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INDIANA WALNUT.

Every day the fact becomes more apparent that walnut in Indiana, once the great walnut state of the union, is getting very scarce. Men who are as competent to judge as any, say that the standing walnut in the state does not exceed 3,000,000 feet, and much of this will not come into market right away, as it is held by farmers who are able to keep it, and do so with two objects in view—the trees on their farms beautify them, and they think that as walnut becomes scarcer it will command still higher prices. In sections which once produced the finest walnut lumber, the lumber cut from the logs now runs 90 per cent. to culls, which shows that the trees which can be got at all have been closely picked. In the earlier days of the state, walnut was an eyesore to the settlers. It caused them a great amount of trouble, because, when in log-heaps it was consumed with so much difficulty. Had some of the finest trees been allowed to remain, their worth to-day would have been more than the farms on which these trees once stood are now worth; yet it is not to be wondered at that the early farmers did not consider the prospective value of the wood. They thought it plentiful everywhere; moreover, the groves, in great part, were obliged to give way, in order that a living could be obtained from the soil. Not many years ago the largest trees went begging for buyers at \$3 and \$4 each, which are now worth \$100 to \$150 each, and even higher prices than these have been paid. The most valuable use to which the settler could put the wood was in making rails, and for this purpose, as a matter of course, the finest, straightest grained trees were selected. The trees that were not of this kind were put into the log-heaps and burned. There are any quantity of walnut rails, as straight as a gun-barrel, in Indiana, that have served in fences for 40 years and more, and they are as sound to-day as they were the day they were split. In fact a walnut rail will last until the weather beats it into atoms. They rarely rot, and without much doubt many of these rails will, in time, find their way to market, cut into convenient sizes, and the cabinet-maker who uses them will have the satisfaction of working very choice wood, and he will have no cause to grumble because it is not thoroughly seasoned.

—Northwestern Lumberman.

SHIPPING FOR QUEBEC.

A correspondent, signing himself "Fair Play," writes as follows to the editor of the Newcastle, England, *Daily Journal*:—Sir, in a short time we shall have entered again into the season of activity, when chartering operations will have commenced for the supplies of Quebec timber for the current year, and I would earnestly urge shipowners interested in the trade to consider well the decline, and utterly ruinous

state, of what I may call their part of the business, before being led into any future engagements; and also to endeavor, if possible, to arrive at some understanding, or some unanimity of action, whereby they may be able to promote and protect each other's interests, as well as the value of their own property. The year that has just closed has been one of continued prosperity and profit to all connected with the trade except the shipowner, who, though he must know he constitutes a great power in the business, seems to accept with resignation the position as the inevitable, and so familiar does he appear to have become with the grinding and unjustifiably low freights of late years, that he may be said to be now acting more from custom than from reason. And yet for all this I cannot but think he has much himself to blame. In most things relating to commerce the market is regulated by the laws of supply and demand, and the value of a commodity is what it will bring; and it does seem almost inexplicable, and certainly most inconsistent, that while the business is so flourishing and profitable to others, and while, at the same time, wooden ships suitable for the trade are becoming more and more scarce, the rates of freights should each succeeding year continue at almost fixed figures utterly incompatible with any ideas of profit, and altogether insufficient for the purposes of providing the ever-recurring outlay for keeping up the efficiency of the vessels with the requirements of the Board of Trade; while, at the same time, however contrary it may appear, to the natural course of things, the value of the vessels themselves, instead of being enhanced by reason of the demand being in excess of the supply, has, in reality, declined to less than half what they were worth within a comparatively recent period. If the tonnage engaged in the trade were superabundant, it could easily be understood that not only the rates of freight but the market value of such tonnage, would be reflected in the nature of the circumstances. But take the facts of the present case. Upwards of 700,000 tons of wooden ships under the British flag have been removed from the registry within the last four years, so that, instead of a superabundance of tonnage, it is evident that a scarcity, which is sure to make itself felt, will be the ruling feature in the Quebec trade, until the supplies can be drawn from some other source than wooden ships; and it might be well for shipowners to remember, and merchants also, that although the opening rates of late years, and notably those of last spring, paralyzed the market for the remainder of the year, they had no sooner been accepted than the actual scarcity of tonnage, which at some time or other was imminent, became apparent, and continued up to the close of the season; so that in the end the rates which opened in the spring at 22s. and 23s. per load, closed in the fall at 33s. and 34s., and in some cases even higher.

The same influence will prevail in the present year, as ships cannot become more plentiful, because they are not in existence, and the trade has all the appearance of continuing as flourishing as last year."

WEST VIRGINIA FORESTS.

Forestry Bulletin No. 25, relating to the forests of West Virginia, has a map of the state showing the distribution of forests with special reference to the lumber industry, and the following comments:—

The forests of West Virginia, with the exception of the belts of pine and spruce confined to the higher ridges of the Allegheny mountains, are principally composed of broad-leaved trees, the most important of which are the white and chestnut oaks, the black walnut, the yellow poplar and the cherry. The forests have been largely removed from the counties bordering the Ohio river, and the most valuable timber along the principal streams, especially the black walnut, cherry, and yellow poplar, has been culled in nearly every part of the state. The black walnut, found scattered everywhere in West Virginia, is least plentiful in the northwestern and Ohio river counties, and most abundant along the upper waters of the rivers flowing into the Ohio through the southwestern part of the state. Yellow poplar is found throughout the state, and is still abundant about the headwaters of nearly all the principal streams. Large bodies of cherry are found in Greenbrier, Nicholas, Webster, and other counties immediately west of the mountains. A large amount of hemlock is scattered through the valleys and ravines of the northeastern part of the state and along the western slope of the Alleghenies. The area still occupied by white pine is estimated to extend over 310 square miles, and to contain about 990,000,000 feet of merchantable lumber. The principal centres of lumber manufacture are along the Kanawha river, at Roncevert, Greenbrier county at Parkersburg, and along the upper Potomac. The lumber product of the state for the census year was 180,112,000 feet of lumber, 12,071,000 laths, 3,695,000 shingles, 41,992,000 staves, and 1,952,000 sets of headings, valued at \$2,431,857.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

The *New York Tribune* says.—It is plainly a matter of national importance that certain forest reservations should be set apart in the Government lands on the Rocky Mountains where the Missouri, Columbia, and other great rivers take rise. And California is threatened with desolation so long as the evergreen woods of the Sierra Nevada and the coast range remain unprotected. New York has just begun to appreciate the value of the Adirondack wilderness as essential to the preservation of the Hudson, and New England must throw some safeguards about the forests of Northern

Vermont and New Hampshire if the Merrimack and Connecticut are to be saved. This is a forest problem which dwarfs in importance any consideration of the country's future supply of lumber or fuel. The answer we make to this obtrusive question will decide whether vast areas of this continent are to be desert or fertile. By wantonly violating the plain laws of nature man can make a healthful climate deadly, choke up navigable streams, and turn rich farm lands into an uninhabitable waste. Such destruction has been wrought in more than one portion of the Old World, and the time has come for us to heed these melancholy warnings.

SOUTHERN LUMBER.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says.—Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana will soon be called to supply the deficiency in timber now so fast disappearing from the North-west, and when these supplies begin to be drawn from the dawn of prosperity will come. Georgia and Alabama have for years been the champions of the yellow pine trade, and still have immense quantities of it standing, though at the rate it is being cut down the above mentioned states will soon be brought into requisition. In the days of slavery no one thought of developing either of the great industries of the present day, nor did they think of the vast wealth in their possession. Whole neighborhoods drew their lumber supplies from the old-fashioned water-power saw mill, or the primitive whip-saw. Now, however, thousands of saw mills, furniture factories, planing mills, spoke, handle, hollow-ware and waggon factories, cotton and woollen mills, machine shops, and every other mechanical industry carried on anywhere, find a place among southern industries.

THE CALIFORNIA SUPPLY.

The state mineralogist of California estimates the quantity of lumber cut each year in California and shipped eastward at 70,000,000 feet Cordwood is sent in about an equal quantity. The heaviest drafts on the mountain timber have been for Nevada use. The Comstock lode alone required 1,000,000,000 feet. Notwithstanding this cutting, the replenishing goes on, and no fears are felt for a lack. The Truckee basin and the region around Lake Tahoe have been resorted to most for timber of any regions of the state; but they represent, it is said, but a small fraction of the timber-bearing surface of the mountains, say 20,000 acres out of a total of several million acres east of the main summit of the Sierra Nevada range. Estimates claim that there is timber enough on the eastern slope of the mountains, between Hope valley and Beckwith pass, to supply Utah and Nevada for half a century, not taking into the account the reproduction that is in progress.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

PREPARING TIMBER FOR MAKING HUBS, SPOKES AND FELLOES.

After cutting the logs for hubs into convenient lengths to handle, and removing the bark, they should be immersed for a few weeks in water, if convenient to a lake, stream or pond. This will greatly facilitate the process of seasoning without injury to the timber; but this can only be done where convenient circumstances permit. The logs are then taken into the factory and cut into proper lengths by the swing saw, or by a cross cut saw; the swing saw is preferred for its accuracy, rapidity, and economy of power. After cross-cutting a hole is bored through the centre of the blocks endwise. The blocks are now dipped in a solution of lime three parts and Venetian red one part. This solution is reduced to a thin wash with salt water. This retards the seasoning of the surface by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, so as to prevent "checking."

The blocks should now be piled on end in sheds, or otherwise covered from the sun, and also carefully protected from draughts of air. After three months of summer or five months of fall and winter weather, the blocks should be placed upon their sides, as this position will allow more rapid seasoning. If these directions are followed the blocks will be ready for use in eighteen months from the date of felling the timber. Steam should never be employed in seasoning hubs. Years of experience convince me that the life and good qualities of the wheel are sacrificed by this mode of seasoning. Excessive heat should never be used in any of the many methods of facilitating the seasoning of timber.

White oak selected, felled and riven or split, is the most preferable for spokes; but care must be taken to fell in August and also to observe the directions for seasoning as for hubs, excepting the length of time, since the planks for spokes are much smaller than those for hubs. Some additional remarks at this point are in place.

In splitting spokes care must be had in examining the tree to see if it preserves its toughness and if the borer, the grub or larva of a wood-beetle, has commenced its work. These evidences of decay are discovered in the splitting and examination of the timber, but in no other way. Such timber must be rejected. In riving or splitting spoke timber many reject the sapwood, but this is not necessary where the trees have been felled and riven at the proper season as indicated. Let it be noted that wood for spokes must always be split so that the spokes may have the greatest possible strength in the direction of the grain of the wood, for in this direction the greatest strain is received. The spokes should be piled carefully under cover, as directed for hubs; and they can be turned in nine months from the time of felling the trees, and finished in 30 days thereafter.

White-oak being preferred for the felloes, the tree must be of greater diameter than those from which hubs or spokes are made. The property of stiness, in addition to toughness, is needed in felloes, and to secure this the largest trees are selected. Trees in the vigor and prime of life and free from the work of the "borer" already mentioned, which only invades wood verging on decay, are preferred; especially when the hands divide into two or more very large branches. The time for felling, as before mentioned, from the first to the fifteenth of August in the Middle States, is to be carefully noted. The logs should be immediately taken to the saw mill and cut with a hand-saw to insure accuracy, this mode of sawing being also the most economical in material, time and power. The logs must be sawed, or "fitched" as the mill men express it, into slabs of the requisite thickness. The logs should first be sawed through the heart lengthwise, and then each half is laid on its flat face with the round or bark side up, and then cut into slabs by a vertical cut. This is so done to prevent "checking" in seasoning the plank, and also to furnish felloes which do not cross the heart of the wood.

The plank must be piled immediately after sawing. This piling is not the throwing of plank into a promiscuous heap and leaving them thus; for such a proceeding would insure damage from heating and dry rot; but it is the

arrangement of the plank in level tiers or platforms in the pile, giving sufficient air space between the planks. This is indispensable in seasoning wood, intended for mechanical purposes. The strips used in separating the layers should be of a different wood, pine, cedar, hemlock, or any variety not inviting to insects of the borer class, and the strips should be of a common thickness in order to prevent warp or set of the plank by uneven bearings and weights. Workmen need the supervision of intelligent oversight in this matter, for their knowledge is not always equal to a task in which science itself is at fault. The air spacing should be greater or less according to the surroundings.

To season timber is not to bleach it; and rain and sunshine are not needed, but should be carefully avoided to insure solid fibre in the wood, as well as save the time and patience of the workman. Where the planks are piled without spacing-strips, the grub of a large black beetle works between the adjoining faces of the plank and eats large grooves in the timber. The spacing-strips should be at least three-fourths of an inch thick by two inches wide, and three sticks or strips are required to support plank 12 feet in length—one strip across the middle and the other strips near the ends of the plank. For longer plank more support is needed.

Felloes cut from the green or unseasoned plank require more hauling, are very liable to warp and become unfit for the intended object. They also lose a considerable per cent of their strength which would be retained in the form of plank and in the manner referred to.—*The Blacksmith and Wheelwright.*

NEW ENGLAND TRADE.

Boston, March 22.—Our Boston wholesalers are a busy lot of men. The renewed activity of trade shows itself in many ways. The dealers are inclined to joke when one meets them at their offices, or on the street, and that is a sure sign of good feeling. Out of town trade is every day increasing, and is vicing in importance with the city trade. A certain few of the wholesale men make this branch of trade a specialty, paying little attention to the city business. Boston long since ceased to be a distributing point, the lumber being in most cases forwarded direct from the west to the consumer in the inland towns. Several wholesalers are now located at Worcester, while Springfield has become quite a centre for the lumber trade of western New England. New Haven has several large wholesale houses, and probably the largest retail yards. Other points along the Sound shore are well represented in the lumber industry. The yards are largely supplied by Albany dealers, and are stocked almost entirely during the time that navigation is open, and freight rates by water are so low that competition by rail is out of the question, save in a few instances, on some special grades or dimensions. During the winter months car-load lots are taken on by dealers who find themselves short of certain grades. A peculiarity of trade in this section is the prevailing custom of buying lumber in the rough. Distant readers of the *Lumberman* may wonder why I say "peculiarity." It is such, as compared with Massachusetts trade, particularly around Boston, where dealers buy their lumber very largely dressed to order. Few yards have mills attached, and the price on pine by car-load being the same dressed as in the rough, dealers buy that way.

Spruce is moving very fairly, and orders are plentiful. Parties with whom I have talked, are certain of a good trade, and with present prices must reap a fair profit. If I were to put it any stronger than this probably many mill men might object, for it is a most uncommon thing to hear a spruce manufacturer admit he ever made a dollar in the business. He struggles with it out of love for the business.

Yellow pine is moving well. Prices are firm, and some very nice cargoes are being landed. Our local dealers are well prepared for any trade that may come, and suburban trade is well looked after by the wholesale men. Providence, R. I., is fast becoming a point in the yellow pine trade, and at New London, Conn., Bentley & Young are handling immense quantities. James & Abbot, of Boston, make a

specialty of boards, and have in stock an immense amount—probably several million feet. O. W. Hall also handles large quantities, and has lately contracted for several mill orders. Wicker & Blado, also George H. Peters & Co. and Stotson & Mosely are each extensive handlers of yellow pine, and supply a large share of the New England trade.

The white pine trade is moving along very satisfactorily. Some very nice lots are now on track at the railroads, largely shipped on order. Prices are firm, and there seems not the least indication to shade prices on lumber that is consigned. Possibly, there may be an occasional exception to this statement. Boston has a few commission men who enjoy the notoriety of being "skinners," a very unwholesome cognomen, but local traders know full well its definition. Wholesale men cannot refrain from buying of these men when car lots are offered them at less figures than they (the wholesalers) could lay it down for in Boston. We are cursed with a few such sellers. They are always in a strait for money, and if they can't swap checks with somebody they sell a car of other folks' lumber at a ridiculously low figure. Somehow these low sales are known by everybody. If a wholesaler obtains a good living figure for his goods, it is kept as much a secret as though an oath had been taken not to reveal it.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

MAINE PROSPECTS.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—A local paper thus describes the condition of the market at Lewiston, Me. "The severe weather of the past winter has had a depressing effect on the lumber business. The Lewiston dealers report an unusually light winter demand, and some of them have large stocks on hand. 'We had \$30,000 worth of stuff, when we stopped running, and we haven't made much of a hole in it,' says one. Spruce is low, and the stock is large in all parts of the country. Carload stuff is selling at from \$13 to \$13.50, and easy orders are placed at \$13@14. The winter has been a good one for lumbering, and it will require only a successful driving season to make spruce lumber very abundant at the mills. The outlook is for low prices. Lumber dealers from St. John say that the outlook for the export lumber trade is not favorable. Lewiston has bought considerable southern pine since last fall. Ordinary building orders for this stock are now placed at \$21 long and wide beams at \$28@30. The prices on said orders now range from \$28 to \$30. Floorings are easy at \$28@30; floorings, kiln-dried and dressed, and shipped by rail from the South, are now sold here at \$33 @40. Cedar shingles are quiet and lower at \$4 for extras, and declining about 50 cents each for the lower grades. Hardwood lumber is rather firm for all grades."

LITIGATION ABOUT A LUMBER VESSEL.

OTTAWA, March 21.—The Supreme Court was occupied to-day in hearing the argument in the John Owen appeal case. This is an appeal from the Maritime Court of Ontario, John Emory Owen, defendant in Lower Court, being appellant; D. B. Odette and H. W. Wherry, plaintiffs, respondents. Plaintiffs filed a petition in the Maritime Court to recover damages for destruction of their vessel Minnie Morton by a raft in tow of defendants' vessel John Owen, and the Surrogate Judge of the Maritime Court decided that defendant's vessel was solely to blame for the collision, and assessed damages at \$2,600. From this judgment the present appeal was taken. Mr. McCarthy appeared for appellant, and Mr. M. A. McHugh, of Windsor, Ont., for respondents. The petition avers that the John Owen was a vessel of 328 tons, and the Minnie Morton a vessel of 30 tons. At the time of the accident the latter was lying at the head of Bois Blanc Island, in Detroit River, and the John Owen was bound down by a raft of logs, when that master negligently steered nearer to the island than he should have done; that the Owen, on account of the size of the raft, was unable to exercise proper control of it; that the raft was carried by the current against the Morton, the latter becoming entangled among logs and carried out into Lake Erie, where she sank. She has not since been found. The accident occurred on the night of the 1st of October,

1881. Mr. McCarthy, for the appellant, contended that the collision was due to negligence on the part of the master and crew of the Morton in allowing their vessel to be anchored in the way of vessels and rafts, which were passing up and down stream at all hours of the day and night; that large rafts passing Bois Blanc Island required nearly all space navigable at that point; and that the Morton at the time of the accident, was lying in the channel without lookout or watch of any kind and without sufficient lights. He further contended that the Morton, lying at such an unusual place in a navigable stream, ought to have been manned so as to have been easily moved out of the way of passing vessels or rafts lawfully using the stream, and that she might have avoided danger had a proper lookout been kept. When an accident occurred without blame to any one, the loss should be borne where it falls, and even if it were shown that the Owen was at fault the damages awarded were excessive. Counsel for the respondent argued that had the Owen pursued a course nearer to the eastern bank of the river, as she should have done, the raft would have avoided the current, and that the raft was too large to be controlled by the tug. He quoted from evidence to show that the Morton was anchored out of the line of navigation, her position being designated by a bright light, visible for two miles. In the position she occupied a lookout was unnecessary, and the accident was due solely to the improper course of the tug. Evidence of experienced vessel-owners, shipbuilders, etc., showed that the Morton at the time of the accident was worth from \$3,000 to \$3,500, and that she was chartered for \$50 per day. Mr. McHugh quoted authorities to show that this Court should not interfere with the finding of the Court below upon questions of fact, and urged that the appeal be dismissed with costs. The argument was not concluded when the Court rose. The Supreme Court will adjourn to-morrow until Tuesday next.—*Globe.*

MICHIGAN LUMBERING.

"Lots of snow around here, yet, I see; but not half as much as where I have just come from."

The speaker was a rugged and muscular man, with face of bronze, clear eye and lively tongue; one who might pass for a sailor home from a foreign voyage.

"And where do you hail from?" was asked by the person addressed.

"Saginaw Valley," he replied, "I've been up there all winter in the lumber camp, on Coldwater Creek. When I left, day afore yesterday, the snow was four foot on the level."

"That makes heavy hauling, eh? Much doing this season?"

"More'n ever; I never seen so much," he replied, "People think the woods are getting cleared out. Pahaw! you can go for miles and miles yet through the prettiest pines you ever see. We had a right smart season all through. The logs ran three and three and a half a thousand, and that gives a chance to make something, you see. When they take seven and seven a half they're mighty small sticks and take a heap of handling; doesn't pay so well."

"Lumbering is pretty hard work, anyway, is it not?"

"Wal, kind of at first, till you get used to it. The men put in about 18 hours a day mostly—up at two o'clock in the morning, and keep at it till they can't see at night."

"How do they see to work in the morning so early?"

"Torches! Man dear, the woods are all lit up, and the gangs go at it hours before day. When you're banking logs, its got to be done. I've seen loads hauled four miles and a-half and a second trip started on afore daybreak. Do the men get good wages? Well, \$25 and \$30 a month, which is more than the same men can get lying round in town, anyway. Feed 'em well? You better believe they do! The very best of everything. Plenty of fresh beef and pork, and the bakers in the woods make as good bread as you get in town. The camp cooks get \$60 a month, and are first-rate. Oh, they give you all the pies and cakes you want. It used to be the other way. Pork and beans was the stiddy dish. Now-a-days the firms must feed the men well, or they will leave for other camps.

It's a trouble to get men, and they will have to be well used. When I was leaving the bosses who hiring men over again for the summer."

"What, are they going to work all the year round in the lumber camps?"

"Yes; you see the sea on makes little difference, now they are using railroads for hauling logs. My, yes! they're laying down tramways through the bush, and will use locomotives in place of horses. The men don't want to live in the woods in summer time. They can do better at farm or town labor. The Canadians who are over there have just gone for the winter, and most of them will be back home when the snow goes. There's plenty to do in this country now; not as it used to be."

"Are there many Canadians in the Michigan wood?"

Oh, nearly all of 'em."—*London Free Press.*

WINNIPEG PROSPECTS.

The *Commercial* of March 20th, says:—In the prices of building material no great change is anticipated, but what alterations there are will certainly be in the direction of a lower price. Lumber will, it is expected, be lower than it was last year, owing to the increased production, and the improved facilities for bringing the out-put of the mills in our own country to market. The beginning of the Thunder Bay branch and the opening of lake navigation will allow the product of eastern lumber to be brought through our own territory, and save the round-about all-rail route via Chicago and St. Paul. Prices of American lumber are also tending downwards consequent upon the tremendous production in the Northern States. Lumbermen there are showing signs of alarm lest there be an over-production which may cause a big tumble in prices—so much so that at a recent convention of lumbermen in St. Paul, it was decided in another season to limit the production to a certain extent and thus ward off the possibility of a glut in the market, and a repetition of the stagnation in the trade which occurred a few years ago in the eastern parts of the continent.

BAND SAW MILLS.

The Indianapolis *Woodworker* says:—The growing scarcity of all the fine cabinet woods and consequent increased value, warn the manufacturer that he must convert his timber into boards at the very least possible expense of sawdust. Whilst the saving of lumber in the process of sawing is the principal economic argument in favor of the band saw, it is not the only one. The lumber manufactured by it is of more uniform thickness, and has a smoother surface, and consequently sustains less loss in planing. The width of the lumber is only limited by the size of the log. The annoying "offset" found on all wide boards sawed by the double circular is, of course, entirely absent. The saw being much thinner than the circular or muley, the power is proportionately less; the kerf being about one-fourth that of the circular, the power required to saw a given amount of lumber should be one-fourth.

A recent visit of a *Wood-Worker* representative to the band saw mill of Hoffman Bros., Fort Wayne, Ind., was well repaid by the very interesting exhibition of fine sawing witnessed. Band mills have already taken the place of circulars to a certain extent in the manufacture of the finer grades of lumber, and the probability is that the day is not far distant when they will come into common use. The mill referred to has wheels six feet diameter, with wooden rims, covered with India rubber. The upper wheel is carried on a steel shaft, hung on an adjustable frame, with attachments for controlling the saw within easy reach of the operator. The vertical adjustment of the upper wheel controls the tension of the saw, and is governed by a weighted lever resting upon a screw fulcrum, compensating for the expansion of the saw and maintaining uniform strain. The guides are of brass and steel, with hardened steel rollers to receive the back-thrust of the saw. The upper guide is hung upon two hollow stems, the whole being counterbalanced so as to be easily raised or lowered to suit the size of the log. The driving pulleys are 30-inch diameter, 12-inch face, the loose one babbitted and fitted with suitable oil cups. The feed works are models of simplicity

and efficiency, consisting of V-shaped friction cones and wheels, and capable of instantaneous change from slowest to fastest speed. The levers and appliances are so arranged that the head sawyer can, without leaving his position, start and stop the mill, control the tension and back-thrust of the saw, adjust the guides, and change the feed from slow to fast or forward and reverse.

It is necessary that the saws be made of the very best quality of steel, and that the exact temper required be perfectly uniform throughout. They must also be straight, true, and of same gauge over their entire length. To meet all these requirements demands great care and skill in the manufacture. The Hoffman Bros. have all their blades made in France, according to their own specifications and directions. The breakage on these French blades is inconsiderable, and in case one does break, it is but the work of half an hour to repair it when suitable apparatus is at hand.

The carriage is the ordinary side-cutting form, similar to those used on circular mills, and is mounted on axles and trucks which run on V-shaped track planed true. The setworks have a patent set, by which the thickness of board may be fixed to the smallest fraction of an inch.

TORONTO NOTES.

The *Mail* says that it is probable that the supply of timber this season will be somewhat small, and will not, at any rate, exceed that of last year. The cost of production to those in the business will be considerably more, owing to the great amount of snow in the woods and the consequent increase in the cost of lumbering operations. In the Muskoka and northern lumbering districts the snow is said to be over five feet on the level, and a large portion of the time of the gangs is consumed in shovelling. Some of the timber merchants think that their stocks will cost \$1.50 per M. more than they did last year. On the other hand, there have been so far no inquiries for timber for the States. A number of new stocks have been sold, and at prices quite up to those of last year, but they have been purchased by dealers here. As but few sales have been made for the States as yet, it would be premature to say whether last year's prices will be sustained or not. It is not hoped in any case that there will be an excess in quantity as compared with the stock of last year, but on the other hand the indications are that the demand will not be so great. Though the cost of production may be increased as compared with last season, dealers think that it does not follow that the prices will be increased or even sustained, as the demand will regulate that. The dealers are not unanimous in their opinions on these points, but will be able to speak with greater confidence in the spring. It is satisfactory to know, however, that there appears to be no great danger of a serious advance in prices.

ARTIFICIAL SEASONING OF LUMBER.

The advantages of seasoning lumber by artificial means are too well known and appreciated at the present time to require extended argument in favor of the system. It is a subject of more than ordinary interest to lumbermen just now, for the reason that the natural changes in the methods of doing business actually necessitate some quicker process of drying lumber than open air seasoning. Saw mill men, especially, whether sawing the white pine of the northwest or the yellow pine of the south, are beginning to more than ever realize the importance of the planing machine and the dry-kiln as factors in the successful prosecution of their business. Long shipments by rail can not be made profitable unless the product to be transported is first shorn of every pound of superfluous weight. Shavings, edgings and trimmings are more profitable as fuel than when added their extra weight to a consignment of lumber destined for a distant dealer, who will not pay as much for the rough as for the dressed material.

The same is equally true regarding the surplus moisture contained in green or half dried lumber. The shrewdest lumbermen in this country can not make it profitable to pay all the way from 18 to 20 cents per hundred pounds



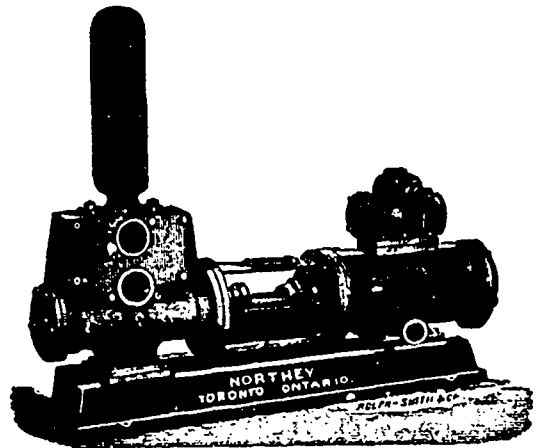
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Ask for NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS and you will be safe against imposition, for they will do their work well and are cheap at any price.

A. NORMAN, ESQ.—Dear Sir,—Please send me a waist belt. Enclosed find price. Head band I got for my wife has almost cured her of neuralgia. Yours truly,
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Numerous of such testimonials can be seen at my office, proving that they are doing a good work and worthy the attention of all sufferers. Circulars free. No charge for consultation.

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on water, and every thousand feet of green white pine lumber, fresh from the saw, contains 2,000 pounds of moisture that a few days treatment in a dry-kiln will expel from it. In yellow pine and the various hardwoods the necessity for drying becomes greater in proportion to the difference in weight—*Wood worker.*

WELL AS EVER.—Lottie Howard writes from Buffalo, N.Y.—"My system became greatly debilitated through arduous professional duties; suffered from nausea, sick headache and hiccups. Tried Burdock Blood Bitters with the most beneficial effect. Am well as ever."

Would you avoid the Biliary complaints incidental to spring and summer? Cleanse the system with Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood, and is the purest tonic in the world. Trial bottles 10 cents.

\$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

ONTARIO TREE-PLANTING ACT.

The following is a copy of the Tree-Planting Act passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, and will no doubt prove interesting to many of our readers:

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "the Ontario Tree-Planting Act, 1883."

2. Chapter 187 of the revised statutes of Ontario is hereby repealed.

3. Section four of this Act shall not apply to any incorporated city, town, or village, unless the Council thereof first passes a by-law making the same apply thereto.

PLANTING TREES.

4. Any person owning land adjacent to any highway or to any public street, lane, alley, place, or square in this province, may plant trees on the portion thereof contiguous to his land; but no tree shall be so planted that the same is or may become a nuisance in the highway or other public thoroughfare, or obstruct the fair and reasonable use of the same.

(2) Any owner of a farm or lot of land may, with the consent of the owner or owners of adjoining lands, plant trees on the boundary lines of his farm or lot.

(3) Every such tree so planted on any such highway, street, lane, alley, place, or square, shall be deemed to be the property of the owner of the lands adjacent to such highway, street, lane, alley, place, or square, and nearest to such tree; and every such tree so planted on a boundary line aforesaid shall be deemed to be the common property of the owners of the adjoining farms or lots.

(4) Every tree now growing on either side of any highway in this province shall upon, from, and after the passing of this Act be deemed to be the property of the owner of the land adjacent to such highway, and nearest to such tree, shrub, or sapling.

MUNICIPAL BONUS.

5. The Council of any municipality may pass a by-law for paying out of municipal funds a bonus or premium not exceeding twenty-five cents for each and every ash, basswood, beech, birch, butternut, cedar, cherry, chestnut, elm, hickory, maple, oak, pine, sassafras, spruce, walnut, or whitewood tree, which shall, under the provisions of this Act, be planted within such municipality on any highway or on any boundary line of farms as aforesaid, or within six feet of such boundary.

(2) Such by-law shall further provide for the appointment of an inspector of trees so planted; for their due protection against injury and against removal by any person or persons, including the owner, excepting as authority may be given therefor by special resolution of the Council; for the conditions on which bonuses may be paid; and generally for such regulations as are authorized by chapter one hundred and seventy-four of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, section 454 (16).

(3) Printed copies of the said by-law, together with sections four, five, six, and seven of this Act, shall be posted throughout the municipality, and all claims made to the Council under the provisions of the by-law shall be referred to the inspector to obtain proof of the same and report thereon.

DUTY OF THE INSPECTOR.

6. The Inspector shall make to the Council one report for each year, if required so to do giving the names of all persons entitled to any bonus or premiums under the by-law, the number of trees of each species planted, and the amount of bonus or premium to which each person is entitled, and certifying that the distance between any one tree and the tree nearest thereto is not less than thirty feet, that the trees have been planted for a period of three years, and that they are alive, healthy, and of good form; and upon the adoption of such report the bonuses or premiums shall be paid.

PROVINCIAL TREE-PLANTING FUND.

7. The Treasurer of the Province, upon receiving a copy of the inspector's report, certified by the Recorder and Clerk, shall repay to the Treasurer of the municipality one-half of the sum paid by the municipality under the authority of this Act, the said copy to be for-

warded on or before the first day of November in each year.

8. The sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby apportioned and set apart for the object of the foregoing section, and shall be known as "The Ontario Tree Planting Fund."

PENALTIES.

9. Any person who ties or fastens any animal to or injures or destroys a tree planted and growing upon any road or highway, or upon any public street, lane, alley, place, or square in this Province (or upon any boundary line of farms, if any such bonus or premium aforesaid has been paid therefor), or suffers or permits any animal in his charge to injure or destroy, or who cuts down or removes any such tree without having first obtained permission so to do by special resolution of the Council of the municipality, shall, upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, forfeit and pay such sum of money, not exceeding twenty-five dollars besides costs, as such justice may award, and in default of payment the same may be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county within which the municipality is situated for a period not exceeding thirty days.

(2) One-half of such fine shall go to the person laying the information, and the other half to the municipality within which such tree was growing.

TREE BY-LAWS.

10. The Council of every municipality may pass by-laws:

(1) To regulate the planting of trees upon the public highway.

(2) To prohibit the planting upon the public highways of any species of trees which they may deem unsuited for that purpose.

(3) To provide for the removal of trees which may be planted on the public highway contrary to the provisions of any such by-law.

SPRUCE LOGS.

Mr. Ives, in the House of Commons on Wednesday, March 14th, introduced a resolution declaring it expedient to consider the question of an increase of the export duty on spruce logs exported from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. There was nothing new in the principle in his motion. He said there was already a duty, and the only question was as to whether it should be increased. As it was, there was an export duty of \$1 per thousand. The Americans, on the other hand, enforced a duty of \$2 a thousand upon all sawn lumber. Thus there was a bounty of \$1 per thousand in favor of carrying our logs across the line and manufacturing them in the United States.

Mr. Benson thought the principle should be extended to all kinds of saw-logs. Unless this was done, our own shingle and other manufacturers in wood would have to give up the business altogether.

Sir Leonard Tilley said the Government had the matter under its consideration. One of the difficulties it had to deal with was the question as to how the change would affect persons who had already made contracts and were cutting logs for the present season.

Mr. Charlton said the increase of export duty for the advantage of a few saw-mill men would be most unjust, and would operate in favor of a few mill owners to the disadvantage of a great number of farmers and dealers in logs. The export duty already was a measure of protection for Michigan lumbermen. If it was not for that duty, the lumbermen on the Georgian bay would be in a position to export their lumber in great quantities to the markets of Toledo and of the United States generally. Besides, the increase of export duty might invite reprisals on the part of the United States, and would prejudice our chances of getting American import duties on Canadian lumber removed. Should America decline to remove that duty, it would, in view of an increased export duty, be but poetic justice.

Mr. Ives said the House was accustomed to hear an annual speech on the follies of protection from the hon. member for Norfolk, and he supposed his motion had afforded the opportunity on the present occasion. In many cases the Government had applied protection where they believed it would have the effect of increasing the price, in the belief that the matter would soon regulate itself, and the result had

been as they anticipated. This had had the effect of furnishing more work, creating a larger market, and giving increased consumption. The effect of the proposed increase in the export duty on logs would not decrease their value to the seller but the very contrary. As the law now stood the American manufacturer was able to pay one dollar per thousand more than if this extra duty were put on, and if it were imposed the effect would be that the American manufacturers would bring their machinery and capital to this country to manufacture the lumber, instead of it being taken out of the country.

Mr. Mitchell said he was a National Policy man, but he was not prepared to adopt the arrangements under which the markets to which men who had invested their money in lumber looked would be closed against them. He did not approve of hampering the lumbermen, and he only hoped that the Government would remove the duties on cornmeal and pork, which were injurious to the lumber trade in the Maritime Provinces. This, he thought, could be done without impairing the revenue or violating the National Policy, which had done such a great deal for the country.

Mr. Cook said that this proposal, if accepted, would strike at the fundamental principle of the lumber trade, which was to find a ready market for its produce. But it was not only the lumbermen who would suffer. The farmer who owned lumber on his farm would be injured. He did not rise so much to refer to that point, which had been ably dealt with by the member for North Norfolk, as to protest against the use of the term *speculators*, as descriptive of lumbermen. What were the men to whom the lumber of the North-West was being given, not by public competition, but by private arrangement? So far as he was concerned, the duty would not affect him to any extent, for he exported his lumber in the manufactured state, and sent his sawn logs to England. He, however, hoped the Government, instead of increasing the duty on logs, would remove it altogether.

Mr. Sproule said however accurate the views of the member for Northumberland (Mr. Mitchell) might be as applied to the Maritime Provinces, they were not applicable to his part of the country. The remarks of the hon. member for Simcoe (Mr. Cook) regarding speculators in timber limits in the North-West came with very bad grace from him—(hear, hear)—for he was connected with one of the most extensive firms in the lumber trade; not only that, but he was a great monopolist, and it had been found impossible, out of numerous mills in the district, to find many that were not controlled by the Cook Bros. (Hear, hear.) Beyond this, he might remark that it was a mistake to suppose that farmers in the Georgian Bay district had large quantities of timber, and that the export duty would affect them. The Ontario Government took good care that they should not own valuable timber. (Hear, hear.) In fact, they gave the timber into the control of their favored monopolists by a peculiar maneuver. A few years ago the Government of Mr. Mowat offered the limits for sale by public competition. It was understood that the supporters of the Government would buy in these limits at a figure that fair competitors could not afford to pay for them. After a time these men said they could not make their operations pay, and their limits fell into the hands of the Government, and were passed over at a reduced price to the persons on whose hands they now were.

Mr. Bolduc thought it would be in the interest of the trade if a duty of \$2 per thousand were placed on all classes of logs exported.

Mr. Scriver said that in his constituency spruce timber was owned by farmers, and of necessity they were obliged to draw their logs across the line to find a market. He believed the increase of duty was in the interest of a few mill-owners and at the expense of the large class of agriculturists.

At the suggestion of the Minister of Finance the motion was withdrawn.—*Mail*.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Messrs. Gummell, Tuckett, & Co.'s report, dated Melbourne, January 17th, says:—Since last issue holidays have considerably interfered

with business, the demand for all descriptions of timber being on a smaller scale than formerly. The large arrivals from Sweden and Norway have had a depressing effect on the market, and dealers are afraid to operate at present, preferring to wait the turn of events and reduce their stocks in the meantime. American lumber.—This line continues in good demand, and all parcels offered have realized prices fully sustaining late rates. We report sales of Michigan clear, 1½ to 6 in., £17 2s. 6d. to £18 7s. 6d.; w. p. shelving (good), £11 2s. 6d.; inferior, £9 17s. 6p.; w. p. t. and g. ceiling, £9 6s. to £9 2s. 6d.; 7-8 in. dressed clear shelving, £16 5s. to £16 7s. 6d.; 1½, 1½, and 2 in. Canada clear, £11 10s. to £15 per m. super, the trade holding stocks only sufficient for present requirements. Norwegian and Scotch flooring.—The imports aggregate 8,604,804 ft. lineal. This quantity, combined with stocks in store, is beyond our requirements for some time, notwithstanding that the consumption continues on a large scale. Late sales show a falling off from last month's rates.

Messrs. C. S. Ross & Co. report:—Since departure of Rosetta, on 20th of December, the sales of timber have not been large, but it is evident that the numerous arrivals and the high rates for money have induced caution, and the deliveries for consumption are considerably less than at last advice. The imports for the month have been very heavy, and in some lines the arrivals during the past six months have been equal to the imports of the previous twelve months, and a large portion of this season's landing will be in stock to meet the arrivals in January, 1884. The very low freights from the west coast of America, and moderate freights from Norway, have induced excessive shipments of Oregon timber and flooring boards, and the quantity of red deals, from Sweden, is also beyond the rate of consumption. The great difficulty at present experienced is in the landing of cargoes, many vessels waiting from a week to a fortnight for a berth. It is almost unnecessary to state that nearly every line is sold at considerably less than the cost of importation. In addition to cargoes intended for this port, several cargoes on Adelaide and Sydney account have been ordered here, adding to our heavy stock, and tending to lower prices. It is impossible to forecast the end of the present large stock, but we anticipate that if money remains at present rate we do not require any red deals or flooring from Norway or Sweden for the next twelve months, as there will be a serious decline in the consumption.

New York.

The New York *Bull.* of March 13, says: Thus far this week the general movement has been moderate, and without the development of new features over the condition of the market. In a general way consumption is now on the increase, and a steady growth may be expected as the season becomes more open, but necessity governs the action of all buyers and little or no investment against the future takes place. Dealers in consequence are not inclined to add to their yard stocks with freedom, and are particular in the selection of quality, the result of which is a failure to give any anxious attention to random offering from first hands unless something unusually attractive is shown. Agents, however, are getting a fair number of specifications for both building and manufacturing cuts, and can in most cases secure full bids.

Messrs. Brouse & Wood, who have a saw-mill and timber limit at the mouth of Bad Throat River on Lake Winnipeg, are getting out tamarac piles from 20 to 25 feet long, some of which are for the docks at Solkirk, and the balance will be left here for sale. There are also getting out 20,000 ties for the Winnipeg Street Railway and 1,500 cords of wood for the North-West Navigation Company, together with 4,000,000 shingles, 500,000 laths and about 5,000,000 feet of lumber, which will be disposed of at Solkirk.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, and all diseases of the Skin and Blood are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. It purges all foul humors from the system, imparting strength and vigor at the same time.

Chips.

The Montreal Gazette says:—The market remains steady and values are maintained all round, with talk of an advance on some kinds of hardwood.

L. C. GULICK, agent for the Western Union Telegraph Company, is buying poles at Duluth, 4,000 having already been shipped and 20,000 being the intended number to be secured.

Under the heading of Regina the Winnipeg Commercial of March 13, says:—As an evidence of the activity in building we might mention that one of the seven merchants sold \$13,000 worth of lumber during the forenoon of Monday last.

PRUSSIA, Russia, Spain, Greece, Palestine, Switzerland and other countries are suffering in consequence of the destruction of their forests. We should profit by their sad experience, and take care of our forests before it is averagingly too late.

AN Ottawa correspondent says:—Messrs. Barnet & Mackie, of Pembroke, have purchased from Ross & Co., Quebec, three limits on the Sturgeon River, Nipissing, the whole comprising one hundred and ten square miles. The price paid was over \$10,000.

The Lumberman's Gazette says:—Chicago City is pig-headed enough to tax lumberman \$100, and the men interested propose to see if the action is legal. They say they are anxious to know "if the city is to be run entirely in the interest of the whiskey ring."

The Trenton correspondent of the Belleville Intelligencer says:—Messrs. Gilmour & Co. have about 200 men employed in making the necessary alterations in their large mill, in order to be ready to commence cutting lumber on the opening of navigation.

In the Bill for the consolidation of the Dominion Lands Acts there occurs the following clause relating to timber lands:—"The renewal of a lease shall not be given in any case where the lessee has failed to pay any ground rent, royalty or other duties in connection therewith."

The Winnipeg Commercial of March 13, says: As the building season approaches there is freer inquiry: Prices are: Sheeting, \$28; common dimensions, \$30 to \$32; fencing, \$28 to \$34; stock, \$33 to \$40; flooring, \$35 to \$45; graded clear, \$50 to \$70; shingles, \$4.50 to \$6; laths, \$5.

The Northwestern Lumberman says:—Much of the charcoal used by the Monominee, Mich., Furnace Company is made of pine slabs, which are conveyed from the mills to the coal pits on a tramway. It is refreshing to know that some of the waste at Menominee does not go to the refuse burner.

Messrs. Boyd, Caldwell & Co. have in course of erection at Caldwell Lake, near Wilbur Station, on the line of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, a new saw mill which is intended to run by steam power, and is calculated for a cutting capacity of between 30,000 and 40,000 feet per diem.

The Rat Portage correspondent of the Winnipeg Commercial says:—Mr. Bayne, D. L. S., arrived here lately from Lac Seul, where he has surveyed a large timber limit for eastern lumbermen. There will be 400 men employed in connection with the two large saw mills now approaching completion at this point.

A LANDOWNER on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, says that he owns about a hundred acres of land, of which some was so poor that it yielded nothing but poverty weed. In 1851 he commenced planting pine seed, continuing for ten years, and now he has about eighteen acres of quite valuable woodland, which was worthless before.

The Swedish correspondent of the Timber Trades Journal says:—The export of sawn and planed wood from the Geste Custom House district amounted to the comparatively moderate total of 87,690 Petersburg standards in 1882, showing scarcely an average quantity. Of this, about half was sent to Great Britain, after which in consecutive order come France, Belgium, and Australia. To the latter country twenty-two cargoes were sent, with an aggregate cargo quantity of about 7,500 standards.

REPORTS from the au Clair district, Wisconsin, are to the effect that "breaking camp" has already set in, and that about 80 per cent. of the anticipated log crop is probably a fair estimate. The snow is disappearing gradually and the indications are favorable for an ordinary freshet and a successful running of logs to the booms.

When the interior of the island of Mauritius, upon which the forests were cut down that the cleared land might be used in sugar cultivation, was densely wooded, a large portion of the rain water was retained, and filtration was so gradual that even in the driest places the lagoons received regular supplies of pure water. Now the greater part of the rain water is carried away to the sea, and in dry weather the sun's rays beat down on slimy, fetid marshes.

The lumber manufactured on Lake Winnipeg this year is expected to amount to about 35,000,000 feet contributed as follows. Brouse & Wood, 2,000,000; Dick & Banning, 5,000,000; Brown & Rutherford, 3,000,000; Drake & Rutherford, 4,000,000; Walkley & Burrows, 6,000,000; H. G. Stubbs & Co., 3,000,000; Jonasson & Frederickson, 2,000,000; Shore & Co., 3,000,000; Schneider & Co., 3,000,000; with two mills to hear from.

A few of the Michigan lumbermen who have cleared their land of pine are now converting the hardwood that is left into charcoal. They think it pays better to even make the maple into charcoal than to saw it into lumber, for in coal-making all the limbs, as well as the trees that would be poor sawing material, can be utilized. A cord of dry wood will make from 40 to 50 bushels of charcoal, which sells, on an average, for about eight cents a bushel.

The Lumberman's Gazette says:—The establishment of the stave and heading factory at Otter Lake is proving a great benefit to the neighboring farmers, if one judge from the large quantities of bolts laid down in the yard daily. And some are teamed a distance of twenty miles! Besides those delivered at the factory, hundreds of cords are being piled up along the line of the Michigan Central and Flint and Pere Marquette railways as far south as Oxford and east as Geneseeville.

The Timber Trades Journal says:—The promised limitation in the log cutting at Sweden is a step in the right direction if properly carried out, and other places ought to follow this example. At present we only know that such an arrangement has been made; whether it will stand, should trade brighten is quite problematic. The great drawback to trade is the heavy consignment cargoes thrown on the market one after another without reserve, and it is these which do much to keep values at a low level.

The weather in Sweden has been very unfavorable for forest work for sometime past, and the Timber Trades Journal learns that it is very difficult to drag the logs out of the woods, the thaw having partially melted the snow. Without the ground is first frozen, we are informed, the snow in those latitudes has but an insecure foundation, owing to its mass, and as the fall preceded the frost when winter set in, and was unusually heavy, the work in the part of Sweden referred to is greatly impeded.

The Northwestern Lumberman says:—Remarkable stories are encountered in the traditions of the woods. The latest and perhaps the toughest, is to the effect that in the heart of an oak tree, a Bucksport, Me., chopper found a diamond pin with 24 brilliants. The tree is supposed to be 120 years old. About everything has now been found, at one or another time and place, imbedded in trees, except patent medicine advertisements, and this omission is the most singular feature of the phenomena.

The Lumberman's Gazette says:—It is astonishing what an amount of logs other than pine are being harvested this winter. Ash, basswood, elm, hemlock, maple, sycamore and every species of timber is being piled up at every station on the F. & P. M. railroad from Bay City to Reed City, and the same is the case on the line of the Michigan Central all the way from Mullet Lake to Owosso. In cedar also, and especially in hop poles, there is most wonderful activity, and the aggregate of all the hardwood, so-called, is certain to augment materially the volume of business in all this section.

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Collier Street, Adjoining the Market.
RATES REASONABLE, CENTRAL LOCATION,
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Every accommodation for Commercial and
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists,
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All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try **Dr. Klammer's Celebrated Consumption Powders**. These powders are the only preparation known that will cure consumption and all diseases of the **Throat and Lungs**—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a **Free Trial Box**. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

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It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthy noises in my head and hear much better.

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

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. APRIL 2, 1883.

WINONA lumber dealers have orders from Dakota for 400 carloads of lumber, which will be shipped when the cars can be had.

FOUR rafts of walnut logs, valued at nearly \$100,000, arrived lately at Chattanooga, Tenn., by river, from the Virginia mountains.

A LARGE quantity of tamarac poles are being gotten out at Alpena, Michigan. These are to be used by Lake Erie fishermen for trap nets.

HARDWOOD timber is being brought to the Dixville mill by Messrs. J. J. Parker & Co., in quantities larger than has ever before been taken there in any one winter.

THE Parry Sound *North Star* says:—Some of the lumber camps are now breaking up, and preparations are being made for starting the drives at the earliest possible moment.

As the debate in the House of Commons on the export duty on spruce logs must be of interest to our readers, and was considerably mixed up with political questions, we have given the reports both of the *Vote* and *Mail*.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says:—We are informed that two of the leading Gelfo houses have already succeeded in placing something like 12,000 standards of their production on the basis of £11 10s. This appears to be corroborative of our remarks a week ago, that shippers in Sweden were still disinclined to make any serious concession on their first quotations.

IN speaking of large trees, *Wood and Iron* says that the big trees of California are overtopped by the peppermint trees (*Eucalyptus piperita*) of Australia. Baron F. Von Mueller, of Melbourne, describes one of the gigantic height of four hundred and eighty feet. Prof. T. K. Bruner says: "It is well known that North Carolina comes next to the great west in the production of trees. Major Bumar of that state, has just felled a chestnut which measured nine feet in diameter. A gentleman and lady may walk through the trunk without getting near as close as they do at a lawn party. This tree was a sapling when Columbus was sailing westward in search of the undiscovered world."

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—No Muskegon lumberman has put in the full amount of logs he figured on at the beginning of the season. They are all short of their calculations, and the total shortage on the intended crop will reach fully 150,000,000 feet, says the *Grand Rapids Democrat*; but winter "still lingers," and this shortage scheme is being shortened up with most wonderful celerity.

THE *Orillia Packet* says:—Mr. R. R. Weir closed the last of his shanties last Friday, though several jobbers are still at work completing their contracts. He has about four million feet of logs out for his mill on the Black River, at Fawkham, and half a million to be cut at Mr. Tasker's mill, Uthoff. Mr. Weir expects that water will be abundant for river-driving this spring. His mill at Fawkham will be in operation by the first of next month.

A WRITER on the future of the lumber industry argues that the south is destined, sooner or later, to supply the timber demand of South America and the West Indies. The forests of Alabama, Mississippi and of Eastern Texas are nearer the plantations of the West Indies, and the yellow pine of the south is much sought after in the tropics for the reason that it best withstands the destructive attacks of the numerous insects that swarm in the air or creep on the soil of the Antilles.

THE *Winnipeg Free Press* says:—Ranches now abound all along the base of the Rockies between Calgary and Fort McLeod, and it bids fair to become a prolific trade. Wood is scarce but some fuel is obtained along the streams. In the foot-hills of the Rockies there is plenty of good spruce, tamarac and pine timber. Mr. Cochran has a portable saw-mill at Calgary, which cut a good deal of lumber last season from logs that were floated down Elbow River. Lumber now commands \$50 per thousand at Calgary.

THE *Winnipeg Times* says:—West Selkirk is destined at no early day to become a busy place. It is advantageously situated, and the people are energetic and full of business. The Northwest Navigation Company purpose building a large dock there and to employ six huge barges in bringing lumber from the lake. Mr. Brouse, of Winnipeg, is now getting out the piles for this structure at Bad Throat River. A saw-mill is also to be erected this year at West Selkirk of a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. The machinery is already on the ground.

PROFESSOR BOGDEN HOFF, of Jaroslaw, Galicia, has invented an incombustible wood, which will not burn at the temperature of molten glass. A greater degree of heat leaves the wood a compact coal, which does not burn. At the degree of heat at which this transformation occurs zinc melts in seven seconds, slate breaks in fragments and tiles become glazed. The process of manufacture is simple and cheap, and the wood is as easily worked as before treatment with the required chemicals, which are compounded from the refuse of the industrial establishments.

THERE is a remarkable fir tree in the forest of Alliaz, Canton of Vaud. It is near the baths of Alliaz, at a height of about 1,300 feet above the hotel, and 4,500 feet above the sea, surrounded by a forest of firs, which it overtops by more than thirty feet. The trunk is a little more than thirty feet in circumference at the base. At about a yard from the ground it puts out, on the south side, seven offshoots, which have grown into trunks as strong and vigorous as those of the other trees in the forest. Bent and gnarled at the bottom, those side trunks soon straighten and rise perpendicularly and parallel to the main stem. This feature is not, perhaps, wholly unparalleled, but another most curious fact is that the two largest of the side trunks are connected with the principal stem by subquadrangular braces resembling girders. The space between the rough flooring formed by the growing together of the offshoots, at their point of departure, and the girder limbs, is large enough to admit of building a comfortable hermit's hut within it.

It is estimated that 125,000,000 feet of logs will be put into the Kennebec and tributaries, Maine, this season. Operations have been mainly confined to the Dead river, Mooso river and Moosehead lake sections, with a large amount cut on the main river. Ira D. Sturgis and Charles Milliken have taken the contract to drive all the logs along the river from Moosehead lake to Augusta. The work will begin when the river opens, and some 250 men will be employed.

LYNDEN, ONT.

We have received the following letter:—
"SIR,—Inclosed please find \$2, our subscription for the CANADA LUMBERMAN from the 1st of January, 1883, to the first of January, 1884. Kindly acknowledge. The lumber business around here is brisk. Great use was made of the splendid sleighing, which we have had for about three months for getting in logs. We have in about 1,500,000 feet. Prices are firm.
Yours respectfully,

ROBERT THOMPSON.

Lynden, Ont., March 19, 1883.

QUEBEC FORESTS.

In the Legislative Assembly of Quebec on March 26th, the Hon. Mr. Blanchet, in absence of the Hon. Mr. Lynch, moved the House in Committee to consider the following resolution respecting the sale and management of timber on Crown Lands.

Resolved—1. That it shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, immediately after the coming into force of the Act to be based upon this resolution, to set apart as forest land all the ungranted lands of the Crown now held under licenses to cut timber, except such parts of such licensed lands on which no merchantable timber grows, and which are fit for settlement, and also such other portion of ungranted lands of the Crown as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, may think fit so to set apart, and that, as soon as the order or orders-in-Council setting apart such forest land shall be published in the *Official Gazette*, and from and after the date of such publication, no land included in the territory so set apart shall be sold for settlement purpose until after the expiration of at least ten years, and not then until after it is established to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council that the whole or any portion of such territory is no longer fit for the production and culture of timber, and may with advantage be opened for settlement.

After some remarks in support from Hon. Mr. Blanchet,

Mr. FLYNN said he highly approved of any measure for the protection of our forest wealth, but contended that the resolution went further than the Government probably intended, and that, if carried in its present shape, it would retard the settlement of our Crown lands for at least a dozen years, as, generally, the timber limits throughout the provinces included the best agricultural lands. As he understood it, the adoption of the resolution would exclude settlers from these lands for a period of ten years, and he thought this a step backward instead of a step forward.

Mr. IRVING denied that this was the meaning of the resolution.

Mr. JOLY said that what the Government appeared desirous of protecting, in his opinion, was our pineries, and it was a universally acknowledged truth that they did not include any good agricultural lands.

Mr. FLYNN said the Forestry Congress never asked the Government to set apart all the timber limits as forest reserves. What he believed was their wish, what he believed the Government probably intended, and what he had no objection to see adopted, was the principle that all lands unfit for agricultural purposes, whether included in the limits or not, should be set apart as forest reserves.

Mr. SAWYER thoroughly agreed with the last speaker, arguing that to adopt the resolution in its present shape was to cry "stand" to the settlement of the provinces for the next decade.

Mr. DUHAMEL believed that the adoption of the resolution would give the Government more

trouble than they imagined. He referred, for instance, to the fact that license-holders might declare, and with reason, the hard woods merchantable timber, and in that case, the Government would find their hands tied, and would be obliged to shut out settlers from lands on which those woods grow, and which were known to be the very best for agricultural purposes in the country.

Mr. NATKL hoped to see the resolution amended, as it would never do to pass it in its present shape.

Mr. TRUDEL thought the subject matter of the resolution too important to be properly considered at this late stage of the session, and advised the Government to hold it over until the next session.

Hon. Mr. BLANCHET said the Government were willing to strike out the words in the resolution "on which no merchantable timber grows," which, he thought, would obviate all objections.

Mr. FLYNN said there was no necessity for the resolution, as there were already two laws on the statute book which permitted the Government to quite as fully attain the object they had in view, without running the danger of passing a measure prejudicial to colonization.

After some further discussion, the resolution was allowed to stand until Mr. Lynch's return from Knowlton.

SPRUCE DEALS.

THE *London Timber Trades Journal* says:—It is somewhat remarkable that so little importance should be attached by dealers to the relative values of different shipments of spruce deals. A very few shillings a standard difference in the price, it would appear, is considered of infinite more importance than almost any difference of kind. The above remarks do not, of course, apply to 4th quality spruce deals, which would, and in point of fact often do, sell at very low figures. It has many times occurred to us to consider whether the importation of 4th quality spruce deals is worth continuing.

The waste in this quality of wood, whenever required to be cut up, is enormous, and must swell the price of the real cost of the material to more than the margin which lies between it and merchantable wood.

It is not fitting that the 4th quality deals should be employed for weight-bearing purposes, and so used whole. They are almost always affected with taint, or else badly cross-shaken. In either it is hazardous to employ them for such purposes. As they can hardly be economical, and as their use is assuredly not desirable, it may well be considered whether their further importation is a necessity.

Spare the Hemlock.

THE *Courier and Journal*, of Potsdam, N.Y., calls attention to the fact that the bark-peelers are making havoc with the hemlock of that part of the state, the value of which, for timber and lumber purposes, is becoming more apparent since the spruce is being so heavily drawn upon for supplies. The paper referred to says:—

Few people realize how rapidly the hemlock is disappearing from our forests. It is destroyed, not for timber or for fuel, but almost solely for the sake of the bark. Lumbermen have proposed to attack the hemlock when the spruce shall have been used up, but against the unscrupulous rapacity of the bark-peelers and tanneries, hemlock has no show for existence. All through the Adirondacks these trees are fast falling, and their stripped trunks show that the insatiable appetite of the bark-mill has been felt even there.

Preserved Piles.

THE Pacific Pile-preserving and Construction Company has been organized in San Francisco, Cal., with the following directors: William N. Horton, George Gray, Joshua Hendy, J. R. Scupham and B. S. Taylor. The Company is formed for the purpose of manufacturing and selling a preparation for preserving wood to be used in the construction of wharves, bridges, etc. The capital stock is \$500,000, and is mainly subscribed. A \$5,000 auger will be one of the details of the outfit of machinery. It is intended to start the business on Puget Sound as soon as everything is in working order. The

process employed is patented and declared feasible. It is asserted that the pile men of San Francisco are much perturbed by the scheme, which offers advantages to builders over their own facilities.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

COSTLY FIREWOOD.

Several years ago a vessel was wrecked on Cape Cod, and among other portions of her cargo that floated ashore were a number of heavy hardwood logs, which, after knocking about in the surf for some time, until all the valuables were secured, were gathered up by the people in the vicinity and used for fuel.

Some person, with a better knowledge of woods than his neighbors, conjecturing that the logs were certainly designed for a more profitable purpose than to cook fishermen's dinners, brought a chip to Boston, and showed it to Mr. R., whose business was, and still is, the preparation of blocks for wood engravers.

"Do you mean to say, sir," said he, "that people are using this wood for fuel?"

"That's just what they're doing of," was the reply.

"Is there much more left?" was the next eager enquiry.

"A few more logs, I should say."

Without another word Mr. R. put on his hat and coat, took the first conveyance for Cape Cod, and reached it in time to secure a valuable prize. They were actually burning fuel that was worth \$900 a cord!

It was indeed the finest and best quality of Turkey boxwood, which to-day would readily bring twelve cents a pound.

SWEDISH FORESTS.

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* says:—We have not lately heard much of the fears expressed a few years ago, that we were cutting down our timber much faster than same was growing, and it becomes a very interesting question, both for your side and ours, whether, for instance, the district of country situated within the range of the Dal Rivers on the south and Angerman River and its tributaries on the north, can permanently sustain a production which, last season, was about 550,000 Petersburg standards of sawn wood alone. The total forest-bearing ground within the above district was calculated by a competent official authority at about 15,350,000 English acres in 1880, with an estimated mass of growing wood of all sizes, from fifteen years growth and upwards, of about 47,000,000,000 cubic feet. Those of your readers who are inclined to follow up the calculation for themselves will be able to form an idea as to whether the fears expressed of a timber-scarcity in a generation or so have any foundation in fact or not.

Lumberman's Profits.

The following letter appears in the *Ottawa Free Press*:—

"Sir,—I see by a paragraph in your paper of yesterday—given as if by authority—that I had realized three hundred thousand dollars by my business last year. It would be very gratifying to me to be able to confirm that statement, but truth compels me to say one quarter of the amount would satisfy me for all my trouble and worry of the past year, and would be nearer the truth. Please give this an insertion, and oblige,

J. R. BOOTH.

Ottawa, March 21, 1883.

Forest Fires.

When the order was called in the Quebec Legislature for the third reading of the bill to provide the means for the effectual prevention of forest fires, the Hon. Mr. Lynch asked that the bill be referred back to committee to insert a clause, which had been agreed to between himself and the member for Lotbiniere, as well as recommended by the late Forestry Congress, and which he would have moved if he had been present at the last sitting. He explained that this clause was to compel railway companies to clear away, under a heavy penalty, all combustible matter for a certain distance on each side of their tracks in the five districts.

The House accordingly reformed into committee, when a good deal of discussion, mostly

of a conversational character, on various features of the measure, ensued, the bill being reported, read a third time and passed!

BOOMS IN NAVIGABLE WATER.

The following is the bill introduced into the Dominion Senate respecting booms and other works constructed in navigable waters under the authority of Provincial Acts:—

1. No boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau heretofore constructed under the authority of an Act of a Legislature of a Province of Canada, or under the authority of an Ordinance of the North-West Territories or of the District of Keewatin, shall, so far as the same may interfere with navigation, be a lawful boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau, unless the site thereof has been approved, and unless the boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau has been built and is maintained in accordance with plans approved by the Governor General in Council.

2. Any boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau heretofore or hereafter constructed under the authority of an Act of a Legislature of a Province of Canada, or under the authority of an Ordinance of the North-West Territories or of the District of Keewatin, shall, so far as the same may interfere with navigation, be a lawful boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau, if the site thereof has been approved, and if the boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau has been built and is maintained in accordance with plans approved by the Governor General in Council.

3. The local authority, company or person proposing to construct the boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau shall deposit the plans thereof and a description of the proposed site with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and may apply to the Governor General in Council for approval thereof.

4. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make and alter such regulations as may be deemed expedient, respecting the opening of any swing or draw within the purview of this Act; and the local authority, company or person constructing or owning, or in possession of the boom, as the case may be, shall be subject to such regulations.

5. Any boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau within the purview of this Act which is built upon a site not approved by, or which is not built in accordance with plans approved by, the Governor General in Council, or which, having been so built, is not maintained in accordance with such plans may, in so far as the same interferes with navigation, be lawfully removed and destroyed under the authority of an order of the Governor General in Council.

6. The preceding section shall not limit the jurisdiction of any court with respect to the removal and destruction of any unlawful boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau.

7. Parliament may, at any time, annul or vary any order or approval of the Governor General in Council made under this Act; and any action of Parliament in that behalf shall not be deemed an infringement of the rights of the local authority, company or person concerned.

8. This Act shall not affect any boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau heretofore lawfully constructed, which may hereafter require to be rebuilt or repaired, provided such boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau, when so rebuilt or repaired, shall not interfere more injuriously with navigation than now or heretofore.

9. Each boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau heretofore constructed under the authority of an Act of a Legislature of a Province of Canada, passed since the ... day of July, 1867, or under the authority of an Ordinance of the North-West Territories or of the District of Keewatin, shall, so far as the same may interfere with navigation, be a lawful boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau for and during three months from the passing of this Act.

ii. Nothing herein shall be construed to make any such boom, wharf, dam, or aboiteau, so far as it interferes with navigation, a lawful boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau after the expiry of the said three months, unless the site and plan have been approved as herein provided.

iii. Any boom, wharf, dam or aboiteau now the subject of litigation on the ground that it is an interference with navigation, is excepted from the operation of this section, and nothing

herein shall prejudicially affect the rights of any parties in regard to such litigation.

10. The word "boom" includes works necessary and appurtenant thereto; the word "wharf" includes piers, jetties, moles and breakwaters; the word "dam" includes the works necessary and appurtenant thereto; and the word "aboiteau" includes dykes and other works of a similar character.

ENGLAND alone, where trees are planted along every fence-row almost, and over each hill, and carefully protected, so that most of the country appears embowered in foliage; where iron is used in lieu of wood on a vast scale, and where the forests of Northern Europe are within easy sale, yet pays annually no less than \$100,000,000, it is said for imported lumber.

TIMBER and other Consignments, and Agencies WANTED. Highest references. Address "Kalsar" care of Messrs. Deacon & Co., 160 Leadenhall Street, London, England. 317

Wanted.

A GOOD MAN to take charge of a Steam Circular Saw Mill at Deux Rivières, as FOREMAN. Must have a thorough knowledge of timber and machinery. Apply to

A. & P. WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.

FOR SALE

A Railroad Tie Saw & Carriage (COMPLETE).

A HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 11x14 in. Fly Wheel 7 ft. Diameter, Band Wheel 4 ft. Diameter, 12 in. Face, Heavy Bed and equal to new. Also,

A HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, 48 in. Diameter, 9 ft. long, with 96 2-in. Tubes, Fire Front, Back Door and Frame, Grate Bars and 40 ft. of Smoke Stack 22 in. Diameter.

CENTRAL IRON WORKS, 417 PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

320 ACRES FREE

IN THE Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountain And Mouse River Country, **NORTH DAKOTA,**

Tributary to the United States Land Office at **GRAND FORKS, DAKOTA.** SECTIONAL MAP and FULL particulars mailed FREE to any address by **H. F. McNALLY,** General Travelling Agent, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 28 East Front Street, Toronto.

SAW MILLS

AND **TIMBER LIMITS**

WITH **Logs, Lumber, Store Goods, &c** FOR SALE

In the District of Algoma, Ont.

Eighty-Five Square Miles (54,400 Acres) of Limits, Good Pine, First-Class Water Power, Large New Water Mill, Steam Mill, Store and Dwellings.

Canada Pacific Railway now running through part of the property.

For full particulars address:—

WILLIAMS & MURRAY, GODERICH, ONT.

Wanted to Purchase.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF **CLEAN SPRUCE & PINE**

One foot Long and upwards; three inches thick; three to seven inches wide.

S. J. MORELAND, LUMBER IMPORTER,

And Manufacturer of all kinds of Safety Paraffin and Vesuvian Matches.

GLOUCESTER, ENG.

February 20th, 1883.

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PUBLIC NOTICE



TRADE MARKS.



TESTED

Granted according to Act of Parliament and Registered in England, Germany, Canada and the United States.

And Beam Engine Marks.

It having come to the knowledge of Messrs. Thomas Jowitt & Sons, of Scotia Works, Sheffield, in the County of York, Merchants and Manufacturers, that several manufacturers and merchants in Sheffield and in various parts of the Dominion of Canada, are

pirating the above mentioned marks of  and

"Beam Engine," which are the exclusive property of the said Thomas Jowitt & Sons, and which trade marks have been duly registered in the Trade Marks Registry of London, and the latter of which has been duly granted to Albert Alcock Jowitt, of the said firm of Thomas Jowitt & Sons, by the Cutlers Company of Sheffield, aforesaid, NOW NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted against anyone trading in Goods of Steel or of Steel and Iron combined, whether with or without a cutting edge, which Goods bear either of the above marks, unless such Goods are of the manufacture of THOMAS JOWITT & SONS.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1882.

YOUNG WILSON & Co., EAST PARADE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Solicitors to the said

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS

VALUABLE

TIMBER LIMITS

FOR SALE,

Situated in the Nipissing District.

The following very desirable limits will be offered for sale at Public Auction (if not previously disposed of) at the

Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa, Ont.

—ON—

TUESDAY, 24th Day of April, 1883,

At 2.30 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

Berth No. 23, Nipissing.....30 square miles
do 43, Georgian Bay.....36 do
do 51, do.....30 do

BERTH 23 is heavily timbered and is very favourably situated for lumbering. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the south west corner of the limit, and parties desirous of manufacturing lumber for shipment to Manitoba and the North-West would find this an excellent opportunity for establishing such a business. There is said to be a good mill site on the berth, with good facilities for piling and for shipping either west or east.

BERTHS 43 and 51 are adjacent limits, conveniently located for getting logs into Georgian Bay.

The terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

Further particulars may be had on application to Mr. W. H. Rowley, Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, at Ottawa, Mr. Wm. Cooke, Manager at Toronto, or to

R. C. W. MacQuaig, Auctioneer, Ottawa.

February, 28th, 1883.

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LEGISLATION FOR BOOM COMPANIES.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell, in the House of Commons asked leave to present a petition permitting the Quaddy Boom Company, of New Brunswick, to seek legislation from Parliament. He explained that for years past the local legislatures have given charters to boom companies, but a doubt having recently arisen as to the jurisdiction of the legislatures over navigable waters, a test case is now before the Supreme Court, and in the course of the argument the judges dropped such hints as led to the opinion that the judgment of the New Brunswick Court, declaring these charters *ultra vires*, will be sustained. The consequence will be that, unless the Dominion Parliament gives the companies an Act of incorporation, an immense quantity of valuable timber will be exposed to the mercy of any reckless or maliciously disposed person who may cut the booms employed to catch and retain the logs as they float down the streams. Sir Leonard Tilley explained that recognizing the importance of this question, a deputation of New Brunswick members had waited upon the Minister of Justice to ask that the rights of the boom companies should be protected until legislation by Parliament could be obtained. The Government does not intend this session to introduce legislation of a general character in relation to the subject, but they would take the proper steps to protect the rights of the boom companies in the event of the Supreme Court declaring their provincial charters of incorporation *ultra vires*.

DOMINION PUBLIC LANDS.

The following are the portions referring to timber and timber lands, of the bill introduced by Sir John Macdonald for consolidating and amending the Acts respecting the public lands of the Dominion.

WOOD FOR SETTLERS.

46. And whereas it is expedient that the timber in townships thrown open for settlement, should be so disposed of as to benefit the greatest possible number of settlers, it is therefore enacted as follows:—

1. The Minister of the Interior may direct that in the submission of townships which consist partly of prairie and partly of timber land, the timber lands shall be divided into wood lots of not less than ten, and not more than twenty acres each, in such manner as to afford, as far as practicable, one such wood lot to each quarter-section prairie farm.
2. Provided, that if a quarter-section be found to contain timber-land not exceeding in extent twenty-five acres, such timber land shall be appurtenant to such quarter-section and shall not be divided into wood-lots;
3. Out of any wood lots set apart under sub-clause one of this clause, the Local Agent shall, on application, apportion a wood lot to each settler on a homestead quarter section not having on it more than ten acres of woodland, and such wood lot shall be paid for by the applicant at the price for wood lots fixed at the time by the Minister of the Interior, and shall be entered in the books of the Local Agent, and be given by him, in his returns, as appertaining to such homestead quarter-section, and on the homestead claimant fulfilling all the requirements of this Act in that behalf, but not otherwise, a patent shall issue to him for such wood lot; Provided always, that any person to whom a wood lot was apportioned, in connection with a homestead under the provisions of sub-clause five of clause forty-six of "The Dominion Lands Act of 1872," having duly fulfilled the conditions of such homestead grant, shall receive a patent for such wood lot as a free grant, as provided in the said sub-clause, notwithstanding the repeal of the said sub-clause by the Act thirty-seventh Victoria, chapter nineteen; Provided further, that the cancellation of a homestead entry shall carry with it the cancellation of the entry of the wood lot which may have been apportioned thereto, and also the forfeiture of the purchase money of such wood lot;
4. Provided, that any holder of a homestead entry, who previous to the issue of the patent, shall sell any of the timber on either his homestead or pro-emption quarter section, or on the appurtenant wood lot, to saw-mill proprietors or to any other than settlers for their own pri-

vate use, without having previously obtained permission so to do from the Minister of the Interior, shall be guilty of a trespass, and may be prosecuted therefor before a Justice of the Peace, and upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court; and further, such person shall forfeit his homestead and pro-emption rights, and the timber so sold shall be subject to seizure and confiscation in the manner provided by clause sixty-six of this Act. 1879, s. 47.

TIMBER BERTHS.

47. In the enactments and provisions in the twenty four next following clauses the word "timber" means all wood and all products thereof 1879, s. 50.

48. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, declare districts of territory to be timber districts, and no lease of a timber berth shall be granted except within timber districts so set apart 1879, s. 48.

49. The Minister of the Interior may set apart any tract of land in any timber district, and may cause the same to be divided into timber berths not exceeding in area fifty square miles each; and the same shall be reserved from sale and settlement, and, under such regulations as may be made by the Governor in Council respecting the ground rents, royalties, or other dues which are to be paid in connection therewith, leases of the right to cut timber on such berths may be granted as hereinafter provided. 1879, s. 49.

50. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, order that leases of the right to cut timber on certain timber berths defined in the order shall be offered at public auction at an upset bonus fixed by the order, and given to the person bidding, in each case, the highest bonus therefor, such bonus to be paid in cash at the time of sale. The Governor in Council may also authorize the lease of the right to cut timber on any timber berth to any person who is the sole applicant to be fixed in the order authorizing the lease to him, and to be paid in cash at the time of its issue;

2. When one or more persons apply for the right to cut timber upon the same timber berth, the Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of the Interior to invite tenders from the applicants; and the one tendering the highest cash bonus therefor, not being less than the upset bonus fixed, as in the next preceding sub-clause provided, shall be entitled to the lease 1879, s. 51.

51. In cases where applications may be made for limits on which to cut timber in unsurveyed territory, the Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, authorize the same to be leased for such bonus as may be deemed fair and reasonable, such leases to be subject, nevertheless, to the conditions of this Act respecting timber berths, except as to that part of clause fifty-four, which provides for the erection of mills, which provision, in respect to limits in unsurveyed territory may, if considered expedient by the Minister of the Interior, be dispensed with;

2. Territory in which the block outlines only of townships may have been run and marked, shall be considered surveyed territory, and the Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, in special cases where the same may be deemed expedient, grant licenses in either surveyed or unsurveyed territory, as the case may be, to cut timber for one year, at such ground rent as the Minister may deem fair and reasonable,—such license to be subject in all respects to the other provisions of this Act, except where the same may be inconsistent herewith. 1879, s. 52.

52. Leases of timber berths shall be for a term not exceeding one year, and the lessee of a timber berth shall not be held to have any claim whatever to a renewal of his lease unless such renewal is provided for in the Order in Council authorizing it, or embodied in the conditions of sale or tender, as the case may be, under which it was obtained;

2. Renewal of a lease shall not be given in any case where the lessee has failed to pay any ground rent, royalty, or other dues in connection therewith. (New.)

53. The lease shall describe the lands upon which the timber may be cut, and shall, during its continuance, vest in the lessee all right of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, wood or other products of wood cut within the limits of the leasehold, whether such trees, timber and wood or products be cut by his authority or by any person without his consent; and such lease shall entitle the lessee to seize in replevin, revindication, or otherwise, as his property, such timber where the same is found in the possession of any unauthorized person, and also to bring any action or suit, at law or in equity, against any party unlawfully in possession of any such timber, and to prosecute all persons cutting timber in trespass upon his lease to conviction, and punishment, and to recover damages, if any; and all proceedings pending at the expiration of any such lease may be continued and completed as if the lease had not expired. 1879, s. 52.

54. The lease shall contain, in addition to such other provisions as may be in the Order in Council granting it, or in the conditions of sale or tender under which it was obtained, provisions binding the lessee:—

1. To erect in connection with the berth leased, and to have in operation within a time prescribed in the lease, a saw mill or mill of capacity to cut in twenty-four hours a thousand feet, board measure, for every two and a-half square miles of the area leased; or to establish such other manufactory of wood goods as may be accepted by the Minister of the Interior as equivalent thereto;

2. To pay in advance, in addition to the bonus, an annual ground rent of five dollars per square mile, and further, to pay in cash, at each time of his making the return prescribed in sub-clause four of this clause, a royalty of five per cent. on his sales of the products of the berth as shown by such return;

3. To keep correct books of account of his business, and to submit the same for the inspection of any authorized agent of the Minister of the Interior, whenever required;

4. To make monthly, or at such other interval of time as they may be required of him, by regulations under this Act, or by the Minister of the Interior, returns sworn to by him or by his agent or employee cognizant of the facts, declaring the quantities taken from the berth, and those sold, of all timber or products of wood, in whatever form the same may be sold or otherwise disposed of by him during such month or other period, and the amount received by him therefor;

5. To prevent any unnecessary waste of timber in the process of cutting it, and to prevent, when it can be avoided, the destruction of growing trees which have not yet attained a size fitting them to be used for merchantable timber;

6. To exercise strict and constant supervision to prevent the origin and spread of fire. 1879, s. 52.

55. If, in consequence of any incorrectness in survey, or other error or cause whatsoever, a lease is found to comprise lands included in another lease of prior date, or any lands sold, granted, leased or lawfully set apart for any other purpose under this Act, the later lease shall be void in so far as it interferes with any previous lease, sale, grant or setting apart. 1879, s. 53.

56. Every lease of a timber berth shall be subject to the right of the Government to deal, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and regulations made under it by the Governor in Council, with any and all coal and other minerals which may be found within the limits of the berth leased; and the Government shall have the right in dealing, as above provided, with any and other minerals in lands leased as timber limits, to authorize the persons to whom such coal or other minerals may be granted, to take possession of and occupy such extent of the land so leased as may be necessary to work such coal or other minerals, and to open necessary roads through any such timber berth, paying the lessee of the berth the value of any and all timber necessarily cut in making such roads or in working the mines; and the provisions of this clause shall operate retrospectively, that is to say, they shall apply to all leases of timber berths heretofore granted under any Act

respecting Dominion Lands, as if they had been contained in such Act when it was passed. 1880, s. 7.

57. Every lease shall be subject to forfeiture for infraction of any one of the conditions to which it is subject, or for any fraudulent return, and in such case the Minister of the Interior shall have the right, without any suit or other proceeding at law or in equity, or compensation to the lessee, to cancel the same, and to make a new lease or disposition of the limit described therein, to any other party, at any time during the term of the lease so cancelled: Provided, that the Minister of the Interior, if he sees fit, may refrain from forfeiting such lease for non-payment of dues, and may enforce payment of such dues in the manner by this Act provided. 1879, s. 52.

58. Any ground-rent, royalty, or other dues, on timber cut within the limits of any timber berth, which are not paid at the time when they become due, shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid, and shall be a lien on any timber cut within such limits; and in case of such non-payment—whether, in consequence, the lease of the berth has or has not been cancelled—the Crown timber agent or other person authorized thereto may, with the sanction of the Minister of the Interior, seize so much of the timber cut on such berth as will, in his opinion be sufficient to secure the payment of such rent or royalty, and all interest and expenses of seizure and sale, and may detain the same as security for the payment thereof; and if payment be not made within three months after such seizure, he may, with the sanction of the Minister of the Interior, sell such timber by public auction, and after deducting the sum due to the Crown, the interest thereon, and expenses aforesaid, he shall pay over the balance, if any, to the lessee, if the timber was in his possession at the time of seizure, or if it was not so, to the person who had possession thereof at that time. 1879, s. 54.

59. All timber cut under lease shall be liable for the payment of the Crown dues thereon, so long as, and wherever, the said timber, or any part of it, may be found, whether it be, or be not, converted into deals, boards, or any other manufacture of wood; and all officers or agents employed in the collection of such dues may follow all such timber and may seize and detain the same wherever it be found, until the dues thereon are paid or secured as provided in the next preceding clause. 1879, s. 55.

60. And in case the payment of the Crown dues on any timber has been evaded by any lessee or other party, by the removal of such timber or products out of Canada, or otherwise, the amount of dues so evaded, and any expenses incurred by the Government, in enforcing payment of the said dues under this Act, may be added to the dues remaining to be collected on any other timber cut on any timber berth by the lessee or by his authority, and may be levied and collected or secured on such timber, together with such last-mentioned dues, in the manner provided by clause fifty-eight; or the amount due to the Crown, of which payment has been evaded, may be recovered by action at law in the name of the Minister of the Interior or his agent, in any court having jurisdiction in civil cases to the amount. 1879, s. 56.

61. The Minister of the Interior may take, or authorize the taking of, bonds or promissory notes for any money due to the Crown, as aforesaid, or in his discretion, for double the amount of any dues, fines and penalties and costs incurred or to be incurred, and may, if it be under seizure, then release any timber upon which the same would be leviable; but the taking of such bonds or notes shall not effect the right of the Crown to enforce payment of such money, and the debt shall be a lien on any timber cut on the same or any other berth, by the lessee or by his authority, if the sums for which such bonds or notes are given are not paid when due. 1879, s. 57.

LIABILITY OF PERSONS CUTTING TIMBER WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

62. If any person without authority cuts, or employs or induces, any other person to cut, or assist in cutting, any timber of any kind, on Dominion lands, or removes or carries away, or employs, or induces, or assists, any person to

remove or carry away any timber of any kind so cut, he shall not acquire any right to such timber, or any claim for remuneration for cutting the same, preparing the same for market, or conveying the same to or towards market, and when the timber has been removed out of the reach of the Crown timber officers, or if it is otherwise found impossible to seize it, he shall in addition to the loss of his labor and disbursements, pay a fine not exceeding three dollars for each tree which, or any part of which he is proved to have cut or carried away, or assisted to cut or carry away; and such sum shall be recoverable, with costs, at the suit and in the name of the Crown, in any court having jurisdiction in civil matters to the amount of the penalty; and in all cases the burden of proof of authority to cut and take the timber shall lie on the party charged, and the avowment of the party seizing or prosecuting, that he is duly employed under the authority of this Act, shall be sufficient proof thereof, unless the defendant proves the contrary. 1879, s. 58.

63. Whenever satisfactory information, supported by affidavits made before a Justice of the Peace, or before any other competent officer or person, is received by any Crown Timber Officer or Agent, that any timber has been cut without authority on Dominion lands, or if any Crown Timber Officer or Agent, from other sources of information, or his own knowledge, is aware that any timber has been cut without authority on any such lands, he may seize, or cause to be seized in Her Majesty's name, the timber so reported or known to be cut, wherever it is found, and place the same under proper custody, until a decision can be had in the matter by competent authority.

2. And where the timber reported or known to have been cut without authority, has been made up with other timber into a crib, draw, or raft, or in any other manner has at any mill or elsewhere, been so mixed up with other timber as to render it impossible or very difficult to distinguish the timber so cut without authority, from the other timber, the whole shall be held to have been cut without authority, and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture accordingly, until the holder shall have separated, to the satisfaction of the Crown Timber Agent, the one timber from the other. 1879, s. 58.

64. Whenever any Crown Timber Agent, or other officer or agent of the Minister of the Interior, is in doubt as to whether any timber has, or has not, been cut without authority, or is, or is not, liable to Crown dues on the whole or any part thereof, he may enquire of the person or persons in possession, or in charge, of such timber, as to when and where the same was cut; and if no satisfactory explanation, on oath or otherwise, as he may require, be given to him, he may seize and detain such timber until proof be made to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, or of such Crown Timber agent or officer, that such timber has not been cut without authority, and is not liable, either in whole or in part, to Crown dues of any kind; and if such proof be not made within thirty days after such seizure, such timber may be dealt with as timber cut without authority, or on which the Crown dues have not been paid, according to the circumstances of the case, and the dues thereon may be recovered as provided in the fifty-eighth clause. 1879, s. 62.

65. In case any timber, or any product thereof, is seized under the provisions of this Act by any Crown Timber Agent or Officer, he may allow such timber or product thereof to be moved and disposed of, on receiving sufficient security, by bond or otherwise to his satisfaction, for the full value thereof, or in his discretion, for payment of double the amount of all dues, fines, penalties and costs incurred or imposed thereon, as the case may be. 1879, s. 58.

66. All timber seized under this Act on behalf of the Crown as being forfeited, shall be deemed to be condemned unless the owner thereof, or the person from whom it was seized, within one month from the day of the seizure, gives notice to the seizing officer, or to the Crown Timber Agent or Officer under whose authority the seizure was made, that he intends to contest the seizure. If, within fifteen days thereafter, the claimant shall not have instituted proceedings before a court of competent jurisdiction to contest the seizure, or if

the decision of the Court be against him, or should the claimant fail duly to prosecute such proceedings in the opinion of the Judge before whom such case may be tried (and who may for that cause dismiss the suit on the expiration of three months from the date on which it was instituted, anything to the contrary hereinbefore enacted notwithstanding), the timber may be confiscated and sold for the benefit of the Crown, by order of the Minister of the Interior, after notice on the spot of at least thirty days. Provided nevertheless, that the Minister of the Interior, should he see cause for doing so, may, instead of confiscating timber cut without authority on Dominion lands, impose a fine, or penalty which, in addition to all costs incurred, shall be levied on such timber; and in default of payment of the whole on demand he may, after a notice of fifteen days, sell such timber by public auction, and may, at his discretion, retain the whole proceeds of such sale, or the amount of penalty and costs only. 1879, s. 61.

67. And whenever any timber is seized for non-payment of Crown dues, or for any cause of forfeiture, or any prosecution is instituted for any penalty or forfeiture under this Act, and any question arises whether the said dues have been paid on such timber, or whether the said timber was cut on other than any of the Dominion lands aforesaid, the burden of proving payment, or of proving on what land the said timber was cut, shall lie on the owner or claimant of such timber, and not on the officer who seizes the same, or the party instituting such prosecution. 1879, s. 63.

68. An officer or person seizing timber in the discharge of his duty under this Act may, in the name of the Crown, call in any assistance necessary for securing and protecting the timber so seized; and if any person under any pretence, either of assault, force, or violence, or by threat of such force or violence, in any way resists or obstructs any officer or person acting in his aid, in the discharge of his duty under this Act, such person shall be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be punishable accordingly. 1879, s. 59.

69. If any person, whether pretending to be the owner not, either secretly or openly, and whether with or without force or violence, takes or carries away, or causes to be taken or carried away without permission of the officer or person who seized the same or of some competent authority, any timber seized and detained for any lawful cause under this Act, before the same has been declared by competent authority to have been seized without due cause, such person shall be deemed to have stolen such timber, the property of the Crown, and to be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be punishable accordingly. 1879, s. 60.

SLIDES, ETC.

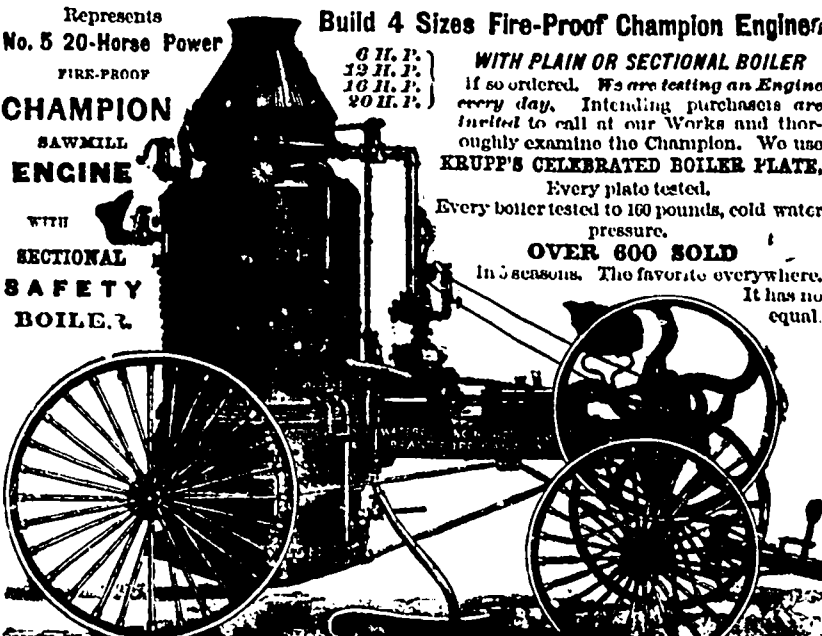
70. No sale or grant of any Dominion lands shall give or convey any right or title to any slide, dam, pier or boom, or other work previously constructed on such land, or on any stream passing through or along it, for the purpose of facilitating the descent of timber or saw-logs, unless it be expressly mentioned in the letters patent or other documents establishing such sale or grant, that such slide, dam, pier or boom, or other work, is intended to be thereby sold or granted.

2. The free use of slides, dams, piers, booms or other works on streams, to facilitate the descent of lumber and saw-logs, and the right of access thereto for the purpose of using the same and keeping them in repair, shall not in any way be interrupted or obstructed by, or in virtue of, any sale or grant of Dominion lands made subsequent to the construction of such works. 1879, s. 64.

71. The free use, for the floating of saw-logs or other timber, of all streams and lakes that may be necessary for the descent thereof from Dominion lands, and the right of access to such streams and lakes, and of passing and repassing on or along the land on either side, and wherever necessary for such use thereof, and over all existing or necessary portage roads past any rapids or falls, or connecting such streams or lakes, and over such roads as owing to natural obstacles, may be necessary for taking out timber from Dominion lands, and the right of constructing slides where necessary, shall continue uninterrupted, and shall not be affected, or ob-

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structed by, or in virtue of, any sale or grant of such lands. 1879, s. 65.

HOUSES IN THE KNOCK-DOWN.

Though the Canadians are now seemingly the most actively engaged in the business of manufacturing houses in the knock down, the idea is an old one, and was carried into effect in various countries years ago. More or less is done in that way in Mexico, and something in the United States. Information on the subject comes from various quarters, and Switzerland affords some interesting facts. In that country chalets the French term for a style of mountain hut—are made in sections, fancifully carved, and so arranged as to be readily conveyed anywhere and put together with great facility, being so lightly constructed as to be capable of dismemberment and ready removal from one place to another. The subject of the art of carving in this connection is reviewed in a letter from a Swiss correspondent to the London Times, as follows:

"The first attempt to introduce wood-carving into Berno was made half a century ago by Christian Fischer, of Brienz, who may be called the father of the art, for after acquiring it himself he taught it to others and founded a school. Besides being an artist in wood, Fischer taught music, made musical boxes, and practised the healing art, but, like many other clever fellows, he died in poverty. Some time after Fischer commenced wood-carving at Brienz, a certain Peter Baumann began at Grindelwald the making of the miniature Swiss chalets which are now so popular. He afterwards removed to Meyringen, where he taught his art to his three sons, one of whom, Andreas, proved to be a genius of the first order, and was equally distinguished for originality in design and skill in execution. He was the first to practice carving in relief. His roses are still regarded as masterpiece, and serve as models for young sculptors. The success of the Baumanns encouraged others to follow their example, and wood-carving soon became a winter occupation in nearly every cottage of the valley of the Hasli. But the sale of carving and chalets being restricted to foreign tourists in the summer season, principally through the intermediary of hotel porters, the trade for a long time was limited and unremunerative. But it struggled on, and in the course of time attracted the attention of local capitalists, who started workshops, opened depots for the sale of their products, and began an export trade, which, with some fluctuations, goes on steadily increasing. The business of wood-carving now finds employment for several thousand individ-

uals. In one establishment alone—that of the brothers Worth—300 to 400 sculptors of both sexes are regularly occupied. Each has his or her speciality, the choice of which is left to the individual taste. Some have an aptitude for and excel in the modeling of groups of animals; others give this attention to flowers and plants; others, again, prefer to carve ornamental caskets and build miniature chalets. The women have great delicacy of touch, and their work in certain branches is preferred to that of men. One thing leads to another, and the abundance of certain sorts of wood in the district suggested the idea of adding to wood-carving the production of what may be called fancy furniture—carved chairs and tables, napkin rings and such like articles. A factory has been started at Interlaken, and is now in successful operation for making habitable chalets on a large scale. You have only to select your design, give your order, and all the parts of a chalet are sent to any destination, so arranged and marked that an intelligent joiner can put them together, and you have a handsome and picturesque house which you may live in as long as you like, and even carry about on your travels."

Outside of what has been done in the direction of establishing manufactories where houses in the knock-down are turned out to order, as in Canada, it is not an uncommon thing for persons removing to new countries to prepare the timbers and various pieces for a proposed house, put them together to make sure that the main elements of the structure will jibe, and reducing the prospect of tinkering to about the minimum, then shipping the disjointed dwelling to the destined point, oftentimes saving a large amount of trouble and cost, to say nothing of time. Contractors who are in the habit of figuring on house bills understand the case so thoroughly in most instances that it is an easy matter to furnish a house of this kind so that it may be put together satisfactorily; and as the raw material must always go to the site of a proposed building, it is about as cheap to send it ready-made, along with a few pounds of nails and incidentals, as any other way. This custom will no doubt become more general in the future.—North-western Lumberman.

Letter from Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., Feb. 19, '82.

GENTLEMEN,—Inclosed find \$1, and will you send me some of N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost every one else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I used frequently at home and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cold that I ever used. Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUT.

Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARCH 23.—The continuation of severe wintry weather at a time when we naturally look for some signs of spring keeps building operations suspended to a considerable extent, and factory men, together with master builders, feel inclined to grumble somewhat at the long delay. All the architects' offices are fairly busy and a number of good contracts have already been let, and only await favorable weather to commence work with vigor. The retail yards, notwithstanding this partially enforced suspension of building, are doing a good stroke of business and purchase all the lumber now coming forward by rail, which by reason of the snow blockades from time to time is quite limited, and, doubtless, many of the mills will be fully a month later than usual in starting up through the extreme depth of snow and generally severe frost throughout the lumbering districts. It now looks extremely doubtful if our harbor will be open much before the middle of April, as the ice is of unusual thickness and remains as firm as at any time during the winter.

Prices at the yards remain firm and the general feeling is one of hopefulness, and should our trade open up satisfactorily with our American neighbors the prices on bill stuff will stiffen as the season advances.

Table listing lumber prices for Toronto, including items like Mill cull boards and scantling, Shipping cull boards, and various sizes of lumber and shingles.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARCH 23.—Since last advices trade has improved, and a good many orders are booked for delivery on opening of canal. So far prices are held firm though it is generally conceded that the stocks to arrive will be sold cheaper, as there has been a decline of from one to two dollars in Chicago and at the principal Michigan markets. The season is very backward, and no signs of opening of navigation. Our canals cannot be got in readiness before 1st of May.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, N.Y., including items like Three uppers, Pickings, Fine common, and various sizes of lumber.

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of March 24, says:—Trade is considered to be in a healthy state. The revival of demand and prospect of an active season leads holders to view their stocks with more complacency. They are now too busy to grumble much. Prices have possibly touched bottom, and future changes are likely to be for the better. The dealers have had a dose of medicine that has toned up the mercantile system. They don't propose in the near future to be so anxious about laying in stocks. In this respect they are in better con-

dition than they were last spring, when a craze to buy had induced them to load up with stocks over the lake, on dock or in the log, which handicapped them for an entire year. The business they propose to do this year will be of a solid character, and speculation will not be as rife as it was last season. This cannot fail to have a solidifying effect on values, providing no general financial collapse checks the demand later on. Prices may not be much higher, but they will have more tone and integrity. Some even assert that the process of toning up has already begun in prices made to country customers, as well as between dealers, but it is probably wiser to reserve a conclusion on this point until further developments.

Receipts, and stock on hand of lumber, shingles, etc., for the week ending March 22, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:

Table showing receipts and stock on hand of lumber and shingles for Toronto from January 1, 1883, to March 22, 1883.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for Albany, including items like Pine, clear, 2 M., Pine, fourths, Pine, select, and various sizes of lumber and shingles.

BOSTON.

Cotton, Wool and Iron of March 24, says:—There is no particular change to chronicle since our last. The weather is rather an unfavorable element, being backward for the season and very variable and threatening. However, the general feeling is that there is to be a very good spring trade, and it is already opening up well despite the unfavorable elements. Prices on general eastern and western soft wood supplies are quite steady, not to say firm, and the demand is good and improving. Hardwoods of desirable grades are also selling well at firm prices.

Table listing lumber prices for Boston, including items like Selects, Dressed, Shelling, Dressed, 1st, and various sizes of lumber.

BUFFALO.

Table listing lumber prices for Buffalo, including items like Uppers, Common, and Culls.

TONAWANDA.

Table listing lumber prices for Tonawanda, including items like Three uppers, Common, and Culls.

BRISTOL.

Messrs. King Brothers' March circular contains the following remarks:—The demand for timber during the past month has been extremely quiet, and what few sales have been made partake generally of a retail character. Quebec goods.—Yellow pine timber—Both waney board pine and common are quite neglected. Red pine—No business. Oak is not inquired for. Elm and birch—None in this market, and the same remarks apply to ash and walnut. Pine deals are moving but slowly at late values. New Brunswick goods.—Spruce deals—The somewhat easier prices elicit but a poor inquiry; stocks are moderate. Pine deals—No stocks. Birch—A cargo has lately arrived, for which there has been a fair demand. United States goods.—Pitch pine timber—For heven there has been very little demand. Sawn has been in moderate request, and a fair quantity has passed into consumption. Deals are quiet. Black walnut—A fresh parcel of prime wood has just arrived, and is now being landed. Whitewood in logs is in small request, but planks are neglected. Oak logs—The market is now cleared. Ash—There has been a fresh arrival, which meets with a fair demand. Waincot logs are in a trifle better request. Oak planks are not in general demand, but those in special sizes secure attention. Staves are not in such good request. The later arrivals have been of poor quality, and have sold ex ship at corresponding values. The arrivals for the past month consist of one vessel from New Brunswick, 573 tons register, against two vessels, 1,384 tons register, for the corresponding month last year, showing a decrease of 811 tons register.

GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal of March 10, says:—There has been only one cargo of pitch pine imported to Clyde this year to date. In the first two months of 1882 four cargoes had arrived, and in the same period of 1881 eleven cargoes. Next statement of stock (to be made up in a few weeks) will, no doubt, show a considerable diminution of pitch pine, compared with the large total in last statement. Prices, however, as yet, do not seem to improve.

An auction sale was held here on the 7th inst., the catalogue comprising Canadian pine and spruce deals, oak planks, and waincot billets. The business done was limited, a large portion of the catalogue remaining unsold, buyers still appearing unwilling to meet brokers' views as to prices. For the oak planks and billets there was no demand by the company present:—

Table listing lumber prices for Glasgow, including items like Ottawa yellow pine deals, Do. yellow pine planks, and various sizes of lumber.

LIVERPOOL.

The Timber Trades Journal of March 10th says:—During the past week there has apparently been some relaxation of business, as the railways and other forwarding companies do not appear to be quite so busy as they were last month; still, there is a fair amount of business being done in a quiet way, for no sooner is an order sent into the wharves than it is picked up and forwarded before it is noticed.

During last month many people were saying that there was next to nothing doing, but when the statistics came out at the end of the month, as particularized below, showing that a fair trade had been done, endeavours were made to show that the consumption was a six weeks' and not a four weeks' consumption. That there is a substratum of truth in this no one will deny who is conversant with the trade here, and this can be made clear when it is explained that the annual stock is taken, nominally, on the 28th February, by actual estimation of all stocks in merchants' and brokers' yards, it must take some considerable time to do it in, which is generally about a fortnight; so that some stocks

are estimated in the middle and others at the end of the month; therefore we may fairly take the consumption of the month of February as set forth in the table as being that of five weeks; but this same argument applies to the year 1882, and, therefore, for sake of comparison between the month of February in 1882 and 1883, the figures stand good for all practical purposes.

The arrivals continue very small, and consist principally of oak planks, sent forward by steamers trading between this port and Baltimore, and of mahogany.

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal of March 10, says:—The proportions of American deal (pine) are much the same as when we last made the comparison a month ago, and are still short of those of February twelvemonth by 154,816 pieces. There were some heavy pine sales in the early months of last year, and the trade in this description was altogether brisker, so that we must attribute the slow movement in relation to the dock stocks of this description to the general dullness now prevailing; in last Wednesday's sale there was only a few lots of deals of this description, which fell to one buyer at £9 10s., a price that is not at all in harmony with the limited nature of the stocks. We expect, however, the yards are pretty well supplied, a great deal of the past season's import having gone direct to the purchaser without troubling the dock company to land it. The stock of spruce deals still continues behind that of last year at similar date, and though from some of the lower ports we may look for an arrival or two towards the end of next month, yet with the prospect of a cold spring, it may be much later before any additions to the present supply are received here. As far as regards the state of the stocks on this side generally, both Baltic and Colonial, their present proportions offer certainly no obstacles to an advance in values; indeed, the fact of there being not more than an average quantity will, at the slightest indications of activity in the wood market, help values up rapidly. The duty that has been taken of Canadian wood produce by the United States Government, amounting to something like 4s. a standard, will give a fillip to prices of pine goods, though whether it will be appreciably felt over here is difficult to say. We expect a great deal of timber in the lake districts has found its way to the United States for many a long day, and in this way the difference to the Canadian production by the reduction of the duty, which we apprehend was never a prohibitory tariff, will pass unheeded.

SWEDEN.

The Stockholm correspondent of the Timber Trades Journal, writing on March 10th, says:—The same cry of want of business, which has been heard so long, is still perplexing the saw-mill owners and timber exporters of the North of Sweden, and the latter have at length taken a step which should have been adopted three months ago; to wit, measures having for their object a reduction in the present winter's output of logs. As your readers will have observed from my last week's telegram, producers between Gelfo and Sundswall have agreed to restrict their get of logs by about 25 per cent., and it is also understood that a few of the most extensive and influential firms north thereof will likewise adopt a similar measure. Although the step taken has a suspicious resemblance to that of the worthy who locked his stable after his horses had been stolen, still it will have a beneficial, if somewhat prospective, influence. Producers now see that some such restrictive measure is so obviously in their own interests, that I have no doubt the agreement will be generally kept, and that a fair reduction in the "get" will be the result. Should this be the case, the market will probably soon recover its vigour, seeing that the heavy stock of sawn wood on hand in Sweden is counterbalanced by a decidedly smaller stock of logs in the waterways than usual. It is this circumstance, and the strong financial position of the trade as a whole, that offer such a barrier to further reductions in price.

Subscribe for the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

SAGINAW RIVER.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 20.—There is plenty of snow in the woods and hauling is good, although many operators have got in all they calculated on and are coming out. A heavy storm prevailed on Sunday and several inches of snow fell. The weather has been cold and windy the past three days. Charles Floyd, who has taken the contract to drive the logs on Rifle river, says the product will approximate 140,000,000, against 115,872,000 for 1882, rafted out, and 6,213,000 feet in the booms at the close. The product of the Chippewa and its tributaries is estimated as follows:—

	<i>Feet.</i>
Main Chippewa.....	23,000,000
South Branch.....	27,000,000
North Branch.....	9,000,000
Coldwater.....	35,000,000
Total.....	94,000,000

A. Micho, who is lumbering on sections 10 and 11 of town 26—8, and banking on Pino river, has in over 2,600,000 feet of logs. He will put in a cut of 3,000,000 feet. David Mulvena has put 4,300,000 into Brush Lake, near Alpena. C. Wilson is putting into Pino river 3,000,000 feet. John C. Brown will complete his operations about April 1. He operates 11 camps and his cut will approximate 30,000,000. The estimate for Bluff creek is 6,500,000.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

Logs in Abundance.

The Chicago *Northwestern Lumberman* says: The result of the present logging season should forever silence the men who every season prophesy that the logs put in will not meet the demand of the mills. The present season has been very unfavorable, and it is doubtful if the loggers have ever worked to greater disadvantage. The weather has been severe, the earth soft and the snow deep. It has been a telling winter on both men and teams. Last winter was a very bad one, but the cost of putting in stock this winter has exceeded that of last but, notwithstanding the various drawbacks, there will be logs in abundance, although the intended cut in some cases will not be secured. As long as the operators, backed by ample capital, make a business during the winter months of banking logs, no weather that has ever been experienced yet will beat them.

Good Sawing.

A gentleman, writing from Tennessee, says it is not the ambition of the firm of which he is a member to see how great an amount of lumber it can turn out, but it will aim to saw all the good lumber possible out of a log, and call culls culls. He thinks he can make more money by doing good sawing, and less of it in a day, than by running as many logs through as possible, and calling the entire output marketable lumber. If all mill men were to adopt this as their platform, few of them would be obliged to submit to a knock-off in prices when their lumber was marketed, because it was poorly manufactured and graded.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—There are indications on a majority of the streams that a break-up is near at hand. On a few of the rivers work is already suspended, and the operators are ready for the spring drive. In several districts there is plenty of snow, and work will be kept up until warm weather calls a halt. Many figures are floating around, pretending to give the cut of the different sections, but outside of two streams—one of them a small one—all such figures are guesswork.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of 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. I 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 physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

OLYDE PRICES.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says:—A sale of American timber and deals was held at Greenock, on 22nd of February, as under noted, when a large company assembled and bought freely. From the prices recorded the brokers have apparently made a slight concession as to price on some portions of the goods exposed.

	<i>Per cub. ft.</i>
Quebec waney boardwood—	2s. 6d.
80 c. ft. av. per log	2s. 2½d. & 2s. 2¾d.
48 "	2s. & 2s. 0½d.
40 "	1s. 9½d.
38 "	
Do. yellow pine—	
65 c. ft. av. per log	1s. 8½d.
50 "	1s. 6½d.
Do. red pine—	
35 c. ft. av. per log	1s. 5½d.
40 "	1s. 3d.
35 "	1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d.
19 "	1s. 2½d.
35 & 30 "	1½d. to 1s.
Do. whitewood (canary colored)—	
85 c. ft. av. per log	1s. 10d.
Do. oak—	
30 c. ft. av. per log	2s. 2½d. & 2s. 3d.
25 "	2s. 2d. & 2s. 1½d.
Do. Elm—	
35 "	1s. 0½d.
Do. birch—	
22½ "	2s. 7½d.
Do. square maple—	
60 c. ft. av. per log	1s. 0½d.
Do. square hickory—	
45 c. ft. av. per log	1s. 8d.
Hewn pitch pine—	
70 c. ft. av. per log	1s. 2½d.
Sawn pitch pine—	
47 c. ft. av. per log	1s. 5½d. & 1s. 6d.
35 "	1s. 3½d.
Pitch pine planks—	
19 to 24 ft. 9/16 x 3/5	1s. 3d.
Oak planks—	
6 to 20 ft. 12 x 5	1s. 1½d.
Hickory billets (each)	1s.
Quebec second yellow pine deals—	
14 to 16 ft. 11 x 3	2s. 6d.
11 " 13 " 11 x 3	1s. 9½d.
9 " 11 " 7/11 x 3	1s. 5d.
9 ft. 7/11 x 3	1s. 4d.
Do. deal ends—	
7 & 8 ft. 7/11 x 3	1s. 7½d.
Do. 3rd yellow pine deals—	
13 to 16 ft. 8/11 x 3	1s. 0½d.
12 " 11 x 3	1s. 0½d.
10 " 16 " 6/10 x 3	1s. 0½d. & 1s. 0¾d.
12 " 7/10 x 3	1½d.
Do. 4th yellow pine deals—	
12 ft. 9 x 3	10½d.
12 " 7/9 x 3	10½d.
Do. red pine deals—	
16 ft. 3 x 3	1s. 2d.
Do. 3rd spruce deals—	
12 ft. 9 x 3	10½d.
13 " 9 x 3	10½d.
11 to 13 " 9 x 3	10d.
Do. 4th spruce deals—	
12 to 14 ft. 9 x 3	9½d.
9 " 13 ft. 9 x 3	9½d.

Successful Season.

The last of McDonald Bros.' men returned from their lumbering shanty in the first concession of Dummer, at the head of Clear Lake, on Saturday. They had a most successful season, and took out more logs than they did last year. The only drawback was the loss of two horses, both of which died in the same week, one dropping dead in the harness and the other dying after being sick a day and a half. The firm has lost in the shanties eleven horses inside of nine years, which is no slight loss.

Winnipeg.

The *Commercial* of March 20, says:—Prices remain at old quotations, viz.: Shoaing, \$28; common dimensions, \$30 to \$31; fencing, \$28 to \$34; stock, \$33 to \$40; flooring, \$35 to \$48; graded clear, \$50 to \$70; shingles, \$4.50 to \$6; laths, \$5.

The *International* of Emerson, Manitoba, says:—Our lumber dealers are shipping large quantities of lumber to points west on the C. P. R., principally Manitoba City, Moose Jaw and Regina.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—During January, 11 lumber vessels sailed from Puget Sound for the ports of Melbourne, Valparaiso, Honolulu, Callao, Salina Cruz, Townsville, Australia, Shanghai, Sydney and Guaymas.

JONES & SON,
Wholesale Lumber & Timber Dealers
39 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Oak, Ash, Cherry, Black Walnut, Poplar, Butternut

And all other kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER:

White and Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber.

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

They were loaded at Port Gamble, Utsalady, Port Blakely and Seabeck, with cargoes comprising 5,396,889 feet of rough lumber, 374,575 laths, 513,155 feet of surfaced lumber, 62,900 pickets and 200 piles, the aggregate valuation of which was \$82,443.75. The list of vessels arriving from foreign ports, and arriving coastwise to sail foreign, comprises 13, of which nine are American, two British, one French and one Chilean.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of Feb., and for the first two months of the year:—

	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>£.</i>
MONTH ENDED 31ST FEB., 1883.		
Timber (Hewn).		
Russia.....	210	1,025
Sweden and Norway.....	13,732	20,460
Germany.....	1,635	3,971
United States.....	2,982	13,524
British India.....	8,111	111,094
British North America.....	347	1,993
Other Countries.....	29,970	30,023
Total.....	65,895	182,090
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia.....	1,773	4,290
Sweden and Norway.....	18,408	47,001
British North America.....	11,004	25,627
Other Countries.....	8,235	29,758
Total.....	39,420	106,676
Staves, (all sizes).....	1,944	13,075
Mahogany (tons).....	3,904	33,319
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	95,313	283,772

TWO MONTHS ENDED 28TH FEB., 1883.

Timber (Hewn).		
Russia.....	776	1,716
Sweden and Norway.....	29,604	45,522
Germany.....	4,753	17,280
United States.....	5,524	24,353
British India.....	11,433	150,262
British North America.....	3,917	18,685
Other Countries.....	63,520	72,225
Total.....	119,833	336,143
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia.....	6,540	16,305
Sweden and Norway.....	42,449	107,634
British North America.....	39,062	83,282
Other Countries.....	13,724	51,531
Total.....	100,775	264,542
Staves (all sizes).....	4,239	28,931
Mahogany (tons).....	5,557	50,957
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	220,608	600,955

Spruce Export Duties.

The *Sherbrooke Gazette* says:—Among the notices of motion in printed routine of proceeding in the Ottawa Parliament, we observe with pleasure that Mr. Ives, the member for Richmond and Wolfe, has notified the House of his intention to introduce a resolution "declaring it expedient to consider the question of an increase of an export duty on spruce logs exported from the Province of Ontario and Quebec."

We have repeatedly spoken of the necessity for restrictive legislation in this matter, as the manner in which our forests are being denuded of their best timber and transported in the log free to the United States, there to give employment to numberless lumber mills and thousands of workmen, is a subject demanding serious attention.

MR. C. WHITNEY and J. White were cutting wood in the woods recently, near Oswego, N. Y., and after felling a tall tree, proceeded to saw it up. While sawing off a log full fifty feet from the butt, the saw struck something, which at the time they called a knot, but the condition of the saw indicated that it had passed through harder than stovewood, and upon examination they found a stone the size of a butter nut firmly imbedded in the tree, and which was sawed completely through the centre. The tree was sound and the stone so firmly fixed that they had to dig it out with a knife.

The *Orillia Packet* says:—Messrs. Tutton & Trill, of the Orillia foundry, shipped on Wednesday a 75-horse power engine to Thompson & Baker, Gravenhurst. They have sent them a large lot of heavy machinery during the winter, and have more to ship as Messrs. Thompson & Baker are re-building their mill. Messrs. Tutton & Trill have nearly completed a 70-horse power massive engine, for the large tug Huron on the Georgian Bay, for the American Lumber Company. They shipped last week to the British American Lumber Company, Midland, about 12,000 lbs of castings for mill machinery and large burner. They have now in hand the repair work for seven saw mills, and orders for two more large engines, which they are just commencing.

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

A ROPE ABOUT OUR NECKS.—A weak stomach or enfeebled circulation is like a rope about our necks. We are strung up and unstrung alternately till existence becomes unbearable. Burdock Blood Bitters will arrest all this misery. Burdock Blood Bitters is a boon to the sick. Let us remember this fact.

\$500 Reward!

Who will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated, Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. ORMOND & WALSH, sole authorized Agents for Peterborough Ont. W4611222

THE EAGLE TREES.

Great pluces that watch the river go
Down to the sea all night, all day,
Firm-rooted near its ebb and flow,
Bowing their heads to winds at play,
Strong-limbed and proud, they silent stand,
And watch the mountains far away,
And watch the miles of farming land,
And hear the church bell tolling slow.

They see the men in distant fields
Follow the furrows of the plough;
They count the loads the harvest yields,
And fight the storms with every bough,
Beating the wild winds back again,
The April sunshine cheers them now;
They eager drink the warm spring rain,
Nor dread the spear the lightning wields.

High in the branches clings the nest
The great birds build from year to year;
And though they fly from east to west,
Some instinct keeps this cyrie dear
To their fierce hearts; and now their eyes
Glare down at me with rage and fear;
They stare at me with wild surprise,
Where high in air they strong-winged rest.

Companionship of birds and trees!
The years have proved their friendship strong;
You share each other's memories,
The river's secret and its song,
And legends of the country side;
The eagles take their journeys long,
The great trees wait in noble pride
For messages from hills and seas.

I hear a story that you tell
In idleness of summer days;
A singer that the world knows well
To you again in boyhood strays;
Within the stillness of your shade
He rests where flickering sunlight plays,
And sees the nests the eagles made,
And wonders at the distant bell.

His keen eyes watch the forest growth,
The rabbit's fear, the thrushes' flight;
He lingers gladly, nothing loath
To be alone at fall of night.
The woodland things around them taught
Their secrets in the evening light,
Whispering some wisdom to his thought
Known to the pines and eagles both.

Was it the birds who early told
The dreaming boy that he would win
A poet's crown instead of gold?
That he would fight a nation's sin?
On eagle wings of song would gain
A place that few might enter in,
And keep his life without a stain
Through many years, yet not grow old?

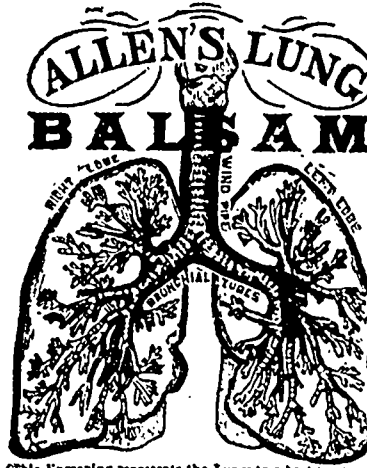
And he shall be what few men are,
Said all the pine trees, whispering low;
His thought shall find an unseen star;
He shall our treasured legends know;
His words will give the way-worn rest
Like this cool shade our branches throw;
He, lifted like our loftiest crest,
Shall watch his country near and far.

—Sarah Orne Jewell, in *Harper's Magazine*.

DUTY ON SPRUCE LOGS.

Mr. Ives moved in the Canadian House of Commons, on Wednesday, March 14th, a resolution declaring it expedient to consider the question of an increase of export duty on spruce logs exported from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and pointed out that there was nothing now in the principle of the motion, for it was in pursuance of the settled policy of the Government. The present duty of \$1 per thousand was not sufficient to prevent export of logs to be sawn in the United States. He knew of one case where Canadians had gone across the lines and built mills in the States in order to saw Canadian logs. Slabs and other refuse of these logs were used as pulp wood on which there was no export duty. In some cases he knew logs to have been sawn up into boards, thus escaping export duty on logs. He advocated an export duty on pulp wood to meet this difficulty and as protection to Canadian pulp manufacturers. Mr. Benson advocated extending the law to all saw-logs, otherwise lumber manufacturers would be driven from the Province. Sir Leonard Tilley promised to consider the matter, but pointed out that to change the law without warning would cause loss to those who had entered into contracts. Mr. Charlton strongly objected to the tax. The Americans imposed a duty of \$2 upon lumber, whereas we imposed a higher duty, and they charged no export duty. This class of legislation was calculated to provoke retaliation, so that

there might be an export tax imposed on logs from the State of Maine into New Brunswick. The effect of increasing the duty would be to reduce the price to the farmer for the benefit of the saw-mill man, which he thought a poor application of the motto "Canada for Canadians." He went on to speak of the general export duty on logs, holding that its principal result was to enable Michigan saw-mill men to import logs from Georgian Bay instead of their being floated down to Toledo or Cleveland. If there was so much done in the way of sending logs across the lines from Canada as was asserted, it must have been done by evasion of the export duty. Last year the export duty on this article was \$3,000, which would give about 8,000,000 feet, or enough to supply a mill for about three months. He asked what would be thought of a proposition to put a duty of 20 per cent. on wheat, because flour was manufactured in the United States. An increase of duty would in his belief only lead to an increase of friction between Canada and the United States, and make it more probable that retaliation against Canada would result. Mr. Mitchell followed, expressing pleasure that this proposed increase was only to affect Ontario and Quebec, as among his constituents was a considerable export of spruce spars, which he would be sorry to interfere with. He condemned the increase in any case as tending to harm limit holders in Ontario, while conferring only a doubtful benefit on a few people in the Eastern Townships. He called on the Finance Minister to come to the rescue of the lumberman by reducing the duties of cornmeal and other mill supplies. The men had supported the National Policy, and so did he (Mitchell), and would still, but that very thing he thought should be a recommendation to the consideration of the Government. Mr. Cook spoke against the duty, endorsing what Mr. Charlton had said regarding the export of logs to Michigan. Mr. Ives, in reply to Mr. Charlton, had used the expression "speculators" as applied to the holders of limits in Western Ontario. Mr. Cook said he thought they were, on the contrary, *bona fide* representatives of a *bona fide* interest. He admitted that limit holders in the North West might be called speculators, for he understood that the limits had been secured by doctors, lawyers, and ministers, who could not be expected to work them. He asked what Mr. Benson would think if an export duty were imposed on corn by us so as to prevent his manufacturing it, and he asked what would be the result to Manitoba saw-mill men of the United States put an export duty on logs floated down the Red River from Manitoba. Would the Minister of Custom, Mr. Bowell, representing North Hastings, allow an export duty to be put on iron ore going to the United States? In case an attempt might be made to weaken the force of what he said by showing that he was engaged in the trade of exporting, he stated that he dealt in manufactured lumber only, but he knew of farmers having timber on their farms useful only to be cut into long logs and shipped to the United States, and the effect of the duty was to decrease the price they received for such timber. Mr. Valin was in favor of increasing the export duty on logs, because, owing to the price of lumber in New York and other American cities, large quantities of Canadian lumber were sent to American markets. This caused the destruction of Canadian forests, and timber was now scarce where formerly it was plenty. He also advocated an export duty on hemlock bark, as such large quantities of it were sent to the United States that the supply was now giving out in many districts. Mr. Sproule said that the duty would not bear hard on the farmers, but on speculators who monopolized the timber trade of Georgian Bay and other regions. Mr. Bourbeau spoke in favor of the export duty in French. Mr. Scriver said that the mover was mistaken when he asserted that the tax would affect a few owners of large timber limits alone, and would not be felt by farmers in the district which both he and Mr. Ives represented. Owing to the scarcity of the water power and the fowness of saw-mills farmers were obliged to take the timber across the border to be sawed and had to pay the present duty on them, and if an export



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

THE WAY IT WILL AFFECT YOU.

It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. SUCH IS THE IMMEDIATE AND SATISFACTORY EFFECT that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours time, if not too long standing. It is warranted to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION, EVEN IN THE most confirmed cases of Consumption! It is warranted not to produce constiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head, as it contains no opium in any form. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption, when ALLEN'S LUNG BALM will prevent it if only taken in time. Physicians having consumptive patients, and who, having failed to cure them with their own medicine, would recommend to give ALLEN'S LUNG BALM a trial. Sold by all Druggists.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

This celebrated Medicine is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,—in short, everybody, everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. Used externally, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds; Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

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

duty were licensed they would be the principal sufferers. The tax was intended to take money out of the pockets of a few large mill-owners. He (Mr. Scriver) was convinced that the motion was made in the interest of the mill-owners of the Eastern Provinces. At the instance of Mr. Tilley, Mr. Ives withdrew his motion.—*Globe*.

THE SWEDISH SUPPLY REDUCED.

The *London Timber Trades Journal* says:—It is stated that the Gessle, Ljusne, Marma, and Iggesund companies, together with several of the large Sundswall saw-mills, by last advice have agreed to reduce the present season's log driving and proposed cutting 25 to 30 per cent., rather than to sell their goods for no profit, which they consider would be a waste of time, and, to use their own words, "neither make their financial position better nor worse." Some of the mills at Gessle have already, we understand, decreased their cutting in the forests to the extent mentioned, this having been determined upon prior to the general understanding recently arrived at. Furthermore, it is said, the weather in a great measure, has already assisted in decreasing the log driving of those mill proprietors who have not yet pledged themselves to any agreement in respect to this limitation.

REVERSING POSTS.

It is firmly believed by many people that posts set in the ground in a position the reverse of which they stood while growing in the tree, will last much longer than when set top end up. In the spring of 1879 I selected seasoned sticks, three feet long. These were split in two, and then cut in two crosswise, making four pieces each. One set was placed in well drained sand, the other in clay soil. In every case two pieces were set side by side, with earth between, one as it stood in the tree, the other reversed. I tried thirteen kinds of timber. Some of these were young wood with the bark on. All contained some heart wood. Those set in sand were examined in the autumn of 1881. In case of the beech, sugar maple, ironwood, black ash, and black cherry, the piece reversed or placed top end down was somewhat most decayed. In case of red maple, American elm, butternut and red elm, the piece set bottom end down was a trifle the most decayed. In case of basswood white ash, white oak, and blue ash there was no perceptible difference. In the autumn of 1882, the posts set in clay soil were examined. In case of red maple, sugar maple, American elm, basswood, butternut, red elm, the piece set

top end down was most decayed. In case of beech, white ash, black cherry, the piece set bottom end down was most decayed. In case of ironwood, white oak and blue ash, there was no perceptible difference.

I infer that where one piece decayed more than the other it was caused by some trifling difference in the sticks. The freshly sawed ends in each case were placed uppermost, and came an inch or two above the ground.

In some cases one half of a stick (one piece certainly the reverse of the other) lasted considerably better than its other half. As will be seen, it was sometimes the top end down which lasted better, sometimes the bottom end down, and in some cases there was no difference in durability.—*W. J. Beal*.

White v. Red Spars.

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

Sir,—There has been some controversy raised recently as to the comparative merits of white and redwood spars, some people maintaining that whitewood spars, for ship use, are the best, while others assert that the question is ridiculous, and that no one would use white spars who could get red ones. But these latter parties are met by the fact, as I am informed, that the Admiralty use only white spars, which appears to be a very strong argument in their favor; on the other hand, it is understood that redwood spars are decidedly preferred in the merchant service. Perhaps you, Sir, or some of your experienced readers, will let a little daylight into this subject for the instruction of your very obedient servant,

A SELLER.

Chatham, 28th February, 1883.

The Stylograph Pen.

The stylograph pen is one of the necessities of our modern civilization. If Hood's song had been "Dip, dip, dip," instead of "Stitch, stitch," it would have lost its text at the hands of Mr. Livermore, who has given his age this perfection of pen, penholder and case, and ink, all in one, handsome, and always at hand and ready for use. The inventor has put some new improvements into it, and now what remains but for every scribe and letter writer to find it on his desk. Ink, filler, and cleaner, all go with it. And to crown all the price has been reduced to \$2. Send that amount to the sole agent, Mr. Louis E. Dunlop, 290 Washington St., Boston, Mass., and the return mail will bring you this most perfect pen.—Contributor, Boston, Mass.

HART EMERY WHEEL COMPANY, Limited

HAMILTON, CANADA.

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President.

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Secretary-Treasurer.

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DETROIT

EMERY and CORUNDUM WHEELS

These Wheels are
Wire Strengthened



And Specially Adapted
For Saw Gumming

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

They Surpass All Other Wheels for Free Cutting and Durability.

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

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GALT.

Messrs. R. H. SMITH & CO.,
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JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ.,
MONTREAL.

Messrs. JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,
TORONTO.

WE ALSO REFER TO

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

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

BOOK-BINDING.

Our facilities for BOOK-BINDING enables us to execute every description of work as well as it can be done in the cities, and at current CITY PRICES.

Blank Books and Account Books of any size Ruled to any pattern desired, and bound in the most appropriate and durable manner.

Books taken out in parts, Bibles, Works of Art, Illustrated Works, Music Books, Magazines, Periodicals and Newspapers bound in any style desired.

Old Books, Albums, &c. Repaired and Rebound.

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THREE FIRST PRIZES FOR BOOK-BINDING AT THE CENTRAL EXHIBITION.

TOKER & Co.

Printers, Bookbinders, &c., PETERBOROUGH, Ont.

THE WINNIPEG LUMBER TENDERS.
The method adopted by the city in making contracts, is rather peculiar. Some time ago they advertised for tenders for 1,500,000 feet of lumber for city purposes. The tenders were opened in due time and the council at the first meeting thereafter awarded the contract to the lowest at \$24.66. The winning tenderers are now comers to the city. Local pressure was brought to bear upon the council and the august body met again, rescinded their former resolution and awarded the contract to the next highest. Such a mode of dealing with tenders is certainly not according to the ordinary rules of doing business. The whole object professedly arrived at in inviting tenders was to obtain the lumber at the lowest figures. The tenderers presented their offers in perfect good faith believing that whoever was the lowest he would be sure to get it no matter who it might be. The lowest tender was accepted in the first place, then after all the figures are made public one firm thinks fit to amend his tender so as to bring it below the one which had been successful. The council allows this to be done, and the party who should have got it, and did get it in the first place, is left out in the cold. Further comment is unnecessary.—*Winnipeg Commercial.*

A CANADIAN ELECTRICAL FACTORY.
Electricity is no longer a subject of unmixed wonder and amazement. Science has revealed it as a servant to man, capable of doing him service in a thousand ways. Probably its application to the wants and comforts of humanity is but in the very infancy of discovery. There is a vastness in electricity as boundless as space itself, and there can be no limit to its usefulness. As a purifier of the atmosphere it is without rival in nature; as a medium by which intelligence may fly through space it has no equal, and it bids fair to substitute candles, lamps, and gas by its more pervading light-giving power. Even heat and motive power may yet find its highest perfection in electricity. But none of the modern applications of this marvellous force are more valuable to humanity than those which are directed against personal suffering, and "the ills which flesh are heir to." As a curative or remedial agent, electricity bids fair to rank amongst the very highest and best of the vast resources and unlimited varieties of nature. To apply electricity in a practical way, so as to bring it into actual contact with the many weaknesses and complaints of physical life is a great study, and one which we venture to say has but just begun to develop. It will be interesting indeed to Canadians to know that one of the most direct applications of the electric fluid to the human body has given birth and growth to an industry. We recently visited the establishment of Mr. A. Norman, of No. 4, Queen street east, Toronto, and were surprised to find it quite a factory for the production of great varieties of appliances for conveying electricity to the various parts of the human body.

Mr. Norman is a practical thinker, and endeavors to work out the problem of the application of nature's forces by numerous agencies simple in themselves, but capable of accomplishing the desired end in proportion to the degree of mechanical perfection in which they are made.

The manufacture of electric appliances was commenced in Toronto by Mr. Norman seven years ago. He then started to make insoles for the feet, and charging them with electricity so as to apply to the extremities. Very speedily his business developed into the manufacture of belts for the back and chest, waist, head, and indeed all parts of the body, so as to bring the application of the vital fluid to the parts affected.

In the manufacture of these various appliances, Mr. Norman has provided himself with the newest and best machines, so as to turn out the work efficiently and to make them comfortable as well as effective to the wearer. Here are the cutting benches with numerous presses and suitable shears—a large dieing press with a variety of dies of various shapes to stamp out the metal as required, machines also for cutting metal to the sizes, sewing machines for stitching the materials together, &c. Here are coils of many pounds weight of copper, of zinc and

other metals and numerous smaller matters which did not escape our notice, but would weary our readers to detail them. The electric battery which Mr. Norman uses is believed to be the largest in use for this kind of purpose in Toronto.

"What metals do you find to be the best conductors of electricity?" we asked.

"I use zinc and copper—zinc and silver—zinc and gold—zinc and platinum—the latter combination is decidedly the best, and is also the dearest," was the reply.

"And do you make many of these various kinds of belts?" "We are never idle," was the reply, "our business is constantly on the increase and orders come from far and near. There—pointing to a goodly pile—is a shipment for the States."

"So you export them, do you?" was our next enquiry. "Oh yes, we ship great numbers to the States, as they cannot get our kind of belt except through us."

"What is the best article you make as a belt for general use?"

"THE ACME," said Mr. Norman, "is my own invention. I have travelled much through the States and elsewhere, and have been an observer always, and I conscientiously believe the 'Acme' to possess all the advantages of every belt yet made, without any of the drawbacks of others."

The one thing which surprised us most, perhaps, was the great variety of these belts, and the large stock—carefully arranged in sizes—which Mr. Norman finds it necessary to carry in order to keep pace with the demands of his business. As to the practical value of all these appliances, we can only say that Mr. Norman possesses abundant testimonies to their worth, and furnishes more than sufficient proof of the genuineness of these testimonials. How they affect this end can best be learned from Mr. Norman, who will gladly send circulars, pam-

phlets and all particulars on application to his address at 4 Queen street East, Toronto.

THE NORTH-WEST TRADE.

The *Winnipeg Commercial* says:—The vast quantities of logs and timber that are being taken out during the present season in the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg districts, and which will be manufactured into lumber in the spring, points to a supply of the home product far in excess of what has yet been known. Enterprising capitalists, many of them at the same time practical men, have gone into the business of supplying lumber from our own forests in earnest. There seems to be little danger this year of the dearth of building material in this line which occurred last season. There may perhaps be somewhat of a scarcity for a while early in the season, but so soon as the mills get fairly running the supply will be equal to all demands. Besides the local product there will also in all probability be a considerable supply from outside.

This must according to the usual course of events, result in a more reasonable rate being charged for lumber. The city has already made a contract for a million and a half feet at a price considerably below that of last year. Private parties cannot but reap a corresponding benefit. Even at a figure below that of last year the manufacturers will have a good margin of profit left. Of course the demand from the rising towns outside and from the farmers in the country will be largely in excess of any previous year, but the supply in sight is correspondingly increased.

The whole country will reap a benefit by the large supply. Last year the great drawback to building operations in many cases was the inadequate supply, but it does not seem as if this would occur again. In the United States there has also been a slight fall in prices. At a recent meeting of the Lumberman's Exchange

in St. Paul, reductions were made in all descriptions of timber and lumber, so that if it does happen that we have to fall back upon the yards across the line for some of our supplies that could be provided at a figure under that of last year. So that on the whole the prospect of cheaper lumber this year is good all around.

On Thirty Days Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N.B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address **SPRING & Co., Portland, Maine.**

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OR
FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—No Humbug—by one Month's use of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powder. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders. We will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price for large box \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,
202 24 240 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

We take from the *Timber Trades Journal* the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool on Feb. 28th, 1882 and 1883, and also the Consumption for the month of Feb., 1882 and 1883:—

	Stock, Feb. 30th, 1883.	Stock, Feb. 30th, 1882.	Consumption for the month of Feb. 1883.	Consumption for the month of Feb. 1882.
Quebec Square Pine.....	191,000 ft.	170,000 ft.	135,000 ft.	184,000 ft.
Waney Board.....	177,000 "	229,000 "	"	"
St. John Pine.....	8,000 "	14,000 "	"	0,000 "
Other Ports Pine.....	46,000 "	32,000 "	1,000 "	2,000 "
Red Pine.....	56,000 "	27,000 "	2,000 "	3,000 "
Pitch Pine, hewn.....	541,000 "	620,000 "	83,000 "	231,000 "
" Sawed.....	440,000 "	346,000 "	121,000 "	102,000 "
Planks.....	62,000 "	69,000 "	23,000 "	33,000 "
Dantzig, &c., Fir.....	34,000 "	28,000 "	10,000 "	18,000 "
Sveden and Norway Fir.....	21,000 "	10,000 "	"	3,000 "
Oak, Canadian.....	230,000 "	294,000 "	74,000 "	3,000 "
" Planks.....	131,000 "	62,000 "	28,000 "	40,000 "
" Baltic.....	25,000 "	60,000 "	9,000 "	1,000 "
Elm.....	35,000 "	50,000 "	8,000 "	"
Ash.....	4,000 "	15,000 "	5,000 "	2,000 "
Birch.....	54,000 "	101,000 "	14,000 "	35,000 "
East India Teak.....	66,000 "	12,000 "	"	1,000 "
Greenheart.....	136,000 "	25,000 "	5,000 "	0,000 "
N. B. & N. S. Spruce Deals.....	15,103 stds.	13,633 stds.	5,839 stds.	4,993 stds.
" Pine.....	1,340 "	726 "	"	"
Quebec Pine & Spruce Deals.....	7,279 "	6,577 "	760 "	670 "
Baltic Deals.....	3,984 "	2,075 "	724 "	350 "
" Boards.....	361 "	90 "	"	55 "
" Boards Flooring.....	2,867 "	1,876 "	623 "	724 "

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS.
THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.
Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

LUMBERMEN'S STATIONERY.

We will supply anything in the line of BLANKS or STATIONERY for Lumber Shanties and Offices at City Prices.

Shanty Settlements

Shanty Orders

Shanty Receipts

Shanty Time Books

Shanty Log Books

Shanty Reports

Shanty Ledgers

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Shanty Way Bills

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Office Noteheads

Office Envelopes

Office Cards

Office Notes

Office Drafts

Office Orders

Office Receipts

Office Blank Books

Office Ship Account Books

And everything necessary to a complete office outfit.

All PRINTING done in the Highest Style of the Art, and at Lowest Living Prices.

BOOK-BINDING of every Description got up in a very Neat and Superior manner.

Account Books Ruled and Bound to any desired Pattern.

For Schedule of Prices address, describing the kind and quality of work desired,

TOKER & Co.,

"THE CANADA LUMBERMAN,"

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.



EMERY WHEELS FOR SAW GUMMING.

In order to remove the difficulties connected with the importation of TANITE GOODS in small quantities, and to bring such goods within easier reach of

CONSUMERS IN CANADA,

we have arranged with the well-known firm of

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN MONTREAL,

To take our sole Agency for the Provinces of ONTARIO and QUEBEC. By this means consumers who want only single wheels, or goods in small quantity, can supply themselves easily and avoid the trouble of special importations, while dealers can secure the most liberal terms, fully equal to those they could obtain by buying of us direct.

Messrs. Frothingham & Workman will carry a full stock of TANITE EMERY WHEELS, and a sample line of Machines, and can fill all orders promptly.

The Tanite Company, Stroudsburg, Monroe Co. Pa.

September 23th, 1882.

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SAW MILLS!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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LUMBER MERCHANTS
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Dealers in WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, CHERRY, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK, WHITEWOOD, and all kinds of Hardwood and Pine Lumber. PICTURE BACKING, HOLLY, EBONY, LIGNUM-VITÆ, RED CEDAR, &c. American and French VENEERS.

Orders for Lumber and all kinds of Factory Work promptly attended to. Lumber Kiln dried to order. Yard: Cor. Wellington & Strachan Aves. Factory: Corner Soho and Piche Streets. Office: 39 Adelaide Street East, (First Floor, nearly opposite the Post Office.

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J. T. LAMBERT,

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ORDERS FOR DIMENSIONS AND ALL OTHER KINDS AND GRADES OF

American Lumber

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For Use in Stream Driving to insure a safe footing in Slippery Places.
25 in ball and 5 in heel are the numbers usually required.

PRICES for the six different sizes and for Calk Sets and Punches for adjusting Calks, on application to

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BARRIE SAW WORKS

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Circular, Cross-Cut & Machine Saws

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Shingles, Doors, Sash, Flooring, &c.,

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We have for Sale a large quantity of PINE, OAK, WHITEWOOD, ASH, CHESTNUT, CHERRY, BUTTERNUT, BASSWOOD, &c.

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