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VOL. 6.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., FEBRUARY 15, 1886.

NO. 4.

MR. JOLY ON THE TIMBER TRADE.

SIR,—President Cleveland's recommendation, in his message for the abolition of the import duty on Canadian lumber, appears to meet with a good deal of favor from the Canadian lumbermen. It would benefit them to a certain extent, but not likely to the whole amount of the duty of two dollars per thousand feet. On the other side, if it leads to our allowing the American lumbermen to cut down our forests and manufacture the product thereof in their own country, the result will be fatal to the Canadian lumberman as well as to the country at large.

The Dominion would be much more benefited by the imposition by our own Parliament of a heavy duty on the export of logs to the United States, than by the abolition of the import duty on our sawn lumber into the States.

A heavy export duty on logs would prevent the cutting down of our forests by the American lumbermen, and it would secure work for our people and keep them here. It appears little short of madness, when we have got the raw material here and thousands of willing men to work it, that we should send away to our neighbors both the raw material and the men who can work it here. It is a suicidal policy, and it would be difficult to find a parallel for it in any other country.

The fact is that our timber trade does not rest on a sound basis. If we could arrive at a correct balance of that trade for the last twenty-five years, it would be sad to find out how little we have received for the value of our timber above our expenditure in manufacturing it. In more than one case I fear that we have actually paid the purchasers on the other side to accept our timber from us.

The responsibility of this state of things must rest, above all, with our Provincial governments. They are the administrators of our timber lands. Instead of treasuring them and opening them only gradually to the lumbermen, as the legitimate requirements of the timber trade demand, they force them, wholesale, on the market and actually compel an extravagant production, which can only have one result—glutting the market and ruining the lumberman.

How many men are they not among us, who understand absolutely nothing of the lumber trade, who had never given even one thought to it, and who, at a moment's notice, have been actually manufactured into lumbermen by the action of Provincial Government?

I stated that our timber trade did not rest on a sound basis; let me quote no less an authority than John Stewart Mill on the subject. In his first volume on the Principles of Political Economy, chap. 15, "of profits," he says:—"The timber trade of Canada is one example of an employment of capital, partaking so much of the nature of a lottery as to make it

an accredited opinion that, taking the adventurers in the aggregate, there is more money lost by the trade than gained by it; in other words, that the average rate of profit is less than nothing."

This was written long ago, but it applies now, more than ever, to our timber trade.

It is not often that Governments can interfere, beneficially, with trade; but they can in the present case and it is full time that they should do so.

H. G. JOLY.

Leclerville, P. Q., January, 1886.

LUMBER DUTIES.

THE Port Arthur Board of trade is not satisfied with the present duty on lumber imported from the United States, and wish it re-arranged so that the duty will not be so high per M. on the lower grades. The Board of Trade, at a recent meeting, embodied their views in the following resolution:—

"That whereas it appears that provision is made in paragraph 6 of chap. 16 of 42 Vic. for a reduction of the duty on lumber imported from the United States, in case it should appear to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that lumber may be imported into the United States from Canada at a less rate of duty than that imposed on lumber coming from the States to Canada under the provisions of the act referred to.

"And whereas the United States Government imposes a specific duty of \$2.00 per 1,000 feet, board measure, upon pine lumber not planed or finished, without regard to its quality or value, but that lumber imported from the United States to Canada is taxed 20 per cent. upon its value, thus admitting common lumber, which competes with our domestic products, at a low rate, but putting a prohibitory tariff upon the better quality of pine which is not produced here.

"And whereas it appears that most of the imports of lumber into Canada are for consumption in Manitoba and the Northwest, and that is largely of the expensive qualities required for the manufacture of many staple articles of family and home benefits for which the domestic lumber is not suitable.

"And whereas the effect of an ad valorem duty on lumber is largely to increase the cost of the better goods not produced here, and prohibiting the import of such lumber except in the finished state of sash, doors, etc., so that manufacturers in this part of Canada, who are dependent on such lumber, are unable to prosecute this industry owing to the high cost of the raw material under our tariff, which is in its effect largely in excess of that imposed by the United States on lumber of corresponding value going from Canada.

"It is therefore resolved, that the attention

of the Dominion Government be called to the matter, as it seriously affects an important industry, which would, if enabled to obtain its raw material at reasonable cost, prove of great general benefit, and that the equalization of the tariff on lumber would have the effect desired, that it would injure no Canadian industry but would cause a considerable reduction in the cost to the consumer of staple articles required in the Northwest, which are now largely imported from the United States, and that the reduction of revenue to the Government would be slight in comparison with the general advantage to the country."

CHICAGO LUMBER MOVEMENT.

Glancing over the last monthly statistical sheet, issued by the Chicago Lumberman's Exchange, several prominent facts are presented. One is that there was, on January 1st, but 2,782,376 feet of lumber in the yards more than there was at a corresponding date last year, but there is shown an increase of 95,000,000 shingles.

It is interesting to note the course of trade throughout the year, as indicated by the stocks on hand at the beginning of each month. It is peculiarly interesting to the Lumberman's market reviewer, and should be to close readers of the paper, on account of the remarkable coincidence between the exchange figures and the movement of lumber as set forth in our reports from week to week. The monthly reports of stock on hand, as returned by the dealers to the secretary of the exchange, are probably the most reliable figures concerning lumber published in the Northwest.

It has been repeatedly asserted that the trade of this city lost a good start in the year's business of 1885 by the excessively cold weather and heavy snow storms of January and February. The figures corroborate this assertion. In January, 1884, 67,007,509 feet of lumber was sold out of the yards, and 125,772,587 feet in February, about 193,000,000 in both months. In January last year the sales and shipments in both months amounted to but little over 96,000,000, less than one-half of that during the corresponding months in 1885. So it will be seen, that as compared to the year previous, the trade on March the first, 1885, was fully 100,000,000 feet of lumber behind. But in March last year there was a heavy outward movement, amounting to 112,391,333 feet, as compared to 127,922,991 in March, 1884. In April of last year trade fell back as compared to April of 1884, the difference being represented by 136,126,975 feet in 1885 to 166,329,243 in 1884.

So it will be seen that last year, up to May 1, there had been three poor months for trade, and one good one—March. On May 1st the yards contained nearly 50,000,000 feet more lumber than they did at a corresponding date in 1884.

There was another start made in May, sales and shipments during that month amounting to 179,173,517 feet as compared to 178,170,870 in May, 1884. Hence it will be seen that the statement then made that trade was in excess of that of the corresponding time the year before was correct. The trade of June was also a little in excess of a like month a year before, as it likewise was in July. But in August distribution fell behind that of the corresponding month of 1884. In September trade forged ahead again, and beat the previous year's record by nearly 90,000,000 feet. Trade in October of last year was also a little in excess of that of the previous year. But in November there was a serious drop-off, there having been sold and shipped in November, 1884, 208,700,000 feet, while last year there was but 170,102,695 disposed of. This difference in favor of 1884 was wholly owing to the fact that there was a southwestern freight rate of only five cents a hundred, while in November, 1885, there was none. Yet there was twice as much lumber sold in December of last year as there was in a corresponding month of 1884.

It is well to observe how the totals for the two years look when sized up together. In 1884, sales and shipments amounted to 1,789,031,939 feet, and in 1885, 1,711,443,112—only about 77,500,000 less in 1885 than in 1884. This falling off last year was more than accounted for by the loss of trade on account of the extraordinary cold weather in January and February of last year.

We have thus thrashed over the old straw, as it were, to show how accurately the Lumberman as it went along, has indicated the state of trade, and how utterly without reason is the complaint that the distribution of the past year was greatly less than it was in 1884. As a matter of fact distribution in March, May, June, July, September and October and December was heavier than in the corresponding months of 1884, though in January, February, April, August and November it was lighter. The difference in the volume of trade as compared with the corresponding months of the two years was more owing to weather and freight rate causes than anything else, conditions that might be reversed in other years. There is nothing in the exhibit of the year's business that certainly points to a decay of the Chicago lumber trade. Prosperous times, or favorable circumstances affecting freight rates and competition may swell the white pine business of this city in some year to come beyond what has as yet been witnessed.—Northwestern Lumberman.

ICICLES are such a scarcity at Beaumont, Texas, that during the last cold snap a large one, that hung on the Texas Tram & Lumber Company's water tank, was so admired that the company thought of having it photographed.

THE TRADE.

The lumber trade in Ontario is rather quieter at present, and the prices steadier than was predicted by dealers who profess to foresee an excited rush for lumber and a general advance in prices early this year.

There is no advance in price of lower grade pine, and though the tendency is upward there is no quotable change in figures for clear and pickings from those we last gave.

As to other varieties than pine, we find that hemlock is coming into use here and there in Ontario, where builders perceive that we cannot use pine forever.

NEW BRUNSWICK STUMPAGE.

WHILE some Provincial Governments are being charged with wastefulness in disposing of the timber of the country, the Government of New Brunswick is coming in for severe criticism of an opposite character.

The lumbermen of New Brunswick cannot be expected to compete with the men in the same business in Nova Scotia and Quebec, when in New Brunswick the stumpage is \$1.25, against only 60 and 40 cents in the other Provinces.

The conservation of the forests is worthy of the Governments in Canada, but it can be attained by other means than the complete stifling of the lumbering business.

LANCER wood, says an exchange, gets a lift from the toboggan sports. The best comes from Cuba in 14-foot spars from four to eighteen inches thick, and used to be worth \$1 to \$3 a spar, but now, within a month, \$2 to \$3 is paid, and not so good a selection on hand as is desirable.

AN INGENUOUS PAVING BLOCK.

A. T. Elford, of San Francisco, Cal., is the patentee of an improved paving block, which is designed to insure a permanent pavement, adapted to all kinds of weather, and to furnish superior advantages for laying telegraph wires or cables.

The blocks are cut about four inches thick, eight inches wide, and ten inches long, of any suitable timber of wood. The holes are made from two to two and one-half inches in diameter, according to the nature of the timber employed.

When laid, it will be seen that the perforations are in a direct line and form a continuous passage. These passages form an excellent receptacle for telegraph wires or cables, allowing them to be laid along or across the street at any part, thus entirely avoiding the necessity of erecting telegraph poles, which are very objectionable in the principal streets of cities.

For the purpose of laying telegraph wires where the street is not so paved, the sidewalk can be paved with the same kind of blocks and the wires run along through the same.

WOODS FOR EXHIBITION.

A Quebec despatch says:—Messrs. R. R. Dobbell and Co., and John Burstall and Co., have presented the Dominion Government with some very fine specimens of wood goods, selected from their respective stocks, for the Colonial Exhibition, London, consisting of sixteen pieces of timber of the following varieties: Black walnut, chestnut, maple, oak, black ash, rock elm, white pine, red pine, shell bark hickory, white wood, bass wood and white oak; also deals, staves, etc.

BOBCAYGEON.

TIMBER.—The production of logs this year will be larger than last year. Mr. Boyd's limits along the Monk Road will be very productive, and yield a large drive of logs for Little Bob mill, whilst Mr. Patrie, for his mill, has bought more logs than he ever before had on hand, and not quite as many as he can cut in the season.

AN Ottawa despatch says:—The lumber trade for 1886 is opening under most auspicious circumstances, in fact the outlook has not been so good for years as it is at present. There are more sales now made and at better prices than have been obtained in the previous history of the lumber industry.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need or Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Ormond & Walsh druggists, Peterborough.

BOILER TREATMENT.

To the Editor of the Canada Lumberman.

DEAR SIR,—As my attention has been called at different times, by my employers and others, to articles on lubricants for steam cylinders and compounds for the removal of scales in steam boilers, etc. Upon the latter subject I will give the ingredients of a compound that I am using, and have used for some time.

E. D. TOWSLEY.

Casselman, Ont. Feb. 11th, 1886.

TAXATION ON FLOATING LOGS

An interesting supreme court decision has just been given concerning the taxation of logs in the town of Errol, N. H. The case is somewhat as follows:—Parties cutting logs in sections of New Hampshire, intended for market and manufacture in Maine, had landed the same on the banks of the Androscoggin river in Errol.

Following is a comparative statement of the lath manufactured by the Saginaw river mills since 1876:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Pieces. 1876: 72,703,660; 1877: 72,514,990; 1878: 53,236,075; 1879: 65,969,000; 1880: 63,663,983; 1881: 65,983,760; 1882: 92,703,800; 1883: 106,132,703; 1884: 157,345,000; 1885: 80,931,400.

JOSIAH BROAS was struck on the thigh by an axo used by J. Smith, near Wellington, Ont., the axo having glanced off a tree. An artery was severed and he bled to death.

THE Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and Fiji Islands, will send specimens of all kinds of native timber to the forthcoming exhibition at South Kensington.

HENRY THIELAU, a farmer, sat down on the box enclosing a buzz-saw, in a planing mill in East St. Louis, on Feb. 10th. The saw suddenly started and Thielau was instantly cut in two.

That troublesome cough should be at once cured, as, if not, it is liable to terminate in consumption. Thousands die annually that might have been saved if West's Cough Syrup had been taken in time.

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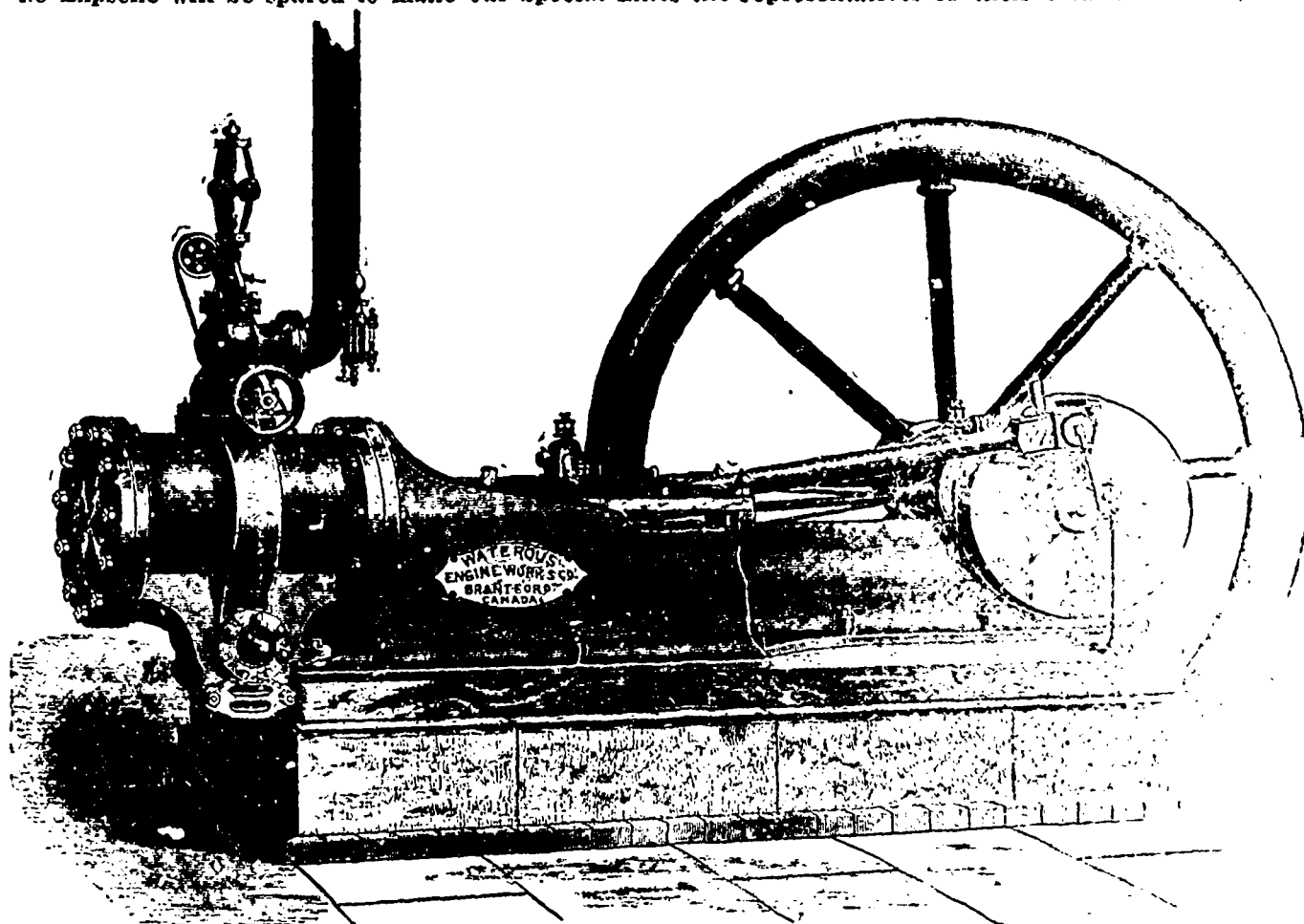


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CHICAGO SHINGLE TRADE.

The movement of shingles in the Chicago market during 1885 was something remarkable—not on account of the large comparative amount handled, for much less than 1884, but because it was so disappointing of expectations, and so unevenly distributed through the year. In 1884 the sales and shipments of shingles from the yards of this city reached a total of 1,007,458,385, while in 1885 the total was but 632,240,011 or nearly 400,000,000 less. This comparatively meagre movement of shingles from Chicago yards is another proof of what the *Lumberman* declared throughout 1885, that the strictly rural or farmers' demand for yard stocks was small in proportion to the city demand. Where there is a heavy distribution of lumber into country districts, there is a proportionate large call for shingles. There may be a great consumption of lumber in city building, but since a large majority of urban houses are covered with other roofing material than wood, there are fewer shingles required than in country building.

The Chicago trade in shingles in 1885 started out with sales and shipments of but 1,675,336 in January, and 5,310,500 in February, as compared to 26,767,246 and 82,139,000 in corresponding months of 1884. But in March of last year the demand for shingles took a spurt, and the yards in that month got rid of 116,071,975 as compared to 66,823,747 in March 1884. This exhibit shows again how lively the wholesale yard trade was in March last year, and how it was largely the result of a country demand, which always calls for a greater proportion of shingles than the city trade. But after March the shingle trade last year fell off sadly in comparison with the year previous. In July it amounted to but 3,699,350, while during the same month in 1884 89,116,955 were disposed of. During December, the last month of the year, the amount moved out of the yards was about the same as the year before, namely, 14,246,009.

It is probable that no difference in the prices of shingles caused the relative difference in distribution between the two years. The supply in 1884 crowded the market more than it did in 1885, receipts in the former being 895,523,000, and in the latter 770,727,000. We are forced to the conclusion that the falling off in the shingle trade last year was wholly owing to a relative decline in the strictly rural demand for both lumber and shingles.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

The rapid destruction of the forests of New York state, and the consequent droughts in summer and destructive floods in spring, led last spring to the appointment of a forestry commission, whose first report has been presented to the State Legislature. They remark that it has not been possible for them to more than familiarize themselves with their duties, and to acquire knowledge as to the wants and dangers of the forests through the intelligent exertions of special agents under their direction. The Commission ask time to prepare and present a further report, and recommend certain amendments to existing laws, such as the prevention of forest fires, trespassing on forest lands of the state, and the removal of timber, the injury of forests by railroads, and a provision for the conveyance of certain lands now forming part, but it is believed by the Commission erroneously, of the forest preserves. Our neighbors are taking active and practical steps to remedy a serious evil. In Canada we are already brought face to face with a problem of a similar character—how to prevent the rapid destruction of our forests without retarding the settlement of our wild lands. Hitherto the object of the Crown Lands Departments in Ontario and Quebec has been to destroy the forests with all possible speed. No settler could acquire a title to his property without removing from its surface at least ten per cent of the standing timber within a period of two or three years, even though, in its removal, he should find it necessary to burn the forests for miles around. Failure to destroy the timber entails, in the Province of Quebec, confiscation of the property and forfeiture of the amount paid for it, and of all improvements. It may

yet dawn on the minds of those who manage the public domain that the forests are not only a source of public wealth, but that they are necessary to protect the country from disastrous floods in spring, and parching droughts in summer.

Lately a disposition has been manifested to exclude parts of the country, which are mainly valuable for their pine forests, from settlement. It has been found, as the result of a painful and costly experience, that to sell a lot in such a district to a settler is to destroy pineries of inestimable value. It has taken a long time to get this idea into the heads of Crown lands officials, but the fact that they have learned a lesson, even at the price which has been paid for it, gives reason to hope that they, or their successors, may yet realize the importance of preserving our diminished and diminishing forests before they cease to be any left to preserve.—*Ottawa Journal*.

FORESTRY.

The necessity of the preservation of forests is conceded by all civilized nations. So pressing has become the necessity of restricting this waste in other countries that laws have been enacted for that purpose by several of the governments of continental Europe.

The bureau of the forest administration of France reports that the French forests yield an annual surplus of about \$3,500,000. It states that France has about 17.3 per cent. of her superficial area in forests. The public or domain forests amount to 10.7 per cent of the forest area. The forests of Algeria are new and undeveloped as yet, and are a charge upon the state to the extent of \$300,000, and in spite of this burden the care of the forests clear annually \$3,600,000 above expenses; and while securing this handsome revenue France is securing by the maintenance of her forests the best climatic conditions for the health of her people and the success of her agriculture, and is preserving the flow of her streams in a condition serviceable to agriculture, manufacturers and commerce.

Efforts are now being made by prominent naturalists in England to make the forests and woodlands of that country more productive by the establishment of a public forestry school.

The United Kingdom has about 3,000,000 acres of forest and it is estimated that in the colonies belonging to the empire there are no less than 340,000,000 acres of woodland.

So far is this, however, from being generally recognized that there is no place in England where pupils can learn the principles of forest conservation and management, and the officers intended for the Indian Forest Service are sent to the French forest school at Nancy to be instructed, while the public woodlands in Cyprus, at the Cape of Good Hope, are intrusted to the care of foreigners, for want of British subjects capable of looking after them.

To show the advantages which would follow the adoption of a better system, Sir John Lubbock, the distinguished naturalist, moved lately in the British House of Commons that a committee be appointed to ascertain whether the forests and woodlands of England could be made more productive of by the establishment of a public school of forestry, such as now exists in nearly every other civilized country. He said that the interests of Great Britain on the subject are really greater than that of any other nation. He cited the example of the Landes, a vast plain on the west coast of France which 30 years ago was a marshy waste, over which a few shepherds, perched on long stilts to keep themselves out of the mud, and drove their poor flocks, but which is now, thanks to Brementier, who took the first step towards its reclamation by planting a few maritime pines along the sand hills which line the shore, one of the most prosperous districts in the Republic, busy with the manufacture of turpentine and timber from more than a hundred thousand acres of recently planted forest, and officially rated as having increased in valuation about \$200,000,000 within less than a generation. To this illustration he added one more for the recent history of India, where 15 years ago the annual public revenue from forest property was \$110,000.

Soon after that time an Indian Forest De-

partment was established, which provides expert direction for the maintenance and increase of woodland, and the forest revenue has since rapidly increased, amounting now to more than \$2,000,000 a year, or about 20 times as much as it was just before the establishment of the Forest Department.

In seconding the motion of Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Lyons remarked that the best authorities now believe that in order to keep a cultivated country in the most productive condition from one-fourth to one-third of its area should be covered with woodland, as a protection; and Mr. Gladstone, whose fancy for wielding an axe is well known, showed his knowledge of the subject by remarking, in answer to a rather personal allusion from one of the speakers, that the judicious felling of trees is necessary to the proper maintenance of a forest; and that nothing tended more to perpetuate the neglected and useless condition which educated foresters observed in English woodland than the superstition of the owners, who looked upon the cutting down of a tree as a sort of sacrilege, instead of the means of developing the saplings about it.—*Exchange*.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

I. T. Landon writes in *Cabinet Making and Upholstering*: We cannot do much sawing until we have got a saw in and set it to work. But I believe we have already done that. The table and arbor and saw are in due position. The saw plate is perfect. The teeth are filed and set, and we are standing with coat off and sleeves rolled up waiting for a job to try and see what we can do. Well, here comes the first job. A very simple one if we knew how to do it. A square stick to be split from corner to corner. Don't set your gauge that tips, to a miter, and fasten on a block to the table to keep it from slipping down, but just measure across with a rule from corner to corner and set your gauge to half the distance allowing for the width of saw kerf. Tip the piece to be sawed up on the corner and bring the other corner up to the gauge, so that when you push it up to the saw the saw will cut in the centre of the corner that is up. Hold the stick firmly in that position till the whole length of the stick is sawed and you find the piece very nicely cut from corner to corner. Any number of pieces may be sawed in that way with no more trouble than sawing straight flat work; only you must keep the stuff up so the saw will always cut exactly through the top corner.

The next job that comes along is this: A man has a round tank to build that is smaller at one end than at the other, and the staves all of a size. There are two ways to do this job; but one is better than the other. With either we must saw a pattern. After the pattern is nicely made put the small end up against the gauge and measure off the width of the wide part of the stave between the saw and the pattern, keeping the piece to be sawed up close to the pattern and even at one end or the other, push through steadily and you will find that you will have an exact duplicate pattern. Turn the pattern for every piece you saw and your stuff will come out even. The other way is to lay your pattern on and mark out every piece by it and saw by the lines. This line sawing is a nice job, and there are but very few good line sawyers in the market. Unless the stock is knotty and you are obliged to mark out every piece to save stock, it is much better to saw with the pattern against the gauge. Where there is plenty of carriage sawing you may find good line sawyers, but in ordinary shops the good ones are few and far between.

While speaking of line sawing I will offer a few suggestions about it. Never take a board or a plank up and stand on one side of it if you wish to come anywhere near the line for any distance. Hold the piece to be sawed directly in front of the saw, and when you start in strike the line fair and square in the centre. If you are not much used to sawing, push along the work carefully so you may keep directly on the line. Don't push along heedlessly and then condemn the saw for spoiling the work, when a little patience and care would have saved both the stock and bad words too. If you saw the first cut well, you will gain confidence; only don't let your confidence lead you into carelessness.

With this kind of sawing, especially, there must be care taken till you know just how to do the work well. Then you can go ahead and do it fast. But always be sure you can do it well before you try to rush it. Band sawing is a splendid school for line sawyers, and yet there is a difference in sawing to a line with the different kinds of saws.

I ought to have said when speaking of sawing stuff cornerwise, that the same principle might be used in sawing square timber if we did not want to go to the middle. Run a gauge along on two sides of the stick, measure the distance from the corner to the gauge line, and set the saw gauge just that distance, turn the stick up till the saw cuts the line, which follow closely and the work will come out good every time. Let's go into a place now where they are sawing large circulars like freight car rafters out of good hard oak or ash planks. You will see a lot of heavy planks two inches thick piled up with a circle marked on the edge of each one just the shape of the top of the rafter. They are all sawed to this line and piled up again by the saw bench where a curved gauge is kept and used for just this purpose.

After adjusting the gauge a little the planks are pushed through as easily as if they were straight pieces; every one has the right curve and they go directly to the molder to be finished cornered. This is work that might be done on band saw, but if it was done there each rafter would have to be marked out by a pattern; the work can be done faster on a circular saw than with a band saw. There is of course a limit to using the circular saw for cutting curved work, but where the circle is large enough the circular saw does the work quicker and better.

A vast amount of beveled work, as well as cutting stuff at all possible angles, can be done on common wooden top saw benches, if we only have the ingenuity to get up some simple rigs, which, once made, are of great value for jobs that otherwise would be long and tedious. Two grooves in the top of any saw table will put almost any one in the way of doing a great variety of very nice work.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

A shipment of 150 standards of white pine has been made from Ottawa to Liverpool via New York on a through rate of freight of 70s. A Norwegian vessel has been chartered to take on a cargo of lumber and deals at Quebec for London at 20s. lumber, and 50s. deals. The outlook is certainly favorable for a good lumber trade during the coming season, both for export and home consumption. A local dealer stated that he had good reasons for believing that building in Montreal would be fairly active during the present year.

Advices from Duluth report the heaviest transactions in lumber that has taken place there for a long time past, the sale being made by the Carleton Lumber Company to D. H. McEwen, of St. Paul, comprising 1,300,000 feet of lumber to be delivered in St. Paul within a month. Reports from Detroit state that the prospects for the coming season are bright and that operators are very hopeful.—*Trade Bulletin*.

A SILLY SUPERSTITION.

QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—Hector Bouchard, who is employed in the shanties of Messrs. Price Bros., at St. Etienne, on the Sagueny, was instantly killed on Sunday by the discharging of a gun. It appears that it is the habit of these shantymen to blow in the barrel of a gun, believing, through superstition, that any request they ask will be granted by performing this strange freak, which is enacted by placing a cap on the nipple, and while the performer is in the act of blowing in the muzzle to pull the trigger and fire off the cap. If the performer displays any fear his prayer will not be answered, he being regarded as unfaithful. It was during this performance that the gun, which was loaded, suddenly discharged and the bullet entering Bouchard's mouth and coming out at the back of his head, killed him instantaneously.

The Grand Rapids Chair Company has bought 5,000,000 feet of maple logs at Kalkaska, Mich., paying \$4 a thousand for them.

RISK ABOUT STEAM POWER.

It would hardly seem possible, says the *Manufacturer's Gazette*, when we are told so much about mechanical, social, moral and other branches of progress, that men should be found who really believe, if we are to judge from their actions, that a steam boiler is safe as long as there is water inside of it, and the more water the safer the boiler. We have recently encountered an instance of this which would do credit to the old witchcraft days of 1,600 and something, which was no more or less than a pair of tubular boilers, being worked to drive a mechanical establishment; one boiler has been set 13 years, had never been insured, was working under ninety pounds of steam, and the safety valve to all appearances had not been tested for months. With the growth of the concern another boiler had been added, larger in diameter, longer, much larger fire-pit, and capable relatively of doing twice as much as the old one. An engine which may have been imported in the ark, or the *Mayflower*, or anywhere between those two dates, was doing service, probably on the plan that the older the engine the better the mechanical work on it, contrary to the general supposition that the better use of steam made, the cheaper the engine no matter what it costs. In conversation with the engineer we received a very frank expression of opinion, and it is, perhaps, needless to say, that this conversation was limited to about five minutes. This man expressed the opinion frankly and evidently perfectly sincere, that, so long as he had plenty of water, it was impossible for an accident to occur. He didn't know but that gas might, under certain conditions, be formed, and, "Of course," he said, "if gas gets into the boiler, then she's got to go." We questioned him as to how often he tried his safety valve levers. His answer was characteristic of the man—"Had 'nuff to attend to without monkeying with them there fixings." Here was the solid extract of ignorance and prejudice—ignorance of his business and prejudice toward the adoption of any regulations to insure the safety of those about him. He considered inspection, or to use his own words, "fooling around with a lamp or pick," as altogether unnecessary, and the idea of hydraulic test—he thought the best test "was to put hot water into a boiler, be sure and keep plenty of water, and be sure on't." When asked about his blow off, he sometimes "blowed off when steam was low; didn't remember when he blowed off last." After seeing his safety valves had neither chain, lever, nor cord, so that they might be tested from the floor of the boiler-room, noticing that the steam gauges stood plump ninety pounds, with a boiler thirteen years old, and no one knew when it had been last examined carefully, although there was an inspection certificate hung up in the room, we bade the man good day and left.

It is one of the things to us that is totally unaccounted for, how any employer can hire a man who knows no more about his business than to weigh down the safety valve of an old boiler to carry steam at 90 pounds, when neither the man nor the foreman of the place can name the date when the boiler received an internal inspection. "So long as there's plenty of water she's all right," is the estimation of the ignoramus who was in charge. He had not even time to examine the safety valves occasionally, say once a week or month. Whether he was in a hurry when six o'clock at night came to adjourn to a gin mill, or some other place where his kind of intelligence was disseminated, we have no means of knowing, and, contrary to the generally accepted theory among intelligent men, this man had a standard of his own, that the more water he had, the safer he was. Whether his safety valve was capable of raising at all or not he did not know, and evidently did not care. He was to all appearances totally ignorant of one important fact, that any accumulation of pressure beyond the strength of the boiler, of which nobody knew anything for certain, would make a blow-out somewhere, or if a rupture commenced, the more water he had in the boiler the worse for him and everybody near what would be a first-class explosion. He seemed to be perfectly ignorant of the fact that the more water the worse when

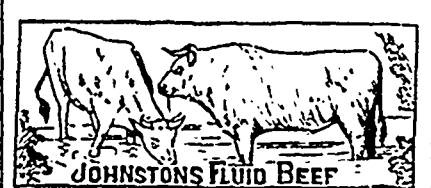
anything did occur, and we presume the idea never entered his head that carrying water six inches too high in a boiler with a lively circulation would carry over a good deal of water into the cylinder, and instead of no danger, he was really threatened with several elements, each one of which only tended to aggravate the other, and as matters seldom go by contraries in this respect, we make a mental calculation about as follows: An ignorant engineer, evidently hired because he could be employed at a cheaper rate than an intelligent, capable man. This was a negative quantity. Corroborative of this was the fact that the owners of the property did not believe in boiler inspection and insurance by people who back up their opinion from careful examination, by writing a policy for several thousand dollars upon the risk, so that the parties who saved money by employing an incompetent man, entirely ignorant of the first principle of his business, also, judging from their actions, saved money by not insuring their boilers any further than a certificate of inspection went. It is probable that hundreds of this same class of risks, which we should deem extraordinarily hazardous, do exist to-day, and that hundreds of this class of men are in charge of steam plants, when they should be carefully resting at home or breaking stone on the street, shovelling coal or snow; but they should never be permitted to have charge of a steam boiler under any circumstances or conditions. It is like an electric spark and a nitro-glycerine cartridge, we never know when the explosion is to take place. If it does take place, then we shall be treated to a digest of supernatural, providential, and the profanity of visitation. We shall be told that some "occult," "mysterious," "invisible," "gaseous," "detonation," or some other ridiculous subterfuge to avoid personal and criminal responsibility, is the cause, when, if the true fact should be rendered, it would be two brief but emphatic words—avarice and ignorance.

In many cases like this there is no doubt whatever that human life is frequently the penalty, and all too often a working man, who has not much choice of where he works, and who is generally the mainstay of a little family, is killed, crippled, seriously injured, and from two to a half-dozen people are left to the cold charity of the world, or the colder charity of employers who assume no responsibilities, in too many cases, entirely. There may be some day a change in public opinion, and a change in practice, and while intelligent men have settled all these questions in their own minds, it seems to be a farce on information and scientific investigation that men are still found that are so heedlessly negligent, who are so criminally careless that they will allow avarice to enter into their plans, while their own property and the lives of their workmen, as well as others, are prejudiced by their own ignorance, stupidity and cupidity.

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Wrought Iron Shanty Cook Stoves

The Best Article Ever Offered to the Trade.

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

SINGLE OVEN STOVE

Top surface contains six 10-inch holes, with ample room between, and one oven 7 1/2 x 19. Fire box takes 2 1/2-inch wood.

DOUBLE OVEN STOVE

The Double Oven has a top surface containing twelve 10-inch pot holes, with two ovens, each 28 x 24 x 10. One fire-box of suitable size for area to be heated. Below will be found Testimonials from some of the leading Lumbermen, who have used my Wrought Iron Cook Stoves since I commenced manufacturing them. They are the names of gentlemen who are well known and reliable, and will carry more weight than any recommendation of my own could do.

The Best Stove I have ever Used.

PETERBOROUGH, May 31, 1886.
ADAM HALL, Esq., Peterborough. Dear Sir,—I have used your Wrought Iron Cooking Stove in our lumbering operations since its introduction here, and have no hesitation in saying that I prefer it to any other. For durability, economy and efficiency, where a large number of men are employed, it is the best stove I have ever used. You can, with confidence, offer it to hotels, boarding houses and lumbermen.
Yours truly, THOS. GEO. HAZLITT.

The Stove for Lumbermen.

PETERBOROUGH, June 1st 1886.
ADAM HALL, Esq., Peterborough. My Dear Sir,—We have used your Wrought Iron Cooking Stove and find it is very satisfactory for lumber operations, especially so on drives. We can recommend it highly.
Yours truly, J. M. IRWIN

In addition to the above I can refer you to the following lumber firms who use my Wrought Iron Range exclusively in their camps:—

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EVERY STOVE GUARANTEED.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont., FEB. 15, 1886.

EXPORT DUTY ON LOGS.

THE Ottawa *Free Press* publishes an interview with a lumberman, in regard to the export duty on logs, and makes it the occasion of giving its own views on the subject. It is opposed to the views of the lumbermen, and, writing on the supposition that there is no such duty now, it objects to any duty being placed on the export of unawn lumber. It says:—

"We are at one with the lumberman, in believing it desirable that, so far as possible, all raw material or produce should be manufactured within our limits, and give employment to the largest number of hands possible; but all experience points to the fact that it is most economical in the long run to allow the laws of supply and demand—the convenience of producer and consumer—to govern these matters and not vainly attempt their control by the imposition of import or export duties. The moment an export duty is imposed on logs, that moment the timber limits of Ontario become less valuable in proportion to the export duty; and the loss will fall upon the Provincial treasury."

The theory that the laws of supply and demand should govern these matters is a very nice one, and those laws will govern the general price of lumber. But the theory is not now in practice, and that is how the Canadian lumbermen are placed at a disadvantage, and where the injustice is done. When a Canadian manufacturer exports lumber to the United States he is forced to pay \$2 per M duty, but when a United States manufacturer exports the raw material, and saws it up across the lines, he is only required to pay \$1 per M, board measure, and the foreign manufacturer is thus given an advantage of \$1 per M. This is an injustice that should be removed, and it can be removed by increasing the export duty on logs. If the United States will not consent to reciprocity, by removing their import duty on lumber, the Canadian Government can, and should, place the Canadian dealer on a reciprocal footing by

increasing the export duty on logs. This is a simple matter, easily understood, and no fancy spun theories can obscure the plain facts.

The *Free Press* is oppressed with another fear. It fears that the imposition of an export duty on logs will decrease the value of the Ontario timber limits and that the Provincial treasury will suffer, which fear leads it to say:—

"A decreased Provincial revenue means one of two results necessarily—either that the Province resorts to direct taxation, or that the cost of maintaining the inmates of a number of Provincial institutions be thrown back upon the municipalities. Will the electors of this Province favor this proposal? We think not."

This result is to follow, according to the *Free Press*, if an export duty is imposed, but it has overlooked the fact that the present duty has not forced the Ontario Government to resort to direct taxation, nor to throw the cost of maintaining Provincial institutions upon the municipalities. There are, also, other considerations. It may well be considered whether it is not penny wise and pound foolish to force timber limits wholesale upon the market and dispose of this valuable capital rapidly, instead of husbanding it so that it will increase in value and be a permanent source of revenue. If the limits are disposed of at the rate they have been direct taxation must come, but if they are husbanded more carefully and economy practiced to keep the expenditure within the revenue, that evil will be postponed much longer; so that the lumbermen are the real friends of the people in endeavoring to stop the slaughter of their timber by foreign manufacturers.

The *Free Press* has still another objection, and a not very sound one. It is thus stated:—

"Another objection, and one which weighs much with many lumbermen who see beneath the surface in this matter, is that the non-imposition of an export duty upon logs in Canada, will in a measure weaken the hostility in the United to reciprocity in lumber. The American, and especially the Michigan lumbermen, who own Canadian limits, will be favorable to reciprocity in lumber, now that their old limits in Michigan are nearly exhausted. The imposition in Canada of an export duty on logs, will cripple the sale of, or competition for, limits upon the north shore of Lakes Superior and Huron, without promoting the establishment of a single mill. Why? Because, while the logs are now exported free of duty—giving employment to Canadian backwoodsmen—giving a market to farmers and others who have supplies to sell—the moment a log is sawn into lumber and imported into the United States, it becomes subject to a duty so high that competition in the western markets with American sawn lumber becomes almost impossible."

And the *Free Press* imagines that the Michigan lumbermen who own limits in Canada will use their influence to have the United States import duty on lumber removed. Not at all. By retaining that duty the Michigan owner of Canadian limits, who exports the raw material, is given an advantage over his Canadian competitor, and this advantage he will be loth to lose, so that, instead of promoting the object the *Free Press* has in view (a reciprocity treaty), allowing matters to remain as they are is a pretty certain method of keeping up in the United States a strong opposition to such a treaty. By increasing the export duty on logs the United States owners will not find it so profitable to export the raw material, and they will then be more likely to build mills nearer their timber, in which case they would become advocates of reciprocity. So that, instead of injuring the prospects of reciprocity, the increase of the export duty would improve them.

The dream of the *Free Press* about the employment of Canadian backwoodsmen and the market for farmers is a delusive one. The United States manufacturers who own limits in Canada bring from the other side of the lines their own workmen and supplies, and the Canadian workmen find no work with them and the farmer little or no market. They receive little or no benefit from the work in the woods, and as the logs are then exported unmanufactured, Canadians are deprived of the benefit of

the labor of manufacturing, and the Canadian manufacturer, who would give employment and a market to Canadians, is placed at a disadvantage to the benefit of a foreigner.

Such is the situation. Will it be allowed to continue as at present? That is the important question. It is encouraging to find a man of such generally recognised ability as the Hon. H. G. Joly giving the influence of his voice in favor of the lumbermen's view, and though his influence with the Government may not be great, his opinion should have some effect in silencing such critics as the *Free Press*. The closing paragraph of Mr. Joly's letter is significant: "It is not often," he says, "that Government can interfere, beneficially, with trade; but they can in the present case, and it is full time that they should do so." We commend Mr. Joly's opinion and the facts we have stated to those who oppose the demand of the lumbermen to be placed on an equal footing with foreigners in their own country.

TWO AIMS, ONE RESULT.

We are pleased to note that the influential *Hamilton Spectator* adds its voice to those who are asking for an increase of the export duty on logs. The object of the *Hamilton* paper is primarily to conserve the forests, but it also sees the injustice done to Canadians by the present arrangement of the duties. Whether the duty is increased in order to conserve the forests, or to remove the disadvantage at which the Canadian lumberman are placed, the result will be beneficial to Canada. With two such good objects to be gained there should be no difficulty in getting the necessary increase. The following is the *Spectator's* article:—

"The appeal in behalf of Canadian forests recently made by Mr. Joly is one which deserves earnest consideration. Canada has in her timber a rich heritage, which, with proper care, might be made an inexhaustible source of wealth. Unfortunately no care is given it. Indeed, the authorities of the several Provinces seem madly bent on destroying this magnificent property instead of caring for and conserving it. For export purposes, the United States has ceased to produce timber. That country now buys more than she sells. And her remaining pine forests are being depleted at an alarmingly rapid rate. Great Britain imports wood of all descriptions in enormous quantities. In 1883 the import of wood and timber were valued at \$90,000,000. That excluded wood pulp for paper, tanbark, dyewoods and other products of wood. Nearly 6,000,000 tons were of pine and fir; and of that one-fourth was from Canada. Sweden sent a little more; Russia was not far behind Canada, and the United States sent nearly a fourth as much as Canada.

Europe has nearly 750,000,000 acres under forest, of which more than two-thirds are in Russia. But Canada has more than 1,000,000,000 acres, or vastly more than all Europe. Except black walnut, which is rapidly disappearing, we have none of the more expensive woods. Our principal wealth is in pine. This timber is yearly coming into greater demand, while the sources of supply are rapidly decreasing, and prices are continually rising. In 1855 Great Britain imported less than 2,000,000 tons of fir; in 1883, almost 6,000,000 tons. Except in Austria the forests are not cared for, and the supply is becoming scarcer and more difficult of access.

Under these circumstances wisdom counsels the people of Canada to carefully preserve their pine forests—to protect them, so far as possible, from the ravages of fire, not to force their products upon a gorged market at insufficient prices, and to discourage exports of saw logs and other timber in their natural state.

Fire is the worst enemy of the pine tree. And the lumbermen themselves are principally responsible for the fires. They slash down the trees, cut out the logs and leave the chips and branches upon the ground. In a year these are as dry as tinder, and a spark from a hunter's fire or even from a pipe, sets them in a blaze. Fanned by a breeze the flames run with amazing rapidity over miles of territory, roaring through the resinous branches of the living trees, and destroying every living thing in their course. The blackened trunks of the pine stand for years but they are valueless. In Sweden the

refuse of the forests is carefully collected and converted into charcoal, which is used in smelting the iron for which that country is so famous. Our pines are so far from any point at which charcoal could be used that it would not pay to follow that plan in this country, except to a limited extent; but it surely would be profit, able to destroy the refuse so that it would not become a means of loss and a source of danger. There are large tracts of timber land in Ontario which can never be subjected to cultivation by reason of the rocky and broken nature of the soil. It would be wise both for economic and climatic reasons to preserve the forests on these. The timber might be cut out as it matures and a vast preserve thus maintained for all time to come.

Mr Joly's contention that a higher export duty should be put upon saw logs is most wise. At present the United States lumberman finds it to his profit to take logs from Canada into the States and there cut them into lumber. The duty on lumber is \$2 per 1,000 feet, while the logs enter free. Canadian lumbermen are thus deprived of the opportunity to cut our own logs into lumber. The Dominion has since confederation charged an export duty of \$1 per 1,000 feet, calculated at board measure, on the logs exported. It would certainly be wise to increase this to at least the rate of the import duty on sawn lumber in the United States, so that there would be no pecuniary temptation to take logs rather than lumber into that country.

Next to the pine, the black birch is probably the most valuable of Canadian forest trees. In the northern country these trees grow to fine proportions, and the wood is fine grained and easily worked, while in color it is suitable for cabinet work and office furnishings. The outer part is white, while the heart of the tree is almost as black as ebony. This wood has been strangely neglected hitherto; but if its value were known it would certainly come into general use. The Pacific Junction railway, just finished, runs through a district in which millions of these trees are to be found, many of them from three to four feet in diameter."

THE PROBABLE OUTLOOK.

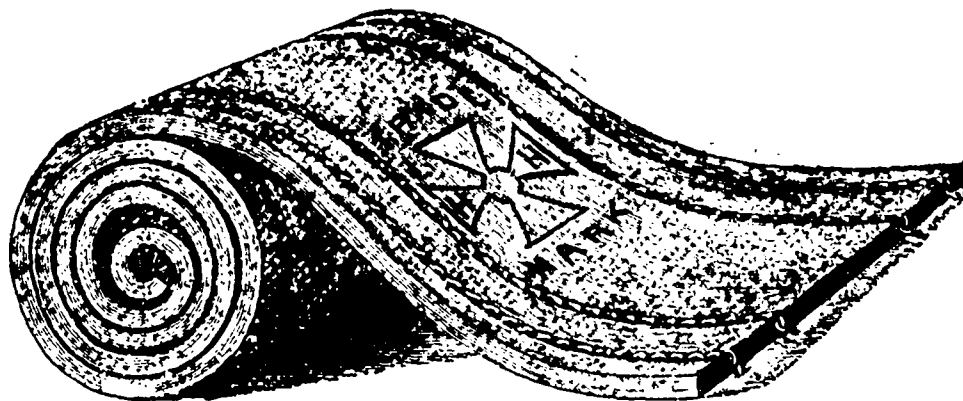
The Ohio *Lumber Journal*, of Cleveland makes the following observations upon the outlook in the lumber trade. The stocks of lumber in the different markets are of a sufficiency to meet moderate demands, yet there is no over surplus of any one class of stock. We take it from our reports published in this issue that there will be a firm advance as the spring buds, but we do not look for an advance that will be beyond reason. The natural tendency of all commodities is towards an advance, and we do not think there is a person in the whole world that will begrudge any advance that is likely to follow. Good business, economy and prudence warrant it; and when that warrant is so universal it strengthens and stimulates every branch of trade. The lumber merchants at the present time are feeling very conservative and are in no wise disposed to make any concessions on present prices. Many of the wholesale trade in this market are quite as busy now in filling orders as they can be with small winter forces. In a jaunt through the different arteries of the lumber trade we were surprised to note the number of customers that one meets looking over the stocks and figuring on purchases for early shipment. Reports coming to this office from all the leading markets east and west are of the same tendency and what we find of the large cities we find equally true of all the prominent small cities and interior towns throughout the entire country. We, however, do not wish to be understood that we think the coming season will be that of a building boom. Far from it; it will, however, be one of renewed activity, such as would emanate from a successful season. As a year of railroad building we do not think it will show an exaggeration, but one where better facilities of transportation is a necessity to complete roads already commenced or in the course of construction. As to prices we think the first of April will find prices materially higher than they are at the present time; but that advance will be steady and firm. What will follow later on is a mere matter of speculation.

HARRIS, HEENAN & Co.

124 AND 126 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Patent Stitched—Steam Power Pressure Stretched—Oak Tanned

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



TESTIMONIAL
 FRANK BERRY & Co., CASAL HOUSE SHOE AND NAIL WORKS, MONTREAL, 15th Nov. 1884.
 Messrs. Harris, Heenan & Co., Montreal.
 I have pleasure in recommending the belting manufactured by Messrs. Harris, Heenan & Co. of this city. After thoroughly testing it, I find it greatly superior to any belting that has come under my notice and fully equal to all they claim for it, and certainly without an equal for cross or double belting.
 CHAS. R. ELLACOTT,
 Supt. L. S. & H. N. Dept.

LEATHER BELTING!

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

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

25 per cent Stronger, 33 More Lasting, and 12½ Heavier, than any other Leather Belt

NORTH SHORE LUMBERERS.

"Something must be done," remarked a lumberman prominent in the trade to a *Free Press* reporter lately, "by our legislators if we ever hope to hold our own with those Michigan men, many of whom now hold limits in the Nipissing and Lake Superior sections. Their own forests are thinned out, and they have taken a hold on ours."

"Of course I don't object to their coming to Canada for lumber," continued the gentleman, "for the more capitalists embark in such enterprises all the better for the country, but what I do object to, and strongly object to, is that they are permitted to ship crude lumber to their Michigan mills free of duty, while we, when we export sawn lumber to the United States have to pay a pretty high duty. This is most unfair to us, and we feel that we are handicapped in the race of competition. I am not speaking individually. My sentiments on this question are shared by all the prominent lumbermen on the Ottawa river."

"What are the Canadian lumbermen going to do about it?" queried the reporter.

"Well they are going to bring all the pressure they can upon the Government that a scheme may be devised whereby things will be equalized. It is certainly too bad that strange men should be allowed to use our forests and pay nothing to the treasury of the country for the permission. We have to pay our share of the country's taxation, and we consider we are entitled to a measure of protection to our business."

"What do you think would meet the wants of the trade?"

"An export duty on all logs or other timber taken out of the country in a crude state."

"What duty would be about right?"

"Well, we have discussed the matter among ourselves, and we consider that three dollars per thousand feet would about meet the case."

"Have any Americans taken over logs in the way you state?"

"Yes, and the prospects are that this business will increase. One Michigan lumbering com-

pany on the Whanspitae, called the Emery Lumbering Company, are now getting out seventy or eighty thousand logs for transportation in this manner. This firm have got barges built specially for the purpose of taking these logs over to their mills at Bay City. These barges are five hundred feet long and about fifty wide. They will be loaded with an endless chain similar to those used at saw mills. Each barge is capable of holding from four to five thousand logs. They are constructed with an elevated deck. When they reach the Bay City booms, such is the construction of the barges that their sides can be let down, and the logs thus tumbled into the water very expeditiously. This Emery Company is not the only firm with which we have to contend. I can count four such firms on the Whanspitae river alone."

"Do you think the Government will act in this matter?"

"They must. It will be brought up for discussion at the first opportunity after Parliament assembles, and we won't cease our agitation until we get justice."—*Ottawa Free Press.*

WOOD-WORKING PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the wood-working interests, granted by the United States Patent Office, February 2nd, 1886, is specially reported by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and Foreign patents, 925 F. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

- 335,335—Dovetailing machine—E. M. Byrkit, Indianapolis Ind.
- 335,258—Logging motor—W. M. Victor, Marinette, Wis.
- 335,419—Saw mill dog—W. H. Bennett, Peru, Ind.
- 335,319—Saw mill, gang—J. C. Slocum, Marinette, Wis.
- 335,167—Saw mill gang—T. S. Wilkin, Milwaukee, Wis.

A young man named Manson Gould, of Dartford, Ont., has returned home from the woods with both feet badly frozen.

BREAKAGE AND BAND SAWS.

In reply to this query, says the *London Timber Trade Journal* amongst the most frequent causes of breakages in hand-saws the following may be named:—

The use of inferior blades; unsuitable guage for the size of the saw pulleys; pulleys of machine being of too small diameter; pulley being out of balance, or too heavy; the use of improper tension arrangements; saw running on a hard and unyielding covering saw pulleys, instead of rubber bands; not slackening saws after use, thus preventing the free contraction of the saw-blade on cooling down after work; the framing of machine column being of too light a section, or too high, thus causing excessive vibration; joint in saw not being of same thickness as the rest of the blade; imperfect guides above and below the table; improper method of receiving the back thrust of saw, consequently case-hardening the back of saw-blade, and cracking same; using hand-saws with angular instead of with rounded gullets at root of teeth; top pulley overturning saw; working dull saws; feeding up work too quickly to the saw; allowing sawdust to collect on the face of the saw wheel, thus causing it to become lumpy and uneven; operating the band-saw with too heavy a top wheel; stopping or starting a machine too suddenly, especially whilst using a light blade will almost certainly snap a saw in two. When it is considered that a band-saw will run from 6,000 to 9,000 lineal feet per minute, for days and weeks, and every month straight off, without breakage, and when the incalculable number of times that a saw bends over the two pulleys, and then straightens out again, is taken into consideration, it is surprising that band-saws do not break oftener. Their endurance is somewhat marvelous to contemplate. With regard to the second question, spider or velocipede wheels are now being extensively used by some makers, and seem to be a great advantage over the old cast-iron top wheel, and in mills using light saws they are certainly a saving, by preventing the breakage of the saws from the top pulley overturning saws.

LOGS FOR 1886.

Two weeks ago the *Gazette* expressed the belief that in spite of the improvements in the condition in the woods where logging is going on, by the fall of snow and the steady cold weather it would not be impossible to get a full stock of logs for the Saginaw River mills, so much time having been lost on account of the open weather in December. The same view is now taken by the *Courier of East Saginaw*, which publishes the following rough estimate of the product that is likely to be gathered:

Tittabawassee and tributaries.....	375,000,000
Rifle River.....	70,000,000
Au Gros' main stream.....	40,000,000
Smaller streams.....	30,000,000

Total..... 515,000,000

It may be safely calculated that 175,000,000 feet of railroad logs will come to the river during the year, and as the foregoing figures show we have 34,300,000 feet of logs in the boom [of the several streams, and 48,279,512 feet of old logs now in the mill boom of the Saginaw river, the total stock for the supply of the mills should every log come out will foot up about as follows:

To be rafted.....	515,000,000
Railroad logs.....	175,000,000
Old logs.....	82,579,512
Total.....	772,579,512

About 15,000,000 feet of logs will be brought to the Saginaw from Georgian Bay, and probably about 10,000,000 feet will be towed to the river from the upper Peninsula, making a grand total of 797,000,000 feet in round numbers. Under the most favorable circumstances the output will fall short of the capacity of the mills of the Saginaw river 150,000,000 feet.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.—Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to all the secretions.

BACKWOODS DEPRAVITY.

While equally beyond reach and control of the influence of civilization, there is a strong contrast between the moral status of the Ottawa lumbering camps and those of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin. In the latter facilities are easy for the exercise of the grossest immorality, and a species of depravity appears to prevail which is wholly foreign to shanty life in the lumbering regions of Ontario. An industrious Detroit, who has spent several winters travelling in the various camps of the Menominee district, in Northern Michigan, gives the *News* of that city a faithful report of the state of affairs in that section. "Last winter," he says, "there was about 6,000 men distributed through this section getting out the logs for the many companies which carry on winter operations there. They are of every nationality and all ages from young fellows of 18 to old men of 50. In the fall they go into the woods with a spree and in the spring they come out with a spree, which they keep up until the winter's earnings are gone.

"I shall never forget a night I spent in camp about 10 miles from Crystal Falls. There were about 300 men quartered there. It was a bitter cold night in January, and after supper some of the boys being off for a dance, they said, and as the shanty promised little except to tumble into a bunk and battle with vermin, I went with the rest. After a run of about twenty minutes we came in sight of a small clearing. In the centre stood a rudely constructed shanty, tightly enclosed by a high board fence. One of the men pulled a string. Soon after the gate was opened by a big, villainous looking fellow, and the men followed each other through the narrow yard and into the shanty. The lower floor was one large room. At one end was a platform raised off, where an old fellow rasped a wheezy fiddle while half a dozen girls danced with their partners. A rough bar was at the other end where the old woman of the house served out whisky and cigars of the vilest kind. This woman looked well worn out for 40, but I afterwards learned she was only 26. The fiddler ceased his scraping and the dancers made a rush for the bar. All drank whisky and afterwards the women drank and smoked with the men as often as the treats went around. I observed soon that the custom was that after each dance the man had to treat his partner. The woodmen from other camps continued to drop in for several hours and the drinking and dancing went on. At one time I counted 35 big, brawny, red-shirted fellows in the room, all taking turns in the dance.

"Of the six girls in the place only one had any marks of youth left in her face. I singled her out and asked her how long she had lived in the woods. In a careless way she related that she had followed her lover from Canada only a few months previous. That is how most of the girls got there, she said. He had brought her out to the place and then had gone away to another camp, and she was left behind because she could not pay her debt to the landlady. She had no hope of getting away before the place broke up in the spring. Even if she could get away she would not know where to go or what to do; besides, the old woman would keep all her clothes. That's what the high fence and the men on watch were for. I soon found that the women were in a living hell, from which their chances of escape were poor indeed. The girl told me that the old woman managed to keep them constantly in debt to her. She charged them for their board, rent for the bawdy short dresses in which they danced, took a percentage of their earnings, and if anything was left over she would charge up fictitious bar bills against them. The victim once caught, away from all civilization and law, is hopelessly in the toils from which she cannot escape until she has laid all her youth and vigor on the altar of sensuality. Many of the girls do not last more than one winter, so hard is their usage. Girls who go there in the fall, fresh and in the bloom of youth, are turned out old hags in the spring. There is nothing left for them but to die. Those who survive are not acceptable anywhere except in a lumbering shanty, and then one year's service has detracted so much from their charms that they are pushed to the wall

by the later and fresher victims. I have been around the woods enough to know that there are fully one thousand of these dance houses in Michigan and Northern Wisconsin in which there are yearly not less than seven thousand women worn out, and most of them start their mad career under protest. The men who supply the girls are the favored ones, and are all free to them.

"The lumber companies are endeavoring to abate the horrible practice by refusing to accept orders from the men for their pay. This cuts off the supply of cash, and in a few seasons the dance house of the lumbering camps will probably become only a tradition."—*Ottawa Free Press*.

CONTINUED INACTIVITY OF TRADE

The *Timber Trades Journal* of January 23rd says:—The dock deliveries, we observe, for 1886, as far as it has gone, compare unfavorably with 1885. Only a short time since we were lamenting 1885 being so short of its predecessor; is this declining tendency still to go on? Let us hope the novelty of the Queen in person opening Parliament will give a spurt to trade in the metropolis that will extend itself as far east as the Surrey Commercial Docks. What is wanted just now is confidence in the uprising of trade, and if those who have money could see a reasonable prospect of things taking a turn for the better, they would launch out, and hasten the very event they are desiring. But in what direction is the improvement to come from if things remain in their present normal state? Are shippers going to curtail their productions to help the timber market, is money to get any cheaper, or is some new gold field to be discovered or the lagging trade of the country receiving the impetus necessary to bring locked up capital into circulation? As far as the timber trade is concerned there can be little question but that we import much more than we actually require. It is no use looking back a dozen years or so, because then there was a good export trade in the way of transshipments; while very little is now done in that way, the shipments being made direct from the producers to our colonial markets. If the imports to London, and to the outports as well, were limited to two-thirds of what they are for a season or two, the market might recover itself, but the chance of such a thing is not within the bounds of possibility. The forest exhaustion, too, which was made such a mountain of ten years ago, we have heard nothing more about. Judging from what happens at our own doors, we take it for granted that instead of exhausting the forests now ones are being cut into, and practically an inexhaustible and ever-increasing supply is to be the prospect of the future. While this surplusage goes on, with business running in a regular groove, the value of the wood cannot increase, and the efforts required to sustain it at its present level are palpable evidence of its artificial character. Till the laws of supply and demand have been left to their own regulation we shall experience the same state of uncertainty hanging over the market. Of course any new channels of distribution that may be developed will bring about a better state of things, and we are anxious that some extended area of consumption may be discovered, to lessen the strain on prices derived from a chronic over supply, but we must not be too sanguine about such a result happening.

Freights seem to be going anyhow, and the decline first noticeable on the other side of the Atlantic appears to have extended itself to the Baltic. Firewood at 32s. 6d. a fathom, sailing ships, is a contrast to the 45s. of two or three seasons ago.

In America there may be some revival, but the lumber papers speak of it rather as hoped for than confirmed.

It reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has contracted for 25,000 cords of wood and 500,000 ties to be delivered along its lines

A CEDAR tree, standing in Middle Branch township, Osceola county, Mich., measures 13 feet 10 inches in circumference 3 feet from the root, and is sound as a nut.

A STUMPAGE AGITATION.

The agitation in lumbering circles in New Brunswick against the excessive stumpage imposed by the Government is widening, and will scarcely end until a change for the better has been brought about. The large lumbermen, who are also sawmill owners in many cases have a real grievance, and the Government and Legislature will be obliged to recognize the fact and govern themselves accordingly.

It is clearly proven that the stumpage of \$1.25 per M feet, board measure, on spruce logs, is out of all proportion to the value. These logs are worth at the mill only about \$5 per M feet; they are, of course, worth much less standing in the trees; so that the Government actually exacts more than 25 per cent of the value. Such a tax on an important industry is out of all proportion. Even if the Government were of any assistance to the lumbermen or gave back any portion of this excessive tax in any way, it would still be impossible to continue lumbering at a profit in many parts of that Province, but the Government does nothing of the kind. In fact, its policy is handicapping the lumbermen of the Province in competition with those of other Provinces and countries. The competition with Norway is never ending and the odds are against New Brunswick, but against such competitors as Quebec with its 40 cents stumpage on spruce and Nova Scotia where the Government exacts only 60 cents, how is the New Brunswick lumberman to bear up with his \$1.25 per M feet imposition? Moreover, in recent years, when the English timber and deal markets have been growing more and more uncertain, and the legitimate expenses of lumbering have been steadily augmenting, the New Brunswick Government have gone on increasing stumpage from 60 cents per M feet in 1875 to \$1.25 in 1885. The business will only stand so much squeezing; beyond that the power of taxation averts nothing. It is easy to say that the lumbermen and the lumber manufacturers must go on, but they can't go on; their resources are not equal to the steady losses which in many cases must be sustained. At the very best their operations must be curtailed, only the choicest territory will be operated upon, and a serious reduction of lumber exports must result. This has been the case in New Brunswick for several years past, and it now remains with the Provincial Government to say how long this drying up process is to last, for the end must come before many years unless the Government and Legislature change their tactics.

We notice that in a recent address in the Northumberland County Council a councillor from Chatham, Mr. D. G. Smith, took occasion to deal with this subject at length and satisfactorily. The circumstances show that the subject comes home to the people, and we should not be surprised to find it becoming a topic of discussion at most of the municipal gatherings in that Province, where the lumbering business is so universally connected and interwoven with all other industries and business operations. In fact, there more than in most parts of the world the lumberman's industry is the real basis of the country's prosperity or want of prosperity. It sets all other wheels in motion; and now that the shipbuilding business is under a cloud it has become a more important factor in the industrial situation than ever. Hence the interest that is taken in the stumpage question and the importance it is likely to assume at the next sitting of the New Brunswick Legislature. It is one of these questions around which all commercial interests and all local industrial interests will rally.—*Montreal Herald*.

WORK IN THE WOODS.

Mr. Thomas Hale, a well-known Upper Ottawa lumberman, was in the city yesterday, and in answer to a query by a *Free Press* reporter said:—"The prospects for the coming season in the lumber business are good, in fact I may say bright. In the woods everything is going on as well as any reasonable person could expect. On the north side of Lake Nipissing, where I am working, things are quite brisk. I intend to get out about 70,000 logs which will be drawn to the lake, then towed to Mr. J. R. Booth's railway and by that trans-

ported to Nosbonsing lake, and then by the Mattawa to the Ottawa river. With regard to square timber, Messrs. Barnett & Mackay are getting out some fine timber on Sturgeon river, as is also Mr. Hugh Coburn. Barnett & Mackay's timber will be brought to the Quebec market by the C. P. R. Further up the railroad line Messrs. Timmins & Gorman are getting out two rafts of square timber which will also be shipped by the C. P. R. Shipping by rail has this advantage over the water route, that it is got very early into the market, and another thing it is not subject to the drawbacks which often follow from a lack of water in driving.

"Is that portion of Nipissing well wooded?" questioned the reporter.

"About the Whanapitae country the pine is of a very good quality, and I may say of almost unlimited extent. In fact, the country may be said to be as yet unexplored, but what has been travelled over is very rich in timber resources."

"You think a large timber trade will be developed up there?"

"It must. The timber is there and the facilities for getting it out are very good, and you may be sure that the country will not be long left unoccupied. Many American lumber companies are casting greedy eyes on the territory, and it would not be surprising if some of these companies would be found operating them next winter. The pine is of good quality and abundant."

"Have you much snow up north?" asked the reporter.

"About two feet, I should judge, and the roads could not be better."—*Ottawa Free Press*.

THE LONGFORD LUMBER COMPANY.

To the Editor of the *Canada Lumberman*.

Sir,—Having received an invitation from the secretary of the Longford Lumber Company to visit the operations of that company I availed myself of the opportunity. Accordingly I took the Midland railway on Monday morning and arrived at the Longford mills and partook of dinner, and in about half an hour set off with the company's splendid span of brown horses in company with the secretary—who, by the way, is one of our own town boys—who did everything to make my trip comfortable and pleasant. After we set out from the mills we crossed a beautiful little lake called St. John, and then proceeded on our way up the Muck road, to what is known as the company's

"DIGBY FARM,"

24 miles distant. Arriving before dark I proceeded to make an inspection of that fine property. The farm is situated in the township of Digby, county of Victoria: it is composed of some 360 acres, beautifully situated, cornering on the two townships. The buildings on it are a commodious farm house, a fine store and storehouse, capable of storing sufficient grain, meat and other supplies to supply their eight camps; large barns, and immense cattle byres, where they have 90 head of cattle, all good grades, and stables for eight span of horses, an immense piggery large enough to hold 25 to 30 hogs, and also a large henry filled with fowl. The woods manager, Mr. Jas. Porter, lives here and John McRae is in charge of the store and is paymaster for the camps.

AN IMMENSE VOLUME

of business is done, upwards of 14,000 bushels of oats, 250 ton of hay and 35 to 40 ton of pork and beef are annually purchased and paid for in cash, and all kinds of farm produce is readily disposed off by the farmers of the surrounding country, who seem to be exceedingly well satisfied with all their dealing with the company. In addition to the above supplies about 15 car loads of other supplies are brought over the G. T. R. to Victoria Road and thence teamed in to this point some 11 miles.

On Tuesday morning we started north for the TOWNSHIP OF LONGFORD.

At 10 o'clock we arrived at the first camp and a right royal welcome we received. Mr. N. Whalen has charge here, and after many years of practical experience he seems to have his part in first-class shape, and his drawing well in hand, expecting to be through about the middle of February. The next camp was then visited, Mr. P. Dwyer is forman, he is well along

with his work. Having partaken of an excellent dinner we proceeded to the next camp, having to cross a nice large lake before arriving at M. Murphy's camp, where we spent the night. Arriving early here we pushed off to see part of the work of loading the big one beam sleighs with immense saw logs off tremendous skidways. We were informed here that this camp will produce some of the largest and finest logs cut this year in the township. We enjoyed camp life in good earnest during the night and next morning set out on our journey to camp 4 managed by Mark Hartley. Here we found one of the most

COMPLETE AND PICTURESQUE places to be seen in that country; the camp buildings are situated on the shore of a lovely little lake and everything looked so tidy and comfortable it would make anyone enjoy a meal with a relish in such a lovely spot. After an inspection of his roads and drawing to the dumping ground on Brown's Lake, and having partaken of dinner, we started down the lake to Thor. Archer's camp at the mouth of a creek where the logs from this section enter, when being driven in the spring to the main river. On this creek the company have

ERECTED TWELVE DAMS capable of holding back sufficient water to run the creek with ease. We stopped over night with Mr. Archer and in the morning started for Mr. A. Ross' camp, which we reached about ten o'clock. We passed over several of his roads and saw a number of fine roads got out at this camp. We passed over a very rough piece of rocky country to the next camp managed by B. Pearson, where we partook of an excellent dinner, having seen a very large number of his logs on our way down the creek, which we followed some twelve miles, arriving at a junction south where it enters the west branch of the Black river, which we crossed and took our way north on the old Victoria road to N. Tallman's camp, where we remained for the night. On our arrival at this camp we got aboard of a pair of immense one beam saw log sleighs and visited some large skidways of fine logs and followed them to the dump on Black river. Friday morning we started on our homeward trip via Digby farm to Longford Mills, after being absent from home one week. After this description of this immense concern, which to my mind is the most compact and complete in every department of its management, your readers will no doubt be glad to know something of the

OUTPUT OF THIS COMPANY, which I will try to give you a faint idea of. The number of logs cut in the eight camps and by four jobbers is about 150,000 pieces, which are being measured and counted by two competent cutters, Mr. Geo. J. Owend and Mr. Edward Adair. One very important feature is the accurate manner of marking the logs. It is done in this way: Each camp is numbered, viz., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and each foreman marks his logs with hammers of his own number, so that the management may detect any logs not properly taken out and the foreman is accordingly held responsible.

This company is managed **ALL BY YOUNG MEN** who are native born boys of Peterborough. The president is Mr. Wm. Thomson, and one of the directors Mr. Geo. Thomson, with Mr. Maxwell Hall as secretary.

In addition to this concern the same directorate manage two large farms and another large company known as the Rama Timber Transport Company, of Rama, Ont. To the pluck and energy of the directorate, together with good sound judgment and an army of the most faithful men it has ever been my lot to meet with, belong the success of these gigantic enterprises. Hoping, Mr. Editor, I have not wearied you with my long letter, I am,

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1896.

Twenty or thirty years ago, walnut wood was cut up into fence rails or even sold as fuel to steamers in Western Ontario. Now, when our forests are denuded of it, and it is worth from \$80 to \$140 per thousand feet, dealers are glad to buy the walnut fence rails, seasoned by 20 years exposure, and to make them into logs, spindles or backs of chairs.

Chips.

The log cut at Machias river, Me., will this year amount to 12,000,000 feet

Mr. W. H. LAKE, who has for many years been in charge of Eagle Mill at Rossmore, has been appointed manager of the Rathbun Company agency at Picton.

In making the halfpenny bundles of wood \$250,000 is paid annually in the shape of wages, 20,000 persons being actively employed in the work in the metropolitan district.

CHICAGO agents are in Door county, Wisconsin, offering 16 to 20 cents for cedar railway ties, delivered on the piers of that locality, and 26 to 38 cents delivered in Chicago. This is an advance of three to four cents on the price of last year.

Eight years ago 5,000 acres of pine land on Salt river, Mich., was purchased for 62½ cents an acre. The purchaser took 40,000,000 feet of logs off the land, and finally sold it for one dollar acre. That's how pine land owners get rich.

Two Germans of Wabash, Ind., were loading logs in the woods near there when a log rolled back on Jacob Christman and caught him by the hips. His companion, unable to move the log any other way, rolled it over his body and head, inflicting fatal injuries.

ENGLISH oak has lately been exported to New York, selling there at 20 cents a foot; but our cousins have "Englished" or "doctored" a lot of American oak, and it would puzzle an expert, says the *Manufacturer's Gazette*, to tell the two woods apart; and the local wood can be sold for five cents.

ADRIAN NELSON, of Little Split Rock, Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, has written a letter to the *Free Press* Winnipeg, Manitoba correcting a former statement made by himself that there was no Norway pine on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. He now says that there are forests of very fine trees, but they do not stand thickly on the ground. He thinks that thorough exploration will disclose the fact that there are extensive belts of Norway pine that touch the lake at different points.

A VERACIOUS writer in the *American Rural Home* tells that "in the lumbering camps of Canada" the men eat ants in lieu of pickles. The lumbering camps of Canada are run during the winter, and, admitting that lumbermen like ants better than pickles, perhaps the veracious correspondent of the *Rural Home* will tell us if it is not a little rough on the ants to make them walk around on the top of two or three feet of snow, for the purpose of being caught and eaten.

On January 22nd, C. W. Richardson, F. W. Gilchrist and W. H. & E. K. Potter purchased of a Mr. Smithson, of Chicago, a large tract of pine timber in the Province of Ontario, Canada, on the north shore of Lake Huron. It is limit No. 169, a tract six miles square, or a township, containing between 100,000,000 and 150,000,000 feet of timber. The parties named each own a third. The purchase price was \$75,000. Including this last purchase about \$400,000 has been invested by Algonia parties in Canadian pine within a year.

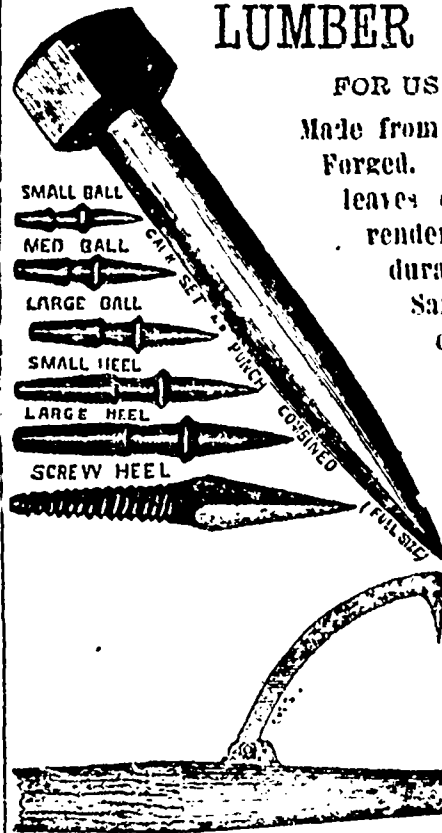
Catarrah—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary that success has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrah out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the Catarrah is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrah in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrah. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. R. DIXON & SON, 305 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, and enclose a stamp for their treatise on Catarrah.—*Montreal Star*, 1712.

LUMBER DRIVERS' CALKS

FOR USE IN STREAM DRIVING.

Made from the Best Refined Tool Steel and Forged. The method used in tempering leaves every one of the same temper, rendering them stronger and more durable than any other Calks made. Samples and pieces free on application to the undersigned.



Orono Cant Dog

Strongest and Lightest in the market. Made of Best Cast Steel by drop forging process. The Handles are made of best quality straight grained split and turned Rock Maple, 5 to 6 feet in length, bored specially to suit the pick. Prices on application.

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Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FEB. 9.—Trade, considering the severe weather of the past two weeks, has been fair; wholesale dealers, in fact, have been able to dispose of the greater part of their stocks as fast as it came in by rail. More especially has this been the case in regard to cutting up and better, 1 1/2 in. and 2 in., much more of this class of lumber could be disposed of if it could be obtained. Enquiries from the west have come in freely since the present month opened. Several American buyers have also put in their appearance lately, but as predicted in some of my previous letters, we have nothing to sell of the class of lumber they require. Everything in the shape of good cuts and better is shipped out from the mills and factory men will have to keep their dry kilns in operation until the new stock is in fit condition to ship.

It is generally conceded that the outlook for the spring trade is good, although brick building cannot be pushed forward until late in the spring, as bricks are entirely run out, and builders will have to wait until the first kilns are burnt.

The larger part of the wholesale dealers have taken a step in the right direction by resolving not to break up car loads. This will give the retail men a much better chance and the wholesaler will be better off at the end of season. Car load lots when piled off by the track side and broken up rarely hold out in measurement and sometimes disappear entirely, perhaps not in all cases by direct theft, but hauled away by mistake for other lumber, but unfortunately the mistake is rarely found out and rectified. Retail men also have hitherto been able to get parts of cars, but under the present rule if they desire any part of a car load they will have to purchase the entire load in order to obtain the particular portion they desire. It only remains for the wholesale men to go a step further and let the retail men do the entire trade with the consumer. There would be nothing lost by taking this additional step. The same amount of lumber would be disposed of and in a more satisfactory way, and the retailers by reason of better trade, or more of it, would be in better shape to meet their engagements with wholesale men.

Prices remain at the yards about the same, except on dressing and better plank, the latter will command from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per M above former quotations, owing, of course to its present scarcity. Bill stuff will likely advance 70 cents per M with the opening of the spring work, this being the advance now on car load lots.

Table listing lumber prices for various types and sizes, including Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, and various sizes of boards and planks.

OTTAWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FEB. 8.—The chief lumbermen of this district are awakening to the fact that there is competition in the field which will have a tendency to reduce their profits and curtail their

operations in no inconsiderable manner. I refer to the export of unsawn lumber from the Nipissing and Lake Superior section to the saw mills in Michigan. I had a talk with several of the prominent men in the trade on this subject, and they give it as their opinion that unless an export duty is placed on all crude lumber taken out of Canada their prospects will be seriously crippled. "We don't object," said one well known Ottawa river lumberman, "to Americans, or American capital coming in here, for the more money comes in the better for the country, but we do strongly object to these men coming in here, cutting logs and exporting them to their mills on the other side, without paying one cent into the revenue of the country, while the lumber which we export we have to pay a high duty on. This is unfair to us and we shall do all in our power to bring this matter before parliament as soon as convenient after the session opens. The way things stand now we are materially handicapped, and I think the Dominion Government should place an export duty of \$3 per thousand feet on all crude lumber shipped out of the Dominion. For some time past Michigan millowners have been quietly buying up untouched timber limits on the Nipissing and Lake Superior section with a view to supplying their mills. Their own forests are thinned out, and looking around for new fields they have selected the sections I have named on account of their convenience. Several of these American companies have already secured valuable limits on the Whanapitow river alone, and own hundreds of miles of territory over which they can operate. One of these companies, the Emery Lumber Company, have a very large limit on the stream referred to, and are now putting out logs to the number of 70,000. As the stream is particularly easy of driving no difficulty will be experienced in getting them into Georgian Bay. The company have had two barges specially constructed for the transportation of these logs. These barges will be 500 feet long and 50 wide, and will be loaded with an endless chain, similar to that used in a saw mill. The motive power will be supplied by a small engine. The deck of these barges will be elevated, and on arriving at the Bay City booms the sides of the barge can be lowered so that the process of unloading can be done very expeditiously. Each of these barges are capable of carrying from four to five thousand logs in one cargo. "This process," continued the lumberman, "gives them a great advantage. We have to drive our logs and other timber for hundreds of miles, construct costly improvements for the purpose of forwarding the work, and even then run the risk of having the logs stuck and our capital lying idle for a year, while these American firms are certain of getting their logs to the saw, and at an early date in the season. This, with their not paying any export duty, gives them an unfair advantage over us which should be remedied, and we are bound to bring all the pressure we can on the Government to protect the native industry of the Ottawa Valley. If these men erected mills on their limits and sawed the lumber here, giving employment to Canadian labor and making a market for Canadian produce, it would be all right enough. But to strip our forests of their best timber, and pay nothing for the privilege, save the price for the limit, is asking too much."

The feeling is very strong amongst the Ottawa river lumbermen just now on this question, and most likely the Dominion Parliament will be called upon to devise a scheme whereby the lumber industry may be protected against foreign competition.

WINNIPEG.

The Commercial says:—There has been no factor of any kind to induce a movement in this trade. No building operations are being gone on with a present, and there is no apparent disposition to anticipate wants for the future. Consequently business is dead, so far as any present movement is concerned. Some shipments were made to the new stations along the lately constructed railway lines, but these are now about supplied. The next move will probably be towards far western points where the building season commences considerably earlier than in Manitoba.

LIVERPOOL.

The Timber Trades Journal of Jan. 30th says:—With the exception of the interest created by the public sales of this week, the trade has evidently relapsed into the same dreary groove in which it ran so long last year, and from the general run of conversation there is not likely to be any material change in it for some time to come.

Importers do not seem disposed to contract for cargoes to arrive, and it is probable that sellers will experience quite as great difficulties as they have already done in placing future supplies upon the market.

There is a general opinion amongst the leading merchants and bankers that some signs of improvement in trade are discernible in America, and as such a movement is not unfrequently followed on this side, there may be better times in store for us at no distant date, but the timber trade is generally the last to participate in any upward movement.

Then again, this market is likely to be fully supplied with pitch-pine and spruce during the coming season, which with the sufficient stocks on hand, will tend to keep prices down to a low level. If your neighbors in Manchester could only get their Ship Canal scheme floated and their set works going, we should, no doubt, participate in the general spending of the money, as a considerable quantity of timber of one kind or another will necessarily be used during and in its construction. At present, however, the necessary funds do not seem to be forthcoming with that rapidity its sanguine promoters expected. Many of your readers will be acquainted with the old-established timber yard of the late firm of Messrs. Thomas Bryde and Son, of Grenville Street, in this city, which we see is to be sold by tender, including the and goodwill. It has been carried on for about three-quarters of a century, and is well known in the North and Midland districts for its high reputation in wainscot, mahogany, and other furniture goods.

LONDON.

The Timber Trade Journal of Jan. 30th says, The gathering at Messrs. Churchill & Sims' sale on Wednesday last was one of the largest that we have seen this year, the regular London trade being augmented by a good sprinkling of county buyers, who, however, by the few provincial names that we recognise opposite the prices, came with the expectation of getting what they wanted at much lower prices than actually ruled. Not that prices took a high range; on the contrary they were on the same depressed scale to which we have so long become accustomed, and which the news of transfer of power from the Royal Commission on Trade to the party pledged to internal reforms is hardly likely to assist. The chief attraction on the first day was the Quebec pine, and the red descriptions, ex Persia we consider sold remarkably well. The yellow pine was not particularly choice, and the 2nds bright 2in., ex Suffolk we reckon realized fully what they were worth. The 1st boards ex Florida, a transhipment at £28 15s. and £29, we cannot find much fault with on the score of value, though the current price for similar description direct from Quebec to the docks stands at £32 10s which holders experience no difficulty in obtaining. It makes all the difference whether goods of this high class have been picked over or not. The parcel in the West India Docks, ex Kalliope 13 ft. best regulars, for rather fresh goods of this kind 1sts are now realising £28, and 2nds £19; so that the sale-buyer after all has very little pull.

Timber sold rather low; the square pine logs 33 ft. long and upwards being knocked down to one buyer at 76s. per load is not so bad considering the slackness of the demand and the quantities in the dock ponds. Waney also was cheap at 55s. to 57s. 6d. Ash and elm prices also harmonise with the dull state of trade, and show no recovery.

Uleaborg goods are generally well represented in Messrs Churchill & Sims' sales, but on Wednesday the parcels offered were almost entirely batten sizes. Lathwood seems to rally, and most of the lots submitted reached £5 5s.

Flooring was active, inch being particularly so, but the recorded prices do not show much beneficial result, 1st Christiania yellow 1x7 fall-

ing at 9s 6d., and 3rd Soderham red at 7s. 3d., while a lot of Sundswall of this quality, J.A.E. mark fetched only 6s. 6d. There are plenty of bidders at a price; you see a crowded room and an apparent anxiety to secure what is offered, but if you happen to ask an acquaintance why he stopped short at a low figure when another 3d. would have to secure the goods—the invariably answer is, "Let them go; I don't want them." They attend to buy in the hopes of getting something they may have a call for much under value, not because they are short of the stock they bid for. All are not like this but that undoubtedly is the position of the majority of the trade.

Thursday's sale fell very flat; there was nothing like the attendance of the previous day, and the bidding lacked spirit throughout. Perhaps when the flooring was submitted there was a little more life imparted to the sale, but prices ruled low throughout. There was the same readiness to secure the lots going but only at a low limit, which bidders very seldom exceed. It was plain that the bidding was not stimulated by any actual want of the stuff, and had no backbone in it.

GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal of Jan. 30th, says:—A cargo of teak timber at Greenock is the principal arrival we have to note for the week; other wood imports consisting of small parcels of staves &c., at Glasgow per steamers. Two auction sales have taken place, one of log timber, chiefly at Greenock, and the other at Glasgow, the goods offered consisted of deals, and also included some Yeymouth birch timber for which, however, there were no bidding.

Notes of prices is appended; a quiet demand was experienced at these sales, and of the goods offered only a small portion was sold.

For a number of the lots withdrawn their was bidding, which, however, did not come up to a figure acceptable to the brokers; there were some sales made afterwards privately.

The transactions publicly at the sale of deals here were chiefly Miramichi pine deals, the stock of which, as is well known, is comparatively low.

AUCTION SALES.

On 21st inst., at Greenock, Messrs. Allison Cousland & Hamilton, brokers:—

Table listing auction sales for various types of lumber, including Quebec waney boardwood, Quebec square boxwood, Quebec Yellow pine, Quebec red pine, Quebec ash, Hewn pitch pine, and Quebec 1st yellow pine deals.

On 27th inst., at Glasgow, Messrs. Humber, She & Co., brokers:—

Table listing auction sales for Michigan 1st pine deals, Miramichi, N. B., pine deals, and Miramichi spruce deals.

CHICAGO.

AT THE YARDS.

The Northwestern Lumberman says:--The weather for the past week has been particularly unfavorable to trade. If there was any previous tendency to revival, the snowstorms and cold wave were sufficient to check it. The yards now look dreary and unbusiness-like in their mantle of snow. As a general thing no attempt has been made to keep all the alleys clear or shovel the snow off the piles. The snow has come for a month past in a succession of heavy and light falls alternating, with some thawing and freezing, so that the snow is exceedingly solid, and to a large degree resembling ice more than snow. The accumulation in the alleys and roadways has been packed as hard as pavement almost, so that it will require many days of warm weather to render the yards easy to work in.

Yet there has been a steady call for lumber all winter. Many dealers say that their sales during January were considerably in excess of those of January 1885. The demand has been like the dropping of a slow rain in May--hardly noticeable, but coming a little all the time. Dealers who make a specialty of supplying yards with assortments state that they have had a good wagon trade all winter--better than usual at this season. This shows that there has been a constant distribution; for yards do not need a replenishment of assortments when there is no trade. It likewise shows that there is a scarcity of special kinds of dry lumber, and that a sudden start of trade in the latter part of this month, or the first of March, would render this shortage of dry stock still more pronounced; for the winter has not been favorable to drying lumber.

The demand for car-building stuff has served to keep a little life in winter trade. This call does not take a wide scope in yard stock, but it enables dealers to work off short white pine strips and Norway two-inch common for decking, and Norway clear strips for lining, at good prices, often at an advance on corresponding grades for other purposes. This demand is still well maintained, and gives no sign of abatement. It has already been sufficient to nearly clean out of market the specialties called for, and prices have lately stiffened.

There begins to be a little stir in the thick lumber market. The movement eastward is increasing, and the call from the sash and door factories is beginning to be felt. No fear need be entertained by the holders of thick select and uppers. There is not such a surplus of these classes of lumber in the country at large as to lead to apprehension of a decline in prices, while an advance is possible.

The movement of lumber to eastern points is increasing, as can plainly be seen by the large sprinkling of eastern line cars in the make-up of trains. The slight reduction of eastwise freight rates may have acted as a stimulus to movement in that direction, and it is barely possible that heavy shippers are getting rates lower than the open ones.

Country yard men are not yet making violent effort toward the replenishment of their stocks. The winter has been against them and their farmer customers. Roads are blocked with snow in some sections, the weather has been extremely cold, and prices of grain are so low that farmers feel poor. Yet enquiries for estimates begin to come, and in such a number as shows trade in the near future. A few days of mild weather would bring new life into the district.

The question of spring prices is now a vital one to holders of lumber and intending purchasers. As a general statement, wholesale dealers are insisting on firmer prices than prevailed last fall. Of course the pertinacity of their grip will be fully tested only when the traveling men take the road. At the present it is safe to say that values range from 75 cents to \$1 a thousand higher than they were last fall. There may be exceptions to this general rule, but as yet trading has been too light for such exceptions to make the market. Sellers to the local trade insist on firm prices on dry lumber for assortments. There can be no motive for serious cuts in prices, unless some house catches a fright at imaginary evil in prospects, and resolves to unload. In such a case there is no stopping a

man in his wild career. One house has resolved to go out of business on May 1. There will probably be others, but such determination is yet to be developed. The fewer spring close outs there are the easier it will be to maintain prices. Receipts of lumber and shingles, for the week ending Feb. 4th as reported from the Lumberman's Exchange:--

Table with 2 columns: Lumber, Shingles. Rows for 1884, 1885, and a summary for Jan 1 to Feb 4 inclusive, showing an increase of 5,449,000 for lumber and 1,092,000 for shingles.

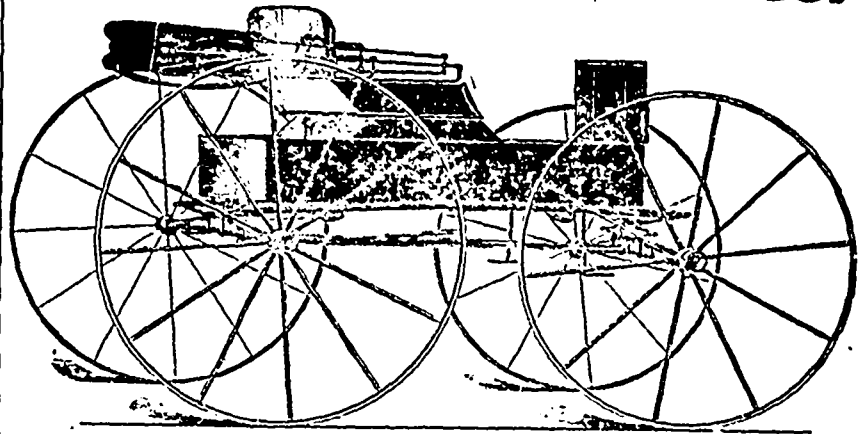
Table titled 'EASTERN FREIGHT RATES.' Lists rates from Chicago and common points on car load lots of hard and soft lumber to various locations like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

Table titled 'ALBANY.' Lists various types of lumber (Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, etc.) with their respective prices at the yards.

Table titled 'OSWEGO, N.Y.' Lists lumber prices from local correspondents, including items like three uppers, picking, cutting up, etc.

Table titled 'TORAWANDA.' Lists lumber prices from Michigan inspection, including items like three uppers, common, and culls.

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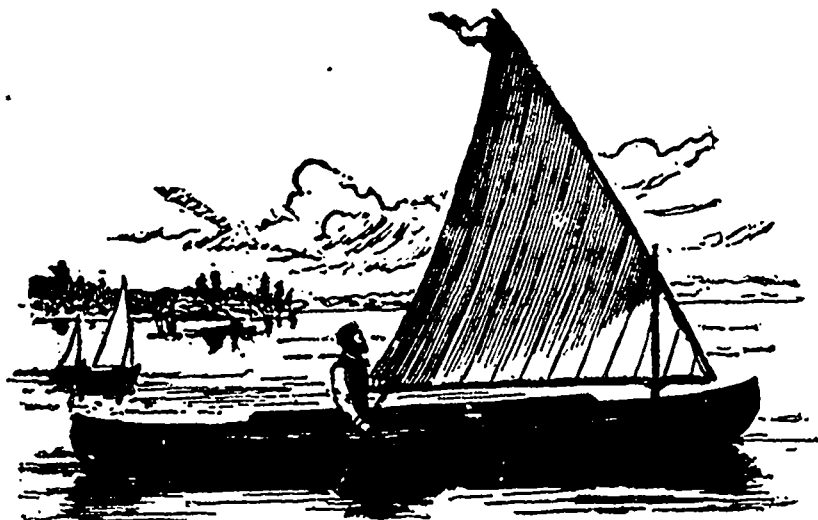
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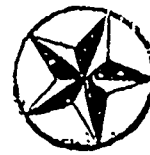
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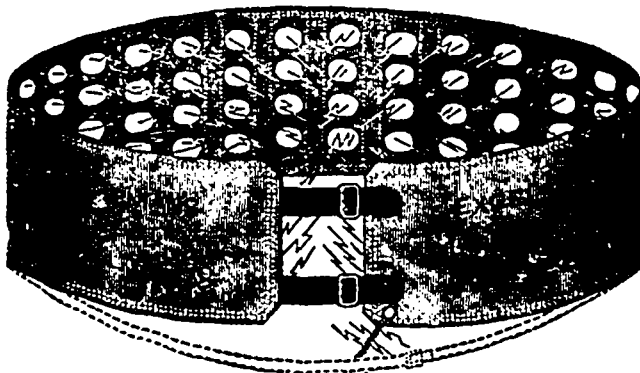
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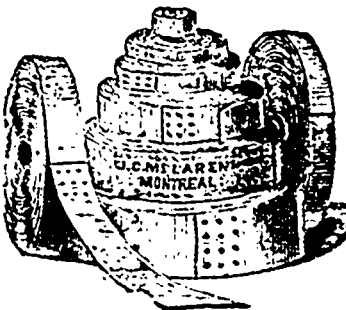
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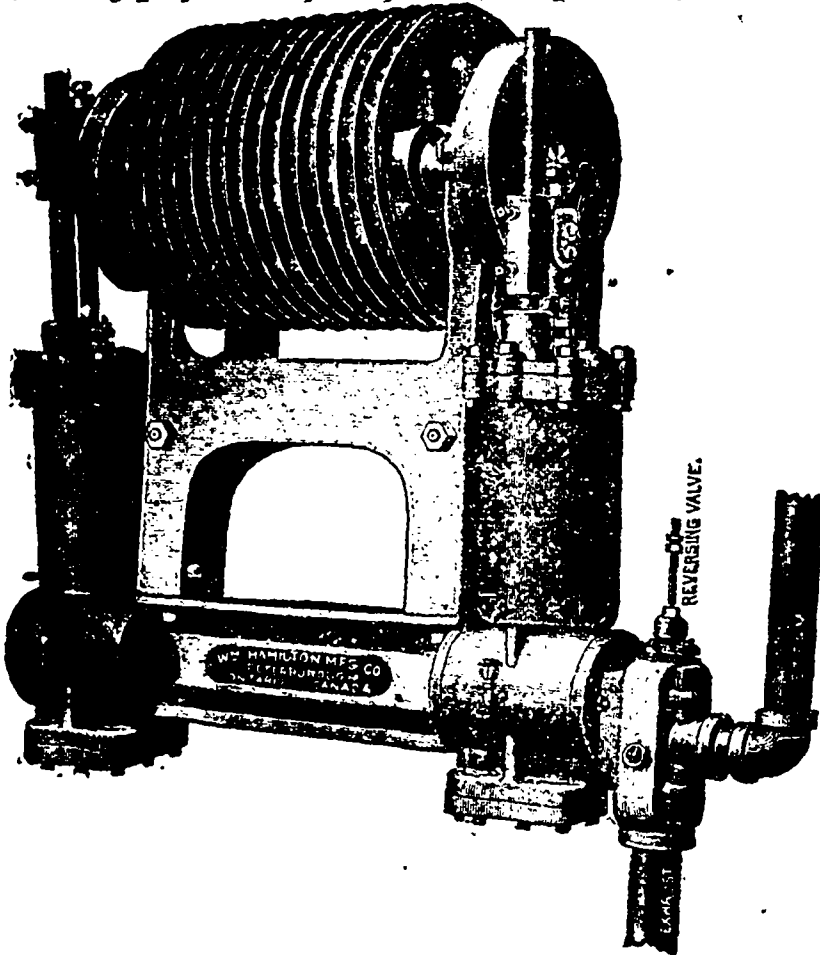
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from it to the carriage; or it can be placed in the engine room, where it is under the control of the engineer for oiling, thence by shaft and pinion to carriage rack bars. These engines are well adapted for cutting long logs, or where the logs are mixed, the advantage of this feed will be apparent to mill men. When the carriages are used in two or more sections, the coupling and uncoupling of each section is quick and simple.

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We guarantee this to be the best Mill of its kind got up, and would ask any one wanting a good Band Saw-Mill to communicate with us. We would also call the attention of Mill Men to our new IRON GANGS, CIRCULAR MILLS and MILL MACHINERY. For further information, prices, &c., address the Manufacturers,

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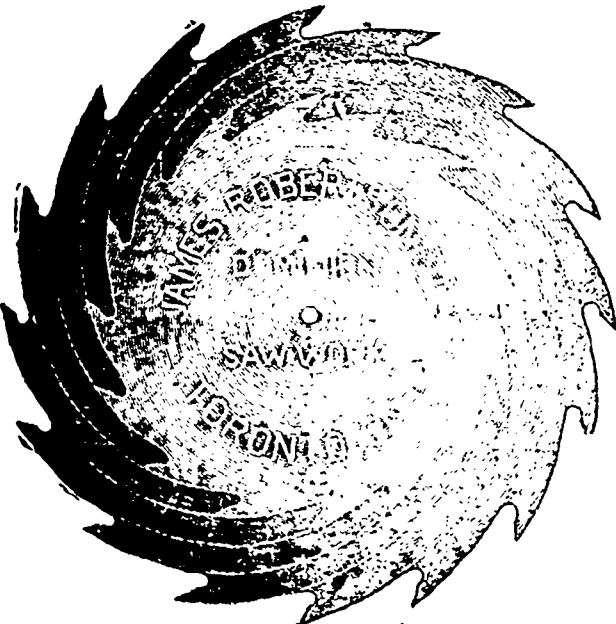
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