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NO. 24.

### THE RINGS OF TREES NO INDEX TO THEIR AGE.

The London *Timber Trades Journal* says— An important discovery appears to have been recently made, that is calculated to upset a theory which has hitherto been accepted as furnishing an authentic rule for ascertaining the age of trees.

We take the following from the CANADIAN LUMBERMAN, a very well conducted paper, which seems to take particular care to keep its readers well posted up as to the state of timber trade in the British Isles. It is published at Peterborough (capital of the county of that name, in Ontario), and claims to be "the only newspaper devoted to the lumber and timber industries published in Canada."

"An interesting observation on tree rings is recorded by Professor Bachelart, in *La Nature*. During a visit to the ruins of Palenque, Mexico, in '89, M Charnay caused all the trees that hid the facade of one of the pyramids of the palace to be cut down. On a second visit, in 1880, he cut the trees that had grown since 1859, and he remarked that all of them had a number of concentric circles greatly superior to their age. The oldest could only have been twenty-two years of age, but on a section of one of them he counted 250 circles; the tree was 60 to 65 cm (about 2 English feet) in diameter. A shrub, eighteen months old at most, had 18 concentric circles."

"M. Charnay found the case repeated in every species and in trees of all sizes. He concluded that in a hot and moist climate, where nature is never at rest, it may produce, not one circle a year, as with us, but one a month. The age of a monument has often been calculated from that of trees that have grown on its ruins. For Palenque, M Larainzar calculated 1,700 years, having counted 1,700 rings in a tree. M. Charnay's observations require the number to be cut down to 150 or 200 years, making a considerable difference—1,500 years. Prof. Bachelart asks whether M. Charnay took account of certain coloured rings which some tropical trees present in cross section, and which are to be distinguished from the annual circles."

If this be so—and it must be observed we have only one witness yet—the learned in arboriculture, ancient and modern, have been at least doubtful, if not false, teachers. And if this deviation from the old rule is peculiar to "hot and moist climates," where shall we draw the line? There must be some intermediate stage of average barometrical temperature at which this perplexing change commences in the development of tree growth, or is the whole hypothesis imaginary, and no rule at all?

This important question cannot be allowed to remain in its present unsatisfactory state. The account given by M. Charnay, as recorded by Professor Bachelart, will have to be either contradicted or confirmed; and a very pretty con-

trovery among adepts, or, as is now the fashion to call them, experts, is likely to result from it. The able and experienced authorities who instruct us on the peculiarities of vegetable growth in the pages of our very useful contemporary, the *Journal of Forestry*, will doubtless take up the subject and sift it to the bottom. It seems almost impossible that two theories so opposite to each other can both be true, and, if there be found a connecting link between them, how shall we know to which side of it our specimen may belong? Hitherto these "concentric circles" in trees were as religiously believed in as the revolutions of the planets. Are we now to unlearn all we have been taught about them?

### FORESTS AND CLIMATE.

A paper has been prepared by Dr. Schomburgk, the Director of the Botanical Gardens at Adelaide, on the influence of forests on climate. The object of the author is to prove that the destruction of forests usually has the effect of reducing the rainfall, while, on the contrary, the planting of trees broadcast over a country is one of the best methods which can be adopted for ameliorating its climate and increasing the annual fall of rain. It cannot, indeed, be said that the climate of South Australia is altering for the worse in this respect. In fact, a comparison of the meteorological records will show that the annual average rainfall for the colony during the past ten years has been 21.1 inches, as compared with 20.1 inches for the previous ten years. The fact is, that in the agricultural districts of the colony, and especially in those which were not originally timbered, the bringing of the land into cultivation has had the effect of slightly favouring the fall of rain. Plowed land attracts moisture to a much greater degree than unbroken soil. In considering the effect which the removal of the forests *per se* has in altering the climate in South Australia, the only direct test that could be taken from the records issued by the Government Astronomer is the experience of the neighborhood of Adelaide. If the time is divided which has elapsed since 1839, the year in which observations were commenced, into two periods, there is found for the first an average rainfall of 22.3 inches, and for the second one of 21.7 inches. It will thus be seen that, on the whole, the rainfall at Adelaide is diminishing, though very slightly, and perhaps the diminution in the amount of timber may have something to do with the change. Dr. Schomburgk, in searching for illustrations of the effect of trees on climate, goes farther afield, and brings forward some striking instances, in which it is evident that loss of forest means loss of rainfall, and *vice versa*. He recalls how the Russians, by burning down some of Transcaucasian forests at the time of the struggle with the Circassians, converted the country from a fertile land into a desert, simply through the cutting off of the supply of rain,

Similar instances of rain having deserted a country denuded of forests have occurred in the Mauritius, in Jamaica, the Azores, and, it may be also added, to a still more remarkable extent in several of the smaller West India islands. No sooner had the forests of these places been destroyed than the springs and rivulets ceased to flow, the rainfall became irregular, and even the deposition of dew was almost entirely checked. On the other hand, it is generally accepted as a fact that Mehemet Ali increased the fertility of Egypt enormously by planting trees. He alone planted some 20,000,000 on the Delta, his successors followed up the work, and it is a noteworthy circumstance that the rainfall rose from six to forty inches. Planting has also, it would seem, produced remarkable effects in France and Algiers. Extensive regions have been planted with gums and other trees, which, for the most part, grow to about 30 feet or 40 feet in height, and it is noticed that the quantities of rain and dew which now fall on the adjacent land are double what they formerly were.—*Architect*.

### WINNIPEG LUMBER INTEREST.

The *Winnipeg Commercial* of the 21st of Nov. has an article on the extent of the local lumber trade during the past season and its prospects in the succeeding one, in which, after warning its readers that its "figures only represent sawed and dressed lumber, which has been or is being used for building and such purposes," it goes on to say:—

"In local manufactures only one saw mill has had run steadily during the season, and its products since the opening of 1882, amount to 9,000,000 feet, 1,000,000 of which was oak. Other two manufacturers who have only run for a small portion of the season, have produced 4,500,000 feet, making the total product 13,500,000 feet. The lumber purchased at other mills in the North West and handled by parties in Winnipeg figures, up to 12,500,000 feet making the gross trade in domestic lumber for this city during the present year 26,000,000.

In reaching figures on lumber imported from Ontario and the United States, we have consulted the lumber dealers and manufacturers of the city, and their aggregate importations for the season reach 29,500,000 feet. The heaviest importer of the twelve has a gross of 10,000,000 feet, and the lightest was 750,000 feet. The amount imported by private parties we can only approximate, but we believe we are safe in fixing the figures at 3,000,000, which would bring the gross imports of the season up to the present date to 32,500,000 feet. In these figures we do not include importations made by the Canadian Pacific Railway direct, and the aggregate of those which have passed through Winnipeg must reach several million feet for building purposes, not to mention the millions of ties and other rough lumber. The total lumber trade

for Winnipeg for 1882, up to the present date, is somewhat in the neighborhood of 58,000,000 feet, when we confine ourselves to purely commercial parties, and it must be remembered that the importations for the year are not completed, and when they are the figures will probably reach 65,000,000 feet.

Accepting these figures as representing the lumber business of 1882, let us look ahead and see what the prospects is for 1883. The local dealers and manufacturers have arrangements made for getting out the following quantity of logs during the present winter. For the use of the mills of the city about 16,000,000 million feet to which must be added 7,000,000 feet now on hand, with which to commence operations as early in spring as possible. Thus a total of 23,000,000 feet of logs will be at the disposal of city manufacturers, which is within 3,000,000 ft of the capacity of their mills. There are seven mills who have contracted their products for the Winnipeg market for 1883, and the gross capacity of these for the season is somewhere near 70,000,000 feet. Arrangements have been made to get out for these mills during the winter over 37,000,000 million feet, or within 13,000,000 feet of their capacity. These figures give a grand total of 78,000,000 feet of lumber manufactured in the North West, which will be available for the Winnipeg market during 1883. Should the importations from the United States and Ontario for that year show a corresponding increase over 1882, they would reach over 97,000,000 feet, which would raise the total lumber trade of Winnipeg for the coming year to 175,000,000 feet, or nearly three times as great as that of the present. There is reason to believe, however, that the imports of 1883 will not increase as rapidly as local manufactures. The milling capacity of the North West has made rapid growth during the present year, and railway communication has, and is still opening up lumber districts of the country which have hitherto been closed to the Winnipeg market. Making a liberal allowance for the gain which local manufacturers will make on imported goods there is every reason to believe that the supply of lumber available for the Winnipeg market in 1883 will not be less than 130,000,000 feet. These figures seem almost fabulous, but they are based upon carefully collected statistics, and are certainly not exaggerated. The lumber trade of a new city is one of the most reliable indexes to its prosperity, and with the foregoing figures before us we may with safety challenge any city on the American continent, or in fact in the universe, to show such unmistakable signs of rapid growth and development."

ABOUT 140,000,000 feet of logs were rafted the past season at the Penobscot boom. The logs rafted at the Bangor boom amount to 18,000,000 feet.

**TREE PLANTING.**

The following article appears in the Montreal *Witness* over the signature "Itusticus":

"Almost all the readers of the *Witness* already know that the American Forestry Congress held its last annual session in Montreal in August, at which a number of interesting papers on forestry were read and discussed. The proceedings of the various meetings held during the session were published in sheet form, and Mr. William Little, of Montreal, Corresponding Secretary of the American Forestry Congress, will be happy to furnish copies to any one who is about to engage in forest culture. I regret that the proceedings were not published in pamphlet form so that every farmer in the Dominion, who has a taste for tree-culture, might get a copy, for it would be most interesting and useful reading matter to pass the time, during the farmers' leisure hours, pleasantly and profitably. Even such farmers as those who, like myself, have spent many years in successful warfare against Canadian forests, might now "turn over a new leaf" with advantage, and derive much greater pleasure, if not profit, from re-planting with trees a portion of the land they so often watered with the sweat of their brows while chopping, logging, burning and stumping it. There can be no doubt but large areas of the cultivated lands in the Dominion would be much more valuable at present if they were still clothed with the primeval forests which adorned them previous to the woodman's invasion, and on many rough and unfertile places, the best paying crop that could be raised would be a crop of timber, while many a dreary prospect might thereby be changed into one of rare beauty. There are many places all over the country where the roads in winter are in a semi-impassible state, at least for heavy loads, owing to the large drifts of snow which are piled upon them by every storm; yet if small belts of trees were planted alongside the roads in the more exposed parts they might become most delightful drives in winter or summer. These "drifting places" on public roads are an annual source of serious loss to the travelling public, amounting in some cases to more than sufficient to purchase a strip of the adjacent land and plant it with sufficient trees to prevent all future driftings there. Evergreen trees, such as pine, spruce, cedar and balsam, are the best to plant for shelter to roads, orchards or gardens, and it is generally admitted that the best time for transplanting these trees is in the month of August, when most farmers are busy with harvest work. In many places they can also be successfully set out in the fall when the young trees are growing within a moderate distance of where they are wanted. The following plan has been successfully practised in transplanting evergreen trees in the fall, or any other kind of forest trees: If of too large size to be transplanted in the ordinary way. If possible, select such trees, or, as grow naturally upon dryer soil than the place where they are to be planted, and such only as were not shaded by other trees, so that they may have low bushy tops. Before the ground freezes up dig a small trench around them forming a circle of about four feet in diameter and leave them thus until the frost has penetrated in the soil to a depth of six or eight inches when the tree with the frozen earth around its roots can be drawn away on a stone-boat or low sled to where it is to be planted. To save extra labor a sufficiently large hole will have to be dug before the ground freezes to receive the tree with its accompanying mass of frozen earth. Two or three days spent before the ground freezes much, and a week or ten days more, after there is more or less frost and snow on the ground, would be sufficient to plant quite a strip of ornamental and useful trees of considerable size in the way above indicated. When in Great Britain and Ireland, I was surprised to see how much tree-planting is being done there now and for some years past. It seems to me that they are overdoing the thing there, for the country, which was always inclined to be moist, has lately become much more so, causing the work of harvesting the crops to become very tedious, and in many places rather precarious, and no doubt the increasing area of tree plantations for the gentry, and the urban inmates for the breeding of mushrooms, help materially in causing the

increased humidity. The Scottish Arboricultural Society at its recent meeting in Edinburgh awarded some six or seven silver medals and a number of other prizes to the writers of successful essays on the various subjects connected with tree-culture. We ought to have Arboricultural societies and writers of prize essays on tree-culture in Canada, where they are much more needed than in Britain with its abundant supply of cheap fuel. Almost every farmer is aware how valuable second-growth white ash is in making and repairing farm machinery, yet few of them have ever planted a dozen ash trees. There are many patches of low, wet, poor land throughout the country which originally were tamarac swamps and which might again be replanted with the same kind of trees, which would become a source of wealth to their future owners. While travelling in the North-West in the spring of 1879 I observed groves of ash-leaved maples which sprang from seeds deposited by the flood of 1852, yet these young trees had already become useful in the production of maple sugar. These beautiful ash-leaved maples would readily grow in any part of Ontario or Quebec, and plenty of the seed or young shoots could be got from Manitoba.

**SAVE THE HARDWOOD.**

The Big Rapids, Mich., *Pioneer* is trying to stir up the citizens of that town to the desirability of more manufactories there that employ wood as a raw material. The advice is timely; but judging from efforts in that direction that have come within our own experience, the only way to promote manufacturing at any given point is to make somebody who has capital see that money is to be made by it. Nobody is going to invest money in Big Rapids, or anywhere else, for the sake of building up the town, unless, perhaps, he has an eye to a real estate speculation. But, really, if there could be a large increase of manufactories of wood goods of great diversity in Northern Michigan, it would be of vast benefit to that portion of the state; and for this reason: Farming population is rapidly settling on the hardwood lands, and, if local manufactories are not established so as to give these settlers a market for their maple, elm, birch, ash, etc., quite near home, they will do as all settlers in a forest country have done, slash down the trees and burn them, as the easiest way to get rid of the incumbrance. But if hardwood saw-mills and factories for working up the various kinds of hard timber are put in proportionately with the rapidity of settlement, the local value of the forest growth will become such that it will be considered folly to slaughter and waste it. Northern Michigan and Wisconsin are remarkably well situated to profit by their hardwoods if their citizens did but know it. They are right in the heart of the most populous part of the country, with a timberless area, including several states to the westward, that are developing space. The conditions of these two timbered sections are vastly different from the eastern timbered regions, where there was at the time of the settlement but little market for hardwoods. It is to be hoped the sacrifices to agriculture will not go far before the money interest will arrest it.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

**THE LUMBER TRADE.**

Lumber shipment by water being now over for the season, we have made some enquiries among the firms and companies represented here, as to the character of the season's trade and the prospect for the coming cut. All agree that the business of the year has been remunerative. A good demand has prevailed and good prices have been obtained for lumber of all kinds. The stock to be wintered over in the Peninsula and on the Georgian Bay will probably be smaller than last year. At some particular points there may be more, but upon the whole the supply will be less.

It is too early, as yet, to discuss the probable make of log during the season of 1882-3. The mills have this season cut just as much as they could do, and whatever favoring weather may permit to be done in the way of logging this winter, it will not be possible for steam mills to cut more lumber than they did this present year, unless, of course, their number is increased, and we hear of only one impor-

tant addition, that on French River. The disposition appears to be to restrict the cut. And that this is the feeling in the United States is shown by the circumstance that one firm of operators in Michigan, who last season got out 60,000,000 feet of logs are getting out this season only 40,000,000 feet. The argument being that if excessive quantities are produced the price will be weakened, which, having regard to the increased cost of labor and logging plant, is a matter which manufacturers do not desire. At country points in Ontario the demand for lumber is steady; at this point it is not specially brisk, for there is rather a lull in building which during the year has been decidedly active, if not overdone, in this city and suburbs. Prices continue firm, but will likely be unchanged until the spring opens, or until the winter season has so far advanced as to enable an intelligent forecast of the crop to be made.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, in the Province of Quebec, the past season's operations in lumber have been more encouraging than for several years, although it is true that till late in the fall there was but a light demand for wood goods for the English market. A firm of operators on the Chaudiere and St. Francis rivers thus express themselves as to the business:

"While business has been much more active, with higher prices ruling for most classes of sawn lumber, there are several facts in connection with lumbering that must not be overlooked. Wages have increased from 15 to 25 per cent. in one year; the prices of staple provisions, connected with the lumbering industry, have been very high, and the Crown (speaking of the local Government of Quebec) has increased its tariff of stumpage. The manufacturer does not, therefore, immediately benefit much by the improved state of things, though with the prospects of a more favorable future the horizon assumes a brighter hue."

The trade in hard-wood lumber is good. The American demand is active, and appearances indicate that there will be a market for all we can furnish. Some kinds are growing scarcer and prices may be expected to advance.—*Montreal Times.*

**NEW BRUNSWICK TIMBER SHIPMENTS.**

The St. John, N. B., *Globe* says:—"The shipments from the whole Province for 1882 will show a falling off compared with 1881. The totals for Chatham are:—1882: 100 vessels, 58,545 tons, 48,700,679 s. f. deals, etc., 3,556,726 pieces palings, 210 tons birch, 1,224 tons of pine timber. 1881: 142 vessels, 71,374 tons, 62,892,000 s. f. deals, etc., 2,371,440 pieces palings, 1087 tons timber. The totals for Newcastle are:—1882: 138 vessels 77,462 tons, 63,716,000 sup. feet deals, battens and ends, 4,844,000 sup. feet boards and scantling, 524,000 pieces of palings and laths, 583 tons birch, 728 tons pine timber. 1881: 142 vessels, 74,776 tons, 59,772,000 sup. feet deals, etc., 6,599,000 sup. feet boards and scantling, 639,000 pieces of palings and laths, 452 tons birch, and 523 tons pine timber. The totals for Bathurst are:—1882: 34 vessels, 20,242 tons, 17,412,806 sup. feet of deals, etc., 348,109 sup. feet boards, 55,869 sup. feet plank, 193,495 pieces lath and palings, 4,213 railway sleepers, 12 telegraph poles. 1881: 40 vessels, 18,697 tons, 16,156,371 sup. feet of deals, boards, etc., 125,954 pieces of palings and laths, 12,000 shingles, 218,000 pieces staves, 8,312 sleepers, 161 tons of timber. The totals for Dalhousie are:—1882: 38 vessels, 20,687 tons, 15,652,566 sup. feet sawn lumber, 14,800 pieces palings, 64 cords lathwood, 4,011 tons timber. 1881: 41 vessels, 21,277 tons, 15,838,127 sup. feet of deals, ends and battens, 43,000 palings, 4,907 tons timber.

We have not heard the amount of shipment from Shediac and one or two other small ports. A very good idea of the business of the year can be gathered, however, from the above statements."

**LUMBER SHIPMENTS FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.**

The St. John *Globe* says:—"The shipments from St. John for the year 1882 will probably be somewhat under the shipments made last year. For the eleven months ending 30th Nov. they are twelve million feet less than in the same period last year, the total shipments being

for 1882, 187,495,815 feet; 1881, 199,533,621 feet.

We append particulars:—

Port.	No. of vessels	Tons.	Deals, etc. super feet.
Australia, 1882	2	1,641	14,810,000
" 1881	4	4,232	3,116,514
Barrow, 1882	10	8,007	7,591,134
" 1881	3	1,022	1,460,105
Bristol Channel, 1882	46	32,664	37,819,063
" 1881	38	20,712	28,192,130
Continent, 1882	26	10,650	17,950,566
" 1881	43	25,194	22,032,303
Ireland, 1882	72	30,083	30,411,042
" 1881	80	45,114	42,117,143
Liverpool, 1882	85	63,400	77,747,787
" 1881	76	62,033	71,529,873
London, 1882	5	4,040	3,085,400
" 1881	20	20,678	19,577,062
Scotland, 1882	8	7,685	6,563,712
" 1881	13	8,770	7,987,133
Wales, 1882	4	2,006	621,087
" 1881	6	3,165	1,173,144
Sundry, 1882	0	4,709	4,387,885
" 1881	3	1,407	1,402,815
Total, 1882	205	214,182	187,495,815
" 1881	290	221,872	199,533,621
A. Gibson, 1882	118	112,194	103,534,047
" 1881	60	70,258	73,002,480
W. M. McKay, 1882	85	28,432	22,282,885
" 1881	20	22,003	18,321,285
Carvill, McKean & Co., 1882	42	25,401	23,223,849
" 1881	50	30,473	28,201,096
R. A. & J. Stewart, 1882	31	23,723	19,729,572
" 1881	73	54,518	49,056,106
Guy, Bovan & Co, 1882	10	10,450	9,606,247
" 1881	84	20,532	18,193,285
S. Schofield, 1882	11	0,840	2,608,968
" 1881	9	4,023	2,352,363
Sundry, 1882	12	7,142	6,019,396
" 1881	16	8,847	6,980,087
McLachlan & Wilson, 1881	3	1,453	926,400
Total, 1882	265	214,182	187,495,815
" 1881	290	221,871	199,533,621

**POLISHING WOOD WITH CHARCOAL.**

All the world knows of those articles of furniture of a beautiful dead-black color, with sharp, clear-cut edges, and a smooth surface, the wood of which seems to have the density of ebony. Viewing them side by side with furniture rendered black by paint and varnish, says the *London Cabinet Maker*, the difference is so sensible that the considerable margin of price separating the two kinds explains itself without need of any commentary. The operations are much longer and much more minute in this mode of a charcoal polishing, which respects every detail of the carving, while paint and varnish would clog up the holes and widen the ridges. In the first process they employ only carefully selected woods of a close and compact grain; they cover them with a coat of camphor dissolved in water, and almost immediately afterwards with another coat, composed chiefly of sulphate of iron and nutgall. The two compositions, in blending, penetrate the wood, and give it an indelible tinge, and at the same time render it impervious to the attacks of insects.

When these two coals are sufficiently dry, they rub the surface of the wood at first with a very hard brush of couch-grass (chiendent), and then with charcoal of substances as light and friable as possible, because if a single hard grain remained in the charcoal this alone would scratch the surface, which they wish, on the contrary, to render perfectly smooth. The flat parts are rubbed with natural stick charcoal, the indented portions and crevices with charcoal powder. At once, almost simultaneously, and alternately with the charcoal, the workman also rubs his piece of furniture with flannel soaked in linseed oil and the essence of turpentine. These pouncings, repeated several times, cause the charcoal powder and the oil to penetrate into the wood, giving the article of furniture a beautiful color and perfect polish which has done of the flaws of ordinary varnish. Black wood polished with charcoal is coming day by day to be in greater demand; it is more serviceable, it does not tarnish like gilding, nor grow yellow like white wood, and in furnishing a drawing-room it agrees very happily with gilt bronzes and rich stuffs. In the dining-room, too, it is thoroughly in its place to show off the plate to the greatest advantage, and in the library it supplies a capital framework for handsomely-bound books.—*Furniture Gazette.*

**GRAVENHURST.**

*From Our Own Correspondent*

Dec. 6.—The mills here having all shut down for the season, a few words about the past season's work and the prospects for next year may be of interest to your readers.

W. Taylor & Co have cut about five million feet this season, principally for the Messrs. Strickland. Most of this still remains at the mill, but has been sold to S. C. Kanady & Co., of Toronto, and will be shipped early in the spring. Mr. Taylor has sold his mill to the American Lumber Co., of which he is a stockholder, and it will be operated by them next summer under Mr Taylor's management, who intends taking out seven million feet this winter.

The Woodstock Lumber Co. have cut at their mill here this season about 4,000,000 feet, which was purchased by McCool & Oliver, of Toronto, and a large portion of which has already been shipped by them. This company are getting out about 4,000,000 feet for next season's cut.

Chas. Mickle, who last spring purchased the mill formerly owned by Mr. Tait, has cut about 5,000,000 feet for Messrs. N. & S. Dymont, of Barrie, and is getting out 5,000,000 feet to be cut next season for the same firm. Mr. Mickle added to the capacity of his mill last summer by putting in an additional engine and pony saw and he can now cut about 60,000 per day.

Mr. De Blaquiere is building a mill and expects to cut three or four million feet next season.

Mr. Cockburn has cut about three million feet this season which was sold to J. & F. N. Tonnant, of Toronto, and most of which still remains at the mill. Besides the above Mr. Cockburn cut about a million feet for other parties. He intends putting in about four million feet this winter.

Thomson & Baker, of Hamilton, purchased C. Mickle's mill last spring, and after refitting and improving it have cut about three and a half million feet, and are getting out four million feet for next season. This season's stock is sold to S. C. Kanady & Co., but very little has been shipped yet.

Messrs. Crone & Patton cut two and a half million feet which was purchased by Bryce Bros., of Toronto, and about two thirds of which has been shipped. They intend running their mill during the winter in cutting bill stuff, and are taking out three million feet for next summer's cut.

Mr. Tasker, whose mill is about six miles from Gravenhurst, has cut about four million feet during the past season. Mr. Tasker was unfortunate in the early part of the season, being shut down for several weeks on account of his engine breaking, but after putting in a new engine he has run day and night and managed to cut all his logs.

Mr. J. H. Hall has sold his mill at Lethbridge and part of his limits to Thos. H. Carr, of Hendrie. Mr Carr takes immediate possession and is going to take out four million feet for next season.

On the whole the season's cut has been a large one amounting to about thirty million feet, most of which was sold, early in the season, at from eleven to thirteen dollars per M. mill run. Most of the saw mills have one or more shingle machines, and these together with several small shingle mills have manufactured about 60,000,000 shingles.

There is now about eighteen inches of snow on the level, which is being increased by fresh falls nearly every day. The lakes are nearly all frozen over and the boats laid up for the winter.

**Where Some of the Hardwood Goes.**

The census report states that there are in the United States 1,942 establishments for the production of agricultural implements. Of these 221 are in Illinois, 265 in New York, 220 in Pennsylvania, 165 in Ohio, 143 in Michigan. The total capital employed is \$62,315,968; amount paid in wages, \$15,499,114; value of timber used, \$5,791,916; value of iron and steel, \$18,424,052; value of other materials, \$7,878,202; total \$32,094,107. The largest number of persons employed during the year was 49,180. The total value of all products was \$63,373,086. In 1850 the total product was \$6,842,611. In

1860 it was \$17,487,060. In 1870, \$32,066,875. During the census year there were made 325,057 cultivators, 131,003 harrows, 280,654 dozen of hoes, 212,147 dozen of shovels, 308,732 dozen of hand rakes, 1,361,443 plows, 211,738 dozen of hay forks, 1,244,264 scythes, 43,717 scythe snaths, mowers, 72,000, seed sowers, 20,239. In 1850, 7,220 persons were employed, in 1860, 14,881, in 1870, 25,249, and in 1880, 49,180.

**MIRAMICHI WOOD EXPORT.**

We find in lower province journals some interesting statistics of the exports of lumber and timber from the Miramichi region, New Brunswick. It appears that the total quantity of deals shipped from Chatham and Newcastle, in 1882 was 115,601,679 superficial feet. A feature of the business is in recent years the falling off in the exports from Chatham and the increase in those from Newcastle. The following figures show the deal shipments for the two ports in the last five years:—

	Newcastle. Suprl ft.	Chatham Suprl ft.	Total. Suprl ft.
1878	20,250,000	55,725,000	100,275,000
1879	17,530,000	97,082,000	114,632,000
1880	59,550,000	95,393,000	154,893,000
1881	60,200,000	71,374,000	137,574,000
1882	63,710,000	51,855,079	115,601,679

The traffic was this season carried on by 237 vessels of 130,699 tons, as compared with 281 vessels of 145,565 tons in the previous year. All the palings, laths and square timber went to the United Kingdom. A noticeable feature of the shipments is the growth to a large extent of the export to Franco, as will appear from the following table. Shipments from the port of Newcastle were made to the following ports:—

Ports.	Deals, &c.	Bds., &c.
100 U. Kingdom	46,809,000	3,451,000
25 Franco	12,454,000	235,000
4 Spain	1,483,000	182,000
2 Italy	790,000	40,000
4 Africa	1,375,000	99,000
1 Australia	650,000	
1 B. W. Indies	15,000	460,000
2 U. States		377,000
138	63,710,000	4,844,000

The Chatham Advance supplies the following figures for both places—Chatham and Newcastle:—

Shippers.	Tons.	S. F. Deals &c.
R. A. & J. Stewart	70	34,217,000
S. B. Snowball	52	23,558,263
Geo. McLeod	39	21,028,000
Guy, Bevan & Co.	31	17,505,416
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.	29	7,994,000
A. Morrison	17	7,727,000
Geo. Burchill	7	3,672,000
	227	115,601,679

The palings and timber shipped were as follows:—

	Palings, pcs.	Timber. Tons.
R. D. & J. Stewart	449,000	449
J. B. Snowball	878,712	148
Guy, Bevan & Co.	2,657,054	26
A. Morrison		62
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.	69,000	124
Geo. Burchill	9,000	
	4,054,726	783

Besides the above, says the St. John Telegraph: There were miscellaneous items, many of which are now in our wood shipments for the first time, such as 103,315 squares for spool, 106,156 broom handles, 1,163 cubic feet brush backs, 2,471 feet cloth boards, 570,000 box shooks, 727 slate frames, 19,000 slate laths, 40,980 lath, 32 spars, etc. The cargo of the bark "Winona," of 767 tons is to be added. This is estimated at 650,000 deals.

Comparing the Miramichi shipments of the last two seasons we find them as follows:—

	Ves.	S. F. Deals etc.	Palings pcs.	Tons. Timber.
1881	281	128,290,875	3,149,853	2,013
1882	237	115,601,679	4,054,726	2,635

The port of Dalhousie, on the Baie des Chaleurs, shipped in 1882 no less than 15,532,000 superficial feet of sawn lumber, and 4,011 tons timber, in 38 vessels of 20,687 tons. The principal shippers from that point were Geo. Moffatt & Co., R. A. & J. Stewart, and John McNair.

Twenty-five hundred acres of timbered land on Mount Mountain have been bought by a company from the States. They are putting in steam mills, and calculate to employ a large number of men.

**A LARGY LOG CROP.**

The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press makes the following comments on the logging preparations through its section:—"The lumbermen in the northwest are making extensive preparations for work in the woods this winter. Every day there are numbers of lumbermen in St. Paul, having supplies, teams and logging outfits. Without exception those who have been interviewed state that more logs will be put in this winter in the provinces of Wisconsin and Minnesota than have ever been cut in the northwest during any one season. A good deal depends, of course, upon favourable weather, hard freezing followed by a fair amount of snow, but now a-days the lumbermen do not hang up their axes and cross-cuts merely because there are not good snow roads in the woods, for experience has proved that tramways are about as economical as any roads that can be maintained. So, whether there is plenty of snow or not, a large log crop is certain. The lumbermen from the Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix rivers, in Wisconsin, who purchase supplies in St. Paul, say that every dollar which can be secured for logging will be used this winter. The same is claimed by lumbermen who operate in the Minnesota provinces. The general opinion is that, notwithstanding the certainty of a large crop, prices next season will continue high, a very great demand from the northwest being expected.

**River Pirates.**

Many of the mill men doing business on the Ohio river see the necessity of uniform laws, in the states bordering on the river, bearing on timber stealing. Timber thieves are abundant and the laws in many cases are inadequate for their punishment. If a man enter the barn of a lumber manufacturer and steal his horse, it is a common understanding that he ought to be punished, and laws are framed to that end, but the same man can pick up logs belonging to other parties, and, if detected, goes really scot-free. This is all wrong, and known to be wrong by the law-makers of the different states as well as by the mill men themselves. It was proposed by a manufacturer, who recently visited the Lumberman, that a convention of the river mill men be called and action taken to induce the passage of the necessary laws in the legislatures of the several states, and that the laws be uniform. Everything that these river pirates can lay their hands on they spirit away. One gentleman lost \$2,000 worth of chains and ropes in rafting, which is only a single instance of several that could be named. If the mill men would move in the matter the results might well repay them.—Northwestern Lumberman.

**Old Trees.**

The oldest tree in the world, so far as any one knows, is the Bo tree of the sacred city of Amarapura in Burmah. It was planted 283 B. C., and is therefore now 2,170 years old. Sir James Emerson Tennent gives reasons for believing that the tree is really of this wonderful age, and refers to historic documents in which it is mentioned at different dates, as 182 A. D., 223 A. D., and so on to the present day. "To it," says Sir James, "kings have often dedicated their dominions in testimony of a belief that it is a branch of the identical fig-tree under which Buddha reclined at Urumelaya when he underwent his apothecosis." Its leaves are carried away as steamers by pilgrims, but it is too sacred to touch with a knife, and therefore they are only gathered when they fall. The King oak in Windsor forest, England, is 1,000 years old.

**Port Hope Shipments.**

The following is furnished by Mr. Cochran, harbor master, as the amount of lumber, shingles, laths, cedar posts, railway ties, and telegraph poles shipped from this port during the present season:—E. S. Vinden—14,399,800 feet of lumber, 25,664½ M. shingles; 939½ M. laths; 24 cords of cedar posts; 37,725 railway ties. Alonzo W. Spooner—25,146,266 feet of lumber; 1,248½ M. laths. Irwin & Boyd—14,038,451 feet of lumber. R. C. Smith—4,297,595 feet of lumber. J. Loverich—2,341,370 feet of lumber; 6,380½ M. shingles; 697½ M. laths; 408 cords of cedar posts; 1,218 telegraph poles.

**WOODEN JOKES.**

The following is published in the Queens' College Journal:—

DEAR SIRS, A certain student received in an envelope, which contained nothing else, the following paragraph which had been cut from a newspaper. And out of sheer madness and vexation of spirit wrote the following reply:—

Because John Timber married Auntie Pine, recently, the Des Moines Registrar calls it a "regular wooden wedding" will be begun on. We suppose they will board while the honey moon beams on them, for rather that they will decide whether boarding or house-keeping is preferable.—Burlington Hawkeye. We hate to lumber up this column, but must really ask, will the first boy be a chip of the old block?—New York News. We are rejoiced to hear that they still adore each other. She says out does nothing that wood-shed reproach upon the household.—Yarwood Strauss. We hope their children will be spruce and seldom require a shingle.—Hubbard's Printers' Advertiser. We profit not to say anything, but we would like to know if we mapless inquire whether people can be cheerful under such circumstances?—Oil City Derrick. You may take the elm, as this has gone far enough.—Erratic Enrigue. Oak come, now, give the boys a chance and we will give you our thanks.—Yarwood Strauss. We concede that one rot of this stuff would make about five and a-half lumber yards.—Printers' Miscellany. We opine the boys mahogany of their daughters.—Welland Telegraph. If over the girls get married, white wood be the most appropriate dress and box wood be the nicest color for trimming, and pulp making the best business to engage in.

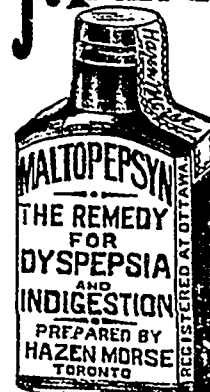
The person who would send such a tremendous list of wood be puns through the post to a student who is a boarder ought to be ashamed of himself, and as for the individual who framed the first, may the sun in the firmament never after cast its beams upon him. May the elements combine against him. May his palmy days not return. When dogs bark at him, may the street boy call out *scamone!* May he coddarly and pine away for his offence. I would feel rejoiced if some one wood bined him and pitch him into a hole, and wood pile earth upon him. Or I stand *tree* to any one who woodland him in *lumbo*, where he might raid and *jalum*, but I would say, let him *stick*, as it wood be charitable to allow him *thyme* forestimating his atrocity fully. Finally maple-station cease, and let him be *berryed* with the b-roots, where a *dog-wood knot* be seen.

Yours truly, JEU DE MOT

**Artificial Lumber.**

Another new process of manufacturing artificial lumber is announced, this time discovered by a German inventor. Common cellulose, sawdust, starch, and wheat flour are the constituents. The cellulose is reduced to a pulp in water, the starch and flour added, and the whole boiled till it resembles a glue. An equal quantity of sawdust is then added, and the whole shaped in iron moulds under enormous pressure. The resulting product is said to resemble lumber, to be easily worked with saw or file, colored, polished or covered with varnish, and to be almost unaffected by the lapse of time, except to become harder.—Buffalo Lumber World.

**MALTOPEPSYN**



**Artificial Gastric Juice.**

A WONDERFUL FACT, proving the remarkable digestive power of Maltopepsyn.

Two doses (30 grains), of Maltopepsyn will digest the entire white of a hard boiled egg in a bottle of water, in from 3 to 4 hours. How much more will it digest in the stomach assisted by that organ? About twenty times the quantity.

Test this for yourselves,—it is an interesting and useful experiment.

Get from your druggist ten drops of Hydrochloric Acid in a four ounce bottle, fill bottle half full of tepid water, distilled water is best, though soft water will do), then add 20 finely cut white of a hard boiled egg, then add two doses (30 grains) of Maltopepsyn and shake bottle thoroughly every 15 or 20 minutes, keep the bottle warm, as near the temperature of the body (100° Fahrenheit) as possible, and in 3 to 4 hours the egg will be entirely dissolved or digested. Maltopepsyn is endorsed by the leading Physicians and Chemists throughout the Dominion of Canada. Send for Pamphlet, 24 pages, giving full treatment of Dyspepsia with the rules of Diet, etc., mailed free upon application by HAZEN MORSE, TORONTO. Price per bottle, with dose measure attached, 50 cents, contains 48 doses or about one cent per dose.

## THE CASE OF McLAREN V. CALDWELL.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—When the judges took their seats in the Supreme Court this morning the Chief Justice, Sir William Ritchie, announced that they would deliver judgment in the case of McLaren, appellant (plaintiff), against Caldwell, respondent (defendant), before hearing arguments on the cases remaining on the docket.

## LEGAL HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot had granted an injunction to restrain the defendant from interfering with or using the improvements placed by the plaintiff in certain streams of which he claimed to be seised in fee simple, and the user of which, the defendant contended, was a common right under the common and statute law of Ontario. The Court of Appeal of the Province by a majority reversed this decision, Chief Justice Spraggo and Justices Patterson and Morrison concurring in overruling the court below, and Mr. Justice Burton dissenting from their view. The present appeal was from the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal, and was argued at a former term.

## THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S RULING.

The Chief Justice said the plaintiff contended that the stream where it passed through his property was by nature non-navigable and non-floatable at all seasons of the year, but that he had by artificial means placed upon his own property certain improvements, which enabled him to convey logs and other timber down the stream. The main question at issue was, Had the appellant the legal right to prevent the respondent, as he sought to do, from driving his logs through these improvements on the streams which were the appellant's own property; or were those particular streams merely a part of the public highway, and therefore open to the respondent in common with the appellant and the public generally? It could not be disputed that if the portions of the streams in which the improvements were made were incapable of floating lumber, and if the fee simple of the stream was in the plaintiff, the public had no right at common law, and the plaintiff had the sole right to deal with the bed and soil of the stream, and to place such improvements thereon as he might choose. While it seemed to be admitted that the public had no right to make improvements on the plaintiff's property, it was claimed that in Ontario, where streams of the character mentioned were rendered capable of being navigated by such improvements made by the owner of the soil whereby lumber could be floated, the public had an absolute common right to use such improvements, and to deal with the streams as if they had been naturally floatable—that is, floatable without the aid of artificial improvements, and this right, it was also claimed, was conferred on the public by virtue of the Act 12 Vic., cap. 87, sec. 5, which was repealed by the Consolidated Statutes of Canada in 1859, but practically re-enacted by cap. 48, Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, secs. 15 and 16. There could, he apprehended, be no doubt that statutes which encroached on the rights of the subject, whether as regarded person or property, should receive a strict construction, and if a reasonable doubt remained which could not be satisfactorily solved, the subject was entitled to the benefit of the doubt. In other words, he should not be injured in person or property unless the intentions of the Legislature to interfere with the one or take away the other was clearly and unequivocally indicated. If the appellant's contentions were correct, they were met at the outset with the incongruity of the Legislature enacting that it should be lawful to float saw logs, &c., down streams on which, from the nature of the streams themselves, it was impossible that saw logs, &c., could be floated down. In other words, it seemed most unreasonable to suppose that the Legislature intended to legislate that it should be lawful to do what, in the very nature of things, could not be done. Was it not more reasonable to assume that the Legislature was dealing with a subject capable of being used in the manner in which it was declared that it should be lawful to use the same, and that its language had reference to all streams on or through which saw logs or other timber could be floated, either at all times or during the spring, summer, or autumn freshets? In his opinion the object of

the Legislature was, in the interest of the lumber business, not to interfere with or take away private rights, but to settle by statutory declaration any doubts which might exist as to streams incapable of being navigated by boats, &c., but capable of floating saw logs and lumber at certain seasons of the year. Having established this right, the Act went on to prevent the obstruction of such streams, subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions imposed in respect to obstructions for milling purposes on such streams. It was not, however, intended to interfere with private property and private rights in streams which were not by nature floatable at any season of the year. If the Legislature contemplated what was now contended, or intended the enactment to apply to streams non-floatable at all seasons, as there was no pretence for saying that the Legislature had conferred any right on the parties to enter upon private property and make the non-floatable floatable, and as they could not be made practically floatable by the operation of law, what was the precise legal right conferred on the public by the statute? Was it not obvious that the only effect of the enactment could be in such case to confer upon the public the right to use private property and the improvements thereon without making any compensation therefor? Was it then possible to infer any such intention from this section? Had it been present in the mind of the Legislature it should have been, and, he thought, would have been, clearly and unequivocally expressed. It was not possible to attribute to the Legislature an intention unreasonable and unjust, unless the language was so unambiguous as to admit no doubt of the construction. He could not appreciate the force of the parallel drawn by Mr. Justice Patterson in regard to public highways, which appeared to him entirely to beg the question. Dealing with the contention for the right to use the improvements of a proprietor by which he had made the stream floatable, the Chief Justice said the proprietor of a non-floatable stream who made it floatable for his own use did no more than if he made a canal through his property. He did not interfere with his neighbour; he took nothing from the public, who could neither use the stream as it was nor improve it, except by the permission of the proprietor, and to whom, having no right or property therein, the improvements of the proprietor did no wrong. It had been urged that to allow an individual to shut up a stream 100 miles long because he might own small portions of the stream not floatable because of its nature, would be most unreasonable. But it seemed to him to be forgotten that it was not the individual who shut up the stream; it was closed by natural impediments which prevented such portions being used for floatable purposes, and as it was admitted that the public had no right to enter upon such portions, and make improvements whereby the stream might in those parts be made navigable or floatable, by reason of its being private property, the stream was as effectually shut up by the refusal to permit an entry and improvements to be made as if the proprietor had not made the improvements, and had prohibited the use thereof by the public. If the use of the non-floatable portions was as necessary for carrying on lumbering operations as had been urged, the obvious means to secure the right to use the privileged improvements would seem to be to obtain, by payment of an adequate consideration, the proprietor's permission, or if the streams were unimproved, to secure from the proprietor the privilege of making such necessary improvements; or, failing the ability to accomplish this, if the development of the public domain, the exigencies of the public, or the business of the country was of such paramount importance in comparison with individual loss or inconvenience as to require that private rights should give way to the public interest, the remedy should be sought at the hands of the Legislature, through the instrumentality of expropriation, with suitable and full compensation under and by virtue of the right of eminent domain. There was nothing to justify the conclusion that the Legislature intended in this provision to exercise its right of eminent domain, and expropriate the property of owners of streams not by nature navigable or floatable, or any property or improve-

ments the owner might make or place thereon. His Lordship cited the case of Horack v. Wiship (Best & Smith's reports), and he pointed out that he was strengthened in the conclusion to which he had arrived by the weight of judicial opinion in Ontario as expressed in the Boyle case by Chief Justice Draper, Chief Justice Richards, Justice A. Wilson and J. Wilson; in Whelan v. McLachlin, and McLellan v. Baker, by Chief Justice Hagarty and Justices Gwynno and Galt; and in this case by Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot and Mr. Justice Burton, while Chief Justice Spraggo and Justices Patterson and Morrison had overruled the previous decisions on the point. There were thus three Chief Justices and five Justices in support of the conclusion at which he had arrived, and one Chief Justice and two Justices taking a different view. In 1877, in the Revised Statutes, the Legislature, after all the decisions to which he had referred in previous cases had been given, re-enacted chapter 18 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, passed in 1859, in almost the same words, as follows—All persons may during the spring, summer, and autumn freshets float saw logs and other timber and rafts and crafts down all streams; and no person shall by felling trees or placing any obstruction in or across any such stream, prevent the passage thereof. In case there is a convenient apron, slide, gate, lock, or opening in any such dam or other structure made for the passage of saw logs and other timbers, rafts, and crafts authorized to be floated down such stream as aforesaid, no person using any such stream in the manner and for the purpose aforesaid shall alter, injure, or destroy any such dam or other useful erection in or upon the bed or across the stream, or do any unnecessary damage thereto or on the banks thereof." His Lordship continued that considering then that up to the time of the passage of this Act all the decisions of all the judges, with no dissenting voice, from 1863 to 1876 placed upon this enactment, the construction now contended for by the plaintiff, if such construction was so clearly contrary to the intention of the Legislature, so opposed to the development of the Crown domain, so antagonistic to the interests of the public, and so disastrous to the lumber business of the country as had been so strongly urged before this court, could it be supposed that the Legislature, in revising the statutes after such a series of decisions, and only one year after the latest decision, would not have corrected the judiciary either by a declaration or by new legislation, and have indicated in unmistakable language that private improvements of non-floatable streams should be subject to public use, and more particularly so if such user was to be without compensation? As they had not done so, did not this case come with great force within the canon of construction that where a clause of any Act of Parliament which had received a judicial interpretation, on account of competent jurisdiction, was re-enacted in the same terms, the Legislature was to be deemed to have adopted that interpretation? In this case he thought that there was unusual cause for treating a re-enactment of this nature as a legislative approval of the judicial interpretation, and for holding that such interpretation should not be shaken, when it was considered that the Legislature, from such judicial proceedings, must have known that the property was purchased and held and an investment made based on the claim that by such judicial decisions private rights and property had been established and secured. As was said by Lord Ellenborough a long time ago, it was no new thing for a court to hold itself precluded in matters respecting real property by former decisions, upon questions in respect of which if it were integral, they would probably have come to a different conclusion, and if an adherence to such a determination was likely to be attended by inconvenience it was a matter to be remedied by the Legislature, which was able to prevent mischief in future and to obviate all inconvenient consequences which were likely to result from it as to purchases already made. For all these reasons he was of the opinion that the contention of the plaintiff should be sustained, and that the decision of the Court of Appeal of Ontario was not correct, and the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot should be affirmed. His Lordship further

held that the Vice-Chancellor was right in rejecting evidence to prove that all streams in Upper Canada were non-floatable at the time of the passing of the various Acts. He could find nothing to justify him in saying that the Vice-Chancellor arrived at a wrong conclusion from the evidence, and declared in reference to the contention that the Attorney-General should have been made a party to the suit that if this was a private property the Attorney-General had no more to do with the question than any other member of the community, and there was no more reason why he should be made a party than in any other controversy between private individuals as to the rights of private property.

Mr. Justice Strong said it would be hopeless to attempt from the evidence to impugn the finding that the stream in question was not floatable in the state of nature. The appellant's title to the lands, including the beds, had not been seriously disputed, and had been established by the production of his title deeds. The question was therefore purely one of law, whether under common law or under the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 115, sections 1 and 2, the respondent had the right of passage which he claimed for his logs and timber through the artificial waterways constructed by the plaintiff on the streams in question. As to the right under common law, he reiterated the decision of Chief Justice Macaulay in the Queen v. Myers, 3 U. C. P., 305; Mr. Angell on "The Law of Highways," and Chancellor Kent in his commentary, but declared that in a case like the present, where the owner of the bed and banks of a private stream, which in the whole or part of its course was insufficient to afford a passage even for logs or timber, had by artificial means made it navigable, it did not, for that reason, become liable to a servitude of passage for the benefit of the public, as in the case of a stream naturally adapted to such a use. The principle upon which the common law had made streams originally navigable liable to such use was that a burthen was imposed for the public benefit when the property was originally vested in their own and passed to other owners, while if this were applied to streams which were made navigable by artificial means the result would be to appropriate property to public use without compensation, and this would be an encroachment on private rights which the laws not only never sanctioned, but sought in every way to avoid, in the case of positive written laws, by adopting strict rules of construction. He cited several American cases in support of his view as to the right under chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes. His Lordship was of opinion that all streams did not embrace artificially constructed private streams such as those in question. To consider otherwise would be in direct violation of the sound and well-recognized canon of construction which had been acted upon, from Barrington's case down to the Western Counties Railway Company against the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company, namely, that statutes were to be so construed as to avoid any infringement of private rights unless by express words or necessary implication such construction was unavoidable. To comply with the first condition, streams in whole or in part artificially constructed would have to be expressly mentioned, and they would not necessarily be implied unless there were no other streams to which the Act could apply. He cited the case of Horack v. Wiship, which he said fully warranted the court in adopting a construction so restrictive as to prevent the statute operating in degradation of private rights of property. He could not hold that the Legislature intended to authorize a gross violation of the rights of private property without giving compensation to its owners, and he was therefore of the opinion that the appeal must be allowed and the order of the Court of Appeal be reversed, thus restoring the original decree of the Court of Chancery, with costs to the appellant in all the courts.

Mr. Justice Fournier, Mr. Justice Henry, and Mr. Justice Taschereau concurred.

Mr. Justice Gwynne said it appeared to him impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that which the learned Vice-Chancellor had come to. Without the improvements made by

the appellant in the streams referred to, none of them was capable of being used, over in times of freshets or high water, although one of them, the Mississippi, below the place where the improvements were made, came within the character of a navigable stream. It was either admitted or sufficiently established in the evidence that the appellant was seized in fee simple of the lands on each side of the streams adjoining the improvements, and though there was an attempt to affect the absolute perfection of the title, it was not disputed that he was in possession qua owner in fee at the time of the wrongdoing. It is contended that though the appellant was seized in fee of the lands where the improvements were made, still the beds of the streams were vested in the Crown for the public use, and in virtue of such seizure in the Crown the respondents were entitled to float their logs by means of the improvements referred to. There was, however, no reservation of the beds, which the grant of the lands abutting on the streams carried with it, and he therefore held that the appellant was seized in fee of the beds of the streams. He cited the judgment of Sir James Macaulay in the Queen v. Meyers, which was given four years after the passage of the 12th Vic., cap. 87, on which the respondents relied, but with a full knowledge of the intimation of that, it never entered into the head of that learned Chief Justice that private streams which had been made navigable only by a large expenditure of private capital on private property were to be included in its provisions. The Court of Common Pleas of Ontario had expressed a similar view on two occasions, but the Court of Appeal for Ontario had in this case held that all these decisions were wrong. Apart from the imputation of arbitrary interference by the Legislature with private property without the compensation which such a decision involved, a careful investigation of the language of the statutes and the decisions of the courts led clearly to the conclusion that the decision of the Court of Appeal could not be upheld. There has not been a judicial decision as to the rights of the public at common law in streams down which lumber might be floated before the passage of the 12th Vic., cap. 87, and the object of that enactment was to establish the right to float lumber down such streams, a right which four years afterwards the Court of Common Pleas, in the Crown against Meyer, declared that the common law, applied to the peculiar circumstances of Upper Canada, was sufficiently elastic to secure *jure naturali*, and the depending on the effect of user. It was impossible that the Legislature could have designed to declare that it should be lawful for all persons to float logs down streams which had not sufficient capacity to allow logs to be floated down, even during freshets, or to prevent persons erecting improvements on streams which had not such capacity. Neither could it be believed that they intended to provide that if a person was to make a stream not having that capacity capable of floating logs, &c., the stream should at once become open to the public, without the consent, molestation, or interruption of the person who had expended his own property, and without any compensation whatever to the owner of the property who had constructed the works on his property which gave the stream its capacity by artificial means. It was impossible to apply such an interpretation without an utter disregard of the plainest principles of justice. Other Acts showed that the Legislature could have had no such intention, as they, with scrupulous regard for private rights, provided that no man should be interfered with in the enjoyment of his private rights without his consent, and without full compensation. It was, therefore, impossible to hold that all persons were entitled to use as public private works erected on private property without the consent, and in fact against the will, of the person who had constructed them. His Lordship was, therefore, of opinion that the plain, natural, and reasonable construction of the 12th Vic., cap. 87, was that the object was simply to prevent any person, even the owner in fee, of the bed of the stream, by any obstruction erected across the stream, from interfering with free passage down the stream of such logs or timber as, but for the obstruction, could be floated down, although they could be floated during freshets. The judgment of the

Court of Appeal must be reversed, the appeal allowed to the judgment of the Court of Chancery restored, with costs to the appellant in this court and the courts below.

Judgment was entered accordingly. Mr. J. BETHUNE, Q. C. for the respondent, applied for leave to appeal to the foot of the Throne.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he could only give the same answer he gave to all such applications. The court could neither grant the leave nor refuse it.—Mail

**"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR."**  
(*Keanville, Ind., Journal.*)

"There are three points in this case, may it please your honor" said the counsel. "In the first place we contend, that the kettle in dispute was cracked when we borrowed it, secondly, that it was whole when we returned it; and thirdly, that we never had it." Such logic might appear ridiculous but for the fact, that the remarkable evidence produced in some of the great murder and "scandal" cases which have had legal ventilation in this country during the past few years, was of no less an edifying and conflicting nature. In strongest contrast to this many sided kind of testimony, are the following emphatic and uniform statements made by well known business men of Evansville, to a reporter of the *Journal* who was commissioned to get their opinions and experience relative to the article in question, and of which such astonishing reports are appearing in many of our leading exchanges. Mr. Charles Laval, proprietor of the Prescription Drug Store, Cor. Locust and Third Streets, upon learning the nature of the writers visit, said that his sales of the St. Jacobs Oil were large and always increasing. That very many people to whom he had sold the article, called and reported it to be the most excellent remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. "We can safely say that St. Jacobs Oil has effected within the past year, more cures than any other liniment we have ever sold," were the words of Messrs. Isaacs & Failing, Main Street. Mr. Frank S. Mueller, who is at 925 W. Franklin Street, cited the case of Mr. Henry Rhonick, who for four years suffered with Rheumatism, which was cured by the use of two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil. At the Canal Drug Store. Mr. G. A. De Souchet, was pleased to say that all united in claiming it the best liniment they ever used. There was a growing demand, and a number of his customers had called to testify to specific cures. Learning that a member of the well known firm of Kerr & Morgen, proprietors of the boarding stables 286 Locust Street, had had experience with the article, a visit revealed the fact that a few applications of the St. Jacobs Oil cured him of an attack of Rheumatism, causing him to feel like a new man. Mr. George Knortt, with the Ingle Ice Co., experienced the same happy results from a bottle of the Oil in a case of Rheumatism, which had troubled him for six weeks. Mr. W. Weber, Druggist at 630 Main Street said, that the St. Jacobs Oil could be recommended with a clear conscience for the prompt alleviation and cure of all the various painful ailments which could be reached by an external remedy. Similar testimony was received at all the different places visited, among which were the Farmer's Drug Store of F. A. Illing, 515 Fulton Avenue; and L. W. Deuser & Co., Cor. Second and Seymour Streets. It should be stated, that our fellow citizen Mr. J. Bortelsen, Upper Second Street, from his personal experience, recommends the St. Jacobs Oil as the best article of its kind.

Such indorsements as these, carry no double meaning; there is but one inference; and as has been well said by the *Chicago Times* after interviewing some of its leading citizens, "they should be enough to satisfy the most skeptical, of the wonderful, almost miraculous properties contained in these little bottles."

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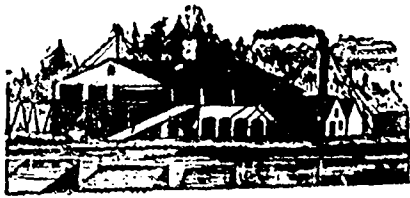
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# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY  
TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. DEC. 15, 1882.

At the shingle mill of Messrs. Gunter & Co., at Marble Cove, N. B., the daily production is about 12,000, which will shortly be increased.

LUMBERING is active in Westmoreland County, New Brunswick, Mr. Abner Jones' surveyor, reports 750,000 feet already in the yards.

A CINCINNATI furniture maker recently received a walnut burl which cut 15,991 feet of veneers, and another firm in the same city cut 13,000 feet out of a French burl.

Messrs. McLachlan Bros.' mills at Arnprior have cut 60 million feet of lumber during the past season. This is the largest cut ever turned out in that section. Fifteen hundred men are at work in the lumber shanties on the Kippewa.

THE *Lake Superior News* says:—The Duluth Lumber Co., composed of some of the most energetic and solid lumbermen in the North-west, have broken ground for an immense \$18,000 dry kiln which is to be erected as fast as men can do the work. The kiln will have a capacity for drying 50,000 feet of lumber per day.

The lumber mills of Mr. Peter McLaren at Carleton Place are being extended. An additional 30 feet in length is to be built next the larger mill, and a steel shaft from England is to take the place of the present one. The changes made last winter did not give satisfaction, and these will be removed and other and more satisfactory ones made.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* of Dec. 6, says:—Three hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-one logs had been sawed up to last Saturday night by the two mills of the Kirby Carpenter Company in Wisconsin. This firm's new mill has averaged 225,000 feet of lumber daily, and the old mill 135,000 feet since starting up in the spring. On Wednesday, the day after the election, the old mill, under the superintendency of Roland Harris, an old-time Democrat, made her biggest cut for the year—96,000 feet of lumber. The effect of the late democratic victory, perhaps.

THE lumber sawing season just closed was perhaps the most unfavorable ever experienced on the St. Croix river. The low head of water in the river during the entire fall was unprecedented. Several manufacturers were left with important orders unfilled. The amount of lumber carried over this winter on the wharves may not exceed one-half the average of late years.—*Calais (Me.) Times*.

AMONG the local industries of Bath, Me., is the manufacture of ship's-mast hoops, out of native oak. Milton, McIntyre & Son have for several years made these articles, that are used by the shipbuilders of Walsborough. A three-master uses 68 mast hoops, and about thirty hanks, the last being the nautical name for the rings confining the sails to the stays. The hoops sell for one cent and a half per diametric inch.

THE *London Timber Trades Journal* says:—Next year's importation of American pine joinery work will be watched with no small amount of interest by those engaged in the business. Several innovations are promised us, planned cards and scantlings being among them. It is said that some of the Swedish mills purpose responding, and there can be no doubt that next year will usher in a vigorous competition in the joinery department. Already the Swedish mills have been experimenting in new forms of manufacture.

THE *London Timber Trades Journal* says:—The shipments of pine deals of well-known brands, such as "Gilmour's," "Eddy's," "Booth's," &c., have come forward as usual good in quality this year. Notably has this been the case with the 3rd quality. Some other shipments have, however, been most unfairly bracketed, and we have seen parcels of 3rds little, if any, better than the 4ths should be. The opinion is taking firm root amongst consumers of pine deals that the difference in the quality of 3rds and 2nds is not marked to the extent that the serious difference in cost would suggest.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* of Bay City, Michigan, says:—The lumber manufacturing and shipping season has practically closed for the season of 1882. All, or nearly all of the mills have shut down, and the shipping season is also over. Among the mills that have shut down during the week are those of John G. Own, Murphy & Dorr, Whitney & Batchelor, and the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co. Murphy & Dorr cut between 19,000,000 and 20,000,000 feet; the Whitney & Batchelor mill about 31,000,000 feet; the Crow Island about 20,000,000 feet, and John G. Owen's about 15,000,000 feet. A commission dealer informs us that he has purchased within the past 15 days about 15,000,000 feet of lumber to hold over, at \$7.25@8.50; \$15 @17, and \$36@38.

THE *Moncton Times* says:—Peters Bros. next spring intend erecting a large three story wood-warehouse factory corner Queen and Wesley streets, just above their present factory. They have purchased the lot of land at the corner for that purpose. The frame has been ordered. The old building, or at least part of it, will be used as a storeroom for lumber, etc. The improved building has been rendered necessary by a constantly increasing business. The firm are now receiving large orders from all points north, and as far as Nova Scotia. They are putting together a large number of sashes for Campbellton. There will be no cessation in building operations by this firm this winter, except in the most severe weather. Several buildings are now under way and figures have been given for several others.

### PRAIRIE TREE PLANTING.

The importance of tree planting cannot be too strongly urged upon the agriculturists of this country, where the supply of timber is already scarce and rapidly growing beautifully less. Doubtless the length of time that must necessarily be taken to produce profitable results deters many from entering upon this branch of industry, but in localities where timber is especially scarce the next couple of years will

prove that this is a serious mistake. There are several varieties of trees that grow very rapidly in this country and wherever they have been planted and received ordinary care the results have been very gratifying. In the Little Saskatchewan district several farmers have commenced planting on a small scale with good prospects of success, and one gentleman in the county of Minnedosa has a plantation of young soft maples of about three years' growth which have attained a remarkable size for such a short period. The prairie farmer can make no better investment than to purchase a liberal number of young trees and plant them on his property. They need very little care and after a couple of years' growth begin to afford shelter from the sweeping winds, besides improving the appearance of the homestead. Of course it would be some years before they would return any direct profit, but the advantages already pointed out would more than repay the cost of investment. The agricultural societies would be rendering a great service by taking steps to urge this important subject upon the consideration of the farmers.—*Winnipeg Times*.

### MEASURING LUMBER.

To the Editor of the *Canada Lumberman*.

GENTLEMEN,—Will you be kind enough to give me the rule of the trade in selling 1, 1½, 1¾, 2 and 2½ in. lumber of all widths. Do we take the surface and add the fraction, or add the fraction on each board.

Your immediate reply will oblige,

Yours truly,

Clifford, Dec. 1, 1882. F. S. DOBSON.

[There is no 1½ inch lumber reckoned as such, unless cut expressly. As to the other dimensions the fractions would be added to the superficies, but in practice this is done by means of board rules which give the quantities in each piece.—ED. CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

### CULLING LUMBER.

To the Editor of the *Canada Lumberman*.

DEAR SIR,—It would interest some of your many subscribers if you would kindly, either through yourself or some competent correspondent, give us the correct definition of what constitutes a mill cull, as there is a vague impression amongst many mill men that only defects, such as wormy timber, rotten or shaly timber are about the only causes for which lumber should be mill culled. To put the matter plainer, if a piece of lumber is rendered useless for the purpose for which it is intended by bad sawing, is it a mill cull?

By answering this you will oblige many readers.

Truly Yours,

Toronto, Dec. 9, 1882. LUMBERMAN.

[Such a defect in sawing as is mentioned might cause its rejection as a mill cull or its being placed in a low grade. Some of the other defects alluded to, such as worm holes, would not necessarily place it in mill culls unless very bad. No absolute definition of mill culls is generally recognized, and cullers' judgments may differ. We would be glad if any of our subscribers would give their experience on this subject.—ED. CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

### LUMBERING STREAMS.

THE *Buffalo Lumber World* says:—Over in Canada the Supreme Court has just rendered a decision in a case which is of particular interest to lumbermen. It seems that the plaintiff, for the purpose of floating logs and timber into a river near Ottawa, made improvements in certain tributary streams which passed through his property, and obtained from the Court of Chancery an injunction restraining defendant from making use of these streams. The case was appealed to the Court of Appeal of Ontario, which reversed the decision of the Court of Chancery on the ground that streams are a part of the public highway, open to the defendant as well as the plaintiff. Now the Supreme Court unanimously confirms the decision granting the injunction, on the ground that the streams in a state of nature were not navigable or floatable, and having been rendered so by the plaintiff by artificial means, the defendant has no right to their use. That is, the courts have decided

that where a stream passing through private property is navigable in its natural condition, it is open to the public use; but when it is only made navigable by improvements conducted at the expense of the owners of the property, they have the right to its exclusive use. This is good sense as well as good law, and no doubt the courts of the United States would adhere to a similar rule.

### MICHIGAN OPERATIONS.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—In conversation with a leading lumberman last week a *Gazette* representative learned that extensive preparations have been made by mill men this fall for lumbering by rail from their camps in the woods north. Owing to the shortage in the Tittabawassee and other booms it will be impossible, he said, to supply the hundred or so mills of the Saginaw Valley at the commencement of the season, and consequently the M. C. railroad authorities have been actively engaged in putting side tracks into the camps in the northern woods and making slips into the booms of mills in West Bay City, in order to supply by rail the deficiency left by the boom shortage. Tracks have been laid into nearly all of Mosher & Fisher's camps contiguous to the Mackinaw division of the M. C. railroad. Sage & Co., in the vicinity of Beaver lake are doing the same, and many of the east side mills which manufacture at all extensively are following suit. During the last season the operations in logs and lumber on the Mackinaw division have been enormous, compared with any previous season since the road was built and the trade in that line will be more than double in 1883. Lumbermen anticipate a strong demand for dry lumber during the winter and next spring, and the winter shipments east will, in all probability, far exceed those of any season for years past.

### RUSSIAN FORESTRY.

THE *Buffalo Lumber World* says:—Russia has a very complete system of forestry. There are 702 large Government Forestry stations under the general charge of an equal number of educated Directors, most whom are college graduates who have taken lessons in the Forestry Schools in a post-graduate way. These forests contain over 300,000,000 acres without including an acre of the sparsely covered tracts on the northern tundras. These are divided into 12,502 named forests, which are under the management of the 762 Directors. A part of these Government forests are of native growth, but all of the central and southern provinces have immense plantations of trees best suited to the somewhat varied steppes. In some places the plantations are almost exclusively of Scotch pine, in others of oak, birch, basswood, elm, etc. Mixed planting is not counted best as a general rule. In the steppe sections the planting has been done with the main idea of modifying the climate, and new stations are now being organized in portions where the present rainfall is only six inches per annum, and even drifting sands are being planted with *salix acutifolia*, to be followed, as soon as the surface is covered with pine.

### Tree Culture.

H. W. S. Cleveland, in his important pamphlet on "The Culture and Management of our Native Forests," says that we must learn to imitate nature in our methods of cultivation if we would grow new forests successfully. The primary point is to keep the trunks of the tree shaded. Nature does this by massing the plants closely together in the forests, so that they shade each other, or by giving a wide spread of limbs with low heads to trees in the open. It also protects the cambium layer with thick deposits of old bark, and we endanger the health of the tree when we scrape that off. Another important point is to keep the roots well mulched, as nature does with old leaves, thick mould and mosses in the forest; and a third point is to protect the trees well from the southwest wind—the breeze which, with its drying heat, is the most damaging to the vitality of the tree. In illustration of the vitality of this rule Mr. Cleveland points to the greater luxuriance and variety of plant life on the east side of seas and lakes than on the west side.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

**THE TRADE OF ARCHANGEL.**

From Messrs. Gribanoff, Fontaines & Co's annual circular, just received, we gather that the total quantity of deals exported during the present year amounts to 306,478 std. doz., against 281,835 std. doz in 1874, and 420,266 std. doz. in 1880; the average of 1870 to 1879 was equal to 322,661 std. doz. Of this quantity 271,760 std. doz. of the deals were exported to Great Britain and Ireland, and the remainder—34,718—to various continental ports. The shippers of the goods this year, with the proportionate quantity in std. doz. each shipped, are as follows:—White Sea Company, 70,016; F. Scholtz, 62,857; E. H. Brandt & Co., 61,592; N. Russanoff & Co., 51,228; Gribanoff, Fontaines & Co., 35,552; G. Pochinkoff, 7,734; S. Leinihoff, 5,660; and sundry firms, 2,840.

In anticipation of next year's supply, Messrs. Gribanoff, Fontaines & Co. remark in their report that, "judging by the supply of logs brought down last summer, and now available for winter cutting, next year's shipments will be about equal to those of the past season; but, as regards future years, prospects are far from favourable, the Government having again imposed a considerable addition to the excise duty, which exporters cannot afford to grant, and unless the difference is quickly adjusted, the mills will have to be stopped next year."

**RAPID GROWTH OF TIMBER TREES.**

A writer in the *Canadian Horticultural* reports that he has a field of black walnut trees two feet in circumference, that are 12 years old. From this the rapidity of growth of this wood and their value for raising as timber trees can be calculated.

The writer of this item knows a black oak near his residence that is now 16½ feet in circumference, that is about 20 years old.

Catalpas 3 years from seed and undisturbed all that time, are now four inches in diameter, others seven years old are 10 inches in diameter, and 22 feet high. The species or hardly catalpa has withstood a cold winter of 32 degrees below zero, without a loss of oven the tip of a branch. The timber from this tree is of the most enduring kind, it grows with equal facility from seeds or cuttings, the flowers are very fragrant and beautiful, and the whole tree forms a very desirable ornament to any plantation.

It is not a good sidewalk tree, though often used for that purpose, and thrives best in groves or special plantations, grown close, in cool, moist bottomlands, though it will do well in upland soil.

**The Ottawa Valley Cut.**

The lumbering operations the past season in the Ottawa Valley have turned out most successful. The *Free Press* gives the following as the cut:—E. B. Eddy's South Shore and Hull mills, 100,000,000 feet; J. R. Booth, 50,000,000 feet; Perley & Pntee, 50,000,000 feet; Bronson & Weston, 60,000,000 feet; Levi Young, 20,000,000 feet; Sherman, Lord & Hurdman, 20,000,000 feet; Rochester's 10,000,000 feet; Mason's 5,000,000 feet; Gilmour & Co. 70,000,000 feet; McClymont, New Edinburgh, 50,000,000 feet; McLaren & Co., ditto, 50,000,000 feet; W. C. Edwards & Co. Rockland 60,000,000 feet; J. A. Cameron's, North Nation, 25,000,000 feet; Conroy Bros., Deschono, 25,000,000 feet; McLaughlin Bros., Arnprior, 70,000,000 feet; Gillies Bros., Braeside, 55,000,000 feet; McLaren Bros., Buckingham, 65,000,000 feet; sundry others, 15,000,000 feet. Total cut, 800,000,000 feet.

**Alcohol Sugar and Paper Pulp from Wood.** Braconnot's process, as described in an Austrian paper, consists in mixing sawdust carefully with an equal weight of sulphuric acid, not allowing the mixture to get hot, and after a while diluting the paste mass with water and heating to boiling. When decomposition is complete, the acid is neutralized with carbonate of lime, and the glucose thus obtained is fermented in the usual manner by adding yeast to it. Owing to the large amount of sulphuric acid required, the results hitherto obtained do not favor its introduction on a large scale. But, on the other hand, the manufacture of spirits may perhaps be profitably combined with paper making.

Very satisfactory results were obtained by

Bochet and Machard by treating wood shavings with hydrochloric acid under pressure. They treated 4,000 pounds of wood with 8,000 pounds of water containing 800 pounds of hydrochloric acid for ten or twelve hours in wooden vats, the mass being kept boiling by live steam. The hot acid dissolves off the incrusting material from the wood, which is thereby converted into a dry mass that is easily converted into paper after being washed with water. The acid liquid contains from 20 to 22 per cent. of grape sugar to 100 parts of the dry wood. The liquid is then saturated with chalk, and fermented at 24° to 25° C. (75° to 77° Fabr.). One cubic meter of pine wood weighing 435 to 440 kilos is said to yield 780 to 790 liter per cent. of alcohol (equal to 39 or 40 liters of 50 per cent. spirits), which is worthy of consideration.—*Scientific American.*

**Antiquity of the Frame Saw.**

A frame saw is shown in a painting of Hercules. The sawyers are at each end, one standing and the other sitting. The bench to which the timber is secured by clamps is supported by four-legged stools. The saw frame is square, and the saw blade is strained in the middle; the teeth stand perpendicular to the plane of the frame. Frame saws were common in Egypt many centuries previous to this time.

**A Heavy Sale of Pine.**

S. Bryant, of Milwaukee, and Louis Sands, of Manistee, Mich., recently purchased 6,000 acres of land in Langdale county, Wis., about five miles from Antigo, on the line of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railroad. It is estimated that on the land there are at least 700,000,000 feet of pine. The purchase price was \$210,000, and Mr. Bryant, it is stated, is interested in the sum of \$180,000. The road named above will lay a track for the purpose of opening up the timber, and the logs will be taken to a mill at Antigo which has a capacity of 70,000 feet of lumber and 120,000 shingles daily. Besides the pine, there is a good assortment of hardwood timber. Track-laying on the spur road was begun December 4.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

A CITIZEN of Grand Forks, D. T., returning from the westward, reported that he saw on the road to Devil's Lake 50 teams in a string, all loaded with lumber, bound for the "boomers' new paradise. The Devil's Lake Townsite Company has been formed, with an alleged capital of \$3,000,000 and will proceed to plat and boom the town, so-called.

THE Detroit, Lansing & Northern road is building a branch from Rodney, Mich., north, seven miles, to a lake surrounded by hardwood timber, and having a large body of pine adjacent. After a time, it is thought, the branch will be continued to Ewart, and tap the Flint & Pere Marquette road. The lake in question is 15 miles from Big Rapids, from which point it also intended to build a connecting line.

THE crew of the Katahdin Iron Works at the point in Maine named after that concern, is now in the woods, and will get out about the same amount of timber as on last year, or about 15,000 cords, which will produce 600,000 bushels of charcoal. About 100 men are employed in getting out maple, birch, ash and other woods. In this section the timber supply is held to be almost inexhaustible, some kinds of wood growing about as fast as cut.

HR. F. T. GRAFFE, late of the Prince Arthur's Landing *Herald*, is reported by the *Winnipeg Times* as saying:—"At present Prince Arthur's Landing is without a saw mill, but the erection of a large one is contemplated by the Thunder Bay Lumber Company. At the Carpo River, fifteen miles from the Landing, a man named Carpenter has a mill and intends putting up another this winter at the same place. It is calculated that Thunder Bay will send over two million feet of lumber to Winnipeg next season. The Thunder Bay Co. have over 100 men and 30 or 40 teams in the woods, and each man receives \$35 a month and board. There is also some talk of erecting a factory for turning raw material into wooden-ware of various kinds."

**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.**

Esplanade, Foot of Frederick Street, TORONTO.

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In the maintenance of French railways since 1877 there has been a daily use of 700 trees for ties alone, and 5,000,000 cubic feet of timber have been required yearly for rolling stock.

CLINTON, Mo., forests will suffer considerably this winter. J. M. Winn & Co. have a contract for 2,000 cords of spruce, and 400 cords of poplar for the pulp mill of Benton. They will cut, besides, a considerable quantity of hardwood logs and cordwood.

A CURRY CROUP.—There is no better remedy for Croup than Hagyard's Yellow Oil taken internally and applied according to special directions, this is the great household panacea for Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Pain, Inflammation, &c.

**Wanted.**

A PARTNER that understands the SAW MILLING BUSINESS, with capital. For information address JAMES B. DICKSON, Pembroke, Ont. 2170

**WANTED.**

**BLACK ASH PLANK**

Sound, Square Edged and largely clear of knots; 3x8 to 18 inches wide, 10 to 16 feet lengths. Can use it green. Quots for 3 to 6 cars per month, delivered at Boston, Mass.

ROBERT C. LOWRY,

Wholesale Lumber,

2114 55 Pine Street, New York.

**Important Auction Sale**

OF

VALUABLE

**Timber Limits**

In the High Court of Justice, }  
Chancery Division. }

McTIERNAN VS. FRASER.

Pursuant to the order for sale made in this action dated the 25th day of October, 1882, there will be sold at Public Auction by and with the approbation of William Marshall Matheson, Esquire, Master at Ottawa of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at the Grand Union Hotel, at the City of Ottawa, on THURSDAY, the 1st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following Timber Limits:—

**PARCEL No. 1.**

Limit on the River Dumoine, License No. 300 for season 1881-2, issued by Crown Lands Department of Quebec, area 30 square miles. This limit is in the Province of Quebec and is situated along the east shore of the River Dumoine, about 42 miles from Des Joachims on the Ottawa River. It is easy of access and has a good road leading to it from Des Joachims. It contains a large quantity of white pine of excellent quality and of the most part of large size; there is also some red pine of good quality. Timber cut thereon can be easily driven through Mason Creek and North River, (both well improved streams), to the River Dumoine, and thence along the River Dumoine to the Ottawa

River. The distances for hauling timber vary from one-eighth of a mile to five miles, but generally less than three miles. With this limit there will be sold the right to use the farm and depot used in connection therewith known as North River Farm, and situated about the centre of said limit. The farm consists of about 100 acres of land, cleared. The soil is a sandy loam. On the farm are the following buildings, viz.: A good log house about 20x20 feet, one storey and a half, one log barn well finished, about 30x40 feet; good store house, about 26x36 feet; also horse stable, cow-stables, hen house, root house and other sheds and outbuildings.

**PARCEL No. 2**

Limit on West side of Black River, License No. 233 for season 1881-2, issued by Crown Lands Department of Quebec, area 50 square miles.

This limit is in the Province of Quebec, is situated along the west side of Black River, and is about five miles in a north-easterly direction from the north-east corner of parcel No. 1. It is easily reached by road leading from Des Joachims through Dumoine Limit. It contains a large quantity of white pine of very good quality. Timber cut thereon can be driven without any difficulty through two good Creeks, known as Coughlin Creek, and upper West Branch Creek, to Black River, and thence along Black River to the Ottawa River. The distance for hauling timber will average about 2½ miles. With this limit there will be sold the right to use the farm and depot used in connection therewith, known as Hopo Farm. This farm is situated about 15 miles from said limit, and connected with it by a good road on a limit owned by Miller and Grant. It consists of about 200 acres of land, cleared. The soil is loam. On the farm are the following buildings, viz.: double shanty, about 26x32 feet, two log barns, with shingled roofs, two log stables capable of accommodating 32 and 14 horses respectively, store house, granary, cow house, cow sheds, hen house and root house.

**PARCEL No. 3.**

Limit on East side of Black River, License No. 303 for season 1881-2, issued by the Crown Lands Department of Quebec, area 50 square miles.

This limit is in the Province of Quebec, and is situated along the east side of Black River, opposite parcel No. 2. The timber thereon is white pine of very good quality. Timber can be driven without difficulty through Cavreau Creek and Black River to the Ottawa River.

With this limit there will be sold the right to use the farm and depot used in connection therewith, known as the Cavreau Farm, and situated on the edge of a lake on Cavreau Creek, about 3½ miles from Black River. This farm is on the limit and consists of about 100 acres, cleared. The soil is good loam. On the farm are the following buildings, viz.: Log house about 20x20 feet, two cedar log barns, one about 30x40 feet, the other about 26x36 feet, one stable capable of accommodating about 20 horses, cow house, blacksmith's shop, hen house and root house.

**PARCEL No. 4.**

Limit on Black River and River Coulonge, License No. 242 for season 1881-2, issued by Crown Lands Department of Quebec, area 15 square miles. This limit is situated along the Eastern line of parcel No. 3. It is well timbered with white pine of fine quality. Timber can be easily laid on either Bruce Lake or Bruce Creek and driven to River Coulonge, and thence along the Coulonge to the Ottawa River.

All the said limits are easy of access, being a convenient distance from the Ottawa River.

The said limits will be sold subject to reserved bids fixed by the Master in parcels as above mentioned.

All hay, goods, chattels and shanty existing on each parcel belonging to the partnership of McTiernan & Fraser, may at the option of the purchaser of each parcel be taken at a valuation to be subsequently fixed by the said Master.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—The purchase money is to be paid as follows:—Ten per cent. to be paid to the vendors' solicitors at the time of sale; a further sum sufficient to make up 25 per cent. thereof within twenty days from the day of sale, to be paid into Court to the credit of this cause, and the residue thereof to be paid into Court at any time within four months from day of sale with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the day of sale.

All conveyances, searches, transfer fees, etc., payable to the Crown, are to be at the expense of the purchaser. In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Chancery Division of this Court.

Further particulars may be had from Messrs. Scott, MacTavish & MacCraken, or Messrs. Pinhey & Christie, Solicitors, Ottawa.

Dated this 14th day of November, A. D., 1882.

W. M. MATHIESON,  
Master at Ottawa.

SCOTT, MACTAVISH & MACCRACKEN,  
Vendor's Solicitors.

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### THE OTTAWA SEASON.

The Ottawa Citizen of Nov. 23, says:—One of the most successful seasons that ever the lumbermen of this section of the country experienced, as far as the operations in their various mills were concerned and the remuneration derived from their labors in this direction, came to a close yesterday. Everything seemed to combine to make the work of the summer a grand success. On the 25th of April last the different mills in the vicinity commenced to run full blast, to the great gratification of the thousands of the toiling millions who derive a sustenance from the lumbering business. Capital and labor, which two often are antagonistic to each other, seemed to be well satisfied under the auspicious circumstances which dawned upon the event. Workmen were more than well pleased at the fact that their wages were raised from \$2 to \$3 per week over the preceding year, while lumbermen did not by any means grudge the extra pay, seeing that the rise in lumber was more than sufficient to meet the increased expense of their pay sheet. This was not only the case with the beginning of the season's work, but the same pleasant circumstances attended the doings of employers and employees until the close of the chapter yesterday. Prices of the article were kept up, and wages instead of being reduced were, in not a few cases, increased. The usual calendar of accidents happened, but very fortunately these, too, were in nearly all cases of not a very serious character. Slight delays from, to use a common expression, "the want of logs," or, more correctly speaking, the irregularity with which they arrived, of course, as is usually the case, did occur. But even these minor troubles which, more or less are to be looked for in such extensive operations which are connected with the carrying on of the staple industry of the capital, were fewer than is generally the case. Low water neither annoyed the millmen nor their workmen to any degree worth speaking of, and, viewing the whole business trade impartially, it may safely be said that the annoyances caused from temporarily "shutting down" was of very small magnitude indeed. A Citizen reporter visited the Chaudiere and Hull yesterday and observed that all the mills, with the exception of Mr. Booth's, had closed for the season, and it was expected that Mr. Booth's mill would shut down last night, thus bringing to an end, as already stated, the work in that line for the present year. In conversation with a lumberman it was ascertained that the season's cut would exceed any of former years. He considered, after adding up the cut by each firm in the surrounding district, that it would be a reasonable and fair total, in the absence of the correct figures, to say that the year's cut in all the mills combined would amount to about 550,000,000 feet of lumber. By including all the mills in the Ottawa Valley there certainly would not be much less than 500,000,000 feet. In his opinion it was the best season that ever the Ottawa lumbermen or their employees experienced. The business done was in excess, the prices obtained greater, and the time of running longer than have been the case for a number of years. True the money expended for labor was more than heretofore, still there was a balance of extra profits over preceding years in favor of the mill owner. The only real difficulty that the proprietors experienced was the scarcity of hands to perform the work. It is truly gratifying to be able to record such glad tidings, as Canada's most important export trade, outside of grain and dairy exports, is that of timber. Next to our fertile lands our primeval forests are our greatest sources of wealth. Few people, outside of the capital, have any conception of the amount of revenue derived from the lumber trade which is carried on along the banks of the Ottawa.

### WHITEWOOD.

The following letter appears in the London Timber Trades Journal:—

SIR,—I shall be very much obliged to you, or any of your numerous readers, if you or they can or will tell me which is the softest white (spruce fir) wood, and at the same time most free from knots and easy to work, that is imported into this country from any quarter of the globe; and also if wood of *Pinus macrocarpa*, *Pinus Lambertiana*, *Pinus monstrosa*, or any

other of this section of whitewood pines, excepting the Quebec (Weymouth) pine, is brought into the United Kingdom?

I was once offered some "whitewood" Balm of Gilead (*Picea balsamea*). Is this an ordinary article of commerce? and, if so, what are its peculiar properties? Is the wood of any other silver fir (*Picea*) imported into this country?

I think the "whitewood" which is frequently advertised in the *Timber Trades Journal* is not of the fir tribe at all; I believe it is the produce of *Liriodendron tulipifera* (tulip tree), or *Platanus occidentalis* (Western plane), or some such like tree.

Should the Scottish Arboricultural Society be successful in their laudable endeavor to hold an International Exhibition of Forestry, it is earnestly to be hoped that they will invite the whole known world to contribute specimens of every kind of wood, and see that the native country, the common name, the botanical name, and the name, if any, by which the wood is known in commerce, be given; this of itself would make any exhibition a certain success, and would be of everlasting benefit to mankind in general, and particularly interesting to tens of thousands besides.

### A WOOD MAN.

#### ENGLISH LAND COMPANY.

Under this heading the *Bobcaygoon Independent* publishes the following correspondence in regard to the Canadian Land and Emigration Company:—

Mr. Ross, of Quebec, has been for some time past negotiating for the purchase of nine townships of the English Company. His first offer was refused, but the second offer was entitled to more consideration. The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the Company making the offer:—

New York, Oct. 5, 1882.

"DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by James S. Ross, Esq., of Quebec, to make the following offer for the Canadian Land and Emigration Company's property, real and personal, in the County of Haliburton.

The price offered is eighty thousand dollars payable as follows: He will assume the Debentures and the interest from 1st July, 1882, (amount exclusive of interest) \$31,500. He will pay cash on signing the papers \$20,000. Balance \$28,500 in three equal annual instalments, viz., \$10,000 twelve months from the date of signing the papers; \$10,000 twenty-four months from the date of signing the papers, and \$8,500 thirty-six months from date of signing the papers, all with interest at the rate of 5 per annum, payable semi-annually on unmatured amounts.

The property is all the real property of the County of Haliburton, say in the nine townships of Dysart, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Eyre, Dudley, Clyde, Havelock and Bruton, being about 336,638 acres, including all mills, houses and other improvements in which the Company have any interest, and personal property of all kinds and descriptions in the County of Haliburton. Also claims against settlers and rights of all kinds, maps, plans, field notes, and all other documents relating to the lands, also a payment in advance by Booth of \$3,309, and all existing timber licences and interest thereunder up to 1st of October, 1882, and thereafter, excepting amounts payable by Irwin & Boyd, and Bronson & Weston on account of past timber dues, say for 1881-2.

As soon as this offer is accepted the documents may be prepared for signature, and the transaction carried out.

Yours, &c.,  
P. S. STEVENSON."

This letter was addressed to Major Evans of Toronto, and his colleagues, the Company's Commissioners, who in forwarding the offer to the members in England expressed their opinion as follows:—

"We now forward you an offer we have obtained from Mr. Stevenson, on behalf of James S. Ross, Esq., of Quebec, for the Canadian Land and Emigration Company's property.

"The offer may appear small, but when it is remembered that it is very questionable whether it is safe to anticipate the sale of lands in any quantity, and the certainty of the timber revenue coming to an end shortly, it seems advisable that it should not be thrown aside without

being examined in all its aspects. As it presents itself to us it would seem that this offer ensures the shareholders from an further call, and also admits of some small return of paid up capital.

"Should the Company continue to hold the property, it is doubtful whether in the space of three or four years, the expense not being able to be met by timber revenue and sale of lands, it would not be necessary to levy a call of unpaid stock. And even after doing so, and holding on, it is improbable the property would enhance sufficiently in value to obtain a better return to the shareholders than they would under the present circumstances.

"It is true the taxes may be reduced and some more railway debentures paid off so as to reduce expenses, but still, looking at this in the most favorable light, we fail to see that better terms would even then be likely to be realized.

"Under these circumstances, after the opportunity we have had during the last two years of thoroughly convincing ourselves of the value of the property, we have no hesitation in recommending to your Board the acceptance of Mr. Ross's offer."

The following is an extract from a letter of one of the solicitors of the Company in Toronto:—

"The inferior pine and the hardwood left would yield an income only by the Company starting new industries, which would involve an investment of fresh capital, and would be successful only if looked after by men who thoroughly understood the work.

"I suppose the shareholders would hardly risk any more money in a venture which would be doubtful.

"I have not much confidence in the Company being able to sell these lands to small buyers, not only are the surrounding free grant lands a bar to this, but every one who wants land is looking towards the North-West prairies to invest.

"It seems to me that in view of the danger of the decreasing revenue and the liabilities of the Company, that they cannot afford to remain inactive, and that either they must spend money in making the small pine and hardwood productive or sell."

This subject is now under consideration in England.

### Grasping the Grant.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—By the completion of the extension of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road from Superior Junction to Superior City, Wis., 60 miles, that company secures a clear title to what is known as the north Wisconsin land grant, which embraces some of the most valuable timber land in Wisconsin. The same company has about secured the title to the old Chicago Air Line railway grant between Chippewa Falls and Superior Junction, now having the road graded and the iron nearly all laid between those points. The latter grant is estimated to be worth about \$2,000,000. Within six weeks the Omaha company will have its Ashland extension completed, and early next season a branch to Bayfield will be constructed. Thus this corporation is covering the lumber region of northwestern Wisconsin with a fan-shaped system that will monopolize the lumber and other traffic of that portion of the state, and their land grants will help on their monopoly. But the railroads will be a great help to the lake towns, and will develop the country rapidly.

### A Big Tree.

Mr. W. L. Van Doren furnishes to a California paper the following description of a tree that was recently cut in Sonoma county:—

The standing height of the tree was 347 feet, and its diameter near the ground was 14 feet. In falling the top was broken off 200 feet distant from the stump, and up to the point of breaking the tree was perfectly sound. From the tree 12 saw logs were cut of the following lengths and diameters: Fourteen feet long, 9 feet diameter; 12 feet long, eight feet diameter; 12 feet long, seven feet seven inches diameter; 14 feet long, seven feet six inches diameter; 16 feet long, seven feet diameter; 16 feet long, six feet 10 inches in diameter; 16 feet, six feet six inches diameter; 16 feet long, six feet four

inches diameter; 16 feet long, six feet three inches diameter; 18 feet long, six feet diameter; 12 feet long, five feet 10 inches diameter; 18 feet long, five feet six inches in diameter. It will thus be seen that 180 feet of this remarkable tree were converted into saw logs. As the length and diameter of each log is given, the reader can, at leisure, figure out the quantity of each lumber the tree contains. If, instead of being cut into lumber, it had been worked up into seven foot pickets, it would have afforded fencing material to enclose a good-sized ranch.

The paper asks, "Can any of our mill men in the East furnish us with statistics exceeding those of the above described giant?"

### BIRCH MILLS.

At Bethel, Me., William E. Skillings & Co. are running eight sets of machinery for finishing spools, and are extending their mill 50 feet, in order to add four more sets, which will make their capacity double that of any mill in the county. The firm uses the product of seven mills in the vicinity of Bethel, besides that of its own, and has recently purchased 5,000 acres of birch land in Gilead, on which a mill for sawing strips is being erected. It will require 5,000 cords of birch to fill contracts already for next year. Of this, 2,000 cords will be cut from the Gilead timber, and the remainder will be purchased of farmers, the price paid being \$4 per cord. A contract has been made to ship 1,000,000 feet of birch strips to the well-known thread manufacturers, J. P. Coates & Co., of Scotland, next spring. Eben Richardson & Son are running their mill to its full capacity on spool strips and salt boxes, employing 10 men. John L. Swan saws 200 cords of birch into strips during the season at his water mill, and Hiram Hodgeson saws about as much. A. S. Bean is also an operator in that vicinity.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

### Nothing New.

There is nothing new under the sun; even our forestry associations had their prototypes in Pagan Rome and Moorish Spain. Al Moctader, the caliph of Bagdad (1091-1117), also planted millions of forest trees; and it is a distressing fact that then, as now, many clear-sighted men foretold the consequences of reckless forest destruction, and that their protests had no appreciable influence in checking the evil. The trouble seems to be that tree-felling is directly profitable and only eventually injurious, while tree planting is directly expensive and only indirectly advantageous. Forest destruction has ruined our earthly paradise and the scientific authorities of all really enlightened nations have denounced it again and again; but before such arguments can influence the masses they must cease to seek their paradise in the clouds and their authorities in Palestine.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

### Lake Shipping.

It is probable that lumber carrying on the lakes will, within a few years, be exclusively done by steam instead of sailing vessels. This year, on account of the low freight rates, and the competition of steam barges, the schooners have had a hard struggle to pay expenses. While the sailing fleet is wind-bound at one port or another, the steamers continue to make regular trips and carry enormous loads. While steam barges that have a capacity for from 500,000 to 750,000 feet of lumber have made money this season—in some instances \$15,000 a vessel—schooners have scarcely paid expenses. In seasons when rates are high they are able to do fairly; but in competition with steamers the odds is so much against them that owners will gradually dispose of that class of craft and invest in a more modern kind.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

### It Always Works Just This Result.

Mr. John Bonner, proprietor of the celebrated Yonge street Dry Goods and Gents Furnishing Store, Toronto, tells a most remarkable story of the Great German Remedy. "St. Jacobs Oil cured me of a bad case of neuralgia, of five years standing, when I had given up hopes of being cured, and had tried fifty different so-called remedies. I now keep it all the time not only at home, but here in my place of business; it is an excellent thing and something nobody should be without."

**Chips.**

It is estimated that there have passed through the boom of the St. John (N. B.) River, this season, about 120,000,000 feet of logs.

A POPLAR tree recently cut in Clark county, Ky., was seven feet in diameter, 70 feet to the first limb, and yielded 60,000 shingles.

It is stated by local authority that upwards of 150,000,000 feet of lumber are cross-piled at the Muskegon, Mich., mills, and in some instances there is not room enough on the docks to continue piling.

It is told that in digging a well near Leitchville, W. T., Charles Moore encountered, at a depth of 70 feet, several fallen but well preserved pine trees. Immediately under them was a washed gravel bed, which upon being pierced, gave a flow of water which rose in the well to a height of 25 feet.

At Oshkosh, Wis., last year there were 120,000,000 feet of logs rafted; this season the amount has reached 135,000,000 feet. About 5,000,000 of the total were old logs that go to the boom next season will all be new ones. It is expected that the crop of 1883 will be about the same in quantity as that of 1882.

A log was recently cut on the Skagit waters, Puget Sound, which was nine feet in diameter at the stump. The first cut was 24 feet long, and the next log 32 feet in length, and 76 inches in diameter at the big end, while the third was 36 feet long, and measured 63 inches—in all 92 feet of logs, and an average diameter of over five feet.

J. G. PALMER & SON, of Maine, have 100 men at work in the woods near the Gulf. Thus far this season they have cut 1,500,000 feet of poplar to be used by the Penobscot Chemical Fiber Company in the manufacture of pulp. It will probably be hauled to the Katahdin Iron Works, and thence shipped by railroad to West Great Works.

THE "Deseronto Notes" of the Belleville Ontario contain the following paragraph:—To the ordinary observer sawdust is a very commonplace article, but a few minutes conversation with Mr. Walker, the manager of the Chemical Works, will dispel such an illusion, as the number of products to be derived from it are apparently legion. The evaporating pans disclose to the visitor every conceivable combination of brilliant and changing colors.

T. & W. Murray, of Pembroke, have disposed of one of their timber limits to H. & A. McLean, of Eardley. The price paid was in the vicinity of \$41,000. The limit comprises 19 square miles of territory. A couple of years ago the Messrs. Murray purchased this limit at auction for \$25,000. The same firm have also disposed of another timber limit adjacent to the one mentioned to David Moore, the well-known lumberman. It is said the price is \$1,000 per mile for thirty miles of territory.

THE Liverpool correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* of Nov. 18, says:—For some days past it has been rumoured that a firm engaged here in the timber importing business, having their connection chiefly with the Lower Ports in Nova Scotia and Norway, have been unable to meet their engagements, and have placed their books in the hands of accountants. Nothing is known of the amount of their liabilities, and it is understood that their principal creditors will be the chippers in Nova Scotia.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says:—The value of spruce wood for shipbuilding purposes has for a length of time been fully admitted. Some fine sailing vessels built in New Brunswick some years ago have been recently inspected, and the inspection has proved the suitability of spruce for shipbuilding purposes. It was the fashion some years ago to loudly condemn spruce being used for almost any purpose. As a matter of fact, under anything like favorable conditions, few woods are more durable than spruce. The unfavorable character which the wood once possessed still to some extent clings to it, but the prejudice which once existed against its use is now fast dying out, and the time will soon arrive, even if it has not already arrived, when the true value of the wood from a serviceable as well as from an economic point of view will be fully recognised.

THE *Midland Free Press* says—The engine and lot of other machinery for the American Company's mill at French river is here and will be forwarded by the schooner *Nett Woodward* this week. The engine, which is a handsome one, weighs ten tons and is about 270 horse power. The machinery now lying here will make a large boat load. Every piece of machinery being put in this mill is new and has been made expressly for the Company. With this load Mr. D. O. Keene will send about twenty more men to work at French River all winter.

ACCORDING to the *Chicago Railway Age*, a railway running along for hundreds of miles between rows of shade trees will soon be one of the novel characteristics of the Northern Pacific. This extensive tree planting is being done to protect the road from storms and snow drifts. In addition to having a large force of men at this work between Fargo and Bismark, Dak., the officers have distributed immense quantities of seedlings and cuttings to the farmers settled on the land grant and offered prizes for skill in forestry—a commendable example of foresight which ought to be more generally followed in the treeless west.

THE *Times* of Prince Albert, N. W. T., says: Messrs. Moore & Macdowell have erected a new steam saw mill of increased capacity. The machinery (which Mr. Macdowell has gone east to bring up) will include two large circular saws, shingle machine, lath machine and complete set of planers and moulders. This mill will be capable of turning out 4 or 5,000,000 feet of lumber in the season. A fine large new grist and saw mill is also in course of erection by Messrs. Thomas McKay, C. Mair and Captain Hughes, which will be a valuable addition to the industries of the place. Messrs. Hurd and Baker intend building a new saw mill.

THE Liverpool correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* of Nov. 18, says:—Up to the present time very little spruce has gone into the yards, but, as was anticipated last week, four cargoes are now being put into store, as the owners hope for a recovery later on. All kinds of Canadian goods maintain their full prices, and buyers of the better classes of Quebec pine timber and pine deals may abandon any hope of buying their stocks of these goods at lower prices than now asked. Consumers need not be told that they seldom buy so well as when the goods are landing and the storage charges have not been incurred, and, as the import season is now rapidly closing, they should seize the opportunity whilst they may.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—Some of the lumbermen in Muskegon anticipate an advance in the value of fine lumber after January 1, because that class of stock is in meagre supply compared to the coarse grades, which are overplenty. They claim that the finer grades of next season's cut are being bought up in advance. The same condition has been observed at Saginaw, where good lumber is being purchased to hold over, while the coarser qualities are neglected. These incidents in the Michigan trade suggest that last year, on account of the lack of snow, and the consequent difficulty of getting heavy logs to stream, operators took almost anything they could get in the shape of pine timber, and the result is an overproduction of coarse lumber.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says:—Beyond a slight, and it may only be a temporary, decline in the value of spruce deals at Liverpool, the wood markets have during the last fortnight undergone no material alteration. The weakness of the market at Liverpool is clearly traceable to the influx of spruce cargoes, which has temporarily overstocked the market. The inland consumers, who draw upon Liverpool for their supplies, have bought warily during the whole of the year, and a general indisposition to stock heavily has been apparent. It is not thought that the stocks held inland are of a weighty character, and any bettering of trade would doubtless reflect at once upon the wood markets at the ports, and especially at Liverpool. Some part of the falling off in the demand may be put down to the fact that the wet weather which has now so long prevailed has seriously retarded the carrying on of outdoor building work. At the east coast ports prices are reported to remain unaltered and the markets are said to be steady in tone.

**SAW MILLS!**

Having POLE ROADS to their Timber keep up the Mill Stock and run the year round.

Pole Roads are Cheap, Durable and Speedily built. The Cars can be built by any handy man in a couple of days, and will carry 2,000 feet of Hardwood Logs at a Load, drawn by one Span of Horses.

The Wheels are adjustable on the Axles to accommodate themselves to any bend in the poles.

The Iron Work complete, including Bolts and Washes, with a diagram of Car, are supplied by the undersigned. Prices on Application.

As to cost and utility of Pole Roads we will refer without permission to E. WATT, Gesto, P.O.; W. EDGAR, Kilroy, P.O.; DUNSTAN & IRWIN, Essex Centre, and JAMES NAILOR, Oil City, who are now running respectively 10, 8, 5 and 3 miles, and are stocked with our Cars.

**C. NORSWORTHY & CO.,**  
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

Patentees and Manufacturers of Moore's Improved Taper Cone Feed Saw Mills

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**Oak Tanned Leather Belting**

Rubber Belting, Rubber Packing,  
Rubber Hose, Linen Hose,  
And Cotton Hose.

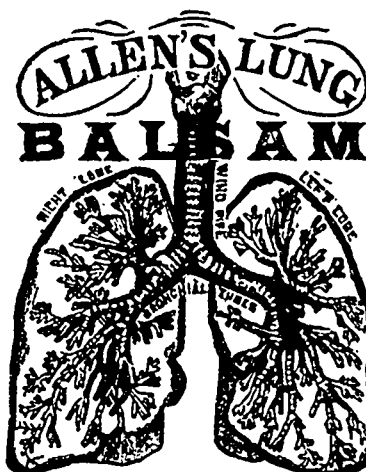
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TORONTO.



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

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CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,  
COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

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The PAIN-KILLER is sold by medicine  
dealers throughout the world, Price 20c., 25c.,  
and 50c. per bottle.

**PERRY DAVIS'**  
VEGETABLE  
**PAIN KILLER.**

Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Dec. 9.—The present spell of severe frost and snow has had the effect of impeding building operations and as a natural consequence all the retail yards are extremely quiet, and dealers are now counting over their probable gains or losses on their season's business. Trade will doubtless continue dull until after the close of the holidays, when if the weather proves favorable building will be resumed as briskly as in the past.

Their is no change in prices to note and unless much larger stocks should be secured this winter, or a slackened demand from the American side in the spring, I take it that prices will rule on the reopening of navigation much the same as at its close. Some small lots of good pine and basswood are still coming forward for spring shipment and will be winter piled on docks here, and in my next letter I will endeavor to place before your readers figures showing the total quantity shipped from this port to the American market, and, as near as it can be got at, the total quantity placed on the local market.

QUOTATIONS, FROM YARDS.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes items like Mill cull boards and scantling, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, up to 10 ft., etc.

B. M.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes items like 1 1/2 inch flooring, dressed, 1 1/2 inch rough, etc.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Dec. 9.—We have nothing this week to revise in prices which remain steady all around. Trade has been notably slack since the close of navigation. The stock of lumber in the city is quite large and fairly assorted, excepting some kinds of hardwood, ash particularly is scarce and is being inquired for both for local wants and on United States account; butternut is also wanted. The demand for timber and lumber, except for the retail trade, is likely to be small during the winter. A great number of men have been sent to the lumber regions and if the weather is favorable it is expected that a large quantity of lumber will be turned out, all the mills have sawn most of the logs on hand and large quantities will be required for next seasons operations. The tenders for the new lumber basin in the Lachine Canal are to be called for immediately, and the basin when finished will supply a want which has been long felt by the trade. We quote prices in the yard as under —

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes items like Pine, 1st quality, 2nd, Pine, shipping culls, etc.

CORDWOOD.

Business is very slack just now, but after this cold spell the demand is expected to be brisk. There is very little coming in by rail, and the wharves and canal bank are completely cleared.

The chief demand at present is for maple, but no large contracts are being made, and present prices are likely to hold on till spring. We quote at the depot or cartage :

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes items like Long Maple, Short, Long Birch, etc.

OTTAWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nov. 24.—A deputation representing the local merchants of Quebec waited upon the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, a short time since and requested that a suit now pending against an unlicensed culler of deals be discontinued. The action was entered to prevent the employment of any but licensed cullers. The deputation represented that the staff of deal cullers was altogether unequal to the requirements of the trade. They also said that any restriction in the employment of cullers would prove injurious to a very important interest. The Minister heard their arguments and submitted them to the Department of Justice for a report upon the legal points involved. No decision has as yet been rendered.

Mr. A. Grant's raft of square timber, which was coming down in tow of the brig Canada, has been placed in winter quarters at Sorel.

Not a great number of men are being sent to woods at present, the firms having secured about all they require.

Dec. 11.—All the saw mills in this district have closed for the season. The cut has been unprecedentedly large. In no previous year has everything appertaining to the trade so favorably combined to insure a highly successful result as it has in the past season. The water in the Ottawa and its tributaries has maintained a favorable height throughout, and consequently logs were easily navigated to the mill ponds. The supply of logs was equal to the demand and the mills kept running unremittingly. No scarcity of men was experienced and good wages were commanded by the hands this season. The Chaudiere mills ran regularly, and the stock yards are now very full. The following is a pretty accurate estimate of the season's cut in the Ottawa Valley :

CHAUDIERE MILLS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Feet. Includes E. B. Eddy, J. R. Booth, Perley & Patten, etc.

ELSEWHERE.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Feet. Includes Gilmour & Co., McLymont (New Edinburgh), McLaren & Co (do.), etc.

Total cut.....300,000,000

ON THE UPPER OTTAWA.

A large quantity of logs and square timber will be cut on the limits this winter. A large number of jobbers intend operating. The ice on the lakes has taken, and supplies can now easily be conveyed to the shanties. The roads are reported to be very good.

A TRYING TRIP.

Mr. Geo. Sparks, driver, left this city about the middle of last month with a drove of 300 cattle for Allan Grant's shanties 300 miles up the Kippewa. Mr. Sparks had 13 men assisting him. They arrived safe at the shanties without losing a single animal. They were compelled to undergo severe hardship on the trip. They had to sleep out during the nights, and wade through streams and marshes, etc

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of Dec. 9, says: Manufacturers and wholesale handlers of lumber are waiting for the figures that shall aggregate the stock on hand at the leading markets

and in the country at large. The yard managers and their clerks will be allowed to attend to the current winter trade, while the wisdom and the energy of mill companies and general operators are busy with the coming log crop, which promises to be as large, or larger, than that of last year.

At the east the surplus does not appear to be excessive. At Albany holders do not admit that there is any more in the yards than there ought to be. It is noticed there that, whereas formerly dealers did not pretend to ship anything during the winter, and did not even keep their yard offices open, within two or three years their office fires are kept burning, and shipments are frequently made in the winter time. This change has been wrought by the increase in the Albany trade. Another noticeable feature of the business at that point is the increasing importations of hemlock and spruce. This season the demand for these kinds of lumber has been active, and some descriptions of them have been shipped as fast as they have arrived. It is stated from one place in central New York that hemlock lumber has advanced \$2 a thousand within a year in that locality. In various places in that state there is a reported scarcity of the coarse lumber that, up to a recent time, was supplied from the native forests. Good pine, in not only New York, but the New England states, now has to be brought from Canada and Seginaw—localities as remote from places of consumption as many parts of the Northwest from their sources of supply. This condition must be taken into account in estimating the future of the lumber business.

CARGO QUOTATIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Short dimension, green, Long dimension, Boards and strips, No. 2 stock, etc.

Receipts, and stock on hand, of lumber, shingles, etc., for the week ending Dec. 19, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:

RECEIPTS.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Lumber/Shingles. Includes 1882, 1881.

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 6 INCLUSIVE.

RECEIPTS.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Lumber/Shingles. Includes 1882, 1881.

LARK RECEIPTS TO DEC. 7.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Lumber/Shingles. Includes 1882, 1881.

STOCK ON HAND NOV. 1.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Lumber/Shingles. Includes 1882, 1881.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

No particular change in quotations; demand light, assortment good and prospects of a fair winter trade.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Three uppers, Pickings, Fine, common, Common, etc.

BUFFALO.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Uppers, Common, Culls.

BOSTON.

The Cotton Wool and Iron of Dec. 9, says:—There is a good steady business doing for this season of the year, and the general tone of the market is moderately firm. The upward tendency of freights and the closing up of many channels of navigation are among the elements of steadiness in the situation. Pine, spruce and

hemlock are in very fair demand and fully hold their own. Southern pine is in better inquiry in a schedule way. Floor boards and stop plank are quite firmly held. Good hardwoods are selling well at fair prices, but the market for "culls" is a poor one.

CANADA PINE.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Selects, Dressed, Shewing, Dressed, 1st, 2nd, Dressed Shippers, Dressed Box, Sheathing, 1st quality, 2nd.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Pine, clear, 4 M, Pine, fourths, Pine, selects, Pine, good box, Pine, 10-in. plank, each, etc.

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—SAGINAW INSPECTION.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Three uppers, Common, Culls.

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal of Nov. 25th says:—There is a sensible diminution in the number of arrivals of timber-laden ships into London this week, but forty-seven will, no doubt, be considered quite a plentiful sprinkling as times go. There are six cargoes from British America, fourteen from Russian ports, and about the same number from Sweden, while Norway contributes a fair share. Steamers are now the chief wood carriers, as out of this forty-seven no less than thirty are steamships.

The difference between an open and a close winter will be the strengthening of prices or the reverse; and though many experienced members of the trade are of the belief that values will not improve with the turn of the year, we confess to a leaning the other way as far as the large ports are concerned, and should the winter be a hard one, it is quite likely values would temporarily return to the high standard at which they stood a couple of years ago.

Stocks are not inordinately large, and if trade revived a little the reductions made on them would soon alter the present state of affairs, though the knowledge that large stocks at the shipping ports will be forthcoming next year makes the trade place little confidence in any lasting improvement.

GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal of Nov. 25th says:—The timber trade, so far as can be drawn from deliveries of goods from the depots where cargoes are stored at discharge discovers considerable activity, but not to a point that causes the market to take a decided rise in prices, showing that, notwithstanding the large consumption among our shipbuilders, stocks on hand have not fallen so extremely low as to produce strong competition at the public sales. In the case of mahogany, a very animated sale of which was recently reported, it had to a great

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extent been diverted to other markets, and the import here, as a whole, was much smaller than for many years.

There is an opening in this market for lower port birch; the last cargo offered met with spirited bidding, and was cleared out and the greater part is delivered.

Messrs. Allison, Cousland & Hamilton hold an auction sale of American goods on 21st inst. as noted below. There was a fair attendance, but nothing transpired in the course of the sale to give the idea of a decided improvement in prices.

**AUCTION SALE.**

On 21st inst., at Glasgow, Messrs. Allison, Cousland & Hamilton, brokers:—

1st Ottawa yellow Pine deals—			
12 to 16 ft.	10x3	2s. 8d. per c. ft.	
9 " 10 "	7/10x3	2s. 1d.	"
Do. Ottawa yellow pine deal ends—			
3 to 6 ft.	7/20x3	1s. 10d.	"
2nd do. ends—			
6 to 8 ft.	7/24x3	1s. 7d.	"
3rd do deals—			
14 to 16 ft.	16/20x3	1s. 6d.	"
16 ft.	11x3	1s. 3d.	"
14 & 16 ft.	11x3	1s. 3d.	"
4th do. deals—			
10 to 16 ft.	11x3	1s. 1d.	"
New Brunswick yellow pine deals—			
9 to 16 ft.	7/16x3	11d.	"
Do. tamarac—			
10 to 16 ft	7/9x3	1s	"

**LIVERPOOL.**

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Nov. 25th says:—Up to the time of writing we have not had any public sales of whitewood, but on Thursday Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay offer an attractive lot of deals, both pine and spruce, together with St. John, N.B., birch timber, &c.

The importation of spruce deals has been upon a more moderate scale during the past week, but we may naturally expect an increase during the next few days, as the wind has again gone around to the westward, and with the prevailing strong gales vessels may be expected to make rapid passages.

Up to the present time the stock in the yards is within a moderate compass, and as most of the orders that are being executed are taken from the quays, there will probably be no material increase at the end of the month, when the stocks are made up, and should the shippers in St. John, N. B., continue in their present determination not to pay the high rates of freight that have been current hitherto, we may possibly see a rebound in prices. Birch timber continues in demand, and high prices have been paid for several parcels by private treaty, and by auction a lot of 657 logs of Dalhousie, now landing, was sold on Thursday last, by Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, at their mahogany sale at the following prices:—

19 in. and upwards	deep 27d.	per ft.
18 and under 19 in.	" 22d. to 23d.	"
17 " 18 "	" 21d. to 21 1/2d.	"
16 " 17 "	" 20d.	"
15 " 16 "	" 19 1/2d. to 19 3/4d.	"
14 " 15 "	" 18 1/2d.	"
13 " 14 "	" 17d. to 17 1/2d.	"
under 13 inches	" 17d.	"

**SWEDEN.**

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* says:—The mild weather with which we have been hitherto favoured has now given place to frost and snow. The ports in the lower Gulf, such as Gelle and Soderhamn, having begun to be troubled with ice, we may fairly consider the shipping season as practically closed when the vessels now under loading get away.

As millowners are just on the eve of sending men into the woods to commence the winter's cutting, it will be well for them to look around at the state of stocks and markets abroad before finally deciding on the extent of the "cut." If they turn to the principal markets in Great Britain they will find little to induce them to make a heavy cut. The position of the trade in the English metropolis is sufficiently characterized by the late sale of the Bergwik goods, where 3rd and 4th quality red deals are said to have been disposed of, delivered in London, at little more than prices ruling for the same goods f.o.b. Soderhamn earlier in the season. The other three large ports for Swedish sawn wood viz., Hull, Grimsby, and West Hartlepool, re-

port a somewhat better condition of things, but at each of these stocks are said to be much larger than last year. The great Belgian *entrepot*, Antwerp, is also supplied with more than an average quantity, while prospects in France are decidedly inferior to what they were a year ago, inasmuch that it becomes daily more apparent that the pace at which public money has lately been spent on public works will have to be diminished if the credit of that country is to be upheld. At home here stocks are a full average, or are soon likely to be, if the arrangements for winter sawing are taken into calculation. Bearing the foregoing facts in mind I am decidedly of the opinion that only a very moderate cut of logs should be attempted in the interests of millowners for the winter 1882-3. Did I not hold the opinion that the consumption of Great Britain is likely to be large next season, the state of the market would warrant even stronger language than above.

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

**ASHORE.**—The *Free Press* says that the steam barge *Tecumseh*, loaded with 600,000 feet of lumber, went ashore on Saturday morning at Flat Point, near Victoria Harbor. A large number of men earned from 30 to 40 cents an hour unloading part of her cargo. She was pulled off by the tug *Minnie Hall* on Sunday, came to Midland, and left here Monday morning for Windsor.

**THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

The year now closing may be looked back upon with some satisfaction by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The track is now laid to a point 539 miles west of Winnipeg. Forty-seven miles more are graded, ready for track-laying. This will be completed by the end of the year. Beyond this point, that is to say on the other side of these 536 miles, some 15 miles have been graded in patches, and will be completely graded before spring. Beyond that again lie 45 miles of heavy work, cutting and fills, in the coulees that run from the Cypress Hills to the Saskatchewan. Upon this work Langdon, Shoppard & Co.'s men will be employed all winter. Thus, before the end of the year, the track will be put down within 60 miles of Leopold, the name of the town where the railroad crosses the Saskatchewan. But above and beyond this the line is permanently located ten miles westward of the river, and, saving revision, to Calgary, 190 miles westward of Leopold. From Calgary to the summit of the Rocky Mountains lies a stretch of 150 miles of exceedingly heavy work. This leaves 390 miles to be constructed next year, and apart from the natural difficulties that will hamper the construction men, their base of supplies, Winnipeg, will be just 390 miles farther off. But beyond any doubt the work will be done. The Syndicate has gone through harder times than those coming.

Since the beginning of the present year they have laid 435 miles of track on the main line, 115

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Wholesale Lumber & Timber Dealers  
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Oak, Ash, Cherry, Black Walnut, Poplar, Butternut

And all other kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

White and Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber.

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

miles on their Southwestern branch, 22 miles on the new branch to Selkirk, 60 miles of side tracks on the main line, three miles of side tracks on the Southwestern—a total of 633 miles of railroad. Nothing like this has been hitherto known in the annals of railroading. Mr. Van Horne and Mr. Egan have accomplished a task which, at no remote period, would have been regarded as impossible.

Track laying will be finished on the C. P. R. Southwestern branch to Manitoba City, Pembina Mountain, 101 miles from Winnipeg, to-day, Dec. 5th. Mixed trains will henceforth be run from Winnipeg to Gretna and return, on Mondays. On Tuesdays and Fridays mixed trains will be run to Pembina Mountain, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The operations of the Syndicate from the first have been marked by extraordinary energy, and next year they purpose even to outstrip the wonderful push that has marked their work since they took hold of it a year and a half ago. Mr. Stephen and his associates do not admire more thoroughly than the people of Winnipeg the masterly manner in which Mr. Van Horne and Mr. Egan have shouldered and are carrying the colossal burden assumed by the Syndicate. —*Winnipeg Times*.

**The Way Arthur Looks At It.**

The President has been considering the subject of forestry, and sums his conclusions up in his message as follows:—The condition of the forests of the country, and the wasteful manner in their destruction taking place, give cause for serious apprehension. Their action in protecting the earth's surface, in modifying the extremes of climate, and in sustaining the flow of springs and streams is not well understood, and their importance in

relation to the growth and prosperity of the country cannot be safely disregarded. They are fast disappearing before destructive fires, and the legitimate requirements of our increasing population, and their total extinction cannot be long delayed unless better methods than now prevail shall be adopted for their protection and cultivation. The attention of congress is invited to the necessity of additional legislation to secure the preservation of the valuable forests still remaining on the public domain, especially in the extreme western states and territories, where the necessity for their protection is greater than in less mountainous regions, and where the prevailing dryness of the climate renders their restoration, if they are once destroyed, well-nigh impossible. —*Northwestern Lumberman*.

The *Winnipeg Times* says:—Sales at present cannot compare with those of last month. There is a good stock on hand at present of all grades of lumber and not much likelihood of much decrease of stock until sleighing sets in. The import trade by rail is very small just now owing to the large stocks on hand. The association prices remain firm.

17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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All legitimate Detective business attended to for Banks, Fire and Life Insurance Co's, also for private parties. This agency does not operate for reward. 1715

**BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.**

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of Oct., and for the first ten months of the year:—  
MONTH ENDED 31st OCT., 1892.

Timber (Hewn).	Quantity.	Value.
Russia	30,756	78,200
Sweden and Norway	60,380	99,632
Germany	35,029	88,678
United States	6,925	23,061
British India	6,125	69,881
British North America	40,937	247,502
Other Countries	20,853	23,520
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,005</b>	<b>630,950</b>
<i>Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).</i>		
Russia	105,070	421,407
Sweden and Norway	199,220	478,993
British North America	101,785	450,674
Other Countries	16,010	60,763
<b>Total</b>	<b>511,091</b>	<b>1,399,092</b>
Staves, (all sizes)	14,261	79,033
Mahogany (tons)	9,394	97,653
<b>Total of Hewn and Sawn</b>	<b>761,006</b>	<b>2,030,043</b>

TEXT MONTHS ENDED 31st OCT., 1892.

Timber (Hewn).	Quantity.	Value.
Russia	204,453	553,599
Sweden and Norway	550,489	872,830
Germany	260,021	744,953
United States	146,573	501,996
British India	35,789	454,993
British North America	201,124	902,631
Other Countries	27,835	307,015
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,740,233</b>	<b>4,453,607</b>
<i>Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).</i>		
Russia	1,055,196	2,741,748
Sweden and Norway	1,469,501	3,095,223
British North America	783,327	2,081,425
Other Countries	305,496	974,094
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,613,519</b>	<b>9,492,090</b>
Staves, (all sizes)	109,258	654,055
Mahogany (tons)	31,009	302,833
<b>Total of Hewn and Sawn</b>	<b>5,394,798</b>	<b>13,951,767</b>

**NORTH OF KINGSTON.**

The Kingston *Whip* says:—A gentleman from the rear of this county was asked last evening for information in regard to the lumbering operations, and reported that the work now in progress was really enormous. There has not been such activity for a long time, and the cut promises to be the largest for many years. The principal operations are in the townships of Abinger, Donbigh, Anglesca, Effingham and Barrie, and these are conducted by the Gilmours, McLaren and Caldwell. There are dozens of shanties and all are crowded with men, whose wages range from \$18 to \$26 per month. A few receive more. When the speaker left the township of Barrie there had been but little snow. To make business hum plenty of the beautiful is required. Some of the lakes have been frozen over, and the ice upon them is capable of bearing them. It is wonderful the quantity of supplies that goes to the camp, including cattle, hay and food. The logs will be drawn to the lakes and streams and in the spring floated to the mills. If the winter be favorable the timber cut must be very large.

**A Florida Enterprise.**

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—An English company, called the Florida Agricultural Company, of London, has purchased 27,000 acres of land in the southern part of Orange county, Texas, of the Disston Company. The lands are said to be among the most valuable timber, sugar and fruit lands in the state. The company will at once erect saw mills and begin to plant out fruit trees. As soon as the lands are in shape, the sugar interest will be developed to its fullest extent. Great expectations of English settlement are based on this experiment.

**Trees on the French National Roads.**

Statistics have been published by the French Department of Public Works relative to the planting of trees along the high-roads of the country. The total length of the Routes Nationales is 31,438,126 meters, of which 23,731,923 meters may be bordered with trees. Of this distance, 14,337,311 meters are planted, while 8,400,815 meters remain to be done. The number of trees used to form the welcome avenues is 2,601,698.

**LOGGING RAILWAY.**

Logging by rail instead of hauling by sleds to the different streams, is becoming fashionable. The Shell Lake Lumber company have eight miles of railway, which brings the logs to their mill. On the Eau Claire river, Messrs. R. M. Forsman and W. T. Price are constructing seven miles, on which they intend hauling to that stream 70,000,000 feet, most of which is to be cut into long timber. N. C. Foster, of Fairchild, is also building a logging railway which will bring stock from the woods to his mill. His track will connect with the Forsman and Price one. And now comes the M. I. Company and C. L. & B. Company, with their intended line from the Chippewa river near Amacou Lake, six miles above Big Bend, into the timber recently purchased from the Cornell University. The last lot embraces about 300,000,000 feet, and the haul will be seven miles. These corporations consider it cheaper to do this than to make Potato Creek, Soft Maple branches, etc., safe for log driving purposes, besides making it certain that the logs will get into the main river. It certainly looks as if the old modes of logging would soon be superseded by the rail.—*Chippewa Herald.*

**Sale of Timber Limits Postponed.**

The following appears in the *Globe* of Nov. the 30th:—This afternoon 970 square miles of timber limits situated in the Province of Quebec were put up at auction in Ottawa, in behalf of Bronson & Weston and Levi Young. Before the sale was proceeded with a protest was entered by Mrs. Bingham and W. McD. Dawson, each of whom claim the ownership of one-quarter of the limits. Mr. Gormully, the vendors' solicitor, disregarded the protest, and said plenty of time had been given to protestants to enter an injunction in Chancery if they wished to do so and he ordered the sale to be proceeded with. The nine hundred and seventy miles which were offered *en bloc* are estimated to be worth \$500,000. The sale was further postponed till the 21st December.

**New Zealand Timber.**

According to Mr. Gilderoy Wells Griffin, who has been United States Consul at Auckland, New Zealand, since 1879, America imports from New Zealand and the Australian colonies nearly as much wood as she herself raises, but Kauri gum is the only thing which is sent to the States direct from New Zealand. About \$1,000,000 worth of it are shipped annually. The gum exudes from a large tree known as the Kauri pine, which is about 30 feet in circumference, and grows to the height of eighty feet. It is a curious fact that this tree grows in no other part of the world than the province of Auckland. The gum is generally found in a fossilized state around the roots of trees in extinct forests, and has to be dug for.

**Free Canals.**

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—Free canals, which has just been voted in New York state, will not be entirely devoid of significance to the lumber industry on the Saginaw river, and to other portions of the Saginaw Valley, as its tendency will be directly to lessen the price of the Saginaw valley product delivered at the eastern markets, without injury to the manufacturer. The removal of tolls from the New York canals means more certain and increased demand for Michigan lumber.

The Norway correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* says:—Altogether it is very satisfactory to note from the above statistics that the forest produce of this country is turned to better account year by year. I have often heard elderly lumbermen express their dismay at the small dimensions of the logs floated down the rivers now-a-day compared to former times, and these old folks have generally concluded with a sad prediction, to the effect that before long there would be no timber left large enough to turn into a useful article of export. They may perhaps derive some consolation from the reflection that matches and pulp can be made out of whatever is too small for converting into deals, battens, and boards. The great thing is this, that much of what was formerly left to rot in the forests can now be made use of.

**CHEMICAL INJECTION OF RAILROAD TIES.**

Some interesting data are published in the German papers, showing the relative value of different methods of injecting railroad ties. On the route from Hanover and Cologne to Minden, for example, the pine ties injected with chloride of zinc, required a renewal of 46 per cent. after a lapse of 21 years; beech ties, injected with creosote, required a renewal of 46 per cent. after 22 years' wear; oak ties, injected with chloride of zinc, required renewal to the extent of about 21 per cent. after 17 years, while the same kind of ties, not injected, necessitated fully 49 per cent. of renewals. The conditions of all these cases were very favorable for reliable tests, and the road-bed was good, permitting of easy desiccation, the unrenewed ties showed, on cutting, that they were in condition of perfect health. On another road, where the oak ties were not injected, as large a proportion as 74.48 per cent. had to be renewed after 12 years; the same description of ties, injected with chloride of zinc, required only 3.29 per cent. renewals after seven years, while similar ties injected with creosote involved, after six years, but 0.09 per cent.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

**NEW BRUNSWICK EXPORTS.**

The correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* writes from St. John, N. B., on Nov. 27:—The reports of the Custom Houses on the lumber shipments of the season, are published, and it appears that there is a considerable falling off in the exports of the North Shore ports as compared with those of last year. This is, however, solely because of the scarcity of vessels during the greater part of the season. The spring fleet instead of returning for second cargoes, found freights elsewhere. Rates rose very considerably at the time of the Egyptian war, and the steamers that were expected failed to come. There was great competition for all the vessels that did come, and lumber freights reached a higher figure than for some time previously. Deals are piled up in a mountainous manner, and the stock for spring shipments is larger than it has been for years. There will, doubtless, be a big fleet, including a much larger percentage of steamers, here for deals at the opening of navigation in the Gulf ports.

**NORTH WESTERN TIMBER.**

A reporter of the *Winnipeg Times* obtained the following information from Mr. Thos. Cowan, of the Indian Department, who has just returned from a survey of Indian Reserves in the far west. Mr. Cowan said that there was much being done in the lumbering business in the localities visited by him. There is a saw mill in operation at Calgary, and another on Mill Creek. In connection with the latter there is a grist mill. The timber is mostly spruce, but there is also considerable pine. The spruce is large, in some cases quite as large as in any of the eastern provinces. "From what I saw and heard I judge there is timber enough to meet the demands of all the towns and cities that may grow in the vicinity for many years to come. I heard that there are great quantities of pine of splendid growth up in the Crownest Pass, but did not have an opportunity of visiting the locality."

A. CHARD, of Sterling, in a recent letter states that he met with an accident some time ago, by which one of his knees was severely injured. A few applications of Hargyrd's Yellow Oil afforded immediate and complete relief.

UNDOUBTENLY the best medicine to keep on hand for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Pulmonary troubles generally, is Hargyrd's Pectoral Balsam. It will not cure Consumption, but it will cure those troublesome conditions leading thereto.

DAVY & CLARK, Druggists, Renfrow, date of June 3rd, write:—"Burdock Blood Bitters, though comparatively a new preparation, has taken the lead in this locality as a blood purifier, our sales of it being equal to that of all other medicines used for the purpose during the last year."

A BIG INVESTMENT.—G. M. Evercat, of Forest, states that Hargyrd's Pectoral Balsam still holds its own amongst the many cough medicines in the market. He says that he has sold it for nearly sixteen years, and the sales are steadily increasing. One family has purchased over 50 bottles for various members and friends.



**THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.**

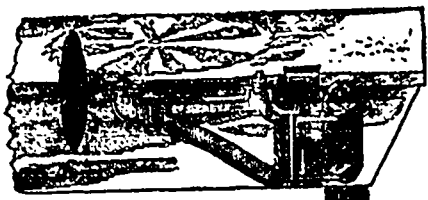
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No preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.  
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*  
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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. Traverse 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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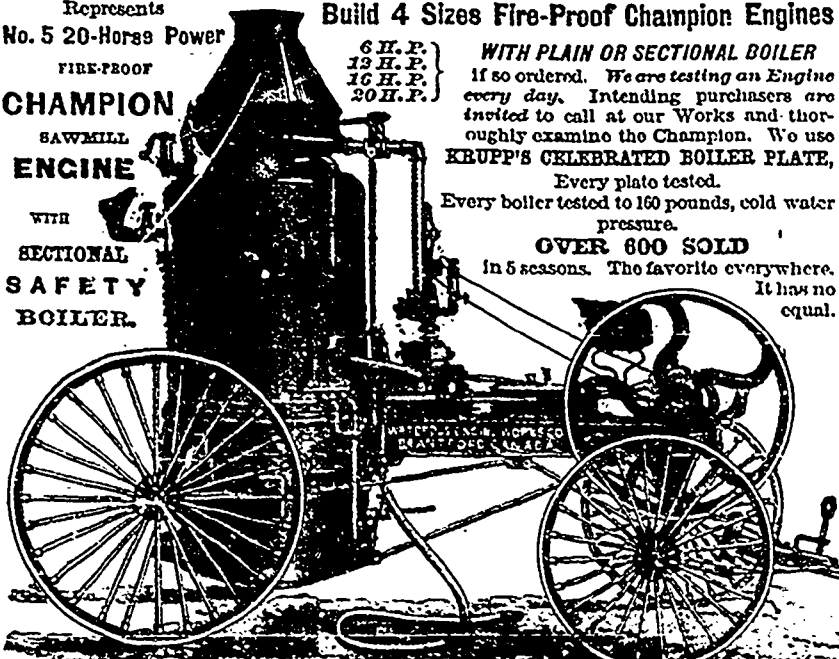
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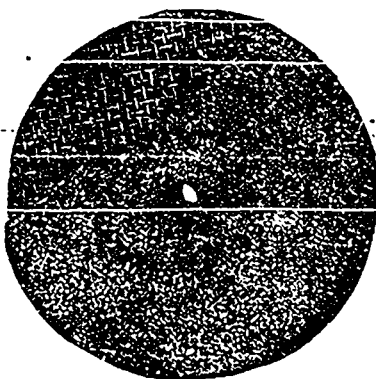
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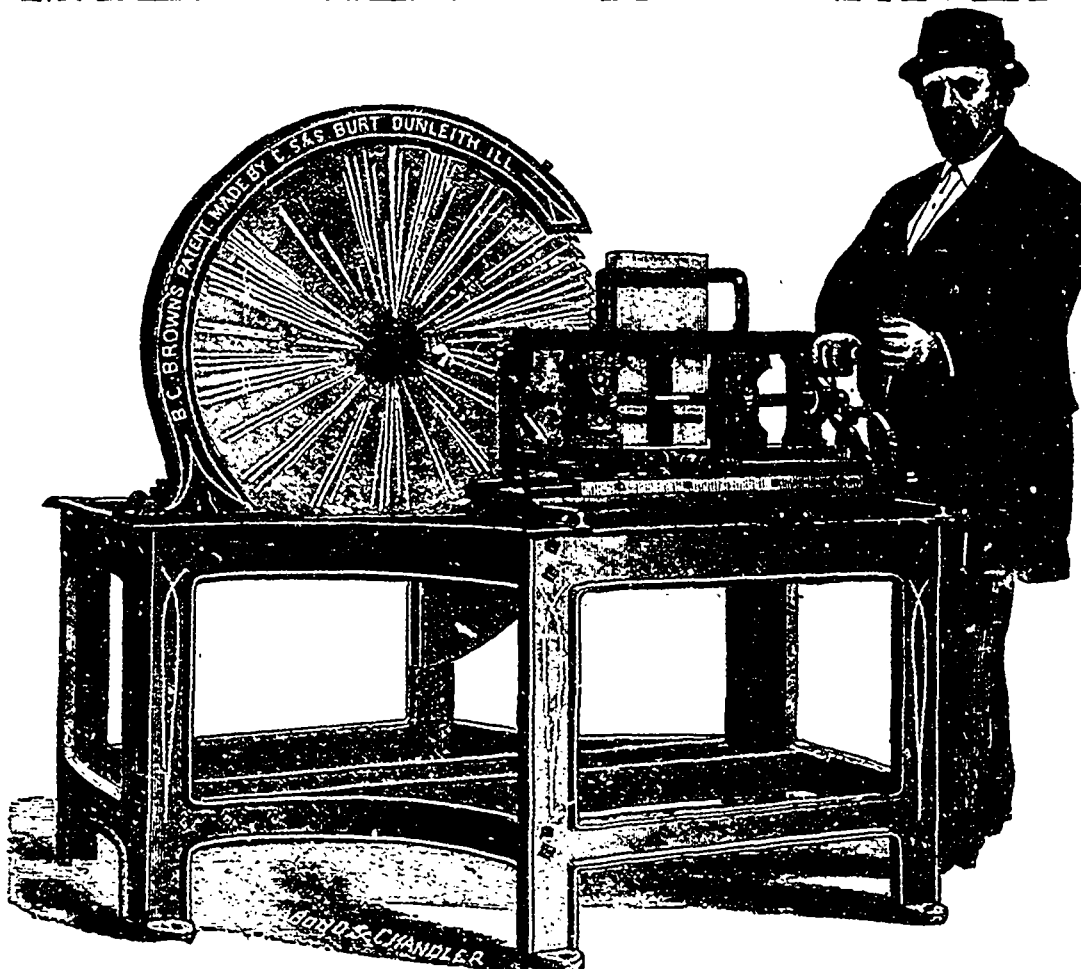
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