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A DESPATCH from Buffalo, dated August 11th, says:—"At a joint meeting of the Buffalo and Tonawanda Lumber Exchanges held here today, it was resolved to advance the prices of pine lumber \$1 per thousand feet on all grades below shelving, and \$2 on shelving and higher grades. The established terms hereafter will be 60 days, or 1 1/2 per cent. off for cash."

THE fire in Bronson's lumber piles on the morning of August 16th is believed to have most satisfactorily settled the problem whether a fire in that locality could be extinguished. Great satisfaction is expressed among mill owners. Bronsons & Weston gave a cheque for \$100 to the benevolent fund of the fire brigade in acknowledgment of their services. The loss will not exceed \$1,000.

A BOSTON furniture factory is making 800 chairs and tables from oak logs taken from a bidge in Germany. They have been in the water since the year 780, and are consequently about 1,100 years old. The logs are in a remarkable fine state of preservation, and they show no sign of decay after penetrating two inches below the surface. The color is a sort of brownish-gray, the fibres are fine and close, giving to the wood evidence of being capable of high polish. The logs were imported by a gentleman, for whom the furniture will be made.

THE Jeffersonian of Stroudsburg, Pa., has just been shown the certificate of award—which, by the way, is a magnificent specimen of the engraver's art—and a beautiful bronze medal, awarded to "The Tanito Co., of Stroudsburg, Pa.," by "The Sydney International Exhibition" of New South Wales, Australia, forwarded to T. Dunkin Paret, Esq., President of the Tanito Co., by the commissioners for the United States, appointed by the Government of New South Wales. A similar award, similarly obtained, was not long since forwarded to the Company from the recent International Exposition of Geneva, Switzerland. The emery wheels of this company have obtained world-wide renown.

A LEADING match-splint manufacturer of Canada is authority for the statement that there are about twenty-two match factories in the United States and Canada, and that the daily production—and consequent daily consumption—is about 25,000 gross per day. In each gross of matches manufactured there are 144 boxes, so that the 25,000 gross produces 3,600,000 boxes. Each box made in the United States, where a duty of one cent upon every box of matches is levied, contains 100 matches, so that the number of matches produced and used daily amounts to 360,000,000. Counting that it takes a second to light each match, to light the 360,000,000 would take just that number of seconds. This gives

6,000,000 minutes, or 100,000 hours. In days of twenty-four hours each, it figures up to 4,166 2/3, and gives eleven years and five months, with a couple of days extra as the time occupied during every twenty-four hours, by the people of North America—not figuring on the Mexicans—in striking matches. Figuring a little further it gives 4,159 years time in each year.

THE increase in the value of the Michigan forests within the last dozen years is probably unprecedented in the annals of the lumber trade. Twelve years ago, a man with a few thousand dollars to invest, bought a tract of land in Menominee county, Michigan, from the United States for \$1.25 per acre. Wednesday he sold 2,875 acres of pine timber from the same section to a Chicago lumber firm for \$25 per acre, reserving the land for himself. The investment has therefore paid a profit of over \$68,000 on the 2,875 acres in only twelve years, the original investment being less than \$3,600, and, as the land is worth something, "the returns are not all in yet."

THE Stanton (Mich.) Clipper has recently instituted an investigation into the pine resources of Montcalm county, the result of which is stated in the following paragraph:—"It says that its success in obtaining exact figures was only partial, but believes that the estimates given may be relied upon as very close to the actual facts: Day township has 7,000 acres; Cato, 1,000 acres; Perris, 1,560 acres; Belvidere, 1,000 acres; Home, 7,920 acres; Douglas, 1,920 acres; Pine, 640 acres; Evergreen, 1,920 acres; Crystal, 4,000 acres; Richland, 5,000 acres; Sidnoy, 1,040—making a total of 33,000 acres of pine in the country that has never been cut over. The quality on an average is very good, and it will cut according to the best estimates we have been able to obtain, about 792,000,000 feet of lumber. This, of course, is exclusive of a vast amount of pine that has been cut over once or twice, leaving a quantity of good lumber and shingle timber. There are probably also small tracts of good pine that have not been reported to us, but the above approximates very nearly the quantity of standing pine yet remaining to be cut in Montcalm county. At the present rate of manufacturing it, our timber will be entirely used up within the next five years, except perhaps a few tracts that men of means and foresight may hold for the higher prices that are sure to come. In the same five years, at the rate at which clearing has been going on and improvements are being made, good, well-improved farms will have sprung up to take the place of the pine, and the transition from a lumbering district to a fine farming country will hardly have been noticed; yet the two conditions of the country will be so close together that they will stand out in bold relief."

THE PREDICTED TIMBER FAMINE.

In a recent issue, the *Lefel Mechanical News* makes some very sensible remarks on this subject.

Regarding the supply of pine timber in this country, says the *News*, its rapid disappearance, and the prospect of its speedy exhaustion, we gave a few weeks since some figures which are not a little alarming, but are believed to be entirely authentic. It does not add to the cheerfulness of the situation to know that in the matter of our resources of oak and walnut lumber we are no better off. Both these woods, but especially the former, are of such vast utility in our manufacturing industries that they have been justly considered indispensable, and no theory has ever been formed, so far as we are aware, of the means by which their loss could be made good. But it is daily becoming more apparent that the problem will, at no remote period, imperatively demand solution, and that one of two alternatives must be chosen; either the production of these varieties of timber must be stimulated, or substitutes be found which will answer in their place.

So far as oak is concerned, the case is not yet so desperate but that economy in its use, and above all an immediate check to its needless destruction, may be a sufficient remedy, at least for the needs of the present generation. The insane propensity for clearing land, whether it is useful for agriculture or not, and whether the timber is to be turned to any account or not, ought to be restrained by a penal statute. It is carried in some instances to such an extent that nothing short of a deliberate purpose to impoverish the country, to bring droughts and hurricanes to "sow the wind and reap the whirlwind," can explain the conduct of the landowners. Individual freedom is so much prized by our people that a restraining law on this subject would probably be difficult of enforcement; but agricultural societies, granges, farmers' clubs, and public journals of whatever class, can do very much in this behalf by disseminating the facts and bestowing wholesome advice on this vitally important subject.

The market for walnut lumber has already been seriously affected by the approaching scarcity. A "corner" has been attempted by a few particularly shrewd dealers; and manufacturers of furniture are considering what course they shall adopt when the time comes in which they can no longer, even at a heavy advance, obtain this much desired material. Nothing else is so well adapted to the purposes for which it is used; and even of the unsatisfactory substitutes proposed, the supply is not to be depended on. Mahogany will take its place to some extent, but the tendency here also is to increasing scarcity, as the trade is destructive to the vessels engaged in it, owing to the stormy latitudes which they are compelled to visit. The

gun tree is also recommended, and as a material for veneers is found to be nearly equal to rosewood, free from shrinkage, and taking an admirable finish. Beech, birch and red oak have been resorted to in many cases, and will necessarily be used more and more frequently as the coveted walnut becomes higher in price.

The true remedy, after all, is to make good the deficiency, not by seeking poor and unsatisfactory substitutes, but by producing as fast as we consume. Groves of walnut trees should be planted by thousands of acres in every part of the country where they have a natural home. The experiment has been tried with perfect success in the south, in the west, and in the northwest. The great difficulty is that a term of years—say from fifteen to twenty—must elapse between the investment and the return; and however sure the latter may be, it requires to be waited for, which is the one thing of which the average American citizen is not capable. We have not much faith, as a rule, in any good to be accomplished by interference on the part of the government; but if the legislature of every state were to give a bounty of \$1 for every tree planted, we are confident that surprising and beneficial results would in due time be realized. A dollar in the hand—such is the charm of certainty and the bliss of actual possession—would go farther than the prospect of it in the tree.

ONTARIO TIMBER LIMITS.

The Ottawa *Free Press* says that Ottawa lumbermen will be interested in the statement made by the Parry Sound *North Star* that the Ontario Government contemplate offering the townships in that district not already under license for sale as timber limits at an early date. It is generally believed that the Government own no more unsold limits of any extent or value. This is a great mistake. There are yet some two thousand square miles of unsold Government limits in the district alone, lying on the upper waters of the Muskoka, the Magnetawan and the French rivers. Every township in the district is now more or less settled, and in order to save the timber from destruction by fire, though clearances are being made in every direction, it is absolutely necessary that the townships should be placed under license. Many of these limits are very fine, and will no doubt realize a handsome bonus. No better time for such a sale could be found, and the wisdom of the Government in taking advantage of the present boom in timber lands to dispose of such limits as it is necessary for the public interests to sell cannot be doubted.

THE spool factory lately erected at Jacques River, county Restigouche, and only in operation a few months, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of August 12th. There is said to be some insurance, but the loss is very heavy.

THE MOUNTAIN FORESTS AND WATER SUPPLY OF THE CONTINENT.

BY DR. JOHN A. WARDER.

The mountains were intended to be perpetually clothed with forest growths, at least to the timber line, at a varying elevation depending upon latitude, where arboreal vegetation is restricted by the low temperature that approaches the conditions of congelation. The traveller, to be of any use to himself or to others, should keep his eyes open and observe every phenomenon as he passes through the country.

Limited observations, when among the Rocky Mountains a few years since in Colorado, and more recently in a journey on the Medicine-Bow Mountains of Wyoming Territory, have given the writer still firmer convictions of the truth of the first proposition, which had already been accepted, as truly set forth by forest writers of Europe, and read in the open book of nature, as it was unfolded before his eyes in the Alpine regions of that continent. But these journeys among the Cordilleras of our country, exposed as they are and have been to the ruthless and wanton destructiveness of ignorant and thoughtless men, have filled him with serious apprehensions respecting the future water supply of our western rivers.

The destruction of these mountain forests by fire is indeed a most fearful and melancholy subject to contemplate. An inspection of portions of the public domain by one who has studied the subject, and who has either read or witnessed the disastrous effects of the spoliation of the forests in elevated mountain heights, cannot fail to fill the mind with the most serious apprehensions.

The efforts of the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the forests are highly appreciated by those who have made a study of the influence of the woods upon the country's water supply. The mountains (up to a certain elevation, close to the limit of perpetual congelation) were designed for the forests, nor should they ever be stripped of their arboreal covering, for, as the Secretary has well said in his annual report of 1877, if the forests in such regions be once destroyed, they will never be restored. The rationale of the action of the forests as receivers, reservoirs and fountains of waters, is perfectly simple and familiar to all students of forest science, and may be understood by any one of common powers of observation, who may have had his attention directed to the conditions of earth's surface in a wood that is in a state of nature. The fallen trees and branches, the undergrowth, the masses and other herbage, among the decaying leaves, the accumulations of years—all these, and the leafy canopy above—break the force of the falling rains, which come quietly to the earth and are there arrested, and instead of rushing tumultuously down to lower levels, they are absorbed as by a sponge, until, although gradually percolating into the soil, they reach internal cavities or porous strata, from which they are gradually distilled through perennial springs that keep up a constant and regular supply for the streams and rivers.

But to return to Wyoming, to scenes so recently visited—while traversing a broad plateau of the range, and passing through a glorious forest primeval, the traveller closely scrutinized the trees. These were chiefly pines, and almost exclusively of our species (*pinus contorta*), but among them, in the lower and damper spots, the most lovely firs and spruces reared their tall shafts, clothed with a mystic drapery of depending boughs, bearing the silvery green foliage of the *Menzies*, *Douglas* and *Englemann's* spruces, and of the *Grandis* firs.

While contemplating these noble trees, we suddenly came upon a scene of appalling desolation. Upon a tract of many square miles in extent, as far as the eye could reach in every direction, over many thousands of acres, there was not a living tree to be seen. All, all, were standing bare, stark and stiff in death: their tall dead trunks blackened by fire, except where time had kindly come to their relief and stripped off the bark, leaving the bare poles that stood by the way like shivering ghosts, waiting in purgatory until storms of years should prostrate them to the earth that bore them, when they would at length gradually crumble into mould to renovate the soil, which had been deprived of all

vegetable humus by the fierce flames of the conflagration.

The forest is destroyed, the noble trees are dead and gone, too often never in our time to return, to be a kindly covering and a befitting garniture to the sad wastes, and to clothe these mountain sides with verdure. Continued and continuous desolation is their sad doom.

Practically speaking, this is and must be so. Whence can come the seed germs for the future afforesting of such extensive tracts? Man, the improvident destructive, will not do it. The kindly winds can transport the winged seeds but a short distance from the parent trees. The cunning and provident rodents have a still more limited range within which to carry the seeds they may gather, and with wise instinct store up for their hyemal repasts, from which a few might escape, to germinate and form nuclei, producing at length seeds for further distribution in the future.

Ages must be required to restore these forests in the slow course of nature, and meanwhile the degrading agencies of every storm will be carrying away the soil, and scarring the mountain sides with frightful gullies and chasms, occupied at times with violent torrents, for there is no longer any herbage, no moss or lichen, nor any debris to cover the surface, and, spongelike, to absorb and retain the precipitated moisture.

Yes, our worthy Secretary was perfectly right in his assertion that in these bared mountains the forests would never be restored, when thus ruthlessly destroyed. In certain situations and over such vast areas, practically speaking, in reference to any period of time that it is worth our while to calculate upon, any time that we or our progeny for many generations need take any account of, this is sadly true.

But, it may be asked, cannot these terribly destructive fires be prevented? Cannot these calamitous results that must inevitably follow be avoided? Yes! yes! they may, and they must be prevented, and that at once, lest our fair continent become a desert, unfitted for the many millions it is capable of happily sustaining upon the broad territory of its beautiful bosom.

This is indeed a great question, and only requiring the exercise of a high order of statesmanship. It is truly a difficult question, but the interests at stake are enormous, and are of infinitely greater importance to this nation than deciding who of all the great army of office-seekers shall be gratified by an appointment to this or that petty office under Government; and yet there are those who were sent to guard the great concerns of the State who cannot spare time from the scramble after office to listen, to study, nor to advocate matters of such great import as this. Oh, that we could be blessed with a race of statesmen something better than politicians, and capable of grasping and of solving such questions as this!

Yes! the interests at stake are truly enormous; they involve the welfare of the country, since they concern the permanence and the very existence of our rivers. If their consideration be neglected, will not some future explorer of the vast Sahara, that may extend eastward from the base of these mountains, find, amid the shifting sands of that wide desert, only depressions of the surface to mark the ancient beds of our great rivers and their tributaries in that American Sahara, as Champollion has observed them in the wastes of Northern Africa, of which he said: "And so the astonishing truth dawns upon us that this desert may once have been a region of groves and fountains, and the abode of happy millions. Is there any crime against Nature which draws down a more terrible curse than that of stripping mother earth of her sylvan covering? The hand of man has produced this desert, and, I verily believe, every other desert on the face of the earth. Earth was Eden once, and our misery is the punishment of our sins against the world of plants. The burning sun of the desert is the angel with the flaming sword, who stands between us and Paradise."

But how shall this great work, the preservation of the mountain forests, be accomplished? How shall we preserve these treasure-houses of the snow and rain that they shall steadily distil the streams which are to fill our rivers?

It may be effected by wise legislation after we have enlightened the public upon the subject

of an advanced forest science, and educated them up to a proper and just appreciation of the importance and of the especial functions of the forests on these mountain heights, as condensers of moisture, as receivers and as reservoirs of the water supplies of a large portion of the continent.

When so educated, and fully informed upon these important truths, with an enlightened public sentiment, the people will become more careful in the use of this dangerous agent; they will be more watchful of their camp fires, they will compel others to be more careful, and they will stamp out the first beginning of a conflagration.

In addition to this enlightened sentiment, and complimentary to it, legislation will be needed to operate on those who may wickedly or ignorantly transgress. Some of the excellent suggestions of Mr. Schurz were incorporated in the bill of Senator Plumb, of Kansas, last winter (S. 609). They might prove valuable as preventive measures, especially the appointment of forest guards, as proposed in the 3rd section. Section 13 is intended to prevent fires on the public domain, whether in prairie or timber. Such a provision has never existed in the case of Government lands, though provided for by some of the states.

The losses by fires are enormous, and should be prevented.

Some of us know by sad and painful experience how difficult it is for the philanthropist, who presents a simple proposition for the public good, however great its importance, to arrest the attention of the public. We have also learned how almost impossible it is to reach the ear of the law-making powers, and to excite in their minds an active interest in such questions as are here presented; in a word, how herculean an undertaking is presented, when we attempt to educate the people, and those who represent them in the Halls of Congress, up to a proper and full appreciation of such a subject as this *Forestry*, which so deeply concerns the public weal.

More especially unpromising does such an effort appear, when an attempt is made to impress upon their minds the absolute necessity of keeping these extensive ranges of mountain heights in a condition best adapted to attract and condense the atmospheric moisture, to receive the precipitation, to retain it for a time, and then gradually and quietly to give it off through perennial springs, as limpid fluid, to supply the fertilizing streams that shall fill the rivers which are so happily and extensively distributed over our great continent.

You who are engaged in forest studies, you who are engaged in planting trees, will unite in presenting our thanks to Secretary Schurz for the noble stand he has taken in defence of the forests on the public domain, and for the part he has taken to call public attention to the vast and wide spreading influence exerted by them on the present and future welfare of the country. Long may he be permitted to prosecute these noble efforts in behalf of the protection, preservation, and extension of our woodland heritage!

Mr. President, the above paper is but a repetition of an open letter addressed to the secretary of the Interior, which may never have fallen under the notice of any of your members. No apology will be offered, however, for presenting it to men like yourselves, even thus at second-hand, because you are known to be interested, as western-tree planters ever are and should be, in everything that relates to this great question of trees. Situated as you are, on the great open plains, this is to you especially a vital question, and this aspect of the infinite value to you of the mountain forests cannot be devoid of interest, even in the imperfect manner of its presentation by such a tyro in forest science as your friend W.

Wicked for Clergymen.

Rev.—, Washington, D. C., writes: I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing that they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."—*New York Baptist Weekly*.

A NEW LUMBER DISTRICT.

A correspondent of the *Toronto, Ont., Globe*, who is writing for that paper (from British Columbia, includes in a recent letter some interesting information in regard to the lumber and logging business of the Province. The point from which he writes is New Westminster, located at the mouth of the Fraser river, and very near the boundary line between that Province and Washington Territory. It is the largest manufacturing point for lumber in British Columbia, and will, no doubt, become the center of one of the most important producing districts on the Pacific before many years. The country adjacent to it is rapidly settling up, and we are informed that the business of turning the timber wealth of the country into cash already occupies a large proportion of the people. The forests are the continuation of those immense timber tracts that have made Oregon and Washington Territory famous, and the trees contained in them are similar in size and other respects to those found there. Speaking of the remarkable size that the timber attains, the *Globe* correspondent says:—As the trees in the woods through which we passed, on the Hastings road, were such monsters, I was curious to know how they could be cut down and hauled about. Miles upon miles of timber exists on the inlet of the Douglas fir species, as well as cedar. Unless one saw these trees he would scarcely credit the fact that such did exist anywhere. In numerous instances they rise a perfectly limbless trunk for 200 feet, and then over another 100 feet above that, with small limbs.

About three miles from Granville I saw trees felled that were 320 feet in length, and eight feet in diameter. There were hundreds like these all round. The woodman cuts a hole in the tree, about four feet from the ground, into which he inserts a board having sharp iron prongs. This resembles a spring-board. On this he stands while swinging his axe. The axe is the same as is used in the east, but much longer in the handle, generally four feet; occasionally a shorter one is used for the outside cuts. As he enters the tree the resin runs like water, and every blow spatters it in every direction. So soon as the tree is down the woodman attacks another. His business is to lay it on the ground. Following him come the sawyers, who cut it into the required lengths; then the "barkers." Every inch of bark is peeled off before leaving the spot where it fell, to enable it to be moved round conveniently by the teams. In this camp an ox team of twelve oxen is employed to bring the logs to the road on which the traction engine runs. Strong pulkys, with endless chains, are used to get the log so the team can get a hold on it. Come away it must. Scarcely a word is uttered to these dumb brutes. The driver is morose on the score of shouting, and uses a gad. He stands in the middle of the team, has a long pole, in the end of which is inserted short spikes. A few dabs of this into the hide of the bullock has the desired effect, and off they go, pulling all together for dear life as it were. They take to the "station ground," on an average, logs that will manufacture into 8,000 feet of lumber. The road on which the traction engine runs is constructed of split cedar, and hewed down perfectly level. In the center of this road bed, at distances of seven feet apart, are placed concave blocks of maple, on which the logs can ride. As they move along, the "greaser" applies dog-fish oil to each one. The log being free of its bark, the oil takes effect, and along it glides, apparently with perfect ease. The engine makes four trips a day to and from the water, into which the logs are rolled, and thence are towed to the mill by a tug. Following the logs to the mill we saw them hauled up the gang way and placed upon the carriage, two circular saws in very short order take off the slab, one saw being suspended and revolving over the other. The lumber cut is taken on board a vessel lying at the wharf, loading for Hong Kong.

Having heard that the mill across the inlet was a very complete one, we decided on visiting the Moodyville mill, in which Senator Nelson is largely interested. Here we found matters very similar to those at Granville, except that a gang of thirty-six saws is used for cutting the log after it is slabbed. The machinery here is of the very best description, and all of the latest design. The power is obtained from a turbine

water-wheel of fifty horse-power, which drives the planing and such like machinery, while a low pressure engine 750 horse-power drives the saws. A very ingenious edger is in use here, with which, being adjustable, a wide board can be cut into any width desired while passing through, as there are no less than twelve small circulars in the mandrel, or shaft. Logs were brought in on the gangway at one end of the mill in our presence, and sent out at the other, and into the hold of the vessels, of which there were two loading, one for China and the other for South America, each having a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 feet. The lumber was cut to fill a bill, none of it being less than twenty-four feet in length, principally thirty-six and sixty, and some square timber as high as 120 feet, which will give your readers some idea of the length of the carriage ways. The company owns all the houses and ground at Moodyville, and no liquor is allowed to be sold on its property.

There is an abundance of timber on Burrard's Inlet, to last for many years' cutting. The land is of an inferior character for agricultural purposes, where such heavy timber grows, and very expensive to render fit for cropping, as the stumps are such monsters that thousands of dollars would be required to remove them from even an acre of ground. The delta lands of the Fraser are generally overflowed by water in the summer, and during the high tides in December. They afford very good pasturage for stock, and as considerable rain falls on the mainland west of the Cascade range, pasturo is good from early spring until late in the fall. Plenty of lumber is procurable for fencing purposes, while plenty of timber for building can be procured at any of the mills at Westminster, Emory, or Popham, and landed anywhere on the river's bank. The streams pouring down the mountains afford ample mill sites, and as these streams are never failing, no fear need be entertained of failure in the supply of water.—Northwestern Lumberman.

THE AUSTRALIAN TIMBER TRADE.

Messrs. Gemmell, Tuckett & Co., in their monthly timber report, dated Melbourne, June 6th, state that the improved demand for all descriptions of building materials has been maintained during the past month, and the list of sales by auction shows that a large amount of business has been carried through.

AMERICAN LUMBER.—Sales ex Titan, Edmund Phony, Great Surgeon, from the United States, and Trevelyan and Cochrane the Saxon, from London. Michigan clear pine brought £18 2s. 6d. to 18 7s. 6d. for fair quality, and £15 2s. 6d. for inferior; Canadian clear, £17 10s. to £17 5s., 11 x 3; Canadian clear, from London, good condition and fair quality, £15 15s. to £15 5s.; 7 x 3 to 17 x 3, coarse and in bad condition, £5 12s. 6d. to £7 2s. 6d.; w. p. shelving, 12 inches wide, £12; do. wider, £11 15s. to £11 12s. 6d.; clear do.; wide, £14 5s.; w. p. t. and g. ceiling, £9 2s. 6d. to £8 17s. 6d. per thousand feet. super; market closing firm at these rates, with good demand.

Ship-Building HALIFAX, N. S., August 22.—There seems to be quite a "hum" in ship-building in Nova Scotia. The following vessels will be launched next month:—1,000-ton barque, by Osmond & Brien, Noel; 800-ton barque, by Dr. Brown, Maitland; 1,300-ton ship, by Capt. Cox, Maitland; 1,000-ton barque, by McLellan & Black, of Great Village. Alfred Putnam, of Maitland, is about laying the keel of a 1,100-ton ship, and Capt. Ellis, of the 2,500-ton ship, W. D. Lawrence, is about to commence a sister ship at Maitland. R. P. Crickeker, of Kinsport, has taken the contract for a 2,100-ton ship for C. R. Burgess & Co., Cornwallis; the vessel to class 14 years and to be launched in July, 1882. At the same place Vaughan & Power have laid the keel of a 1,800-ton ship for R. M. Rand and others. Messrs. Churchill & Sons, of Hantsport, have just launched the Shetland, of 1,530 tons, the largest barque ever built in Nova Scotia. They are also beginning to build another large barque.

THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE is the blood. Keep the fountain pure and all the tributaries of health are in good condition. Burdock Blood Bitters will cleanse the blood from all the impurities, expelling Scrofula and all humors, tones up the debilitated system, regulates the liver, bowels and kidneys, and brings health to the afflicted.

A Novel Mountain Railway. A curious project is on foot in connection with the well-known baths of La Raillere, in France. The hot sulphur springs which constitute the attraction of the neighborhood are high up on the mountain, and at a considerable distance from Caunterets, in the valley below, where invalids are wont to take up their residence. An engineer has been putting his wits to work to construct a railway for this journey on an entirely novel plan. His idea is ingenious, whether or not it be practicable. He has planned a railway line like a flight of steps, with an hydraulic lift at each of them. A carriage to convey passengers from the village in the valley to the hot baths up the mountains is run on the lower step, and started down a slight incline towards the mountain. It is pulled up by a powerful break as it reaches the platform of the first hydraulic lift, which hoists it up to the second step, when it again runs forward on an incline until it reaches the second lift. This, in like manner, raises the carriage another step, and allows it to run forward, the hydraulic machinery each time raising it rather above its intended destination, so as to get sufficient velocity from gravitation to carry the vehicle forward. Gravitation is the power relied on for a forward motion, and a powerful waterfall higher up the mountain is brought under the yoke for the vertical lifting. Each lift is placed in a kind of tower, and as there are several of these, and the machinery must be a rather costly item, it must, we should imagine, be a somewhat doubtful experiment financially. The scheme, however, is none the less curious and interesting as an engineering device. Of course, it would be applicable only to such special circumstances as are to be found at La Raillere. A good head of water would be indispensable; and this feature in the neighborhood may possibly permit of the idea being carried out.

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

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

JOSEPH DAVIES & Co., Lumber, Coal, & Commission Merchants, 46 CHURCH ST. TORONTO. 12110

St. Lawrence Hall, PORT HOPE. Is not a for its superior home-like comforts—a well kept table, equalling the best hotels in Toronto, and large, well-furnished rooms. Good sample rooms on ground floor. Walton Street, Port Hope. WM. MACRIE Proprietor. 626

Caledonian Hotel, GRAVENHURST. JOHN SHARPE, Proprietor. This Hotel has been newly opened out, pleasantly situated on Main Street, within five minutes walk of Northern Railway station. Bar kept with best assorted Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Every attention paid to guests. Good Stabling 1511

The American Hotel, BARRIE, ONT. Collier Street, Adjoining the Market. RATES REASONABLE, CENTRAL LOCATION. FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS. Every accommodation for Commercial and LUMBERMEN. W. D. McDONALD, Proprietor. 1214

Fraser's Hotel, GRAVENHURST, ONT. HENRY FRASER, proprietor, (successor to Douglas Brown) Mr Fraser having purchased and thoroughly renovated and refitted that old established hotel, so long and popularly kept and owned by Douglas Brown, in the Village of Gravenhurst, is now in a position to attend to the wants of the travelling and general public. Parties en route to the Muskoka District, will find "Fraser's" a comfortable stopping place. The bar and larder are well furnished. Convenient Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Good stabling and attentive hostler. Free bus to and from trains and steamboats. 626

D. S. BRIGGS, 9 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO. WHOLESALE DEALER IN Clear, Pickings, Common and Hardwood Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c. BILL STUFF CUT TO ORDER. 1214

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TRUSSES. CLUTHE'S PATENT SPIRAL TRUSS all attachments improved. No more buckles, all on solid brass casting. Book on rupture and human frame free. Send address in full post card. Best true information about rupture and deformities. CHAS. CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist, 118 1/2 King Street west, Toronto. 12113

CANOES! The undersigned keeps Canoes suitable for LUMBERMEN, SPORTSMEN and others constantly on hand. Price List on application.

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PORT HOPE.

Advertisement for HOP BITTERS. Includes text: "If you are a man of business, weak and by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters." and an image of a bottle of Hop Bitters.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected 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. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets and tins only (3-lb. and 1-lb.) labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. 1219-1y

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bileousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1. For sale by all dealers. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

FLEMING & SON ELECTRO & STEREO TYPE 26 COLBORNE ST. TORONTO FOUNDRY

We have added to our plant all the latest improved machinery for Electro and Stereotyping, and the manufacture of Printers Furniture, facilities for executing work which no other establishment in the Dominion possesses, and not excelled by any on the continent. A large assortment of various cuts constantly on hand. FLEMING & SON, 26 Colborne St., Toronto. 1214

Advertisement for LUMBERMEN. Includes text: "LUMBERMEN will save money by going direct or sending to F. CRUMPTON, 83 King St. East, Toronto, for their Watches and Jewellery, or Silverware and Clocks, etc." and an image of a watch.

THE TIMBER QUESTION.

BY DR. JOHN A. WARDER, OF OHIO, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

This is a matter which has no politics in it, but which has already become an important question. In the new north-west part of the State, the people are yet laboring to get rid of the forest, but in the old and early settled portions it is evident to everyone that the war of the axe and the tree has been carried too far.

It is certainly one of the functions and one of the duties of the Legislature to consider this matter. It is an agricultural question also; and why that Board and the College has not given attention to it, is something of a mystery to us.

The first we heard of it, as a practical effort, came from the State Horticultural Society, in the form of a petition for a law encouraging the culture and preservation of forest trees. This was referred to the Committee on Agriculture in the House. Next came a memorial from Colonel Whittlesey, a member of the Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, presented by Mr. Chapman, which had the same reference as that of the Horticultural Society. The Committee of the American Association have presented the whole subject to Congress and the Executive, so far as it has connection with the public lands. President Grant has sent in a message to Congress, and that body is effectually at work offering land bounties for tree planting on the prairies.

The future consequences of the destruction of timber will be appalling if they shall be the same here as in other countries—with our rapid modes of doing everything, this future may not be very distant. It is the object of the Scientific Committee to collect the facts respecting timber destruction as they have developed in Europe.

The papers before our Legislature refer less to the general subject than to what pertains to Ohio, for it is not in the power of Congress to do much for us. This we must do ourselves.

Mr. Chapman reported a bill which has not yet been discussed, which embraces only the encouragement of trees in the public highways. Something more than this must be done eventually; but this is a good beginning. The subject will work its way into notice from the necessity of the case, though its progress may be slow. Some two years since we cuddled the forest, trees somewhat, as may be seen by our files, but with very little effect.

People are slow to perceive the advantage of what seems to concern posterity. To show that the growth of trees does not inure to future generations entirely, we quote largely from the memorial of Col. Whittlesey, which was printed by the House. He says:

The benefits of tree planting may be felt in fifteen or twenty years, and timber cut in thirty to thirty-five years.

In Salisbury, Connecticut, on the rocky slopes of the Taconic mountain, too rough for cultivation or even pasture, the spontaneous growth is cut once in twenty-five years for making charcoal, and pays the interest on \$100 per acre. It is divided into twenty-five belts or strips, running from the base to the summit of the mountain, one of which is cut away each year. I have seen in southern Illinois, in 1832, a small growth of oak and hickory, on the borders of the prairie, which in 1848, after a lapse of sixteen years, was large enough for many uses on the farm, making two posts or two rails.

In Aurora, Portage county, there is a farm where the shell bark hickory has been allowed to grow in an old slashing. After twenty years these trees produced a profitable crop of first-class nuts; and the larger ones were cut for axe handles and pick handles. Old settlers of Stark county, Ohio, have told me that where, in the year 1800, there were openings covered with bushes not as high as a man's head, in 1850 the trees were few of them less than fifty feet in height. In Massachusetts a white pine, which had been transplanted, attained a diameter of two feet (at two feet above the ground) and a height of eighty feet in thirty-five years.

The City of Cleveland has acquired the title of the "Forest City," on account of shade trees planted in the streets and public grounds, most of them within twenty-five years. This was brought about by public opinion, cultivated by

the example of the late Leonard Case and a few other large owners of city lots. An elm set out by him 1824 still thrives near the south-west corner of the post office. Its girth two feet above the pavement, is seven feet, and consequently its diameter is two feet five inches. In 1836, the Hon. John W. Allen, John M. Sterling, and the late Charles M. Giddings planted native trees in front of lots in which they were interested. By their exertions, the village corporation authorized the same to be done in the north-east quarter of the public square, and in 1839-'40, in other parts of it, under the direction of John Willis. Those trees are principally elms, and now, after a life of thirty-five years, are from one and a half to two feet in diameter. By observations upon nineteen cultivated trees, whose age was known, I find that the average increase in diameter is about two-thirds of an inch each year; and the annual layer or ring of growth being not far from a third of an inch.

For light lumber and wooden ware, the white wood or poplar, the white pine, chestnut, and the linden or basswood may be used in thirty years from the seed. Three to five years may be gained by transplanting young trees. In a field of seedlings the less thrifty can be profitably thinned out and used as fuel, at twelve or fifteen years; and the ground will then produce pasturage. If at the expiration of thirty or thirty-five years it shall be entirely cleared, the soil will be found restored and ready for cultivation.

Every farm of one hundred acres should have at least fifteen acres in growing woodland, in which, by proper care, the crop may always be kept good.

As the primitive forest is thinned out for timber, or by natural decay, by a proper and well advised attention to the second growth it will renew itself perpetually.

In this State, besides the ordinary uses for timber on farms, there is an extraordinary demand for fuel and ties, by railroad companies. Their fuel may be obtained from coal mines, but no substitute is known for wooden ties. The roads of the State now require for repairs, without regarding the laying of new lines, about a million and a half of ties annually.

What is necessary here is the preservation of a proper proportion of wooded land, which is not only valuable property, but is indispensable to the full enjoyment of the remainder. When the growth of native timber is wholly destroyed in the ancient States of Europe and Asia, the region becomes, in process of time, a desert, or so near it to be of little value. The reasons why growing trees have such an important influence upon the increase of inundations, and consequently of low water and of drought—the diminution of atmospheric moisture, which affects vegetation of all kinds, the increase of heat in summer, and of cold in winter, rural beauty, shade, health, and numerous consequences that come on slowly, but in time produce prodigious results, I do not at this time propose to give.

J. A. W.

TIMBER IN BRAZIL.

Within an area of half a square mile, Agassiz counted 117 different kinds of wood, many of them admirably fitted by their hardness, tints and beautiful grains, for the finest cabinet work. The maira-pinima, tortoiseshell wood, undoubtedly the most precious wood in the world, is found in large quantity on the tributaries of the upper Amazon, where the water can be easily used as a motive power. The pao de sangue, the rosewood, the pao de ferro (iron wood), or apuleia ferrea, the various species of jacaranda known to natural history students under the name of dalbergia nigra, mecherium violaceum and platypodium elegans, the white and black mara-quantiara, the macacauba, the pao santo or holy wood, and the sabuarana, both of which are rivals of the most beautiful walnut—are wasted yearly on the Amazon in amounts ample enough to veneer all the palaces of Europe. Maurice Mauris, the explorer, believes that with the facilities which the Brazilian Government is ready to impart to enterprising industry, the export of these commodities would develop immense profits in the shortest time, while the capital invested need not be enormous. It is only necessary that these woods be introduced into the market to obtain a decided preference

over those now most sought after in the two hemispheres. Still richer is the country in timber for the purpose of construction. The acapu (*Voucapoua Americana*) is most plentifully found there, and often in the most imposing proportions. Mr. Mauris has seen dining tables six feet in width made wholly out of one piece. The wood, like all its kindred macaranduba and itauba, or stone wood, furnishes ship timber as durable as teak. The longer these remain in water the stronger and harder they become.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR WALNUT.

BLACK BIRCH TO BE THE WOOD OF THE FUTURE—AS DURABLE AND HANDSOME AS WALNUT.

A short time ago a local sketch appeared in the *Globe* deploring the exhaustion of the supply of walnut. Since that time the subject has been discussed in most of the Canadian papers, and many suggestions have been offered as to the kind of wood that might be used as a substitute.

A *Globe* reporter interviewed several extensive furniture dealers and lumber merchants on the subject, and all were unanimous in saying that the only good substitute is black birch, which is rapidly coming into favor. Black birch is a close-grained, handsome wood, and can easily be stained to resemble walnut exactly. It is just as easy to work, and is suitable for nearly, if not all, the purposes to which walnut is at present applied. Birch is much the same color as cherry, but as the latter wood is now so scarce, and consequently so dear, the dealers do not take much stock in it. It is with difficulty that cherry wood can be obtained at \$50 a thousand feet, while birch wood can be purchased at any saw-mill for \$16 per thousand feet. When properly stained, it is almost impossible to distinguish the difference between it and walnut, as it is susceptible of a beautiful polish, equal to any wood now used in the manufacture of furniture. When it became known throughout the States and Canada that the supply of walnut was almost exhausted, the dealers set their brains to work to find a substitute, and now since birch has been thought of the price is slowly advancing.

AMPLE SUPPLY.

In the forests throughout Ontario birch grows in abundance, especially if the land be not too boggy. There is a great difference in the wood of different sections. Where the land is high and dry the wood is firm and clear, but if the land where the wood is grown be low and wet, the wood has a tendency to be soft, and of a bluish color. In all the northern regions it can be found in great abundance, and as the tree grows to such a size, little trouble is experienced in procuring a large quantity. The forests of the Manitoulin Islands abound with it, as well as those of the Peterborough and Haliburton districts. The Muskoka district also contains a plentiful supply.

AN ARTICLE OF EXPORT.

During the past few years large quantities of this wood have been exported from the Province of Quebec at a low figure, but this will be stopped when it is known that it is to take the place of walnut in the near future. It is very easily detected among other trees on account of its height, large trunk, and the peculiar color of its coarse bark. Most of the perforated chair bottoms now in use are manufactured from it. There is a species of bird's-eye birch, but it is very scarce, and is not more valuable commercially than the plain woods. In consequence of the prospect of its speedy substitution for black walnut, it should be husbanded with the greatest of care.

HARD TO FLOAT.

An evidence of the weight and solidity of the wood is the fact that it will sink after being a few days on the water. This fact is a slight drawback to the work of having it conveyed to saw-mills. One of the principal means resorted to is binding it together with pine logs, and thus it is brought to the mill, but pine cannot always be found where birch grows, and it is then necessary to haul it, sometimes a great distance, with the aid of horses.

The golden age—the present—when Esterbrook's popular Steel Pens are within the reach of all. The stationers can supply them. Wholesale by the leading Toronto stationers.

SAW MILL BURNED.

A large lumber mill belonging to White, Clarkson & Co., New Haven, Conn., stood close to the frontier line, between Abercorn and Richford, but was totally destroyed by fire in the forenoon of Saturday, August 6th. The fire began a little after 7 a. m. in a building adjoining the engine room, packed with shavings for use in heating the boiler. Its cause is not certainly known. It is supposed to have originated from heating of the damp shavings, or to have been set on fire by a spark from a locomotive, the railroad track being close by. Explosion of the boiler was feared, but did not occur. The flames were carried by a south wind directly over the main building, and all was consumed, together with 700,000 feet of lumber ready for shipping, which was piled up behind it. By noon there remained only the brick walls of the boiler-house, its blackened engine and tall iron chimney. It is said that this engine has now passed through the fire for the fourth time. Long rows of black beams marked where the great flame building stood. Nearly all the machinery was destroyed, or too much damaged for use. The planing machine is sound, the fan or blower injured. Happily no lives were lost, nor not any serious accident occurred among the 150 or 200 volunteers who gathered from Abercorn and Richford. The burning sun of that morning, however, intensified by fire, prostrated Lyman Smith, of Richford, and two or three others. Dr. Smith was present aiding the sufferers, who were taken to Richford. Several adjacent buildings caught fire, but all were saved except the frame of an old barn. Nearer to the fire than this stood a small house occupied by the fireman, Dane. It was saved, but all hands being occupied, his wife (who can speak but little English) was alone with her baby, and fainted from terror and excitement. The only water available was a small pond near by. Mr. Priest, the manager, did all that could be done with great coolness and energy, and constant exertion. He expects it to be rebuilt immediately. —*Covansville Observer*.

AMERICAN BARGES.

A recent determination of the United States authorities to enforce the strict letter of the law concerning lumber barges, in the carrying trade between the Canadian rivers and New York, is likely to benefit barge owners. Hitherto it has been customary for large American barges loading lumber at Ottawa for New York to take a full load, which averages about 175,000 feet. A barge with such a load as this cannot pass through the Champlain canal, owing to the insufficient depth of water. The custom, however, has been for years past to transfer a portion of the barge's cargo to scows drawing little water, and bring the lumber into this country in different portions. According to the strict letter of the United States law, when a vessel clears from a foreign port, with a certain quantity of any kind of freight, it must arrive with the same quantity specified in the clearance papers. With regard to the lumber laden barges passing through the Champlain canal, this has, for years past, been winked at for the convenience of shippers, but the United States authorities have now decided to rigidly enforce it. This will have a detrimental effect on shippers, but will benefit barge owners, as under the new regime they will be unable to take more than 125,000 feet of lumber to the barge load, thus necessitating a greater number of trips. It is believed that toward the close of navigation, when there will be a large lot of lumber to come forward from Canada, the barge owners will take advantage of the new state of affairs to raise their rates. —*Northwestern Lumberman*.

Buttermilk as a Summer Drink.

An American physician asserts that for a hot-weather drink nothing equals buttermilk. It is, he says, "both drink and food, and for the laborer is best known. It supports the system, and even in fever will cool the stomach admirably. It is also a most valuable domestic remedy. It will cure dysentery as well and more quickly than any other remedy known."

Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and builds up the entire system when broken down by disease.

Chips.

An English firm is said to have offered Mr. David Moore \$300,000 for his timber limits situated on the C.P.R.

The men are at work grading the road for the new siding by which the Grand Junction and Midland cars will have access to Hazlett's mill. The supreme court of Maine has decided that sawdust and shavings are included in the act prohibiting refuse from being thrown from the mills into the Penobscot river.

A BUFFALO despatch dated August 15th, says that lumber freights are more active, several boats having been loaded for New York at the rate ruling for some time past, namely, \$2.50 per ton.

The flywheel to the engine in Henderson Brothers' mills, Montreal, Quebec, is the largest ever put up in Canada, it being fourteen feet four inches in diameter, and thirty-two inches face. The double belt made for it is full hide width—twenty-inches wide and eighty feet long.

A LETTER from a Chicago lumberman speaks of the great lack of dock room on which to handle the great amount of lumber which has been pouring into Chicago during the last few weeks. It says that in consequence of this there was a falling off of 50 cents during a day or two of last week to save demurrage, but adds that prices will rise quickly.

A BOSTON paper says that a short trip among the lumbermen fully substantiates the statement made a few days since that the Eastern furniture manufacturers are seriously troubled at the scarcity of black walnut timber, and that the whole supply in the United States has now become entirely inadequate to the demand.

An Ottawa correspondent writing on August 18th, says that a raft belonging to Mr. J. R. Booth is now running the Chaudiere slides. Rafts belonging to Campbell Bros. and McLachlin Bros. are above the Chaudiere. The raft of the latter is said to be the finest taken out this year, and is said to have been sold at 40c. a foot, to be delivered at Quebec.

A FIRE BROKE out in McArthur and Rayside's saw mill at about four o'clock, on Aug. 19, at South Lancaster and lasted about one hour and a half, burning the saw mill down to the ground. The machinery is damaged considerably. The mill was insured in the Queen's of Toronto for two thousand dollars. The estimated loss is eight thousand dollars. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from London, Eng., to a furniture journal that American whitewood is very much used for ebony work. It is found to take the stain remarkably well, and is generally preferred to any other kind of wood. Well squared, straight, round logs, of American walnut are quickly bought up at good prices. It is the poor quality, faulty, and ill-made log that are difficult to place.

A REPORT from Beef Slough, Wis., last week, says the total number of logs consigned to the different mills down the river, to date, is 256,821,810. The total amount rafted is about 207,000,000. The amount rafted last week was about 17,000,000 feet; but hereafter, owing to the rapid decline of the water, the rafting will not exceed much more than 2,000,000 per day, and it may stop altogether, until the fall rise in about two weeks.

FINAL arrangements have been completed by Messrs. Allan, Grant & Co., of Ottawa, to send to this city a large number of cars of square timber, consigned to Messrs. Cook Bros. & Co. The first train of this wood is expected here tomorrow. A switch will be run on to the custom house wharf to accommodate this cargo, which, when arrived here, will be thrown into the pond, enclosed by a boom, then rafted and towed to Messrs. Cook's cove.

A New Invention.

An improved machine for passing logs over dams has been patented by Mr. David B. Weaver, of Hopewell Township, Huntingdon County, Pa. This invention consists principally in providing the top of the dam with a strong beam or shaft having any suitable number of radial arms, the beam or shaft being adapted to be turned in its bearings by any suitable means for throwing logs over the dam.

AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLERS.

A recent issue of the *American Machinist* contains a very interesting account of a series of experiments with different styles of sprinklers for extinguishing fires in sawmills or other establishments that are in danger of quick destruction by fire. The report will prove interesting to many of the *Lumberman's* readers, though we are not inclined to think that it determines conclusively the relative merit of the different devices tested. We extract from the article as follows:—

For many years the most hazardous portions of mills have been defended against fire by parallel lines of perforated pipes, extending across the room near the ceiling, and connected with a water supply, furnished by pumps, reservoirs or tanks, so that the room may be showered by opening a valve on the outside of the building. This arrangement is particularly valuable in rooms difficult of access from the outside, where the contents are very combustible, or where the smoke is too pungent for human beings, as that of loose cotton.

Notwithstanding the absolute necessity of such apparatus, the use of this system has been open to serious objections. Property is frequently damaged by water let on the sprinklers, by accident or malice; the orifices in the sprinkler pipes are liable to be obstructed by paint or rust; and in case of emergency the water cannot be concentrated on the fire, but will be spread over the whole or half of the room covered by that system of sprinklers. The efficiency of the best planned system of pipe sprinklers is limited by the vigilance of the one discovering the fire, and the presence of mind which opens the right valve.

Within a few years there has been another type of sprinklers, termed, from the method of their operation, "automatics." They each consist of a rose head, or its equivalent, for throwing water in an upward direction over as large an area as is practicable. The distributing pipes and their branches are arranged so that these heads are about one foot from the ceiling, and ten feet from each other. These heads are kept closed by thin metal caps over the top, or valves within, either being secured by bismuth solder, which melts at 165° Fahrenheit. (Composed of one part each of tin, lead and cadmium, and four parts of bismuth.) For dry rooms and similar places, an alloy which fuses at 250° is used. The water pressure remains constantly upon these sprinklers, and when the heat in any portion of the building exceeds the melting point of the solder, the head is opened, and the water flows from the nearest sprinkler. The first supply is usually from a tank placed in the mill tower, and this is supplemented by a reserve supply, furnished by pumps, or a reservoir. The lowering of the water in the tank sounds an alarm, by means of an apparatus which rings a bell or blows a whistle. This system of automatic sprinklers is no new and untried experiment as the representatives of the various sprinklers have constructed buildings in which hundreds of fires have been set and extinguished. There have been twenty-one fires in mills put out by automatic sprinklers, and in no case where properly supplied with water have they proved inadequate to serve their purpose.—*North Western Lumberman.*

Spiders Obstruct the Telegraph.

One of the chief hindrances to telegraphing in Japan is the grounding of the current by spider lines. The trees bordering the highways swarm with spiders, which spin their webs everywhere between the earth, wires, posts, insulators and trees. When the spider webs are covered with heavy dews they become good conductors and run the messages to earth. The only way to remove the difficulty is by employing men to sweep the wires with brushes of bamboo; but as the spiders are more numerous and persistent than the brush users, the difficulty remains always a serious one.—*Scientific American.*

ZOPESA.—A healthy man never thinks of his stomach. The dyspeptic thinks of nothing else. Indigestion is a constant reminder. The wise man who finds himself suffering will spend a few cents for a bottle of Zopesa, from Brazil, the new and remarkable compound for cleansing and toning the system, for assisting the Digestive apparatus and the Liver to properly perform their duties in assimilating food. Get a 10 cent sample of Zopesa, the new remedy, of your druggist. A few doses will surprise you.

The Largest Manufacturers of SHEET IRON ROOFING

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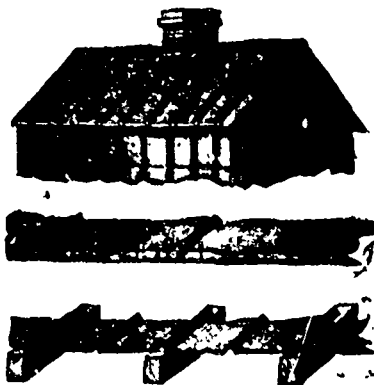
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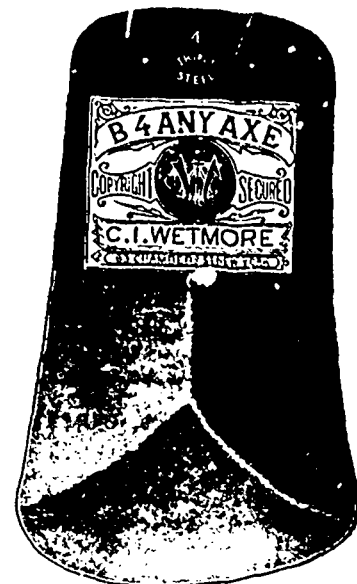
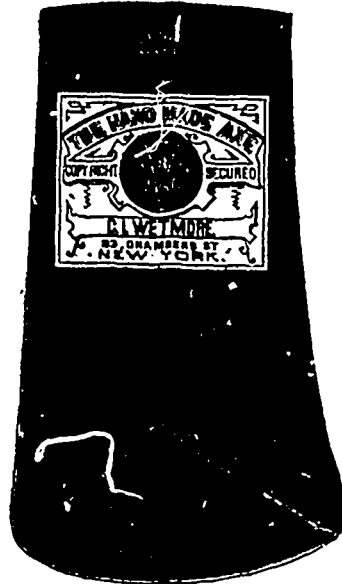
101, 103 and 105 West Front Street, CINCINNATI.

All kinds of CORRUGATED IRON Furnished.

Send for Illustrated Circulars, naming THE CANADA LUMBERMAN. 12111



The Best Axes in the World!



P. Jewell & Sons (Hartford, Conn.) EXTRA and STANDARD LEATHER BELTING Jowitt & Nicholson 2nd CUT FILES. LATH YARN.

GEORGE STETHEM

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

12-117

Importer, Jobber and Retail Dealer in Hardware.

The Crowning Triumph of the Bell Organ

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

THE BELL ORGANS LEAD THE WORLD.

WE RECEIVED

Medal and Diploma Provincial Exhibition 1871

Medal and Diploma Centennial Exhibition, 1876

International Medal and Diploma, Sydney, Australia, 1877

WE RECEIVED

Only Medal for Parlor Organ, Provincial Exhibition, 1878

Only Medal for Parlor Organ, Industrial Exhibition, 1879

And Gold Medal at Sydney, Australia, 1880

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

W. BELL & CO.

41 to 47 East Market Square, GUELPH, Ont.

Travelling Agent.

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

The Canada Lumberman

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

Terms of Subscription:

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

Advertising Rates:

Per line, for one year..... 80 00
Per line, for six months..... 60 00
Per line, for three months..... 30 00
Per line, for first insertion..... 10 00
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mos.
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch)
per annum..... 8 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch)
for six months..... 6 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum..... 6 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mos..... 3 00

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

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

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

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

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. SEPT. 1, 1881.

WASTE OF TIMBER.

Some of the writers in the lower provinces are calling the attention of the people to the serious waste of wood arising from the careless way in which forest trees are cut. Mr E. Jack, of New Brunswick, shows a loss to that country of upwards of \$500,000, on the lumber which has been cut on the Crown lands alone in that Province during the six past years. If to this be added the loss on that cut on the New Brunswick Land & Lumber Co.'s property, containing 1,600,000 acres in round numbers and on other land owned by private individuals, this will be vastly increased.

We wonder very much that the Government of New Brunswick, as well as the Land and Lumber Co. referred to, do not take joint action in the matter of cutting spruce logs, and compel the party cutting to run the log into the branches until it reaches a point where the diameter shall be at least not less than nine inches at that end.

The matter of forest fires arising from settlement merits the most serious attention of all of the provinces. We are informed by leading lumbermen on the St. John that settlers are allowed to locate themselves on spruce lands on the rivers in the Province of Quebec, where they can only eke out a miserable existence from farming, and that the fires which have extended from these settlers' clearings have cost the Province of Quebec hundreds of thousands of dollars in loss of stumpage on the St. John river and its branches alone.

We are informed that under the existing law regulating the survey of saw-lows in New Brunswick, these are required to be not less than (11) eleven inches in diameter at the top end. We are also informed that this law has received no attention in so far as its revision (which is much needed) is concerned, for many years.

Would it not be well for the Province of New Brunswick, which is so much interested in this matter, to examine into the working of the law as it now stands, and to cause such amendments therein to be made as the circumstances and the times require, these being far different from what they were when the law was framed?

A DISPATCH from Ottawa says it is understood that Mr. David Moore of that city has closed with an English company for his timber limits on the line of the Pacific railway.

OTTAWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber business is somewhat duller than it was two weeks ago. Recent sales, however, have been at prices slightly in advance of those secured in the spring, the recent advance in lumber at Albany and Tonawanda having made the market here firmer. It is quite evident that the cut of the Ottawa valley mills, and principally those of the Chaudiere, will not be so large as that of last season, owing to the quantity of logs that will not reach their destination. There is no marked changes in lumber quotations. Stock lumber runs from \$18@23 per M., according to width and quality, and siding from \$20@30 per M., according to thickness, width and quality.

FREIGHT BUSINESS.

Shipments of lumber have been duller during the past week than at any other former time the present season, but so soon as the water in the Ottawa begins to rise, it will improve. The river has not been so low for a great many years as it is this. Steamers or barges with any sort of heavy draft find it difficult to get through the locks at Carillon and Ste. Annes; in fact, ordinary barges have to take light loads, and this does not pay very well. There is no change in freight rates, but in the fall they will doubtless have their usual rise. The opening and close of the season is always the best for boat-owners.

IMPROVING THE OTTAWA.

The Government are having quite extensive improvements made on the Ottawa river, in order to improve navigation. The works at Grecco's Point are being pushed forward steadily, by Messrs. Stewart, Strachan & Nicholson, while the further enlargement of the locks at Ste. Annes will be again prosecuted the coming winter by the contractors, Messrs. O'Connor & Cassidy, who have got a great deal of necessary material on hand. With the enlargement of the locks at the Point, Carillon and Ste. Annes, the river navigation will be greatly improved. At this place the large reef of rock lying a short distance below the Union Suspension Bridge, in the center of the river between Eddy's and Booth's docks, is to be removed, Government workmen having started operations. It has obstructed the channel, and not only been dangerous to steamers and barges, but to the bridge when the spring freshet occurs, preventing the water from readily flowing down. On the upper Ottawa improvements to the Culbute channel are being made by the contractors, Messrs. Poupore & Charlton. In a couple of years the river will be much improved. In this connection I might also mention that Mr. Askwith, contractor, is engaged in dredging the slabs and sawdust away from the mouth of the Rideau canal locks. Although the Government passed a law, several years ago, prohibiting slabs or sawdust from being thrown into rivers, the Ottawa in this section generally shows a pretty good quantity, but where it comes from the Chaudiere lumbermen don't seem to know.

THE UPPER OTTAWA LOG DRIVE.

Mr. G. B. Greene, manager of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., which controls the log drives for the various lumbermen in the Ottawa valley, states that the drive in progress is very fairly considering the low water. There were not such a great quantity of logs stuck in the smaller streams, but difficulty has been experienced on the main rivers owing to the rapid falling and present lowness of the water. At the Flat Rapids, on the Madawaska, a good many logs belonging to Mr. J. R. Booth are stuck, while upon some more rapids further up Messrs. Bronsons & Weston have a large number fast. Both lots will likely be left until the rise of waters in the fall. At the Chats rapids, thirty miles above Ottawa, a great many logs are constantly being stuck, about twelve thousand being fast at the present time. A gang of men are at work there. The rapids are long and shallow, and at very low water it is hard to get logs through. The last logs that will come down to the mills this season will be in the Ottawa river the first week in September, and reach here about the middle of October. The Improvement Company have about two hundred and fifty men in their employ right along during the summer season.

T. W. Currier & Co., formerly of Ottawa, are

running a saw-mill at Aylmer in connection with their sash, door, blind and furniture factory, manufacturing a considerable quantity of lumber.

Lath is being sold at from 80 to 87 cents per thousand wholesale. Considerable quantities have been shipped to Montreal and the States this season.

Perley & Pattee, J. R. Booth and E. B. Eddy are the only manufacturers of deal at the Chaudiere, and the bulk of what is produced is sent to Quebec. \$40 per thousand for two-thirds quality is what present stock is held at.

No logs have passed the Gatineau works for two weeks past. Ex-Ald. Bingham has his men at work on the final sweep about forty miles up, and it will be four or five weeks before they will be down.

Porley & Pattee's mill is closed down for a day or so for want of logs. J. R. Booth is running his day gang only, and Capt. Young his night gang; and Bronsons & Weston one mill by day and the other at night.

Ottawa, Aug. 25, 1881.

FIRE AT LONGFORD MILLS.

ORILLIA, Ont., Aug. 17.—To-day, at 2.20 p.m., word was brought to Orillia that the Longford Mills were ablaze. Capt. Hatley and the local fire brigade were soon out, and having taken the engines and hose to the Northern railway station, were delayed awaiting the arrival of a special from Barrie, which arrived about 3.30. The run to Longford was made in fifteen minutes, and the brigade were soon at work. The fire was first discovered in the rear of one of the dwellings, and soon communicated with the surrounding buildings, viz., a boarding-house, offices, store and store-houses, and a few private houses, the whole block being totally destroyed. The furniture and contents were nearly all saved, but damaged by handling. The buildings were owned by the company, and were insured for \$6,500. Much thankfulness is expressed that the mills were saved, and although the employees will have to put up with rough beds for a few nights, they will have the consolation of constant work, which was vouchsafed to their brethren in labor at the Waubashene mills. Many thanks are due to Captain Hatley and his men for turning out as they did, many losing their half-day. The brigade worked manfully.

THE Timber Trades Journal is pleased to learn that arrangements have lately been made between a house in Glasgow and a Canadian mill for a regular supply of pine doors and mouldings, "this being a branch of the Dominion trade which we hope to see greatly developed."

THE Ottawa Citizen says that the following are the quantities of timber passed through the works mentioned during the week ending 13th August:—

CHAT'S SLIDE.		
Rafts.	Owners.	Cribs.
1	J. R. Booth.....	216
3	Young & Bronson.....	89
3	McLachlin Bros.....	271
1	R. Campbell & Son.....	151
7		727

A raft belonging to J. R. Booth composed of 88 cribs, containing 296 pieces white pine and 2,041 pieces red pine, left Ottawa on the 10th instant, and on the 16th Messrs. Young & Bronson's raft of 89 cribs, containing 122 pieces white pine and 2,276 pieces red pine, left Ottawa for Quebec.

FOURTEEN years ago a Mr. Sterling, of Monroe, Michigan, placed two gate posts of white oak in front of his residence. When they were set he bored into the top of each with an inch and a half auger a hole three inches deep, filled it with common salt, tightly plugged it, and covered the posts. Having occasion recently to change the location of the posts, he found them as sound from top to bottom as the day they were planted.

MR. GEO. STETHEN, of Peterborough, importer and dealer in hardware, has handed us a change of advertisement too late for this issue, so we can only give the principal points in this notice. He calls attention to his stock of Canadian as well as American axes, lance-tooth saws, special broad and blocking axes, and trimmings for heavy harness,

A WORD ABOUT THE HARDWOODS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

BY EDWARD JACK.

The shores of that part of New Brunswick which borders on the Bay of Fundy, from the north of the St. Croix to a point not far from Quaco, have been denuded of their hard as well as soft woods. From this to Upper Salmon river, in the county of Albert, there is a great abundance of yellow birch and other hardwoods. The growth is short, and not of sufficient size to make a large class of timber, but it is sound and admirably adapted to the purposes of shipbuilding, as well as to the manufacture of articles of furniture and other uses.

The great difficulty attending the export of hardwood from this locality is the absence of harbors in which vessels can ride at anchor, or remain afloat at high water, all the harbors along that coast being what are usually called "high water harbors," from the fact that the recession of the water leaves them dry at low tide.

A large part of this coast is sparsely settled, and its shores are usually steep and rugged. Fires have here done little damage; indeed, there is something in the nature of the soil, even where the forest is of spruce, in this part of the Province, which prevents the spread of the devouring element.

Schooners can enter many of these harbors at high water, and can then be loaded aground, leaving with their loads when the tide is sufficiently high.

For manufactories of articles of hardwood, where a good deal of labor has to be bestowed on the raw material, and where the articles manufactured could be boxed up to be put together at the place to which they might be exported, no better opportunity could be desired, as great quantities of most excellent wood can be hauled up the log directly to the manufactory.

In a short article, such as the present, I can afford to touch upon only one part of Nova Scotia in relation to this subject. Having occasion last season to follow the Avon river, which empties into the Bay of Fundy at Windsor, to its source near the head of Gold river, which empties into the Atlantic not very far from Chester, my attention was strongly directed to the great quantities of excellent rock maple trees which bordered the road and extended some distance from it. The road which was followed by me was that which is called the New Ross road. Leading from the Avon about sixteen miles from Windsor to Gold river, it was very rough, almost unfit to travel upon with a wagon in summer. The country rock was of granite, with boulders of which the whole surface of the country was covered; among them, especially within a few miles of New Ross, there was a splendid growth of rock maple extending for a number of miles.

Upon making enquiries at New Ross (where there is a good hotel, two churches and three or four houses) I found that the people of the country would deliver this maple there, round, in short lengths, for about \$1.50 per cord. I had noticed among it a good deal which was bird's eye.

From New Ross to Chester, which possesses an excellent harbor and where there are plenty of wharves, the distance is about fourteen miles. As the people living in the vicinity of New Ross have abundance of leisure, and as teams are plentiful, this wood can be hauled during winter very cheaply to Chester, and there placed upon the wharves for shipment to Europe.

There are numerous other places as well in Nova Scotia as in the interior of New Brunswick, especially along the line of the New Brunswick railway, where vast quantities of most excellent beech, birch and maple can be had very cheaply in the log, and the vicinity of this wood to railway transport and to the sea board renders river driving unnecessary.

It may be safely asserted that the British Provinces on the Atlantic offer the best opportunities to be found on the American coast for those desirous of obtaining an annual supply of hardwood, the source of which will last for years.

A POSITIVE FACT.—It is now established beyond controversy that DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY is the most perfect cure for all forms of bowel complaints, including cholera morbus, dysentery, cholera infantum, nausea, canker of the stomach and bowels, piles, etc. Beware of imitations and poisoning drugs, that only check for a time and produce inflammation. WILD STRAWBERRY is safe and certain in its effects.

FOREST TREE CULTURE.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. J. G. Joly for a copy of a brief essay on the above subject, written by him last winter for the Montreal Horticultural Society. The paper contains some very suggestive remarks on the good results which might be achieved in a few years were farmers all over the country to turn their attention to sowing the nuts or planting the seedlings of suitable forest trees. They can be placed in unoccupied plots and corners, and with suitable care in selection, will grow well in spots useless for the production of any other plants. Mr. Joly then proceeded to give some of the results of his experiments in tree planting in Quebec. He paid particular attention to the black walnut, in view of its great economic value, it being worth at present about a dollar a cubic foot. Of this he says:—"True, it did not grow spontaneously anywhere in the Province of Quebec, but this appeared to me no conclusive reason why it should not grow and flourish here. The lilac comes all the way from Persia, and it spreads out its leaves earlier and keeps them unclenched later than our typical tree, the maple. I did not fear our great colds, for in the west, the natural home of the black walnut, the thermometer often ranges as low as here, though for a shorter period at a time."

He procured a bag of black walnuts in 1874, late in November, and sowed them at once, though he had to remove the snow and break through the frozen ground in order to do so. They came up about the 10th of the following June, not five per cent. failing. Without any artificial shelter those not transplanted attained in six summers' growth to an average height for four of the largest of fourteen feet. Other lots which were transplanted are doing well, but are considerably smaller. In the pamphlet Mr. Joly says:—"Judging by the growth of the living trees and the rings of the timber when cut, I do not hesitate to say that a black walnut, under ordinary circumstances, at the age of seventy-five years will have attained twenty-one inches in diameter, and will contain at least fifty cubic feet of timber, the actual value of which is about one dollar per cubic foot. He does not undertake to say how many such trees will find room on one acre of surface, but feels sure that trees of twenty-one inches in diameter standing in a single row will have space enough at eighteen feet distance from each other. With reference to the above calculation as to the length of time required for the walnut to reach a marketable size, Mr. Joly, in a note accompanying the pamphlet, after referring to the interest which has been excited all over the Dominion by the *Globe's* articles on the black walnut, says:—

"Generally those who warmly advocate some new undertaking are apt to exaggerate its advantages. In my wish to avoid that mistake I have fallen into a worse one, and some of my remarks, especially those connected with the number of years required for maturing the black walnut, may tend to discourage those willing to undertake its culture.

"By carefully looking into this matter since last winter, I think the number of years required for giving a commercial value to the black walnut tree is not as considerable as I have stated in the essay, and ought to be shortened by at least one-fourth."

Mr. Joly's essay gives also some interesting facts and suggestions based upon his experience in the cultivation of the butternut, white oak, white elm, maple, ash, tamarack, Russian pine and poplar, all of which grow in Quebec. It is greatly to be desired that farmers all over the Dominion would set about planting such trees in clumps and rows in suitable spots. Not only will they or their sons surely find them some day most valuable additions to their farms in a pecuniary sense, but nothing would add so much to the beauty and picturesqueness of the scenery in the different localities. No doubt much prejudice will have to be conquered before this will be done to any great extent, for, as Mr. Joly observes, many of the people have for generations "been brought up to look upon the forest tree as their natural enemy, to be got rid of at any cost, hacked down, burnt out of the way (for want of a better mode of disposing of it) and still troubling the settler for years with its everlasting stump." The writer of this article well remembers when, some twenty years ago,

he had brought some elm saplings from a distance of thirty or forty miles in his buggy (so clean a sweep had been made in the locality), and was engaged in planting them, with what indignation one of the old settlers passing by regarded the operation. "Young man," said he, "if you had undergone as much toil and trouble as I have in cutting down those trees and getting the pesky roots out of the soil, you would find some better employment than planting them again. It always makes me angry to see it done." —*Globe.*

CHAUDIERE STEAM MILLS.

The following letter appears in the *Witness*—
 Sir,—Constant attention to business in these prosperous times has precluded the possibility of giving much heed to newspaper literature, but occasionally statements are made of so peculiar a character by anonymous writers that people on the spot are astonished, and wonder how editors can allow themselves to be imposed upon, and put into circulation what with very little trouble they would find out was purely fictitious and imaginative. This holds good in reference to what appears in your issue of the 8th instant, purporting to be a "special" from your Ottawa correspondent. It is there stated that "Mr. Rochester's steam saw-mill has shut down for the want of hands, the men having nearly all engaged to go to Eau Claire, Wisconsin. A party of about 200 mill men leave to-night. Their passage is paid. Ordinary hands are to receive \$1.50 per day." In so far as I and my men are concerned there is not one word of truth in the statement of your correspondent. On Saturday last, the 6th inst., my mill did not run for the simple reason that the "governor" of the engine had to be taken off and sent to the machine shop for repairs. These were promptly done, and the mill started again on Monday morning, and then, instead of stopping "for want of hands," not a solitary man in my employment had been hired to go to the States. In consequence of the excessive heat which prevailed here as elsewhere during the week ending on the 6th, the men were glad of two days' rest instead of one, and were ready for work on Monday morning. As to "want of hands," it happens that had I required fifteen or twenty more hands I could have hired them without difficulty, notwithstanding the alleged exodus. In regard to the statement of your correspondent about "200 mill men leaving to-night," &c., I am only interested, as others ought to be, in these outrageous reports of multitudes leaving Canada for the United States. Most have no more truth in them than the above, and all are adapted, if not designed, to belittle Canada and elevate "the States." Since I saw your "special," I made diligent enquiry on the subject, and from the best information am prepared to say that not one single man in regular service here has left his employment to go to the States. I am told there has been a person in the city pretending to hire men, who succeeded in getting some few individuals to hang about the streets for some days. He informed the men that he had telegraphed to his employers and could get no answer. I understand the would-be boss is still here, and so are the men, and likely to be so for all that yet appears to their advantage.

JOHN ROCHESTER, M.P.

Ottawa, Aug. 11, 1881.

Conflagration in St. John.

St. JOHN, N.B., August 25.—Hilyard Bros.' saw-mill, on the Strait Shore, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, caused by the woodwork supporting the boiler giving way. The mill was worth \$30,000; insured for \$10,000; divided as follows:—Commercial Union, \$7,000; Queen, \$3,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$2,000. A quantity of lumber belonging to Guy, Bevan & Co. was also destroyed. One hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

DYSPEPSIA.—Strengthen your digestion, tone the stomach for utilizing and assimilating every atom of food you take, the body needs it for strength and vigor. *Zopsea* cleanses the entire system, stimulates the liver, keeps you regular, and able to eat ten-penny meals. Letters and postal cards come in daily, telling of cures and help from *Zopsea*, from Brazil. Positive proof of the health and vigor it gives in a ten cent sample. Ask your druggist.

TRY ALL DO IT.—Everybody uses "TRABERRY" for the tooth and breath, the newest, brightest, costliest little toilet gem extant. Try a 5 cent sample.

FOR SALE.

The Dexter & Whitman Manufacturing Company, offer for Sale the Entire Real Estate Plant and Machinery OF THEIR EXTENSIVE BENDING & TURNING FACTORY

Situated in the City of St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin, Ontario. For full particulars apply to H. BROWN, Manager, or E. MOORE, President. L2017

AUCTION SALE

VALUABLE LIMITS,

Situate on the Gatineau River and Lake Keepawa, 387 1/2 Square Miles.

The following valuable limits owned by Messrs. Ross & Co., of Quebec, will be sold at Public Auction at the Grand Union Hotel, in the city of Ottawa, on

Tuesday, the 20th Day of September

NEXT, at half past two o'clock, p. m., viz

Lake Keepawa, Berth No. 48	.....	Sq. Miles	60
" " " " 49	.....	"	30
" " " " 51	.....	"	30
" " " " 55	.....	"	60
Total	.....		180

Gatineau River, License No. 189	.....	Sq. Miles	60
" " " " 190	.....	"	60
" " " " 191	.....	"	60
" " " " 192	.....	"	60
" " " " 193	.....	"	27 1/2
Total	.....		227 1/2

The Keepawa limits are in a good pine country, and adjoin limits owned by David Moore, J. R. Booth, J. P. Ross, of Quebec, and the British American Lumbering and Timber Company.

The Gatineau Licenses front on the river, and adjoin valuable limits owned by Gilmour & Co., and Hamilton Bros.

These limits are admirably situated for lumbering purposes, and well worthy the attention of the trade or speculators.

Terms and conditions of sale, which will be liberal, will be announced at the time of sale, or can be had from the Vendors, Messrs. Ross & Co., Quebec, or from

O'CONNOR & HOGG, of Ottawa, Solicitors for Ross & Co. L2021

PORTLAND FOUNDRY.

JOSEPH McAFEE,

(LATE ANON'S McAFEE.)

Warehouse, Main St., St. John, N.B.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MANUFACTURER OF

Cooking, Ship, Parlor & Office Stoves

MILL CASTINGS,

Ship Windlasses, Capstans, and

Ship Castings of all kinds,

(MADE TO ORDER.)

Power Capstans, Patent Ship Pumps

With Copper Chambers. L20

Lead Scuppers & Water Closets & all goods in my line for Ships' use.

Work done to Order with Quick Despatch.

J. G. EDWARDS

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

LINDSAY.

BELTING, FILES, BABBIT METAL,

CHAINS, ROPE, and L17

LUMBERING SUPPLIES.

E. S. VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent.

LUMBER MERCHANT

Office, Tempest's Block, Port Hope. L11

WANTED.

CHERRY, WHITE ASH, AND WALNUT LUMBER.

Quote Price delivered, and Carefully Describe:—Quality, Widths, Length, Thickness, and how long Sawed.

ROBERT C. LOWRY,

Wholesale Lumber, 1219 55 Pine Street, New York.

WISDOM & FISH

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Rubber and Leather Belting

RUBBER HOSE, STEAM PACKING,

LUBRICATING OILS, COTTON WASTE

Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings, &c.

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

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

(SMALL'S BLOCK.)

N.B.—Estimates for Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus furnished on application. All work warranted. L120

KERR BROTHERS

PRACTICAL

Founders, Machinists,

And Millwrights.

Manufacturers of Marine and Horizontal and Portable

Engines, Boilers

Grain Elevators & Steam Hoists,

Saw and Flour Mill Machinery.

With Latest Improvements A SPECIALTY.

The ABEL EDWARDS CENTENNIAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

RODEBAUGH'S SAW FRAME, MILL DOGS and SAW GUIDES.

WATER WORKS, THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED, MADE TO ORDER.

LIGHT and HEAVY BRASS and IRON CASTINGS.

Plans and Specifications on application.

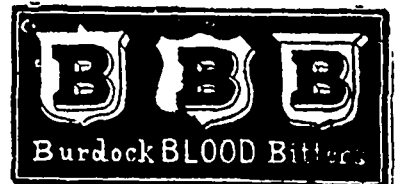
The Walkerville Foundry

AND

MACHINE WORKS.

Walkerville, Ont., June 1881.

L210



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

TAKING CARE OF THE TIMBER.

One of the most hopeful attendants upon the development of the lumber industry of the future is found in the fact that through a persistent and intelligent presentation of the actual resources of the forests, and of the yearly and increasing demand which is made upon them, such as has been the mission of journals devoted to this interest during the last decade, the wastefulness which so prominently marked the earlier operations in the forests, is well nigh overcome, and an intelligent appreciation of the value of standing timber has taken its place.

Even after the value of timber began to be realized, and its owners began to look for some benefit from it, the wastefulness which took place was, from the standpoint of the present day, simply appalling. Fifteen, nay ten, years ago it was a well nigh universal custom for the operator in the woods to select only such trees as gave promise of yielding a proportion, at least, of the better grades of lumber, leaving all of twelve or fourteen inches diameter, and all which were not pretty nearly first-class in appearance, to stand the chance of destruction from fire, or at least, looking upon them as of so little value that when the best timber was taken, the land was allowed to go back to the State in default of the payment of taxes. In 1868 two partners in settling their business and dividing resources, differed as to the value of one lot of 400 acres, which had been stripped of its valuable pine, after the manner then customary. They agreed to mark upon a paper what each considered it worth, and what each would either give or take. One marked \$300, the other \$500. In order to arrive at a settlement, the proposition to divide the difference was accepted, and the purchaser, after holding the land for a few years, sold nearly \$20,000 worth of pine from it. Both were keen, shrewd lumbermen, who thought they knew the value of each stick of pine which they owned—and they did, at its then existing value—but neither had as yet comprehended the fact that a tree of less than fourteen inches diameter had any value. It was this view of the case which led to estimates only ten years ago which, if correct, would have exhausted the pine of Michigan before this season, instead of giving it a lease of several years still longer continuance. This state of things is now happily at an end. The value of standing timber is fully realized, not only by the lumberman, but by the farmer, and we venture the prediction that but few localities, and but few pioneers in settlement, can now be found in the land who do not have an eye both to their own financial benefit and the demands of the future in the conservation of the timber growth. Not all of them will have patience to await the coming of the saw-mill to their neighborhood, or of the speculator who is seeking for timber, but in a large degree the wasteful destruction of trees is a thing of the past, both in hardwoods and pine growths, and the smaller sizes of timber are being utilized, until in the so-called pine districts even the smallest trees are in some manner prepared for market and public use. Could but some means now be devised to prevent the wastefulness and destruction caused by forest fires, the balance of the timber now remaining in the country might well be said to be in a fair way to contribute in its entirety to the nation's growth and advantage.—Northwestern Lumberman.

It is a fact well-known by dealers in hardwoods that there is a large amount of fine walnut in Indian Territory, and many dealers unmindful of the law governing its exportation, are doing a thriving business in securing it. A few days ago several mills located on Cherokee territory were seized by authority of the chief of the Cherokee nation. Among the mills was one belonging to Junk & Huff, who have been operating for several years, and who have shipped their lumber largely here and to Indianapolis. They have been working under a permit of a half-breed named Wheeler, son of Judge Wheeler, of Fort Smith, Ark., but the Cherokee council denies that Wheeler has any right to give such a permit, and when the firm refused to pay the required royalty, the seizure was made. A large lot of lumber was also taken possession of.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF NORWAY.

The following figures are taken from a report recently published by the directors of the Lumber Association of Christiania, and forwarded to the Government by Mr. Gerhard Gade United States consul.

During 1880 the lumber firms marked 2,224,740 logs, which, with only a loss of three per cent., were floated down the Glommer river to their destination, and delivered to their owners or at their mills. The result proved much better than was anticipated in the spring and summer, which are usually dry seasons. Timber floating was considered successful in almost all the Norwegian rivers, as of the \$190,000 logs destined for floating throughout the country, only eight per cent. remained in the rivers. Sweden was not so fortunate. In the rivers emptying into the Gulf of Bothnia, only 6,000,000 logs out of 10,680,000 old and new ones reached their destination.

By calculating the average price in 1880 of the logs delivered for floating in the Glommer river, from reports of more than 12,000,000 we find that the gross value of a log was about \$2.45. The forest owners of the district received \$5,450,613 for their products. If we deduct the producer's expenses for cutting, gathering, transporting and floating the logs in the tributaries to the Glommer river, estimated at \$1,614,000 the net profit in 1880 for the forest owners was \$1,005,600, or about \$1.80 a log.

Norway exported in 1880 an aggregate quantity of 894,816 register tons of lumber. England took sixty-seven per cent of it, and France eleven per cent. By comparing the foregoing figures with those of the export lists in previous years, we observe that Norway has only in the favorable years 1871 up to 1876, excepting 1875, exported larger quantities than in 1880. The export of planed wood is always on the increase, and amounted in 1880 to more than a fifth part of the whole export. That article increased from 96,445 tons in 1870 to 193,654 tons in 1880. Sawed timber declined from 428,553 tons in 1870 to 245,548 in 1880. Square timber and other hewn timber declined from 169,743 to 100,351 tons. Spars, mining timber and pit-props rose from 100,552 to 295,616 tons, and staves from 19,631 to 40,061 tons.

Among foreign markets, England ranks first, with an increased importation since 1879 of 156,498 tons; of this, 32,745 tons were planed lumber, 37,504 tons hewed timber, and 85,580 tons spars, mining timber, props, etc. Next to England comes France, with an increase from 1879 of 26,567 tons, 4,335 tons of which were planed timber, 17,968 sawed, 2,639 square timber, and 1,739 staves. This country imported in 1870 only 7,869 tons planed timber from Norway, but in 1880 the importation reached 19,963 tons.

Germany declined considerably on account of the protective tariff, which was carried into force on October 1, 1879. The export in 1880 was only 36,203 tons to 59,962 in 1879, a difference of 23,559 tons, which fell chiefly on planed lumber; the reduction in that export being 23,303 tons. The new market which the Norwegian planing works have found in Holland promises well. The duty on planed boards, which formerly made shipments to that country impossible, was taken off in 1879. The planed timber imported into Holland before 1880 passed for the greater part to Germany, but that, of course, came to an end on October 1, 1879. We may therefore calculate that the 19,852 tons exported in 1880 to Holland remained in that country. In regard to Australia we can give no accurate figures, as much lumber from Norway reaches there via England. The direct export in 1880 was a good deal larger than the average export since 1870, which was 7,799 tons. The export to Africa is rapidly increasing; in 1870, 823 tons; in 1879, 3,803 tons, and in 1880, 7,647 tons. As long as the duties in Spain continue unchanged, that country will be of no importance for the lumber trade of Norway.

We have received the numbers and money to the America standard, so that they may be understood by our readers.—Northwestern Lumberman.

In consequence of the demand for long timber in the Chicago market, lumbermen about Menominee, Mich., intend putting in a large number of long logs this coming season.

LUMBER INDUSTRY OF PUGET SOUND.

None but those who have been on the ground can have an adequate conception of the extent of the lumbering business of the Puget Sound district, Washington Territory. The sound, a magnificent arm of the sea, reaches down from near the northwestern limit of the territory, nearly to its western middle, affording extended facilities of navigation, its numerous bays, like insinuating fingers, feeling into the territory all along shore, as if inviting, and even clutching after the commerce of the country. Around this stretch and spread of navigable waters grow the finest forests in the world, of pine, fir, spruce and redwood, the enormous growths of which are a natural wonder. Since the settlement of the Pacific coast the lumber business of Puget Sound has been gradually developed, under the stimulus of California and Chinese trade, until it has become an industry of leading proportions. Numerous mills, of first-class appointment and capacity, cluster about the indentations of the sound, many of the lumbering points constituting towns of themselves. In these towns are stores, carrying stocks of merchandise of from \$40,000 to \$100,000. The lumber companies own lines of ships, and frequently from four to ten vessels can be seen simultaneously loading at the dock of a single mill. Many of these mills have attached to them from twenty to fifty dwellings, and the population of a single village sometimes numbers 500 or 600 persons. A single company owns three of these immense milling establishments, with four mills capable of cutting 500,000 feet of lumber a day, together with four powerful tug boats, a score of ships, and timber lands estimated at 200,000 acres.

The leading mills at the sound are those at Ports Gamble, Ludlow, Blakely, Madison and Discovery, Seabeck, Utsalady and Tacoma besides which there are smaller mills at now Tacoma and Seattle. The daily capacity of the larger mills, when driven, is about as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Port Name and Feet per Year. Includes entries for Port Gamble (200,000), Seabeck (80,000), Discovery (70,000), Madison (100,000), Blakely (100,000), Tacoma (90,000), Utsalady (75,000), Ludlow (225,000), and Total (940,000).

The smaller mills about Seattle, the principal lumbering point of the district, will aggregate a daily cut of 150,000 feet, making the total diurnal product of the mills about Puget Sound nearly 1,100,000 feet. The cut of the mills during the year ending June, 1881, was 200,000,000 feet. Of the lumber product of this region 25,000,000 feet a year is shipped to foreign countries, 25,000,000 used at home, and 150,000,000 sent to California.

This great industry had its beginning thirty years ago, in a little water-power mill erected in Thurston county by James McAllister. The capacity of this mill was 1,000 feet per day. The first steam saw-mill was erected by H. L. Yesler, in Seattle, in 1853, and had a daily capacity of 80,000 or 10,000 feet.

Great as has been the increase of the past, its volume is small compared to what may be expected in the future. The expansive and towering forests about Puget Sound are but just touched by industry, and the lumber interests of that region are yet to feel the energy of the Northern Pacific traffic. The future of the lumber business of Washington Territory can be seen as in a glass, but not darkly.—Northwestern Lumberman.

YOUNG'S POINT.

THE DRIVES.—Another large sawlog drive belonging to Irwin and Boyd will pass through here this week en route to their mills at Nassau. The last gang of men belonging to Mr. Hazlitt's drive were well behaved in every respect.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY cures all forms of bowel complaints in infants or adults. The most safe, pleasant and perfect remedy known. Purely vegetable and free from opiates or poisonous drugs.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING with a cold do not fail to try HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALM; it is daily relieving its hundreds throughout our Dominion. It is pleasant and palatable.

THE ENGLISH MARKET.

Robert Coltart & Co's Wood Circular and Prices Current, dated Liverpool, 2nd August, says:— A better tone has been noticeable in the wood market during the past month, and in some articles an advance has taken place, more especially in spruce deals, in which the decline in value has been arrested and much better rates obtained. In consequence of the excitement in Canada, chiefly as regards white pine, importers are now holding Quebec goods firmly. The import has been moderate, and if the present steady consumption continues, a more healthy feeling will doubtless soon be established, but there is still no room for increased supplies.

COLONIAL WOODS.—For yellow pine there has been a fair demand, and the new arrivals have gone well into consumption. Of waney boards a parcel of 2nd quality, 17 1/2-inch average, has been sold at 2s. 1 1/2d. per foot, and 2nd quality, 17-inch average, at 2s. per foot. Of square pine, a parcel of A quality, 15 1/2-inch average, has been sold at 2s. 3 1/2d. per foot, and a parcel of primo deck plank wood at 2s. 2 1/2d. per foot. Of red pine the sales have been by retail only. Ash of prime quality and good size is inquired for. There are no sales of elm to report. For oak the demand still continues dull, and there is no improvement in the consumption; the sales have been by private only. Wagon scantlings continue to arrive too freely, and sales are difficult to make; a parcel of primo quality realized 2s. 4d. per foot. The consumption of birch continues on a limited scale, and the stock is more than sufficient; 979 logs ex-Arabia, from St. John, N.B., realized prices ranging from 14d. to 2s. 2d. per foot, averaging 1 1/2d. per foot. Of black walnut several parcels have been sold during the month at prices ranging from 4s. to 6s. per foot. The consumption of N. B. and N. S. spruce deals continues good, and the stock now consists of 17,380 standards against 24,051 standards at the same time last year. Early in the month sales of St. John were made at £6 5s. per standard, but have since advanced to £6 10s., and the latest sales are reported at £6 15s. per standard. By auction several cargoes of St. John have been sold at an average of £6 10s. 5d. to £6 11s. 5d. per standard; Parsboro' at £6 11s. 9d. per standard, and Buetouche at £6 8s. 9d. per standard, ex quay. Dalhousie pine deals realized £11 per standard for 1st quality, £8 2s. 6d. per standard for 2nd quality, and £6 15s. per standard for 3rd quality. Of Quebec pine deals the stock consists of 8,657 standards against 5,218 standards at the same time last year, and the consumption 2,561 standards against 1,793 standards. At auction 1st quality realized from £19 to £22 per standard for 3x11 and wider, and by private, 3rd quality, are reported sold at £8 10s. per standard. Quebec merchantable pipe staves are selling at from £75 to £80 per mille, and puncheon at about £21 per mille.

PRICES—FROM BRITISH AMERICA.

Table with 4 columns: Item, £, s., d. Includes items like Yellow Pine Timber, Quebec, per cubic foot, St. John's, 18 inches average, Other ports, Red Pine, Quebec, Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Spars, Deals, Quabec and Michigan pine, 1st quality, per stand., 2nd quality, per stand., 3rd quality, per stand., Planks, Spruce, St. John, Nova Scotia, etc., Staves, Quebec Merchantable Pipe, per M., Quebec culls, per M., West India Merchantable Pipe, per M., West India culls, per M., Oars, Ash, per running foot, Handpikes, Hickory, per dozen, Lathwood, per fathom, 4 feet.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cures scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, piles, and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, dropsy, kidney complaints, headache, nervousness, female weakness, and general debility.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

August 10.—During the past two weeks lumber shipments from the north to this port have been much brisker than for the two weeks preceding, although not yet nearly up to the wishes or expectations of shippers, and it is now quite certain that it will not assume the proportions required during the remainder of the navigable season, as it is now evident the company has not sufficient rolling stock on hand to meet the demands made upon them, consequently the wants of shippers cannot be fully met until the company procure more lumber flats.

The removal by death of the late F. W. Cumberland, Esq., for many years the successful manager of the N. R. R., is much to be lamented. He had proved himself to be a most efficient railroad man, always keeping in view before all, and above all other interests, that of the road entrusted to his management, sacrificing himself, as few men will be found willing to do, in order to promote the welfare of the company, and the success which has attended his efforts is well known. Let us hope that his mantle will fall on the shoulders of whoever may be appointed as his successor.

The traffic from the northern end of the line to Hamilton and points west of that place is constantly on the increase and as cars are more readily obtained for the western trade, as the G. T. R. Co. place cars freely at the shippers' disposal as soon as called for, the wants of retailers are met, not on the portions of the road supplied by that company. No so here, however. Our local trade languishes for want of the same facilities of transport afforded to western dealers.

The scarcity in shingles still continues, and consequent on that scarcity prices are again advanced, retailers now demanding \$3 per M. for XXX, and the prospect is for a still further advance. Lumber brought here by rail finds quick and ready sale for local use, and the prospects for a brisk fall trade is good, if lumber can only find its way here in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Cherry lumber is still exceedingly scarce, \$3 per M. being freely offered by carload if quality is good.

In my last letter I promised to give you the names of other firms doing a wholesale and retail business in lumber here. Prominent in the wholesale trade is the firm of Thompson Smith & Son, who manufacture largely north of this city and at Duncan City, in the State of Michigan. Nearly the whole proceeds of their mills finds its way to the Albany and Chicago markets. The firm is an old established one, and highly respected. Next comes the Toronto Lumber Company, who do a large business with the American as well as in the local market. Next we have the firm of Donogh, McCool & Oliver, the members of which are all young men, and whose character for probity and straightforward dealing stands high with all who have had any business transactions with them. They are enterprising young men, and are doing a good wholesale trade. There is also the firm of S. C. Kennedy & Co., the senior member of which was formerly connected in business with two of the members who now comprise part of the Toronto Lumber Company. This firm bears a good reputation, and is doing a thriving business—wholesale only. Then we have the following companies represented here: The British and Canadian Lumbering and Timber Co.; the Muskoka Lumbering Co., and the Parry Sound Lumber Co., the largest part of whose business is transacted with the English and American markets, disposing of full vessel cargoes and whole mill stock; in fact, their transactions are of considerable magnitude.

There are no doubt some others whom I do not at present call to mind, and to whom I may refer in future letters.

In the retail trade we have quite a large number of firms doing more or less of a carload business, as well as retailing from the yards. I will name them in order as near as I can to that which their prominence entitles them to.

The largest trade, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, is doubtless done by the firm of John Oliver and Co., who deal nearly exclusively in hardwoods, embracing all the fancy varieties, including veneers of all kinds, and the stock carried by them is a costly one. Messrs.

Hillock & Kent do a thriving retail trade in both pine and hardwood, as also considerable of a carload trade, and they bear a good reputation as men of strict integrity.

Next comes the firm of Bryco Bros., who do a large local trade, and generally carry a full stock.

We come next to the firm of S. & J. Willcock, who are pushing young men and do a large trade on a small piece of land, turning over their stock so quickly as to nearly obviate the necessity for piling.

Wm. Latch, whose mill is situated on the North Simcoe Junction line of road, does a compact business by carload and from the yard.

Joseph Davidson has his yard at the western limit of the city on the confines of the thriving village of Parkdale, and adjoining his yard is the yard of McKinley & Son. Both of these firms do a thriving trade, and are highly thought of as business men.

I find I will have to reserve the names of other dealers for a future letter, but I think I have now given your readers sufficient to enable them to take pick and choice in case they wish either to purchase or dispose of any quantity or kind of lumber.

The following are the quotations:—

Mill cull boards and scantling.....	\$ 6 00
Shipping cull boards, promiscuous widths	12 00
" " " " " " " " " " "	13 00
Scantling and joist, up to 18 ft.....	12 00
" " " " " " " " " "	12 50
" " " " " " " " " "	13 00
" " " " " " " " " "	13 50
" " " " " " " " " "	14 50
" " " " " " " " " "	15 50
" " " " " " " " " "	17 00
" " " " " " " " " "	18 00
" " " " " " " " " "	20 00
" " " " " " " " " "	22 00
" " " " " " " " " "	25 00
" " " " " " " " " "	30 00
Cutting up planks to dry.....	18 00
boards.....	10 00
Sound dressing stocks.....	15 00
Picks Am. inspection.....	20 00
Three uppers, Am. inspection.....	32 00
1 1/2-inch flooring, dressed.....	23 00
" " " " " " " " " "	14 00
" " " " " " " " " "	24 00
" " " " " " " " " "	14 00
" " " " " " " " " "	20 00
" " " " " " " " " "	15 00
1 Beaded Sheeting, dressed.....	20 00
Clapboarding, dressed.....	12 50
XXX sawn shingles, 3/4 M.....	3 00
XX sawn shingles.....	2 00
Sawn Lath.....	1 50

LONDON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aug. 12th, 1881.—When matters are in a normal condition and business is transacted with a machine like exactness, without the spurts incident to corners and the speculators of controlling capitalists, a trade report as a rule reads dull and stale, and there is a very strong desire on the part of correspondents to look through an imaginary telescope with double magnifying power, it seems born in them, though they have great reverence for everything truthful, they would scorn to keep back a fabrication if it would be productive of good to a waning community. It should be borne in mind too, that correspondents are not paid by the year the same as Congressmen, but by the "job," so it often happens that they haven't time to sift out the wheat from the "chaff," but are often rushed from scenes of blazing pleasure to pictures of horror and misery, and they are apt to get their ideas mixed up considerably. I am not writing this now in extenuation of my case, in this letter at any rate, but we don't know what is before us.

The lumber business of this city has toned down considerably since my last letter, and comparative quietness prevails, though merchants are not complaining, as they say they have plenty to do, and a little *siesta* will invigorate them for a lively time, which is expected will set in early next month and last till the first frost.

The inconvenience felt for the want of Railway car accommodation has now passed over, and all cars called for are immediately on hand. Shingles are now plentiful, but you will observe another advance.

The handsome block of wholesale warehouses just nearing completion, on Richmond street, made a big hole in \$5,000 for the lumber contract and the amount used for the exhibition grounds, including new fences, &c., will reach fully 500,000 feet.

The cedar block pavement, (second contract),

is let, but not to the same firm who executed the first one, and work will commence immediately.

Hardwood No. 1 sells here for about \$1.80 per cord, and the price will no doubt be well sustained, if not much higher, in consequence of the probability of coal keeping up.

My report for this market is firm and steady with prospects ahead for a short spell of rushing business.

Penetanguishene Foundry

AND
MACHINE SHOP
ORRIG & CAMERON, Proprietors.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public that they are prepared to make all kinds of Mill and Steamboat Brass and Iron Castings. All kinds of PLOW CASTINGS kept on hand. Plow Points and Landslides a specialty. We have first-class machinery, and are prepared to do all kinds of TURNING or PLANING on short notice. We hope by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of the public patronage. All work guaranteed.

G. A. CRAIG,
C. CAMERON.

SAMUEL WINDRIM,

MANUFACTURER OF
Agricultural Implements, Etc
MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

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

HANLAN REAPER,
which has NEVER BEEN BEATEN YET, and am prepared to allow the Agents commission—FIFTEEN PER CENT—on all purchases. L774

A. L. UNDERWOOD

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
White Pine, Basswood & Hardwood,
82 King Street East,
TORONTO, ONT. L710

P. FREYSENG & CO.

PROPRIETORS OF THE
Dominion Cork Cutting Co
BY IMPROVED MACHINERY.
All kinds of Corks in stock and cut to Order. Corks & Life Preservers a Specialty. Corkwood, Tinfoil, Capsules, Wire, &c.
71 Jarvis Street, TORONTO. G110

JAMES HADDEN,

MANUFACTURER OF
Shingles and Dressed Stuff.
Foxmead, P. O., County of Simcoe, Ont.
Two Plans for sale or exchange for a Boiler. L730

S. S. MUTTON & Co.,

Wholesale Lumber Dealers
TORONTO.
We have for Sale a large quantity of PINE, OAK, WHITEWOOD, ASH, CHESTNUT, CHERRY, BUTTERNUT, BASSWOOD, &c.
TERMS.—Also on hand 120 M dry Oak 2 to 4 inches thick, will be sold cheap to close it out. L710

J. K. POST & CO.

LUMBER MERCHANTS
And Shipping Agents.
OSWEGO, N. Y. L715

Flexible Board Rules,

With Steel Head, either Cleveland or London make, at \$1.75 Each.
GEORGE STETHM,
PETERBOROUGH, L10

A RARE CHANCE.

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable Timber Limits

—AT—
OTTAWA,
On the 20th of September.

On Lake Nipissing.
License No. 455, Sixty Square Miles Area, situated on the head waters of the Mattawa and South Rivers. This limit is wooded with some of the very best growth and quality. Timber cut thereon can be taken out either via the Mattawa to the Ottawa River, or by Lake Nipissing and French River to Georgian Bay with the greatest convenience.
In connection with this limit is a well improved farm of about 200 acres, decided property, 100 acres cleared, with buildings, stock and crop, all of which will be sold at valuation.
There are also Six Timber Births numbered 12, 20, 30, 37, 39 and 31, situated on the River Beauvo and Western Arm Bay, each 30 miles square. These limits have never been worked, and abound with the very finest quality of white Pine. Access from Georgian Bay via French River is quite easy. The Canada Pacific Railway passes in the neighborhood of these limits.

On the Georgian Bay.
License 160, on the Missisaga River, consisting of 80 square miles area, and License No. 200, situated on the Thessalon River, consisting also of 80 square miles area. These limits have never been worked and are covered with an abundance of the best Pine Timber.
The above limits will be sold on the 20th September at the Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa. Conditions made known on day of sale. For particulars apply to N. NAJLE, Ottawa, JOHN SCULLY, commission merchant, Toronto; or to J. T. LAMBERT, 62 Wellington Street, Ottawa. L721

AUCTION SALE
OF VALUABLE

Timber Limits,

Situated Near Lake Nipissing.
Notice is hereby given that (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) the following Valuable Timber Limits will be offered for sale at Public Auction in the

CITY OF OTTAWA,

ON
Thursday, the 22nd Day
of September Next,

VIZ:

Berth No. 23, on the River Beauve, near Lake Nipissing, comprising.....	Sq. Miles.	30
Berth No. 43, on the River Wannapitac, near Lake Nipissing, comprising.....		30
Berth No. 61, on the River Wannapitac, near Lake Nipissing, comprising.....		30

In all..... 108
These limits contain, in the aggregate, a large quantity of magnificent pine timber.
Berth No. 23 is estimated—the result of a recent exploration—to contain a quantity of trees sufficient to produce at least half a million cubic feet of square timber, besides two hundred and fifty thousand standard saw logs. The river is available for driving to Lake Nipissing.

There is a good mill site on the Beauve river, about three miles from Lake Nipissing.
Lumber could be transferred thence by water to the Callender station of the Canada Central Railway, the line of which is projected to pass directly through this limit.

Lumbermen and others desirous of acquiring limits are invited to examine these berths in the interval preceding the day of sale.

The owners reserve the right to dispose of either or all of them by private bargain in the meantime, and will be ready to consider any offers that may be made. Terms of purchase will be liberal, and will be made known before the sale, the place and hour of which will be duly advertised.

Persons desiring further particulars are invited to communicate with the undersigned.

STEWART, CHRYSLER & GORMULLY,
Solicitors, Ottawa.
Ottawa, 28th July, 1881. L720

J. T. LAMBERT,

Lumber and Commission Agent.
FOR SALE.

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

APPLY AT THE OFFICE,
WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA. L20

Market Reports.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

August 22.—Since the date of our last report (August 10th) shippers have been pretty busy, having shipped four cargoes to the River Plate, and three vessels have taken a good deal to London. At the present time four vessels have been laid on for South America, and four are loading for ports in the United Kingdom. Freight to South America are firm. Large vessels are getting \$13.50 per M., and small vessels \$15. Shipments since 10th instant to date were:—To Montevideo, 1,375,304 feet; Buenos Ayres, 39,632 pieces and 586,862 feet; London, 13,616 pieces and 603,000 feet. Total shipments since opening of navigation to date to the River Plate were 4,984,190 feet, against 2,683,675 feet for the same period of 1880, being an increase of 2,300,515 feet.

At the present time there is not much doing in the lumber yards, as is usually the case between the seasons. The only reported business is in small lots for building purposes within a range of quotations, but some activity is expected next month. We quote:—

Table listing lumber prices for Montreal, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Ash, Bass, Oak, Birch, Hard Maple, Lath, Shingles, and Sawn Lath.

Conwood.—The demand is improving and the market is firm as under for large lots:— Upper Canada Maple, Birch, Beech, Tamarac.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

August 26.—During the last week or ten days lumber shipments from the north have largely improved in regard to quantity received here, but just at present it has again fell off owing to scarcity of vessels. Docks are full, and a large number of loaded cars standing awaiting shipment. No blame is therefore to be attached to the company in this instance, as most certainly if shippers do not unload their lumber promptly, they cannot expect to be supplied with cars. The local wants, however, are not near fully met as yet, shippers in all cases getting the preference, as the cars are generally unloaded more promptly; so that it is evidently to the interest of the company to grant shippers all the cars they can spare, and let the local trade go. It is quite natural for a little selfishness to crop out in corporations as well as in individuals.

Lumber comes in freely over the Midland and Grand Trunk to this city; and in this connection it gives me great pleasure to say a good word in behalf of that much abused company, the G.T.R. So far as lumbermen are concerned, at least, there is little fault to find with the treatment received at their hands. The officials, without a single exception, so far as I have had an opportunity of judging, are gentlemen in the truest sense of the word; always obliging and courteous, and prompt in the transaction of all business coming before them. Not half as much red-tapeism in their method of doing business as with some one-horse roads to be found here; in fact, it is generally with the latter that you find the most snobbery and incivility.

The price of the various grades of lumber is likely to advance in the local market, especially on bill stuff cut to order. An increase in the rates of freight from all points north is said to be in contemplation by the H. & N. W. R. Co. This was to be expected at no distant date after the N. R. Co. obtained possession of the H. & N. W. R., thereby stopping competition from all points north of this place and Hamilton. Most people who do business over these roads are under the impression that rates are high enough at present, but when the powers that be determine otherwise, they will have to submit gracefully if they like, but submit anyway; this is the inevitable result of all monopolies. There is now a large quantity of cedar posts

coming to this market to meet the demand consequent on the building and laying down block pavement on many of our streets. None but perfectly sound cedar is allowed to be used in the pavement, and the price of cedar is likely to advance, especially as the shipper hitherto has not received sufficient remuneration for his timber and trouble in cutting and hauling, the prices paid in the past only leaving him something like \$16 per car at the point of shipment. I have doubts, however, as to this kind of roadway fully meeting the wants of our citizens. In my opinion the nature of that kind of wood is so porous; that it will absorb much filth and moisture, and ultimately become a nuisance.

Freights to Oswego continue the same, but will doubtless shortly advance. Rates for unloading at Oswego having advanced ten cents per M., and sailors' wages being likely to advance, it is hard to see how vessel owners can long continue to carry at the present rates, as it certainly leaves them a very small trifle after paying all expenses incurred.

Stills still continue scarce, and dealers hesitate to pay the advanced figures demanded by manufacturers, although my own impression is that prices are no higher than they should be in order to enable the maker to pocket a fair profit.

Table listing prices for Mill cull boards and scantling, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, Cutting up planks to dry, Sound dressing stocks, Three uppers, Am. Inspection, 12-inch flooring, 1 1/2 inch flooring, 1 1/2 inch rough, 1 1/2 inch dressed, 1 1/2 inch undressed, 1 1/2 inch dressed, 1 1/2 inch undressed, 1 1/2 inch dressed, Cleaboarding, XXX sawn shingles, XX sawn shingles, Sawn Lath.

LONDON, ONT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

August 25.—My last letter, which from some unexplained cause did not appear in your issue of the 15th August, gave, I think, a good synopsis of the lumber trade of this city as it stands to-day. I mentioned in that letter that business had slackened off somewhat, and that merchants were waiting for the expected "spurt," which would last in all probability till the setting-in of the first frost. Well, the "spurt" has not yet arrived; meantime there is plenty to do, and more time to do it in than dealers have had for the past few months. The demand for mill culls and scantling is very brisk, and I may say the same of scantling and joist of the medium lengths, but in other grades everything is quiet, shingles excepted.

The Exhibition building is now nearing its completion in lumber material, and my statement of half a million feet will perhaps be a somewhat short estimate of the quantity used.

The cedar block pavement from Dundas to the G. W. R. depot on Richmond will probably require about forty to fifty carloads of posts, and the locality from which they will chiefly come is at present indefinite. Will know more of this matter when the laying begins. I only hope the merchants on Richmond street will not fling their poisoned arrows of despotism at the workers as the Yonge street shopkeepers did during their temporary state of transition. Inconvenience and laying block pavements are synonymous, and those who have been through the mill should know this.

There is no change to report in prices since my last, and a copy of this I append.

I wish I could give you some items of shipping, but will have to wait until communication is opened up with the St. Clair river and the Georgian Bay via the "Thames," which it has been proposed to "scoop out" and make navigable.

Table listing prices for Mill cull boards and scantling, Shipping cull boards, 10 and 12 in. stocks.

Table listing prices for Common boards, Scantling and joist, Common stocks, Common 2 in. plank, Cutting up plank and boards, Sound dressing stocks, Clear and pick, Three uppers, Am. Inspection, 12 inch dressed and matched flooring, 1 1/2 inch, 1 1/2 inch, XXX sawn shingles, Lath per 1000 feet.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHIPPING.—Shipping is still scarce in the harbor, and will be so for some little time, until the fall fleet begins to put in an appearance.

VESSELS IN PORT.—The following is a list of the vessels in port, with their tonnage and destination:—

Table listing vessels in port, including ship names, agents, and destinations like Liverpool, Bristol Channel, United Kingdom, France, and Dublin.

Freights.—Freights continue to stiffen a little, as a consequence of the rising market in England, and at this writing we can quote from 56, 3/6 to 57, 6 to direct ports in United Kingdom, and we know of one charter made at 60s., with a choice of five ports. American and coastwise freights are about the same. Logs are scarce and in demand, and very easily command \$8.

Deals are also hard to find. A great many small country mills have shut down for the present, being out of stock, and supplies from this source are about exhausted. The stock on hand for sale is small, and lots are readily disposed of at \$9 per M.

The American market just now is dull, in consequence of recent numerous arrivals of lumber-laden vessels.

The tonnage from the port of St. John, arriving in Liverpool up to the 1st of August of this and the two preceding years is as follows:

Table showing tonnage from St. John to Liverpool for the years 1870, 1880, and 1881.

Showing a considerable decrease for this year.

The stock of lumber on hand in Liverpool on the first of August, with the importation and consumption, is as follows:

Table showing stock and consumption of lumber in Liverpool, including Spruce Deals.

The English market still shows signs of improvement, and we sincerely hope that the advance may not be a temporary inflation, but a healthy and permanent improvement.

Your editorial remarks anent the practise of running American logs through Canadian waters and shipping the manufactured article free of duty to the States, are very pertinent. There is no doubt that the privilege is much abused, and the Canadian manufacturer is simply two dollars per thousand worse off than his American next door neighbor who produces a consul's certificate that his lumber was cut in American waters, and is the growth and produce of the United States. The evil, for it is one, should most assuredly be remedied, and that right speedily.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 20, 1881.

From Another Correspondent.

THE LOG SUPPLY.—The heavy rains during the last few weeks caused a great rise of water in our rivers, in consequence of which large quantities of logs which had been hung up on the main river and larger tributaries have been run out, including a large portion of those belonging to the State of Maine in the Arrowok river. These logs will now become available for the fall sawing. As the latest advices from Great Britain report the continued improve-

ment of the markets on that side of the water, and as the shipments from this direction for the present, as well as for the immediate future, will be on a limited scale, we may reasonably look forward to a large and profitable business this fall.

FREIGHTS.—There has been very little done in chartering since the date of last report. Available tonnage is in light supply and shippers are backward in responding to advanced rates demanded. The market is very firm, however, and rates are not likely to recede. The last transactions we hear of were the B. Hilton and Schem, both for the west coast of England, at 57, 6.

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

Table listing shipment statistics for Europe, United States, and Australia.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

Aug. 25.—The following are the quotations:

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, N.Y., including Three uppers, Pickings, Fine, common and dressing, Common, Culls, Mill run lots, Sillings, select, d. 1, 1 1/2 inch, Mill run, 1x10, 12 in., Selected, Strips, 1 and 1 1/2 inch mill run, 1x6 selected for clapboards, Shingles, XXX, 18 inch, pine, XXX, 18 inch, cedar, Lath.

No change in prices. Dealers are now getting forward now cut stocks. About all last year's cut has been got forward, and disposed of. The demand keeps up, and prices are quite firm. Country dealers are now satisfied that very little change can be made in prices during the season, and are buying quite freely and paying very promptly—a sure sign that they are selling at an advance.

NEW YORK.

August 15.—The present season has been one of unusual activity in this department of business. At the opening of the year, prices of the majority of goods were resting upon an extremely low basis, and with a hardening of real estate values all around, the prospects favored an extensive trade so soon as the weather was sufficiently settled to admit of preparations. The predictions that were uttered at that time, and the anticipations, have been realized to the fullest extent, as not only has the consumption of this country exceeded that for many years, but foreign countries have drawn upon us liberally, and the demand does not as yet appear satisfied. Well may people cry out that our forests are disappearing, and that but a few years only will elapse before there is an actual scarcity, for such statements are true, and the several State governments should see to it that where felling is extensively carried on planting should be encouraged to the same degree.

Never in the history of this city and its surroundings have building operations been so extensive. The island is rapidly filling up with costly and attractive edifices, and the end of the operations appears no nearer now than it did several months ago. The enormous demand for land has been the means of forcing values for such to an extreme upward point, but buyers do not hesitate, for though surface space is dear, space above is unlimited and cheap. This can be seen in the many structures that are attaining a height of ten and even twelve stories, the trouble of mounting the enormous pile being removed by the general use of elevators; in fact, the preference is given to offices high up in the world, as a cool and bracing atmosphere is assured, and the noise and bustle of the street is thus avoided.

The position of the market to-day is exceedingly favorable. Spruce, yellow and white pine, walnut—in fact all descriptions—are actively inquired for, and prices are maintained at a point that yield a very remunerative return to the manufacturer, and few, if any, express fears as to the future situation.

WHITE PINE.

Since the extraordinary foreign business in June the export demand has steadily fallen off,

but the less demand for shipment has seemingly been made good by the increase in home consumption. Yard dealers report a business not experienced before in years, and are constantly in the market to replenish the rapidly depleting stocks, and seldom make an effort to secure any concession from the prices asked by first hands. The continued strong advices from all western points, also those from Canada, have resulted in establishing an exceedingly firm market here, but no effort has been made to secure a corresponding rise to compare with the higher views elsewhere expressed, as it is said, and truly too, that this market is the last to answer to an improvement, but first to respond to a decline. The receipts from the north and west continue quite heavy on contracts made during the winter months, and the stock here is therefore kept full, offering a good assortment from which buyers can select. Freight rates from Albany remain at \$1 per thousand, and are steadily maintained. The quotations in this market today are:—

THICK UPPIERS—2½ TO 6 INCHES.

Good.....	00 00	00 00
Fourth.....	00 00	00 00
Selections.....	00 00	00 00
Pickings.....	00 00	00 00
Prime shelving.....	23 00	00 00
Common, 12-inch.....	19 00	00 00
Common, wide.....	16 00	00 00
Box.....	16 00	00 00
Building schedules.....	23 00	00 00
Clear, 1 to 2 in., good.....	60 00	00 00
Fourth.....	55 00	00 00
Selections.....	60 00	00 00
Pickings.....	45 00	00 00

CHICAGO.

AUGUST 17.—The following are the quotations:

CARGO QUOTATIONS.

Joist and scantling, green, ordinary length.....	11 00	00 11 50
Joist and scantling, green, 20 feet and over.....	12 00	00 12 50
Mill run, choice green.....	13 00	00 13 50
Mill run, medium green.....	10 00	00 11 00
Mill run, common.....	11 00	00 12 00
Shingles, standard.....	2 00	00 2 00
Shingles, extra A.....	2 00	00 2 00
Lath.....	1 50	00 1 85

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Manistoc.....	\$2 15
Muskogee.....	1 02
Ludington.....	1 87
Grand Haven.....	1 02
Menominee.....	2 12
Sturgeon Bay.....	2 12
White Lake.....	1 75
Ford River.....	2 00

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending August 16:

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber.	Shingles.	Lumber.	Shingles.
1881.....	73,698,000	27,305,000	54,068,000
1880.....	55,596,000	22,317,000	37,520,000

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles from January 1st and including Aug. 16:

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber.	Shingles.	Lumber.	Shingles.
1881.....	1,002,154,000	420,501,000	1,043,226,000
1880.....	814,225,000	368,453,000	810,160,000

TONAWANDA.

AUGUST 15.—Market brisk, sales active and prices firm. At a recent meeting of the Tonawanda and Buffalo Lumbermen's associations, in joint session, it was decided to advance the prices of pine lumber to correspond with the increase at the western mills and other leading markets. The figures have therefore been raised \$1 per M. on all grades below shelving; \$2 per M. on shelving and higher grades. The terms have also been changed from 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. discount for cash, or 60 days. Dealers here are feeling buoyant over the prospects, and trade continues brisk.

CARGO LOTS—SAGINAW INSCRIPTION.

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

RUFFALO.

AUGUST 15.—The following are the latest quotations for cargo lots:—

Uppers.....	\$40 00	00 45 00
Common.....	17 00	00 20 00
Culls.....	13 00	00 14 00
Breasting stocks.....	18 00	00 20 00
Breasting sidings.....	17 00	00 19 00

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"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor, made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading N. Y. Medical, Chicago, Ill.—

GLASGOW.

Singleton, Dunn & Co.'s monthly timber circular, dated Glasgow, 11th August, says:—

Imports are larger than at the corresponding date last year. This is owing to the earlier arrivals this season, the spring fleet being complete; while last year it was well on in August when cargoes came forward. Business continues very languid, and notwithstanding the enhanced values at Quebec, operations here are on a very restricted scale. At several auctions of timber at which fresh timber was offered, it was difficult to effect sales, even when sellers were willing to meet buyers. In these circumstances it is clearly the interest of shippers to curtail supplies, as an undue augmentation of stocks must necessarily check speculative business and depress prices. North of Europe goods are much weaker than in the spring, and for battens and deals very low rates are accepted.

BOARDWOOD—Waney.—Some good 20-inch average was placed at 2s. 4d., and a small quantity of 17-inch prime at 2s. per cubic foot. The stock on hand is unduly heavy, and will no doubt make it difficult to realize even fair rates. The consumption is an average.

WHITE PINE—Owing to the holidays little enquiry has arisen, and we have heard of no transactions. A considerable quantity of deck plankwood was sold to arrive. Some 50 feet average lengthy joisting wood was sold at 17½d., and a parcel of nice 35-40 cubic feet fair average at 15d. per cubic foot. A line of g.f.a. 70 cubic feet, last season's import, was closed at 18d. per cubic foot.

RED PINE—The demand is unusually dull, and sales that were made were at low rates—14d. to 15d. for 30 to 35 feet, and 15d. for some extra fine 22 cubic feet average. The stock on hand is extraordinarily large, and should not be increased.

PITCH PINE—The import has been very heavy, and as the consumption was only about an average, we are now left with a full stock. Sawm is not excessive, but hewn is far beyond the demands of the trade. Prices have been fair for sawn—say for selected sizes 17d. per cubic foot, and for quantities 30 to 35 feet average 15½d. to 16½d. per cubic foot. A parcel of 35 feet average contract wood was placed at equal to 16½d., and a parcel of 40 feet average at 17d. per cubic foot. Some other sales were made at as low as 16d. to 16½d. for 40 cubic feet average. Hewn.—A quantity of large average, comprising mast and spar pieces, was placed at 17d. to 18d. The ordinary sizes, 70 to 80 feet, are very dull of sale. Planks.—Almost no demand.

ELM—The consumption was very restricted, and consequently a large stock is now on hand. A small quantity of old 30 feet average was placed at 18d., and a small lot of 50 feet average prime at 2s. per cubic foot.

OAK—Too much of last season's woods remains on hand, and as the railway companies have parcels forward on contract, the prospects for wood on the market are not encouraging.

BIRCH—Stock is ample, and contrary to expectations, the demand is dull. A full supply of lower port and Quebec wood is now here.

ASH—Some inches 14 and up sold at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. Demand dull meantime.

WALNUT—For prime and large an average of 5s. to 5s. 4d. per cubic foot was made.

DEALS—1st Pine—Dull, except for extra specifications. Very low prices—21d. to 22d. per cubic foot have been taken for 7 to 9 inches. The stock, consisting mainly of oddments, is by far too large. 3rd Pine—Quebec—The consumption of these is light and prices low—at Greenock 1s. per cubic foot, and at Glasgow 13d. per cubic foot for standard sizes. 4th Quebec Pine of long specification was sold at 11½d. per cubic foot. Lower Port Pine—The stock is light, but as most of the dealers have cargoes on contract, it is improbable that high prices will be got for market cargoes. Quebec rods are very unsalable, except at very low rates. Spruce—The demand was good, and prices were well sustained. The last auction was of a cargo per steamer from St. John, which sold readily at from 10½d. to 11½d. for 9 inches and up, with 9d. for 7 inches, and 9½d. to 10d. for 8 inches. The lateness of imports from Riga has assisted the sales of Canadian spruce.

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BRACEBRIDGE.

To the Editor of The Canada Lumberman:

AUG. 22.—Lumbering has been at a standstill here for some time past, but is beginning to move again, several parties having sent a few men each into the woods, and judging from the way standing timber has been selling, there will soon be a rush. There was a gang left here this morning for the north shore of Lake Huron to make board timber. Men are very scarce and wages high. No doubt they will be more plentiful when the harvest is over. The last of the drive is over Muskoka Lake; it has been very slow this summer, and will be late when the last reaches Georgian Bay, but the mills are all well supplied now, and will without difficulty be kept so.

Edward Marlow, "hewer," had his arm broken on Saturday last by a kick from a horse at Port Sydney.

I hope before next issue that I will be able to report more lively times here.

A CANADIAN VIEW OF BIRCH.

A Toronto, Ontario, newspaper man interviewed several lumber dealers and furniture manufacturers on the scarcity of walnut, and all were unanimous in saying that the only good substitute is black birch, which is rapidly coming into favor. Black birch is a close-grained handsome wood, and can easily be stained to resemble walnut exactly. It is just as easy to work, and is suitable for nearly all purposes to which walnut is at present applied. Birch is much the same color as cherry, but as the latter wood is now so scarce, and consequently so dear, the dealers do not take much stock in it. It is with difficulty that cherry wood can be obtained at \$50 per thousand feet, while birch wood can be purchased at any saw-mill for \$16. When properly stained it is almost impossible to distinguish the difference between it and walnut, as it is susceptible of a beautiful polish, equal to any wood now used in the manufacture of furniture. When it became known throughout the United States and Canada that the supply of walnut was almost exhausted, the dealers set their brains to work to find a substitute, and now since birch has been thought of the price is slowly advancing.

In the forests through Ontario, birch grows in abundance, especially if the land be not too boggy. There is a great difference in the wood of different sections. Where the land is high and dry the wood is firm and clear, but if the land where the wood is grown be low and wet, the wood has a tendency to be soft, and of a bluish color. In all the northern regions it can be found in great abundance, and as the trees grow to such a size, little trouble is experienced in procuring a large quantity. The forests in the Manitoulin Islands abound with it as well as those of the Peterborough and Haliburton dis-

tricts. The Muskoka district also contains a plentiful supply.

During the past few years large quantities of this wood have been exported from the Province of Quebec at a low figure, but this will be stopped when it is known that it is to take the place of walnut in the near future. It is easily detected among other trees on account of its height, large trunk, and the peculiar color of its coarse bark. Most of the perforated chair bottoms now in use are manufactured from it. There is a species of bird's-eye birch, but it is very scarce and is not more valuable commercially than the plain woods. In consequence of the prospect of its speedy substitution for black walnut, it should be husbanded with the greatest of care. An evidence of the weight and solidity of the wood is the fact that it will sink after being a few days in the water. This fact is a slight drawback to the work of having it conveyed to the saw-mill. One of the principal means resorted to is binding it together with pine logs, and thus it is brought to the mill, but pine cannot always be found where birch grows, and it is then necessary to haul it, sometimes a great distance, with the aid of horses.—North-western Lumberman.

The Timber Line of Mountains.

Some very interesting facts were brought out at a meeting of the Academy of natural science of Philadelphia, concerning the timber line of mountains. The highest Alpine vegetation consists for the most part of short stemmed perennial plants. Lower down are dwarfed trees of species which still lower down the mountain sides form forests of considerable height, and which, as trees suited to merchantable purposes, make what is known to mountain travellers as timber lines.

In the mountains of Colorado the forests commence at about 7,000 feet above sea level, and continue up to about 11,000 feet, when they suddenly cease. At this point the coniferous trees are from 30 to 40 feet high, and above the same species exist as stunted shrubs seldom exceeding three or four feet in height and often but a foot through trailing widely over the ground. In the dwarfed condition they they are often found some 1,500 feet higher up, or half way from the recognized timber line on the top of the mountain.

On Mount Washington, in New Hampshire which is a little over 6,000 feet high, the timber runs up about 4,000 feet, while Mount Webster a mountain forming the southern peak of the same chain, and about 4,000 feet high, has little timber above 3,000 feet. Roan Mountain, in North Carolina, is about 5,300 feet above the level of the sea and on some parts of the timber extends to its summit. At a height of 6,000 feet black oak was measured that was five feet in circumference and three feet from the ground and 40 feet high.

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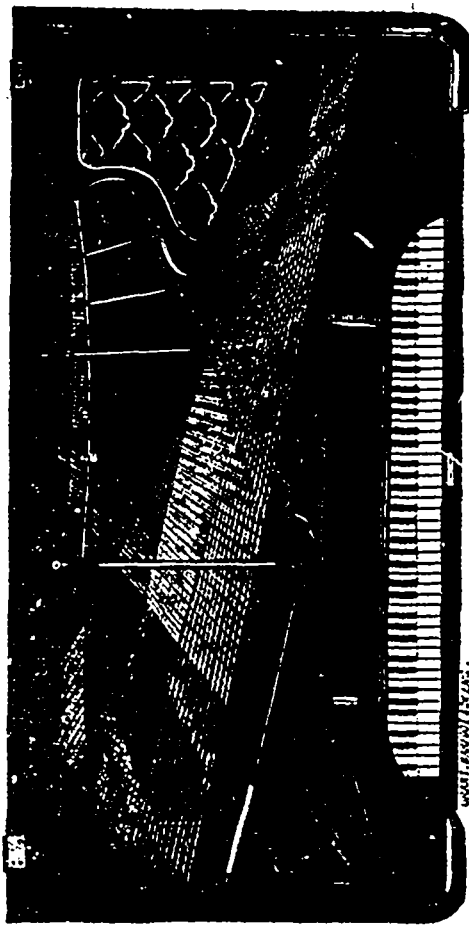
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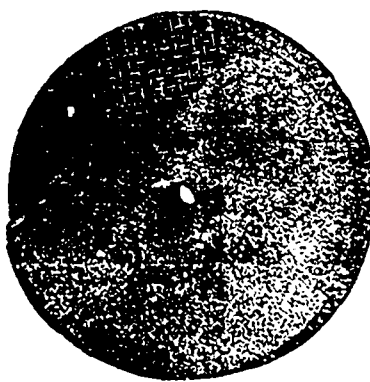
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PETERBOROUGH,
Manufacturer of the Covell Saw Sharpeners.

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DAVID JONES' CELEBRATED Cast Steel Table Cutlery!

Best Cast Steel, Warranted.

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Wrought Iron Shanty Cook Stoves

The Best Article ever offered to the Trade.

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

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Top surface contains six 10-inch holes, with ample room between, and one oven 18 x 21 x 26.

DOUBLE OVEN STOVE

The Double Oven has a top surface containing twelve 10-inch pot holes, with two ovens, each 18 x 21 x 26. One fire-box of suitable size for area to be heated. Below will be found Testimonials from some of the leading Lumbermen, who have used my Wrought Iron Cook Stoves since I commenced manufacturing them. They are the names of gentlemen who are well known and reliable, and will carry more weight than any recommendation of my own could do.

The Best Stove I have ever Used.

Peterborough, May 31, 1880.

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

Yours truly, THOS. GEO. HAZLITT.

The Stove for Lumbermen.

Peterborough, June 1st, 1880.

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

Yours truly, IRWIN & BOYD.

Gives the Greatest Satisfaction.

Peterborough, June 3rd, 1880.

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

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

EVERY STOVE GUARANTEED

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

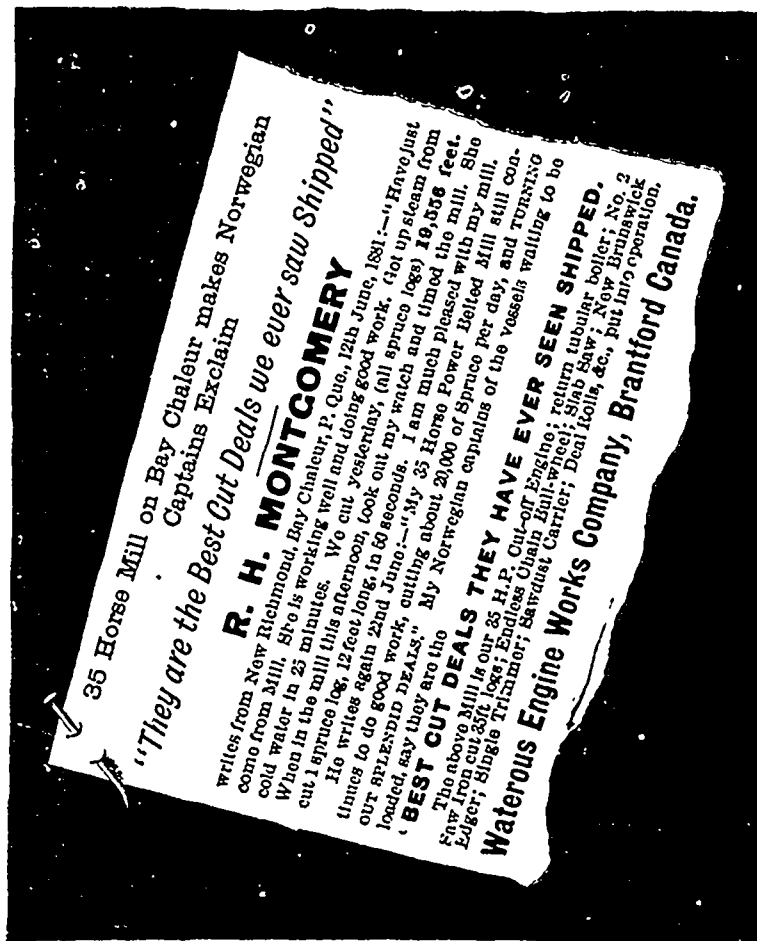
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PALACE HARBOUR, ST. ROCH, QUEBEC.

EMERY WHEELS FOR SAW GUMMING!



Solid Emery Wheels are now almost in universal use for the purpose of gulletting and gumming saws. Statistics show from 25,000 to 30,000 saw-mills in the United States. Many of these run only a single saw each. A one-saw mill would use one or two wheels a year, costing \$3 to \$4 each, and when such small mills order single Emery Wheels from the factory, the express charge often equal the cost of the wheel. There was a time when the quality of Emery Wheels was so uncertain, and the demand a fickle, that storekeepers could not afford to carry them in stock. Now, however, Saw Gumming Wheels have become as staple articles as Files, and every dealer in saws, Hardware and Mill Supplies can afford to carry a few dozen standard sizes in stock. Large dealers order stocks of \$500 to \$750 worth at a time. Saw Gumming Wheels are used with the edge (or face) square, round or beveled. Probably seven-eighths of all in use are beveled.

The principal sizes are:

8x $\frac{1}{2}$	} 3 in. hole.	10x $\frac{1}{2}$	} Holes, 2, $\frac{3}{8}$ and 1 inch.
8x $\frac{3}{4}$		10x $\frac{3}{4}$	
8x $\frac{7}{8}$		10x $\frac{7}{8}$	
	10x1		
	12x $\frac{1}{2}$		
	12x $\frac{3}{4}$		

Probably more wheels 12x $\frac{1}{2}$, 12x $\frac{3}{4}$ and 12x1 are used than all the other sizes together. Saw Gumming Wheels are used, however, of all sizes up to 24x $\frac{1}{2}$. The most frequent complaint is that Emery Wheels harden the saw so that a file won't touch it. The answer is that you don't want a file to touch it. An expert workman will shape and sharpen the teeth with an Emery Wheel, leaving the teeth *case hardened*, in which condition the saw will cut about 33 per cent. more lumber than a soft saw will. Those who want to use the file, however, have only to touch the saw *lightly* a second time (after going all over it once), and this second touch will cut through the *case-hardened* scale.

A QUESTION OF QUALITY.

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

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

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

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

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

The Tanite Co. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co. Pennsylvania

CANADIAN TRADE SPECIALLY SOLICITED.

M. Covel's Latest Improved Automatic Saw Sharpener!

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

**CIRCULAR SAW
STEAM FEED!**

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

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

GRAVENHURST, August 30th, 1880.

WM. HAMILTON, Esq., Peterborough.

DEAR SIR—I have used your Steam Feed for near four months, and it has given me perfect satisfaction in every way; it is admitted by every person who has seen it work to be the best feed ever invented. Since I put it into my mill, I have not lost ten minutes time fixing anything belonging to it. I can cut 18 boards 11 ft. long in one minute. It can do much smoother and better work than the platen feed. It is easily governed and reverses the carriages instantly. I am thoroughly satisfied with it and can recommend it to any person who has a Circular Saw Mill for cutting long or short logs. I consider I have cut more lumber than will pay for the Steam Feed since I got it than I would have cut had I not put it in.

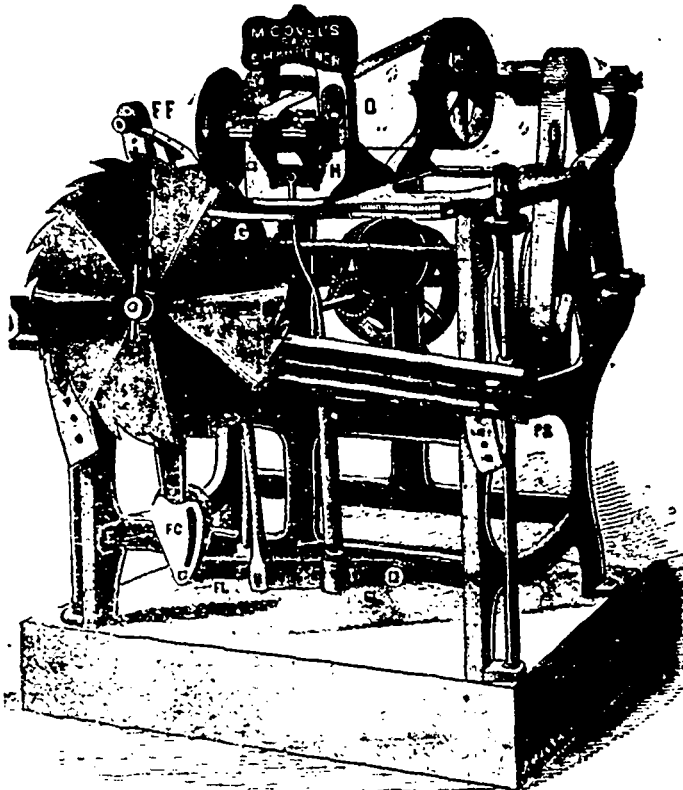
Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM TAIT,
Lumberman, Gravenhurst.

Toronto, August 11th, 1880.

WM. HAMILTON, Peterborough, Ont.

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

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



MILL MACHINERY!

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

Horizontal Engines and Boilers



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

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.