST. J. N. B.

From Our Own Correspondent.

APRIL 21.—During the past week the weather has been mor spring like, and the snow and ice have nearly disappeared from the fields, still it continues cold for the season; the ice is still quite strong in the river, but the water is rising, however, and we may expect the ice to run out some time next week. The prospects for river driving are good, and most of the logs are likely to come out of the streams in good season.

DEALS.

Deals are still held by city manufacturers very firmly at \$11, and some are talking of even higher prices. Country sawn deals sell readily as they arrive at \$10.50. The very low freights have a stimulating effect upon the price of deals, which is likely to rule high for some time to come.

FREIGHTS.

As was to be expected, after the extensive transaction in freights so early in the season, referred to in last report, a strong reaction has set in, and the market is now quite "demoralized." A large number of steamships have been on the market at extremely low rates, commencing at 57s. 6d., and rapidly diminishing until 47s. 6d. has been reached, which is the lowest figure that has ever been known here. It is not likely that rates will be any lower, and at the same time there cannot be much improvement for some time to come. No sailing ships are reported as having accepted these extreme rates.

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of deals and other sawn lumber are as follows:— For Europe..... 4,561,000 Sup. feet. " United States..... 3,439,000 " " West Indies..... 302,000 "

No shipments of sugar box shooks since last report. The following is a list of the vessels in port, with their tonnage and destinations:— John Black, 645, W. C. England, E. C. I., or Glasgow.

SHIPPING.

- Argyle, 1,222, W. C. England. Alma, 630, W. C. England. Herlot Herlofsen, 766, W. C. England. Oxo, 480, W. C. England. Cedar Croft, 1,008, W. C. England. Harisfjord, 495, E. C. Ireland. Kate Crosby, 690, E. C. I., W. C. E. or Glasgow. Sidon, 410, E. C. Ireland. Chrysolite, 1,097, Liverpool. Antwerp, 573, — E. W. Gale, 288, — Albuera, 655, W. C. England. Cherubini, (s), 1,161, United Kingdom. Jothington, (s), 1,290, United Kingdom. Lewis M. Lamb, 350, Bristol Channel. Ophir, 813, Liverpool. Serrano, 504, — M. A. Palmer, 299, — Brooklyn City, (s), 1,122, United Kingdom. Kenledi, (s), 992, discharging. St. Joseph, 233, discharging. Orontes, 740, W. C. England.

CHICAGO.

APRIL 22.—The Northwestern Lumberman says:—Orders at the yards in this city are arriving steadily, though not in what the dealers call a rushing volume. On the whole there is a fairly active trade. From every quarter comes the assurance that building in all the thrifty towns and cities of the west is active, and that more will be done in this line during the present than during the past year. The lumber business

is bound to be immense in any event, but how to buy is now a greater question than how to sell.

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending April 20 :-

Table with columns for Receipts and Shipments, listing Lumber and Shingles for 1882 and 1881.

Table showing Increase in receipts and shipments for 1882 and 1881.

Table showing Stock on hand April 1 for 1882 and 1881, categorized by Lumber, Shingles, Lath, and Pickets.

ALBANY.

APRIL 22.—Quotations at the yards are as follows :-

Table of lumber prices in Albany, listing items like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and Shingles with their respective prices.

BOSTON.

APRIL 22.—The Journal of Commerce says:—The market does not show any particular change from last week.

Table of lumber prices in Boston, listing items like Selects, Dresseds, and Sheathing.

TONAWANDA.

Table of lumber prices in Tonawanda, listing items like Three uppers, Common, and Culls.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

APRIL 20.—Receipts by lake for 1881 to date, 16,000,000, and for 1882 to date, 1,000,000.

Table of lumber prices in Oswego, listing items like Three uppers, Pickings, and Culls.

BUFFALO.

Table of lumber prices in Buffalo, listing items like Uppers, Common, and Culls.

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal, of April 8th, says:—At Messrs. Churchill & Sim's sale on Wednesday the attendance was good.

LIVERPOOL.

The Timber Trades Journal, of April 8th, says:—There is no change in outward appearance of business, everything appearing to be very quiet.

There has been no change in market prices, but a much firmer tone has shown itself in spruce deals.

On Friday last Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine had catalogued a cargo of spruce deals to be sold during the luncheon hour.

Several parcels of Quebec pine deals were sold at auction, on March 31st, at the following prices :-

Table of auction prices for spruce deals, listing dimensions and prices.

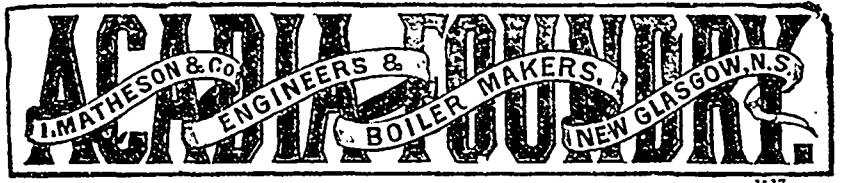
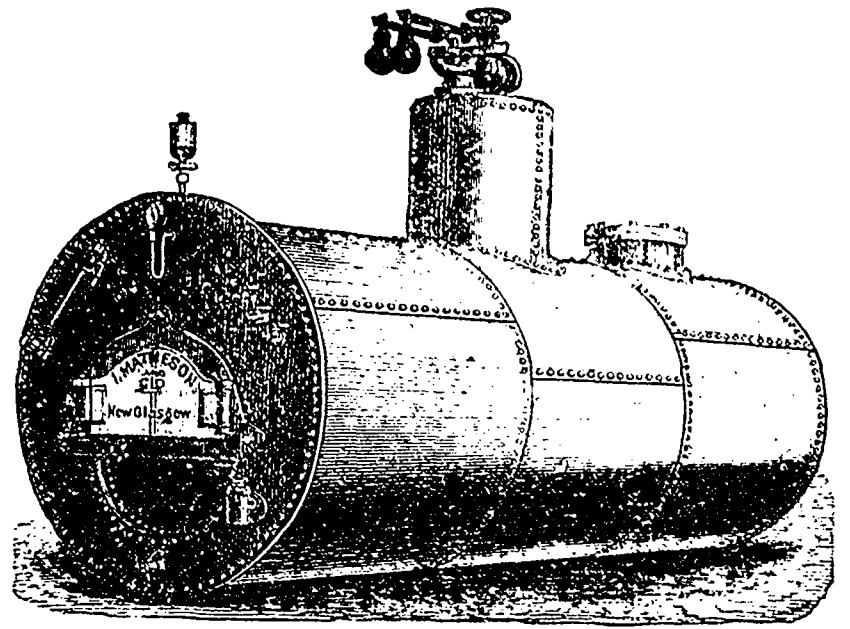
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CASTINGS of every description in Brass and Iron.

STEAM FEED for Circular Saws. Also Saw Gummers, Cutters, Double Spet Swages, and all Saw Tools.

P. PAYETT'S NEW IMPROVED

Adjustable Saw Guide!

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

All kinds of Brass & Iron Casting

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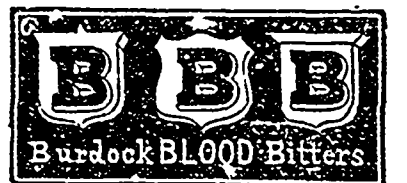
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 COTTON BELTING, for Flour Mills. &c., Superior Quality.

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BOILER FLUID COMPOUND.

Patented 5th March, 1877.

This Compound will save its Cost many times in one year by saving fuel. It eradicates scale, and when the Boiler is once Clean a very small quantity keeps it Clean and Free from all Incrustation. It is perfectly harmless to Iron, and emits a clear pure Steam. In ordering, mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

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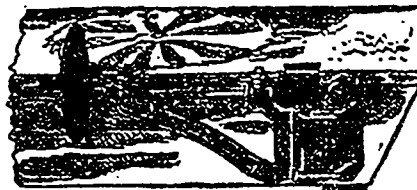
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HODGSON'S Patent Saw Grinder

Is a new, efficient, and exceedingly cheap machine and is equally well adapted to grinding long and round saws of every description. Wheel is moved along the length, and in the depth of the tooth, and can be placed just where wanted as easily as a file. It is just THE THING for mills, cutting from one to five million feet of lumber, and costs no more than one-fourth to one-tenth the price of little better machines. It is patented in United States and Canada, and is made in Weisport, Pennsylvania, and in Amherst, Nova Scotia.

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combines, at a moderate price, more points of excellence than any other. Jointer is built in machine, a few inches from the saw. The cast steel feed rolls are opened by a foot lever, and grip the block like a vice. Traverso of carriage to suit large or small stock, is under control of operator when running. Will run for days without cutting a shingle. Warranted to cut, with one attendant, three thousand in an hour, under forfeiture of \$100. Send for circulars to

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BOILER FEED PUMPS, MINING PUMPS,
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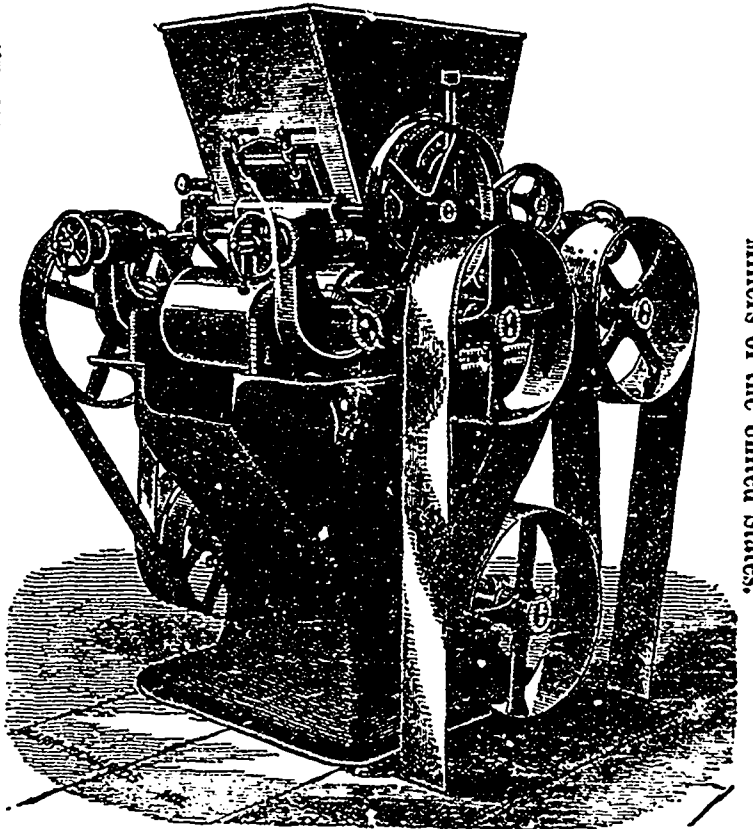
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CORRUGATIONS of all Descriptions.
 Smooth Iron or Porcelain ROLLS.



These Roller Mills are used by all the Representative
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The Machine is Perfect in all its adjustments, and RUNS
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It is doing Better Work than any other Machine in use.
 Automatic Lubrication of Principal Bearings.
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 Differential Speed always insured.

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The BEST ROLL FOR MIDLINGS in the world. Over 6000
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M. Covel's Latest Improved Automatic Saw Sharpener!

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

**CIRCULAR SAW
STEAM FEED!**

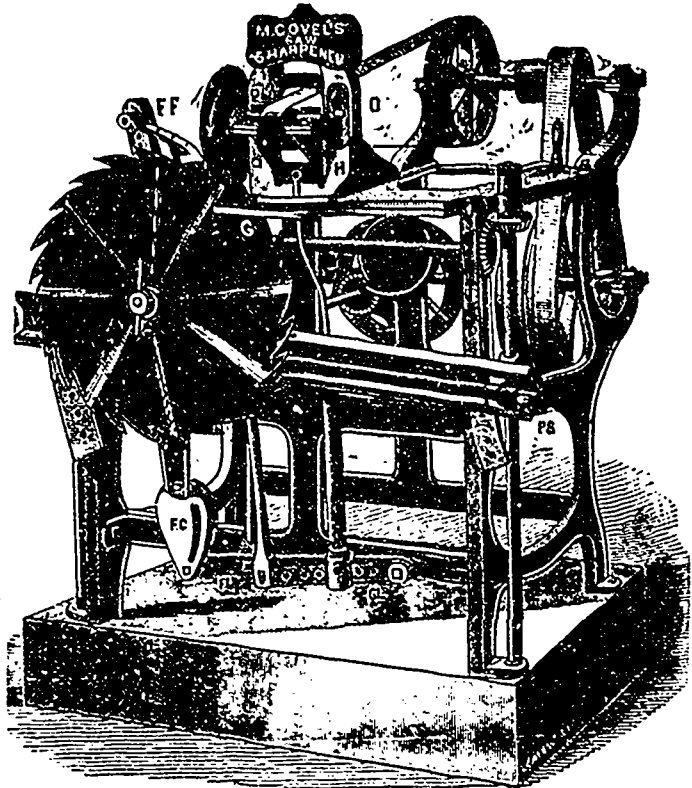
I would also call special attention to my
Heavy Circular Saw Mills

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

GRAVENHURST, August 20th, 1880.
WM. HAMILTON, Esq., Peterborough.
DEAR SIR—I have used your Steam Feed for near four months, and it has given me perfect satisfaction in every way; it is admitted by every person who has seen it work to be the best feed ever invented. Since I put it into my mill, I have not lost ten minutes time fixing anything belonging to it. I can cut 18 boards 13 ft. long in one minute. It can do much smoother and better work than the piston feed. It is easily governed and reverses the carriages instantly. I am thoroughly satisfied with it and can recommend it to any person who has a Circular Saw Mill for cutting long or short logs. I consider I have cut more lumber than will pay for the Steam Feed since I got it than I would have cut had I not put it in.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM TAIT,
Lumberman, Gravenhurst.

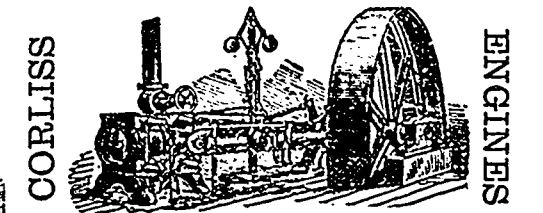
TORONTO, August 11th, 1880.
WM. HAMILTON, Peterborough, Ont.
DEAR SIR—The Steam Feed you put in is working splendidly.
Yours, &c.,
THOMPSON, SMITH & SON.



MILL MACHINERY!

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

HORIZONTAL ENGINES and BOILERS



Where economy of fuel is the great consideration, along with uniformity of speed, such as is required in Grist and Flouring Mills, Woolen and Cotton Factories, or large Factories of any kind, I supply the Corliss Engine. I feel justified in saying that our Style, Workmanship and Finish on this Engine will be no discredit to its renown, and certainly is not equalled in this country for economy of fuel. I have them working at 2½ pounds of coal per horse-power per hour.

**WILLIAM HAMILTON,
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.**

EMERY WHEELS FOR SAW GUMMING!



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

The principal sizes are:

8x½	} 2 in. hole.	10x½	} 2 in. hole.	12x½	} Holes, ¾, 1 and 1 inch.
8x¾		10x¾		12x¾	
8x1		10x1		12x1	
8x1½	10x1½	12x1½			
8x2	10x2	12x2			
8x3	10x3	12x3			

Probably more wheels 12x½, 12x¾ and 12x1 are used than all the other sizes together. Saw Gumming Wheels are used, however, of all sizes up to 24x1. The most frequent complaint is that Emery Wheels harden the saw so that a file won't touch it. The answer is that you don't want a file to touch it. An expert workman will shape and sharpen the teeth with an Emery Wheel, leaving the teeth case hardened, in which condition the saw will cut about 83 per cent. more lumber than a soft saw will. Those who want to use the file, however, have only to touch the saw lightly a second time (after going all over it once), and this second touch will cut through the case-hardened scale.

A QUESTION OF QUALITY.

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

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

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

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

Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue, showing Cuts of Saw Gumming Machines, and Shapes, Sizes and Prices of Wheels, sent free on application. 143

The Tanite Co. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co. Pennsylvania
CANADIAN TRADE SPECIALLY SOLICITED.

HART EMERY WHEEL COMPANY, Limited

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

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EMERY and CORUNDUM WHEELS

These Wheels are
Wire Strengthened



And Specially Adapted
For Saw Gumming

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

They Surpass All Other Wheels for Free Cutting and Durability.

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

Messrs. SHURLEY & DIETRICH,
GALT.

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

JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ.,
MONTREAL.

Messrs. JAMES ROBERSTON & CO.,
TORONTO.

WE ALSO REFER TO

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

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

Toronto November 17th 1881

Mess^{rs} The Joseph Hall Manufg Co
Ottawa
Ont.

Gentlemen

When you were manufacturing Engines and Mill machinery in 1872 you supplied me with all the machinery for my Saw-Mill at Midland.

Every part of the work was strictly first class and gave me the greatest possible satisfaction. I never saw as good a lot of Machinery. The material was the very best quality and the workmanship unsurpassed. Until my Mill was burned and rebuilt I did not fully realize how entirely you carried out your agreement to do me a first class job.

The Engines, Boilers, Circulars, Gauges, and connections worked splendidly. In the erection of the Machinery we had no trouble everything was according to the plans and specifications furnished and was put together without alteration of any kind.

I am pleased to learn that you have repurchased the patterns and plant you sold to the McMill Manufg Co and intend to manufacture all kinds of Mill Machinery. You shall have all the work I can send you.

Yours very truly

H. H. Cook

President of the British Canadian Lumbering and Timber Co.