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PUBLISHED
SEMI-MONTHLY.

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

SUBSCRIPTION
\$2.00 PER ANNUM

VOL. 2.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., NOVEMBER 1, 1882.

NO. 21.

TIMBER-CLAIMS-SPECULATION.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* who has been up through Dakota by way of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad, tells of some things which he learned about the "tree claim," business in that section. Claims to government land may be secured under the homestead act, pre-emption law, and the timber culture act—a quarter section under each. He says that the latter, the "tree claims," are the most sought after, and that they are taken for thirty or forty miles on each side of that railroad and sixty to seventy miles beyond its present terminus. But they are taken mostly for speculative purposes. In all the route he did not see but a few tree plantings, and they were very much neglected. The number of tree claims is limited by the law, but every one, so far as he could learn, had been taken, the reasons being that persons are not required to live temporarily or otherwise on the claim, and they are not obliged to do anything the first year. They "enter" their claim, and as soon as entered, offer their right for sale, asking a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars or more for it, according to location. They sell many of them to actual settlers, who are pouring in by thousands, and buying up claims wherever they can. The party who "enters" the claim does so for purposes of speculation only. The purchaser from him may, under the law, and does in nearly every instance, convert his "tree claim" into a pre-emption claim. Thus the tree-culture law becomes a dead-letter and means of speculation to those who never dreamed of perfecting title under the act or complying with its provisions. The Timber Culture Act was passed with the very best motives, to encourage forest growing in those barren regions; but it seems, according to nearly all accounts, to be practically a failure for the purpose intended. It sadly needs amendment.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

WINNIPEG LUMBER DEMAND.

From the whirl of machinery now to be heard along the river bank in this city, a person unacquainted with the state of business in Winnipeg would conclude that the supply of lumber turned out ought to meet any reasonable demand, even in a new and growing country like this. Inquiry into the matter, however, reveals a very different state of affairs. A *Commercial* representative has made some investigations of the facts, and he finds that our lumber dealers and manufacturers are hard pushed to supply the demand in the city alone, while orders from the surrounding towns have to be left almost unattended to. The extraordinary amount of building now going on in the city and the quantity of lumber required therefore cannot be comprehended after a superficial survey of the principal buildings now constructing. The suburban proportion of the work although made up principally of smaller business buildings and

residences causes a great demand for lumber which only those who visit the outlying portions of the city can form anything like an accurate approximation of. The crowded state of this branch of business has no doubt been aggravated by the long blockades caused by the snows and still later by the floods of last spring. The supply from the south may be said to have been practically suspended for two months, and building operations during that interval were at a stand still. Making full allowance, however, for the exceptional circumstances of last spring the lumber trade is in an extra healthy state, with a heavy demand which will in all probability be a long lasting one.

The local supply of *l* has filled but a small proportion of this season's demand, and heavy importations have had to be made from the United States, while in cut lumber the supply from the same locality has been equally heavy. At present the booms on the river are so crowded with logs that large quantities have to be hauled up upon the bank. Seldom have our mills had such a supply ahead, and it is being steadily added to while navigation remains open. We may expect therefore that these mills will have a late run this fall, and that their producing capacity will be tested to its fullest extent till very near the close of the present year. We find also that the arrangements at the different logging camps for the coming winter are on an extensive scale, and will furnish for next summer the largest supply of logs ever brought out in the North-West.—*Winnipeg Commercial*.

TRAFFIC IN TAN-BARK.

A steambot fitted up with machinery for grinding and compressing tan-bark has recently been built in Cincinnati. It is supplied with three engines, one for propulsion, one for grinding and elevating the tan-bark, and one for compressing it into bales for shipment. Forward, on what may be termed the forecastle, are located three hoppers, in which are the grinders, and after the bark has been ground it passes into a trough, where a spiral elevator takes it up and conveys it to the extreme highest point of the boat, where it is emptied into other hoppers, and thence conveyed to the various compressors. The machinery is ponderous but simple. When the bark is in shape for shipment or storage it is on the upper deck, lying on the floor. On either side of the compressors is an elevator, similar to those in common use in buildings, and on these the bark is conveyed, in its compressed form, to the hold of the boat, where it is stored. No barrel, bale, tie or other covering is needed to preserve it, as it is a compact mass, after undergoing the above process, almost as hard as rock, but will dissolve upon the application of water. Before being ground and compressed it is thoroughly dried, so that when ready for market there is not a

article of moisture in it. Already the American Compressed Tan-bark Company owns 2,000 tons of bark corded on the banks of the Tennessee river, which was purchased from the owner by weight. Should the supply upon that stream become exhausted, there are many others which are lined by chestnut, oak, and hemlock; notably, the Arkansas river, where for a distance of 400 miles no timber has been cut. Should the present boat prove successful, others of a similar kind will be built to operate in different streams and different sections. In America, or at least in this section of America, the price of loose tan-bark ranges from \$10 to \$15 per ton. Europe is generally supplied from France and Germany at \$30 to \$35 per ton. It is probable that for awhile most of that compressed on the boat just built will go to Europe, but after awhile it may be compressed in such quantities that much of it will be used at home.—*North-western Lumberman*.

THE NEEDS OF FORESTRY.

At the recent Forestry Congress at Montreal the following paper on "The needs of Forestry" was read by Mr. E. Gillivray, of Ottawa:—

SIR,—I have been requested by circular to prepare a paper on Forestry, and in attempting to do so I do not feel myself adequate to the task, with the great importance of wood to the present and future generations and the rapid decrease of our forests on this continent, which, from the first settlement of the country, it was found necessary to destroy for the purpose of making way for the agriculturalist. This art is the basis of all other arts, and in all countries coeval with the first dawn of civilization which is said employs seven-eighths of every civilized nation, and without this art mankind would be savages thinly settled through intermediate forests, and now except in new settlements the total destruction of our forests are unnecessary, and absolutely useful in many respects both for man and beast.

The Germans were the first, as far as I have been able to ascertain, to treat scientifically the management of forests and establish forest rangers and academies in which all branches relating to them were taught, and those institutions originated from the increasing scarcity year after year of the woods of that locality.

The Prussian Government also soon discovered that their forests were decreasing, and directed their attention to the forests of that country, so that at the present time no one is appointed in the forest department without going under a regular course of examination in all branches connected with the forests, and to serve personally in the forests for a certain length of time. The English forest laws have had only reference to the game laws of that country.

The French also paid some attention to their forests, and enacted a code of laws for the pro-

tection of the forests of France, but I have not been able to ascertain what they were.

And it would be well if the people of this Continent were to learn a lesson from those countries and educate its inhabitants to the preservation of our forests and study the question thoroughly, and establish forest academies and appoint men understanding the subject, and treat it scientifically. They should also have power from the government to prevent the spreading of fires, and punishing those who have been the means of starting or causing the spreading of bush fires and destroying immense forests annually, for it has been said by many of our leading lumbermen in this country that there is more valuable forest destroyed by fire every year than what is cut away for manufacturing purposes.

I well recollect the great fire of Miramichi in 1828, the destruction of property on that occasion; also in 1854, when the whole of the Upper Ottawa was on fire from carelessness in setting bush land on fire, which, it being a dry season, spread throughout the Upper Ottawa with frightful rapidity; also, in 1870 when the whole of the Ottawa Valley was in flames, covering in its ravages several counties in Ontario and Quebec that it was thought even by some that some fearful calamity was to happen, and only by extensive rain it was conquered.

I have read lately in some of the American journals that at the present rate of cutting timber in twelve years the country would be stripped of all its pine forests. Although Canada is manufacturing a large quantity of pine every year, it will take yet many years before the country is stripped of its pine forests; it is not only that we should be careful of our forests, but that new forests be created by transplanting. I am not prepared to say which are the most successful trees that ought to be transplanted, as they are too numerous to mention, for each locality has its own peculiar climate, and each may not suit to be transplanted indiscriminately. Thus if we had academies of forestry there they would be made a study and would then follow the recommendations of those professors, especially to those who never made it a study to transplant. We see every day by our own experience the necessity of transplanting trees along the highways, farms and the streets of your towns and cities; it has always been recommended that trees should be transplanted as near as possible like the soil which they are taken from and more likely to succeed, and to place them north and south as they originally stood, and likewise not to take them from too dense a forest, for they are less likely to stand the two extremes of cold and heat.

SAWMILLS were first used in Europe in the fifteenth century. Before that a man who swore he lost his leg in the army was generally believed.—*Exchange*.

HAILSTORMS AND FORESTS.

The Geneva correspondent of the London Times writes, under date September 1—"Hailstorms, as is well known, often play havoc in Switzerland as well as in other parts of Europe. They generally last only a few minutes, but in that time the crops of the whole district are destroyed, trees stripped of their fruit and leaves, and even the potatoes in the ground hacked to pieces. Birds are sometimes killed by the hundred, and a grape-vine touched by a hailstone is ruined for ever. Seven years ago there was a hailstorm in this canton, which in less than five minutes did damage estimated at a million of francs. In some districts there are mutual hail insurance societies, as in other countries there are mutual fire insurance societies. In these circumstances everything relating to the phenomena and causes of these visitations is studied with great interest, and papers on the subject read at the late meeting of the association of Swiss Geographical Societies, held this week at Geneva, by Herren Beaumont and Riniker, of Aargau, are attracting considerable attention in scientific circles. The utility of forests as a safeguard against avalanches and a hindrance to *tourments* and snowdrifts has often been pointed out, but it has never before been suggested that forests are a preservation against hailstorms. Such, however, is the opinion of Herr Riniker, who is chief forester of Canton Aargau. He says that where there are forests there are no hailstorms, and in support of this theory he adduces a remarkable fact, for the accuracy of which he and many others can personally vouch. In the south of Aargau there is a little chain of mountains known as the Lindenbergs. The Lindenbergs are about twenty kilometers long, of an average height, above the sea level, of some eight hundred feet, and completely covered with wood. About twenty years ago, the forest was divided in two places by wide gaps, with the consequence that the valleys at the foot of the mountains were soon afterward visited with frequent hailstorms. The hail-charged clouds were seen to traverse the gaps. In 1868 the wider of the open spaces were closed by a plantation of firs, and since 1871 no hailstorm has crossed the forest. In explanation of this phenomenon Herr Riniker suggests that, as hailclouds are saturated with positive electricity, and trees conduct from the earth negative electricity, the meeting of the two currents develop sufficient heat to prevent the complete condensation of the clouds and even to thaw the hailstones contained in them—for the clouds of this description pass very near the earth—and so convert the frozen particles into rain. If further observation should confirm the accuracy of Herr Riniker's conclusions in this regard, the importance of forests in countries where hailstorms are frequent will be greatly increased."

OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says:—It is comforting in the face of heavy Baltic stocks to turn to the supplies already in hand from British North America. In both pine and spruce the stocks continue moderate. The former are short of last October's stocks by 212,439 pieces, while spruce are less than those of a twelvemonth ago by 132,760 pieces. Battens, in both pine and spruce, are also behind the stocks of a year ago of similar descriptions, and the same may be said of pine and spruce ends.

It is a question, however, whether the comparatively short supplies of pine are not in some measure attributable to a falling off in the consumption of that particular kind of wood in this country rather than to a diminution of the forest productions in Canada. With the improved trade in the United States and the falling off in the demand from the mother country, producers may be leaning towards a home trade, and so cutting less and less as time rolls on for the European markets in proportion as they can dispose of their stuff at a more remunerative rate to consumers on the spot. Anyhow the inclination has been apparently to send less and less pine to the English market for several seasons past, and either some causes are operating such as we have described, or else the stocks are in the hands of those who are able to regulate them on a basis of moderation that has never yet

been attempted. That some cause is at work to keep stocks low is evident, for though lower port spruce stocks have been at times inordinately heavy here, we have latterly become accustomed to see only moderate supplies of the more valuable description of Canadian wood. It is also open to question whether the limited nature of the spruce and pine stocks will be of help to the heavy supplies from the Baltic ports. Pine and spruce do not generally come in contact with redwood from the north of Europe, the first named being used for totally different purposes, but whitewood will of course be materially assisted by the short supply of spruce; but, as the bulk of the stocks is redwood it becomes of less importance to the market here the state of the spruce stocks. Of course it is still on the cards that large shipments should be made of the last named commodity yet, for we cannot see how a ring could be formed in the spruce market, whatever might be the case with regard to pine, and, only that we have advices which put the freights from the spruce ports as rapidly rising, while at Quebec vessels are plentiful, and can be secured at moderate rates, we should look for some heavy additions; however, this month will either assure the continuation of the present shortage of Canadian goods throughout the winter, or solve the mystery attaching to the fall shipments. Pitch pine, and in fact nearly all the floated goods are less in stock now than a year ago, the exception being red pine timber, the demand for which is not particularly active just at present.

REMOVING RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

To the Editor of the Scientific American.

In your issue of the 16th inst. I noticed an article on the removing of sand bars, etc. The idea of floating or washing out obstructions of this kind in rivers is not new to me, as I have advocated the system for the Mississippi, with its wonderful shiftings, on the following plan. Have large flat bottom boats with heavy steam machinery, and supplied with fans or force pumps whose power would be conveyed to the object to be removed through hose weighted so as to drag on the bottom when the power is being exerted against the obstruction. The hose (one or more) to be put from the forward part of the boat and adjustable to the depth required. In the after part of the boat, and at proper depth below the surface of the water, have revolving attachments, constructed so that they will draw the water from under the centre of the boat and throw a swell toward each side, which will carry a quantity of the floating or dislodged matter beyond the channel. To prevent creating an obstruction by the settling down steam, it would only be necessary to run further down each time the route is gone over. To keep a river open in this way it would require boats to be stationed at such distances as could be gone over each day, or as occasion required, and I believe the cost would be much less than dredging, and certainly always leaves clear channel.

R. H. ANDREWS.

Washington, D. C., Sept., 1882.

PROTECTING THEIR FORESTS.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—Mr. N. C. McFarland, commissioner of the general land office at Washington, has addressed the following circular to the timber agents throughout the country:

"The fact having been brought to the notice of this department, that extensive forest fires from time to time, in different sections of the country, are destroying vast amounts of timber upon the public land, and no means having heretofore been provided by the Government for the purpose of checking or preventing the same and preserving the public timber from such destruction, you are hereby informed that it will hereafter be a part of the duty of the special timber agents of the general land office to protect and preserve the public timber from this kind of waste and destruction as well as from destruction by the woodmen, or from any other source.

You are, therefore, hereby instructed to keep yourself fully informed as to the condition of the timber upon the public land in your district, and to use your best endeavours to protect it from waste and destruction from any and all

sources; and to this end—where there are state or territorial laws for the preservation of timber—you are authorized and directed to co-operate with the state or territorial authorities and to aid and assist them in enforcing said laws.

Should you at any time receive information of any forest fire being in progress in your district, you will at once proceed to the locality of the same and use all possible means to check its progress and extinguish it.

Should it be necessary to employ assistance in such case, and the emergency be such that it would be impossible to inform this office of that fact and to receive special instructions, you are hereby authorized to expend a reasonable sum for such purpose, but you will at once inform this office, by telegraph, of the number of persons so employed and the total probable expenses.

One of the most dangerous elements to contend with in case of forest fires, and one of the principal auxiliaries to the spread of the same, is the dry tops of trees which parties leave upon the ground after having cut and removed the timber for saw logs and other purposes. When the tree tops can be profitably cut into wood, the person cutting such trees on public land—when such cutting is authorized by law—must cut the tops into wood, or at least cut up and pile the brush in such a manner as to prevent the spread of fires.

A failure on the part of woodmen to utilize all of the trees that can profitably be used, and to take reasonable precaution to prevent the spread of fires, will be regarded by this office as wanton waste, and subject them to prosecution for wanton waste and destruction of public timber.

A SINGULAR MISFORTUNE.

The *Building News* relates to a singular misfortune which has occurred to a small church in Andover, Mass., which seems to be in process of eaten up bodily and swept away. The church was erected about six years ago, and is finished with what is said to be ash, but has more the appearance of chestnut, which often closely resembles the coarser kinds of ash. A year or two after its completion the sexton noticed little heaps of dust on the carpet near the walls. These grew more and more frequent, and appeared in various portions of the building, so that they had to be gathered up regularly every week, and on searching for their cause the wood of the base-boards and portions of the pews was found to be completely riddled with holes made by small, round, black and blue worms, the debris of whose boring fell out occasionally upon the floor in the form of dust. Unlike most boring worms, this species seems not to object to the taste of varnish, for the polished surface of the wood is pierced in thousands of places. The stuck was regarded as completely seasoned and in good condition when put into the building, but it would seem that it must have contained the embryos of the insects, for the finish of the galleries is attacked equally with that of the ground floor. If any of our readers, adds the *News*, met with a similar case we should be pleased to receive an account of it, and if any know of a remedy, the trustees of the church would be glad to avail themselves of it.

MENOMINEE MOVEMENTS.

In the Menominee, Mich., district, operations promise to be active. The Kirby-Carpenter Company, with 29 camps and 200 men, expects to bank 70,000,000 feet of logs this winter, and the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick company 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet. The Girard Lumber Company will run five camps, and counts on 10,000,000 feet. It is said that Ramsey & Jones will have 22,000,000 feet on the landing by April, and will saw the entire stock by the fall of 1883. The Bay Shore Lumber Company will operate five camps, mostly on the Deer, and cut 10,000,000 feet. M. F. Morrick will cut 10,000,000 feet, half of which will be sawed at the Florence mill, and half at the mills at the mouth of the river. Spies & Martin are to put in 8,000,000 feet, that firm having piled most of this year's lumber cut. S. Coleman will bank 10,000,000 feet. The Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company recently purchased 25 horses, and the Kirby-Carpenter

Company bought 12 teams, weighing on the average 1,400 pounds. The H. Witbeck Company will cut about 25,000,000 feet. The N. Ludington Company will bank 30,000,000 feet on the Menominee, and 8,000,000 on the Escanaba. *Northwestern Lumberman*.

MANITOWA PINE.

An Eau Claire correspondent of the *Pioneer Press* says one of the lumbermen of that city has been up in Manitoba trying to secure a limit on Canada territory, of which it is estimated there is, taking all the area north of the United States, on the north shore of Lake Superior in Canada, some 700,000,000 feet of timber that can be sawed. Of this one-eighth is white pine, the remainder Norway, etc., and is found on the islands of the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, along the rivers and islands about the small lakes and among the rocks and marshes of the country north of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake. The northern limit at which white pine grows is perhaps 75 to 100 miles north of the Canadian and United States limit. All the available timber is sold, mostly to parties at Keewatin, Rat Portage, St. Francis and Winnipeg. There is little timber left back from the streams, and there are small patches on the ridges and around the small inland lakes. The general quality of all the lumber in that country is not merchantable. The correspondent referred to has but a poor opinion of it.

The Northern Pine Land Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., lately filed articles of incorporation. The object of the corporation is to buy and sell pine and other lands, manufacture and deal in lumber, and do a general business. Its capital stock is \$500,000. The incorporators are Joseph Vilas, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., Franklin W. Pitcher, Boston, and W. W. Huntington, S. G. Cook and Charles H. Marsey, of Minneapolis.

A QUEBEC contractor has engaged to supply the Quebec Government with tamarac railway ties. The lumbermen in the Ottawa district are expected to be all wealthy at the close of another good season's operations. Facts like these show what valuable possessions forests are, and the necessity of protecting them against wasteful destruction and of replenishing what is taken for commercial purposes. Our Forestry Association was formed none too soon.

The *Timber Trades Journal* in an article of the Quebec Forestry Association says:—In conclusion, we may remark that, whatever indifference may have been shown to the science of forest culture in the past, it is not likely to be neglected henceforward; and the promotion of such institutions as "the Canadian Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec," supported equally by the wealth, talent and industry of the timber-producing regions, will not only check the wanton destruction of existing forests, but will cherish the restoration of others, wherever it may be necessary to do so; whereby the trade of the lumberman need never decay, even in the land most familiar to his labors; and with this system in process we may reasonably conclude that as long as he can carry an axe he will never be at a loss for a tree to cut down with.

BETTER THAN GOLD.—A good name, good health, a good companion and a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil are among the first requisites for human happiness. Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, sprains, lameness, bruises, burns, frost bites, croup, sore throat, and all pain and inflammation.

A FACI.—If you suffer from chronic disease, and have little faith in advertised remedies, and have sought vainly for a cure, consult your druggist, or address T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, for proof positive regarding the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters, the great regulating blood purifying tonic, that acts on the liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and skin.

RHEUMATISM.—This painful disease that so often cripples for life, arises from poison circulating in the blood, and often from an excess of acid. Inflammation is developed in the muscles, ligaments and joints, by colds, damp clothing, &c. Liniments are serviceable to relieve; among many, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is preferable. To eradicate the rheumatic poison from the system, nothing can surpass Burdock Blood Bitters.

BRITISH IMPORTATIONS.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says:—The Board of Trade timber returns, for the month of September have nothing alarming in them as to the state of the importation. The increase is not great over the quantity brought forward twelve months ago, and in some instances there is a great falling off, that is, from the Gulf and River St. Lawrence to Quebec and lower port supplies being very considerable short of the quantity sent in during September last year. It is true that the influx of that month was unusually great, exceeding even that of September 1880, by as much as 846,456 loads exceed 817,311, but this last month was greater than either, having gone to 859,587 loads, notwithstanding the shortage on the Canadian ports. But there is some satisfaction in the circumstance that the excess of this year over the last has not been much increased by the large importation of September. It was 789,240 loads last month, and it is only 802,321 now, or 13,981 loads more by the importation of last month than it stood at when August closed. The shortage of British North American wood on the month as compared with the same month last year was about 90,000 loads, so that the increase from other countries (exclusive of the United States, which was about 5,000 loads short) must have been for the month over 100,000 loads. From these figures it would appear that while our trade with Sweden and Norway in the commodity of wood is largely expanding, that with our colonies is diminishing. In the whole nine months the increase from Sweden and Norway as compared with the same period last year was no less than 408,477 loads, while instead of an increase from Canadian waters, there is for the same period a deficiency of 57,513 loads. Our Colonial friends augur, looking at the short supplies from their country, that prices here must rise. But how can they in the face of such overflowing supplies from Northern Europe? Nothing but the great elasticity of trade this year and its ever-enlarging demands could have prevented a reaction that would have been disastrous to the timber interest. It has, however, stood its ground wonderfully, and every confidence seems to be felt that it will do so still.

STOCK AT THE CLYDE.

The following is a comparative statement of the leading wood goods on hand at Clyde ports, 30th Sept., 1881 and 1882.

	1882 Loads.	1881 Loads.
Quebec waney boardwood.	10,701	11,891
“ yellow pine	13,328	28,564
“ red	5,732	7,776
“ elm	1,834	4,943
“ oak logs	5,326	7,172
“ ash	344	719
Birch, all sorts	620	1,699
Pensacola pitch pine—hewn	11,243	16,302
“ sawn	18,710	13,721
“ planks	998	1,736
	<i>Pet. stds. (165 c. ft.)</i>	<i>Pet. stds. (165 c. ft.)</i>
Quebec yellow pine deals	3,194	6,950
“ red pine deals	267	583
“ spruce deals	1,024	1,071
Lower port spruce deals	684	1,931
“ pine deals	261	1,298
	<i>Mille. (1,500 pcs.)</i>	<i>Mille. (1,500 pcs.)</i>
Quebec pipe staves	84	19
“ purchaseon	23	84
States staves	292	10

THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Messrs Gemmill, Tuckett, & Co.'s report, dated Melbourne, August 28th, says:—The wet weather prevailing of late has somewhat retarded outdoor building operations, and, notwithstanding that August is proverbially the duller month of the year, a large consumption of all descriptions of building materials has been going on. Brickmakers cannot overtake the demand, and there is abundant employment for masons, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, &c. American lumber.—Imports: 63,088 ft. w. p. t. and g. ceiling; shelving and clear pine, nil. A fair amount of business has been carried through at auction at prices fully sustaining last months quotations. W. p. t. and g. ceiling realized £10 2s. 6d. to £9 10s.; w. p. shelving, £11 17s. 6d. to £9 17s. 6d.; 1 in. clear pine, £13 17s. 6d. to £13 10s.; 1 1/2 in. do., £15 10s.

£14 10s.; 1 1/2 in. do. £15; 2 in. do., £15 to £14 10s.; 3 and 4 in. do., £15 17s. 6d.; 1 1/2 in. Canada do., £12 12s. 6d.; 1 1/2 and 2 in. do., £12 17s. 6d.; 1 1/2 and 2 in. Michigan do., planed both sides, £14 12s. 6d. to £14 2s. 6d. per M. super. If shipments are moderate, prices will advance, as the trade is not heavily stocked.

FOREST REPRODUCTION.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says—On October the 7th some comment was made in the *Lumberman* on a quotation in Prof. Sargent's article in the *North American Review*, in which quotation it was inferred that the Prof. held that the forest lands of the entire northern half of this country but slowly reproduce timber where once it has been destroyed. In a private note he informs us that his views coincide with those of the *Lumberman* in regard to eastern forest lands—namely, that they do rapidly reproduce tree growths. But he holds that in the more arid regions inclosed within the Sierra mountains of California and eastern range of the Rockies, and where the rain-fall is too small and irregular to produce a vigorous forest growth, reproduction is slow. So far as the Atlantic region is concerned the whole argument of the article is based on the power of the forest to reproduce itself anywhere when the rain-fall is copious and regularly distributed. All that is necessary to preserve the magnificent forests of the country east of the prairies is to guard them against forest fires.

Lumbering Operations.

The *Bellefleur Intelligencer* says:—We have already established a shanty in Methuen,” said Mr. Callahan one of Rathbun & Son's foremen in reply to a query of a representative of the *Intelligencer* last night, “and we employ 140 men there” he added. “For the present,” he went on, “that gang will operate in Methuen and Faraday, and its cut will be put into Potash Creek and be sent down the Ottonago River. “As time advance” he continued, “the force of men will be increased and after the first hard freeze the force will be largely added to. There are already five shanties in operation in Tudor and Grumthropo and over 140 men are engaged in them. Of course this number will be augmented before winter for we expect that the Moira will carry down a very large cut. We also have two shanties on the Napaneeo river and we are going to send 25 men up the Salmon river to start a shanty in a very short time. Several jobbers are already at work for the firm and the prospects are that the coming winter will be a lively one.”

Lumbering Operations of the Future.

The four Atlantic pine states, including the whole of Florida, contain less than twenty four billion feet of pine. The most accessible timber situated along the stream and railroads has already been removed, and much of the remainder has been injured in the manufacture of turpentine. Alabama and Mississippi contain great bodies of pine, but the the three pine states west of the Mississippi pine forests, in which the sound of the logger's axe has never been heard, extend over tens of thousands of square miles. Here during the next twenty-five years will be seen, we believe, the great lumbering operations of the continent—if indeed these forests can supply during twenty-five years the demand which will be made upon them. It is not easy to foresee how great these demands will be. The population of an enormous territory must procure its building materials from these transatlantic pineries.—*Boston Bulletin.*

The Reason.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—The inducements for Canadian labourers, who have flocked to Michigan to work in the lumber woods heretofore, to stay at home are such that comparatively few are coming over. It is explained in the following item from Montreal, in the *Toronto Mail* of the 18th:—

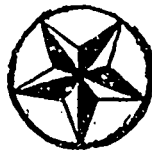
“Between three and four hundred men left here to-day for the Ontario lumber regions. Their wages range from \$1.50 to \$2 per day with board.

This is better than paid in the Michigan pineries.

H. E. DIXON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE DARK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING



First Prize, Provincial Exhibition..... Ottawa, 1875
 First Prize, Provincial Exhibition..... Hamilton, 1876
 First Prize, Provincial Exhibition..... London, 1877
 First Prize, Industrial Exhibition..... Toronto, 1879
 First Prize, Industrial Exhibition..... Toronto, 1880
 International Medal, Centennial Ex..... Philadelphia, 1876



None genuine unless with a STAR on the head of rivets. Send for Price Lists and Discounts.

81 Colborne Street, Toronto

ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

The *Chronicle* gives the following list of rafts, etc., arrived at Quebec:—
 Oct 9—J M Irwin, white pine, etc, Woodfield Harbour.
 Oct 10—T Lafontaine, deals, New Liverpool cove.
 Oct 11—E L Kelsey, staves, sundry cove.
 Oct 12—British Canadian Lumber and Timber Co. white pine, St. Michael's cove.
 P S German, deals, Portneuf.
 Oct 16—John McRae & Co, staves, Indian cove west.
 A Caldwell & Sons, white and red pine St. Lawrence Docks.
 Oct 19—P McLaren, white and red pine, St. Lawrence Docks.
 British Canadian L & T Co, white and red pine, St. Michael's cove.

The British Canadian Lumbering Company of Ottawa expect to have shipped this season from Pembroke to the Quebec market by the C. P. R. 1,000 car loads of square timber. There is said to be in the vicinity of two million feet of lumber, all to be disposed of in the Quebec market. There has already been sold this year about 9,000,000 feet.

CASTORINE MACHINE OIL
 CASTORINE AXLE GREASE

The Puget Sound Mill Company, operating at Port Gamble, Port Ludlow and Utsalady, owns upwards of 700,000 acres of land among its other possessions.

A new dam and mill is being built at Cadyville, N. Y., in the Saranac river district, and in the removal of 10 feet in thickness of mill debris, edgings, sawdust etc., it is thought that sunken logs enough will be recovered to pay for clearing out the rubbish. Logging and mill operations on the Saranac will be very active for the coming year.

HYDROLEINE
 (HYDRATED OIL)
 An artificially digested
 Cod Liver Oil.
 For Consumption,
 Winter Cough, Affections of the Chest and all Wasting Diseases.
 Prescribed by the leading physicians of England, the United States and the Dominion of Canada.
 A WONDERFUL FACT.
 HYDROLEINE mixes perfectly with water, showing a complete artificial digestion of the oil, and just as the HYDROLEINE mixes with the water, so does it mix with the liquid contents of the stomach, and enters immediately into the system to nourish and build it up. The efficacy of HYDROLEINE is NOT CONFINED to cases of Consumption, as from its valuable tonic effect on the nervous system in addition to its special stimulating action on the organs concerned in the production of Fat in the body, it causes marked increase in weight in persons of naturally thin habit, who do not present any evidence of disease.
 Unlike ordinary preparations of Cod Liver Oil, it produces no unpleasant eructation or sense of nausea, and should be taken in such very much smaller doses, according to the directions, as will ensure its complete assimilation; this at the same time, renders its use economical in the highest degree.
 For sale by all Druggists.

A CURE GUARANTEED.

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

Brain and Spinal Cord

For Old and Young, Male and Female. Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Supermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in either Sex. With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the Market. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cts. per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing JACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont., Sold by all Druggists in Canada.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

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

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

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

THE U. S. TARIFF.

The Chicago *Northwestern Lumberman* says: Pursuant to appointment at the price list meeting, September 27th, the lumbermen of this city met at the exchange, on Tuesday, Oct. 10th, to further consider the tariff question. The business of the meeting was to receive the report of a committee appointed at the meeting on September 27th, and act on it for or against.

Mr. Dean took the floor, and, as chairman of the committee, made a verbal report, reciting that the majority had adopted the address made by Mr. Dean at the previous meeting, advocating the removal of duties on Canadian lumber, and giving the reasons therefor. He said that the committee had given the address careful consideration, and had adopted it as a whole, recommending that a copy after having been certified to by the trade, be forwarded to the tariff commission. A minority—A. G. Van Schaick and Addison Ballard had objected to the conclusions of the majority, and had made a minority report. Mr. Dean, in conclusion, moved the adoption of the committee's report, with a request that the secretary certify to a copy, and forward it to the tariff commission.

A. G. Van Schaick, in behalf of the minority of the committee, then obtained the floor, and proceeded to read a report, which was as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT:—As a member of the committee I desire to enter my protest to the adoption of the report now before the meeting, and, if in order, I will endeavor to present good and sufficient reasons in support of my position.

My first and principal objection arises from the fact that the committee does not include representatives from all the branches of the lumber trade of this port, while to arrive at correct conclusions in any matter of importance and mutual interest, all should be fairly represented. But three of the seven departments of the lumber business were included, and four of the committees are dealers, who numerically control the vote of the meeting.

The committee was called together by its chairman, and at its first meeting, in the absence of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Martin, solemnly proceeded to read from the columns of the *Northwestern Lumberman* the appeal to the tariff commission, which they presented to-day as their report, although the same paper was read to a meeting held in this room August 27, and by that meeting ordered referred to a committee. The majority of the committee present adopted it as their report to this meeting, without addition or alteration, and with a full knowledge that it was the ideas of one member of the Chicago lumber trade.

While I have a high regard for the ability of the author of the report—and his judgment and experience may exceed that of the six other members of the committee combined—I am compelled to question the correctness of some of his arguments and conclusions.

I submit, therefore, that a report which advances the views of but one member of the Chicago-lumber trade will not be sure to convince that portion of this meeting whose business it assails, and unless fully three-fourth of this meeting concur in adopting the report after adding some important amendments, it will be greatly to the interest of all present that no action be taken, but that it be laid upon the table. With these preliminary remarks, I will proceed to review the report of the majority of the committee.

From a careful study of the paper I gain some valuable information, and commend it to the attention of lumbermen generally. I also notice apparent contradictions, and an intention of concealing some important facts that bear directly on the statements made, and the suppression of collateral facts that could weaken the author's theory. While under the screen of an apparent interest in the objection of supplying the west with cheap building material, the author takes occasion to urge measures that will injure his rivals in the local lumber business, without showing that any benefit will accrue to any but Canadian timber owners. From the first paragraph of the report I quote the following:—

"We believe most earnestly that the time has come when it would be greatly to the interest

and good of the people of the United States to remove the present import tax upon lumber, which may conveniently be brought to them from the Dominion of Canada." In support of this argument we would say that the wonderful growth of the United States, and especially the development of that portion lying west of the lakes, has been due to the readiness with which cheap dwellings, barns, fences and graneries were obtainable through the plentifulness of a cheap building material, such as is found in the white pine lumber supply.

The committee and every one present are aware that the cheap building material that has been such a important factor in supplying the cheap homes, barns, fences and graneries in the West, was almost wholly supplied from mills in the United States. They also know that during 25 years past less Canadian lumber has passed the Straits of Mackinac, bound to ports of Lake Michigan, than the single port of Alpena has consigned westward during six years past, and to this time the lumbermen of the United States have fully met the demand for cheap lumber, and made the West the cheapest lumber market in the whole world.

I believe that every manufacturer present will endorse the sentiment of the committee that cheap lumber should be supplied to continue the vast improvements yet required to develop the territory west of the lakes, but they are amazed at the recommendation of the committee that it should be imported from a foreign country, which the report states cannot supply and land lumber at western ports as cheaply as similar lumber can be supplied by American mill owners.

I again quote from the report:—

The capital invested of necessity in pursuit of this industry is greater in Canada, in proportion to the extent of work performed, from the necessity to acquire the large land limits, which alone can be obtained from the Canadian Government, the American Government selling as low as 40 acres at a cost of not over \$100, while nothing less than a township is disposed of by the Canadian Government. The number of men employed is not less, per thousand feet produced, in one country than in the other, and the capital employed in saw-mills will bear the same comparison. It would be folly to assert that greater intelligence enables the Canadian laborer to perform a greater amount of work in the saw mill than does the American, while it is a fact that by improved methods and machinery, more generally adopted in this country than in Canada, the cost of producing lumber in Canada is greater than in the United States. In the matter of transportation the Canadian again labors under a disadvantage in being, in the main, and especially in the western portion of the province, whence must come a majority of the timber, at a long distance from markets, whereas the American operator can utilize lake or rail transportation at his pleasure, and with but short lines and a low freight rate. The disadvantages under which the Canadian operator labors we assert to be more than the equivalent advantages he may possess, so that it may with positiveness be assumed that Canadian lumber laid down upon the docks of Chicago, or any other large distributing centre, will have cost the Canadian as much, if not more, than the same quality of stock has cost the American manufacturer at the same point.

We assert that this timber has cost, and does cost, those who control it for utilization a larger sum per thousand than was obtained by the United States Government from those to whom the timber lands of this country were disposed; that the cost of manufacture in Canada is not below the cost to the American manufacturer; and that the average cost of transportation of a majority of that portion of the present Canadian pine which would naturally reach the United States market, is considerably in excess of the cost of placing the native product in the hands of the consumer.

An increased demand from the markets of the United States for Canadian lumber, and the increased cost to produce it, on account of diminishing supply and less accessible timber, will naturally advance prices, and it becomes a mystery to me how cheap homes, barns, etc., can be constructed to advantage from this timber, that cannot be landed at western ports in com-

petition with American lumber at twice the cost of the standing pine. It is believed by many Americans that an imported article has merit that warrants extra cost and more trouble in securing it, and wine, fine clothing, jewelry and many kinds of merchandise, are imported to gratify luxurious tastes and add to the happiness of the consumer, at the expense of his pocket. I fail to see why lumber should be added to the list, and must, therefore, dissent from the report.

The next, and to me most important statement contained in the report, alludes to the cost and value of standing pine timber. In mentioning the timber of the United States now owned by all classes of citizens, it is stated as having been donated to its present owners by the government, or having been purchased at \$1.25 per acre, and I again quote from the report:—

"In support of the first proposition, we assert that the liberal policy of the American Government, has permitted the timber lands of this country to be purchased in fee-simple at from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per acre. These lands are estimated in general to yield 5,000 feet of timber per acre, while a large proportion of them have and will yield from 10,000 to 15,000 feet per acre. The standing timber, therefore, has been sold by the government at an average probably less than 25 cents per thousand feet, including the ownership of the land, which in many cases sells at from \$5 to \$10 per acre after being deducted of its timber, such land being found in many parts of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, to be unsurpassed in value for agricultural purposes.

The American Government has virtually presented to the lumbermen of this country each section of pine land, together with the timber on the same, of a value of \$14,400, for the mere nominal sum of \$1,600, or, as he can readily realize that sum for the stripped lands, has made him a gift of the timber for his labor in clearing it."

It will be observed that throughout the report of the committee the value of American pine is stated at the price current 15 to 20 years ago, allowing nothing for taxes or for interest on capital, or any loss by fire, windfall or flood, while the value of Canadian pine is given at its current price in the hands of present owners, and is always placed at its highest known value, and an outside estimate to cover its manufacture and transportation. Every member of the committee know that the present value of timber in both countries would be considered by the tariff commission if taken into account by them, and they would accept the statement in this report that the value of pine stumpage in the West is not far from \$4.50 per thousand, as stated in the report of the committee. Each member also knew when he voted to present this report, which speaks of donations, etc., that of the whole amount of lumber that will seek the markets of the West in 1882, but a small proportion was cut from lands purchased direct from the United States by the manufacturer. I regret that this spirit of unfairness is shown in the statements contained in the report, and believe the report should be amended to correct omissions and add facts. I regard the report as a special plea in the interests of Canadian lumbermen, and if the lumber of Canada cannot be sold in the markets of the West at lower prices than American lumber, why should the people of the West consume a commodity produced in a foreign country, with foreign labor, provisions and capital, in mills built with foreign machinery with money drawn from the consumers of the United States, who are having all the benefits enumerated above, and buying cheaper lumber manufactured by Americans?

Such a report should not be adopted, and it cannot receive any favor from the tariff commission or from Congress. In their proposition to ask the removal of the present duty on Canadian lumber, the committee ask no reciprocal action by the Canadian legislature, or an act to repeal the present larger tax levied on lumber shipped from Wisconsin and Minnesota into the British possessions, which is a tax of 20 per cent, on undressed lumber and 25 per cent, on dressed and manufactured lumber, based on the actual cost of the lumber, and nearly double the present import duty of the United States on

Canadian lumber. A proposition to ask that the duty on merchandise and material used in the manufacture of lumber by Americans, in case lumber was placed on the free list, was not considered by the committee, whose apparent desire was to place the whole burden upon the manufacturers.

I have faith in the good judgment of Chicago lumbermen who are present, and believe they will not endorse any report which assails the business of one class of lumbermen and shows no advantage to any class of citizens. I shall not believe that in Chicago, the only port in the West that contains a majority of lumbermen without mills and pine lands, that an effort will be made to injure the business of lumber manufacturers without stating a single benefit that will accrue to lumber dealers or consumers.

To this time I have proceeded on the assumption that the position taken by the committee was by them supposed to be true—that Canadian lumber will actually cost more, delivered at the ports of the United States, than American lumber, but what evidence have they presented that their statements are correct? In the matter of labor I cannot concede that the report is correct, and when horses are brought to this city every week from Canada, and 25 per cent, duty paid on them, I know they are cheaper in Canada, and I challenge any member of the committee to state, of his own knowledge, the prices of lumber supplies in Canada. The report was adopted, with little or no knowledge of the statements it contains, and no candid man present will cast his vote for the adoption of the report unless he can assert that he knows its statements are correct.

Iron costs much more in the States than in Canada, and it enters largely into the production of lumber. Matches, sugar and many similar articles cost more, and whoever by his vote endorses the report, certifies to that of which he really has no personal knowledge, and which the committee have assumed to be facts without having tested the Canadian market to verify.

Passing to that portion of the report which suggests that, as the supply of American pine is rapidly decreasing, and will soon be exhausted, and the consumers of the United States should draw upon the supply of Canada to eke out the remainder of American timber, I submit that if the amount of timber is correctly understood, and the supply limited, there is no good reason, when the stock of both nations can be drawn from at will, why that portion from the great increase of population and extension of railway lines across the country, that cause numerous forest fires, should be allowed to remain, while the portion situated in an isolated and sparsely settled country, whose changes are slow and do not involve risk of fire and destruction, should be placed first upon the markets of the country, especially when it is claimed that it must be done at a greater cost—which, however, I do not believe. Besides, Canadian timber is, to some extent, carried by the government at a much smaller cost for taxes and interest than American pine timber, and if either is to be cut early it should be that which is most likely to suffer loss, which will prevent its being made useful in developing the country which requires more than can be supplied.

If the members of the committee who recommend its adoption, have endorsed the sentiments it contains, were philanthropists, they would advise the use of iron, slate, brick and tile, and material that is used in the older countries of the world, to prevent the use of too much lumber. These articles can be produced in their own country, and thereby add greatly to its prosperity and wealth, and at the same time employ its population to advantage. Or they should assist in removing one-third of the present supply, and by that means add to the value of the remainder, and as the value increased, the iron, slate and stone would be substituted for lumber, and in this simple manner the lumber supply would be preserved a far greater length of time. If they desire to perpetuate the supply of timber for any reason, they should also assist Canada in holding a reserve, and not open a door that will lead to its rapid destruction. I do not regard the committee as philanthropists, and when I know they have endorsed and present to this meeting

a report, and state as facts matters of which they have little if any personal knowledge, I can only believe that, knowing that the class of merchants they represent are in a majority in Chicago, they have allowed their supposed personal interest to place them on record as hostile to the interests of lumber manufacturers, with whom they cannot successfully compete.

But, Mr. President, if numbers and capital are to decide the future of the lumber business of the West, I am prepared to meet it squarely and on its merits, and will abide the result, and should this meeting, after due deliberation, adopt this report, it remains for the manufacturer to call upon the seven lumber Exchanges of the west to join the minority of this meeting in bringing the question before the tariff commission.

If this meeting by its vote to-day shall adopt the report now before it without amendment, I will gladly turn the majority over to the tender mercies of the manufacturers of Michigan, who, from past experience, are fast learning to protect their interest, and whose increasing capital, gained by their enterprising and improved business methods, has virtually placed them where, if they cannot approve the action of this meeting they need not fear those who have assailed their business with no hope of benefit.

I will pass the question of the extent of the Canadian timber supply by simply stating that if the amount equals the supply of the United States, very little of it can be transported to the markets of the West from its distant location, and evidence of this is the small quantity received at western ports, when the markets are so favorable. The product of the mills near Georgian bay, and that of the mills located on the north shore of Lake Superior, finds a better market in Winnipeg and Pembina at present, and will continue large shippers to that timberless country, and the lumber seaward from Niagara cannot supply western ports under any tariff, no matter how favorable.

I have already occupied too much time, but before ending my protest I desire to suggest changes that are likely to occur in the lumber trade of Chicago should the plan suggested in the report be adopted; that is, if Chicago remained an important lumber point:

First.—I have noticed that in cities where Canada lumber is freely consigned, the class of merchants known as lumber dealers are not required, as the thrifty sons of the Dominion have usually carried their lumber, even in American ports, with the cheap money of the banks of Montreal and Toronto, and in Troy and Albany they allow their lumber to blacken with age before sacrificing it. They do not rush lumber to distant markets beyond their ability to carry and hold for favorable sales. The business is conducted by firms of long standing, and companies of large means, that are accustomed to consign to the markets of Great Britain, and sell on six months' time, and renew the paper, if desired, at four to six months more, at 4 per cent. interest, and consider that good business. A cargo of boards was consigned to Messrs. Loomis & Ludington, in this city, by Messrs. Gilpin & Co., of Quebec, in 1857, and many present will recall the fact that those boards were actually held on shipper's account until 1862, when they were sold at a profit.

The favorable terms upon which the crown timber limits are sold, allow the lumber manufacturers a free use of their large capital to carry lumber after its manufacture, if necessary, to properly market the product of their mills. As this new element that the committee desire to have enter the lumber business of the West to replace those now engaged here, have no docks or local interest in Chicago, they would naturally seek American markets and ports more accessible to them, and where a saving of 50 cents to 75 cents per thousand feet can be made in handling the lumber they consign to western markets. At this time lumber can be landed and sold in Milwaukee, Racine, Michigan City, Toledo and Sandusky, at fully 50 cents per thousand less than in Chicago, and the trade of the entire west can be supplied from any of these ports at precisely Chicago railway rates. The Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern lines make Chicago rates for for Milwaukee, and the Wabash system will ship lumber from Lake Erie ports to any west-

ern point on competing lines at Chicago rates. Lake freight is less from Canada to any of these ports than to Chicago, and I cannot see what will prevent the rival markets getting the majority of this Canada lumber that the committee seems to desire so much for the cheap houses, barns, etc. Or, if the vast amount of timber the committee state exists in Canada, which they give in the following language, but which I cannot believe:

"Aside from the supply in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, which the census commissioner fix at 81,000,000,000 feet, in the Dominion of Canada there exists a quantity equal, according to the opinion of many experts, to that remaining in the United States."

If this timber exists there must be some central point in this vast aggregation, that will warrant the railway magnates who control the vast railway system of the United States, to build connecting lines to this timber and transfer the Chicago lumber market and its expensive surroundings bodily to Canada, which would be both possible and probable. They certainly will need no Chicago lumbermen there, nor the army of men Chicago lumbermen employ, and pay millions of dollars annually to conduct the lumber business of this city.

Canadians hold vessels cheaply and would employ American vessels, if they are to divide the American lumber business in the future, and fully one-half of the present tonnage of American lumbermen must seek other employment, or turn the sailors to other pursuits. No new mills will be required in the United States, and the surplus capital of lumber manufacturers can take the place of the present class of dealers, or divide the field with them. Manufacturers will then have sufficient capital to yard and distribute all the lumber manufactured in the western states. I see more possibility of loss to the present class known as dealers, than to any other, and am willing to take any chances with the manufacturer, as a competitor with Canada.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I will again state that I can see no good result as likely to come to any class of America by any proposed change in the tariff on lumber, not even to the consumers, who are really the most interested. Certainly no action should be taken to remove the present duty while the tax remains on lumber shipped from the United States into the British possessions, and that when any change is made in the present duty on Canadian lumber all duties on merchandise consumed by lumbermen and their employes should be modified in the same degree.

I am willing to trust to the fairness of the lumbermen of Chicago present at this meeting, if they will carefully weigh the question now before them. I appeal to their sense of right; their experience in the past and the success under the present order of business; and I cannot believe that they will vote to commit this meeting to any policy that does not promise lumber as cheap as it is now supplied, but penly claims that the Canadian product will cost more landed at western ports. I thank you gentlemen for your attention."

When he had finished the report, he moved that the majority report be laid on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

A. A. Carpenter seconded the motion, and supported it by a few remarks.

After a long and vehement discussion the motion to lay the anti-tariff report of the majority on the table was carried.

USE FOR SAWDUST.

A discovery has recently been made by which wood, saw-dust, cotton-waste, paper pulp and other fibrous matter can be converted into a material which is impervious to water and acids, is easily moulded into any conceivable or desired shape, and which can afterwards be worked or cut to suit convenience, and which will be a perfect non-conductor of electricity, and hence exactly adapted for battery cells, insulators, supports for electric light leads and telephone work. The late heavy demand for a cheap insulating material has induced the discovery, and it is not improbable that the new material will completely supersede gutta-percha and the other material at present in use.—Lumberman's Gazette.

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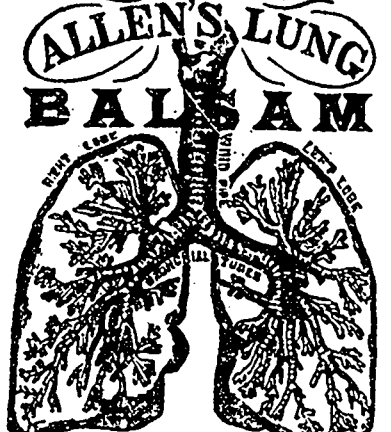
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(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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Pulmonary Organs.**

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE
CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

As an **EXPECTORANT** it has no Equal:
It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.
It contains no OPIUM in any Form.

Directions accompany each bottle.
For sale by all Druggists.

E. S. VINDIN,
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Office, Tempest's Block, Port Hope.

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LUMBER MERCHANTS
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CHOPPING AXES
(Made to Order and on hand.)
MILL PICKS DRESSED in a first-class style.
Those shipped by rail will be returned promptly.
Lance Tooth Saws Gummed. AXES
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Dealers in all kinds of
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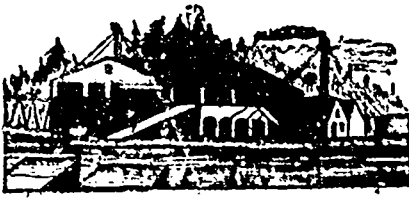
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FALLING SICKNESS
Permanently Cured—No Humbug—by one
Month's usage of Dr. Couillard's Celebrated
Infallible Fit Powder. To convince sufferers
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will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial
Box. As Dr. Couillard is the only physician that has
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you all money expended. All sufferers should
give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of
their curative power.
Price for large box \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent
by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on
receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address
ASH & ROBBINS,
360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. H. DOWNS'
Vegetable Balsamic
ELIXIR!

This valuable medicine is purely vegetable,
the discovery of which was the result of
many years' close study, in order to discover
the cause, the symptoms and the cure—viz.:

**Consumption, Coughs, Colds,
Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, In-
fluenza, Pleurisy, Hoarseness,
Spitting Blood, Bronchitis,**
and every species of oppression of the Chest
and Lungs. In all cases where this Elixir has
been duly administered its efficacy has been
invariably manifested, convincing the most
sceptical that

CONSUMPTION
is not incurable, if properly attended to—
Consumption, at its commencement, is but a
slight irritation of the membrane which
covers the lungs, then an inflammation, when
the coughs more observable, but rather dry,
then become moist and the pulse more
frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more
common. This Elixir during the above com-
plaints, operates so as to remove all morbid
irritations and inflammation from the
lungs to the surface, and finally expel them
from the system. It facilitates expectoration,
IT HEALS THE ULCERATED SURFACES
and relieves the cough and makes the breath-
ing easy. It supports the strength and at the
same time reduces the fever. It is free from
strong opiate, leucine or tartaric acids, which
are so drying a nature as to be in great
danger of destroying the patient; whereas
this medicine never dries or stops the cough,
but, by removing the cause, generally de-
troys the hectic before the cough is entirely
gone. Consequently, when the cough is
cured the patient's well. Send address for
paraphlet giving full directions for cure of
pulmonary diseases. Price 25cts. and \$1
per bottle. Sold every where.
HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, Props.
MONTREAL, P. Q.



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

Terms of Subscription:
One copy, one year, in advance \$2 00
One copy, six months, in advance 1 00

Advertising Rates:
Per line, for one year..... \$0 50
Per line, for six months..... 30
Per line, for three months..... 20
Per line, for first insertion..... 10
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mo's 05
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum..... 8 00
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for six months..... 6 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mo's 3 00
Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

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

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

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

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. NOV. 1, 1882.

Mr. O. Latour, has sold in Quebec his entire output of timber, averaging about 50 feet in length, for a sum in the neighborhood of \$90,000.

BESIDES pine lumber, shingle and lath shipped from Manistee, Mich., this season, 195,000 feet of elm lumber, 1,925,000 feet of timber and 2,148 sawdust bales have been shipped.

ABOUT a fortnight ago 10 car loads of portable houses were shipped from Ottawa to the Northwest for the use of the mounted police. Ten more carloads are now ready for shipment.

THE Wisconsin lumbermen are making preparations for a big winter's work, and standing pine is changing hands at high prices. A few days since 2,500,000 feet changed hands at Neillville, the consideration being \$12,200. The haul is for miles. Good No. 1 logs are worth \$9.50, and No. 2 \$7.50.

THE Canadian Manufacturer says:—It does not seem to be a bad thing for Canada to hear from Ottawa that, owing to the good wages paid to lumber hands this season in Canada, the usual number have not gone to the Western States and Michigan: lumbermen there, in consequence, are very short-handed.

THE Northwestern Lumber Company at Eau Claire, Wis., will add a sash, door and blind factory to the planing-mill now being built. Plans for the machinery are now being made by Benjamin, Fisher & Mallory, of this city, and the planing-mill will be ready for operations by next March, the sash and door department to be completed later.

A NEW BRUNSWICK correspondent complains that so much of the lumber trade in that Province is exported in the rudest form of sawed stuff, whereas it might just as well be manufactured into forms for which the price obtained would be very much more. A little enterprise and the necessary machinery would do it; and we should be glad to hear of planers and moulders being more extensively used on lumber for export.

THE Kingston *Whig* says:—Messrs. Rathbun & Sons, of Deseronto, having already 300 men engaged in cutting timber. Some are located in Dunganon and Faraday townships, others in Tudor and Grimthorpe. There are two shanties on the Napanee river, and another force will be sent to the Salmon river in a few days. Jobbers are also beginning operations.

AT Edmonton, situated at the head of navigation, on the North Saskatchewan, Northwest Territory, there are two steam saw and planing mills, and a mill on sturgeon river, in the vicinity. There is no pine in the section, but spruce grows to a large size, and plenty can be had from the Beaver Hills. There are two steam saw-mills at Prince Albert, another important place on the river, that promises to be the largest town in the section.

THE latest advices from the Black river, Wis., as to the effect that there is a good store of water in the stream and all its tributaries, and that the logs are driven out cleaner than they have been for the last 16 years. The amount that will reach the boom is estimated at from 20,000,000 to 35,000,000 feet. The boom at La Crosse will be opened and all the logs rafted out if the weather will permit. It is now expected that the mills that have shut down will start up again this season.

THE New Brunswick Land & Lumber Company recently held a meeting at Woodstock, N. B., and elected the following directors for the current year: Lord Elphinstone, Hon. Isaac Burpee, Hon. D. A. Smith, Hon. Sir John Macneill, George Stephen, Samuel Thorne, J. K. Tod, O. H. Northcott and R. E. Burpee. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Lord Elphinstone was elected president, Hon. Isaac Burpee, vice-president, and W. T. Whitehead, secretary-treasurer.

THE Ottawa *Citizen*, says:—Mr. C. Logan, who, in connection with J. D. O'Doherty, has been carrying on the manufacture of portable houses, had an interview on Saturday with Mr. Darley Bentley, Consul-Governor in Canada for Brazil, who was in Ottawa with a view to seeing what could be done in the way of establishing a trade between Canada and that place in those articles. Messrs. Logan & O'Doherty have for weeks past been at work for the Government on portable barracks and stables for the North-west mounted police, sufficient to accommodate 300 men and horses. They have lately been shipping them off at the rate of ten car loads per week, and will continue at that rate until the whole order is filled.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says:—Concerning spruce deals it would appear that the conditions which caused the recent advances in value remain in full force. It is quite possible that the limit of the advance has not yet been reached. High freight and insurance rates, together with the difficulty in securing ship-room even at the stiff rates ruling, the comparative scarcity of stock at the west coast ports, and the fact that the stocks inland are being rapidly reduced, are all existing features which point to the likelihood of prices being still higher. If the present conditions affecting spruce deals remain in force but a short time longer, we shall, in all probability, see a decided change in the market occur. The course of trade at Liverpool during the next three or four weeks will be watched with much anxiety by all the large inland buyers of spruce, and our correspondents weekly report will doubtless be perused with no small degree of interest.

THE MURRAY CANAL.

WE beg to call attention to a letter from a correspondent on a very important subject, namely, the practicability of the new Murray Canal for drama of timber. The short cut which the canal will afford, and the means of escape thereby presented from the dangers of rounding the coast in that neighborhood, will make it a public boon. But a great portion of this benefit will be needlessly sacrificed if bridges are permitted to be thrown across it of such a design as to prevent the passage of drama

of timber. The work has not yet progressed too far for the required changes to be effected, and we feel convinced that an appeal to the Minister of Railways and Canals will be sufficient to secure the necessary relief. It should be remembered, however, that those interested would do well to make their voices heard before it is too late. It is far easier to prevent damage from being done than to remedy it after the mischief has become an accomplished fact.

MURRAY CANAL.

To the Editor of the *Canada Lumberman*.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have just recently ascertained that the Murray Canal, if constructed on the designs and specifications which are at present under contract, will not afford any facility for the passage of timber in lake draams. As this is a very large and important industry it only requires the attention of the Minister of Railways & Canals to be called to the subject, to have such alterations made in the design of the five bridges which cross this canal, as will permit all the advantages of the canal being accessible to timber operators, whose rafts are to pass through Lake Ontario. For the information of those operators whose attention has not been called to the very great importance of this subject, it may be well to mention that four common road bridges and one railway bridge will cross the canal; and the present designs of the spans of these bridges would not permit of a draam of timber passing through them, the net width of the opening being 54 feet and with the timber guard booms, which is also part of the design only 48 feet. The channel of the canal is enlarged at the bridges referred to, and it is thus apparent that a draam of timber 250 feet long, (which is the usual length) could not pass through, if of a greater width than about 35 feet. This precludes the possibility of the canal being used for timber purposes. A petition is being drawn out to be presented to the Minister of Railways & Canals asking his favorable consideration for such a change in the designs as will accommodate the timber trade, and it is to be hoped that the different operators will give their assistance in seeing that this matter receives that attention which it deserves.

Yours truly,
BOARD PINE.

NATIVE FORESTS.

WHILE there is much said and written in regard to forest tree cultivation, we find very little attention paid to the preservation of native forests. In the timber sections we have been too busy trying to get rid of the timber to think of any method of preservation. Yet in some sections that were formerly timbered there is now felt to be a scarcity of timber, particularly of that kind which is useful in manufactures. The only remedy mentioned is the planting of forest trees for this purpose, but this is a work that we are hardly prepared for in this state, and it is probable that only necessity will compel artificial planting. The time seems too long to wait for an investment of this kind to begin to pay, and there are very few who will undertake the work. At least very little as yet has been done in this line. At the Agricultural college an experimental arboretum of four acres has been growing a few years; and a farmer in Monroe county has this year set 1,500 black-walnut trees with a view to grow them for timber.

Would it not be well to study more closely the possibility of improving the timber lands that still remain. The woods still standing contain a vast amount of material which is susceptible of development in far less time than would be required for the planting and growth of new forests, the neglect of which furnishes a striking proof of the general ignorance of forest culture. The timber is ruthlessly cut from many places that are nearly useless for cultivation after, and would be worth far more for growing timber than for any other purpose, more beautiful to the eye and more profitable. In many instances the native woods have been so much neglected or so much injured as to be past redemption, yet there are still large areas of forests and smaller groves and wood-lots now yielding no revenue which might be developed into timber forests of very

great value and at the same time yield an annual crop of firewood in the process.

Cut out the dead and least valued timber or firewood, preserve the small growing trees that are of the best varieties for timber. It will be necessary for the best care of the forest to keep stock from running in it, as they will totally destroy all small growth. In almost every tract of woodland may be found more or less of trees of the best varieties for timber mingled with a great variety that are worthless or only fit for fuel. In many cases they have been neglected and cannot be improved, but in most cases intelligent work in thinning and pruning will be followed by profitable result.—*Detroit Post*.

SWEDEN.

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* says:—The vanguard of the autumn fleet has now arrived, and commenced loading at the ports in the north of Sweden under most favorable atmospheric conditions. The dearth of sailing tonnage under 150 standards still continues, and business for the year's shipment may therefore be considered as closed.

The statistics of shipments from Sweden up to the end of August having now been published, we can form a pretty shrewd idea as to whether any prognostications earlier in the season of an unprecedented heavy export this year are likely to be realized or not. The figures for the first eight months of this year and last year are as follows, viz:—

	1882	1881
Sawn and planed wood... Square and partially square timber....	470,810	330,685 stds.
	11,257,313	7,040,925 c. ft.

These totals bear out all I have written this season, not only respecting the probable export, but also the extent of the production. One would imagine that all saw mill owners were running a race as to which one would have his wood cleared out first, so suicidal is the present enormous production for prices. Notwithstanding an all round consumption larger than ever before, and an export commensurate with this consumption, we are staggering under heavy stocks at the close of the shipping season.

Forests and Streams.

A French writer tells of two exactly similar pieces of land, one cleared and the other wooded, where the wooded piece yielded ten times as much water as the open, and besides that the open piece had a very irregular flow, while the woodland yielded an even regular supply. Still another fact is given, this time relating to America. A stream, which for years and years without failing, had supplied several mills with power, finally gave out. It not only failed to fill the ponds but it actually dried up. An investigation showed that the woods through which its course flowed had been cut down. Subsequently these woods were allowed to grow up again, and for the past ten years in spite of droughts and other troubles, the stream has flowed without any interruption.

Sales of English Timber.

On the 6th of Oct. Messrs. Shoulter, Sons & Walker sold by auction a quantity of trees, poles, and arms, comprising oak, elm, ash, chestnut, spruce, etc., the property of his Grace the Duke of Rutland. The small better quality elm made from 8d. to 10d. per foot; the best timber from 1s. to 1s. 4d.; oak, middle size and quality, 1s. to 1s. 8d.; one large tree containing 120 feet, fetched £27 10s.; Spanish chestnut, of middle size, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; larch, 1s.; poplar, 6d. to 1s.; spruce fir, 6d. to 8d.; elm and other graius fetched 4d. to 6d. per foot. An evident demand for large oak of first quality was noticeable. A large and respectable company attended.

NEVER NEGLECT IT.—If you suffer from a cough, never neglect it; it is no trifling matter, and might lead to a speedily fatal disease of the lungs. Haysard's Pectoral Balsam will allay all irritation of the mucous membrane by its soothing, healing power; it cures bronchitis, asthma and all throat and lung complaints.

BEST OF ALL.—Our rigorous and changeable climate and our mode of life induces frequent colds that often lead to severe coughs, bronchitis and other lung troubles that are liable to end in consumption. The best and most pleasant remedy for these difficulties is Haysard's Pectoral Balsam, to be obtained of any druggist.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of Sept., and for the first nine months of the year—

MONTH ENDED 31st SEPT., 1882.	Quantity.	Value.
Timber (Hewn).		
Russia.....	49,470	102,888
Sweden and Norway.....	99,013	104,236
Germany.....	48,653	133,006
United States.....	21,648	40,998
British India.....	92	932
British North America.....	25,492	125,710
Other Countries.....	30,500	42,424
Total.....	234,777	612,194

MONTH ENDED 31st SEPT., 1882.	Quantity.	Value.
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia.....	248,229	638,741
Sweden and Norway.....	218,423	591,691
British North America.....	73,792	125,377
Other Countries.....	24,006	76,949
Total.....	564,450	1,490,758

MONTH ENDED 31st SEPT., 1882.	Quantity.	Value.
Staves, (all sizes).		
Russia.....	18,489	83,493
Mahogany (tons).....	2,457	34,067
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	269,567	2,111,962

MONTH ENDED 31st SEPT., 1882.	Quantity.	Value.
Timber (Hewn).		
Russia.....	227,702	475,393
Sweden and Norway.....	404,108	773,296
Germany.....	224,992	656,875
United States.....	140,648	269,376
British India.....	30,634	285,182
British North America.....	151,157	716,189
Other Countries.....	256,982	344,989
Total.....	1,436,283	3,827,711

MONTH ENDED 31st SEPT., 1882.	Quantity.	Value.
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia.....	920,110	2,320,281
Sweden and Norway.....	1,271,231	3,219,325
British North America.....	626,543	1,090,651
Other Countries.....	289,436	923,641
Total.....	3,107,419	8,093,908

Staves (all sizes)..... 94,967 474,447
Mahogany (tons)..... 21,676 205,230
Total of Hewn and Sawn..... 4,643,702 11,921,709

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.
 The *Lumberman's Gazette* of Bay City, Mich., says:—The season of navigation is rapidly drawing to a close, and shippers are exhibiting considerable anxiety to move what lumber they have yet to go forward, as they are becoming considerably nervous about freights taking an upward turn. A prominent shipper remarked in the presence of the writer that he had a few million yet to be put afloat, but was fearful he would be unable to do so before the advance of freights took place. If the vessel men, however, exhibit the same lack of abrdwiness that has characterized them during the entire season thus far, there is little probability that they will avail themselves of the opportunities which may present themselves. The demand for vessels on the part of the men who must move their lumber which is contracted for, may possibly accomplish for the vessel owners what they themselves have been unable to accomplish during the entire season, which has been a very unprofitable one thus far.

Old Timber.

The so-called submarine forest at Hastings is a portion of the wood that once surrounded the Priory of Holy Trinity, founded in the time of Richard I. The Priory, being built on the low ground, was exposed to those inundations of the sea which have so ravaged the coast Essex, and which eventually drove the monks to establish themselves at a new Priory further inland. The wood surrounding the Priory was part of the vast forest of Anderida, which must in Richard's day have come close up to Hastings. At low water, when the "forest" is left dry, and exposed to view, it is found to consist of a black looking deposit in which timber of a large size is found embedded. Through this the course of a thick hedge has been distinctly traced, and hazel nuts are occasionally found there, with their shells in a most perfect state. This subterranean timber is sound enough to be capable of being worked up into tinks, which form ready articles of sale.—*The Oracle.*

OMENEE.

KIRCAID'S MILL BURNED.—On the 26th Oct. about 2.30 a.m. Mr. John Kincaid's steam

saw and shingle mills were discovered to be on fire. The flames were fanned by a strong north west wind, so that nothing could be done towards saving the buildings, which, with all their contents, were completely destroyed in a very short time. Mr. Kincaid's loss is about \$3,500, which is only partly covered by \$1,400 insurance. A number of men are thrown out of employment. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary, as when first seen it was at the north end of the buildings, that is, the opposite end to where the engine-room was situated. Two or three buildings were set on fire by the falling embers, but fortunately were noticed in time and no damage ensued.

Tree Planting.

In the season of 1881-2 more than 3,000,000 trees were planted in Great Britain, out of which number Scotland claims about 2,000,000, England 600,000, Ireland 300,000, and Wales 40,000.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East Indiana Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self addressed envelope to

DR. J. C. RAYMOND,
 164 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Reliable Witness.

Mr. Whyte, late proprietor of the Mansion Saloon, King street, Toronto, writes as follows about Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters: "I have used Dr Carson's Stomach Bitters for nearly two years, and I believe it to be the best medicine in the world. I would not be without it for anything. I have induced scores of people to try it, and when taken according to directions, I have never known it to fail. I call the Bitters, "The Doctor." It has certainly been my family doctor ever since I first used it, and will continue to be as long as it acts the same as hitherto. I strongly advise all my friends and the public generally, who suffer from any affections of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Blood, such as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Costiveness, Impurities of the blood, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc., to buy a bottle of "The Doctor," and I am certain that not one will regret having done so. I do not think there is any medicine in the whole world equal to Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters."

[Sg.] JAS. WHYTE,
 Sold in large Bottles at 50 cents at J. D. Tully, druggist.

MRS. B. M. GIFFORD, of Port Rowan, was for many years a sufferer with liver complaint and a serious complication of diseases. In a recent letter she says she has only taken two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and has nearly recovered her health, and authorizes us to use her name in advertising to suffering humanity.

Wanted.

A PARTNER that understands the SAW MILLING BUSINESS, with capital. For information address JAMES B. DICKSON, Pembroke, Ont. 2116

WANTED.

BLACK ASH PLANK

Sound, Square Edged and largely clear of knots; 3x8 to 18 inches wide, 10 to 16 feet lengths. Can use it green. Quote for 3 to 5 cars per month, delivered at Boston, Mass.

ROBERT C. LOWRY,

Wholesale Lumber,

55 Pine Street, New York.

CURRIE BOILER WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1852

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM BOILERS.

NEW and SECOND HAND ENGINES and other Machinery on Hand and for Sale.

CURRIE, MARTIN & Co.

Esplanade, Foot of Frederick Street, TORONTO.

1117

A Syndicate of Limit Holders

Represented by the Undersigned, offers

FOR SALE

On the Upper Ottawa,

600 Square Miles Virgin Forest of Pine, comprising 13 Licenses, nearly all Front Limits, on the main stream of the River Ottawa itself, on reasonable terms.

The Proprietors will sell either the whole, or, if preferred, a part interest to Capitalists who will furnish the requisite means to work this Valuable Property on an extensive scale.

The extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway westward towards Manitoba, the establishment of steamboats on Lake Temiscamingue, Upper Ottawa, and other recent improvements, have made this property, formerly considered remote, very accessible to the operator for the United States as well as the European markets, both as regards getting in supplies and in driving the lumber to market. A raft of large board pine timber cut in the immediate vicinity of this property reached Quebec this year long before timber cut on limits only half the distance away, but forced to rely on the precarious height of water of creeks and subalpine streams, while the timber on this tract has the large volume of the "Grand" River itself to float it to market.

Full particulars will be promptly sent on application to

E. J. CHARLTON,

1716 QUEBEC, P. O.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE

TIMBER LIMITS, Situated on the Rivers Ottawa, Gatineau and Jean de Terre.

The following limits, if not previously disposed of, will be offered for Sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, At the RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA, on Thursday, Nov. 30th next, AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

River Gatineau.—License Number 176 for 1831	Miles.
do do 177	do 40 1/2
do do 178	do 50
do do 179	do 50
do do 180	do 50
do do 181	do 50
do and Ottawa do 182	do 28 1/2
do and Jean de Terre do 183	do 48
do do 184	do 46
do do 185	do 42
do do 186	do 50
do do 187	do 50
do do 188	do 18
do do 189	do 46 9-10
do do 190	do 50
do do 191	do 50
do do 192	do 50
do do 193	do 31 1/2
do do 194	do 50
do do 195	do 39 6-10
do do 196	do 21
do do 197	do 50

Terms and conditions made known at time of Sale. Further information can be obtained by application to R. C. W. MacQuaig, Auctioneer, or Crown Timber Office, Ottawa.

R. C. W. MacQUAIG,
 Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent,
 59 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, 1st September, 1882.

A. L. UNDERWOOD

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

White Pine, Basswood & Hardwood,
 82 King Street East,
 TORONTO, ONT.

S. S. MUTTON & Co.,

Wholesale Lumber Dealers
TORONTO.

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

PS.—A SET OF TUB MACHINERY FOR SALE, CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER.

J. L. Goodhue & Son

MANUFACTURERS OF

Leather Belting!

Patent Lace Leather.

DANVILLE, P. Q.

IRWIN & PHILP

Commission

Lumber Dealers,

FORWARDERS,

Shipping & General Agents

PORT HOPE.

OTTAWA.

From our own Correspondent.

Oct. 10.—Saw mills hereabouts are running regularly yet, and will continue until the last moment. The cutting season this year has been of the longest duration for many years past. Although no correct estimate can be made of the cut of the year before the mills close, it can safely be asserted that the number of feet will be far greater than

THE CUT OF 1881.

and in fact greater than any previous year. The yards now present a fresh appearance all being filled with green timber, the old stock having been shipped early in the spring. Large quantities of fresh cut lumber are being daily shipped, the demand being so lively that no time can be given the stock to dry in the yards. Boats are enabled to take paying loads. The

HEIGHT OF THE WATER.

being favourable. The special train of the C. P. R. leaving the city twice a week for the accommodation of lumbermen is crowded to the utmost every trip. Besides this a great many are sent up the river to the shanties on the regular trains. The lumbermen and jobbers are preparing for a heavy winter's work. No complaints are heard of a

SCARCITY OF SHANTY HANES.

but all who come along are promptly engaged. This year nothing is heard of the exodus of lumbermen to the Michigan shanties, which occurred during the fall of the past few years. The wages paid, by the Canadian firms, given in the last correspondence, are as high, if not higher, than those paid

ACROSS THE BORDER.

More logs will be taken out this winter than usual. It is doubtful if a great deal will be done with square timber, as the Quebec market the past while has not been as good as expected. There is no very great demand for the square timber. This may however be the periodical stagnation which generally takes place. Not many

SALES OF RAFTS

have been reported lately. There is one more raft coming down the Ottawa, which will be the last of the season. The timber slides at the Chaudières here are to undergo extensive repairs and improvements after the drive is over. A large force of men will be employed during the winter doing the work.

Mr. E. B. Eddy, the well-known lumberman of Hull, who has been for some time in a dangerous condition, suffering from a tumor in the stomach, is recovering slowly. Mr. Eddy's friends, who are legions, earnestly hope that his recovery will be rapid and sure.

MODERN LUMBERING.

The Detroit *Marine News* says. In 1868 Moore and Alger commenced lumbering in northern Michigan, and were succeeded by Alger & Co. in 1874, the firm at that time being composed of General R. A. Alger, M. S. Smith, and George W. Bissell, who continued until 1879, when R. K. Hawley & Co., of Baltimore, Md., purchased the interests of Mr. Bissell, and soon after the firm incorporated as R. Alger & Co., with a capital of \$1,000,000. In 1881 the capital stock of the company was increased to \$1,500,000, and the company became known as Alger, Smith & Co., with officers as follows—R. A. Alger, president; R. K. Hawley, vice president; M. S. Smith, treasurer; J. C. McCaul, secretary, and J. Millen, superintendent at Black River, Mich., the stock being all taken by the gentlemen named. The office and general business of the company is carried on at Detroit, Mich., and the works are at Black River, Alcona county, Mich., where they own 50,000 acres of land and have 600,000,000 feet of pine timber standing on those lands. In addition to this very large amount of timber the company own 50,000,000 feet of standing pine on the upper Peninsula of Michigan. It may be said without question that Alger, Smith & Co. are the largest producers of pine timber spars and masts in the world. The pine timber of Mich. is being cut very rapidly, and it will be a matter of only a few years ere the supply is exhausted, especially that class of timber suitable for timber, spars and masts, and it is generally conceded that this company own and produce the best of these timbers. Masts and

spars from their works supply to a large extent the New York, Boston and other seaport markets.

In 1876, in order to increase the production, it was found necessary to build a railroad to these lands, and now the company has 25 miles of railroad, three and one-half feet gauge, laid with steel rails, with four locomotives (of which the largest one, the General Sheridan, weighs 65,000 pounds) and 100 cars.

The cutting and skidding is of course the same as at any lumbering camp. The trees as soon as fallen are stripped of their bark and skidded to and loaded on the cars at once. The work is done very rapidly, the logs being put into the water and rafted down the same day.

These rafts are put in tow of one of the company's steam barges or tugs, and delivered at Tonawanda, Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, and Port Huron. Quite recently Messrs. Alger, Smith & Co. had four rafts on Lake Huron at one time, the four containing 8,000,000 feet of timber. The large number of chains necessary to the business would surprise many, and it might incidentally be mentioned that the company have \$40,000 invested in these rafting chains alone, and over \$110,000 in steam barges and tugs used in towing timber. They have just built a large barge, the Manistique, which is used for the double purpose of towing and carrying freight, an unusual thing in the business.

The annual product is 70,000,000 feet board measure of long timber and 10,000,000 feet short logs.

The company will commence in 1883 the manufacture of lumber at Manistique, Mich., in addition to their business of long timber, on a large scale.

This company employs 600 men at work at Black River, and the business of getting out rafting timber is managed by their very efficient Superintendent, Mr. John Millen, who is also a stockholder in the company.

LUMBER OUTLOOK.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says.—The principal reason that the expected October rush did not put in an appearance as anticipated, in the lumber centres of the country, may be accounted for from the fact that the low prices of cereals and other farm products has inclined the farmer to hold on to his grain, and consequently defer any projected improvements which he may have had in view. This tardiness on the part of the principal customers of the western retail dealers has disinclined the latter to stocking up very heavily until they can see what is to be the result. This tardiness, of course, affects the manufacturing districts and large lumbering centres, and although there may be a steady call at these points to supply actual present demands, the rush to stock up in the retail yards in the country in anticipation of future trade is delayed for the present at least. This has inclined some people to the opinion that the lumber business throughout the country is on the wane. The facts, however, do not warrant the opinion. Although the anticipated rush has not put in an appearance, there has been a steady inquiry, not only on the Saginaw river, but at the other heavy manufacturing points, as well as at Chicago. That this demand will be constant there is no room for doubt, as it is a demand to supply actual necessities. The crops have been unusually heavy, and the grain and other products are in the country, and so soon as the holders thereof conclude to dispose of the same and move them forward, the anticipated improvements and consequent increased demand for lumber will make its appearance. It is possible, and even probable that these improvements will be delayed until next spring, and at that time a boom in the lumber trade may reasonably be expected, as we shall then, as stated by us last week, reap the benefit of the success and prosperity of the agriculturalist the present season. Reports from all over the country show that the prices for lumber remain firm, which is an indication of a steady and constant demand. Had the price of farm products remained high, there would undoubtedly have been an almost insatiable call for lumber this month. The outlook, however, is favourable for a brisk opening and a heavy demand

next spring, and unless some unforeseen obstacle intervenes a boom in the lumber business at the commencement of another season may reasonably be anticipated, with a steady demand in the meantime.

VALUE OF TIMBER.

The market value of timber lands in the lake region has doubled since the publication of the census bulletin maps, in which the startling fact was set forth that the white pine supply of the country would be completely exhausted in a dozen years. This fact would seem to indicate not only that the accuracy of these statistics are without question, but also that the most provident lumber dealers had failed to comprehend how swiftly the devastation of the pine forests was going on. No other wood on this continent is so easily shaped by the tool of the workman to such varied use. The redwood of California approaches it more nearly in quality than any other, being a light, durable and fine-grained wood which works smoothly and splits true. But California is a long way from the eastern markets, and in a recent bulletin the amount of accessible redwood standing in the census year along the coast range from Oregon to Santa Cruz is estimated at less than 20,000,000,000 feet board measure. At the same date 29,000,000,000 feet of merchantable white pine was standing in the lower peninsula of Michigan alone, so that the relief we can hope for from the Pacific coast is comparatively slight. It should be added that California enterprise has not been behind the older states in devising means for obliterating their timber trees. They have ever been more wasteful in their methods of sawing and working.

It is not uncommon to see a redwood tree containing about 15,000 or more of lumber left to decay on the ground, or to feed the next fire that sweeps through the forest, simply because a slight twist in the grain prevents it from splitting readily and squarely into railway ties. Animals which gnaw and browse are turned loose to help devouring fires sweep away not only the timber but the soil itself, for in no other country do the conditions which produce destructive torrents more generally prevail. Here are mountains, high, steep, and covered yearly with unknown depths of snow. To strip their flanks of protecting trees and shrubs is to encourage floods to wash every particle of loose earth into the valleys and scour the rocky skeletons of these long ranges bare.—*New York Tribune*.

THE INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS.

The vast and rapidly increasing extent of the American railway system, which at the present moment can scarcely be less than 100,000 miles, has a most important bearing upon the question of our forest supplies. This effect is not limited to the vast consumption that they occasion in supplying ties and other materials for the new constructions and renewals that are constantly going on. These roads are every where penetrating the timber regions of the country, many of them being built for the express purpose of getting out the timber that was before inaccessible by the old methods of floating upon the rivers or hauling in winter by teams. It is but a comparatively recent period since this feature in lumbering was introduced, and its direct and speedy effect is to hasten the exhaustion of these supplies, that were going off too fast for the needs of the present and of the future. The obvious effects of this will be to keep up the supply at the mills so long as there are forests from whence it can be obtained. They will distribute the manufactured lumber over a wider area and to greater distances to meet the wants of regions that have already used up their own forest resources, and they will doubtless extend for a little while the time of apparent "abundance" and of "inexhaustible supply." But while they are doing this, they will be every day equalizing the ruin that must inevitably follow this vast and rapidly increasing destruction, that will happen to the country in the near future, unless reasonable and adequate measures are taken to meet these future wants by extensive and judicious planting, and by effectual measures for economising our remaining supplies. We shall be soon admonished of this necessity by the rapidly gaining prices of

our timber; but it is not wise to wait for this extremity until it is directly upon us. We should anticipate these wants; for it takes many years for a seedling sprout to become a tree fit for timber and boards. The duty before us is a most important one, and it presents two principal points for consideration, namely: first, as to how far and in what manner the General Government can withdraw its remaining timber lands from entry under existing laws and place them under regulations calculated to secure the greatest benefit to the present in the use of timber that is now fully mature, and that shall at the same time have due regard for the requirements of the future; secondly, as to how we may most thoroughly impress upon the owners of land the importance of planting, and as to how far and in what manner it is the duty of Congress to encourage this object. The first of these is a complex question, and one that must be carefully considered in all its bearings before we can adopt a definite policy concerning it. Upon inquiry of the author of this report, I learn that he has given the subject much attention, and that suggestions are made as to the measures that may be adopted. Until the report is before us no opinion can be expressed as to the feasibility of these plans, and they may require a further study before action can be had upon the subject. There can be no doubt but that property of this kind under the care of persons who have an interest in its protection, and the law for their support, would be better cared for than if exposed, as it now is, to the plunder of everybody. The second point is of greater importance, because it affects the whole country and applies everywhere alike to the owners of the land. We find in our country conditions of ownership that are in general very different from those that prevail in Europe. We have no lands belonging to the government scattered here and there all over the country, to be reserved for timber growth, and cared for by skilled foresters.—Our towns, cities and villages own no lands for common usage; our public institutions have no landed estates that need the special care of Government; we have no great hereditary domains belonging to titled owners, and we have no privileged classes. Almost the whole of our lands, excepting what remain under the care of the General Land Office, belong to farmers in actual possession, under absolute titles that assure perpetual ownership. We cannot require them to plant trees, nor prevent them from cutting off their woodlands—at least not under the present state of public opinion; and nothing but sad necessity alone could ever hereafter so change this opinion as to justify and support restrictive legislation upon this subject. We cannot dictate in this matter. We certainly can never plant woodlands upon private property at the public expense, unless in the exceptional and local instances where this becomes a public necessity for the protection of some other interest. It has been shown by long experience in Europe that timber can be grown with profit upon lands suitable for no other kind of use, and that by careful and intelligent management a permanent supply may be maintained. It has long since been found that nothing will so effectually restore fertility to worn-out lands as a crop of trees, with the accumulation of organic materials that is constantly forming under them from the air and the soil. It is also proved by the experience of every careful observer that groves of woodland afford protection to the surrounding fields in the cooling and equalizing influence in mitigating the extremes of heat and cold, and by a perceptible and often decided effect in preventing injuries from drought. They afford resting places for insectivorous birds, and thus promote the destruction of insects to the profit of our grain and fruits. They screen us against the hot and dry winds of summer and the sweeping and piercing storms of winter that are some times so severely felt, especially in the prairie regions of the West. There can be no doubt but that timber can be grown within the United States sufficient for all the wants of its own inhabitants, but we must learn to regulate these wants and to guard against waste. We must diligently study the methods of cultivation that lead to most profitable results, and the kinds of trees that produce the most thrifty growth and the most valuable products. In short, our first and

greatest duty is to impress upon the owners of the land that it is in their interest to devote a portion of their land to the planting of groves of trees. We should establish experiment stations for the careful study of the requirements and capabilities of soils and different kinds of trees, and we should publish the results of these observations in a form particularly calculated to impress the importance of these measures and to teach the plainest and simplest rules for securing their success. If we rightly read the signs of the times, public attention is already awakening upon this subject, and we should lead this question, and not wait to be driven by it, in whatever measures may appear necessary for the promotion of this object.—*Journal of Forestry.*

SPRUCE IN ENGLAND.

The London *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 30th, says.—The spruce market on the west coast practically remains unaltered. The strength of the market is reported to mainly lie in the fact that very little spruce has for some weeks been sent inland: consumers have therefore had to work almost entirely from stock. Some of the inland stocks are already said to be greatly reduced, and should any considerable arrivals shortly come forward, it is thought there will be plenty of demand for them. At the recent sale an unusual quantity of ends were offered, and, as will be seen, good prices were realized.

Spruce is a class of wood that is not likely to remain long unshipped, and with the wind up of the season it is possible we may have very little difference to record between the stocks of last year and this.

In England, as in this country, considerable whitewood is made into pulp for paper making. Redwood is not suitable for pulp, as it does not impart the proper color. The English pulp is made from the timber of Norway and Sweden.

The Duke of Athole has planted 2,000 acres of forest since the beginning of the year. Thus his grace repairs such accidents as that of the "Tay Bridge" gale, which uprooted 30,000 trees throughout the wide possessions of the ducal forester.

The new main river dam on the Menominee, a few miles above Chalk Hills, Mich., has been completed, costing the boom company \$15,000. It has six 11-foot gates, and on the first trial the full head was raised in nine hours, the flow being four miles back.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says:—One of the natural effects of wood being at high prices is that all sorts of experiments for procuring cheap timber are resorted to. Thus, now that spruce deals have so much advanced in value, we find Riga whitewood sleeper blocks are being freely dealt in at the west coast ports. It rarely indeed happens that whitewood of any description, or form of manufacture can be brought into competition with spruce. Nor are we inclined to believe at the present juncture that Riga white sleeper blocks at their relative market value compete in points of economy with spruce deals. Presuming, for instance, that the blocks can be sold at 20s. per standard lower than spruce deals, it is yet difficult to believe that they cost less to the consumer.

A MINNEAPOLIS correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—The weather has been very dry of late, and logs scarce. Quite a number of the mills have shut down. The demand for lumber throughout the Northwest is unabated. Logs are selling in the Black river at from \$2 to \$3 per thousand higher than last year. J. L. Gates sold a couple of days ago 4,000,000 feet, banked on the upper Black, to B. B. Healy, of La Crosse, Wis., for \$9.25. The same grade of logs sold last year for \$8.50. In fact there but few logs for sale on the Black river. Chippewa lumbermen are offering logs, and claim they will cut the coming winter 1,000,000,000 feet. I think 200,000,000 feet will be put in on the Black. George H. Ray, agent for A. Coburn, of Maine, has sold the Coburn tract of pine land, on the Eau Claire, to the Eau Claire Lumber Company, for \$600,000.

Chips.

The Perry Sound Lumber Company's barges Lothair, Corisando and Van Straubenzee were all caught in Lake Huron, off Sandy Beach, in the storm which wrecked the Asia, but they weathered the gale, and reached Sarnia without the loss of a board.

Statistics furnished to the tariff commission show that the entire lumber districts of the United States give employment to 90,000 persons in the mills and 135,000 in the forests, who earn \$50,000,000 a year. In Michigan the men are employed 200 days in the year in the mills, and 140 in the forests, the average daily wages being from \$2.05 to \$2.10.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—Minnesota lumbermen have hard work in finding enough oxen for the lumber camps, and they come high too. Prices range, in the country up north, where they are purchased, from \$175 to \$400, the latter figure being for a seven foot nine inch yoke. In Minneapolis the oxen would be worth from 20 to 30 per cent more.

Cobb & Mitchell's new logging railroad from Cadillac, Mich., to a point on section 7, Missaukee county, is four miles long. To reach the elevation where the camps are located at the eastern terminus of the road an ascent of about 200 feet to the mile is made. Active logging operations will soon begin, and it is anticipated that 14,000,000 feet of pine will be taken to the mill over this road. Camps are now being erected.

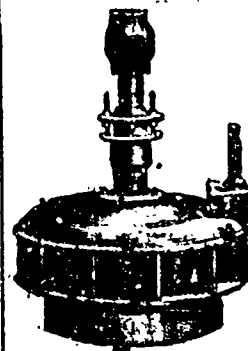
The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—Three hundred million feet of logs embraces a large amount of money, and when they are not available it means just so much dead capital. It is now estimated that three hundred million feet of logs will be hung up this year on the Muskegon. The mills will probably get an early start next season, and if no labor difficulty presents itself, a heavy season's cut may be counted on, as the winter's logging will be fully up to the average, and the indications are that it will exceed those of former years.

The *Buffalo Lumber World* says:—Mountain forest fires in California did a great deal of damage during the past month. Large quantities of standing redwood were destroyed and houses, mills, etc., went up in smoke. Some time, owners of timber land will be awakened to the necessity of adopting adequate preventive measures against such wholesale destruction. Of course it would hardly be possible to entirely prevent the occasional occurrence of such conflagrations, but the majority of them result indirectly from the carelessness that is little less than criminal.

The *Monetary Times* of Oct. 6, says:—Spruce deals are in active demand in Quebec, according to advices of Monday which state that 300,000 Quebec Standard was sold in three days of last week. These were bought by It. E. Dobell & Co. and were the manufacture of Louis Ritchie & Roche's, Atkinson's and Broakey's mills, the prices were: \$28 to \$40 for first quality, \$27 to \$29 for second quality, and \$24 for third quality, with 30 per cent. oddments and 70 per cent. regulars. Other houses are expected to follow suit. Manufacturers are, however, adds the despatch, at an advance on foregoing quotations.

The *Pembroke Observer* of Sept. 28, says:—The steamer Pembroke took down a large tow of square timber last Saturday from Des Joachims, belonging to the Scotch Lumber Company managed by Allen Grant. It was not rafted up, being simply in a boom like saw logs. The timber was towed to the shore below lower town near the residence of Mr. John Bell, where it will be shipped on the railway to Quebec. A switch to facilitate this has been constructed from the main line of the C. P. R. close by. Several tows have yet to be brought down, there being altogether 11,000 pieces of timber. One raft, we believe will be rafted up and taken to Quebec by water, the unusual height of the water this season making this an easy possibility. It will be remembered that it was originally intended to have put this timber on the cars at Mackey's station—the point of shipment last year—but the high water permitted it to run over the Des Joachims Rapids all right and it was resolved to ship it from Pembroke instead.

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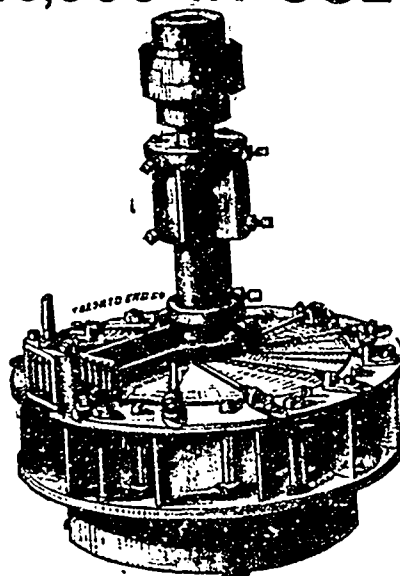
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Market Reports.

MONTREAL.

From our own Correspondent.

Oct. 25.—In the lumber trade there has been a fair demand for both soft and hard woods neither of which are in excessive supply just now, although arrivals are coming to hand freely as lumber dealers are anxious to fill their yards before the close of navigation. Birch especially is scarce while the demand for it is active. From Ottawa we learn that large quantities of lumber are moving to the United States. One firm there has shipped this season 1,000 car loads by the C. P. R., to Quebec, and that there is upwards of 2,000,000 feet of lumber in Quebec to be disposed of. Prices here are very steady and firm in the yards as follows:—

SHIPMENTS.

Shipping has been going on briskly since the date of our last report, five vessels having cleared for Buenos Ayres, one for Montevideo, and one each for Glasgow and Liverpool. The last engagement of freights to the River Platte was at \$10, which may be taken as the present rate. The shipments from this port since the 9th inst. were as follows: To Buenos Ayres, 1,220,025 ft.; to Montevideo, 292,594 ft.; to Glasgow, 152,460 ft. The total shipments to the River Platte since the opening of navigation till date was 19,440,679 ft., against 11,510,891 ft. for the same period of 1881, being an increase of 7,929,788 ft. This increase, it is expected, will yet be largely augmented, as there were only three clearances after the same date of 1881.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Latest dates by mail report imports moderate with fair consumptive demand. Quebec pine has an upward tendency, spruce deals, the stock is only about one-half of what it was last year and on which there has been a sharp advance. The market is overstocked with pitch pine. The following are the Liverpool quotations for Canadian timber. Quebec square white pine, 1s. 7d. @ 2s. 5d. per ft.; do. wancy board pine, 2s. 3d. @ 2s. 8d.; Quebec red pine, 1s. 3d. @ 1s. 8d.; Quebec oak 1st quality 2s. 10d. @ 3s. 1d.; do. 2nd quality, 2s. 6d. @ 2s. 9d. Deals, 1st quality Quebec pine, £21 @ £22 p. standard; do. 2nd quality £15 @ £16; do. 3rd quality £9 10s. @ £10 p. standard.

CORNWOOD.

The high price of cordwood checks the demand. Prices are steady and stocks are by no means heavy and from all appearances wood will only be brought in as it is required. There is no change to note on quotations and we quote as follows on the wharf.

Table listing lumber prices for Cordwood: Long Maple, Short, Long Birch, Short, Long Beech, Short, Tamarack.

OTTAWA.

From our own Correspondent.

Oct. 23.—The saw mills here are beginning to close down their night watches, two of them having already done so. About the middle of November the most of the saw mills will close down for the season. Great difficulty is experienced in securing sufficient men to operate them, the usual hands having mostly left the woods. Today a mill has not been running, very regularly of late owing partly to this fact, and also to shortage of logs. In reference to the latter, some trouble has arisen in connection with the Upper Ottawa Improvement Co. Two mill owners have complained that their logs are not sent down to their mill ponds by the company in sufficient quantities to keep the

mills running regularly, while all the mills on the south shore are well supplied.

Large numbers of shantymen leave daily for the woods. They are pouring into the city by every train from Quebec Province and elsewhere, and all hands are engaged immediately, the demand for labour being almost unprecedented. Owners of shanties not a great distance inwards, have secured nearly all the men they require. Wages paid are very good, but falling slightly.

Quotations of sawn lumber have remained almost the same throughout the summer. They are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices: 1x12 inch, good stock, per M.; Shipping culls, per M.; Good 1x10 inch stock, per M.; Shipping culls 1x10, per M.; Good 1x10 inch siding, per M.; Good 1 1/2 and 2 inch siding, per M.; 1 inch shipping culls siding, per M.; 1 1/2 and 2 inch shipping culls siding, per M.; 1 1/2 and 2 inch good strips, per M.; Culled strips, per M.; Good shorts, per M.; Culled shorts, per M.; Lath 1 1/2 inch, per M.; Butternut lumber, board measure, per M.

Shipping operations are not carried on to as great an extent as they might be, owing to a scarcity of boats, and rates are going up. \$4.25 per thousand feet is paid to New York; \$2.25 to Whitehall, and \$3.50 to Troy.

No sales of limits are reported.

The shipments by rail from Pembroke direct to the Quebec market continues. The British Canadian Lumbering Company who were the first to ship their square timber in this manner, expect to send 1,000 car loads of lumber this season to Quebec.

Very few rafts are now being navigated down the Ottawa from the limits. A raft of 110 cribs owned by the British Canadian Lumber Company is at present running the Chate Lake, and will reach this city next week.

9,000,000 feet of square lumber have been sold on the Quebec market this season, and about 2,000,000 feet remain to be disposed of.

In the Supreme Court which opens Monday, the 24th, the famous case of McLaren vs Caldwell, will be again tried. A synopsis of the case will be found in the next number of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

TORONTO.

From our own Correspondent.

Oct. 23.—Sales from the various yards here are now as brisk as could be desired, in fact all the dealers with whom I have come in contact seem perfectly satisfied with the present condition of the retail trade, and prices hold firm, at the docks the same may be said as of the retail trade. Vessels are hard to obtain, and rates have again advanced and now rule at \$1.50 per M. to Oswego, and dock hands are receiving 25 cents per hour. The great difficulty in the way of rapid shipments is want of sufficient car accommodation and vessels to carry the lumber away; this scarcity of cars seems to exist on all the railroads leading into the city, and extending westward. There is now a large demand for lumber in western Ontario, but for want of sufficient rolling stock orders cannot be filled with any promptness. The N. & N. W. R. R. Company use all their efforts to supply customers with cars, but it is evident that in cases of emergency, like the present, they have not enough rolling stock to meet the demands made upon them.

Several sales of mill run lots have been made to American buyers since I last wrote you. Such sales are usually made with the express understanding that the delivery shall be made F O B vessel here and according to Canadian inspection, although we really have no rule of inspection here, when I state this I do so advisedly, but let me ask any who doubt my assertion suppose that a Dutch inspector is sent to inspect a mill run stock, will the inspection of these six men be alike, not at all, each one follows his own particular method, another puts on a pair of magnifying glasses in order to detect the slightest appearance of shakes, the next one passes over many shaly boards, but has a deadly enmity to rotten knots, and pitches all such out without mercy, and so it is with all the six, no standard of inspection being laid down to guide them each one follows his own particular bent, and the truth of the matter is mill

men have a decided aversion to those two words, Albany inspection, and when times are good more especially they will not allow those two words to be inserted in the contract of sale and purchase, but insert instead the words Canadian Inspection, which simply means any inspection that may be agreed upon by the seller and inspector from time to time in the progress of the inspector's work as it goes on. Now, I maintain that it would be much better, and more satisfactory to all concerned, if a uniform rule for inspection was made so that buyer and seller would know exactly what they were buying and selling. If the sales were made in all cases by the manufacturer to the American dealer the case would be somewhat different, but in nine cases out of ten it goes through the hands of the middleman, and he finds it difficult to satisfy his customers with the inspection he has had to take from the manufacturer. Much the better way would be to buy and sell by grades according to a uniform standard of inspection, as by the present method many mill men receive for their stocks cut from an inferior class of logs within a small fraction of as much as another whose logs were much superior. This is often the case when times are good, owing to the practice of buying the stock before it is cut out, in other words, to greater or less extent, buying a pig in a bag, a homely proverb often quoted but no less true in this respect.

This difference in inspection is often observable on our local markets, a dealer will sell a car load of what he terms cut up plank, and on examination it proves to be mostly flooring quality and totally unfit for the purposes for which it was bought. I may in a future letter refer more fully to this matter and hope this letter may elicit some remarks from others on the subject.

Prices at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices: Mill cull boards and scantling; Shipping cull boards, miscellaneous widths; Scantling and joist, up to 10 ft.; Cutting up planks to dry; Sound dressing stocks; Picks Am. inspection; Three upper, Am. inspection; 1 1/2-inch flooring, dressed; 1 1/2-inch flooring, rough; 1 1/2-inch flooring, dressed; 1 1/2-inch flooring, undressed; Beaded Sheeting, dressed; Clapboarding, dressed; XXX sawn shingles; XX sawn shingles; Sawn lath.

HALIFAX, N. S.

The lumber business of the present year, since the opening of the season, has been of about the same proportion as that of 1881. The shipments to the United Kingdom and Europe by Halifax firms in the trade have been about equal to those of last season, and prices realized on the whole were about the same. Up to the present date some 97 vessels have been loaded at Halifax and lumber ports lying to the east and west of this by three city houses, T. L. Dowell & Co., J. H. Mathers (for Francis Carville & Son, London G. E.) and Wm. Chisholm, which have been taken to the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Holland, and ports in other European countries. About 37,000,000 feet. Sixteen vessels, four of them at this port, are now being laden with lumber for the other side, and will take between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 feet at the commencement of the season, in spring the average price realized was 55s. per standard. Lately there has been an increase, and the average is now 70s, but the rise in freights has swallowed up what extra profit might have been made by merchants.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

From our own Correspondent.

Oct. 24. Freights are dull and shippers appear to have determined to hold over the re-

mainder of their stocks either until freights decline or prices of deals advance in England.

There is about 25,000 standards of deals on hand here at present besides a large quantity of logs yet to be manufactured, but the stock is nearly all in second hands, and two-thirds of it is held by two firms alone. There is therefore not the amount of opposition in chartering vessels which there usually is with such a stock on hand.

Deals are held firmly at high rates, and higher rates than ever are still being asked for log in contract to be delivered next season. Freight to-day may be quoted as follows:—

Table listing freight rates: Liverpool, Bristol Channel, Ireland.

SHIPPING.

The following is a list of the vessels in port, with their tonnage, destinations and rates of freight:—

Table listing shipping vessels: Vendome, Yandura, John Bryce, Hugh Cann, Traveller, Canal, Assyla, Anna P O'Dell, Blanco, Kate Crosby, Landsey, Finland, Ashlow, Clandeloye, Rebekka, Clara, Light Brigade, Wm. Wright.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS 1ST. JANUARY TO DATE.

Table comparing shipments for 1881 and 1882: Deals, Pine, Birch, M. S. ft., Tons.

VESSELS LOADING THIS DATE.

Table listing vessels loading: 1881, 1882, Ships, Tons.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for Albany: Pine, clear; Pine, fourths; Pine, selects; Pine, good box; Pine, 10-in. plank, each; Pine, 10-in. plank, culls, each; Pine boards, 10-in.; Pine, 10-in. boards, culls; Pine, 10-in. boards, 10 ft.; Pine, 12-in. boards, 10 ft.; Pine, 12-in. boards, 15 ft.; Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, select; Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, common; Pine, 1-in. siding, select; Pine, 1-in. siding, common; Spruce, boards, each; Spruce, plank, 1 1/2-in., each; Spruce, plank, 2-in., each; Spruce, wall strip, each; Hemlock, boards, each; Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each; Hemlock, joist, 2x4, each; Hemlock, wall strip, 2x4, each; Ash, good, per M.; Ash, second quality, per M.; Cherry, good, per M.; Cherry, common, per M.; Oak, good, per M.; Oak, second quality, per M.; Hickory, per M.; Maple, Canada, per M.; Maple, American, per M.; Chestnut, per M.; Shingles, shaved, pine, 2nd quality; extra, sawed, pine; clear; cedar, mixed; cedar, XX; hemlock; Lath, hemlock; Lath, spruce; Lath, pine.

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of Oct 21, says: During the week the cargo market has each day been well supplied, the offering being rather larger in proportion than for some weeks past. The ruling indications have been a continuation of the business and neglect which have been the text of our report for the past month, perhaps a little more intensified. Shippers, realizing that the season is drawing to a close, manifest a strong inclination to get their stock to this side of the lake, although a large amount of piling at the mills is reported.

The first of this month showed the largest stock ever known in the history of the trade at this or any other distributing point in this country, and with the full yards which this would indicate, buyers are indisposed to pay

BOOK-BINDING.

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

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

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

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Names Lettered in Gold Leaf on Presentation Books, Bibles, Purses, &c.

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

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

anything which approaches to fancy prices, and are not hungry to add to their stocks, even at the reduced rates now ruling. While it is to be said that good stocks hold their own on the market, in the main, it is also true that they are taken with eagerness or avidity, and probably sympathize with the dullness in coarse stock so that it is not much out of the way to assert that the whole market is 25 cents lower than a week ago. One cargo of stock which sold a few days ago for \$20.25 after being upon the market for two days, was taken to a storage dock on owner's account in default of a better offer than \$20 made on Wednesday, and not removed on Thursday. Thursday's offerings comprised a fleet of 30 vessels, of which 14 were shingles, and of the total 21 remained unsold at noon. Short length dimension, 16-foot and under, is fairly quotable at \$10, while it requires a good addition of longer lengths to bring \$10.25. Boards and strips are quotable 25 cents lower than last week. Shingles have shown a disposition to increase in quantity of late, but we can hear of no concession in price. The large offerings of Thursday, however, will have a tendency to try the market severely, although no break is reported at this writing and holders talk firmly.

CARGO QUOTATIONS.

Short dimension, green.....	\$10 25@10 25
Long dimension.....	11 75@13 00
Boards and strips, No. 2 stock.....	11 75@13 75
No. 1 stock.....	15 00@22 00
No. 1 log run, culls out.....	17 00@23 00
Standard shingles.....	2 00@ 2 65
"A".....	2 70@ 2 95
Clear.....	0 00@ 3 25
Lath.....	0 00@ 2 25

Receipts, and stock on hand, of lumber, shingles, etc., for the week ending October, 10, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:

RECEIPTS.

1882.....	55,291,000	24,733,000
1891.....	59,175,000	21,321,000

FROM JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 21 INCLUSIVE.

RECEIPTS.

1882.....	1,716,902,000	736,629,000
1891.....	1,562,358,000	682,937,000

LAKE RECEIPTS TO OCT. 18.

1882.....	1,507,865,000	643,761,000
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STOCK ON HAND OCT. 1.

1882.....	620,116,942	541,763,615	457,928,545
1891.....	265,189,150	241,455,200	173,753,000
Lath.....	72,267,802	33,333,925	48,755,631
Pickets.....	3,303,270	2,788,470	2,193,317
Cedar posts.....	167,719	211,043	67,000

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:—

Uppers.....	\$42 00@48 00
Common.....	18 00@19 00
Culls.....	13 00@14 00

OSWEGO, N.Y.

No change in market since our last; market is dull, stocks are heavy and accumulating; freights advanced \$1.35 from Port Hope and Bay ports; canal rates, \$2.25 to Albany and \$3 to New York.

Three uppers.....	\$42 00@45 00
Pickets.....	32 00@35 00
Fine, common.....	20 00@25 00
Common.....	16 00@19 00
Culls.....	12 00@14 00
Mill run lots.....	17 00@22 00
Sidings, selected, 1 inch.....	30 00@37 00
1 1/2 inch.....	30 00@37 00
Mill run, 1x10, 12 inch.....	17 00@21 00
selected.....	22 00@23 00
Strips, 1 and 1 1/2 inch mill run.....	16 00@20 00
culls.....	12 00@15 00
1x6 selected for clapboards.....	25 00@35 00
Shingles, XXX, 18 inch, pine.....	0 00@ 4 30
XX.....	0 00@ 3 25
XXX, 18 inch, cedar.....	3 50@ 3 75
XX.....	2 00@ 2 20
Lath.....	2 00@ 2 10

TUNAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—BAGINAW INSPECTION.

Three uppers.....	\$43 00@46 00
Common.....	18 00@24 00
Culls.....	12 00@16 00

BOSTON.

The Journal of Commerce says:—There is a good steady demand for almost all desirable kinds. Lumber is arriving pretty freely but it is mostly on orders, and is pretty soon taken up. Very little remains on the market. Wholesale dealers are pretty firm in their views, and dealers are stocking up in view of winter rates, which will soon go into effect. Spruce and hemlock are in good demand and light supply and prices are firm. Shingles are also quite

firm. Eastern pine is arriving fairly and is steady. Yellow pine is moving fairly and at about previous prices. Hardwoods are arriving largely but mostly on orders. Ash is looking rather stronger. Walnut is firmly held for desirable grades, although culls are rather neglected.

CANADA PINE.

Selects, Dressed.....	\$48 00@50 00
Shelving, Dressed, 1st.....	40 00@42 00
2nds.....	33 00@35 00
Dressed Shippers.....	57 00@59 00
Dressed Box.....	18 00@20 00
Sheathing, 1st quality.....	42 00@45 00
2nd.....	34 00@35 00

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal of Oct. 7, says:—The arrivals of timber ships in the port of London this week show an abatement in point of numbers, as compared with the week before, being no more than 56, of which steamers formed one-half, and out of the rest ten are from Canadian waters, all sailing vessels. Thus the winds that check arrivals from the Baltic favor ships from America, and on this account there is seldom any considerable fleet from both directions at the same time. As the wind has since shifted again to the north-east, we may expect a further access of Baltic vessels to be reported before our next issue.

LIVERPOOL.

The Timber Trades Journal of Oct 7, says:—During the past few days the arrivals of timber-laden vessels have been somewhat more numerous than we have been accustomed to recently, and as soon as they get fairly to work the quays will again assume a busy aspect, which has certainly not been the case for the past two or three weeks.

There is no change in the condition of this market; prices remain without alteration, whilst the demand is still quiet though steady.

The list of imports, consumption, and stock of timber, deals, &c., in Liverpool and Birkenhead made up to the end of the past month is of great interest and shows some curious features. Thus, for instance, the consumption of spruce deals appears to be only 1,162 standards, or say about three ordinary cargoes, whilst the import has been 2,463 standards, or more than double the apparent demand. This is really not so, as a large proportion of 2,463 standards were sold by auction, at the end of last month, and will nearly all go direct into consumption as fast as the vessels discharge.

The demand for Quebec yellow pine, especially for good qualities, continues fair, a large proportion of what has been taken during the month being waxy board pine, of which some primo parcels have been recently landed.

BRISTOL.

Messrs. King Brothers' October circular contains the following:—Trade has been fairly maintained throughout the whole of the past month, and there now appears to be a better tone in the demand. We note a decrease in the

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

Oak, Ash, Cherry, Black Walnut, Poplar, Butternut
And all other Kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.
White and Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber.
Oak Ship Plank and Timber. Pine Deck Plank and Ship Stock Generally.

importation as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Quebec goods.—Yellow pine timber—The arrivals so far have been entirely for railway purposes outside the general market. Waxy board pine is inquired for, and fresh arrivals will meet a ready sale. Red pine—None. Oak remains very dull of sale. Birch, ash, and walnut—All are much wanted, stocks being exhausted. Deals.—There appears to be a fair inquiry for third quality, but 1sts and 2nds are neglected. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining tonnage, only one cargo having arrived this season. Now Brunswick goods—Spruce deals have again risen in value, but the demand is languid, and prices current here are not nearly equal to those received at the chief ports. Pine deals—No arrivals. Birch appears to be in very fair demand.

GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal of Oct 7, says:—Several parcels of Quebec deals per steamers have been landed here during the past week, also various lots of American walnut logs and oak planks, &c., and a large cargo of Picton birch timber (say 1,100 logs), which should meet the present wants of trade, the market being bare of Lower Port birch. At Greenock there has been a very light import. It is to be noted that at that port the arrivals from Quebec this year (which include all the Quebec log timber imported to the Clyde), show a marked falling off compared with the corresponding period of 1881. As represented by the tonnage employed in conveyance, the figures are: 1882, 26,000 tons; 1881, 46,000 tons. This decrease is attributed to the continued dullness in the house-building trade, and partly to the increased employment of iron and steel in shipbuilding (docks, masts, yards, &c., being now largely made of steel and iron). The import of pitch

to the Clyde this year has, however, been to a fair amount, the tonnage employed in conveyance summing up at date to 39,000, a total which, though about 9,000 tons under that of the same period of 1881, is considerably in excess of previous years.

An auction sale of Quebec pine deals took place here on the 4th inst., Messrs. Singleton, Dunn, & Co., brokers. The following were the prices obtained, but the bulk of the goods catalogued was withdrawn, prices offered not being satisfactory to the brokers:—

Quebec 1st pine deals—

12-ft. 18/22x3.....	3s. 6d. per cubic ft.
12 " 17x3.....	3s. 6d. "
12 " 10x3.....	3s. 2 1/2d. "
12 " 15x3.....	3s. 2d. "
12 " 14x3.....	3s. 1 1/2d. "
12 " 13x3.....	3s. 1 1/2d. "
12 " 12x3.....	3s. 10 1/2d. "

17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

HOWIE'S DETECTIVE AGENCY

OFFICES, 32 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO ONT.
All legitimate Detective business attended to for Banks, Fire and Life Insurance Co's, also for private parties. This agency does not operate for reward.

LUMBER

Shingles, Doors, Sash, Flooring, &c., WANTED, STATE QUANTITIES AND PRICE TO SHORE & DAVIS, Head Office, 416 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

MILLS AT THUNDER BAY.

The Prince Arthur's Landing *Sentinel* says the Thunder Bay Lumber Co. is the name of a firm recently organized for the purpose of carrying on the lumber business there. The company owns, and it is their intention to cut the pine on the Indian reserve in the township of Neobing; 2,000,000 feet board measure will be logged this winter, and it is their further intention to have completed and in running order by June next a saw mill with a capacity of 25,000 per diem. Also shingle, lath and planing mill; the whole to be built between the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Bay shore, near the town limits. The importance of this enterprise in the future of the town cannot be over-estimated. It is, you might say, the pioneer manufacturing industry of Prince Arthur's Landing, and nothing so surely tends to the development and growth of any business as the successful carrying out of enterprises requiring a large amount of labour.

Mr. Thos. Marks is going to erect, during the coming winter, on the property adjacent to the "O'Brien Addition," a large saw mill with a capacity of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 feet per season.

Mr. Mops Lesser will be at Prince Arthur's Landing in a few days for the purpose of making arrangements for the working of the mill situated on Park Lot No. 1. The proprietors have decided to work this as a flour mill, and it is expected that there will be no difficulty in securing a sufficient supply of corn from the Northwest, over the C. P. R., during the winter, to keep the mill in constant working.

OTTAWA LUMBER TRADE.

The following figures represent the quantity and value of the sawed lumber exported from Ottawa and vicinity for the last fiscal year:

Month.	Ft. Board M's.	Value.
July.....	24,209,000	\$ 234,600
August.....	23,634,000	310,100
September.....	21,321,000	237,603
October.....	19,677,000	249,448
November.....	15,207,000	201,364
December.....	3,358,000	32,895
January.....	1,897,000	24,114
February.....	1,635,000	20,353
March.....	2,633,000	33,193
April.....	2,340,000	33,806
May.....	18,134,000	297,800
June.....	30,200,000	410,030
Total.....	163,055,000	\$ 2,302,229

The figures for each month of the previous year:

Month.	Ft. Board M's.	Value.
July.....	23,225,000	\$ 245,637
August.....	22,080,000	278,107
September.....	29,074,000	322,780
October.....	20,318,000	232,612
November.....	19,650,000	222,350
December.....	745,000	10,599
January.....	915,000	10,479
February.....	1,070,000	17,797
March.....	2,451,000	29,339
April.....	2,681,000	31,673
May.....	22,198,000	272,886
June.....	24,324,000	282,180
Total.....	173,797,000	\$ 1,956,324

QUEBEC CULLEBS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c. measured and culled to Oct. 13:—

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Waney White Pine.....	2,061,344	2,611,796	2,473,010
White Pine.....	3,876,623	5,641,678	7,433,645
Red Pine.....	1,017,177	1,874,730	1,619,084
Oak.....	1,461,737	2,636,159	1,149,396
Elm.....	32,784	1,093,496	781,020
Ash.....	230,815	307,941	363,190
Blackwood.....	303	3,676	1,273
Butternut.....	645	2,991	2,639
Tamarac.....	30,720	24,410	51,482
Birch & Maple.....	561,315	161,742	208,333
Staves.....	23 pcs	—	33 pcs
Spars.....	23 pcs	—	51 pcs
Tamarac.....	58,323	368,729	351,021
W. I. Staves.....	331,121	445,420	1194,806
Brl. Staves.....	10,8210	—	784,229

JAMES PATTON
Superintendent of Cullers

BEATING RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says—The following account may evince the gullibility of Russian railway managers, but the scheme would hardly work with American railway men—

A sly timber merchant of Odessa, so a European correspondent says, got the best of a couple of Russian railway companies, a little while ago. He made a contract with them for the delivery of a large quantity of timber within a given time, and deposited 10,000 roubles as

security to carry out his agreement, upon the understanding that the companies would convey the merchandise gratis. Train load upon train load reached the city stations, the companies successively declining the timber as not being equal to what was contracted for. Fresh orders were sent out by the merchant to his agents for a better quality, and more train loads brought more timber of an objectionable description, which the wily trader invariably disposed of to local merchants. The freights alone represented a fortune ten fold the amount of his cash deposit, and having realized he coolly threw up his contract, allowing the companies to divide his security.

JEFFERSON'S SAW MILL.

The following story is told of President Jefferson, and it has a good point in it:—Jefferson was a great man, but he was far from practical in some things. When he was in France he was very much struck with the utility of wind-mills. He thought they were wonderful institutions, and cost so little to run. He owned a large quantity of timber on a mountain much higher than Monticello, about a mile off. He purchased in France a wind-mill and the machinery for a saw mill at the cost of \$13,000, and had it taken to the top of the mountain. He had for a neighbour a bluff old fellow named Cole. One day Cole came to see him, and Jefferson took him up to where he was having the mill built. "It was as much as they could do to climb the steep ascent." When Cole recovered the breath he had lost getting up the mountain, he said, "Mr Jefferson you have a splendid saw-mill, and it is a splendid place to catch the wind, but how are you going to get the logs up here to saw from?" The author of the "Declaration of Independence" started like a man suddenly awakened from a delightful dream, and quickly said, "Hey, Cole, how? What?" And then, relapsing into abstraction, led the way down the mountain toward Monticello. The wind mill was never completed, and years after the machinery was sold for old iron.

ARRIVALS IN LONDON.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 30th, says:—There were no less than 77 vessels with whole or part cargoes of wood reported for London during the week, from the 21st to the 27th inclusive, most of them with full, and many with cargoes of various descriptions; 37 of this fleet are steamers, and with very few exceptions the cargoes were from European ports, one only being from the Canadian side; for the present the London market seems chiefly occupied with the Swedish and Finland shipments, which are, to say the least of it, sufficiently abundant to ensure that there shall be no want of similar goods when the navigation closes. In all this heavy list not a single cargo is reported from Quebec or from St. John, N. B., neither from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or from any of the pitch pine ports of the Southern States which is something remarkable; yet timber from these latter are still a drug in the market, and Pensacola hewn logs of good average at Thursday's sale, with difficulty realized 67s. 6d., some going as low as 52s. 6d. a load.

WOOD CARVING.

Wood carving in Schleswig is being carried on by Herr Christoph Magnusson, who a few years since established a school for wood-carving there. The name of Magnusson as a distinguished painter must have become familiar to many, but hereafter it will be better known as that of the rover of the art which we have just mentioned. We say rover advisedly, inasmuch as that Schleswig and the adjoining states supplied carving for the decoration of English homes several centuries ago, and ship-loads of useful and ornamental work were yearly transmitted across the German ocean. The school is now in a most promising condition, having already made great strides in technical and artistic knowledge under the experienced guidance of its master. Besides modeling natural forms, such as leaves and tendrils, the more advanced among the students have attempted to represent the human form. This disinterested undertaking is so praiseworthy, from an artistic and material point of view,

that it deserves the strongest support and widest publication. The town of Schleswig has given its hearty support and countenance, and we warmly wish the undertaking prosperously.

PRICES FIRM.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* of Bay City, Mich., says:—There is this singular fact in connection with the lumber market, that, opening at a fair figure in the spring, it advanced in price not only against the prognostications of the buyers and commission men, who looked confidently to a break in prices, but much beyond the calculations of the most sanguine among the manufacturers, and present figures seem even more solid than were the figures of April. Pine timber has also sympathized with the rise in lumber, and the figures of some of the recent transactions would have been regarded as wild less than a year ago. The same quality of lumber and at same point on the river brought in April \$7.50, \$15 and \$36 per M., and early the present month \$9, \$18 and \$38 to \$40 per M., and it is quite as firm at the latter as at the former figures. The rise in value in the pine lands owned by one individual who operates largely in this city aggregates something over a million and a half of dollars.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

The Bay City, *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—The preservation of our forests, as we have repeatedly urged, is a matter that has been too long neglected. Public health and the preservation of our present climatic condition demand that something should be done quickly to stop the destruction of our forests. After all, the cost of tree-planting is so trivial that, if the importance of this matter were brought before the public, they would doubtless do much to assist in this matter by planting more shade trees about their houses, along the country roadsides, and whenever land was available for this purpose. So important is this matter that it demands legislative action on the subject. Some laws ought to be devised—and enforced—to prevent the present destruction of trees, and to encourage the planting of young timber.

Putting the Chief on his Feet.

The Hamilton, Ont., Fire Department, under the training and supervision of Chief A. W. Aitchison, is not excelled in efficiency by that of any other city in the Dominion. Chief Aitchison, by the way, met with a very severe accident in driving to a fire not long ago. His head, shoulders and back were injured in a terrible manner. Being asked how he accounted for his rapid recovery, he replied: "Simply enough; St. Jacobs Oil can put any man on his feet, if there is any life in him all. I used that wonderful medicine from the start, and the result is, that I am to-day in prime health and condition. St. Jacobs Oil, the panacea that comes to the relief of the Fireman for rheumatism, burns, etc., served me in my trouble and cured me quickly, completely and permanently. It is the standard medicine here in the Fire Department."

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS never fail to cure Costiveness and regulate the Bowels.

TEABERRY whitens the teeth like chastened pearls. A five cent sample settles it.

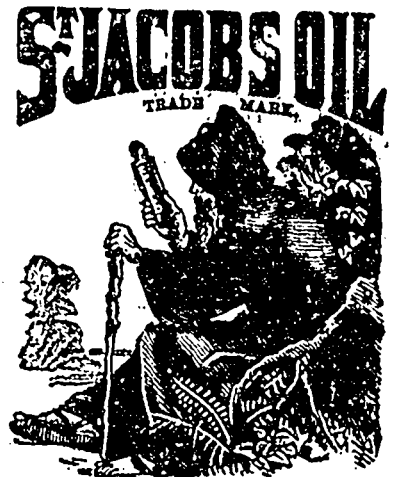
SURE, safe and effectual, that old remedy, Downs' Elixir, for the cure of Coughs and Colds.

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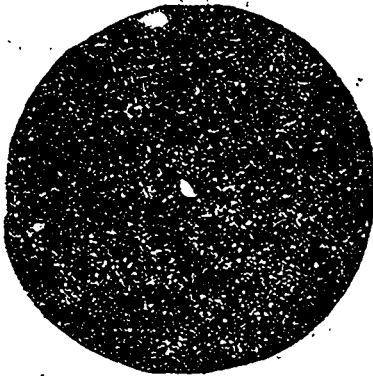
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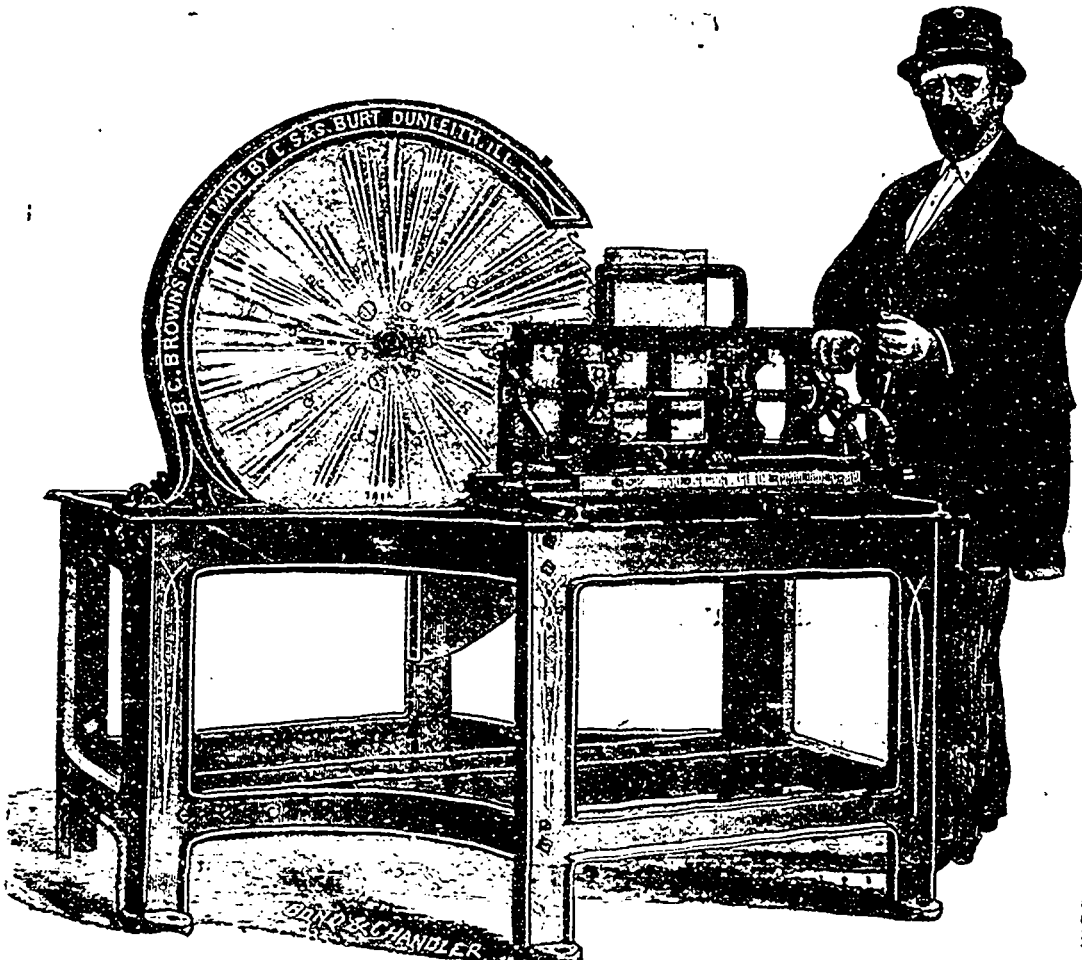
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