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NO. 4.

#### LUMBERING IN MAINE.

Few states have a better variety of timber than Maine, and the inhabitants of no state use their timber to better advantage. The Maine lumbermen who own pine and spruce are the most conservative to be found. They long ago did away with promiscuous slashing, and cut such timber as would best answer their purpose, and carefully preserved the balance for future use. This is the reason why the Penobscot holds out so long as a logging stream. The end of the timber on that river has often been predicted, but the end has not come, nor will it for a long time yet. Once going over the ground does not answer the intentions of the lumbermen. They look upon their lands as permanent investment, and, as any investor should, they make the most of it. Outside of the manufacture of pine and spruce lumber, hundreds of wood-working establishments are busy, which utilize timber that, in the newer lumber states, would be considered of no account. The output of these establishments includes bean poles, fruit boxes, spool blocks, clothes pins, and various other small articles that the different industries call for. It is said by some that the manufacture of these things are peculiar to Yankees. It would be better if they were peculiar to some people who do not class themselves as such. They pay well and answer an imperative demand. It can be predicted that the wood-workers in the Northwest will follow the examples of the Manitias, as that section shall become older. Actual accomplishments point in that direction. It was not long ago that pine lumber was all that was expected of the grand forests west of Lake Erie, but now more is expected of them. Furniture factories, hoop mills, and other manufacturing concerns outside of saw mills, are springing up to make use of the hard wood that is so abundant. These will increase, and as they do, factories which will turn out minor articles as do the Maine establishments will naturally follow.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

#### AN ORGANIZATION.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—In Pennsylvania there is an organization known as the Retail Lumber and Coal Dealers' Association of the North Pennsylvania Railroad and Adjoining District, having for its object the maintenance of uniform prices. When a dealer becomes a member, he must deposit his due bill for \$25, and if at any time he is caught underselling his brother members, the due bill is collected, and the money goes into the association. This forfeiture tends to keep the members in the traces, and we understand it works admirably. This plan might be adopted with good results elsewhere. At several of the leading lumber markets there are associations and exchanges, and the main object of most of them is to establish prices. This they do regularly

—on paper—but generally it goes no further. The dealers meet and discuss the importance of uniform prices, and while they are doing it no one would suspect that some of them have their sleeves packed with so many aces that they feel confident of winning the game. It would not be drawing on the imagination to say there are dealers who, at these meetings, advocate high prices on the published list, while all the time they expect to sell away under them, and thus convey to their customers that they are selling cheap. If they were obliged to deposit a few hundred dollars that would be forfeited in case they undersold the current list, they would cease to be the bulls they are in convention, and the bears they are out of it.

#### PRaised BY THE PRAISED.

If laudari a laudato—to be praised by one who is praised—is, as is said, the highest possible eulogium, the following from the *Bay City Lumberman's Gazette* should warm the hearts of Canadian lumbermen:—

"Many people in this world are apt to imbibe the idea that something of which they are the possessor is the greatest of the kind in the world, and the people of cities are liable to form a similar impression in regard to manufacturing or other enterprises located within their midst. Bay City possesses two of the largest mills on the Saginaw river, and they are monsters in their capacity to masticate pine logs. Although they are mammoth institutions, and visited during the busy season by thousands at home and from abroad to witness their wonderful capacity they are far from being the largest institutions of their kind in the country. In a little village situated on the Grand Trunk railway in Canada, and at the head of the Bay of Quinte, bearing the name of the river at the mouth of which it stands, Trenton, is a saw mill owned and operated by Gilmour & Co., which exceeds in capacity and the number of men employed any mill on the Saginaw river, which stream turns out nearly a billion feet of lumber annually and even exceeded that amount in 1882. The Trenton mill alluded to cuts over 3,000 logs daily produces over 350,000 feet of lumber, 100,000 lath, 100,000 pickets, besides heading and shingles, and the number of its employes is 600 men and boys. It stands in the small village alluded to a monarch without a rival."

#### ARTIFICIAL LUMBER.

In giving an account of the manufacture of artificial lumber, a New York man says the lumber is made principally of the pulp of wheat, rye and cut straw, and other vegetable fibers, combined with chemical ingredients and cements. It is formed of layers, about one-quarter of an inch in thickness, and these are pressed together with powerful machinery, and thus rendered as hard as the hardest wood, be-

sides being much more dense. The boards are also rendered waterproof in varying degrees, according to the purpose for which they are to be used. The material is as durable as tano and can be sold at a good profit for less than ordinary lumber. It will take any finish, and in this respect is equal to the finest hard wood. Moreover, it can be marbelized in imitation of any kind of marble, both in respect to a high degree of polish and exact imitation of grain. It will not warp and can be rendered perfectly water-proof if desired, thus making it suitable for the construction of burial caskets. It makes just as solid a surface as any wood, and may be made of the hardness of stone. As a substitute for wood in the construction of buildings it possesses qualities of perfect adaptation. It will make the finest material in the world for roofing, not excepting slate or iron. It can be sawed, split or planed, and boards made of it are perfectly smooth and flat from end to end on both sides, without any knots, cracks or blemishes of any kind. He exhibited several articles of cabinet ware made from the material. Two of these were ordinary parlor tables, one of which resembled the peculiar mottled appearance seen in some choice hardwoods. The surface of the table was varnished and highly polished. The other table was finished in exact imitation of rosewood. A panel door was also shown the finish resembling mahogany. A couple of ladies' work boxes made after an elegant pattern and highly finished, were also exhibited.—*American Lumberman.*

#### LARGE TREES OF TURKESTAN.

A French traveller has recently measured mulberry trees at Ourgout and Salavad, in Turkestan, which measured more than 16 feet in circumference at five feet above the ground. Such large trees are generally found in religious places or overshadowing the retreat of some hermit. Plane trees have been measured which were of really wonderful size; one of these, in the village of Sairob is twenty-seven and a half feet in circumference at shoulder height. It has been protected from the wash of rains by a barrier of stones and its hollow trunk has been formed into a square room and fitted up as the village school-house. Near it is another plane tree which measures twenty-six paces in circumference at the base. Of a group of trees at Chojakand, east of Tashkend, the largest is a rotten and hollow old stump, looking like the ruin of a giant wall, from which six vigorous lateral trees have shot up. The whole plant is 48 paces in circumference at the base, and the hollow of the principal trunk is about 28 feet in diameter. A party of a dozen tourists from Tashkend once had a feast inside of this stump, and they were not cramped for room. The growth of plants in as hot a climate as Turkestan is very rapid, and trees have been known to make growths by measure, in one

year, of from 15 to 20 feet, and a corresponding development in thickness. Nevertheless, good trees are rare, and the few of extraordinary size owe their preservation to the respect in which the natives hold the places near which they are found.

#### A BIG FAILURE.

The *Toronto World* of Jan. 29, says:—For some time rumor has been busy with the affairs of the British Canadian Lumber and Timber Company, the offices of which are at 24 Scott street. It was stated yesterday that a receiver had been appointed, or rather that the company had assigned to the banks interested.

The company had a capital of a million, mostly Scottish money, was formed some years ago, and bought extensive limits and mills from the Cook Bros., Geo. J. and H. H. It is understood that the Messrs. Cook made a good thing out of the sale. Geo. J. Cook is president of the company, and J. S. Lockie, formerly manager of the Bank of Commerce, is its financial manager. The banks mainly interested are the Toronto, Quebec and Commerce, the liabilities to which foot up to close on to a million dollars, perhaps half of which is secured. The Commerce is the largest creditor.

It is now alleged that the rosy statements made as to the value of the limits have not been realized, and that not only will the shareholders lose all the money that they put in it, but the ordinary creditors will not be paid, and the banks will be out a large amount.

A short time ago it was hoped that the company would pull through by each of the banks advancing \$50,000 and the Scotchmen the same amount, but this appears to have been abandoned.

A reporter asked Mr. H. H. Cook last night about the matter, but he had nothing to say.

#### An Engraver's Block.

As the lines in a good wood engraving have to be very thin, it becomes very necessary that the wood should be of a firm and strong fiber that will not break, or split, or crumble easily. And, indeed, the wood used for engraving is one of the hardest known. It is box-wood, and is obtained almost exclusively from Turkey and Asia Minor. The grain of boxwood is exceedingly close and smooth, and engravers' "blocks" consist of slices each about an inch thick and usually from two to four inches square, cut across the grain of the tree. The box-tree does not grow to any considerable size, and when a large block is desired it has to be made by screwing and gluing a number of small blocks together very tightly and securely. It is said that it would take more than one hundred years for a boxwood tree to grow large enough to furnish a block in one piece of a size sufficient to include the whole of a page engraving in an ordinary magazine.

**AUSTRALIA.**

We take the following from the monthly circular of Messrs Lord and Hughes, timber brokers of Melbourne, dated 19th December, 1883:

Since our last advices of 21st ultimo, our market for the principal descriptions of timber has been more than supplied by imports, and prices then ruling have hardly been maintained. Baltic flooring and Oregon timber are easier, and American lumber about maintains prices then quoted. Our market cannot recover as long as it is being flooded by so many arrivals.

The deliveries from store yards have been to an extent almost unprecedented, showing that the trade are doing a larger business than ever; in fact, the demand for building materials has not been exceeded for years, and there is every prospect of a continuance.

The arrivals have been—Avanti and Concordia, from Frederikstad; G. P. Harbitz and Eduard, from Christiana, with flooring; Marpesia, from Sundswall, Subra, from Hudiksvall, Forsote, from Skutskar, with deals; Thos. R. Foster, Birchgrove, Melrose, L. B. Gilchrist, and Martha, with Oregon laths and pickets; Martha P. Tucker, from New York, with shelving, plaster and slates; Beatrice Havenor, from New York with laths and plaster; Aberdeen, Gulf of St. Vincent, Thurland Castle, Cairnbulg, Copernicus, Duncone, Loch Ness, Glondower, from Great Britain with flooring, slates, galvanized iron and cement; Robin Hood, L'Avonir, and Alice Muir, from Kaipara, with Kauri pine; City of Adelaide, from Sydney, with shelving; Nemesis, Bunninyoung, Woundouree, Konoowarra, from Sydney, with cedar, doors and laths; South Australian and Victorian, from Adelaide, with doors and laths; Mercury, from Luncheonston, and Victorian from Adelaide, with slates.

**RED DEALS.**—Imports: 1,037 standard, from the Baltic. The arrivals have been Marpesia, from Sundswall; Subra, from Ludiksvall; and Forsote, from Skutskar. The cargo, ex Leto, was sold by auction on 27th ult. when MARMAR brand, 9x3, realised 5½d.; MB, 9x3, 5½d. to 5d.; 11x3, 5½d. to 5d., all at per foot of 9x3.

**SPRUCE DEALS.**—Imports: Nil. Sales by auction comprise cargo, ex Hooghly, and small parcel, ex Emo. The cargo ex Hooghly, was sold on 27th ult., at (as was anticipated) extremely low rates, 11x3 realising 2½d. to 2½d., 9x3, 2½d. to 2½d. 12x3 to 20x3, at 2½d. per foot of 9x3.

**OREGON TIMBER.**—Imports: 3,193,707 feet super. The arrivals have been—Thos. R. Foster, Birchgrove, Melrose, L. B. Gilchrist and Martha. Sales by auction comprise cargoes ex Birchgrove and Star of Peace, and small parcel ex Matilda, all sold on 27th ult., prices ranging from £6 17s. 6d. to £6 10s. The cargo ex Thos. R. Foster, was offered at auction on 30th ult., but £6 12s. 6d. being best bid, it was withdrawn.

**LUMBER.**—Imports: Shelving, 72,176 feet super. The arrivals have been—Martha P. Tucker, from New York, and City of Adelaide from Sydney. Sales by auction have been made ex Emo, Navosink, City of Adelaide, and Martha P. Tucker. Michigan clear pine realised £18 to £16 10s.; white pine shelving (Peabody brand), £13 to £13 7s. 6d.; other brands, £13 7s. 6d. to £12 15s.

**PITCH PINE.**—Imports: Nil. Auction sales.—Nil.

**REDWOOD.**—Imports: Nil. Auction sales.—Nil.

**FLOORING AND WEATHERBOARDS.**—Imports: 4,800,420 feet lineal. The arrivals have been Avanti, Concordia, G. P. Harbitz, and Eduard, from the Baltic. Sales by auction comprise shipments ex Mario Becker, Rauno, Cairnbulg, Adole e Sabina, Loch Shiel, and Loch Ness. The following being prices realised—Red 6x1½, 10s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.; 6x½, 7s. 9d. to 8s.; 6x½, 6s. to 5s. 9d.; 6x½, 4s. 6d.; 4-out weatherboards, 7s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; white 6x1½, 9s. 6d. to 9s.; 6x½, 8s. to 7s. 9d.; 6x½, 6s. to 5s. 9d.; 6x½, 5s.; 6x½, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 4d.; 4-out weatherboards, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.

**KAURI PINE.**—Imports: 726,710 feet super. The arrivals have been Robbin Hood, L'Avonir, and Alice Muir, from Kaipara. Sales by

auction during the month have been of a very limited character, being confined to only portions of cargoes ex Robbin Hood and Alice Muir. The cargo ex L'Avonir, was offered, but there being no inclination to buy evinced by the trade, it was withdrawn.

**CEMENT.**—Imports: 111,652 feet super. The arrivals have been ex various steamers, from Sydney. Logs have been sold at auction during the month, at 45s. to 29s. according size and quality.

**RED AND WHITE PINE (Colonial).**—Imports: Nil. Auction sales.—Nil.

**DOORS.**—Imports: 194. Auction sales.—Nil.

**LATHS AND PICKETS.**—Imports: Laths, 13,395 bundles; pickets, 5,529 bundles. Sales by auction during the month have been made Oregon laths, 4½-foot, at 40s. to 37s.; 4-foot, 33s. Spruce 4-foot, 34s. 8d. Baltic, 4½-foot, 27s. Oregon pickets, 6 feet, £10 2s. 6d. to £9 10s.; 5-foot £9 2s. 6d.; 4½ feet, £9 5s. to £9; 4-foot, £7 10s.; spruce, 5-foot, £5 2s. 6d.

**SLATES.**—Imports: 905,163 pieces. The only sale by auction has been the shipment ex Mercury, from Tasmania.

**PLASTER.**—Imports: 900 barrels. The parcel of red beech ex Martha P. Tucker was offered at auction on 14th inst., when only 50 barrels were sold at 12s. 9d. each. The parcel of 200 barrel ex Alert was sold on 30th ult. at 13s.

**CEMENT.**—Imports: 2,950 barrels. There have been no sales by auction during the month. Privately a good demand exists. Gostling's has been selling at 15s.; and Knight, Boyan & Co.'s at up to 15s. 3d. Auction sales.—Nil.

**GALVANISED IRON.**—Imports: 737 tons. There have been no sales by auction. Privately Orb, and other best brands have had sales at £20 10s.; inferior brands, £20. Demand slack. Auction sales.—Nil.

**HARDWOOD.**—Imports: Nil.

**PALINGS.**—Imports: Nil.

**ENGLISH IMPORTATION OF TIMBER.**

The following is a list of the most important classes of timber imported into England during 1883:—

AMERICAN TIMBER.	
Yellow pine.....	4,350 logs
".....	47,825 "
Hickory.....	15 "
Oak.....	284 "
Cherry.....	34 "
Poplar.....	144 "
Ash.....	731 "
Walnut.....	123 "
Ela.....	384 "
Birch.....	453 "

STAVES.	
American.....	50,854 pieces
Memel.....	22,500 "
Danzig.....	80,566 "
Norwegian.....	206,101 "
Riga.....	4,200 "
Austrian.....	48,000 "

TIMBER.	
Danzig.....	2,070 logs
Windsau.....	3,619 "
Memel.....	1,459 "
Libau.....	530 "

OAK.	
Danzig.....	317 "
Stettin.....	20 "
Memel.....	250 "

WAINSCOT.	
Austrian.....	271 "
Memel.....	30 "
Riga.....	142 "

PITCH PINE.	
Logs.....	1,896 "
Deals.....	876 "

DEALS AND BATTENS.	
	1,444,354 pieces.

**MINDEN.**

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—One of the most melancholy accidents that has occurred for some time took place on Friday last at John Coburn's lumber shanty in the township of Sherburne. It is a common thing in the woods to draw logs to the edge of a precipice or steep hill and dump them over, to be skidded at the bottom. On Friday morning James Quigley, and two others were engaged at a Skidway, situated at the foot of one of these mountain dumps, skidding the logs as they came down. A load of three logs was brought to the dump, and the first two logs landed at the skid, end on, Quigley and

his two companions stood on the last log of the skidway farthest from the dump. Quigley being in the middle, and the other two at either end. The usual warning was given from above and the third log was rolled over. Down it came, whirling through the air, and landing broadside on the ends of the first two logs which were on ways to the skid, instead of stopping at that end of the skid, it was shot on to the logs already skidded and went bounding over them in a slanting direction to one end of the front log. The instant the men saw the log was going to come to them, O'Brien, who was on the end where the log was coming to, dropped off beside the skidway and was safe. The man on the other end also dropped off, though the log did not reach where he was, but Quigley being in the middle, jumped off, and tried to run ahead of it. The log, a twenty-four inch one, and sixteen feet long, came bounding along, struck Quigley in the back, knocked him on his face, and then crushing his chest and shoulders, splattered the poor fellow's brains for some distance. Death was instantaneous. One of the peculiar features of the case was that the unfortunate young man had a premonition of his impending fate, on the night before. On Friday morning when he awoke he told his companions that he had dreamed that a fatal accident had occurred, that some one had been killed with a tree, and so impressed was he with his dream, and that some fatal accident was about to occur, that he declined to go out to work. After a time he was persuaded to go out, but altogether against his inclination, and the result was a melancholy verification of his premonition. The young man was much esteemed. He was conveyed to the home of his brother in Vermont, on Saturday.—*Bolcaygon Independent.*

**SWEDEN.**

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* writing on Dec. 15th says:—The weather is still uncommonly mild for the season in Norrland, and the latest advices are to the effect that "driving" operations in the woods as far north as the Sundswall district cannot be proceeded with. There will consequently be no production of logs to speak of in the principal export districts until the second week of January at the earliest, forest work being entirely suspended about Christmas time. There is, of course, plenty of time between the middle of January and the end of April to get out as many logs as usual, were there any inducements to do so, but all the mill owners that I have spoken to on the subject admit that it would be suicidal to make as many logs as of late years. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that a substantial reduction in the log-get will be made by most of the firms of standing, unless a rise of price takes place before the end of February. In the event of the latter contingency occurring, no doubt mill-owners will endeavor to get hold of as much raw material as they can handle. The late events in Finland will also decidedly have an effect here, in making the banks watch with a less indulgent eye over the quality of the paper set before them.

**NORWAY.**

The Christiania correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* writing on Jan. 5th, says:—The early part of the winter having been very mild, the driving was impossible in most parts up to Christmas time. If a serious frost had then occurred, the peasants might have been tempted to disregard the traditional resting time, by taking up forest work immediately after the strict holidays. However, the mild weather has continued till yesterday, and even now the frost is probably not sufficiently intense to make marshes and pools in the forest passable. Consequently nothing more may be lost by conforming to the old custom of "drinking out yule" before recommencing forest-driving in earnest.

It is, however, now quite evident that this winter's production of timber will be considerably below the average. This will tend to keep prices of logs and of battens from going down in this country, to a great extent, independently of the state of the import market abroad. The saw mills and flooring mills cannot very

well be stopped, even if at times they have, especially the latter, to work with a small profit or none at all, which may have been the case in several instances last year.

**A CANADIAN AUTHORESS.**

There is in Ottawa at present, on a visit to some relatives, a lady, who is, or ought to be, well known throughout Canada, for she belongs to a family whose writings a generation ago were widely read throughout the British Islands and did much to clear away wrong impressions concerning our country. The lady referred to is Mrs. Trail, who is one of the Strickland family, every member of which was a writer of more or less renown. The most famous is, of course Agnes Strickland, whose historical writings are very popular—a popularity which shows no signs of decreasing. The next best known member of the family is Mrs. Susannah Moodie, of Belleville, whose novel "Roughing it in the Bush" is still widely read. Mrs. Jameson and Major Strickland will also be remembered by all middle-aged Canadians. Miss Strickland is the only member of the family who never visited Canada or wrote about it; Mrs. Jameson wrote a couple of volumes describing rambles through our then wild and untamed country, while the remaining three wrote almost exclusively on Canadian topics. Major Strickland's only work was "Twenty-seven years in Canada West." Mrs. Moodie's best known work, is "Roughing it in the Bush," a delightful account of the trials and tribulations of Mr. and Mrs. Moodie while establishing themselves in the "back woods," while Mrs. Trail is most remembered for her Canadian Crusoe, and "The Backwoods of Canada."

Almost every late Canadian writer on literary and historical subjects, always assumes that it is only during the past few years (since he began to write) that a Canadian literature really came into existence, and if he refers in any way to preceding works, it is with the object of calling it "hog wash" or some equally mollifious appellation. If some of these self-constituted critics would be induced to read the works of Mrs. Trail and Mrs. Moodie, or look over the issues of the *Literary Garland*, which flourished in Montreal for some years during the "forties," in which many stories by these ladies first appeared they might come to the conclusion that there were some brains in the country previous to their advent upon it.

The only connecting link between the two periods of literary activity, is Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal, who then, as now, was a very prominent publisher. Indeed, the *Literary Garland* of that day was a venture of his, but although it was an excellent periodical; it, like so many other Canadian literary ventures, was not warmly supported, and the sequel can be guessed.—*Montreal Star*

**THE FLOODS IN THE STATES.**

**CINCINNATI.**—The river has risen 4½ inches since midnight, and is rising fast at Portsmouth. It is falling rapidly at head-waters but a further rise must come before it all runs out. Marietta and Parkersburg have been entirely cut off for two days.

**YOUNGSTOWN.**—Two hundred houses are inundated here. A dozen industrial establishments and rolling mills have been abandoned, and hundreds of workmen are out of employment.

**TOLEDO.**—The latest advices from the towns along the river above the city are to the effect that the water has passed the highest point reached last year. At ten this evening the water at South Toledo was seven feet higher than ever before.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—The Pennsylvania railway bridge at Mansyunk, which was carried away last night, had just been completed. It cost over a million.

**PITTSBURG.**—This city and Allegheny are now free of water and business is being assumed.

**WHEELING.**—The Baltimore and Ohio engine shops are carried away. Main street bridge caved in this afternoon. Wheeling is in danger of famine. Nearly all the bakeries and many of the groceries are beneath the water. Milk and meat, except salt meat, is almost impossible to procure. The stock of provisions is rapidly

becoming exhausted, and there is no prospect of replenishing. The situation is hourly growing graver. Many appeals have been received from inundated parts of the surrounding country for provisions.

**CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.**—At 9 a.m. the river was 63 1/2 inches, a rise of over four inches since midnight. The weather is cooler. At Gallipolis the river is four feet higher than last year. The impression that a large tract of the city is covered by water is erroneous, and the portion submerged, except in the suburbs, is not much used for residences. The arrangements for preserving peace and preventing crime are better than when there was no flood.

Portsmouth, Ohio, is almost entirely under water, and completely cut off from outside communication. The water is fourteen inches higher than the flood of 1832. The river is still rising, and many houses are floating away. There is great suffering and worse still is expected. At daylight this morning a fire broke out in a feed store in the midst of the business portion of the city, caused by the stacking of lime submerged in the rising waters. Six buildings were burned to the water's edge and the walls fell in. The churches are all under water. Every engine-house and school house in the city is filled with drowned people. The river is rising over half an inch an hour, and it is raining hard. We have not heard from any place for three days. The people are in great distress.

**WHEELING.**—The situation among the homeless grows worse. Not enough food can be procured to feed them and give aid to neighbouring towns. The mayor said to-night he had hoped to avoid appealing for aid to the country at large, but feared it would have to be done. Clothing and food and money are badly needed. At Glass house two children died to-day from exposure and insufficient and unfit food.

On the representation of the citizens of West Virginia that local resources are insufficient to relieve the suffering, the Governor telegraphed to the Senators and representatives in Congress asking that the joint resolution for relief be increased to one million dollars. The outlook for the future is gloomy. Many cases of premature confinement are reported. Some sufferers on the south side are reduced to the extremity of cutting meat from cows found dead as the flood recedes. The Ohio River Railroad is believed to be entirely ruined, section after section, trestle work, bridges and cars being washed away.

**The Sahara Sea Scheme.**

At a banquet in Paris to members of the scientific press M. de Lesseps said the scheme for creating a sea in the desert of Sahara will shortly be realized. M. Roudair, the French hydrographer, who is concerned in the project cutting through the dunes which separate the Mediterranean from the desert to transform the arid sands into a fertile country, is about to start for Tunis armed with the necessary firman from the Sultan to begin operations.

The first game of the Montreal carnival hockey tournament came off on Monday, when the Victorias won from McGill by a goal, to nothing. The McGill men claimed a goal which the referee disallowed, whereon the McGill men had the bad taste to leave the ice.

MR. SILLAR MORSE, father of Lady Tupper, died at Pughwash, N. S., on Thursday night. He had been in his usual health until Sunday, when he became paralyzed on one side, and never rallied. He was 97 years of age.

In regard to the recent decision of the Italian court, ordering the conversion of the property of the propaganda at Rome, a high church dignitary declares that it will not be tamely submitted to. He also asserts that the order can easily be evaded, and that its effect will be to array the whole influence of colonial Catholic missions against Italy.

MISS BARLOW, of Leicester, who some time ago presented the John Clay Barlow Memorial to Great Hartlepool, and who has since built a number of almshouses in memory of her brother, the late Mr. John Clay Barlow, has just given the sum of £8,000 for the erection of an additional church in the parish of Knighton, a Leicester suburb. This is the third new church that has been presented to Leicester by single individuals within a few years to meet the rapid increase of population. In two instances considerable endowments were also provided.

**The Value of U. S. Farms.**

The *Lumberman's Gazette* quotes the following figures from the census of 1880 to show the value of farm lands and products in the United States:—

Number of farms .....	4,003,007
Improved land .....	2 771,042
Value of farms .....	\$10,197,090,770
Value of implements .....	\$406,620,056
Value of live stock .....	\$1,600,404,000
Value of farm products .....	\$2,213,402,564

**Interesting Discovery.**

In a cutting for a new sluice in Ceylon lately some labourers found 17 feet underground a series of remains dating from before Christ. There are hundreds of plates, dishes, etc., all in fragments, most of them differing in shape and in their better quality from those now in use. A few implements and a javelin-head and arrow-head of iron as well as some beads and other ornaments were also found.

**A Good Cosmetic.**—The best cosmetics are good soap and water to obtain purity of the skin, while for boils, blotches, obstinate humors and impurities of the blood, Burdock Blood Bitters is the best of all purifiers.

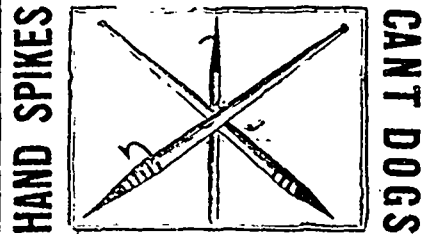
**AN OPEN LETTER.** Messrs. T. Milburn & Co. Dear Sirs,—I can honestly recommend Hagnard's Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pains of all the many specifics offered for sale, and as a sufferer for years I have tried every known remedy. I remain, respectfully yours, JOHN TAYLOR, 190 Parliament St., Toronto.

**HENDERSON BROS. LUMBER AND TIMBER.**

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

Steam Saw Mills, Box Factory and Yards.—342 to 390 William St., and 180 St. Constant St., Montreal. Steam Saw Mills, L'Assomption, P. Q. P. O. Box 504. 1yr21

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Lumberman's Tools, etc., HIGHEST AWARDS IN CANADA and U.S. CHAUDIERE, OTTAWA.

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Dealers in Lumber and Mill Supplies.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Sample sent by mail on application.

**HUGH GIBSON,**

MANUFACTURER OF

KNIGHT'S PATENT "EXCELSIOR"

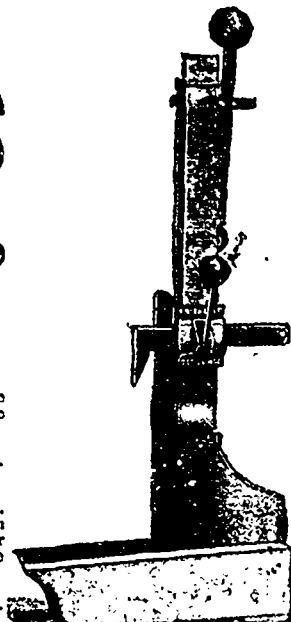
**SAW MILL DOGS**

The Sawyer's Favorite

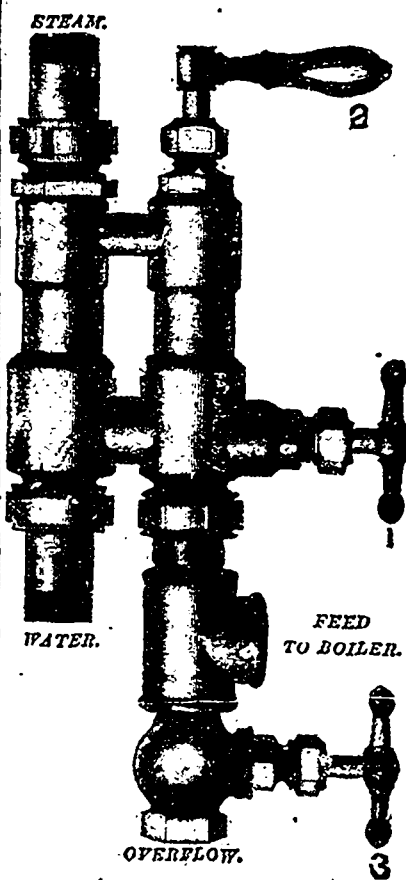
For Holding Logs upon a Saw Mill Carriage while being Sawed into Lumber.

MISSISSIPPI, June 7th, 1833. HUGH GIBSON, ESQ.—Your Patent Excelsior Mill Dogs give entire satisfaction, and is certainly up to your recommendation. They are the best Mill Dog in the market. I am very much pleased with them. Yours respectfully, PETER McLARREN.

BRISLET, April 20th, 1833. HUGH GIBSON, Sir.—The Dogs I bought of you give satisfaction. They beat any Dog that I ever saw for ripping or edging lumber on carriages. They are just the thing for scantling. I would not take \$50 for them to-day and have to wait for another pair to come from you, because I believe they make two dollars a day for me. Yours truly, GEO. S. BROWN, JR.



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## FOREST LAND.

Forest land perpetually sends upwards, in spring and summer, from leaf and soil, vast columns of vapor, which added to by condensation from the atmosphere, fall again in showers. This moisture it obtains by the sponge-like formation of its bed, which does not, like a field, allow the water to run away over its surface, or just under it, but holds great quantities to part with them steadily to the clouds above, and to the invisible water courses beneath the soil, from whence springs arise and waters are fed. To preserve water courses and also to maintain fertility it is necessary to keep some wooded land, and to preserve it in a condition to yield these benefits. This can be done in Ontario by the simple means of excluding cattle, when three things would follow: The young undergrowth, keeping grass out, will cover and preserve the forest soil in good condition. Fresh trees will be ready to replace the present. A growth will arise that will not blow down.

We have still throughout the province a portion of woodland on most farms; on many, it is true a small, but on many a large, portion. It is now, while we yet have such, that it is time to act and to save the vast expense of replanting by using that which will replant itself, and grow for us without labor, and much quicker, trees fitter for our purpose than any we could, though with great labor and long time, reproduce when the forest is gone.

What is to be noticed as a most important point is that these present woodlands naturally have the water holes, as they are called, being very often springs, to which cattle resort to drink. For this purpose the forest is left open to them, and they destroy the young trees, and bite off the first shoots that spring from the self-sown seeds. An ox will press down a sapling twenty feet high, till he gets the top near enough to bite off the leaves and young branches. But, if cattle were excluded from part of the forest, and the path to the spring fenced, that spring, fed by the protected wood, will yield quadruple the supply of water. On the other hand, wherever cattle are allowed to range the forest will be rendered so bare of undergrowth that the springs will, with the gradual drying up of the country, cease to flow. This has already happened in very many cases.

The forest, protected, will soon grow up everywhere with clumps and bunches of young trees. These will not necessarily need thinning; the strongest will grow to tall trees, the others not. Yet here will be an excellent chance to get what trees you want, for here will be all varieties, and a few strokes of your knife will leave the clump all maple, elm, hickory, or what else you prefer. If the white oak—our best and now our scarcest timber—be not there, plant some of its acorns. What has stopped its reproduction is the swine. That animal evidently swore at Highgate

"Never to eat the red oak acorn,  
When he could get the white,  
Unless he liked the red the best."

and not liking the red, where once he sets his cloven hoof on white oak springs up. But most of the rest will be with you.

The portions of woodland yet left in settled Ontario are, most of them, in situations materially to benefit the great source of fertility—the water courses. If we dry up a land, the experience of all ages tells us we impoverish it. Here we have left often along the course of streams, often on heights, many blocks of forest. But one after another these are going. Sons often get that portion of land—they must clear it or have no farm. In this situation only one plan has yet been offered. It is that if a proprietor choose to reserve for forest purposes a block of a few acres, five, ten, or fifteen, the assessor can say to him, "as long as you fence that portion, keep cattle out, and it is in good forest condition, it shall be free of township taxes; but if you wish the land for any other purpose, on payment of the back taxes remitted you can do as you choose with it."

It is very plain what the result of this would be. Many farmers aware of the advantages of a continuous supply of timber, would readily enough agree to fence a piece and keep it in forest. In a few years wood will be far more scarce than at present; these reservations will be, by that time, in a thoroughly growing,

healthy, and reproductive condition, they will every year be able to take more or less full-grown trees from it, and it will be recognized as a valuable adjunct to the farm that no one will think of cutting it down.

It will be noticed also that the legislation suggested will be merely permissive. If a farmer wish to allow his cattle the range of all the bush he has left, no one will interfere with him; he simply will not apply. Those who have the bush to spare will do so. The result would probably be, even if only one farmer in two or three found himself in a position to avail himself of the arrangement, that all over the settled portion of Ontario we should have these small reservations, which would number many thousands, a collection, each where it stood, of beautiful young undergrowth, handsome half-matured trees, and stately old oaks. Each of these would act (as a forest district and with it, the reproductive power destroyed by the inroads of cattle, cannot act) as a most valuable assistant to fertility to the surrounding fields. It would undoubtedly, as experience shows us, assist in procuring refreshing showers at the proper season; it would also do much in maintaining in existence, and even in starting afresh, the small springs and water courses which are so valuable to the farmer.

I have no doubt that after a short time in operation its merits would be so fully recognized that any person wishing to buy a farm would ask, "Have you availed yourself of the opportunity given by legislation to protect a portion of forest? If so, your farm will be worth \$100 more to me." Of course there are many other things to be done relative to forest preservation, but this would be so easy, cheap, and practical; it would, as many leading men assure me, be at once adopted by so many persons, and the benefits to be derived so great, that, while we have still everywhere woods for the purpose, I should be glad to see it put in practice.

R. W. PHIPPS.

## MR. GLADSTONE AS LUMBERMAN.

Mr. Gladstone, it appears, includes among his numerous vocations that of a dealer in lumber. We are not aware whether he entered voluntarily into the business, but at all events an insight to it has been offered to public. He was applied to by a Lambeth workman who wanted to make some tables and chairs out of the trees felled by the premier. Mr. Gladstone replied that he would make known the subject of the Lambeth workman's request to his son, "as he regulates matters of the nature referred to." About a month afterward—a most unbusiness-like delay, we should imagine—Mr. W. H. Gladstone wrote to the workman in these terms:—"In response to your letter, I beg to ask you how many feet you require. We have a beech of about sixteen feet available, but I fear the carriage to London would be heavy." The offer was accepted, but the beech turned out to be eighteen feet long, so that the stock book of the firm was evidently not been very carefully kept. It is understood that, in the letter in which Mr. Gladstone handed over the conduct of the transaction to his son, he expressed some desponding sentiments with regard to this branch of the family business. Gladstonian timber has not been in great demand lately, the last transaction having taken place in Leeds in 1880.—*Lumber World*.

## The Choice of Woods.

It may be said that oak is best adapted to the dining-room, as everything therein should be substantial; mahogany, walnut, or inlaid ebony, to the reception room because all therein should be rich and luxurious, and that the lighter kinds of upholstery are more appropriate to the bed-chambers, since the prevailing air of a dormitory should be one of thorough cleanliness; yet there is no necessity to circumscribe the range of individual selection.

## Love in a Shanty.

Somebody seems to have been offering "camp love stories" to the *Northwestern Lumberman* for we find the following in a recent issue:—Camp love stories, we are obliged to respond to a story writer, are not in order. We are fearful that the gentleman who is solicitous on this question never visited a lumber camp, else he

would locate the scenes of his love story elsewhere. There is not much love running wild around a camp. There is no one for the loggers to fall in love with except the cook, and very often the cook is a man. If not a man, some one's buxom wife fills the position, and it would be highly improper for any chopper to entice her out the window, make his way out through the woods, "over crisp snow, sparkling in the moonlight," and marry her. There is any amount of profanity, story-telling, tobacco smoking, and reading going on around a camp, but no love making to speak of.

## Bent Wood.

A piece of timber that has been steamed, whether it is bent or not, has its stiffness increased. It is more brittle than it was before, and for some uses, it will not do as well; and yet there is a quality of timber that the steaming process and the kiln-drying process effect very much the same; they both cook the gum in the timber and make it brittle and stiff. There is a grade or class of hickory that is benefited by being steamed or kiln-dried for use as spokes or whiffletrees. There is a kind of hickory that never becomes stiff by a natural process of drying, and one of the desirable qualities of a spoke, rim, or whiffletree is stiffness as well as strength; you take that hickory, and it is the very best we have, and steam it, and it is better suited for these purposes than it was before. It is difficult to tear apart a piece of bent wood; the fibres are interwoven one with the other, and when we come to split the stock open we find its character is entirely changed.

## Causes of Fires.

Friction of Machinery is one of the most common causes of fire, especially at night. The shaft heats from the centre, and the heat may increase and spread as the machinery has stopped. Rats are the most common and dangerous incendiaries, by dragging greasy rags or waste into their nests, where the requisite heat and dampness are constantly present to create combustion, and they are sure to make nests in cold weather near steam pipes. Lighting apparatus, sparks and defective chimneys, are frequently responsible for destructive conflagrations. Spontaneous combustions of bituminous coal screenings is very common. Electricity generated by belts, steam pipes, steam heating apparatus, and steam feeds in saw mills, are causes of fires.

## Over Work, or Regular Work.

An exchange remarks:—The savans, who are always trying to find out why a water-wheel runs faster by night than it does by day, could make more money for all hands if they would tell us why it is that overwork costs more money—much more—than regular work. In default of their attacking this question, we will attempt a solution of the matter. The reason over work—Sunday or night work—costs more than regular work, is that less of it is done in given time. The reason why less of it is done is that the men are tired from their day's work; their energies flag, and the stimulus of increased payment—generally double wages—does not supply the place of rest. Persons paying for over time are buying their whistle at a very high price.

## A Novel Weather Propriet.

It is stated that it is the easiest thing in the world to foretell the weather by observing the common white pine, *Pinus Strobus*. If we are to expect rain or snow within a reasonably short space of time, the branches of the last two seasons' growth will be pendulous. If such weather be a long way off, the branches will be raised rather than drooping.

## A Poisonous Wood.

The attention of the Connecticut State Board of Health has been called to alleged poisonous properties of a wood from Panama called Cokobola which is largely used in the arts at Bridgeport, Conn. It is said to poison somewhat after the manner of sumac, and to attack everybody who comes in contact with it.

THERE are rumors of trouble in store for land speculators who secured tax titles to valuable pine lands in Michigan and have been stripping off the timber.

## Land Sharks Outwitted.

The Wisconsin woodman must be credited with being a keener person than he has been regarded heretofore. Recently, the State advertised a tract of wilderness to be sold at auction, and it became known that the "land sharks" were laying schemes to buy it in cheap. A few days before the sale ten or twelve backwoodmen appeared in town with long minutes of the value of the lands offered, the wood on them, etc. Being asked what the object was, they said to buy it. Here was the dilemma for the "land sharks"—these woodsmen would run the price up to its real value. So the land agents offered a sum of money for the minutes, and, to their surprise, the offer was readily accepted. After they bought the land they found they had been duped, for the minutes were false.

## Stripping Bark.

Very few persons have any just conception of the amount of timber destroyed annually to secure bark for tanning purposes. An extensive lumberman of Elk county, Pennsylvania, gives some figures on this subject in regard to that county, which will give an idea of the enormous destruction when the entire country is taken into consideration. He says the forests of that and adjacent counties are being robbed of 4,000 acres of timber every year, which has to be felled in order that the bark may be obtained for tanning purposes. There are four tanneries in Elk County, which use 50,000 cords of bark per year, and as a cord of bark will tan 175 hides, the 50,000 cords will tan 8,750,000 hides per year, which represents the annual production of the tanneries of Elk county.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

## Russian Lumber.

The official estimates of the value of the produce of Russian saw mill—13,000,000 roubles—affords no idea of the real extent of this branch of industry, as there is calculated to be quite 30,000,000 roubles worth of timber exported annually from Russian ports, of which only a small portion is shipped in a rough state whilst the demand for home consumption was probably still larger. The estimates take account only of the largest and most important saw mills. Besides these, are a great number belonging to landed proprietors, who own tracts of land and have small saw mills on their estates which are not included in the estimate. The largest export of shipment and other timber is from Riga, in which town there are fifteen saw mills of the largest size.

## Axes.

A Maine logger says that if you are cutting small timber, which may be severed at from one to a dozen blows, an axe with a long thin blade, and as little bevel as is compatible with strength, is chosen, and at every stroke the blade is buried to the helve. If the purpose is to fell large trees or cut heavy timber, and this same axe is used, it will bite deep in its stroke, but the chip remains in the timber after the incisions, and many more blows are required to dislodge it than were necessary to its formation. Therefore, for this purpose an axe having a thick, heavy bevel and cutting not so deep is selected. The bevel acting as a wedge forces out the chip at the same stroke by which the incision is made.—*Lumber World*.

## Tapping Maine Timber.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—A project is on foot in Maine to build a railroad up the Passadumkey valley to develop the timber region there. The road is to run from Passadumkey to Lowell, nine miles distant. It is contemplated in the near future to extend the road to Princeton, where it will connect with the St. Croix & Penobscot road. Hon. John Morrison, of East Corinth, is pushing the enterprise very vigorously.

FOR A PAINFUL, with pain in the head, bones or through the chest, take Down's Elixir at once, and a liberal dose, cover up well in bed, and our wonderful will soon be well.

BLOOD RELATIONS.—The best blood relations consist of a perfect circulation of healthy vital fluid—pure blood and proper circulation may be established in the system by the use of that grand blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters.

**THE OLD ELM.**

Judge Charles R. Ingalls, of Troy, is the owner of the paternal homestead of his family at Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y. Near one of the lines of the property stands a noble old elm, which has grown so large that its trunk extends into the adjoining lot. A person who had lately purchased that lot was about to cut down the tree; and to save it from destruction, the Judge paid many times its value for a strip of land next the homestead, and wide enough to protect the elm. In writing to a friend of this, he says: "It is so beautiful a tree that it might well be worshipped. . . . If you could see it in June, I am certain it would wake up your enthusiasm. Even with its naked boughs it seems to thank me for saving its life. I thank God I am able to protect a spot so dear to me. I do not believe it is all sentiment, but if it is I treasure it sacredly."

This incident has suggested the following lines, which are inscribed to Judge Ingalls, by his friend Noah Davis, presiding Justice of the New York Supreme Court:—

An elm stood on my father's line,  
A mark of his ancestral bounds,  
His care in youth, his pride in prime,  
In age the glory of his grounds.

He watched its growth as, year by year,  
It spread new beauties in the sky,  
And oft I've seen the starting tear  
Of joy light up his aged eye.

When summer's robe of lustrous hue  
Draped all its lithe and graceful limbs,  
And southern breezes, sighing through,  
Dropped music set to Nature's hymns.

Thick foliage caught the sunbeam's rays  
As I, in play or dreaming sweet,  
Through frequent hours of Childhood's days,  
Pressed the green carpet at its feet.

Or, if the winds let through the beams,  
To dance upon the sward with me,  
With clamorous joy I chased the gleams,  
Evasive as the sparks at sea.

Long years have fled, and I am left  
To guard alone the dear old place,  
Of nought of beauty yet bereft,  
Save many a loved but absent face.

Abroad the ancient elm has spread  
Its roots and boughs with firmer stand,  
Till half its stately trunk and head  
Invade and hold a stranger's land.

For whom no memories of the past  
Its store of sacred joys recall,  
Nor blissful hours around it cast  
Affection's arm to stay its fall!

And he hath said, "The tree must die,"  
Its doom the old elm seemed to know.  
In autumn's gales I heard a cry—  
A sigh of grief foreboding woe.

Fear not, old tree, thou shalt not die!  
Gold is but dress 'twixt thee and me,  
Love unalloyed hath power to buy  
A ransomed right to cherish thee.

'Tis done. Dear elm, thou'rt mine again,  
Thy roots and boughs and stem are free  
To lift their crown toward sun and rain  
And birds shall nest and sing in thee.

Through all thy summers yet to come,  
And when the last day sets for me,  
Still tenderer hands shall keep the home,  
And gentler love stand guard o'er thee.

My words of cheer the old tree hears,  
With drooping boughs it strives to bless,  
And raindrops softly fall like tears,  
Fragrant with speechless thankfulness.

—The Manhattan.

**An Expensive Coffin.**

A kind of timber found buried in yellow clay in China, near the border of Thibet, is stated by Mr. E. Colburn Barber, of the British legation at Peking, to be held in high esteem as a material for coffins, on account of the resistance it offers to decay and insect ravages. A single coffin made from its planks is valued at an equivalent of 300 pounds sterling. Unfortunately Mr. Barber has been unable to give any information concerning the botanical character of the subterranean wood.

The Thunder Bay Sentinel says:—Messrs. Connee & Thompson are going to get out 50,000 logs, and are advertising for tenders. It is likely they will build a saw mill soon.

**Uses of Paper.**

The uses to which paper may be put at some future day cannot be told at present. From the simple writing and printing paper we have slowly ascended to artificial parchment, water pails, bath tubs, boxes, houses, chimneys, and the latest use of paper has been made in St. Petersburg, Russia, in the construction of a paper vessel, twenty five feet long and five feet wide. She is driven by steam, and the trial trips have proved quite successful. The recent trials made for the purpose have led to this experiment.

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**LUMBER MERCHANTS**  
And MANUFACTURERS,

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English Extract of  
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One of the Best  
**KIDNEY**

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**DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY,**  
**INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING**  
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**ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF**  
**SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH,**  
**HEARTBURN, DRYNESS**  
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And every species of diseases arising from  
disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH,  
BOWELS OR BLOOD.  
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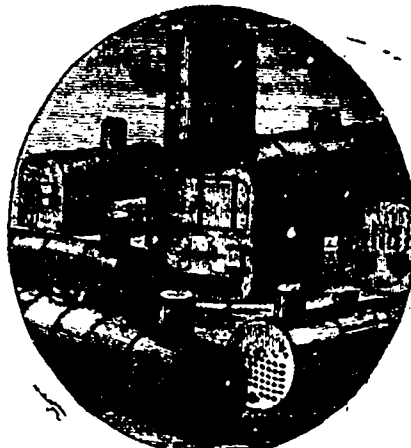
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The CANADA LUMBERMAN is sold at the Offices of Messrs. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 164 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., FEB. 16, 1884.

AN important Michigan industry is the business of getting out cedar lumber, which is used almost exclusively for telegraph poles.

OVER \$100,000,000 is claimed to have been the loss in woodworking establishments by fire during the first ten months of 1883.—*Lumber Trade Journal*.

AT Wilton, Mo., Reuben Wilder was caught by a tree he was felling. His ankle was broken, and he nearly perished before he could release himself from the trap.

ON Saturday, Jan. 12, the Flint & Pere & Marquette railroad loaded 411 cars of logs, which scaled 1,203,000 feet. It is the biggest day's work that the road has ever done in logs.

DURING a big storm lately a number of logs broke from the boom on the Nesqually river, W. T., but most of them were saved. In some places the logs were jammed up in huge piles from 30 to 40 feet high.

BRITISH COLUMBIA claims to have the finest growth of marketable timber to be found in America, and cites as an instance of the size of its trees, one fir recently felled which scaled 20,580 feet, in four logs from 24 to 62 feet long.

An Ottawa correspondent says:—An American firm has purchased forty thousand dollars' worth of sawn lumber from Booth & Gordon, of this city. The price is said to be good. There is a heavy demand just now for horses for the lumber shanties.

It is now believed that the former estimate of 125,000,000 feet of logs as the crop of the Eau Claire, Wisconsin, will be exceeded by about 10 per cent. and that the output will be very close to 200,000,000 feet. The favorable weather for logging operations all over the country is changing the prospects very materially, and Michigan is no exception to other pine producing regions.

The Muskegon Car and Engine Company, Muskegon, Mich., will have to purchase 500,000 feet of hardwood lumber, 1,000,000 feet of soft wood, and 1,500 tons of iron, in order to fill a recently received order of 500 box cars for the Nickel Plate road.

LEE JOHNSON, an employe at Hantom & Co.'s mill at Tacoma, W. T., went insane over the terrible death of a comrade, at that place, a short time ago, and attempted to burn the mill. His plans were thwarted by the night watchman, and Johnson was sent to an insane asylum.

MACBETH & POWERS, of Eau Claire, Wis., have taken a contract of 120,000,000 feet of pine, to be put into the west fork of the Chippewa river. They run four camps there this season, and intend banking 15,000,000 of which they now have 5,000,000 on the skids, and have banked 1,500,000.

DRINK has been the cause of many a death at the lumber camps, but the numerous lessons seem to have but little effect. Thomas Duffy, a workman in Sage & Co.'s camp, near Roscommon, Mich., while on a drunk last week, was so badly frozen before being discovered that his life was despaired of.

A WEALTHY saw mill owner of Savannah, Ga., has mailed circulars to the yellow pine manufacturers of the South asking them if they are willing to shut down their mills from July 15 to October 15, the Savannah gentleman believing that such a course would materially relieve the depression in the yellow pine market.

THE Thunder Bay *Sentinel* says:—Messrs. Watt, Moore & VanDusen, lumber merchants of this place, are getting out piles, and will shortly commence an addition to their lumber dock, which will give them sufficient water for vessels unloading lumber there. Their lumber yard will be removed to this dock in the spring.

A TREE was cut lately at J. S. Miller's camp, on Deertail, which measured 6,600 feet. It was made in six cuts, and scaled as follows:—First cut, 1,590 feet; second cut, 1,480 feet; third cut, 1,200 feet; fourth cut, 1,070 feet; fifth cut, 780 feet; sixth cut, 540 feet. G. W. Rathbun was the scaler. This is one of the largest trees that was ever cut on the Chippewa waters.

THE large trade done by Russia in deals is mostly with England. Of 800,963 standard dozen shipped at St. Petersburg last year 725,977 dozen were for the United Kingdom, other countries only required 174,988 dozen. It appears, therefore, that England takes more than five times as much wood from St. Petersburg as all the rest of Europe together, and most of the other shipping ports, when their export accounts come to be made up, will no doubt show a very similar result. If this trade were interrupted by war, England has plenty of markets to go to for deals; but where could Russia find such another customer?

**THE FREIGHT ON HARD AND SOFT WOOD LUMBER.**

Mr. William C. Bailey, of the hardwood lumber firm of Bennett & Bailey, Minneapolis, Minn., was in Chicago recently, and while there called the attention of some of the railroad officials to the discrepancy in rates for hard and soft woods, a difference which hardwood men are trying to have done away with. Under the present arrangement the railroad tariff on hardwood is from 12 to 16 per cent. higher than that on soft wood. That this is so is claimed to be a relic of the olden times when none but the very best black walnut logs were cut, and when the excellent quality of both logs and lumber would return dealers such profits that they could afford to pay a little higher rate. The freight tariff of a quarter of a century ago was arranged on that basis and the same percentage of discrimination has prevailed ever since, although it must be admitted that for several years past the hardwood men have been forced by the demands of the trade to cut and ship all grades of wood indiscriminately. Today, in shipping a carload of walnut lumber it

is doubtful if the general average will run more than 20 or 25 per cent. of good walnut, while the balance will be mostly culls. In these days of active competition, the difference of a few cents on rates is a very material matter, and it has attracted the attention of the dealers in hardwood, who propose to set the matter fully before the railroad officials.

Hardwood lumber is always shipped in the rough, and as freight is paid on a weight basis the railroads are obviously more favored in that respect than when handling dressed softwood. In case of collision, it takes but very little jamming around to ruin dressed pine, but a car of rough hardwood will stand considerable rough usage without material injury, and it is very much less liable to danger from fire.

The discrimination in freights, too, is apt to induce "sharp" practices. It is an open secret that a car of lumber is occasionally sent from a softwood yard marked pine, when an investigation would disclose half or three quarters of the cargo to be hardwood, and in rare cases cars are known to have been loaded entirely with hardwood and shipped from softwood yards marked softwood, thus saving a considerable amount in the freight bills, especially on long hauls.

Handicapped by such a freight discrimination and the evils that must of necessity grow out of it, how can a hardwood man successfully compete with his more favored rival? An equal freight tariff would be beneficial to the hardwood men without operating to the least disadvantage of the dealers in soft wood. It would stimulate business, and do away with some wrong practices that have been growing for some time. The difference in rates is not intended by the railroads as a discrimination to build up one branch of the business at the expense of the other. It is simply following the old rates of by-gone years, and now that attention has been called to the question we trust it will be promptly taken care of in a manner that will be satisfactory to all concerned.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

**CALIFORNIA REDWOOD.**

A San Francisco paper notes the departure from that port of a ship loaded with redwood and other finishing timbers of California growth. The shipment is in the nature of an experiment, but it is stated that the conditions of cost transport and market have been carefully studied, and that there is no doubt of the success of the enterprise; and it is predicted that other ships, and many of them, will follow. It is a fact well known that Oregon produces a greater variety and much finer woods than California. The Port Orford cedar is of the same general character, but in every practical respect a better timber than the redwood. Its color is better for panel and other fine work, and its grain is more distinct. We have a dozen or a score of other fine woods, but the best and most beautiful of all is the myrtle, which grows along the streams of the southern coast. The beauty of this wood is beyond comparison. It is nearly as dark as black walnut, mottled with mahogany-colored streaks, is hard and susceptible of a perfect polish, and retains its toughness when sawed into the thinnest veneering. There is no ornamental timber, except rosewood, equal to it. Even the curly and bird's-eye maple, so much admired, is dingy and cheap-looking beside it, and the famous redwood is as inferior as ordinary cedar is to mahogany. If this beautiful timber were once introduced in the East or in Europe, we believe that it would soon be in great demand. It grows in forests in the counties of Coos, Curry and Douglas, easily accessible to the ocean. Who will introduce it?—*Lumber Trade Journal*.

**WASTE OF FOREIGN FORESTS.**

When the forests of such a country as Cyprus were destroyed, said Mr. Thistleton Dyer, in a discussion in the British Society of Arts, it was like a burned cinder. Many of the West Indian islands are in much the same condition, and the rate with which the destruction takes place when once commenced is almost incredible. In the Island of Mauritius, in 1835, about three-fourths of the soil was in the condition of primeval forest, viz. 300,000 acres; in 1875 the acreage of woods was reduced to 70,000; and in the next year, when an exact survey was made

by an Indian forest officer, he stated that the only forest worth speaking about was 35,000 acres. Sir William Gregory says that in Ceylon, the eye, looking from the top of a mountain in the centre of the island ranged in every direction over an unbroken extent of forest. Six years later the whole forest had disappeared. The denudation of the forests is accomplished by a deterioration in the soil; and the Rev. R. Abbey, who went to Ceylon on the Eclipse expedition, calculated, from the percentage of solid matter in a stream, that one-third of an inch per annum was being washed away from the cultivated surface of the island. In some colonies the timber was being destroyed at such a rate as would lead to economic difficulties. In New Brunswick, the hemlock spruce is rapidly disappearing, one manufacturer in Boiestown using the bark of one hundred thousand trees every year for tanning. In Demerara, one of the most important and valuable trees, the greenheart, is in a fair way of being exterminated. They actually cut down small saplings to make rollers on which to roll the large trunks. In New Zealand, Captain Walker says he fears that the present generation will see the extermination of the Kauri pine, one of the most important trees. All these facts show that this is a most urgent question, which at no distant date will have to be vigorously dealt with.—*Lumber Trade Journal*.

**HOW TO CHOOSE MACHINERY.**

There are machinery agents going through the country who make serious mistakes in recommending to mill builders the purchase of machinery that is not adequate to the capacity that will be required of it. Naturally the man who desires to build a mill usually limits the amount of money he wishes to invest in it, and the agent knowing this, figures accordingly. He must bid against other machine manufacturers, and as a consequence specifies machinery of a smaller capacity than he ought to. Often the purchaser is not an adept in the milling business, and he swallows implicitly the story of the agent; and it often brings him to grief. It is no rare thing for the owner of a mill to replace the boilers, engine, and other machinery the second year, because the requirements have not been met. This is not only a direct loss to the mill man, but forever after he will look with an eye of suspicion on the make of machinery discarded. No successful mill man ever complained that he had too much power. An engine doing the greatest amount of work possible does poorer work than when not severely pushed, and the same principle applies to the working of machinery generally. A surplus of power is one of the most profitable things to have in a mill. The means of securing it are a little expensive at the start, but the investment pays big interest. Such power saves excessive wear, breakage, makes good work possible, and prevents a good deal of profanity.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

**THE CHINESE FOOT RULE.**

A writer in the *North China Herald* gives some curious information respecting the foot measure in China. At present it varies largely in different parts of the country, and according to different trades; thus the foot of the carpenter's rule at Ningpo is less than ten, while that of the junk builders at Shanghai is nearly 16 inches. But a medium value of 12 inches is not uncommon. The standard foot of the Imperial Board of Works at Peking is 12½ inches. A copper foot measure, dated A. D. 81, is still preserved, and is 9½ inches in length. The width is one inch. The small copper coins, commonly called cash, were made of such a size sometimes as just to cover an inch on the foot rule. In the course of centuries it was found that the foot had increased half an inch, and a difference in the dimensions of musical instruments resulted. Want of harmony was the consequence, and accordingly in A. D. 247 a new measure, exactly nine inches in length, was made the standard. Among the means employed for comparing the old and new feet are mentioned the gnomon of official sundials, and the length of certain jade tubes used according to old regulations as standards. One of these latter was so adjusted that an inch in breadth

was equal to the breadth of ten millet seeds. A hundred millet seeds, or ten inches was a foot. The Chinese foot is really based on the human hand, as is the European foot upon the foot. It strikes the Chinese as very incongruous when they hear that we measure cloth, wood-work, masonry, etc., which they regard as especially matters for the hand by the foot. Of the jado tubes above mentioned, there were twelve, and these formed the basis for the measurement of liquids and solids 4,000 years ago. They are mentioned in the oldest Chinese documents with the astrolabe, the cycle of 60 years, and several of the oldest constellations. It is likely that they will be found to be an importation from Babylon, and in that case the Chinese foot is based on a Babylonian measure of a span, and should be nine inches in length.

**TORONTO LUMBER CASE.**

A special sitting of the York Civil Assizes was held before Mr. Justice Armour at the Court House, Toronto, on Feb. 9, to hear *Lockie et al. v. Tennant et al.* The plaintiffs, Mr. J. S. Lockie and Mr. T. S. Playfair, are the trustees of the American Lumber Company, which is now in liquidation, and they bring the action to recover \$10,000, the amount of two promissory notes. These notes were given by the defendants, J. & F. Tennant, in paying for lumber purchased from the British Canadian Lumber and Timber Company. The notes passed into the hands of the plaintiffs, being endorsed by the British Canadian Company. The defendants refuse to pay the notes on the ground that they received no value for them, the lumber having been burnt at Midland before it came into their possession. His Lordship found as follows:—"I find that the non-removal of the lumber before the fire was as much the fault of the B. C. Lumber Company as of the defendants. I do not think that the non-removal affects the question upon whom the loss by fire will fall. I find the lumber was to be measured and inspected at the time of the shipment, and that the lumber which was destroyed by fire was never measured nor inspected. I find that under the construction of the contract the British Canadian Lumber Company must bear the loss of the lumber destroyed by fire. I find that the defendants, the Tennants, have paid for the lumber shipped in the contract. I find that the present plaintiffs are entitled to recover against the defendants the amount of the two notes. I find that the British Canadian Lumber Company are bound to indemnify the defendants against payment thereof, and direct that they do so indemnify them against the payment thereof and against the costs of the suit. Mr. B. B. Osler, Q. C., and Mr. Gordon for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., and Mr. McDonald for the defendants.

**Saw-Mill Statistics.**

Some idea regarding the improvement in saw mill machinery may be gathered from the figures of the last census, says the *Chicago Lumberman*. It is stated that the total horse-power used in saw mills of America is represented by 641,665. In 1870 the power per hand was 4.28, and in 1880 5.56, showing an increase of 30 per cent. That is, in 1870 one man did the work of 4.28 horse-power, while in 1880 he took care of the lumber, &c., produced by 5.56 horse-power. The percentage of increase of the total power for ten years was 28.09.

**When Wood is at its Prime.**

"From the best data I can get," says a writer in an exchange, "my opinion is that the time when wood is at its best is when it is ripe. That point is reached in November or December. At that time the year's growth is complete. The wood takes a rest and will last better and wear better than when cut at any other time. It also has time to season before insects can bore it. The hickory, ash, and oak are liable to become "powder posted" or worm eaten if cut in the early part of the season because the wood is full of sap and green. The tree cut at that time is like an animal killed in hot weather and is attacked by flies that deposit their goods, producing the worm that eats wood. Another reason for cutting in the fall or early winter is the fact that the tree

in the early part of the season is full of sap, which ferments and commences to decay immediately. Before the wood has time to season the sap destroys the life of the wood. Hickory is peculiarly liable to be worm eaten, and when the worms once start to work at they never leave it until it is all consumed, literally ground to powder.

**Concerning Railroad Ties.**

A railway journal says. Railway construction is bound to go on until it reaches a point at which it ceases to be profitable. The consumption of ties will increase at a corresponding rate, while the question of future supply will become more serious and pressing as the cost increases and our native forests become thinned. It is pretty certain that wooden ties will not be discarded until our timber resources are far less abundant than they are now, or until some other material as cheap and as serviceable is substituted for wood. It is not likely, however, that any such material will be found, but it is more than probable that the durable properties of wood, especially the soft and porous kinds that are now available for ties, will in time be very much increased by some of the preservative methods that have already proved very effective so far as they have been tried. But these methods are not likely to be used very extensively in this country until the cost of ordinary ties is considerably more than it is now.

**Hardwood.**

Although the season is so favorable for the getting of hardwood logs the manufacturers of hardwood lumber are not taking the advantage of it that the handlers of pine are. The downward price of hardwood, and the sluggishness of the markets, have made many a manufacturer decidedly tired, and until the demand and prices improve, it will take more than a cold winter to induce him to pursue his business with enthusiasm. Lumber manufacturers will not suffer from this apathy. If there is a partial halt until a portion of the heavy stock of poor lumber is worked off, a double object will be the result—a part of the obstruction that now lies in the way of the welfare of the trade will be cleared away, and the better grades will advance.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

**A Sheffield-Made Palace Car.**

Messrs. Craven Bros., Darnall Carriage and Wagon Works, Sheffield, have just completed for the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, Limited, a sleeping and dining car, which is believed to be the largest of its kind ever constructed in England. It is 56 feet in length in the body, and 60 feet long over the buffers. The internal dimensions are nine feet four inches wide by nine feet five inches high. The body of the car is of East Indian teakwood. The end, frame and body are built solid, with the addition of steel plates and angles to the sides of the car. The bogie trucks are made entirely of steel, with Mansell's patent boss wheels.

The *Winnipeg Times* of Feb. 4th, says—Major Camp, the celebrated lumber king arrived in the city last night from Minneapolis. He was seen by a *Times* reporter this morning and said: "Business is generally dull in the lumbering line this winter, there being very little going on with the exception of hauling of logs. The roads in the woods are very good winter, being in a far better condition than any previous year. The amount of lumber to be cut this winter for manufacturing purposes will be almost equal to that cut last season. This applies generally to the whole Northwestern lumber cut. The price of lumber is lower than last year, there having been a recent decline of \$2 per thousand. There are 2,000 men employed this year along the Mississippi."

If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Down's Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended, or money refunded. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.

A LONG TIME.—Fifteen years of suffering from the tortures of Dyspepsia is indeed a long time. A. Burns, blacksmith, of Cobourg, was thus afflicted, but it only required four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters to completely cure him.

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Single and Double Tie. Samples free by mail.

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Iron, Steel and Hardware, both Heavy and Shelf, for Lumbermen and Mill Owners.

**GEORGE STETHEM**  
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MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Mr. J. B. Snowball's wood trade circular issued from Chatham, Miramich, N. B., for the year 1883, says:—

As forecasted in my last annual report, the winter of 1882-83 proved most favorable for logging operations, and a much larger cut was procured than usual for the force employed. The Spring, however, proved excessively hard for getting the logs to the booms and, on that account, the stock arrived in the market at a cost equal to that of previous years.

Several bank agencies were opened last year in the lumber districts, which, being anxious to procure business, made heavy advances to operators who had previously looked solely to the shippers and mill owners for support, and the latter lost control of the production. The business being a new one to these institutions they appeared not to have considered the amount of capital required to carry it through the long time necessary to realize on such stock. Becoming alarmed they closed most of the accounts and forced their clients to sell, and many thousands of standards of this stock were thus forced on the European markets that did not bring, in many cases, half of first cost.

On account of the heavy losses sustained and general depression existing in business, operators were a month later than usual going to work this season, and their operations are on a small scale compared with previous years. The total cut is estimated at 70,000,000 super. feet, against 145,000,000 super. feet last year, and against an average of 133,000,000 super. feet for the past five years. This reduction in the season's output will apply generally to the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Freights from this port were comparatively steady during the season, ranging from 60s. to 70s., the latter rate being obtained towards its close.

I have again added the export of the Province of Nova Scotia to my annual circular, finding it necessary for a correct estimate of the Lower Ports business.

The stock of round and sawn woods being wintered is estimated at 40 million super. feet, against 45 millions last year and 70 millions in 1879.

The shipments for the past four years were as follows:—

1880.....	155 Millions superficial feet.
1881.....	123 " " "
1882.....	117 " " "
1883.....	140 " " "

The total lumber shipments of New Brunswick in 1883, as compared with 1882, were as follows:—

ENGLISH YARDED STOCKS.

The *Timber Trade Journal* says:—With regard to the yarded stocks for the respective years 1882 and 1883, we have the dock list before us, made up to the last day of the old year, to study, and find it yielding just such a result as we had led our readers to anticipate; showing on deals a shortage of only some 83,000 pieces or so, and battens about 500,000 pieces, stocks of oads being about balanced. Altogether there is a shortage on Baltic stocks of the descriptions mentioned of something like 6,000 standards, which is, after all, a trifle to a great port like London.

Yellow pine stocks show very little difference between those of the past and the previous year, the preponderance being met on batten sizes and ends. The comparison runs thus:—Deals, more in stock by 63,000 pieces; battens 44,133 pieces ditto, and oads, some 500 pieces altogether there are a thousand standards or so, more of those goods now in the docks than there were a year ago. This is a mere bagatelle, recollecting that in 1882 there was a very light importation in pine. Spruce stocks this year are now some 143,000 pieces more than they were last year, but even this is not much to influence values, if the demand is anything like on an improving scale. It must not be forgotten that in American goods London supplies a large outlying district in addition to its own consumption, so that the stocks with anything like a fair demand are likely to work off before the fresh goods arrive in the summer.

Flooring stocks show a difference in favor of 1883 of some 400,000 pieces, equal to about 1,200 standards. Whether values can recover in the face of these large stocks depends on the turn of activity the demand will take when the season has thoroughly begun. According to those best able to judge, a very quiet time is anticipated, though if the reports as to the stocks at the shipping places being moderate are correct, some improvement in the prices of this description is more than probable.

Of pitch pine planks there are nearly three times the quantity now in stock than there was this time twelve months, which does not look encouraging for holders, for the reason that timber of this description in the ponds is also considerably heavier in stock than it was at the end of 1882.

Against this we have the prognosticated shortage at the Gulf of Florida ports to comfort us, with the growing demand for the article both here and on the American side to prevent prices sinking to any alarming extent.

While treating of floated timber we may

mention that east country timber (Danzig, Memel, Stettin, &c.) is some 3,000 to 4,000 loads in excess of that of 1882; present stocks of yellow pine timber are, however, about equal to those of the year named.

On the whole, however, of the soft woods in log, the stocks now in hand are heavier than they were a year since, which seems to point to a stationary market, and some stimulus to the demand will have to arise to advance prices.

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent Office, Jan. 23, 1884, is specially reported to the *CANADA LUMBERMAN* by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C.:

Barrel finishing machine.—R. O. Dubbin, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

Barrel-making machine.—S. Wright, Egremont, County of Chester, England.

Bit and drill brace.—J. D. Richardson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chuck for holding fittings.—S. P. M. Tasker, Philadelphia, Pa.

Felly planing machine.—S. T. Kennan, Monasha, Wis.

Match-making machine.—C. J. & J. M. Donnelly, Philadelphia, Pa.

Polishing machine.—J. Pierron, Elizabethport, N. J.

Saw-frame rod.—J. M. Koerberle, Philadelphia, Pa.

Saw-set.—J. S. Long, Murphysborough, Ill.

Saw-tooth.—A. Krieger, Columbus, Ohio.

Saws, (hanging circular)—W. D. Sherman, Grand Haven, Mich.

Sawyers-gaguo.—G. S. Black, Indianapolis, Ind.

Tool-handle.—C. L. Bellamy, Arlington, N. J.

Wood-splitting machine.—A. Fuchs, Canstadt, Wurtemberg, Germany.

A Gigantic Building.

Some facts concerning the Produce Exchange building, now being erected in New York, will be of interest, says a contemporary. The foundation is built upon 15,034 piles; there are 109,796 feet of yellow pine capping timber, 17,530 square feet of base stone, and 64,732 square feet of building stone. The building fronts 307 feet on Broadway and Whitehall street, 159 feet on Stone street, 150 feet on Beaver street, and 300 feet on New street. The tower at the southeast corner of the building is 48 feet square; the height of main building from side walk to base of tower 120 feet; height from side walk to top of tower, 225 feet; and height from side walk to top of flag-pole, 396 feet. The size of the main room of the building is 220 by 145 feet, and the height 47½ feet. The number of square feet of foundation of the main building is 44,754, of the tower 2,725 feet, and terrace 4,128 feet, making a total of 51,607 square feet. The building and land will have cost \$3,000,000 when completed.

Free Lumber.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—There is little doubt that the House will abolish the duty on lumber. Representative Stocklayer, of Indiana, said to a reporter last night; "I am very much interested in it myself and have found that there is a strong feeling in favor of free lumber in every State but Michigan and Wisconsin and they are not solid against it by any means. The farmers of the central States where there is much timber wish free lumber. They want their forests protected by admitting Canadian lumber free of duty."

THE Canadian Manufacturer says:—Various kinds of timber that used to be considered of no value except for burning now find a ready market for various manufacturing purposes. The *Dutton Enterprise* says that there is such a demand there for elm and basswood cut into posts and delivered there by the railway track. An immense quantity of such timber is still standing in the counties of Lambton, Kent, and Essex, in the western part of the Ontario peninsula.

Just So.

The *Wood-Worker* aptly remarks:—"In this day the manufacturer who persistently sticks to old business ways, and older tools and machinery, need expect little sympathy if he finds himself forced to the wall through unsuccessful competition with more enterprising neighbors. This is decidedly the age of improvements, and the man who does not keep up with the procession, like the woman who hesitates, is lost. There are some tools and some machines that will always be standard, but they are not usually the ones that make or lose the money. The model manufacturer of to-day has the latest improved and very best machinery, has good workmen to operate it, and looks closely after the minor details of his business. The "little foxes spoil the vines," and the little leaks spoil the balance sheet. All this does not imply that a man is to buy every machine that is brought out; but it does not mean that old-styled, poor-working and badly constructed tools are very liable to bring about a financial catastrophe.

Woodsmen in the States.

Woodsmen from Canada have met with much disappointment in the states this season. Formerly all they had to do to obtain higher wages than they could get at home was to cross the line. Now it is different. The low wages paid by the operators this winter would be a magnificent argument for the tariff men had the duty on lumber been removed before the decline. Tariff or no tariff the managers of logging jobs, as well as others, will hire men for as little money as they can. Here this winter are plentiful—the supply exceeds the demand—which accounts for the difference in the price of labor this year and last. There are some men in the woods who are working for their board; many others receive from \$14 to \$15 per month. We hear of several Canadians who failed to obtain work and returned home. The rush to the woods shows that more men are out of employment this winter than usually at this time of the year.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

Sumac Leaves.

According to a Baltimore paper the sumac business at Petersburg, Va., which but a few years ago was in its infancy, has reached large proportions, and become an important industry. The receipts of leaves this year will aggregate over 7,000,000 pounds. Three large factories are kept in constant operation, and their products find ready sale. The Virginia sumac is said to be the best in the market, and has lately largely superseded the foreign article. Hundreds of people make their living in the summer and early fall seasons by gathering leaves for hundreds of miles around the country contributing to the Petersburg market.

Maine Lumber Industry

On the various waters of this state, last winter, there were cut 532,607,107 feet of lumber. The Penobscot is the greatest source of supply, there having been cut on that river and its branches 140,285,000 feet, or more than one-fourth of the whole. The next greatest cut was made upon the Kennebec—128,572,000 feet. On the other rivers as follows:—St. John, in Maine, 68,365,000; Saint Croix, in Maine, 40,500,197; Androscoggin, in Maine, 29,000,000; Saco, 20,000,000; Narragansett, 11,085,000; Machias, 27,000,000; Union, 25,300,000; Dennys, 2,500,000; other waters, 28,000,000.—*Bangor Whip*.

Devastation in England.

Accounts of the severe gales that swept over the British Isles during the last week in January tell a tale of great destruction. It is said that in the neighborhood of Ayr, within a radius of some 10 miles, 200,000 trees were blown down.

On Thirty Days Trial.

The Volta 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 mental vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

NEW BRUNSWICK SHIPMENTS, 1883.

Ports.	1882				1883.			
	No. Vls.	Tons.	Sup. Feet Deals, etc.	Tons Lumber.	No. Vls.	Tons.	Sup. Feet Deals, etc.	Tons Lumber
Miramichi.....	235	135,123	117,000,035	2,714	279	172,399	143,994,300	3,310
St. John.....	259	210,537	193,769,100	10,700	270	205,311	181,617,932	15,661
Bathurst.....	33	20,242	17,816,784	.....	53	27,483	24,414,055	120
Bathurst.....	38	20,867	18,652,566	4,011	44	20,538	18,720,737	7,831
Michibucto.....	35	16,455	13,829,650	.....	49	23,425	21,090,150	.....
Mediac.....	31	13,149	11,378,000	5	21	10,255	9,040,000	.....
Carleton.....	7	3,557	3,312,804	230	11	5,180	4,241,363	40
Beville.....	10	3,932	3,103,559	.....	26	8,400	3,445,000	.....
Totals.....	652	422,912	375,824,593	17,661	753	477,200	411,470,448	27,018

NOVA SCOTIA SHIPMENTS, 1883.

Ports.	No. of Vls.	Tonnage.	S.F. deals, etc.	Birch Timber.	Prices Palings.	Miscellaneous.
Annapolis.....	2	1,597	650,000	.....	3,000	.....
Amherst, including Pugwash, Tignish and Northport.....	34	18,121	13,034,000	.....	.....	600 masts and spars.
Guyborough.....	20	8,100	0,171,000	.....	2,737	9,000
Halifax, including Margaret Bay, Sheet Harbor and Ship Harbor.....	75	41,360	33,649,000	1,769	23,000	.....
Liscomb.....	17	6,461	5,244,000	.....	.....	.....
Parsons.....	22	19,360	17,822,000	.....	.....	.....
Pictou including Totamagouche.....	0	2,994	543,000	1,630	.....	.....
Port Mowbray.....	1	601	489,000	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	2	816	820,000	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	179	99,422	77,918,000	6,176	32,000	.....

Against 85,762,900 sup. ft. from Nova Scotia in 1882.

BOSTON LUMBER INSPECTION.

The figures given by the Surveyor-General of the amount of lumber inspected in 1882 and 1883 are as follows:—

White pine boards and plank, Eastern and Canada.....	18,013,224	11,884,820
White pine lumber and joint, Canada.....	600,000	.....
Yellow pine boards.....	7,490,252	10,062,183
Yellow pine lumber.....	16,133,437	7,277,233
Spruce boards and timber.....	44,621,824	24,635,939
Timber boards.....	6,397,656	4,633,374
Whitewood (poplar).....	5,044,640	6,094,053
Walnut, ash, oak and cherry.....	20,161,463	12,394,720
Total.....	119,007,421	67,172,532

**Michigan Hardwood.**

There are immense tracts of hardwood lands in Michigan, which, if properly preserved, are destined to become as valuable as the pine lands which have heretofore been such a source of wealth to the possessors. Beech and maple is abundant in the north counties, and the owners thereof seem to entertain a very slight appreciation of their value. The following item from the *Furniture World* will serve to open their eyes in this respect:—"Several kinds of hard wood lumber are gradually coming into use which a few years ago were unnoticed. Beech is one of them. It is cheap and abundant, while the more popular hardwoods are becoming comparatively scarce and consequently high-priced. Beech has a fine grain, is quite durable and is used in the manufacture of school and church furniture, chairs, and to a certain extent in furniture. The red variety has a handsome appearance, and can be made to imitate cherry."  
*Lumberman's Gazette.*

**Lumber Failures in 1893.**

The lumber failures in the United States in 1893 were 162, divided as follows: Manufacturerers, 84; wholesalers, 33; retailers 40. Among the manufacturers 14 were in the eastern states, 19 in the western states, 5 in the Pacific states, and four in the territories. Five wholesale dealers failed in the eastern states, 13 in the middle states, two in the southern states, 15 in the western states, and three in the Pacific states. The failures in the retail trade were divided as follows: Eastern states, 9; middle states, 14; southern states, 1; middle states, 15; territories, one. In Canada and the provinces 19 manufacturers failed, one wholesaler and three retailers. The liabilities of two concerns, Ferry & Bro., Grand Haven, Michigan, and L. Brainard, a retail dealer of St. Albans, Vt., reached \$500,000 each.

**Glass Flooring.**

Glass is taking the place of wood for flooring in many Paris shops. At the Credit Lyonnais on the Boulevard des Italiens, the whole of the ground floor is paved with large squares of roughened glass embedded in strong iron frames, and in the cellars beneath there is light enough for the clerks to work by. The central hall of the Comptoir d'Escompte has lately been similarly provided. The prime cost is more than boards, but the glass lasts much longer. The glass is cast in slabs eighteen inches square and one and a half inches thick. The light it transmits is of a bluish tinge.

**Sale of Timber.**

Messrs. Salisbury & Hamer hold a sale recently, at Matlock Bridge, Derbyshire, England, of almost 10,000 feet of growing timber, comprising elm, beech, larch, ash, oak, etc. There were some eighteen lots offered, all of which were disposed of. The following extract from the catalogue shows the average prices fetched: 31 ash, beech, and elm trees, £19; 9 ash, £14 10s.; 9 elm and 6 ash, £12 12s.; 90 ash, beech, oak, and elm trees, £70; 17 larch, £20; and so on. The sale was good on the whole, attendance fair, and competition brisk.

**Black Walnut Culture.**

It is a matter of surprise to many, that places and sections of country which are entirely unfit for agricultural purposes, are not utilized for tree culture. The black walnut, for instance produces a butt fourteen inches in diameter in as many years; it requires no particular attention, makes an elegant tree and offers a desirable shade. No tree valuable for its timber in cabinet uses, will attain anything like the above dimensions in the same length of time, the only exception to this is the black birch.

**A Small Steam Engine.**

A remarkable small steam engine was exhibited at the Vienna Electrical Exhibition by Mr. Whitehead of torpedo fame. The whole thing was only about 5 inches high by 10 inches in diameter; it was able to work with 2½ to 3 horse power and give motion to dynamo for the production of 25 incandescent lights of 16 candle power each. The whole apparatus, steam engine, boiler and electrical machine can be packed in a box 40 inches long, 26 inches wide and 18 inches high.

**THE OLD ELM TREE.**

As  
I sat  
beneath  
an old elm  
tree, the wind  
went whistling by.  
It bent its boughs  
and softly breathed the  
following with a sigh: "I  
have lived here for many a  
year, and seen the summer  
come and go. The spring time  
with its flowers and rain, the autumn  
with its fruit and grain, the winter  
with its chilling blast, when with  
snow and ice the skies are overcast.  
In summer time beneath my shade have  
children often played, and oh, how oft,  
beneath my boughs have lovers renewed  
their plighted vows, and many a time  
the old and feeble have sought my  
shade to smoke their pipe or ply the  
needle; and thus it has been with  
smiles and tears I have watched  
them come and go for three-  
score years, and many a tale I  
could tell of what in that  
same time befell. But age  
is creeping o'er my  
head, and I fear  
my roots are  
dead;  
and  
soon  
I'll w-  
ither  
and  
decay  
like  
those  
who sought  
my shade each day.

**It Made a Difference.**

Thirty-five years ago employed by the Governments in New Brunswick in vast oak forests of Maine, was a company of men at work, among them being Pat McGlarkin and a Jimmy Magee, both fast friends. Jimmy took a fever, and Pat learning that his friend was given up by the doctors, paid him a parting visit to hear his last words before shuffling off this mortal coil, when the following colloquy ensued:

Pat—"Well, Jaimy, I understand the doctors have given ye up."

Jim—"Yes, Pat, it is most over wid me."

Pat (after a pause)—"Well, ye've not been a great sinner; ye'll go to the good place."

Jim—"Oh, yis, Pat. To be shure I sthool a bit of the Government timber."

Pat (taking Jimmy's hand and assuming a diplomatic air)—"Well, farewell to ye. When ye reaches the good place tell them ye are well acquainted wid Pat McGlarkin."

"But, Jaimy, if anything happens to ye that ye should go to the other place, just tell that ye don't know divil a word about me."

**A Curious Fact.**

It is interesting, and it may be instructive to some, to learn that certain kinds of wood, although of great durability in themselves, act upon each other in such a way as to produce mutual destruction. Experiments with cypress and walnut, and cypress and cedar prove that they will rot each other while joined together, but on separation the rot will cease, and the timber remain perfectly sound or a long period.

**Advice to Mothers.**

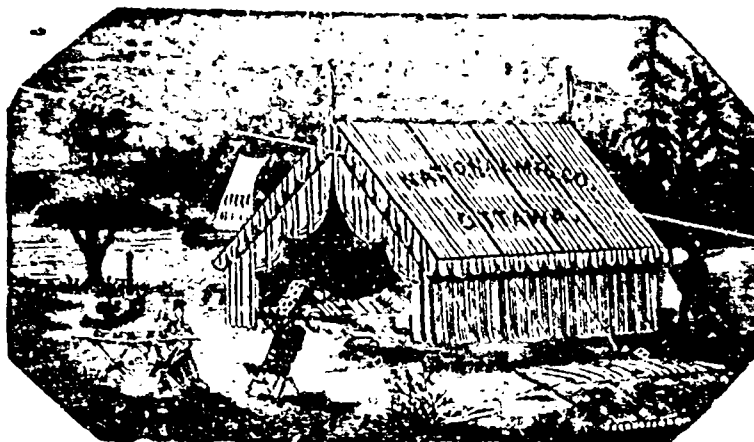
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain and cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon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

**CURE FOR CHEILBLAINS.**—Bathe the feet for ten or fifteen minutes in water as hot as can be borne; then apply Haggard's Yellow Oil, and a cure is certain. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Deafness, Lameness, and pain generally, and internally cures Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and many painful affections.

**National Manufacturing Co.**

160 Sparks Street, Ottawa,

MANUFACTURERS OF



**TENTS!**

**Camp Furniture and Hosiery.**

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Four Gold and Silver Medals and Thirty-two First Prizes at the Toronto and Guelph Exhibitions, 1883.

Highest Awards at Sydney, New South Wales: Exhibition June, 1883.



**Lumbermen's Tents**

A SPECIALTY!

At Prices Lower than ever before.

**HEAVY SOCKS**

Our own make, and at Prices Very Low!

**SHANTY BLANKETS**

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Liberal Discount to Large Buyers. Send for Catalogue.

**National Manufacturing Co.**

160 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

P. O. Box 346

Market Reports.

MONREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent

FEB. 9.—We have now been enabled to get the following figures connected with local lumber trade for 1883, with comparative figures for 1882 and 1881, which may be interesting as showing the extent of the trade in the city.

Receipts by Canal.....	42,655,000 feet
" by G. T. R. at Point St. Charles.....	12,000,000 "
" by Harbor.....	11,667,090 "
" by Canada Pacific Railway.....	11,600,000 "
Total for city consumption, 1883.....	77,812,090 "
" " " 1882.....	80,000,000 "
" " " 1881.....	100,000,000 "

It will be observed from the above figures that there has been a steady falling off in the receipts since 1881. The reason assigned for the diminution of imports is that in previous years there was too much brought into the city, and had to be carried over so that merchants have curtailed their purchases in order to avoid having too much surplus stock. Roads in the country are good for getting lumber, and the probabilities are that as much will be got out this year as usual, although lumbermen say not, but as long as there is plenty of snow and water for conveyance the logs are sure to come. Some American buyers have been in the Ottawa market making enquiries, and one or two sales have been made at last year's prices. Builders are looking about them here and getting figures on which to tender for next season, but there is not much new work out yet. The C. P. R. have raised their rate of freight for lumber, while the Canada Atlantic railway continue their old rates and are now all the business. Prices here are steady and unchanged as follows:

Pine, 1st quality, # M.....	\$35 00@40 00
" 2d " " ".....	22 00@24 00
Pine, shipping culls, # M.....	14 00@16 00
Pine, 4 1/2 quality deals, # M.....	11 00@12 00
Pine, mill culls, # M.....	10 00@12 00
Spruce, # M.....	10 00@13 00
Hemlock, # M.....	9 00@10 00
Ash, run of log culls out, # M.....	20 00@25 00
Beak, # M.....	17 00@20 00
Oak, # M.....	40 00@50 00
Walnut # M.....	60 00 100 00
Cherry, # M.....	60 00@80 00
Butternut, # M.....	50 00@60 00
Birch, # M.....	50 00@55 00
Hard Maple, # M.....	25 00@30 00
Lath, # M.....	2 50@3 00
Stungles, 1st, # M.....	3 00@3 00
Stungles, 2nd, # M.....	2 00@2 00

CORDWOOD.

As was expected prices have advanced owing to scarcity and high rates of freight. The demand is good, but buyers only operate to meet immediate wants owing to excessive prices. We quote at the wharves ex cartage:

Long Maple.....	\$ 7 00
Long Birch.....	7 00
Long Beech.....	8 00
Tamarack.....	5 00

OTTAWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FEB. 4.—Very few measures affecting the lumbering industry have yet been introduced in the House of Commons. Among the innumerable private bills, already submitted, there is not one in reference to this industry. A number of enquiries have been made by members regarding transactions connected with limits in the North-West. The returns asked for in this connection have not yet been brought down. Mr. Cameron, of Huron, has moved for all correspondence, etc., respecting the Cypress Hills timber limits, the names of all applicants for a license for such limits, the dates of such applications, the residence and occupation of each applicant, a copy of the license or permit given, the premium or bonus per square mile, etc., etc., also copies of all claims made by the C. P. R. for said limits, and copies of all reports of Government employes respecting the said limits and timber. Mr. Charlton has moved for a return, giving the total number of timber licenses or permits applied for and granted or refused since the 1st February 1883; the estimated area covered by each license or application, and the total number of square miles estimated to be covered by the timber licenses issued during the period named, etc., etc. Mr. Blake has moved for copies of all Orders-in-Council, correspondence and departmental orders, with reference to the granting, cancellation and

suspension of license to cut timber on lands of the Indians near Fort William on the Fort William Reserves. In answer to Mr. Jackson, who enquired whether the Government has sold to an American syndicate, or any other syndicate, person or persons, since the 1st of March last a tract of land or timber limits in, or convenient to, the Bow River country in the North-West? Sir John Macdonald replied that there have been no such sales of timber lands, but the Government made leases of certain timber berths in the North-West during the last summer for disposal by public tender, and awarded them to the highest bidder in each case. Some of those who acquired berths were American lumbermen doing business at Eau Claire, U. S. Sir John promised, however, to bring down returns in this case.

REVENUE.

The report of the Minister of Inland Revenue for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1883, laid before Parliament a few days ago, shows that the revenue accrued on timber and saw logs at the slides and booms mentioned was as follows:

	On River to Junction with the Ottawa.	Further through Ottawa Works.
Madawaska.....	\$27,315 77	\$ 3,492 86
Petowawa.....	20,542 00	4,990 98
Corelinge.....	4,977 09	1,437 02
Black River.....	8,157 40	3,668 21
Dumoine.....	840 00	601 60
Gatineau.....	8,625 86	46 50
Main Ottawa and tributaries without Government Improvements.....	.....	22,560 52
Total.....	\$70,464 73	\$26,663 60
Grand Total.....	.....	\$107,323 33

The following is a statement of the number of pieces of timber and saw logs that passed through the Government slides on the Ottawa river and its tributaries during the undermentioned years:—

Year	Square & flatted Timber.	Saw logs.	Value.
Jan. to Dec. 1883.....	424,999	413,229	\$ 56,231 00
July '72 to June '73.....	333,268	2,024,960	110,185 32
July '82 to June '83.....	269,604	3,550,600	107,323 33

Of the total number of pieces that passed through the above mentioned works 167,695 were of white pine, 32,791 red pine, 14,231 boom and dimension, 19,151 flat and round.

The total revenue for culling timber during 1883, was \$49,560, an increase of \$2,779, or 23 per cent. over the previous year. The cost of culling for 1883 has been in excess of the accrued revenue by between \$6,000 and \$7,000. The Commissioner, in his report, states that the tariff is inadequate to meet the cost. He says "it does not appear very likely with reduced tariff now in force the revenue from this branch will meet the expenditure in other years than those of exceptional activity."

MAINTENANCE.

The Minister of Public Works, in his report, states that at the session of 1882 the sum of \$105,750 was voted for the construction and repairs and maintenance of Dominion slides, booms, etc., and at the session of 1883 an additional grant of \$2,000 was made, making a total of \$107,750 for the fiscal year ended the 31st of June, 1883. The expenditure has been as follows:

Saguenay district.....	\$ 5,477 80
St. Maurice ".....	21,633 88
Ottawa ".....	49,703 70
Newcastle.....	5,204 97
Beloeil piers and booms.....	90 90
River Richelieu.....	457 50
Total.....	\$82,708 75

Alluding to the Ottawa district the report states:—"This district embraces the Ottawa River and its tributaries, the Gatineau, Madawaska, Coulange, Black, Petewawa and Du-Moine Rivers. There are in it, altogether, 83 stations. The water in the Ottawa and its tributaries, during the season of 1882, was favorable for the driving of timber and logs, and, as a general thing, the rafts and drives reached their destination earlier than usual. During the winter and spring, repairs were made at the following stations on the Ottawa River:—Hull, Ottawa, Chate Rapids, Cheneau, Portage du Fort, Mountain, Calumet and Juachina; and on the tributaries. At the Calumet and Black River slides the repairs were quite extensive, as well as at the Regood Chute, on the Madawaska. On the lower

reach of the Potawawa, the slides and dams were improved and strengthened. The Superintendent of these works, in his report (Appendix No. 13, pages 159-64), says:—

"The works at the principal stations on the main Ottawa River, when they were built about forty years ago, were well adapted for the descent of timber that then passed during the spring or early summer months, but now that the operations of the lumbermen have been extended to the Chippewa and Tomisamingue districts, and to the more distant limits on the tributaries, the products of the forest do not reach the lower stations until late in the season; and consequently at much lower stages of the water than the works were designed for. When opportunity offers the slide bottoms should be lowered and the approaches and outlets deepened in order that the late rafts may not be delayed in their passage; and as this is a question of vital importance to those engaged in the great staple trade of the Ottawa, it is extremely desirable that steps may be taken, as early as possible, to have so desirable an improvement consummated."

Total number of logs or pieces of timber passing through the slides 3,820,202.

EXPORT.

Trade and navigation returns for the year 1883, show the total export of produce of the forest to amount to the value of \$26,648,441, an increase of \$1,635,790 over the previous year. The following are the number of feet and tons, and the value of the principal articles:—

Logs.	Quantity.	Value.
Hemlock, M. feet.....	4,374	\$ 20,814
Oak.....	1,820	29,819
Pine.....	2,863	18,812
Spruce.....	6,256	30,858
All other.....	28,657	162,104

LUMBER.

Deals, pieces.....	277,662	\$9,028,672
Deal ends.....	12,136	330,149
Planks, boards and joists, M. ft.....	665,937	8,353,728

TIMBER, SQUARE.

Birch, tons.....	25,355	104,345
Elm.....	23,152	231,192
Maple.....	790	10,035
Oak.....	62,448	1,073,469
Pine white, tons.....	234,192	3,018,638
" red ".....	26,115	220,429
" all other, tons.....	4,008	89,257

The following are the foreign countries to which the produce of the forest have been exported, and the value of the exports:—

Country	Produce.	Not. Produce.
Great Britain.....	\$18,077,837	\$47,141
United States.....	9,919,040	763,210
Newfoundland.....	128,246	630
British W. Indies.....	394,821	3,523
Spanish W. Indies.....	91,500	14,844
French W. Indies.....	14,663	
Danish W. Indies.....	2,629	
British Guiana.....	102,559	
Dutch Guiana.....	4,832	
Hayti.....	5,833	
St. Pierre.....	17,764	
U. S. of Columbia.....	21,473	
Now Grenada.....	8,900	
Brazil.....	24,261	46
Peru.....	63,713	
Chili.....	37,115	
Uruguay.....	258,605	
Argentine Republic.....	194,176	
France.....	417,089	1,400
Germany.....	4,609	
Spain.....	152,445	
Portugal.....	58,299	10,663
Italy.....	9,090	
Belgium.....	329	
Holland.....	22,048	
Madeira.....	21,629	
Canary Islands.....	2,370	
British Africa.....	47,569	
Dutch E. Indies.....	2,209	
China.....	63,213	
Japan.....	9,454	
Australia.....	250,734	10,226
Society Islands.....	9,931	
French Possessions in Africa.....	22,411	
Totals.....	26,870,790	21,277,715

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The trade at all the retail yards is nearly at a standstill, not the slightest improvement observable, and this state of things is likely to continue until the advent of spring, or at least much milder weather than we have at present. Pine slabs and cordwood are about the

articles of railroad carriage just now; full trains of this commodity are daily arriving, but of lumber scarcely anything is coming to hand. All the yards, so far as I have noticed them, seem to carry small stocks, and as soon as it begins to move considerable lumber will be required to replenish stocks. Quotations for a load lots of coarse boards and planks are slightly lower, but not sufficiently so as to alter prices from the yards. Scantling and bill stuff of all kinds remain firm. Some small lots of good lumber have been sent forward to Tonawanda and Buffalo by rail at fair figures.

In your last issue I notice Mr. Robt. Kerr, of the N. & N. W. railway, has forwarded gallantly in defence of his company. It certainly requires all the pleas he can put in, and to judge from the tenor of his letter your readers would really be led to believe that your correspondent had been living back in the woods all his life and so know nothing about railway matters. Mr. Kerr states that I make the grave error of adding shunting charges to their rates, and deducting terminal charges from that of the Midland, before making comparison. There was no error on my part at all, I gave facts as they then existed. I am well aware that Parkdale is a billing station, but Mr. Kerr knows quite well that for one car that is consigned direct from the mills to Parkdale, 20 cars are purchased in the Toronto yards, and require to be sent back there. And then Mr. Kerr asks the question, so innocently: Should we be expected to haul them back without making a charge for so expensive a service. I would like Mr. Kerr to answer this question: Why should a buyer from the western part of the city be placed at a disadvantage as compared with a purchaser from the eastern limits; both come to Toronto yard and make their purchases, the eastern man gets his car shunted to the place he requires it free, and the western buyer pays \$1 or \$2, as the case may be, to get his car shunted. Again, I would ask Mr. Kerr which is the most expensive service. In making the eastern shunts the train hands frequently consume the whole night in making them. The western shunt can be made in one hour's time. Try again Mr. Kerr, your logic is sadly at fault. Then again, I am told that my selection of shipping points is not fair. Suppose I try again and take Elmvalle, on this highly favored Penetang branch, and what do we find. Penetang, nearly 15 miles farther north, and a steep grade requiring two engines to do one's work on this part of the branch, and from Penetang to quote Mr. Kerr's own words the charge is \$20.40 and from Elmvalle we are forced to pay \$21.60. Now, I thought that I acted quite fairly in taking Gravenhurst as a Midland as points from which to deduct on paper vs, especially as Midland is distant by rail one hundred and twenty miles from Toronto and Gravenhurst 15 miles less. I might have taken Penetang instead, only as Mr. Kerr well knows no lumber of any consequence comes to Toronto from there, the mills being all controlled by men having interests in the West, and ship there by water, and the lumber made in Collingwood is controlled by one firm, whereas the quantity shipped from Gravenhurst and Midland are about equal. And then to cap all is Mr. White's letter, and how is this affirmatory evidence to be got over? I think the best explanation I can give of Mr. White's action is simply to quote a passage of scripture, which will aptly explain the matter: "Because of mine iniquity I will avenge thee of thine adversary." Further than this I will say nothing in regard to Mr. White. I have no desire to place him in an equivocal position, as it is well known that he is at heart the firm friend of the lumbermen. Mr. Kerr has been playing a game for some time past which he will find played out. His method has been like this: Some of our lumbermen, quite unconscious of Mr. Kerr's wily ways, would call at his office and ask for better rates, or to get their shunting done free, and the question would then be asked, very softly, are the other roads giving you better rates, or shunting free? if so and you will furnish me proofs, why of course, etc., but instead of the lumberman getting his wishes met he has been simply trapped, and Mr. Kerr immediately proceeds to bombard Mr. White and Mr. Earle, and Mr. Kerr has at least one merit, for in a

business point of view I presume it must be called by that name, viz. : dogged pertinacity that serves him well in a contest of this kind, and usually comes out one ahead.

Mr. Kerr seems much exercised at my extreme carefulness in covering up my identity. Really now I did not think that it was usual for regular correspondents to write over their name, and another more potent reason still for not so doing is my business relations might be somewhat compromised, as those who know him best will easily agree with me in saying, that in wrath he would not remember mercy. Trusting to hear from Mr. Kerr again quite soon.

Table with columns for lumber types (Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Scantling, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for 'Cutting up planks to dry boards' and 'Sound dressing stocks'.

WINNIPEG.

The Winnipeg Commercial of Feb. 5, says: The demand amounts to very little at present. The old list of prices still continues in force, but a liberal percentage is often allowed for cash.

Table listing various lumber products such as Pine lumber, Sheathing, Timber, Dimension and Joists, Fencing, A. Stock boards, etc., with their respective prices.

BOSTON.

Cotton, Wool and Iron of Feb. 9, says:—There is only a quiet and moderate call in the supply of current wants, which are rather light. It is too early to predict with much certainty the volume of spring trade, but it now looks as if it would be of a fair amount and possibly nearly the same as a year ago.

CANADA PINE.

Table listing lumber products like Selects, Dresseds, Shavings, etc., with prices.

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman says:—The lumber trade of this city is rising from its winter lethargy and shaking itself. Just as inquiries and actual demand for shipment began to show signs of renewed life, the railroads declared war on rates to Missouri river points, cutting the figure to ten cents a hundred pounds.

were becoming exceedingly dry from inaction. Two weeks ago—yes, one week—there were merchants that were almost ready to give up the business, so discouraged were they at the dulness prevailing. The same individuals are now so full of work that they have no time to reflect on the recent past.

Receipts of lumber, shingles, etc., for the week ending Feb. 7, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:—

Table showing receipts of lumber and shingles for 1884 and 1883, comparing weekly and yearly totals.

ALBANY.

Table listing various lumber products like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, etc., with prices. Includes a sub-section for 'OSWEGO, N. Y.' with prices for Three uppers, Pickings, etc.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Table listing lumber products like Three uppers, Pickings, Pine, Common, etc., with prices.

BUFFALO.

Table listing lumber products like Three uppers, Common, Culls, etc., with prices.

TONAWANDA.

Table listing lumber products like Three uppers, Common, Culls, etc., with prices.

AN Ottawa despatch says:—The following shanties on the Kippawa are at work at present:—Gilmour Bros., two shanties getting out logs; Allen Grant, two shanties getting out logs; Booth & Gordon, two shanties getting out logs and square timber; Sherman, Lord & Hurdman, three shanties getting out logs; Edward & Company, two shanties getting out logs; J. E. Grier, one shanty getting out square timber.

The improved CLIMAX Sash Lock

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Holds the Sash in any position so that it cannot be moved either up or down, can be put on by anyone, only requiring two screws.

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

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CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, BARK MILLS, SHINGLE MILLS,

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for Mechanical Purposes.

Our trade here has increased to such an enormous extent that in  
order to keep up with the demands, we have purchased from Major  
John Gray, M.P.P., Parkdale, the plot of ground situated on West Lodge  
Avenue, adjoining the Credit Valley, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Northern  
and Grand Trunk Railways, for the erection thereon of a BRANCH  
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SHANTY BLANKETS

In every Size and Weight, and

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AT LOWEST MILL PRICES.

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A Magnificent Line of All Wool Fawn Blankets.

SAMPLE ORDER WILL HAVE OUR BEST ATTENTION.

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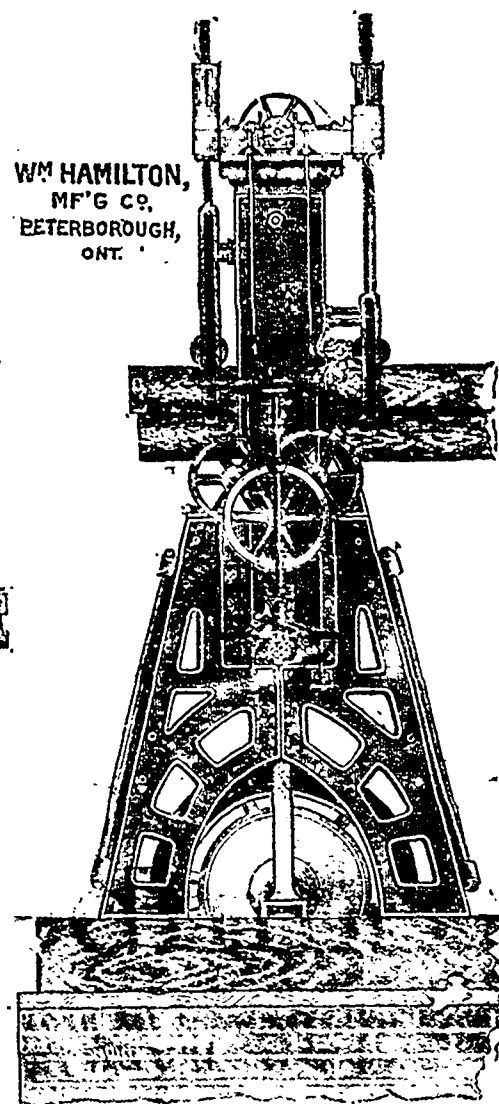
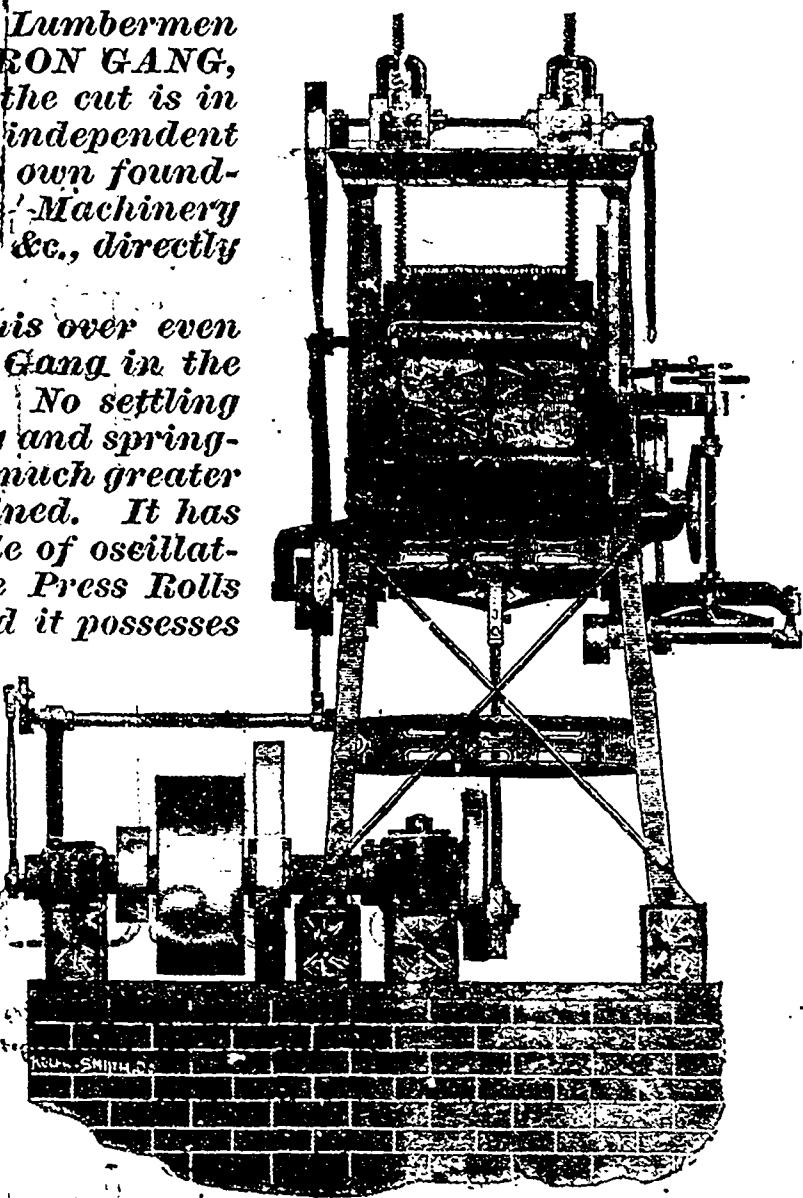
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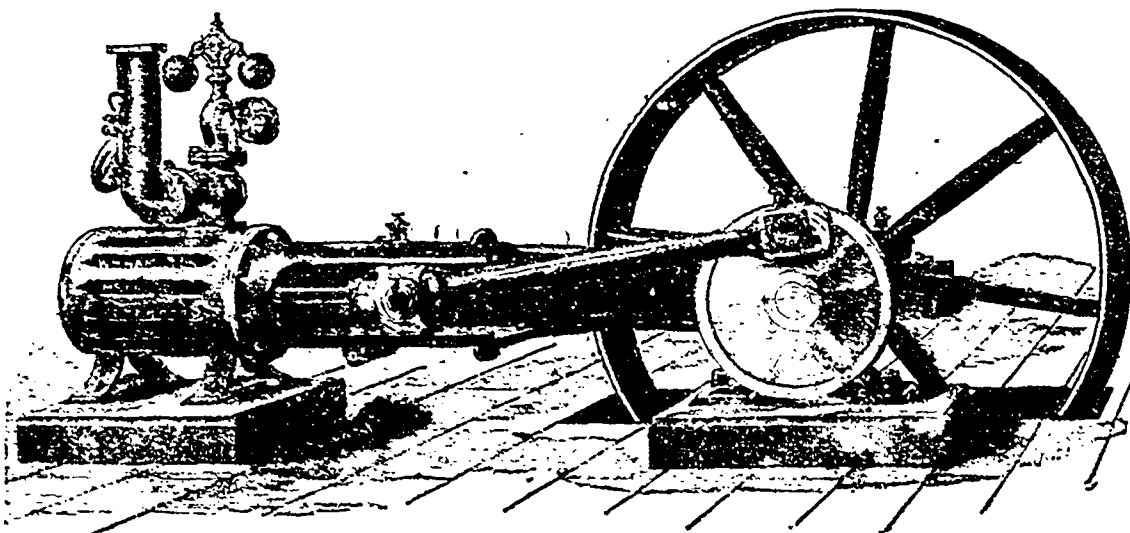


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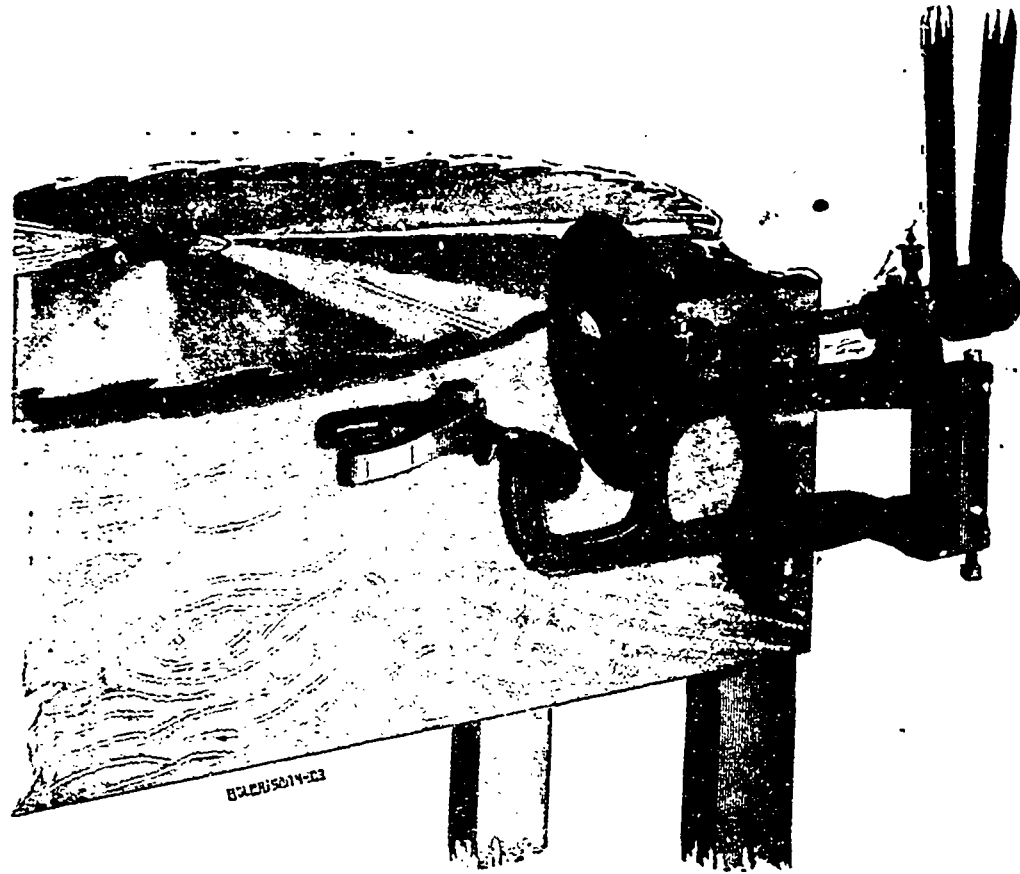
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*A few of ROGERS' SAW GUMMERS were put on the market last season, and we quote some of the commendations received :*

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"Your machine is all I expected."

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"The Rogers' Saw Gummer purchased from you gives  
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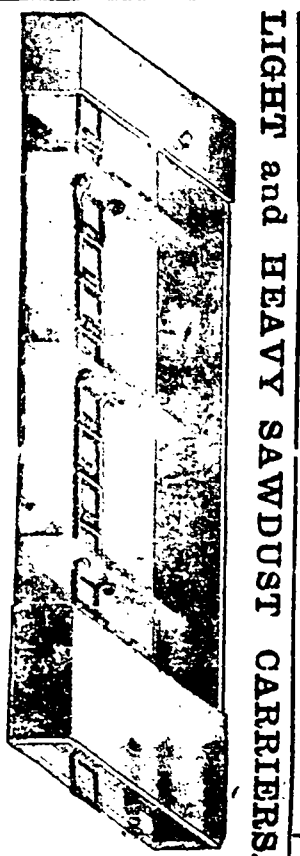
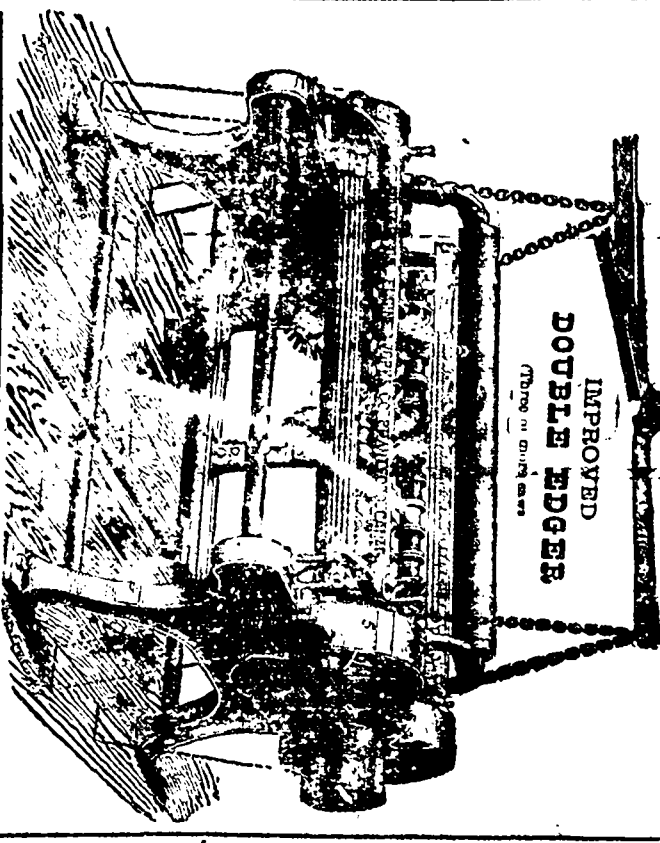
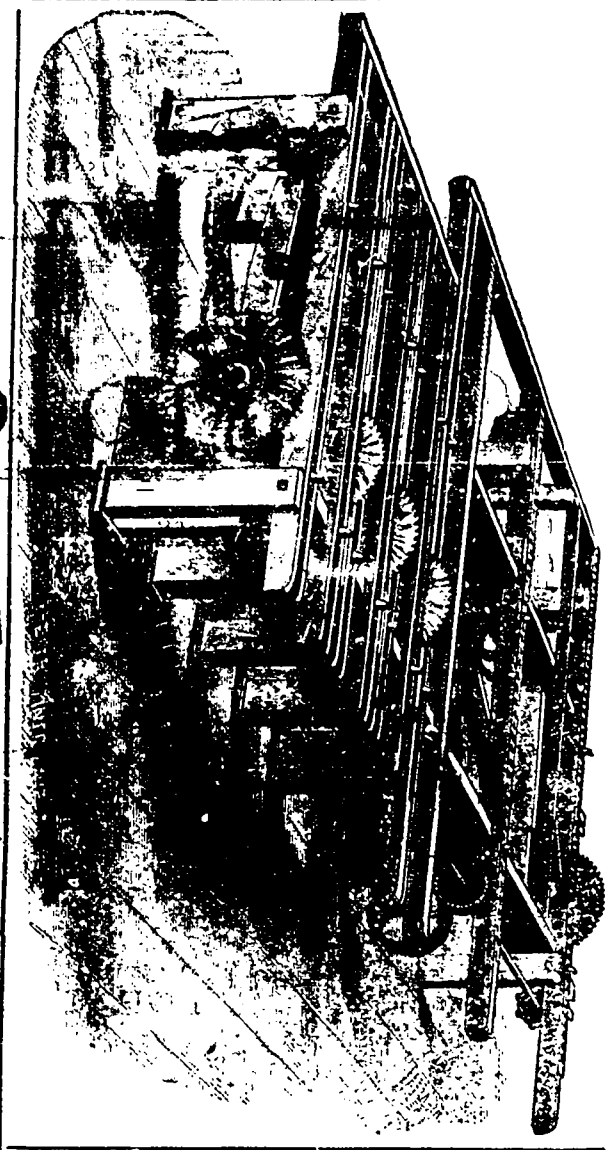
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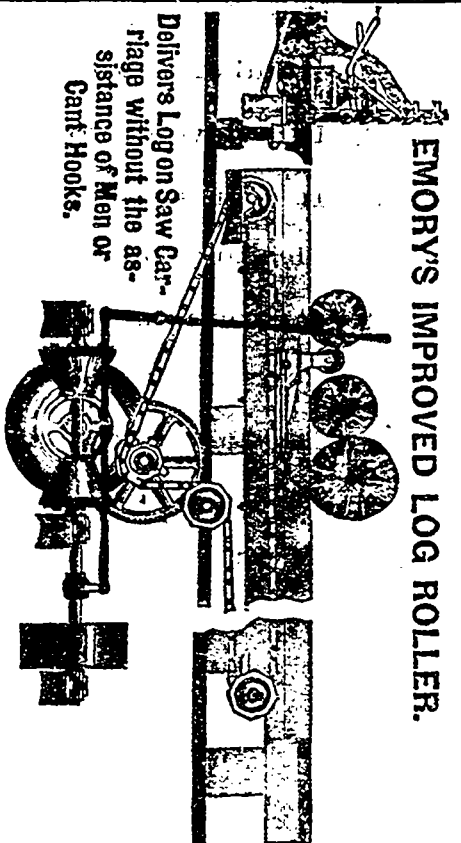


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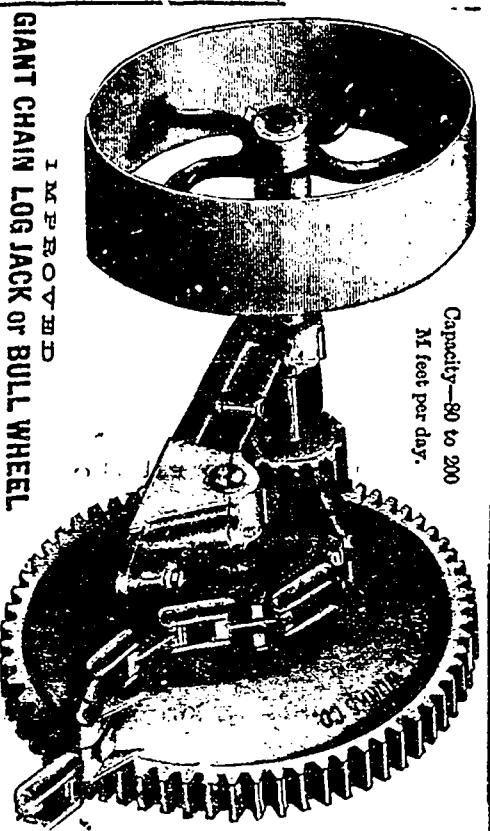
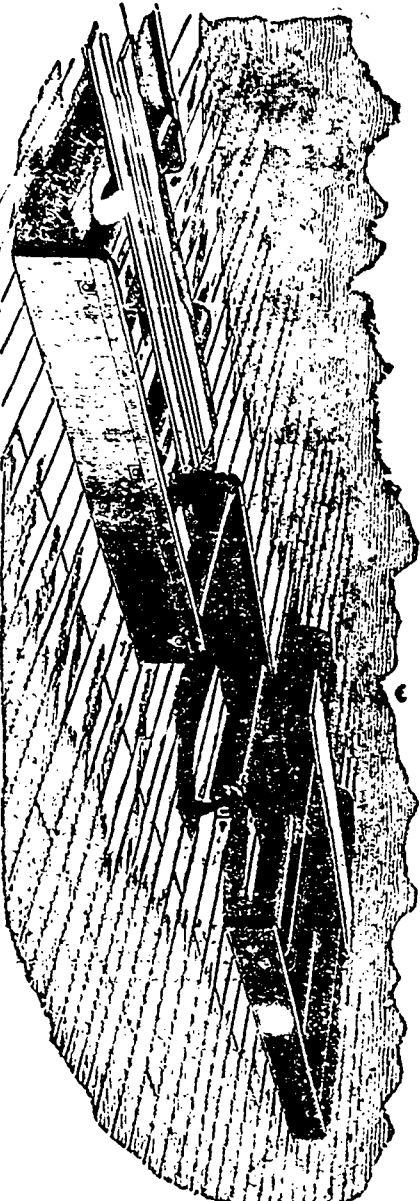


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Runs perfectly true with-out stretching not affected by steam or dampness.  
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