

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



PUBLISHED
SEMI-MONTHLY.

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

SUBSCRIPTION
\$2.00 PER ANNUM

VOL. 5.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., FEBRUARY 1, 1885.

NO. 3.

WOOD AND WOOD-WORKING INDUSTRIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following article on the "Woods and Wood-Working Industries of New Brunswick," by Ira Cornwall, Jr., Agent-General for the Province of New Brunswick, is taken from a book "St. John and the Province of New Brunswick," by Mr. John R. Hamilton:—

In treating of this subject it is not our intention to enter into an exhaustive treatise, or attempt any scientific details. We will deal with the matter simply from a commercial point of view, and avail ourselves of the opinions of the best authorities we can command.

Our readers will readily observe that the general advantages of the cities of St. John and Portland, as to location, harbor, climate, &c., will apply with equal force to this as to any other branch of manufacture.

Cheap fuel, cheap living, ready and accessible markets being admitted, we must give some evidence of a sufficient supply of the raw material being available.

Large portions of our Province are covered with forests of the most valuable woods, which we enumerate fully in the following pages. Our supplies of the most important of these woods are practically inexhaustible.

The forests being intersected in almost all directions by rivers and streams, makes the transportation of the timber a question of but small expense. Once the log is cast upon the stream the process of floating it, by steam-driving or rafting, to this point is easily and cheaply accomplished. Nearly all important sections of the Province are intersected by railways, thus affording great facilities for transportation.

The large number of saw mills now located here prove their successful competition with those located at other points. The reputation of our timber and lumber is sufficiently well established in all markets, and our trade large and growing in what are now our staple products, and it is not our intention to urge extension in those lines. Our object is to divert a portion of capital, labor and material into a branch of trade which will not only utilize a greater variety of the our raw materials, but also extend the amount of labor put upon all our wood exports.

The simple vastness of our supplies of timber have led to such anxiety to get it into the market that, up to the present time, our efforts have been directed to the most expeditious way of placing it in the foreign markets. This, assumed no doubt by the scarcity of laborers, has led to our putting just sufficient labor upon it as would prepare it for export. Up to the present time our exports have consisted mainly of square timber and deals.

The large development of other manufacturing industries throughout the Dominion has aroused our people to an appreciation of their

mistake in thus sending comparatively raw material to be worked up in other countries. It is now realized more clearly that the labor expended upon our woods at home benefits not only the individual manufacturer, but enriches the whole country.

As an illustration of our meaning let us take a maple tree. For export as square timber it is taken from the forest, cut into proper lengths and squared. Not only is the amount of labor expended upon it comparatively small, but much of the most valuable portions of the material is wasted in the process. After reaching its destination another large portion, equal to about one-seventh, sacrificed in its preparation for use. The same tree, if placed in the hands of our wood-workers, would be turned into portions of furniture, mouldings, bases, skirtings, architraves, flooring, bench screws, boot and shoe trees, lasts and crimps, tool handles, wringers, towel rollers, bobbins, spools, ship blocks, rolling pins, potato mashers, shoe pegs, &c. Besides utilizing every particle of the raw material, consider the vast amount of labor the latter employs, and the much larger amount of money the manufactured articles will bring into the country. It is necessary to ask which use of the tree is best for the largest number of people, and therefore for the country.

Take a spruce tree as another illustration. The amount of labor expended upon that tree in manufacturing into deals for export is relatively light, and the loss of material large as compared with its use by small ware manufacturers. In the hands of the latter not a single portion need be wasted in producing various valuable portions of furniture, building material, handles for brooms, mops, hoes, &c., washboards, venetian blinds; packing—fish, salt, and others boxes, onion and fruit crates, &c. In this case, as in the former, further comparison is unnecessary, and the advantage of having the labor put upon the wood at home will be apparent to every reader, even admitting all other circumstances to be equally favorable for our competitors in other countries.

Our interest in having the work done at home being thus demonstrated, we will now touch upon some of the reasons why it is for the interest of our customers, as well, to allow us this privilege.

In dealing with this portion of the subject we have availed ourselves of the experience of some of our practical wood-workers. Mr. John D. Howe, of the firm of J. & J. D. Howe, furniture manufacturers of this city, who has taken an active interest in the development of our Province, and made considerable study of our woods and their uses, gives us his opinion and experience as follows: He says, "Authorities differ as to whether our supply of what is generally looked upon as marketable timber is diminishing. Be this as it may, we still have

enormous supplies of those woods. Independent of these it is a well known fact that immense tracts of our lands are covered with most valuable woods generally considered of little value, but which will eventually yield a more profitable article of export than either pine or spruce, as the latter are now handled. The poplar, white birch, basswood, maple, and other deciduous varieties of our forests, if cut and shipped in the ordinary manner of shipping spruce and pine, would in most cases prove a failure. A demand for it in that shape could never be worked up. In order to make their export a success their nature and their peculiarities must be well understood, and a desirable amount of intelligence and skill brought to bear in their manufacture. We might as well attempt to send away our grass or grain as we take them off the fields, without curing, as to export these woods without seasoning and manufacturing into desirable sizes or articles for which they are most suited. Our poplar, which is very abundant, is valuable for many purposes; it is very white in colour, and of light weight. It becomes hard and tough when dry, and is susceptible of a high degree of polish. It is now used chiefly for making "Excelsior," an article used for mattress making, upholstering, and for packing purposes, etc., for which there is a large and increasing demand. On account of the hardness of this wood it is considered superior to pine or spruce, where narrow stock is required, for flooring and other interior finish. It can also be largely used for cabinet work, tool handles, paper pulp, and many other purposes.

Basswood, like the poplar, is even more liable to spoil after the tree is cut down. Like all other vegetable substances there is not any remedy for it after decay sets in. The early stages of decay, or souring of the sap, as it is called, should be carefully guarded against; it alike destroys the color of the wood and the firmness of its grain. It destroys the qualities which render it so valuable for many purposes, such as carriage bodies, furniture, interior finish, &c. It takes walnut or mahogany stain equal if not superior to any other wood, and makes a pleasing finish in its natural color—pale yellow.

The white birch, although not so liable as the basswood, poplar, and maple to deteriorate while green, or before the sap or moisture leaves it, requires careful treatment in order to preserve its strength and colour. The many purposes to which this valuable wood may be applied are too numerous to mention. Large quantities are now being shipped to Europe in the shape of spool bobbins, blocks, &c. It is becoming exceedingly popular for first-class flooring, and for this purpose should be cut on the rift rather than on the slash of the grain. Maple and beech are also excellent for flooring, but their chief value is for tool stocks and

handles, agricultural implements, lasts and an almost endless variety of articles requiring a strength and hardness that will resist wear. The preference given to English plane stock and tool handles is not due (as the prevailing opinion puts it) to the material used by those makers being superior to ours. It is rather attributable to their proper method of treatment of it. The trees are cut down in the proper season, while the sap is down; they are then blocked out to suitable sizes, and then dried—not allowing the sun to check or dampness to heat or mould it. On no account is the log allowed to remain uncut for any length of time either in or out of the water. There is not any class of woodwork where the proper cutting and curing of wood is of so great importance as in its preparation for wood engraving.

Our rock maple, if prepared according to the foregoing observations, becomes dense and capable of receiving almost as large a number of lines to the inch as boxwood. In other words, it is suitable for fine work. If the same wood was allowed to remain in bulk for any length of time, even in the log or plank, or worse still, a close pile, it would become worthless for wood engraving."

Mr. Howe continues "It is to be regretted that the beauty and nature of our native woods have not been better understood and properly appreciated. This is probably due to their abundance, but it is not any reason why we should not make the most of what we have so plentiful. It is hoped that when it becomes apparent that we still possess a valuable supply of timber that it will not receive the same ruthless and greedy treatment that the pine, spruce and hemlock have received in the past."

In again referring to the proper preservation and seasoning of timber, while Mr. Howe's remarks apply to some lumber or material not exceeding three or four inches in thickness, the same cannot be applied to cases where it is used for shipbuilding. For these purposes another eminent authority says: "The decay of wood by the growth of fungus, denominated dry rot, may be traced to the putrifying of the sap (as alluded to by Mr. Howe) when this has been left within the pores of the timber in the same condition as it exists in the living tree. The various means employed to arrest this destructive fermentation are, either to wash out the sap by long soaking in water, aided by the action of the sun; to dry up the sap, either naturally by exposure to the sun and wind, or artificially by heated currents of air." Nearly all authorities agree that there is great advantage in having our woods properly seasoned in this climate. A firm of dealers in wooden ware, writing from Liverpool recently commented most strongly upon the subject, and stated: "The advantage of having the woods seasoned in New Brunswick climate gives her

manufacturers an undoubted advantage over competitors."

With the foregoing facts before us, it cannot but be admitted that the consumers are much better served by having the work put upon the woods in this country. They obtain better material unquestionably; the saving in raw material should insure lower prices for them, and the saving in freight is a considerable item.

Referring to Mr. Howe's remarks upon our woods for the use of wood engraving, one of the leading engravers of the Dominion says, "I use our native woods almost entirely and find them quite equal to any foreign woods for general purposes." He agrees with Mr. Howe that the success, or failure depends entirely upon the preparation. Only experienced persons can cure it properly.

Under treatment suggested by Mr. Howe, some of our woods are admirably adapted for manufacturing musical instruments. Messrs. J. & G. Gibbs of this city, manufacturers of violins, who have had considerable experience both in the old country as well as here, remark: "If the musical makers of London could procure such stock as is plentiful and easily obtained here, they would consider it beyond value."

This especially as regards our rock and bird's-eye maple. These woods, if carefully selected by experienced men and subjected to proper treatment, would command the highest price in any market. In this, as in wood engraving, want of knowledge of the woods and their treatment would be fatal. A European firm seeking woods for veneering purposes, remarked that the bird's-eye maple of this country would be invaluable to them.

The New Brunswick hemlock timber is now becoming popular for packing cases and other purposes when great durability is required. It holds the nails better than the other woods now used for those purposes, and is exceedingly plentiful and cheap. It is largely used for granaries, as it effectually resists the gnawing of rats, also for underflooring outhouses, etc. It is also considered the most durable for use under water; logs of this timber used for piles, wharves, etc., are almost indestructible. A firm of prominent wooden ware dealers in London, England, writes: "We are unable to obtain sufficiently good timber from Sweden, from knots and of sufficient width, to fill our orders for boxes. We must, therefore, look for a new field, and find the New Brunswick woods have the best reputation and will answer our purpose." Another firm of wooden ware dealers in Liverpool writes: "New Brunswick is unquestionably the spot for wooden wares." The *Timber Trades Journal*, in referring to the samples of our hard woods at the Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh (and it is these woods we are seeking a market for), says: "We saw some very handsome specimens of these woods in which there ought to be a very large trade done in this country."

Other papers and leading authorities on timber express similar opinions, and give great prominence to the growth of hardwood in this Province.

A leading architect of Liverpool, England, writes regarding the prospects for sale of New Brunswick woods in England:—

"I am of opinion that if good material, thoroughly seasoned and properly worked up to modern requirements, is sent to this country, suitable for houses, offices, stores, etc., a large trade might be done. In the past, all foreign manufactured builders' work has got a very bad name through inferior and badly seasoned woods being used, which in many cases have, as soon as the buildings are occupied, shrunk and split in such a manner as to stop architects and builders allowing or using such, and moreover, the design used has been exceedingly poor.

"What is required is doors of the ordinary thickness used, panelled and moulded according to English ideas, with the moulds, etc., to Architect's designs. Skirting, door casings, single moulds, architraves, etc., are all made somewhere about standard sizes, and if good designs are obtained and these varied as the style of architecture changed, architects and builders would speedily use these productions;

but to get this some one must direct matters who thoroughly understands buildings, architects and builders, and their requirements. It is useless sending over work not suited to the market, or of an inferior kind, and often such a small matter makes all the difference in the suitability of work; for instance, the character of a door panel mould of classic design, would not be suitable for a Gothic building.

"The thing is to have moulds for each style of architecture, and for special cases, to get the architect to furnish his designs in time for the same to be sent over to be carried out at the manufactory, for it is in rare instances that doors, etc., are wanted within three months after the contract is signed, and in many cases of large works it is twelve months and even longer.

"There must be a great advantage in making wood work in countries where the woods are available, as well as cheap steam producers, besides the saving of carrying so much waste timber such a long distance, for at least one-seventh of the timber imported here is cut to waste in planing, sawing and refuse. The extra cost of carrying manufactured articles would, I judge, not nearly amount to the difference.

"There are numbers of things which are in everyday use in buildings which could be manufactured and sent to this country. Take, for instance, door frames, sash frames, and casing for both; sash bars, skylight bars, same for greenhouses and conservatories; single moulds, 1 inch to 3 inches; architraves, 3 to 12 inch; skirtings, bases, plinths, handrails, ballusters, plan and turned newels, moulds of all kinds, narrow boarding for casings, wood blocks for block flooring, white oak flooring, garden frames, cupboard and framing shelving, sash cells, etc. It would be much better for several manufacturers to combine and get one good representative than to appoint unknown men; for building work he must have a connection among architects and builders, and he must be prepared for uphill work at first, and the work he seeks to introduce might be in two qualities of timber but both equally well seasoned. I may name that recently a large company has been formed to extend the work of a man in Yorkshire who has been making doors, sashes, etc., and there are several such works now in operation in England, and they seem to pay well. With regard to white cooper, etc., a large warehouse has been opened in this town for United States production lately, though there was a smaller one previously, but a large number of tradesmen throughout this country and now selling American goods, such as tubs, ladders, boxes, brush handles, butter bowls and workers, and an endless variety of their manufactures."

(To be Continued.)

THE BAND SAW MILL.

Mr. J. R. Hoffman writes to the *Northwestern Lumberman* from Fort Wayne, Ind., as follows: "Having had 15 years practical experience in using band mills, I consider myself competent to give an opinion of its merits gathered from solid facts.

We have been using the band saw mill for sawing logs for the last 15 years with unvarying success, and at no time have we used a band mill—and we have used nine or ten of them—that had not a sawing capacity of 20,000 feet of one inch boards per day of ten hours, and at times we have sawed 30,000 feet of soft wood in ten hours. As to its average capacity, we saved 6,000,000 feet in one year with one machine, running part of the time night and day.

It has been a great wonder to me that the live, shrewd northwestern lumbermen have gone on from year to year, for at least the last ten years, without seeing and testing the advantages of the band saw in the manufacture of lumber economically, as regards both the lumber saved and the power required to manufacture a given quantity of logs—scale measure—in a given length of time.

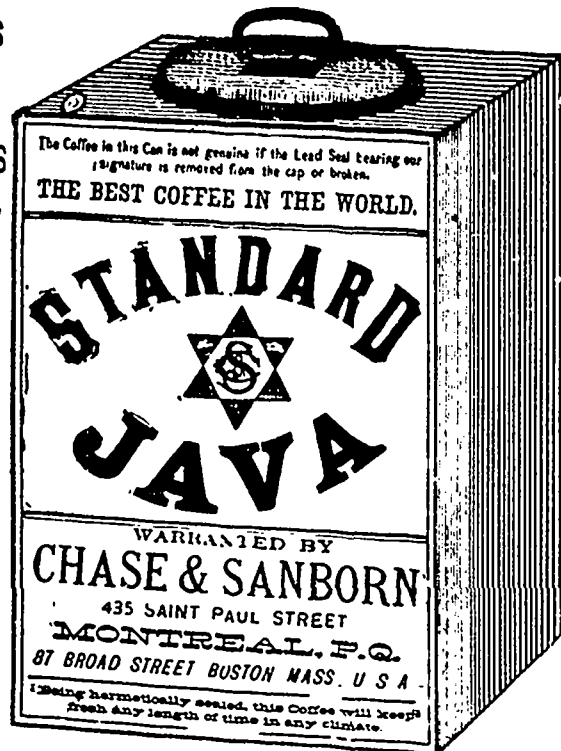
A 60 horse power engine will run three band saw mills with a capacity of 20,000 or 25,000 feet each, per day, with a surplus of power to run the necessary edgers and cut-offs to trim the lumber. Take this as a starting point, then say the mills average 20,000 feet each, and you have 60,000 feet per day of ten hours.

CHASE & SANBORN

Importers, Jobbers and Roasters of

MONTREAL. **COFFEES** BOSTON.

Buy this Brand, which is the only and Original Private Plantation JAVA on the Market.



Our Coffees always put up in 50 or 25 Lb. Air-tight Tin Cans thereby retaining all the Original Strength & Aroma.

All Coffees Packed by us Guaranteed Strictly Pure.

The Wholesale Grocers of Canada are our Selling Agents. Order our Coffees through them.

1211

On this amount you save in saw kerf the band saw taking only one twelfth of an inch—over the ordinary circular saw in use, at least 2,000 feet on each 10,000 feet sawed, which would make 12,000 feet or one-fifth more lumber from what goes into sawdust, for which in some cases furnaces are erected to burn, the "hells" costing more than one band saw mill.

This 12,000 feet destroyed would at least be worth \$10 per thousand, or \$120, which is lost per day—or \$24,000 in a season's sawing of 200 days. This \$10 per thousand is a low estimate for first-class pine lumber, as a considerable proportion would be uppers worth 50 per cent. more, which would make it at least \$30,000 lost (or saved) in 200 days' sawing.

For instance, say, three mills cost \$6,500—put up and started, exclusive of power—you would still have a nice little margin of \$23,000 on 200 days' sawing, and also have your mills.

To the mill men who value the lives of their men—and we know both the humane and thrifty do—we say we know of 50 band saw mills in use that have never, for the last ten years, fatally injured a man.

Another advantage in the use of band saw mills in pine or any other kinds of lumber, you can saw a taper log or a partly rotten log, and get all the good lumber out of it there is in it, which you cannot do with a gang saw.

I, and the firms with which I am connected, have always gotten a better price for band sawed lumber than any other in the market; this, if true, should for ever set at rest the question whether the band saw is capable of making good lumber.

The calculations and estimates of the advantages of the band saw furnished by us and published in the *Lumberman* nine or ten years ago were entirely too modest. But, even on that basis, there has been more than \$50,000,000 worth of lumber ignorantly, carelessly, or wantonly destroyed since that time.

Lumbermen have gone mad in their strife for the rapid manufacture of lumber regardless of waste or economy, and given some cause for the apprehension of nervous "denudatics."

Mark the prediction. The muley saw is gone;

the circular saw must go; the gang saw—through a splendid piece of machinery—must yield to the superior and more versatile claims of the band saw, which can do more of all kinds of sawing with the same amount of power than any other kind of saw mill in the world.

But I hear the arrogant, but perhaps successful lumberman, who has made his pile by man strength and awkwardness, and has a right to his arrogance, say: "The band saw mill is too slow." Now I would like to ask him—for it is a mystery to me—why \$100 saved in a week's work on the wages of men employed is worth so much more than \$700 saved on lumber wasted in sawdust in the same length of time? After all, it takes just as many men to handle the same amount of lumber on a circular that it does on a band saw.

I repeat, the band saw will saw more lumber in proportion to the power used than any other saw in the world.

Work in the Lumber Shanties.

The *Belleville Ontario* says:—There is a fine depth of snow in the woods at the present time, just suited to the operations of lumbermen, and shantymen are at work busy as formerly cutting the giant pines of the forest and hauling them to the lakes and streams. Many shanties were disbanded very recently owing to the absence of snow without which it is next to impossible to complete the work, but since the late storm, extra wages have been given to men to return to the woods. The business is now proceeding briskly again, and should a few weeks of winter follow, lumbermen will make greater calculation on the season's cut.

How Women Differ from Men.

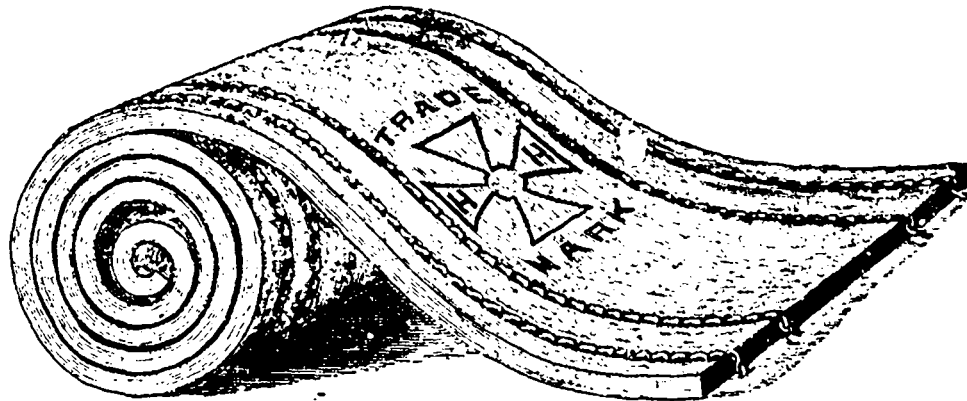
At least three men on the average jury are bound to disagree with the rest just to show that they've got minds of their own, but there is no disagreement among the women as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best remedy in the world for all those chronic diseases, weakness and complaints peculiar to their sex. It transforms the pale, haggard, dispirited woman, into one of sparkling health, and the ringing laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy household.

HARRIS, HEENAN & Co.

124 AND 126 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Patent Stitched—Steam Power Pressure Stretched—Oak Tanned

TESTIMONIAL.
 ISA. GOULD & SONS, CITY MILLS,
 Nov. 13th, 1884.
 Harris, Heenan & Co.
 DEAR SIR.—Your Patent Sewed Belt has been in use in our "City Mills" for some time. We are thoroughly convinced of its superiority over any belt, American or Canadian, we have used in an experience of over 25 years. It stretches so little, and gives so little trouble, that compared with riveted belting, the sewed belt saves double its price in time and labor saved. We heartily recommend it to manufacturers as the cheapest and most satisfactory belt in the market.
 Yours respectfully,
 ISA. GOULD,
 Foreman City Flour Mills.



TESTIMONIAL.
 PACK, BERRY & Co. CAROL HORSE SHOES AND
 NAIL WORKS, MONTREAL, 16th Nov. 1884.
 Messrs. Harris, Heenan & Co., Montreal.
 I have pleasure in recommending the belting manufactured by Messrs. Harris, Heenan & Co. of this city. After thoroughly testing it, I find it greatly superior to any belting that has come under my notice and fully equal to all they claim for it, and certainly without an equal for cross or double belting.
 CHAS. R. ELIACOTT,
 Supt. H. S. & H. N. Dept.

LEATHER BELTING!

*The Best, therefore the Cheapest, Belt in the market.
 Replaces, when used, all others.
 More Pliable and Durable, especially at the splices.
 Single equals medium double.*

*Stretches but little, always retains its original width.
 Superior for Cross or Double Belts.
 Runs straight and true, does not start at the laps.*

25 per cent Stronger, 33½ More Lasting, and 12½ Heavier, than any other Leather Belt.

Why do You Suffer when you May be Cured by Electricity?

Without loss of time or great expense. Ten or Twenty Dollars spent in ELECTRIC BELTS will do you more good than a hundred expended any other way.

CRYING BABIES.—Babies cry because they suffer. Their little gums are inflamed, and their bodies are more or less feverish. If you will tie around their necks one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES you will see a wonderful change for the better, their sufferings cease, and their general health improves. Ask for Norman's, and take no other, and you will be pleased. Price 50c.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Do not throw away money on worthless remedies, when NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS will cure you. Use one and you will find immediate benefit. Every one is guaranteed.

LUMBAGO.—Those who suffer from this disease will find a friend in NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS when all other remedies fail. Ask your druggist for it, and take no other. Guaranteed.

CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver are corrected by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Try one and be convinced. Guaranteed.

FEMALE TROUBLES.—Ladies are benefited more by NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than by all the science of medicine. They are comfortable and durable. Guaranteed.

WEAKNESS and Lassitude yield to the influence of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS when all other remedies fail. Try one and you will suffer no longer. Every belt guaranteed.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—This dreaded and miserable disease is immediately relieved by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Ask for them, take no other. Every belt guaranteed.

INDIGESTION AND SLEEPLESSNESS.—This seven headed monster is more easily overcome by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than any other remedy, and it possibly cannot do any injury. Guaranteed.

RHEUMATISM cannot remain long with any one who uses NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, and Neuralgia is driven away like smoke before the wind. Give one a trial. Every belt guaranteed.

NERVOUSNESS may be entirely cured in a short time by using one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, without any fear of injury. Try one and be convinced. Guaranteed.

TESTIMONIALS—A few Sample Testimonials that speak for Themselves.

Mr. A. NORMAN,
 DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the Appliances I got from your Chicago agent have had a most marvellous effect upon my patient who suffered from Sciatica. He could get very little relief from medicine. Shortly after he got your belts he was able to get out of bed, and is now on a visit to his Canadian friends.
 Yours truly,
 WALLATA, D.T., December 17th, 1883.
 DR. D. McLACHLAN.

A. NORMAN, Esq.,
 DEAR SIR,—I have experienced considerable benefit from your Appliances.
 Yours truly,
 OTTAWA, September 3rd, 1883.
 R. E. HALLIBURTON.

Mr. NORMAN,
 DEAR SIR,—I have been wearing your Electric Insoles for about six months, and have been greatly benefited by them. I recommend them to all who suffer from Rheumatism.
 Yours truly,
 PERTH, ONT., June, 1883.
 MRS. J. GUTHRIE.

A. NORMAN, Esq.,
 DEAR SIR,—Soon after I commenced to use your Electric Appliances they opened my bowels, cured my cough and cold, relieved my head, and considerably relieved my catarrh in consequence. The discharges from my head and chest are now easy, and I feel altogether better. My digestion has improved, my stomach is less sour and windy, and I am less troubled with lascivious and vivid dreams. I had previously tried almost all the advertised patent medicines without deriving any good.
 Yours truly,
 PETERSBURGH, October 15th, 1884.
 J. GREEN.

CURATIVE BATHS: Electric, Vapor, Sulphur, and Hot and Cold Baths.

Baths have been admitted in all ages by every school of medicine, to be one of the best means of curing ailments, maladies and diseases. The Electric Bath is the latest and best discovery in this line. Come and try them. Consultation free. Circular on application.

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

AN IMPORTANT MILL FLOWAGE DECISION.

A despatch from Washington states that the United States Supreme Court has decided the case of *Head vs. the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company*, known as the overflow case, sustaining the decision of the court below. The question at issue was whether the New Hampshire flowage act of 1868 is in conflict with the provisions of the 14th amendment to the United States constitution. The highest court of New Hampshire held that such legislation is constitutional and valid. The United States supreme Court sustains this decision. The decision is one of great importance in and out of New England. It determines the constitutionality of the "Mill Acts" in force in most of the States, by which land is condemned to dam streams for water power. This feature of the right of eminent domain has been maintained in all the States save Vermont, Michigan, Alabama and Georgia. It was brought in question in the Supreme Court on the ground that it is contrary to the 14th amendment to the constitution, in that it deprives citizens of their property without due process of the law, and under the changed methods of to day the use of water in driving mills of private parties is not an imperative and public necessity. The decision affects the "Mill acts" of more than thirty States. The "Mill acts" in the different States are so nearly identical that the decision of the Supreme Court seems to decide the validity of all.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

SWEDEN AND THE ENGLISH TRADE.

According to what we are given to understand from Sweden great difficulties appear to stand in the way of an agreement binding the principal millowners in the north of that country to diminish the "get" of logs this winter by 30 per cent. under the average of winters 1882, 1883, and 1884. If the proposal of the Society of Sawmill Owners and Timber Exporters of Stockholm should prove abortive, it can scarcely fail to have an unfortunate effect on prospects for first open water, inasmuch as importers will, in all probability, make their purchases under the apprehension of glutted markets later on in the season.

As far as we are able to judge, there is every reason to believe that the different markets will be required to absorb at least 700,000 Petersburg standards of Swedish sawn and planed wood in 1885, without reckoning the not inconsiderable quantity exported via Norwegian harbors. An important question, therefore, for both importers on this side and saw mill owners in the Scandinavian States whether the markets can bear this large quantity without disturbance. To enable us to answer this question with any pretensions to accuracy, we must try to ascertain what our neighbors in Finland are likely to do.

During the late season our Finnish friends have done their utmost to neutralize the effect of the diminution in the export from Sweden, having shipped altogether probably 310,000 standards—the largest quantity on record. This export has been made in the face of the asseveration that a very large diminution indeed in the number of logs got out last winter had taken place in Finland. Subsequently this heavy shipment has been explained as a consequence of the large stocks carried over from 1883, but this can only partially have been the case, as we have been informed by responsible people in the south of Finland that a heavy f.o.w. shipment may also be looked forward to next year, and which could not have been the case had a substantial diminution in the log-get winter 1883-1884 really occurred. A combined shipment of about a million Petersburg standards of sawn and planed wood from Sweden and Finland may therefore, with every show of probability, be relied on in 1885.

At the present low prices of almost everything that goes towards the building of a house, prices can hardly by anything short of a miracle fall lower, it does not require a seer to inform us that we are likely to witness a considerable amount of activity in the building trade before long. In spite of the collapse in the ship-building trade, which was a foregone conclusion many months before it happened, the complaints

of timber importers even now are rather on the score of small or fractional profits than the absence of demand. All large concerns, therefore, with command of capital, that have too little accommodation, will doubtless seize the present opportunity to make any extensions that may be required, as well as to put their works and premises into a good state of repair. We are thus of the opinion that, in spite of the present indifferent outlook in many branches of industry, an average demand may be looked for in building timbers next season in this country under the stimulus of low prices.

Continental markets, and especially those of France and Spain, are, however, in a worse position than our own as far as the consumption of sawn wood is concerned. Unless an early change for the better occurs in the countries referred to, any substantial improvement in prices of inferior and medium qualities of sawn redwood is out of the question for f.o.w., as millowners will be obliged to force too much wood of this class upon the market, same as has occurred in the late autumn, and which is at present keeping down prices in London. The course of the market for next season is very much in the hands of millowners themselves; with a reduction of 25 per cent. in the production of raw material this winter between Gulf and Hernosand inclusive, on the Swedish side and a corresponding diminution in the south of Finland, firm markets for the first open water might be anticipated, and which would probably develop into a rise before the close of the season.

Importers will, in all probability, be in no hurry to purchase for next season, to judge by the absence of business to date. This, we think, is questionable policy, as we believe the earliest birds will be likely to get the best worms in 1885. It must be borne in mind that both in Finland and Sweden the floating for the past three seasons have been exceptionally successful, and rivers are consequently bare of logs in the interior, so that a partial failure in the floating would have a very quick effect. It is not, of course, likely that a want of water will be experienced next year, but it is a contingency that might easily occur, and ought decidedly to be taken into account. Whitewood producers, both in Sweden and Russia, have done exceptionally badly this year, and have dropped money, so that the best firms will doubtless reduce their production. The weak ones cannot sometimes do this.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

THE ENRICHED GRAINED VARIETIES OF WOOD.

It was not until many millions of feet of the more richly grained redwood of California had been recklessly and thoughtlessly consumed for general purposes, that special attention was attracted to the fact that a considerable percentage of redwood lumber possessed characteristics of great beauty and inherent qualities as to shrinkage and in other particulars, which entitle it to favorable consideration among the ornamental wood of the United States, for manufacturing and house finishing purposes. During the earlier periods, and until more recent years, the rich, curly "bird's eye," and other peculiarly marked species were cut for rough lumber. The softer, straight grained kinds being so much more easy to work, less liable to shrink endwise, and not so liable to split in nailing, because the favorite material for building and other purposes for which redwood was used, to the exclusion of the wavy and peculiarly grained varieties from the list of first-class redwood. Consequently, trees, or logs indicating the very features, which of late have given prominence to California redwood, were cut into plank, scantling and dimension lumber, where size and strength were specially required; and millions of feet of choice grained wood have been split into railroad ties, and cut up for fire wood, and otherwise destroyed, which, if to day was available in board lumber, and on the markets, would command a largely advanced price over and above present merchantable, first class redwood.

The redwood forests of California have yielded some most beautiful specimens of tree growth, which for richness and peculiarity of grain, is excelled only by the finest of costly hardwood. The peculiarity of shrinkage end-

wise is, perhaps, special to this wood, but does not extend beyond thorough seasoning, which perfects itself much more rapidly than in California sugar, or Eastern States pine. The value of the one discarded kind of redwood for manufacturing and finishing purposes has greatly increased during the past few years, and the present demand is greater than the supply of the handsome variety, even for home consumption. Consequently, manufacturers of redwood lumber are paying attention to this fact, and will in the future regard with special interest such trees as will produce the rich grained article.—*California Architect.*

THE COST OF INSURANCE.

As some proprietors of wood working establishments believe that their insurance costs them too much, it seems worth while to make a few comments on this subject.

In the first place it may be admitted that insurance rates are, generally speaking, rather high, even when full weight is given to the frequent and heavy losses sustained by the companies. But we do not pretend to say that this fact is ever a sufficient excuse for neglecting to insure. Our position is that to be insured is a duty every business man owes to himself and to his creditors, and one who omits this precaution through pure parsimony, as some unfortunately do, deserves little sympathy if he comes to grief thereby.

But we believe that, after making all due allowance for losses, an insurance company which exercised reasonable caution in accepting risks might offer rates lower than now prevail and yet realize a fair profit.

But the trouble with most of these companies is that their management and methods of doing business is too expensive. Most of them have high salaried presidents and numerous other officials whose positions are almost sinecures, the bulk of the work being done by subordinates much less liberally remunerated.

Another source of heavy expense is the commissions paid to agents and for this it is only just to say that the public is largely responsible. A large proportion of people would never resort to insurance if their attention were not called to the matter by personal solicitation, and the agents who perform this work must be paid for their time and trouble. But this burden does not fall upon the men who deal with agents. It is a tax distributed among all the policy holders of a company, and few people not actually engaged in the insurance business understand how heavy a tax it is.

If these agents could be dispensed with, the result would be a very decided decrease in insurance rates. It is a matter which the public has in a measure in its own hands. If it insists on employing agents instead of applying directly to the companies, it must expect to pay the agents for his services. We do not say that as a rule he is paid more than he deserves, for his business is arduous and often disagreeable, but the question is why should such a host of agents as now exist be employed at all? Some are, of course, necessary; but for one of these there are twenty who could well be dispensed with. But the public has not yet decided to part with them, and until it does it is hardly worth while for it to grumble at high rates of insurance.—*Saw Mill Gazette*

The Age of Trees.

An eminent Scotch writer upon forestry says that of all the forms of nature, trees alone disclose their ages candidly. In the stems of trees which have branches and leaves with nettled veins—that is to say in all exogens—the increase takes place by means of an annual deposit, spread in an even layer upon the surface of the preceding one. In the earlier periods of life trees increase much faster than when adult—the oak, for instance, grows more rapidly between the twentieth and thirtieth years, and when old the annual deposits considerably diminish, so that the strata are thinner and the rings proportionately closer. Some trees slacken in rate of growth at an early period of life; the layers of the oak become thinner after 40, those of the elm after 50, those of the yew after 60 years.

Subscribe for the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Lumber Shipments to American Ports.

A careful estimate places the amount of manufactured lumber in the shape of spruce deals, palings, laths, etc., pine planks and boards, shipped from St. John to American ports during the year 1884, at 75,000,000 feet. Probably deals alone, ranging from six to sixteen inches in width, would foot up to nearly one half this quantity. In this trade our people have comparatively little interest, as it is controlled almost entirely by Americans, under the provisions of the lumber treaty, yet it is really of considerable importance. The logs are cut on the Aroostook, Fish, Modux-nakeag and other rivers wholly on American Territory, but before they reach their destination a great deal of labor is given to provincial loggers, stream drivers, boomsmen, millmen and those employed or interested in shipping. The quantity shipped in 1884 was about equal to that of 1883, although the Aroostook log cut amounted to only 48,000,000 or about 15,000,000 less than in the previous year.—*St. John, N. B., Telegraph.*

Terrific Boiler Explosion.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 12.—The boiler in the saw mill of Weigel & Babst, opposite here, exploded this afternoon. Peter Houser and Thomas Purvis were instantly killed, and seven others seriously injured. Daniel Babst, one of the proprietors, was so badly scalded that one of his legs had to be amputated. He is not expected to recover. The force of the explosion was terrific, not a timber of the mill was left standing. A visitor to the mill said to fireman Purvis this morning. "That boiler isn't safe." Purvis replied, "I'll risk it." It is stated that the boiler was full of leaks and two flues plugged.

..... Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Book of particulars 9 cents, in stamps. Consultation free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

PLANER KNIVES, Stave Cutter', Stave Jointing, Shingle do, Cheese Box, Veneer Cutting, Paper Cutting, Leather Splitting, Moulding and Tenoning Knives.

Send for Circular Price List.

15111

PETER HAY, Galt.

J. T. LAMBERT,
Lumber and Commission Agent.

ORDERS FOR DIMENSIONS AND ALL OTHER KINDS AND GRADES OF

American Lumber

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Timber Limits and the Square Timber Trade a Specialty.

Office, Wellington Street, OTTAWA. 1111

SCALES

MANUFACTURED BY

Burrow, Stewart & Milne
HAMILTON, ONT.

Are unequalled in quality, accurate adjustment, and beauty of workmanship!

HAY SCALES, CATTLE SCALES,
PORK and GRAIN SCALES,
FLOUR SCALES, FISH SCALES,
BUTCHERS' SCALES,
DAIRY SCALES, GROCERS' SCALES,

And all kinds of Platform and Small Counter Scales.

Send for Catalogue.

6174

WATER POWER AND OUR FORESTS.

The relation of our water power to the forest is very intimate, and has been for years a matter of investigation, in view of the irregularity and decline of the one with the destruction of the forests. There may not have been proven to be an aggregate decrease of rainfall as forest have disappeared, but the retention of the water and its distribution has been so affected that streams that formerly gave steady and reliable power are now alternately dry or flooded. In 1880 Massachusetts had 3,048 water wheels, while those of New York and Pennsylvania were respectively, 9,702 and 7,076. In Massachusetts 44.67 per cent. of the power used in her manufactures is water. The latter state has given this problem of the forest connection with this power a large attention, and has made attempts at legislative action. An exemption was proposed of forest lands from taxation, but was opposed on the ground that it would be equivalent to a bounty on certain lands that would be held as a recourse when the markets were favorable, and throw an undue burden on the others. A forest commission was finally appointed to secure through the State census supplementary data to that of the national of 1879.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

Repairing Belts.

When a leather belt has been slightly injured by rain or being wet in any other manner, it should be dried as much as possible, and laps that may have started can be fastened by a little cement composed of equal proportions of good glue and Prussian gelatine dissolved in water, and cooked in a tin vessel set into a larger one containing water. The vessel containing the cement should not be allowed to set quite on the bottom. Cook until quite thick and ropy; then work into the places where the laps are started by means of a knife; then by means of a knife; then hammer the belt until dry, and a few pegs may be used, which is can be obtained from any local shoemaker. Cut the pegs off a little from the surface of the belt on the reverse side, and hammer them down on a flatiron, anvil or lapstone.—American Miller.

A Timber Trade With China.

According to Mr. Gardner, the English consul, a great trade could be done in timber in China were it not for the obstacles placed in the way by the native authorities. The reason alleged for discouraging the trade is that the inhabitants of the forests are wild and lawless and trade might lead to riots; perhaps the real reason is that they fear the country would be deforested. The taxes and cost of carriage for bringing down timber from places under 40 miles' distance add several hundred per cent to the prime cost. In some parts of the country large oak trees can be bought for a few shillings. Labor is cheap, men can be got at three pence a day; at Ichang 8d. or 9d. has to be paid. The Chinese do not value the oak. It is only used for burning into charcoal and for making the bottoms of canoes. With the native primitive tools the oak can only be sawn and shaped with great labor.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

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

FOR SALE!
Steam Saw Mill,

complete with shingle and planing machines, all in first-class working order, will cut 50,000 feet a day. Engines are large and almost new. Will be sold cheap. For further particulars apply to

Colquhoun, Drummond & Co.

45 Common Street, MONTREAL, Dealers in new and second-hand Boilers, Engines and machinery. N. B.—All boilers tested to full Government Test. 17116

Man's Organism

Is the most complex work of the Creator, and when this complicated structure, so exquisitely wrought, is disturbed by disease, the most efficient aid should be sought from the most skilled physician—for the human body is too precious to be neglected. It becomes the question, then: "What physician shall be employed?"

DR. OSCAR JOHANNSEN, of the University of Berlin, Germany, has made a lifelong study of ailments of the Nervous and Genito-Urinary System.

HIS REMEDIES CURE

Any Debility or Derangement of the Nervous System, including Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Stricture, Impotence, etc., etc.

BECAUSE you may have been cheated and fooled by QUACKS, who claim to cure this class of disorders, do not hesitate to give DR. JOHANNSEN'S method a fair trial before your case becomes chronic and incurable.

FREE!

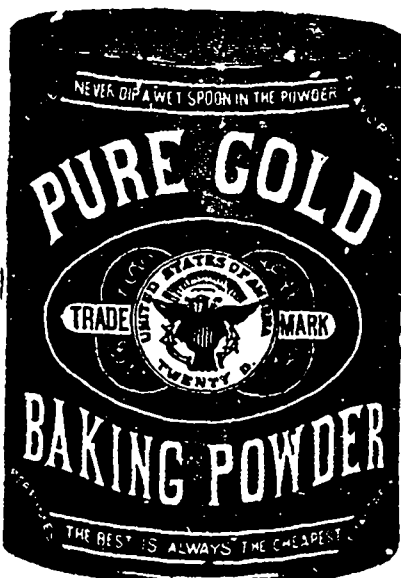
A valuable treatise, explanatory of Dr. JOHANNSEN'S system, will be sent by mail, post paid and securely sealed from observation, to any sufferer addressing his sole authorized agent for the United States and Canada.

HENRY VOGELER,
40 South Street, New York.

Complicated symptoms treated from Dr. JOHANNSEN'S Special Prescription, under advice of a duly qualified consulting physician.

All correspondence held as strictly confidential, and advice by mail free of charge. 17-125

— TRY —



FOR PURITY, WHOLESOMENESS, And STRENGTH
It stands without a Rival!
Pure Gold Manufacturing Co.
FAIRPORT, N.Y., and TORONTO, ONT. 17-123

The American Hotel,
BARRIE, ONT.

Collier St., Adjoining Market.

RATES REASONABLE, CENTRAL LOCATION, FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

Every accommodation for Commercial and LUMBERMEN.
W. D. McDONALD, Proprietor.

WM. LATCH

Wholesale Dealer in All Kinds of **PINE and HARDWOOD LUMBER SHINGLES AND LATH.**

CONSIGNMENTS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
2414 26 Adelaide St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

J. K. POST & CO.

LUMBER MERCHANTS
And Shipping Agents.
OSWEGO, N. Y. 112

HENDERSON BROS.
LUMBER AND TIMBER.

Building & Bridge Timber Sawn to Order. Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber by the Cargo.

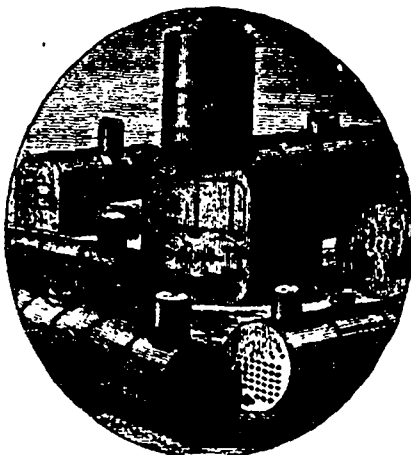
Steam Saw Mills, Box Factory and Yards.—342 to 300 William St., at 130 St. Constant St., Montreal. Steam Saw Mills, L'Assomption, P.Q. P. O. Box 804. 17121

Canada Lead & Saw Works,

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Metal Merchant and Manufacturer,
Office: 20 Wellington St., MONTREAL, P.O. Box 1500.
White Leads, Putty, Shot. Also, Gang, Circular, and Cross-Cut Saws of all kinds. Prices furnished on application.
BRANCHES: TORONTO, Jas. Robertson & Co. ST. JOHN, N.B., James Robertson. 17123

JOHN MCGREGOR & SONS

Manufacturers of all kinds of STATIONARY, MARINE and LOCOMOTIVE



BOILERS

And SHEET IRON WORK
SECOND-HAND MACHINERY Bought, Sold or taken in exchange for new work. REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. All Boilers Tested by cold water pressure to 150 pounds to the square inch.
DOCK and WORKS:—
Sandwich Street, Windsor, Ont. 1721

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



Is the Best and Most Economical article in use for raising all kinds of Biscuits, Rolls, Pancakes, Johnny Cakes, &c. It is made from the BEST MATERIALS MONEY CAN BUY, and is perfectly pure and wholesome. Bread ready for the table can be prepared by its means in TWENTY MINUTES after mixing the flour. Next to salt it is the most useful adjunct to camp supplies.

McLaren's Cook's Friend

IS THE ONLY GENUINE. BE SURE YOU PURCHASE NO OTHER. 17116

Johnston's Fluid Beef



The nourishing, palatable and warmly giving qualities of Johnston's Fluid Beef has caused this invaluable preparation to become a favorite and fashionable beverage for the winter season. It is now obtainable on draught at the leading hotels and restaurants throughout the Dominion. 621

DO YOU WANT



Examine the list of "FARMS FOR SALE" AND "FARMS WANTED" in the **DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL**. THE MAIL has become the recognized medium for Farm Advertisements. And contains more of them than all other Canadian papers combined. It has 35,000 readers of the right class. ADVERTISEMENTS of "Farms for Sale" and "Farms Wanted" "Stock" or "Seeds" or "Wanted" inserted in THE WEEKLY MAIL, five cents per word each insertion, or twenty cents per word for five insertions, or in THE DAILY MAIL, at two and a half cents per word each insertion. Address—THE MAIL Toronto, Canada.

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Have a Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$1.20 a year. Weekly. Special arrangements and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

HILL'S
English Extract of **BUCHU,**
One of the Best **KIDNEY**
INVESTIGATORS IN USE.

It is a specific in the cure of all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Prostatic Portion of the Urinary Organs, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Burning Urine, Gonorrhoea in all its stages, Mucous Discharges, Congestion of the Kidneys, Brick-dust Deposit, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsy of the Kidneys, Acid Urine, Bloody Urine, Pain in the Region of the Bladder, PAIN IN THE BACK, Urinary Calculus, Renal Calculus, Renal Colic, Retention of Urine, Frequent Urination, Gravel in all its forms. Inability to retain the Water, particularly in persons advanced in life. IT IS A KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR, restores the Urine to its natural color, removes the acid and burning, and the effect of the excessive use of intoxicating drink.

PRICE, \$1.00; or, Six Bottles for \$5.
Send for Circular. Sold by all Druggists
W. JOHNSTON & CO.,
161 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

\$66 a week at home. \$6.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business of which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLER Co., P. O. Box 2nd, Malaga, Madrid-17



DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY THE Peterborough Review Printing and Publishing Company (Limited), Peterborough, Ont.

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 90 90
Per line, for six months 50 50
Per line, for three months 30 30
Per line, for first insertion 10 10
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mo's 05 05

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 four clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to THE PETERBOROUGH REVIEW PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED), 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.

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

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., FEB. 1, 1885.

A PAVING block and a box factory are to be new industries in Ewart, Mich.

WHILE at work in Graham's camp, Alpena district, Mich., Wm. Bishop had a leg broken in two places by a falling tree.

WOOD to the amount of 1,900 cords has been sold to the Michigan Central railroad, at Bloomingdale, Mich., at \$1.10 a cord.

PETER McGUIRE was instantly killed by a log rolling over him while at work in Blodgett & Byrne's camp, near Roscommon, Mich.

SQUARE timber from points on the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette railroad is arriving at St. Ignace at the rate of six to eight cars loads a day.

ONE of the Quebec timber firms has already chartered a few vessels in the English market for spring sailing. The rates of freights are, however, said to be very low.

THE Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad is to build a dock at Mackinaw City, Mich., and contracts for timber are being made along the line of road.

THERE is a capital of \$832,000 employed in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds at Minneapolis, 1,419 hands turning out a product valued at \$1,824,000.

THE S. O. Hall Lumber Company lately conveyed to Stephen C. Hall lands situated in Egleston and Moorland townships, Mich., for a consideration of \$45,000.

THE Lumber shipments from Dalhousie, N. B., during 1884 amounted to 18,235,140 feet of deals; 2,953 tons of birch timber; 1,476 tons of pine timber, and 411 tons of spruce timber.

THE schooner Afton, loaded with lumber at St. John, N. B., for Portland, Me., sprung a leak January 15, at the former place and filled with water. She will have to be discharged.

A CURTAIN roller factory is to go up on the site of Walworth and Reed's mill, lately removed, at Muskegon, Mich.

THE Rathbun Company are building a new tug boat to replace the Sherwood, burned last summer. The new craft will be 63 feet keel, 15 1/2 feet beam, and 7 feet depth of hold.

WIGGINS, COOPER & Co., of South Saginaw, Mich., are erecting a new saw mill, which will be ready for business as soon as the river opens in spring.

In making excavations for new waterworks at Richmond, Ind., an old corduroy road, buried about four feet for seventy-two years, was struck, and some of the logs are nearly sound as when placed there.

CASS & MORRISON have purchased from Seymour Brothers, of Manistec, Mich., 5,000,000 feet of standing pine tributary to the Sauble river, in Lake county, Mich., which will be logged this winter.

OVER 200 men and 80 horses are employed in the woods up the river from Oxbow, Aroostook county, Me. This being the settlement nearest to operations, it is headquarters for them. The force is mostly from New Brunswick.

THERE is talk among the lumbermen of Fairfield, Me., of forming a company to build a pulp mill to use the dust and shavings from the mills. Twenty horse power will turn out five tons of dry pulp daily from one machine.

THE Rathbun Lumber Company have commenced the work of enlarging their deck at the Grove Inn, Kingston. It will be extended 280 feet. Mr. Charles Dryden will superintend the construction of this important work.

A STEAM inspection car was lately shipped by M. M. Buck, of St. Louis, to Algiers, Africa. The wood-work was made of red cedar, that being considered the best to resist the ravages of worms and all parasites that abound in Algiers.

THE lumber fleet of Manistiquia, Mich., next season, promises to be two lines of steam and tow barges to Tonawanda, N. Y.; steambarge and tow between Chicago and Thompson, and a large sail fleet, and possibly a steambarge out of South Manistiquia.

BUILDING in Montreal during 1884 was more extensive than in the year previous by about one-fifth. There were 318 new buildings erected, at a cost of \$1,008,015. Among the buildings were five storehouses, four factories, 24 shops or stores, and 464 tenements. In 1883 there were erected 260 buildings.

THE cut of spruce logs on Grand lake and tributaries, New Brunswick, last year, was 10,000,000 feet, including the cut of Salmon river. This winter all the old operators are in the field, but it is thought that the input of logs will be less than 7,000,000 feet. A new enterprise this winter is the cutting of birch and maple cordwood for the Boston market.

LOGGING in Maine is being reduced to a civilized social status. At Tracy & Lane's camp, on the Missataquoik, the comforts of village life are being introduced—indeed, the camp has the appearance of a small village. Mr. Tracy, the manager, has built a house 40x50 feet in size, and his family of 14 members have taken up their residence there. A teacher has been employed to instruct the children as if they were at home.

ON the Sturgeon and Veuvre rivers, northern tributaries of Lake Nipissing, Ont., and crossed by the Canadian Pacific railway, the lumber interests are quite extensive. There are two mills at Sturgeon Falls. On McLeod's bay Barnet & McKay have a large depot, and from thence ship square timber by rail to the Quebec market. This winter they are taking out logs J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, to be transported by the Nipissing & Nobsbong railway.

NEW BRUNSWICK TIMBER INDUSTRIES.

We have to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Ira Cornwall, the representative of New Brunswick in Great Britain, for his very full and able description of the timber industries of his Province. Our readers will find that we give a large instalment of his account in this issue, intending to continue it next month. The paper in question is a valuable contribution to "Hamilton's Handbook of St. John and the Province of New Brunswick," a work well adapted to bring that Province under the notice of the public both in Canada and other countries and to forward its interests. It was very desirable that full justice should be done in this work to the lumbering and allied trades, as being among the most important industries of the Province, and this end has been attained by confiding this department to Mr. Ira Cornwall, with his ready pen and thorough knowledge of the subject. The other Provinces of Canada would find it to their advantage to follow the example of New Brunswick in this respect.

HARDWOODS.

Later years have witnessed a decided change and expansion in the demand for hardwoods. Not only are woods coming into the market for decorative purposes which ten or twenty years ago were unknown or despised, but the uses for well-known hardwoods have multiplied, and the prices of some have gone so high that substitutes have been sought and often found. In our enquiries this week about the hardwood market in this city we have gleaned the following notes and prices. Birch is in fair request, and will be more wanted year by year. For No. 1 and 2 we quote \$22.00 to \$25.00 per 1,000 feet, board measure. Maple, steady at \$16.00 to \$18.00. Cherry, firm at \$50.00 to \$55.00. White ash, \$30.00. Black ash, \$18.00 to \$20.00. Soft elm, the market is hard to define, sales are being made as low as \$12.00 to \$15.00; for rock elm probably \$18.00 is a fair quotation. Oak, red or grey, is in moderate supply and brings \$18.00 to \$20.00; white, say \$80.00 for No. 1 and 2. Cotton wood, or Balm of Gilead, \$13 00 to \$15.00. Walnut is scarce, and good is worth on the spot from \$85 00 to \$90.00 for inch, Nos. 1 and 2. -Monetary Times.

LUMBER.

The position of affairs in the United States during the winter has in part accounted for the quietness in this line of Canadian trade. Not, perhaps, so much the peculiar commercial conditions (though even these were not favorable) as the uncertainty felt by business men as to the policy of the new government of that country. Added to this has been the depressed condition of the real estate market over there. The recent indications, however, of returning activity in manufacturing in the States—one hundred thousand persons, who were out of employment for some weeks or month, are said to have returned to work in factory, mill or furnace since 1st January—are insignificant, and cannot but have their effect upon the lumber market. A lack of snow early in the winter has been unfavorable for operations in the Canadian woods, and it is thought that higher prices must come about in spring. Hence some are disposed rather to buy now than to wait until the opening of navigation, only to pay higher prices. We hear of considerable sales at Ottawa, of pine lumber—one to two inch sidings and stock boards—lately made for the American market. -Monetary Times.

A Handy Calendar.

We have received from McColl Bros., of Toronto, the well known manufactures and dealers in Lardine and other machine oils, a copy of their new office calendar for 1885. It is a very effective reference of the daily dates, the figures being clear and bold, and the weeks being distinctly divided by the Sundays being printed in red ink. McColl Bros are also large dealers in the best known qualities of coal oil.

The worst pile tumors cured in ten days, rupture in one month. Pamphlet two (30c.) stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, Jan. 13, 1884, is specially reported to the CANADA LUMBERMAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. —

- 310,733. — Saw filing machine—H. Sherman, Waverly, Pa.
310,866. — Saw frame rod—C. Tenney, Brooklyn, N. Y.
310,818. — Saw mill set works—D. C. Pren, N. Marinette, Wis.
310,708. — Saw swaging machine—B. H. Millan, Bay City, Mich.
310,563. — Sawing machine, scroll—A.S.Davis, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
310,737. — Tool holder, lathes—J. M. Smith, Seymour, Conn.

PATENTS ISSUED JAN. 20.

- 310,029. — Floor board clamp—A. B. Patten & F. E. Sprague, Corinna, Me.
310,964. — Marking gage—R. Steele, New Britain, Conn.
310,126. — Plano, bench—C. L. Mead, New York, N. Y.
311,063. — Planer feed roll—J. Connell, Rochester, N. Y.
310,889. — Wood preserving apparatus—E. Z. Collings & C. F. Pike, Camden, N. J. and Philadelphia, Pa.
310,926. — Wood steaming apparatus—V. Wheat, Orleans, N. Y.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of Dec. 1884, and first 12 months of the year: MONTH ENDED 31ST DEC. 1884.

Table with columns: Timber (Heaven), Quantity Loads, Value. Rows include Russia, Sweden and Norway, Germany, United States, British India, British North America, Other Countries, Total.

Table with columns: Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed), Quantity Loads, Value. Rows include Russia, Sweden and Norway, British North America, Other Countries, Total.

Table with columns: Staves (all sizes), Quantity Loads, Value. Rows include Mahogany (tons), Total of Hewn and Sawn.

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DEC. 1884.

Table with columns: Timber (Heaven), Quantity Loads, Value. Rows include Russia, Sweden and Norway, Germany, United States, British India, British North America, Other Countries, Total.

Table with columns: Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed), Quantity Loads, Value. Rows include Russia, Sweden and Norway, British North America, Other Countries, Total.

Table with columns: Staves (all sizes), Quantity Loads, Value. Rows include Mahogany (tons), Total of Hewn and Sawn.

OTTAWA.

The Free Press of Jan. 23rd says:—News from the lumbering regions is to the effect that in most parts the snow is sufficient to permit of operations being proceeded with in a fairly active manner. Whether it is from the fact that work was greatly impeded owing to the inclemency of the weather or not, at any rate there is a move towards better prices for lumber. Some dealers are of opinion that the article will be high in price next season from the restricted output put in the first place and the unsuitable weather for carrying on the trade in the second. One or two dealers from Quebec have been up the river with a view of making purchases. This is rather an unusual thing at this season of the year.

ST. CATHARINES SAW WORKS!

R. H. SMITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.

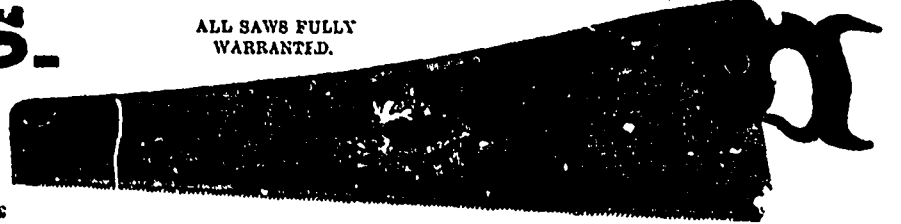
SAWS.

ALL SAWS FULLY WARRANTED.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada of the

"SIMONDS" SAWS.

All Our SAWS are now made under the "SIMONDS" PATENT PROCESS.



McArthur, Corneille & Co.

310 to 316 St. Paul & 147 to 151 Commissioners Sts.

MONTREAL

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LUBRICATING OILS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Reliable Goods at Closest Prices.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

12th 1

GRAY NO MORE HAIR.

Grayline; the Great Hair Restorer and Renewer, changes gray hair to its natural color gradually and permanently. Not a dye. A marvellous invention. Gray-haired persons, old men and odd women made to look young in three weeks. No more gray hair. Also grows hair rapidly and luxuriantly. Send for descriptive book, and testimonials and opinions of eminent chemists and doctors, etc., who recommend it highly. Address, J. H. NICHOLSON, 7 Murray St., New York. d64w33L1

OPERATIONS on the upper Penobscot, Me., are being pushed with vigor in spite of the prevailing dullness in the lumber trade. Lumbermen are encouraged by the low cost of labor and supplies to go in for a large quantity of logs. It is estimated that crews can be boarded 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than they were last season. A large number of men have gone over into Maine from Prince Edward island, and are working at from \$10 to \$15 a month. A Maine paper remarks that "there was a time, in the days of big pines, when a woodsman was looked upon as a man who had learned a trade; but nowadays almost any man is a logger."

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain and cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind, colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.



International & Colonial Exhibitions

ANTWERP IN 1885—LONDON IN 1884.

IT IS THE INTENTION to have a Canadian representation at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION in London in 1884. The Government will defray the cost of freight in conveying Canadian Exhibits to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to London, and also of returning them to Canada in the event of their not being sold. All Exhibits for Antwerp should be ready for shipment not later than the first week in March next. These Exhibitions, it is believed, will afford favourable opportunity for making known the natural capabilities, and manufacturing and industrial progress of the Dominion. Circulars and forms containing more particular information may be obtained by letter (post free) addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

By order,
JOHN LOWE,
Secy., Dept. of Agric.
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, December 19th, 1884. 6d1-6L1

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

PETER ROBERTSON

CHAUDIERE, - OTTAWA,

MANUFACTURER OF

LUMBERMANS' TOOLS!

Which took every honor awarded at the Centennial Exhibition.

THE CELEBRATED

Lightning Cant Dog.

PETER ROBERTSON, Chaudiere, Ottawa.

2011y

ESTABLISHED 1856

OAK TANNED BELTING

Acknowledged by all to be the

Best Belt ever offered
IN CANADA

EVERY BELT GUARANTEED

The Best Mills in the Country use it.

QUALITY is what I am at, the result being
the Generous Support of all Manufacturers.

For Discounts and Terms, Address

JNO. C. McLAREN,

292 & 294 ST. JAMES STREET WEST, MONTREAL.

Lace Leather, American Rubber and Cotton Belting, etc., always on hand

12th 1

LOSS OF HEAT IN FURNACES.

Most coal contains a greater or less quantity of moisture, and the evaporation of this moisture causes the first loss of heat. Radiation from the furnace causes a further loss. But the great causes of loss are the admission into the furnace of a large quantity of useless air and inert gases, and the escape of those, with the actual products of combustion, up the chimney, at a very much higher temperature than that at which they entered the furnace. Air is composed of about one-third oxygen and two-thirds nitrogen. The oxygen only is required to effect the combustion of the fuel, and the useless nitrogen merely abstracts heat from the combustibles, and lowers the temperature of the furnace. About 12 pounds of air contain sufficient oxygen to effect the combustion of one pound of coal; but owing to the difficulty of bringing the carbon into contact with the oxygen, the quantity actually required to pass through the furnace is from 18 pounds to 24 pounds of air per pound of coal burnt. The surplus air passes unburnt, but its presence in the furnace lowers the temperature subsisting there, and abstracts a portion of the heat generated. And whereas the whole of the air enters the furnace at about 60° Fah., the uncombusted air and the products of combustion leave the flues at from 400° Fah. to 800° Fah. The total loss from these causes is from 30 to 50 per cent. In other words, whereas each pound of good coal burnt is theoretically capable of evaporating about 15 pounds of water, in good practice it evaporates but 9 or 10 pounds, and in ordinary practice but six or eight pounds of water.—E.

THE EFFECTS OF THE SAP ON BLOWN DOWN TIMBER.

This is a subject which in some parts of the country, particularly this year, is of considerable importance to the timber merchants who own large quantities of blown timber, the cutting off and removal of which will occupy some years. In ordinary falls of timber it does not come within range of discussion, as the proper season for felling the various kinds of timber may be selected in the case of standing timber, but this year in many parts of the country and in Ireland, where enormous quantities of timber were blown down by the great storm of last winter, the selection of the proper time for felling has been compulsorily dispensed with, and the cutting off of the tree from the roots could not be accomplished to any appreciable extent before the sap began to flow. In most cases the tree in its fall carried with it all its roots, and with them sufficient soil to provide sap for its sustenance, so that for this season the tree's growth has not to any extent been retarded.

In their foliage the trees have presented the same appearance as when erect; but it is worthy of note that the leaf of the fallen tree has gone to decay several weeks earlier than the leaf of the standing one; and this fact invites inquiry into the reason and in what way, if any, will the timber be affected thereby. This is a matter well deserving the attention of timber merchants holding large stocks of this fallen wood. It has been generally observed that some varieties decayed much earlier in proportion to their custom than others; for instance beech and sycamore have been more affected in this manner than ash and oak; but all kinds, more or less, have succumbed to the disease, if disease it may be called. No doubt one main reason for this is that the small quantity of soil about the roots had not been able to supply in the spring so large a quantity of sap, and the roots being somewhat exposed to the action of the sun, had the effect of drying up the natural sap in the tree. But another reason, and the one with which timber merchants have particularly to do, has been, we are afraid, and which we are only setting up as a theory, the unnatural position in which the trees have been placed, thus preventing the free passage of the juices in their ascent, and especially their descent through the veins or vessels of the trunk. If this theory is correct, then the juices, instead of returning to the roots by their proper channels, have unnaturally impregnated the wood, and ultimately found a place in the under side of the tree, and fermented there, and the question is how far this process will affect the quality of

the wood for another year. In some varieties no depreciation in quality could be caused, although the timber should remain for several years, but in others, especially whitewoods, if they are allowed to remain on the roots until another spring, the effect would certainly be very injurious, for the reason that the next year's fresh sap, full of all its chemical properties, will be prevented having a free passage on account of the pores of the tree being stopped up with the old exhausted sap of the previous year. It will then spread through the wood, and being then highly charged with these chemical properties will discolour the wood, seriously impair its flexibility and otherwise spoil it.

Of course none of these evil effects can arise if timber is now cut off root before any fresh growth can go on. In following out this theory the trees which more than others would be thus affected will be those whose tops are lying in a horizontal position, those lying with the tops inclined upwards, however partially so, may not be in any way impaired, as the returning sap of the previous year would then maintain a passage towards the roots and keep the pores open for future years' growth. In the peeling of oak and larch bark from the fallen trees during the last season, in a great many instances the sap did not flow on the under side of the tree, but undoubtedly the reason of this was the absence of the heat of the sun, and could not the first year of its fall have resulted from the stoppage of the pores.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

HONDURAS MAHOGANY.

A correspondent of the *Globe* in a letter in regard to the New Orleans Exposition, says:—We next turn to the contribution of British Honduras. Imbued with the popular idea that the colony is a desolate flat wilderness and the inhabitants negroes sufficiently Americanized to vitiate their native qualities, I was somewhat astonished when the gentlemanly bronzed individual in charge informed me that Belize is a town of eight or nine thousand inhabitants, peopled and governed chiefly by the Scotch. A living witness, a countryman of Alexander Mackenzie's, came up to the exhibitor for orders just then, and corroborated his statement. The only portion of Central America over which colors wave, it is the only spot among all the petty States that is not continually and bloodthirstily exercised over the maintenance of its dignity. Two hundred years ago a few British pioneers came to Honduras to cut logwood and mahogany. Their arrival was regarded by Spain as an impertinent intrusion, and it was only by successive treaties with that power, Guatemala, Mexico, and the United States that the colony remains British to-day. Now the exhibit. The woods first, of course, the wealth of the colony. A mahogany log 23 feet long 4 feet square, and a cedar 20 feet long and 4 feet square, are the biggest things in the space. Cedar is used chiefly for cigar boxes; but of the noble mahogany we have more to see. Two beautiful "spurs" sliced cleanly out of the root of the tree, stand ready for table tops. One is almost square, 5 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 6 in.; the other round about 5 ft. in diameter. A beautiful horned insid hat-rack, and three exquisitely designed inlaid card tables, all from the Honduras Government House, where they have sojourned for eighty years, are also shown. "What is the value of one of those spurs?" I asked my pleasant informant. "There about three or four dollars." "And here?" "About twenty-five. But the market is flooded. I have 250,000 feet of mahogany in this city that I cannot sell just now. People have had a craze for black walnut, too. Now its getting scarce and they have to look to us again for woods. Mahogany will soon supersede. It is infinitely more durable than any other. Now, this piece," he added, taking up a beautifully polished piece of wood, "was taken from a log that formed part of the foundation of the old Belize court house, and which lay underground for over 60 years; as you see, it is as sound as a bell." Indian bowls cut out of the solid wood and curiously ornamented, with various other utensils, are heaped up in a basket woven of the cocoanut fibre. Here is a "pit-pan"—a long narrow boat, from 40 to 50 feet in length, but only three feet wide. It is scooped out of a

mahogany log, and is paddled up the tropically shadowed rivers to the cutters with provisions. Indeed it is the only means of river transportation. Several models are shown, one with a palanquin under which the "boss" reposes on his visits of investigation. This one bears the inscription on one side, "No bodder me." Another, a perfect poem of a boat, has the leg end "Sub umbra flores" engraved on the back of the seat. Rosewood and ziricote, a wood resembling ivory, come next in value. The boom tree with its india rubber product, is also shown, and logwood and fustic, which as every school boy knows are exported for dyes. The woods of Central America are simply unknown in beauty and value. Here they stand, split and oiled and beautiful, fifty varieties. Copal, palmetto, madre creva, ban tan, and pieces of the cabbage tree, which the natives use for clappboards. No nail can pierce its density. The fruit of the tree, when young and tender, makes an excellent substitute for cabbage.

CANADIAN TIMBER AND FORESTS.

Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada, presided at the meeting of the Society of Arts, held on Wednesday evening, December 24th, when a paper was read by Mr. F. L. Simmonds, on the "Past, Present and Prospective Sources of the Timber Supplies of Great Britain."

A short but interesting discussion followed. At its conclusion—

SIR CHARLES TUPPER said.—Mr. Simmonds' paper has been most able and interesting. He has dwelt on his subject in a very full and a very exhaustive manner, and much more fully and much more exhaustively than appears from the condensed resume that he has favored us with to-night. And I am quite sure that the publication of this paper will be of the greatest possible use, by furnishing to others besides those who are here to-night a vast amount of most important information on this important question. It would, perhaps, be difficult to find any subject more interesting than that Mr. Simmonds has so ably brought before us to-night, and there are perhaps no two countries so deeply interested in that subject as this country, and the country to which I myself have the honor to belong—Canada—for a very different reason. Mr. Simmonds has pointed out the important fact that Great Britain is the greatest importer of timber and woods of any country in the world—and I thank him very much for the care he has evinced in collecting information on that branch—and he has drawn attention to the not unimportant fact, from a Canadian standpoint, that the forests of Canada present for this country and for the world, about as inviting a field as is to be found anywhere. In point of extent the resources of Canada are simply enormous. From the Province of Nova Scotia on the Atlantic to the Province of British Columbia on the Pacific, some 4,000 miles apart, there are in every section of that wide domain vast forests containing most valuable and important woods of various descriptions. We have nothing so enduring as the jarrah wood or as teak, but I may say that the chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railway, on returning from his visit to British Columbia, told me that he found an order being filled there from China for six sticks 120 feet long, and measuring six feet square at the little end. I venture to say in point of size, therefore, we may boast that we can show as large timber as perhaps is to be found anywhere. And I would also draw attention at the same time to the fact that we have an enormous supply of that very Oregon timber that has been declared to be so valuable that it is sent for from New York to this country for the purpose of taking it back to America because there are so few spars in the world. (Applause.) The resources of Canada can be somewhat judged when I mention that the census of 1881 show, that the industries connected with which wood is the staple, amounted to something like £20,000,000, and that the export of 1883 of the forests of Canada amounted to some £5,000,000 sterling. It is quite true that the somewhat sweeping censure—which I am glad to find the lecturer modified to some degree afterwards—was proved by Mr. Simmonds in regard to the wasteful character of

the way in which these forests are dealt with. It arises from the fact that in both in the United States and Canada the forests were so enormous, and the supply of timber was consequently so great, that the early settler in those countries, taking his axe upon his shoulder, and going into the wilds to make a farm, came to look upon a tree as an enemy—something to be disposed of and got rid of in the most rapid manner possible. As the country has become settled, improved opinions were formed in regard to that question, and it has been ascertained that the greatest injury which can be inflicted upon a country is thus done, not only by denuding it of valuable trees, but also by the bad effect this has upon the growth of vegetation and the health of the country. The reaction in feeling has been found to be such as to attract attention to the importance of replanting the country denuded of trees, and an annual Arbor Day has been appointed for the purpose in the Dominion. I may say that the avoidance of the ruthless destruction of forests thus caused has led to very improved management in relation to that important subject. It requires a tree of a certain magnitude to furnish the industry, and it is found in cutting over a large area that by carefully leaving the smaller trees, the growth of these is so rapid that you may go back after three or four years and find a new growth ready for the axe. Under these circumstances, finding the importance of destroying too rapidly these forest growths, the various provinces are now turning their attention to the enactment of laws for the preservation of the forests, and to prevent their too ruthless destruction. I may say, however, that it is somewhat interesting, looking at it not from an English or a Canadian standpoint, but looking at it from a British standpoint, that we, who have had the pleasure of listening to this paper, feel no little degree of satisfaction in knowing that, however great may be the demands of this country for wood in all its varied forms, England can turn to one or another portion of her own Empire for all that she may require—(loud applause)—and thus occupy a position that no other country in the world fills. (Renewed applause.) It has, too, this additional advantage that in drawing the supplies to the centre of the Empire from her many colonial dependencies, she is accelerating that interchange of commodities, she is keeping up and stimulating that interchange of commercial relations, which forms the bond and binds countries together by the most enduring tie, the tie of self interest. I do not intend to add to what has been so fully and effectively brought before us by this lecturer, to whom we are all very much indebted, except by a reference to his estimate of the amount of wood consumed for railways. It is within my own knowledge that the Canadian Pacific railway consumes 2,700 instead of 1,700 sleepers per mile, which is the amount at which Mr. Simmonds placed it.

Sir Charles concluded by referring to the wide area embraced by the paper, and remarked that the information it contained would, he thought, be read with great interest and profit by a large number of persons. He finally tendered to Mr. Simmonds the hearty thanks of the meeting for his valuable lecture.

The proceedings then closed.—*Canadian Gazette.*

Boom in Lumbering Operations.

A despatch from Ottawa on Jan 15th says:—Preparations are being proceeded with for sending to the shanties a number of teams, owing to the fall of snow which took place to-day and which will make sleighing possible. As high as three dollars per day are being offered for teams. Lumbermen and shantymen alike are pleased at the idea of being able to proceed with work in the woods, as the matter was beginning to assume a serious aspect, work being not only stopped, but it was impossible to get supplies forwarded to the men and horses.

Composed of genuine French Brandy, Extract of Smart-Weed and Jamaica Ginger, with Camphor Water, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed excels as a remedy for colic, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery or bloody flux, or to break up colds, fevers or inflammatory attacks.

Chips.

McINTOSH & Co., Toronto, Ont., wholesale dealers, are succeeded by Wilmot & McIntosh.

BURDIO & SON'S shingle mill, at Waddington, N.Y., was burned December 29. No insurance.

SAMUEL MOONEY had his left leg broken January 6, while rolling logs at Pratt's camp, near Clare, Mich.

CHARLES STORM, employed in the woods near Chiclay, upper peninsula, Mich., was killed by a fallen tree.

WILCOX & WEAL'S planing mill, at Caro, Mich., was burned December 30. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$1,000.

CONSIDERABLE bird's eye maple is being hauled to Harbor Springs, Mich., for shipment to the East.

THE shipment of shaved cedar shingles from Little Sturgeon, Wis., last season was not far from 1,500,000, mostly made by farmers.

C. E. MITCHELL, of Ludington, Mich., has a contract for furnishing 1,600,000 feet of hemlock timber for work on Chicago harbor improvements.

ALBERT J. HASTY, employed at Stevens & Ladue's camp on the Cedar, Mich., was killed, December 30, by a log on a skidway rolling over him.

ALPENA, Mich., has been in distress because of the report that a gang of incendiaries had been organized to burn some of the saw mills in that city.

LAST winter 41,000,000 ft. of logs were hauled to the Pinconning, Mich., boom on Saginaw bay. This year there will be not more than 25,000,000 feet.

CLARKSON SEELY recently sold his mills at Freelon, Ont., to Wm. Laking for \$4,100, and will engage in the lumbering business in the Ottawa district.

A SALE of 10,000,000 feet of Norway logs, at \$5 a thousand, to Muskegon parties, is reported; the logs to be banked on Houghton lake, Roscommon country.

THE latest estimate of this season's log crop on Muskegon, Mich., waters, that has appeared in print, places it at 355,000,000 feet, a figure considerably below previous estimates.

THE boiler of Earnst's saw mill exploded at Goodspring Station, Pa., on Jan. 17th, killing Henry Cotton, Albert Earnst and Jacob Gehres, and seriously injuring two others.

No logging operations will be conducted by Bay City, Mich., shipbuilders this season. Last year Captain Davidson got out 1,500,000 feet of oak timber and other material, but will do nothing of the kind this season.

In driving piles for the Northern Pacific bridge at Duluth, Minn., the sticks sometimes resist the hammer for a time, and then suddenly break through and disappear from sight—punched clear through to China, evidently.

A LOCAL authority states that some of the finest pine lumber ever manufactured on Lake Superior, is piled in the Diamond Match Company's yard at Ontonagon, Mich., awaiting shipment in the spring.

LEACH & FORBESTERS have contracted to cut the shingle timber on 1,140 acres of land south-east of Pierson, Mich., and are operating a mill having a capacity of 40,000 feet. They have timber for a three years' operation.

R. W. LINN has started up his mill and ship yard at Gibraltar, below Detroit, for the purpose of building a lumber barge for Toledo parties, with a carrying capacity of 650,000 feet. The prospect for building another large vessel on the Detroit River is also favorable.

W. J. MCKEE'S planing mill, and a smaller building adjoining, were destroyed by fire at Windsor, on Jan. 16th. McKee's loss will be about \$10,000, insured in the Commercial Union for \$3,000. McNally Bros. who used the smaller building as an insulator factory loss about \$1,500, about half secured.

MOSHER & FISHER, of West Bay City, Mich., will put in but 6,000,000 feet of logs this winter, as compared to 35,000,000 feet last winter. Of the amount to be put in half will come over the Flint and Pere Marquette and half will go into the Cedar. The firm is carrying over 17,000,000 feet of logs and 20,000,000 feet of lumber.

MOSHER & FISHER, of West Bay City, Mich., last winter put in 35,000,000 feet of logs. This winter they were credited with an intention to curtail their log crop to 6,000,000 feet, half of which will be banked on the Cedar river, and the other half will be brought to the Saginaw river by rail.

A MUSKROON lumberman has been making a tour of the lumber woods, and furnishes a detailed statement of the proposed log crop in that district this winter, which aggregates 355,000,000 feet. It is stated in this connection that the new crop, with the logs carried over, will only amount to about 500,000,000 feet.

GOVERNOR HILL in his first message to the New York legislature calls attention to the wisdom and importance of preserving the forests of the state from destruction, so that valuable watercourses shall not be made useless that are now dependent upon the timber regions for their supply, and the leading papers of the state are commending him for his wisdom in that direction.

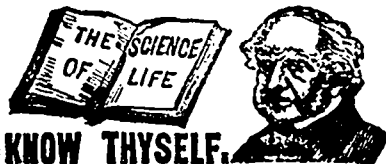
THE cut of spruce lumber on Grand Lake and tributaries, N. B., according to the St. John Telegraph, last season was 10,000,000 feet, including Salmon river. This winter Messrs. King, Hugh McLean and all the old operators have commenced work in the woods, but the most reliable estimate obtained places the probable output at less than 7,000,000 feet the weather having been very unfavorable. A new enterprise this winter is the cutting of birch and maple cordwood in large quantities for the Boston market.

"Isn't that Mrs. Holmes? I thought the doctors gave her up. She looks well now."

"She is well. After the doctors gave up her case she tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and began to get better right away. I heard her say not long ago, that she hadn't felt so well in twenty years. She does her own work and says that life seems worth living, at last. 'Why,' said she, 'I feel as if I had been raised from the dead, almost.' Thus do thousands attest the marvelous efficacy of this God-given remedy for female weakness, prolapsus, ulcer, leucorrhoea, morning sickness, weakness, stomach tendency to cancerous disease, nervous prostration, general debility and kindred affections."

266th Edition. Price Only \$1

BY MAIL POST-PAID.



KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood,

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.

—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians are a specialty. Such treated successfully, fully without an instance of failure.

THE COOKS' Favorite!

BAKING POWDER.

DOMINION SILVER MEDAL

At Ottawa Exhibition, 1884. It is the most economical and the best in use. Perfectly Pure. 189-17



Something New in Leather Belting

To Mill Owners, Lumbermen, Manufacturers

USE ONLY

Dixon's Patent Lap Joint Star Rivet Leather Belting

To be had only from

F. E. DIXON & Co., 70 King Street East, Toronto

Send for Circulars and Price Lists.

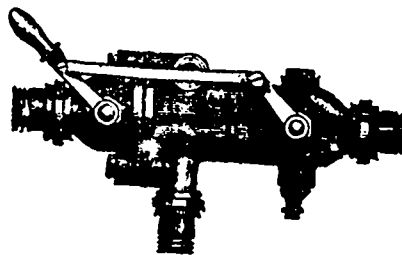
ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.

Montreal Brass Works,

St. Peter and Craig Streets, Montreal.

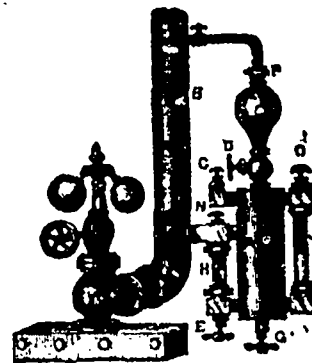
THE KORTING INJECTOR

Acknowledged to be the Best Boiler Feeder in the World.



Will lift 20 feet, and take water at 150 degrees. Only one handle to start and stop. No valve to regulate. CHEAPER than any other injector in the market. Also, PATENT EJECTORS for conveying Water or Liquids. CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION

The Continuous Feed Lubricator Saves 50 per Cent in Oil.



The TRADE

Will always find a Large Stock of

All Canadian Woollen and Cotton Goods,

SHANTY BLANKETS

—AND—

HORSE BLANKETS

At LOWEST MILL PRICE, at

JNO. MACDONALD & CO'S

TORONTO.

Send Sample Order our LINED SHAPED HORSE RUG, a Specialty, highly recommended for wear and warmth.

Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JAN. 23.—Business of all kinds is extremely quiet, the severe weather of the past two weeks has had the effect of stopping all kinds of outside work; should the weather become milder quit a large number of buildings now under way will start up again and trade from the yards will become better. The various railroad companies are doing nothing worth speaking about in lumber hauling, some days only two or three cars arriving here. Preparations are, however, being made for a prosperous spring trade. The N. & N. W. R. R. Co. have added one hundred new cars to their rolling stock, most of the cars being of 40,000 pounds capacity, which will enable shippers to load on 15,000 feet of lumber, often proving quite advantageous when vessels are waiting at the dock here for their cargo and cars hard to get. Since the advent of Mr. R. Quinn to the position of general freight and passenger agent in the place of Mr. Robert Kerr, things in general have worked smoothly, and so far as the former gentleman has it in his power, will no doubt continue to do so, the only thing to be regretted is that more liberty is not allowed him in all matters properly coming under his attention. All the power given to the various officials on this road is extremely limited, so that unless the master hand is something more than human it would be impossible to avoid some clashing. This road is nothing, if it is not a lumbermen's road, therefore, lumbermen feel an interest in everything that concerns their own and the roads welfare, and we hope that on the completion of the line to Callender that a bright future is in store for it.

Shingles are not so plentiful and have advanced by car load lots 10 cents per M. Laths are worth 10 to 20 cents per M more since the new year opened, and parties controlling stocks of lumber feel a disposition to be firm on prices, in fact the general outlook is more hopeful.

Table listing prices for mill cut boards, shipping call boards, scantling, flooring, and other lumber products with their respective prices.

BOSTON.

The Journal of Commerce of Jan 24th says: General trade was seasonably quiet, but in certain lines and directions the open winter is keeping up a somewhat better call than usual in the carrying on of outside work. Spruce and hemlock are having a good demand everything considered. Pine holds its own on desirable stock. Choico walnut and the best poplar are firm. Ash is dull, and oak quiet. Southern pine is very dull, about the only kind moving being flooring.

CANADA PINE.

Table listing prices for Canada Pine products including select, dressed, shelling, and shippers.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JAN. 26.—We have very little to report as to lumber matters this week, as no business of any consequence has transpired since the date of our last, there is, however, a firm feeling in this

market, owing to the Ottawa men asking, and in some cases obtaining an advance on their late quotations, but here it is thought that an advance is not warranted in the present state of trade. Americans seem confident that towards the fall business will be active there. Freight from Ottawas are offering low for the spring and will be from 15 to 20 per cent under the rates for the same period of last year. Owing to the want of snow a considerable falling off will take place in the output of logs. It is expected that the output will be one-third less this year than last. We quote prices ex yard as follows:—

Table listing prices for various types of lumber such as Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Oak, Walnut, etc.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The imports for the month of December was one of the smallest on record, being only 268,000 feet of all kinds of timber, and 2,873 standard of all kinds of deal boards, etc., as against 534,000 feet and 6,196 standards for 1883. The consumption though small is considered fair for the light imports. The aggregate stocks are less than this time last year, but are still too heavy for the limited business doing. Consequent on the depreciation in prices the total value of the goods is materially less than for the same time last year, but prices are now believed to have touched bottom, and that with caution and a continuance of restricted imports the year 1885 may bring more of prosperity to the trade. Spruce deals from Miramichi were selling privately at £6 5s. per standard, and from Bathurst at £6 per standard, at auction from St. John, N. B., £6 3s. 6d. per standard.

CHICAGO.

AT THE YARDS.

The Northwestern Lumberman of Jan. 24th says:—During the past week there has been a slight increase of shipment, despite the excessively cold weather. Though the yards scarcely average a car load a day each, the daily trains pulled out are larger than they were during the first two weeks of the month. Here and there a yard continues to ship three or four car loads on some days, and the effect on the vision of such a string of cars from a single yard is astonishing to the dealers who are not so highly favored. With a few exceptions the merchants are making no extra effort to stir up a demand; some houses, however, have begun to send out the persuasive circular letter and enticing delivered lists.

The trade, since December 1st, has been assuming that prices were on rock bottom, and that they could be maintained if no attempt was made to force sales. The danger all along has been in the probability of a prolonged dullness, this winter, and great impatience to sell would size the dealers before the spring demand should put in an appearance. Still another danger looms up. There are to be a number of changes in the district. It is rumored that some concerns are to close out business, and it is quite definitely shown that changes in partnership are to take place. This means the selling out of stocks at reduced rates. Already circular announcements of such sales are going about among the yards. As usual such stocks will be mostly taken care of by the trade here, but the effects of such sell-outs is weakening to prices. The full effect of them cannot yet be fully counted on for it is not yet definitely known how many stocks will be closed out.

In regard to shingles, while holders of large stocks are strong in their views, there is evidently some anxiety on their part to know how others feel. The fact that stocks on hand, on January 1st, showed a decrease, as compared to a like date the year previous, of 122,000,000, gave holders ground to predict firm, and probably advancing prices; but confidence, in this condition, is not expressed with that positive-

ness that one would naturally expect. Still, shingles appear to be more inquired for than lumber, while buyers do not hesitate, and insist on lower prices, as they do when lumber is involved.

Receipts of lumber, shingles, etc., from Jan. 1st to Jan. 22nd as reported from the Lumberman's Exchange:—

Table showing receipts of lumber and shingles from Jan 1st to Jan 22nd, 1885.

FROM JANUARY JAN. 1, 1885, TO 22, 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Table showing increase and decrease in receipts of lumber and shingles.

STOCK ON HAND JAN. 1.

Table showing stock on hand for lumber and timber as of Jan 1, 1885.

PREMIUM RATES TO EASTERN PORTS.

In effect from Nov. 13th, 1884, to March 1st, 1885, on pine, hard and soft lumber, lath, shingles and logs, in car loads, per 100 pounds.

Table listing premium rates to various eastern ports like New York, Albany, Boston, etc.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

From Our Own Correspondent

JAN. 24.—We have no change to note in quotations; very little lumber selling, though there is some improvement over the past two months, and the outlook seems to be in favor of a better demand.

Table listing prices for various lumber products in Oswego, N.Y.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing prices for various lumber products in Albany.

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:—

Table listing prices for Buffalo cargo lots.

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—MICHIGAN INSPECTION.

Table listing prices for TonaWanda cargo lots.

TYNE.

The Timber Trades Journal of Jan 10th says:—There have been a very miscellaneous lot of arrivals during the last seven days, none of which call for any very special notice; they mainly consist of hoops, staves, and pit-props, all of which come forward to a very poor market, the demand for these goods being very small. Business has only, as a whole, been resumed since last Monday, and so far shows little sign of activity or life. Building is going forward in only a very limited way. A few orders have been received for a special class of iron steamers, which will employ some of the yards, and a little better tone appears to pervade that trade.

Mr. R. Mack advertises for sale by auction a cargo of Santa Ana mahogany daily expected in the Tyne. No mahogany having been imported here for some three years, a lively competition may be fairly expected if quality is suitable.

GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal of Jan. 10th says:—Public works have been closed during the past week for the New Year holidays, and, consequently, very little has been doing in the timber trade.

Imports have been only a few parcels of staves and oak plank per steam liners. No auction sales by timber brokers here are announced yet. We learn that a cargo of Mexican mahogany has been ordered from this port from Queenstown by Messrs. Skelton & Schofield. It should meet with a fair demand, as there has been no import here for several months.

A summary of last year's business shows that the imports of wood have been considerably under those of the preceding year. From British North America the carrying tonnage was in 1884, 67,000 tons; and in 1883, 133,000. From pitch pine ports in 1884, 35,826 tons; and in 1883, 14,370 tons.

Stocks of Quebec goods are nearly all, as might be expected from the smallness of the year's import, under the quantities on hand a twelvemonth ago; but of pitch pine the stock now held is rather heavier, although there have been no arrivals since the month of August. The consumption of pitch pine during the past year has been about a fourth under that of 1883, owing, no doubt, to the dulness in shipbuilding.

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal of Jan. 10th says: Buyers gathered in pretty good force at Wednesday's sale, and the breathing time which the holidays afforded the trade evidently had a good effect on prices, and though Messrs. Foy, Morgan, & Co. cannot report any decided advance with the new year, yet they can be congratulated upon having secured quite as good prices for their clients as have hitherto been obtained for similar goods.

Till after stocktaking we do not anticipate any active buying, and we look at the result of the first sale of the year as rather favorable than otherwise, notwithstanding the apathy that pervaded the room on Wednesday. When we observe broad, pine deals off deck like those ex Dentholme, fetching £23 15s. per Peterborough standard, and odd sizes £21 10s., we can come to no other conclusion than that the hardening tendency on all descriptions of Canadian deals recently observable has been fully established. The deals in the special parcel above referred to were more or less sea damaged, and rejected in consequence by the importer. It is not usual to put goods of this valuable description on deck, and there was every justification for the rejection even had they been ever slightly damaged by the sea water, which in the biggest ship afloat it is impossible to avoid. Judging by

the high prices the deals in question fetched, had they been stowed under deck in the usual way £35 would probably have been their selling value.

The 1st Omega deals ex Mars at £16 10s. were also quite as favorably dealt with, as the past season's record for prices for similar goods shows. It is of course not the paying figure that holders of such goods would like to see, especially in view of the great scarcity of White Sea deals now in the market, and this will apply to most of the prices realized, which are not as good as could be wished, though quite up to expectations. Some of the Petersburg best yellow went very cheap, but the yards are well supplied, and only for leading brands fully up to description were prices at all in harmony with the other highclass shipments.

For the only really first class parcel of 11 in. that was submitted £13 15s. and £14 were obtained, and though the bidding hung fire somewhat at starting, it was soon evident when once it had commenced that there was plenty desirous of securing the goods; deals were stationary at £11 15s., a somewhat poor price to begin the year with. Best white from Petersburg were in fair request, £10 15s. being paid for planks and £8 for plank ends by one of the shrewdest buyers in the room. There are such a great variety of marks on deals shipped from the one stock at Petersburg that it would be very difficult to draw any distinction from description as to what represents a good class deal, if we go outside the long established and well known brands. Some such deals there were in Wednesday's sale, called first quality, that probably fetched their full value when knocked down at £10 15s.

Though it would be misleading to pronounce any decided rise, yet one could not be long in saleroom without observing that there was a more general air of confidence amongst those assembled than has been usually witnessed.

The pitch pine disposed of in Wednesday's auction seemed to show a flat market, but there was no lack of bidders; and although the competition did not elevate values much, it was so far valuable that it kept them from sinking.

Considerable parcels of lathwood were sold without reserve at poor prices, but the wood was very inferior, we understand; something of this was to be expected, as for fresh wood the market has been hardening for some months past.

LIVERPOOL.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Jan. 10th says:—The first week of the year has been very much like the last ones of the past one, dull, languid, and without a spark of animation. Perhaps it may yet be too early to expect any show of animation, though in these times of fierce competition little useful time is spent in holidays, though if there be, it is unusually prolonged after Christmas.

The tone of the market will, however, be felt by the auction sales which are already announced to take place during the end of this week, and will be of interest to those engaged not only in the mahogany and other hardwood

trades, but also to the general dealers in other descriptions of timber both hewn and sawn.

Further public sales are also projected, and the precise dates will be known by advertisement in a few days.

The Morsay Docks and Harbour Board through their brokers, Messrs. Duncan, Ewing & Co., have invited tenders for the supply of 25,000 cubic feet of hewn pitch pine and 10,000 cubic feet sawn pitch pine for delivery in their new North Dock yard at the Carriers' Dock. These premises have recently been acquired by private negotiations from the liquidators of the British Timber Company, and the board have for some time past been engaged in transferring some portion of their stock from their mills and yards at their North Dock establishment.

The acquisition of this property, with all its fine range of offices, sheds, workshops, and yards, appears in every way to be a wise action on the part of the Dock Board, as it will not only be close to all the great northern range of docks, but within a moderate distance from the more central ones. But what is most important is that they will still be in immediate proximity to the centre of the timber trade, so that their purchases will be made on the best possible terms by avoiding any great amount of expense in transport.

A Legal Case Settled.

The heavy case of Petrie v. the Guelph Lumber Company has been decided by the Court of Appeal in favor of the defendants, and dismissing the appeal from Mr. Justice Ferguson. The plaintiff, Mr. Alexander B. Petrie, sued the Guelph Lumber Company, George McLean, Donald Guthrie, John Hogg, and George Douglas Ferguson, to recover back \$1,000 paid by him for a share in the company's stock, and to have his name struck off the list of shareholders. The ground of his action was fraudulent representations and concealments by the defendants through a printed prospectus, whereby he was induced to subscribe for the stock. The Court of Appeal unanimously held against the plaintiff and dismissed the appeal. The two actions of a similar kind brought by Messrs. Inglis and Stewart shared the same fate. Messrs. McCarthy, Q. C., and T. S. Plumb for the appeal; and Messrs. G. Robinson, Q. C., and W. Cassels, Q. C., against it.

Spring Timber Charters.

QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—A private letter received here from London by the last mail says that about ten vessels have already been fixed from Quebec to the United Kingdom at 20s. timber, one-third hardwood, remainder white pine, and 55s. deals; for the bright deals 50s. is offered, but chartering had not commenced in earnest yet.

Human Calves.

An exchange says:—"Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages result from human calves being allowed to run at large in society pastures." Nine-tenths of the chronic or lingering diseases of to-day originate in impure blood, liver complaint or biliousness, resulting in scrofula, consumption (which is but scrofula of the lungs), sore ulcers, skin diseases and kindred afflictions. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all these. Of Druggists.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

We take from the *Timber Trades Journal* the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool on Dec. 31st, 1883 and 1884, and also the Consumption for the month of Dec. 1883 and 1884:—

	Stock, Dec. 31st, 1884.	Stock, Dec. 31st, 1883.	Consumption for the month of Dec. 1883.	Consumption for the month of Dec. 1884.
Quebec Square Pine.....	596,000 ft.	450,000 ft.	60,000 ft.	226,000 ft.
" Waney Board.....	378,000 "	349,000 "		
St. John Pine.....	21,000 "	39,000 "	4,000 "	24,000 "
Other Ports Pine.....	66,000 "	80,000 "	10,000 "	4,000 "
Red Pine.....	54,000 "	60,000 "	3,000 "	4,000 "
Pitch Pine, hewn.....	521,000 "	368,000 "	41,000 "	24,000 "
" Sawn.....	237,000 "	480,000 "	15,000 "	162,000 "
Planks.....	44,000 "	50,000 "	15,000 "	21,000 "
Dustic, &c., Fir.....	51,000 "	155,000 "	3,000 "	10,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir.....	60,000 "	81,000 "	3,000 "	29,000 "
Oak, Canadian and American.....	230,000 "	330,000 "	38,000 "	46,000 "
" Planks.....	170,000 "	182,000 "	35,000 "	84,000 "
" Baltic.....	9,000 "	18,000 "	0,000 "	8,000 "
Elm.....	15,000 "	25,000 "	7,000 "	4,000 "
Ash.....	40,000 "	21,000 "	1,000 "	4,000 "
Birch.....	70,000 "	91,000 "	38,000 "	63,000 "
East India Teak.....	12,000 "	40,000 "	22,000 "	9,000 "
Greenheart.....	50,000 "	100,000 "	11,000 "	3,000 "
N. B. & N. S. Spruce Deals.....	25,307 stds.	22,628 stds.	4,130 stds.	5,851 stds.
" " " "	1,083 "	1,375 "		
Quebec Pine & Spruce Deals.....	5,820 "	3,450 "	1,650 "	2,070 "
Baltic Red Deals, &c.....	3,680 "	3,003 "	401 "	200 "
Baltic Boards.....	81 "	105 "	00 "	153 "
" prepared Flooring.....	2,907 "	3,901 "	682 "	121 "

MONTREAL SAW WORKS
MONTRIE A. I.
 OFFICE: 452 St. Paul Street. P. O. Box, 1167.
 - MANUFACTURERS OF -
CIRCULAR, GANG, SHINGLE, CONCAVE GROOVING,
TOP, DRAG, CROSS-CUT AND BILLET WEB, PIT,
ICE, AND ONE MAN CROSS-CUT SAWS,
 - AND DEALERS IN -
BAND SAWS, BARREL AND HEADING SAWS, EMERY
WHEELS, GUMMERS AND CUTTERS FILES,
RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING, SWAGES, SAW SETS.



Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.

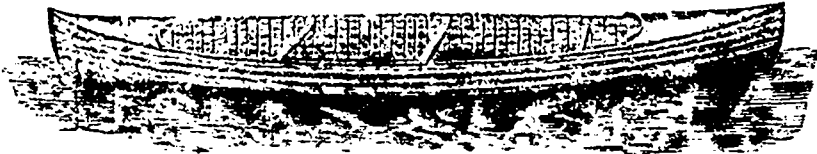
The Ontario Canoe Co., Limited

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

Manufacturers of all kinds of PLEASURE, FISHING and HUNTING

CANOEES

Patent Cedar Rib Canoes, Patent Longitudinal Rib Canoes, Basswood Canoes, Folding Canoes, Paddles, Oars, Tents, and all Canoe Fittings.



PATENT LONGITUDINAL RIB CANOE.



THE ONTARIO CANOE



THE JUNIPER CANOE.

Gold Medal, London Fisheries Exhibition, 1883.

J. Z. ROGERS,

President and Managing Director

Send cent Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

Canoes for Lumbermen, designed to carry any amount of goods and chattels and strongly built, made to order on short notice.

A GOLD MEDAL awarded at the Ottawa Exhibition, 1884, for Fine Display

-OF-

LEATHER Belting.



SILVER MEDAL at Montreal, 1884

SILVER MEDAL at St. John, N.B., 1883.

Silver Medal, Montreal, 1882.

Factory and Warerooms:—2518, 2520 and 2522, Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL, QUE.

H. WILLIAMS, SLATE & GRAVEL ROOFER

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Tarred Felt, Roofing Pitch, Sheathing and Building Papers, Carpet and Rosined Waterproof Paper, Ready Roofing, &c. All orders promptly attended to at LOW PRICES.

H. WILLIAMS,

4 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

THE INTERNATIONAL TENT & AWNING CO.

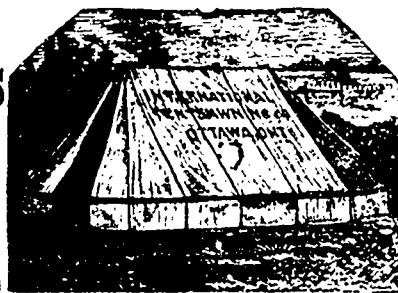
184 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBERMEN'S TENTS

The Cheapest and Best in the Market!

32 First Prizes AND 6 MEDALS.



AT HALIFAX AND TORONTO, 1883.

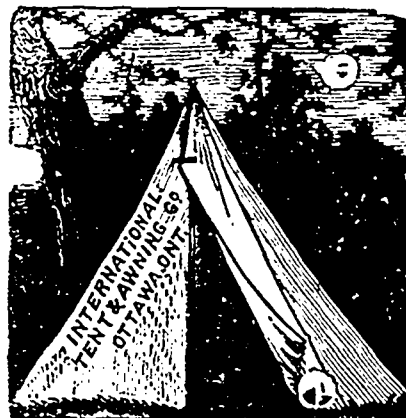
Tents, Flags, Tarpaulins, Waterproof Goods, Camp Furniture, etc., etc.

Estimates for Circus Tents, Range Marquees, Hand-made Sails, etc., furnished on application. Liberal Discount to Large Buyers.

PORTABLE CANVAS BOATS MADE TO ORDER

Send for CATALOGUE

AND PRICE LIST.



Camp Furniture!

SEE OUR NOVELTIES

At Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B., we made the best Display of Tents ever shown in Canada—and we never substitute an article inferior to sample in filling orders.

We control "THE LATOUR PAT." for Camp Furniture, the best on earth. The only Gold Medal ever given for this class of goods was awarded to the Latour Camp Furniture at Toronto in 1882.

SAIL-MAKING.

We have secured the services of the best practical sail-maker in Canada. Orders in this line will receive prompt and satisfactory attention, as is usual with all orders entrusted to us.

Agency for the WILDERMUTH BED SPRING, the best in the Market.

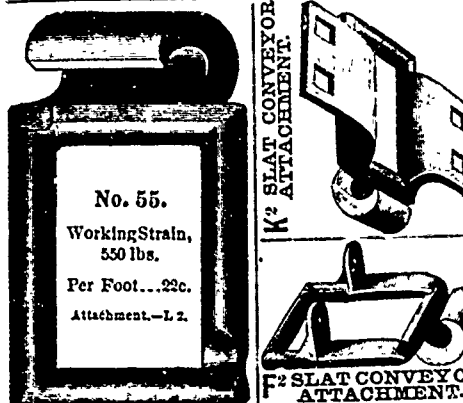
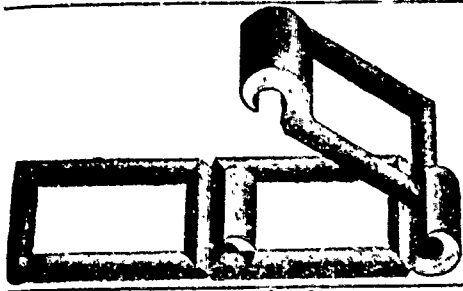
A. G. FORGIE, MANAGER,

International Tent & Awning Co.,

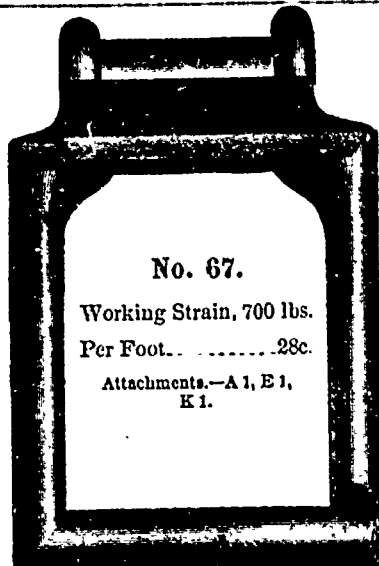
184 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

EWART'S PATENT LINK BELTING

For CONVEYING, ELEVATING, and TRANSFERRING every Product of a Saw Mill, into, through and out of the mill.

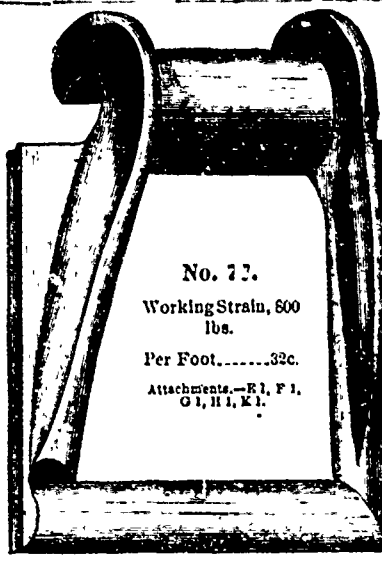


No. 45-16 cents per foot and 55 used for light Sawdust Conveyors.



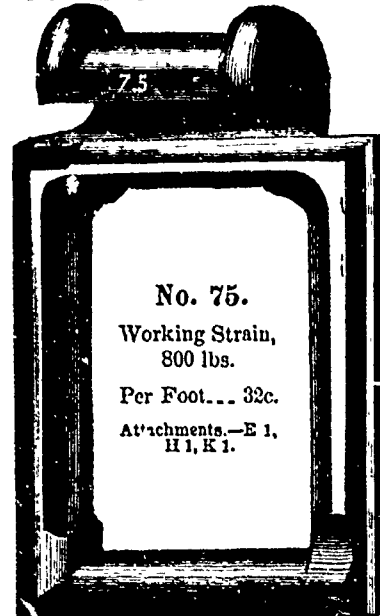
No. 67.
Working Strain, 700 lbs.
Per Foot.....28c.
Attachments.—A 1, E 1,
K 1.

No. 67—MEDIUM SAWDUST CONVEYOR CHAIN.



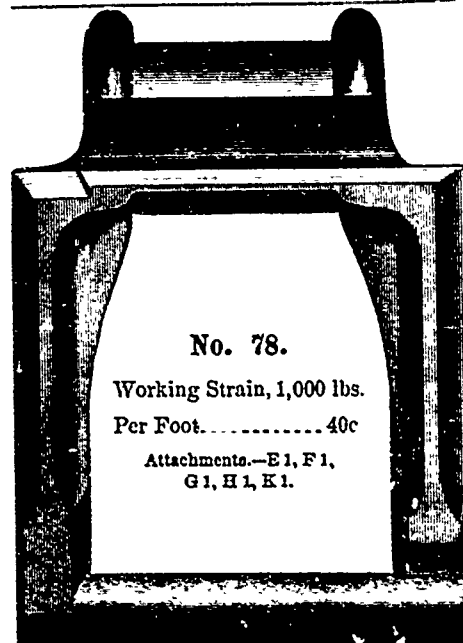
No. 73.
Working Strain, 600 lbs.
Per Foot.....32c.
Attachments.—R 1, F 1,
G 1, H 1, K 1.

No. 77—CONVEYOR AND LIVE ROLL CHAIN.



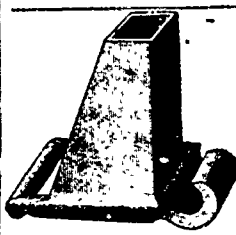
No. 75.
Working Strain, 800 lbs.
Per Foot... 32c.
Attachments.—E 1,
H 1, K 1.

No. 75—LIVE ROLL AND DOUBLE STRAND ELEVATORS.

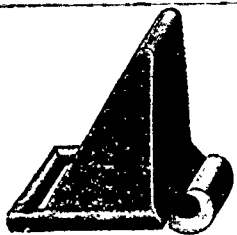


No. 78.
Working Strain, 1,000 lbs.
Per Foot.....40c
Attachments.—E 1, F 1,
G 1, H 1, K 1.

No. 78 & 38—HEAVY TRANSFER AND LIVE ROLL CHAIN.

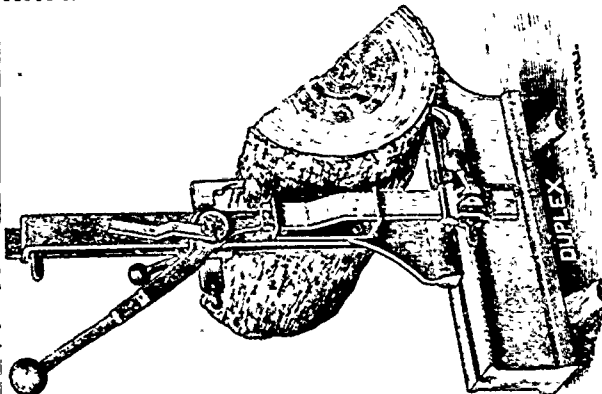


H¹ TRANSFER ATTACHMENT.



H⁴ TIE & POLE LOADING ATTACHMENT.

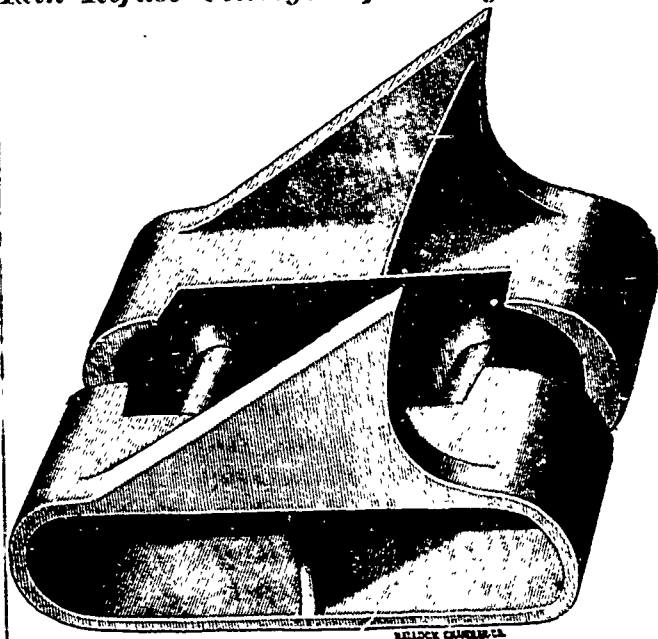
KNIGHT'S PATENT SAW MILL DOG.



One of the Best Log and Board Dogs made.

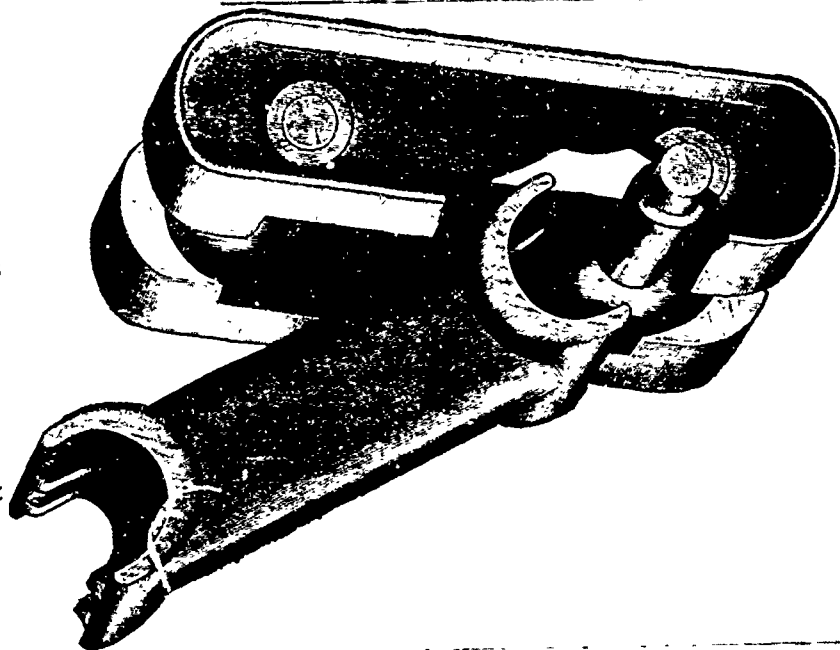
GIANT CHAIN for Log Haulups

And Main Refuse Conveyors for Large Mills.



LOG TOOTH.

No strain or wear on Rivets. Easily Repaired if broken all links being interchangeable. Special Prices for Giant Chain during next 60 Days.



EWART'S PATENT DRIVE CHAIN.
For Conveying and Elevating, Combines all the advantages of Belting and Gearing. Using Sprocket Wheels for ordinary uses, and Friction Wheels for Fast Speed. Specially adapted to a hundred uses in Saw Mills, Tanneries, Chemical Works, Paper Mills, &c., &c.

Number 85 as Conveyor for sawdust for Mills cutting 25 to 30,000 per day, heavy work, also for Tan Bark and Refuse Carriers. Price, 50 cents per foot, including special links every fifteen to eighteen inches. Wheels, Shafts, &c., extra.

Number 103 is a shorter, heavier link used in the same manner for Sawdust, Refuse, Edgings, Slash Tables and all heavy work about a sawmill. **EWART'S CHAIN** makes the Cheapest and Best Conveyor in the World.

Send for Illustrated Circular, address

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA,
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of Canadian Patent.

Waterous Engine Works Co'y,
BRANTFORD, CANADA. Send for Catalogue.

The William Hamilton Manufacturing Co'y

MANUFACTURERS OF

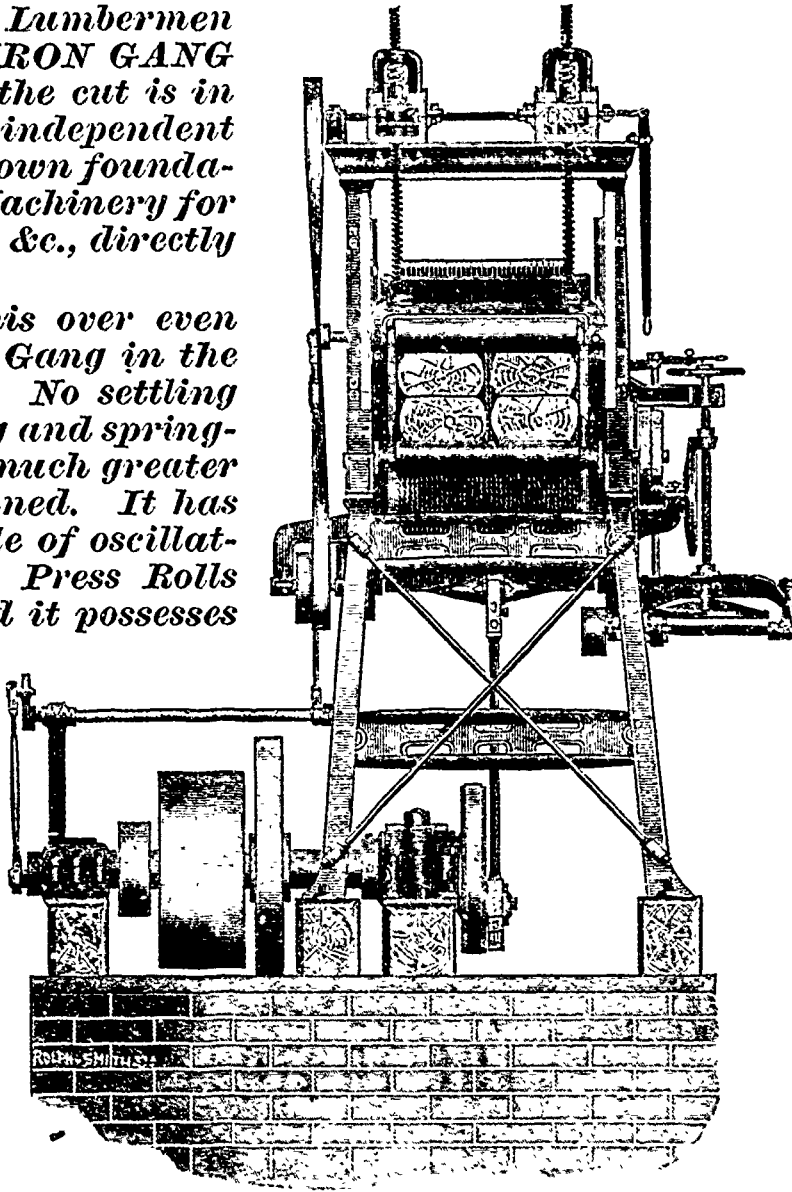
(LIMITED,)

Saw Mills and General Machinery

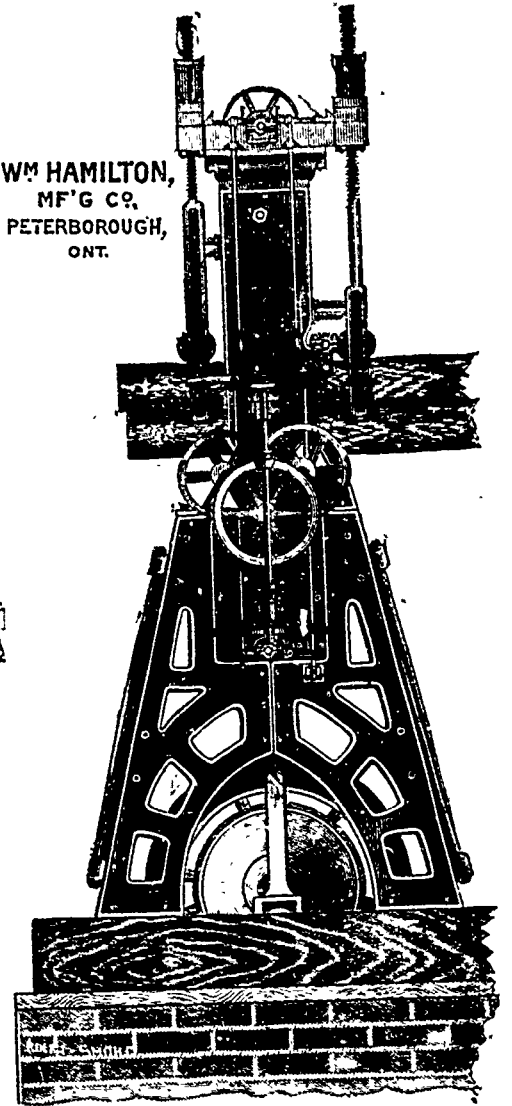
PETERBOROUGH, - ONTARIO.

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

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



WM HAMILTON,
MFG CO,
PETERBOROUGH,
ONT.



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

The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Peterborough,

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

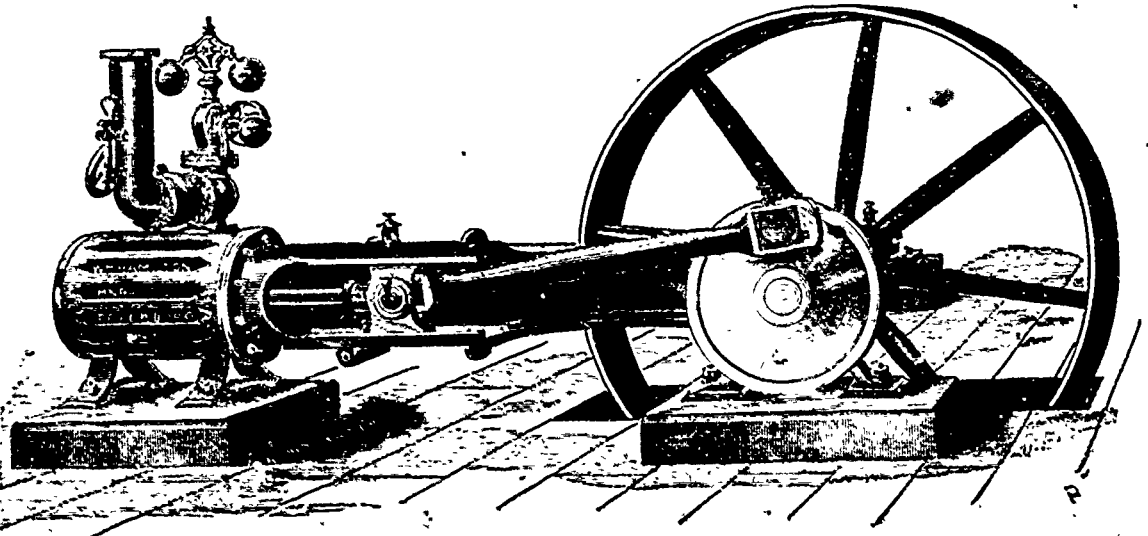
I remain, yours truly,

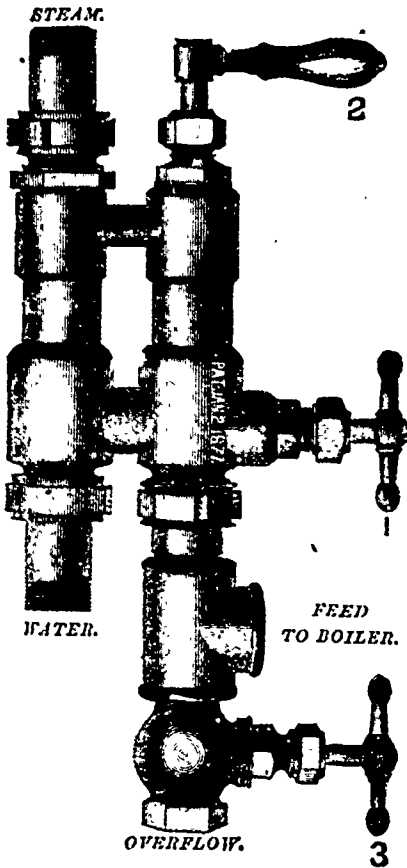
(Signed) WM. THOMPSON, Mill Manager for COOK BROS.

SERPENT RIVER, September 28, 1884.

Also, ENGINES and BOILERS.

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





The Hancock Inspirator

Best Feeder known for Stationary, Marine or Locomotive Boilers.

The Injector Perfected!

All sizes lift water 25 feet.
No adjustment required for varying Steam Pressures.

Over 70,000 Now in Use.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
Hancock Inspirator Co'y
5 Custom House Square,
MONTREAL, P.Q. - - CANADA
Manufacturers of Inspirators, Ejectors,
and General Jet Apparatus. 1741

National Manufacturing Co.

160 Sparks Street,
OTTAWA, ONT.

STILL RETAINS THE LEAD

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

10-MEDALS-10

-FOR-

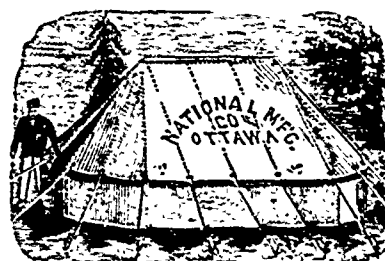
TENTS, MARQUEES, And CAMP FURNITURE.



Lumbermen, Contractors and Surveyors

And other large buyers, offered Special Inducements.

New Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue mailed on application.



OUR LINES OF
Tents, Flags, Tarpaulins and
Camp Furniture, Shanty and
Horse Blankets

Are without Doubt the BEST and
CHEAPEST in the Market.

National Manufacturing Co. 160 Sparks St. Ottawa

P. O. BOX 345.

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

The National Manufacturing Co'y, Ottawa:

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

I am, your respectfully,

H. J. HILL, Manager and Secretary

HUGH GIBSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

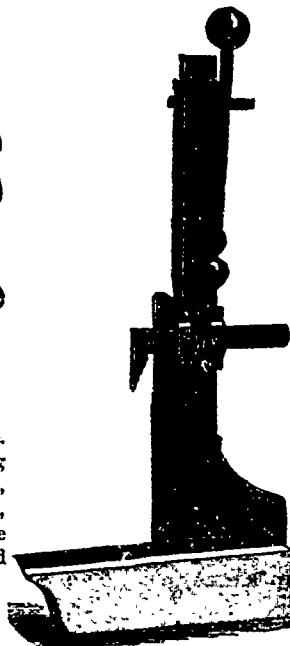
KNIGHT'S PATENT "EXCELSIOR"

SAW MILL DOGS

The Sawyer's Favorite

For Holding Logs upon a Saw Mill Carriage while being Sawn into Lumber.

These Milldogs I guarantee to give satisfaction in every case. They will hold a frozen log as well as a soft one, for cutting Scantling, Square Timber, &c. These Cants cannot be excelled, I sell them all on their own merits, give ten or fifteen days trial, and then, if not satisfactory, return them to my order, as I have no agents on the road this year, I will sell them at a reduced price. Send for Circular and price list.



Manufactured by HUGH GIBSON, CHATHAM. EXCELSIOR DOG.

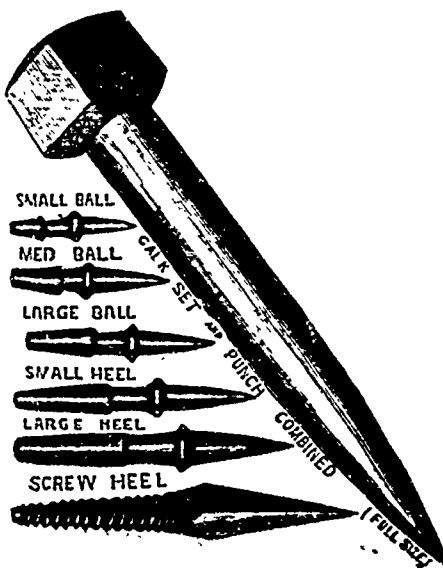
LUMBER DRIVERS' CALKS

Our CALKS are made with small trip hammers from the best quality of steel and tempered in oil. The quality and temper can be tested by driving them into a bar of wrought iron.

These calks are now used by all the principal Drivers in Maine and New Brunswick. Kept by dealers in Lumberman's Supplies.

T. McAVITY & SONS,
ST. JOHN, N.B.

Samples and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

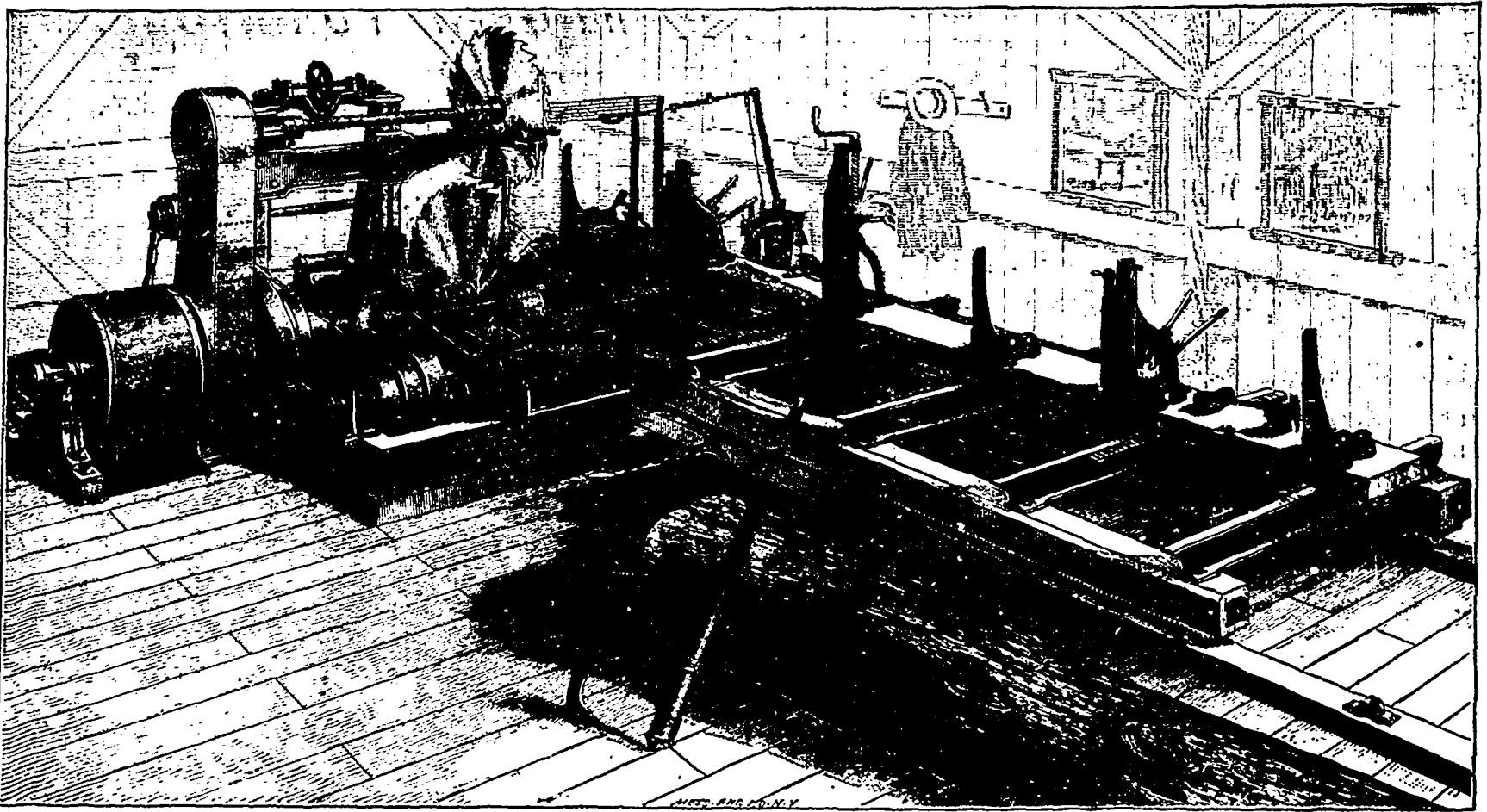


THE LANE MANUFACTURING COMPANY!

MONTPELIER, VERMONT,

MANUFACTURERS OF LANE'S CELEBRATED

CIRCULAR - SAW - MILLS



Circular Saw Mills,
Saw Mill Set Works,
Double and Single Traveling Bed
Planers, Shingle Bolters,
Bed Timber Planers,

Clapboard Machines,
Clapboard Planers,
Stationery Bed or Roll Feed
Planers,
Drag Saw Rigs,

Shingle Machines,
Lath Machines,
Double and Single Power Feed
Edgers,
Mill Supplies, Etc., Etc.

FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS, ADDRESS:

LANE MANUFACTURING CO'Y, MONTPELIER, VT,