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VOL. 2.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., JULY 1, 1882.

NO. 13.

**DECEASED TREES.**

The Western catalpa, formerly little known beyond the region of the lower Ohio, except as a few specimens have been grown for the sake of their beautiful flowers, which resemble somewhat those of the horse chestnut, has lately been found to be one of our most valuable trees. What chiefly commends it, in addition to its very rapid growth, is its remarkable durability. No tree is known to be equal to it in this respect. It seems to be almost imperishable when exposed to moisture, and was formerly much used by the Indians for canoes. It has been a favorite material for fence and gate posts, and posts are now to be seen which have been in the ground from 50 to 100 years and show hardly any signs of decay. It promises to be a very valuable tree for railway ties, and some of our railway companies, especially in the west, are planting it extensively on this account. Hundreds of acres of prairie land, with not less than 2,700 trees to the acre, are now being set with catalpa and ailanthus trees. The Iron Mountain Railroad Company, whose road runs for hundreds of miles through a heavily timbered country, have made a similar contract for planting near Charleston, Missouri, one hundred acres of the catalpa as an experiment. This they do because, while they own some of the finest white oak timber on the continent, catalpa ties have stood on their road for 12 years entirely unaffected by decay, and the demand for ties and for posts of this wood far exceeds the present supply. It is estimated that the new railroads built in the treeless states in 1879 require over 10,000,000 ties.

**RAIDS ON U. S. TIMBER BY CANADIANS.**

A special from the Red River reservation to the St. Paul Pioneer Press says:—A party of Red Lake Chippewa hunters have returned from their spring hunt on the Rainy River, and report that a party of Canadians, with a number of British Chippewas, were and have been lumbering on the American side, on land belonging to the Red Lake reserve. These hunters, who are reliable Indians, state that no less than one thousand logs are on the bank of Rainy River, and that a tug had been busily at work hauling them over to the Canadian side. Large quantities of cedar posts have been cut and are now awaiting a speedy transfer over the river. The lumbering camp seems to be in an isolated place, and would have never been discovered had it not been a choice place for muskrats, whose these Indians repair every spring for their hunt. They have utterly riddled one cedar swamp, converting it into ties and posts. Parties here who were there at the time of the former trouble with lumbermen and their whiskey, during Maj. Runce's time, state that the pine is of the first quality, accessible to the river, and that there is no better cedar in Minnesota. It keeps

these Indians busy in watching the maneuvering of greedy lumbermen. In the vicinity of Red Lake fall's hardwood and pine are said to have been cut during the winter by hordes of Swedes and carried off to their homesteads. There is no doubt that large quantities of timber are cut every winter on this reservation. A person need only go to the very margin of the reserve at any point of its boundary to hear the lumberman's axe. These Indians did hope that the government would do something for them last winter. The majority, especially the younger class, are desirous of a change to a good agricultural spot. The Red Lake Indians have always had the name of being the most peaceful and industrious of all the bands. It has been conceded to them by the government inspectors, and it is strange to them how the government can leave them so helpless, especially since their treaty, which ran out three years ago. All that the 1,500 here have to depend upon is their husbandry, pushing the majority thereby into the hunt for their sustenance. Their annuity, which is a gratuity, consists chiefly in three-foot blankets, and these never arrive until a time when they are of little use to them.

**OLD OAK.**

A writer in the *American Architect*, of a recent date, in an article styled "A Chat on Old Oak," says:—In the good old time long ago, when knights and barons, and abbots and monks, built their castles and towers, and cathedrals and monasteries, they made their furniture in the same spirit that they did the building, rightly, sternly, thoroughly, and well, and so it comes to pass that for centuries it has remained firm and strong, and endured the vicissitudes of ages with a fortitude that true principles alone can give. Sometimes in the old world one stumbles upon such an old relic, old and brown, staunch and firm, a venerable protest against the rubbish which in the name of furniture is made in this enlightened age. Furniture which chiefly seems only put together that it may fall to pieces at the earliest convenient season, and even so long as it exists, taxes the patience of its unhappy possessor in gathering up the fragments of it, and paying frequent bills for the regluing and adjusting of its scattered particles.

In the early days of the mediæval ages domestic architecture was in a very crude state. Few except the knights or barons were able to build, and the buildings were half fortresses, half houses, a great hall in which the baron and his retainers ate, and caroused, and slept, flanked by towers containing a few "bowers" or apartments for the use of the ladies. Such places were rudely furnished, a few rough oaken tables, and benches and beds, that was all; but as property became more secure by the establishment of good governments and the making of wise laws, chivalry

began to destroy barbarism. Knights built stately castles, less of the fortress, more of the home, and being less occupied in fighting with their next-door neighbors, domestic life flourished and made advances and property accumulated. The ladies spun fine linens and wools, which were woven and made into fine garments and dresses, and coffers had to be made to store these away. The knights must have drinking cups of silver and flagons for their ale, and dishes for their venison, and so they must needs make them dressers to display these upon when not in use, and thus article after article was added to the household store, and the study of the history of furniture from this age till it reached its culmination in the glorious examples of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is at once most interesting and delightful, and necessary to every art student of the present day. There are few examples remaining of these early ages of furniture, but we have abundant records of their shape and character from the missals and illuminations prior to the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and from that time to the present there are in various museums and collections numerous examples that may be thoroughly studied. The most impressive features of this early furniture are the truthfulness and thoroughness of its construction, its simplicity, its fitness, the severity of its lines, and the perfection of its decoration. At first simple slabs of smoothed wood were used, well pegged together with wooden pegs, and then decorated with diapers or geometrical rosettes in very low relief, occasionally the corners were protected with corner-pieces of exquisitely wrought iron, and the hinges of the same character almost covered the door or the lid. Everything was solid, stern and severe; by and by greater progress was made, instead of using solid slabs of wood, first was made a strong framing honestly tenoned together, and the spaces between the framing filled up with panels or doors, scratchings on the framing took the shape of mouldings in the simple form of beads and hollows, and the carving grew more vigorous and less geometric; conventional flowers and foliage appeared; then, as the workman became more skilled in his craft, turning was introduced, greater refinement of design, richer ornamentation, and so from stage to stage furniture developed from barbarism to beauty, and in castle and cathedral were erected choir stalls and screens, buffets and coffers, and presses and chairs, which have never been surpassed, and are still the wonder and the glory of this age. It is remarkable that in the whole of northern Europe as far south as Italy the favorite wood in these ages was oak; it is a rare thing to find any other wood employed. Rigidly and sternly did these old mediævalists refuse any other wood; it was the most fitting in qualities of strength and endurance, and thus we learn with what serious intention they built their furniture that it might last; it

passed down from father to son, from generation to generation; it was the pride of the household, well cared for and beloved, and often upon it was carved the pictured story of some famous deed of valor, or some history connected with its possessor, or the family arms, or some wise motto or saying; such old oak was indeed furniture, in the highest sense of the word. Like the man who built strong and true, what remains stands calmly to-day as an everlasting rebuke to an age of shams.

It is a delightful thing to possess a few pieces of this old work. As I sit in my studio the old buffet stands opposite to me; it has become quite a familiar friend, and I often speculate as to what manner of man made it, and through what strange scenes it had passed. It came out of an old manor house near Lancashire. It is a fine example of seventeenth century work, of fine English oak of that deep rich colour age only can give. It is well and truthfully constructed, numerous honestly pegged pegs very visible. Its proportions are fine, its decoration is exquisite and quite a study, the carvings possess considerable delicacy, and the ornament is admirably placed. The scratched moulds and beads are sharp and clean, and it has a remarkable feature in the shape of a marquetry panel, which is exceedingly good in colour and very decorative, and I consider it a perfect specimen of what a piece of furniture should be in construction, utility, proportion, and decorative effect.

Of late it has become quite the fashion to collect old oak; the revival of decorative art during the last few years has again turned attention to old work, and its value is now fully recognized; it is becoming rare. Some years ago Belgium was an excellent field; last year I went without finding one desirable antique, although I found lots of imitations were to be had, and were being sold as antique. There is an old man in Ghent who imitates them very cleverly; in fact so successfully that it is really difficult to tell the spurious from the genuine. One day I went to see him; he showed me several specimens which I pronounced shams; he was very indignant, and assured me they were "his ancient veritable antiques." I went away, and next day I found his yard door open, and got a view through it of the old sinner very busy with a pot of ammonia and a brush staining up a new cabinet into a "veritable antique." I went into the yard and found the old fellow had quite a collection of old panels, moulds, and carvings, which he manufactured into tables and cabinets, and sold as genuine.

A SHIPMENT of lumber from Shreveport, La., was made on the 30th ult. for the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, 170 miles south of El Paso. The cars were loaded in the saw mill grounds, and will not be unloaded until their destination is reached.

**THE N. B. COASTING TRADE.**

The following letter appears in the *Sun*, of St. John, N.B. :-

MR. EDITOR, - I wish to call the attention of the readers of your paper to one of the results that will arise from the legislation which has been brought before Congress—to make subject to full import duties all lumber, cut in the State of Maine, now manufactured by American citizens at St. John and shipped to the American markets.

I refer to the coasting and carrying trade of St. John, which is largely supported and employed by that branch of lumber industry. Upon enquiry it is ascertained that 100,000,000 (one hundred million) feet or upwards is annually shipped here to the United States of this class of lumber, requiring the work of eighty coasting schooners of an average of one hundred and twenty-five tons. These vessels make about ten trips a year and earn on an average \$600 each trip, an annual earning of \$480,000 for each vessel, being in the aggregate \$480,000 for the schooners employed.

Of the \$600 so earned each trip, about \$100 is used in the American ports to disburse the vessel and \$500 is returned to St. John, the home port of the vessel. Of the \$500 so returned about \$300 is required for wages and provisions of the crew, harbor dues, towages, and the expense of loading the cargo. The balance of \$200 then goes to the owner for profit and to enable him to keep in repair and to reduce these vessels as they are worn out or lost. So that out of the aggregate sum of \$480,000 earned, \$80,000 goes abroad, while \$400,000 belongs and is strictly retained in St. John, or the immediate neighborhood of St. John, as these vessels are built by and manned invariably with St. John and St. John River men, are provisioned, outfitted and supplied by St. John supply and material men, and are owned by persons near the home port.

The result of the legislation that is now sought for will be to turn from the St. John River, which is the natural highway to the sea for all lumber grown on the Aroostook and the tributaries of the St. John that extend into the State of Maine, and compel the transportation of all such lumber to be made over the artificial highway (of railroad) to the port of Calais, where the British coaster is prohibited from carrying or being engaged in the American coastwise business, thereby ensuring to St. John the complete loss of the \$400,000 a year which now goes largely to her laborers, and the balance to the benefit of her trade.

And while we cannot prevent any legislation that our American neighbours may deem expedient to enact in this behalf, still as we look on with unavailing sorrow at the destruction of this branch of our industry, we are reminded that it is our duty to file our protest against the enemy of our city's interests, who to build up a railway monopoly threatens us at one swoop with an annual loss of \$400,000 in this one branch of our industries.

GEO. F. BAIRD.

St. John, June 17.

**BUILDING OPERATIONS.**

The Winnipeg correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* says :- The demand for lumber is greater ton times than the supply. It is being brought up and down the Red River by steamer and barge, whole train loads are being brought in from the South, and yet operations have to be suspended for hours at a time for lack of material. The supply of stone is about as defective as that of lumber. On Friday last I was talking with Mr. Baxter, formerly a celebrated contractor of Dundee, who is here trying to repair his fortunes. He had got the greater part of a stone foundation put in for a massive brick block when the architect came up and told him there would be no more material until Tuesday. Baxter turned to me and said, "Eh, man, isn't it heart breakin' ? The loss o' time is bad enough, but the loss o' men is far waur." The impossibility of procuring material thus prevents contractors from giving constant employment, and entails the necessity of hiring and re-hiring workmen to complete a job. Bricks are very scarce at present, and will be so all the year through. I believe that by this time there

is machinery at work with a capacity of over a million a day. The clay, I understand, is of very fine quality, being good near the city and really excellent out at Selkirk. At this latter place there is clay which if washed would make good pottery. Despite all these drawbacks building is progressing with a rapidity which is startling. The other day I am sure I saw over five hundred dwelling houses well advanced towards completion, and plans are prepared for hundreds more. Large brick business blocks will be erected just as fast as material can be procured. Indeed, the lack of material alone limits building operations. To rent a place at present is well nigh impossible. Houses are rented before a pile is driven in the foundation. Business stands command prohibitory rents. The other day I had occasion to attempt to rent a building about one hundred yards from the main street, and on a side street. The rent demanded was higher than what would have been asked for the same accommodation within one hundred yards of the intersection of King and Yonge streets in your city. Rents, freights, the dearth of money, and the scarcity of material combine to make everything about double its value in Toronto.

**THE ENGLISH TRADE.**

The *Timber Trades Journal* says the trade in home-grown timber cannot be said to be in a prosperous condition at the present time. From no part of the country can we hear of a brisk demand. In the districts round Berkshire and Buckinghamshire oak is very low in price, in the eastern counties the market is said to be overstocked, whilst in Yorkshire it is reported to be quite a drag. At the Lancashire bobbin mills trade is dull and has been for months past, and the raw material is fetching low prices. The great and prolonged stagnation in the general trade of the country of a few years back, and especially the depression in the coal and iron industries, brought prices down to the lowest ebb. The hopes cherished that the revival of trade which set in last year, would stimulate the demand and lead to improvement in values have been dissipated by the fearful havoc wrought in our woodlands and forests by the late October and April gales, which have thrust an enormous quantity of wood on an already overstocked market.

Whilst building timber continues to be sent forward so freely from the north of Europe and Canada, home-grown timber cannot be said to stand in any great competition with it for constructive purposes. We hear now and again of the growing scarcity of supply in those countries which supply our market with building woods, and of the increasing cost of transport to the places of shipment; but a glance at the total importations each year shows that any scarcity is made up by the energy with which the available stock is pushed forward, and there is little fear that the supply will fail to keep pace with the demand for some considerable time to come. It is in hardwoods that home-grown timber comes into competition with foreign wood, but for special purposes and in our local industries, native timber of good quality and dimensions will always command a good price.

**GIGANTIC TREES.**

We often refer to our "big trees" of California, and no one who has seen them ever doubts that they are big trees in earnest, but truly they seem almost like dwarfs in comparison with some of the gum trees of Australia. No authentic statement gives any one of them a greater height than 325 feet. But Baron F. von Mueller, director for many years of the botanical garden of Melbourne, than whom no better authority can be found, measured one tree of *Eucalyptus colossa* (the *larri* of the natives) which was 400 feet in height, one of the *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, which was 421, and another of the same species which was 476. And not far off was still another, which was not measured, it was believed to be at least 500 feet in height. These statements seem incredible, but their accuracy can scarcely be questioned.

During their younger years the eucalypti are slender, and it is believed that for about seventy to eighty years their growth is chiefly in height,

but after that time they increase enormously in bulk. Mueller measured one which was 30½ feet in diameter at the base, and at the height of 230 feet, where the first branch was given off, the trunk had still a diameter of 12 feet. In the London exhibition of 1862 was known a eucalyptus plank 7½ feet long by 11½ feet wide, and of proportionate thickness. Another plank was also ready to be sent from Australia to the same exhibition, but no ship could be found to bring it; we need scarcely be surprised at this, for the plank was 167 feet long. These are not random statements, they are simply verities, and they are only incidental expositions of the wonders of that strange land.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

**Lumber on Fire.**

TRENTON, June 21.—About 2.30 this afternoon a fire was discovered in a pile of lumber in Gilmore & Co.'s mill-yard. An alarm was given, but before the fire brigade got to the yard, or the company's own appliances could be got to play on it, fanned by the high winds the fire spread with fearful rapidity until the whole of the lumber in the north-east part of the yard was in one blazing mass. Fortunately the wind was blowing away from the mill or nothing could have saved the splendid new mill now completed, and it looked as if they would go at one time, and assistance was telegraphed for from Belleville and Cobourg. The fire, after leaping through the yard, fired four of the houses belonging to the Company and occupied by their men, also a couple of other small houses. The fire brigade with the mill hands were enabled to keep the flames from working up against the wind toward the mill and other buildings, the whole of which are saved. The fire was got under control about five this afternoon, after destroying about 5,000,000 feet of lumber, four large dwelling houses and two small ones. The loss will exceed \$100,000, covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some one smoking and leaving his pipe in the lumber pile, as a pipe was found where the fire started.

A COOPERAGE establishment at Green Bay, Wis., is having a boom. It manufactures, for the most part, tripe, fish, pickle and syrup barrels, and is not only selling all it can turn out, but is so far behind orders that it recently refused an order for 10,000 barrels. A Buffalo contract calls for 13,000 syrup barrels, another for 19 car loads of pickle barrels, and a third large order is for white ash tripe barrels. Bolts come in freely from up the bay, down the river, and by team.

THE Pensacola, Fla., *Commercial*, of a late date, says—"One cargo of lumber for Australia, direct, is now loading in this port, and we have the best authority for stating that a line of sailing vessels will soon be engaged exclusively in this trade. Heretofore, we understand, all lumber shipped from here to Australia has gone via the English ports, when, after being picked, the inferior only was sent to that market. This certainly marks an important era in our affairs."

VENERIS are active and command good prices in most markets, especially in the East, and fancy burls are eagerly snapped up, as a usual thing.

THE lumber trade around Puget Sound has been so exceedingly brisk that the lumber is nearly all used up. The demand for British Columbian lumber, therefore, is rapidly increasing, and its value rising in proportion.

THE Crown Timber Office records show that during the month of May 159 cribs of timber passed through the Government slide at Portage du Fort, 8,260 cribs and 3,000 saw logs through the Arnprior slide, and 43,688 saw logs, 103 pieces of flat timber and 2,729 railway ties through the Gatineau boom.

THE Canada Lumber Company, that got out a fine lot of timber in the Adirondack region, N.Y., last winter, and put it into St. Regis river at Fort Jackson, is having discouraging work in running the sticks to the St. Lawrence. A gang of St. Regis Indians had, at a late date, succeeded in getting the drive but seven miles from the starting point.

SINCE the 17th June 5 rafts, composed of 584 cribs and 14,703 pieces of timber, have left Ottawa; since the 19th June 56 double cribs, containing 2,800 pieces of square, flat and round timber, left the Gatineau boom, also 24,323 saw logs; since the 21st, 1,360 pieces of timber left the Madawaska, 197 cribs and 4,002 pieces of timber passed through the Des Joachims slide for the week ending June 17th.

By a reference to our advertising columns this week it will be noted that our old friend *Perry Davis' Pain-Killer* appears in costlier apparel than it has worn for some time past. This splendid advertisement is well calculated to both catch the eye and convince the mind. We know of no better evidence in favor of an article than the written testimony of so many well known citizens, especially the testimony of men who speak from long years of experience, as these do, in favor of the Pain-Killer. Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE inform us that they are compelled to renew their advertising, not because the Pain-Killer is losing one whit of its popularity, but to caution the public against the already numerous and constantly increasing number of base imitations, and other trashy mixtures, which are being sold in the market; many of them without merit and only intended to sell on the reputation of the genuine Pain-Killer.

It has become a common practice in Canada of late, among a "certain class" of dealers, to keep in stock "crerything," if its "only cheap;" particularly in the modicine line; and in a little while they of course have a large collection of these imitation articles which they substitute for the genuine, whenever a customer happens to come along "green enough" to allow it. An honest dealer ought to recognize his position better, and not on any account recommend an article to a fellow-being, or influence him in any way in buying an article he knows nothing about, except that it pays a good profit. Carelessness in this way may cost a life, and no man has a right to so trifle with matters of such great importance. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER has been before the public for so many years, and has steadily grown in public favor, till we are satisfied there is no better cure for our thousand little ills than PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, and we heartily recommend it.

**LIVERPOOL STOCKS.**

We take from the *Timber Trades Journal* the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool on May 31st, 1881 and 1882, and also the Consumption for the month of May, 1881 and 1882 :-

	Stock, May 31st, 1882.	Stock, May 31st, 1881.	Consumption for the month of May 1882.	Consumption for the month of May, 1881.
Quebec Square Pine	58,000 ft.	538,000 ft.	02,000 ft.	107,000 ft.
Waney Board	150,000 "	180,000 "	-	3,000 "
St. John Pine	3,000 "	5,000 "	-	8,000 "
Other Ports Pine	25,000 "	48,000 "	3,000 "	24,000 "
Pitch Pine, hewn	707,000 "	569,000 "	240,000 "	197,000 "
" sawn	347,000 "	340,000 "	221,000 "	107,000 "
" planks	07,000 "	07,000 "	30,000 "	40,000 "
Red Pine	14,000 "	32,000 "	8,000 "	2,000 "
Dantzic, &c., Fir	108,000 "	176,000 "	51,000 "	51,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir	4,000 "	9,000 "	4,000 "	-
Oak, Canadian	214,000 "	360,000 "	29,000 "	31,000 "
" Planks	08,000 "	147,000 "	80,000 "	20,000 "
" Baltic	58,000 "	02,000 "	7,000 "	9,000 "
Elm	33,000 "	27,000 "	4,000 "	6,000 "
Ash	9,000 "	4,000 "	4,000 "	-
Birch	40,000 "	102,000 "	21,000 "	44,000 "
Greenheart	01,000 "	50,000 "	24,000 "	8,000 "
East India Teak	03,000 "	8,000 "	20,000 "	11,000 "
Quebec Pine Deals				
" Spruce	3,510 stds.	7,861 stds.	1,609 stds.	1,181 stds.
N. B. & N. S. Spruce Deals	7,220 "	13,650 "	-	0,300 "
" Pine	380 "	1,030 "	4,076 "	6,300 "
Baltic Deals	2,220 "	8,030 "	204 "	574 "
" Boards	100 "	400 "	-	61 "
" Flooring Boards	3,080 "	3,760 "	1,900 "	1,968 "

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 MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BARK TANNED  
**LEATHER BELTING**



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



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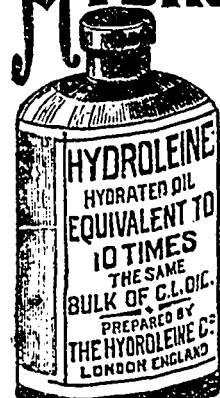
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THE *Timber Trades Journal*, of June 10th, says:—The timber trade must be admitted to be at the present time, as far as relates to London, very *quiescent*. If you meet a man, whom you are accustomed to find very busy at this time of year, with bills of lading, invoices, and foreign correspondence, the chances are that he will tell you that he is "buying nothing, and as for selling he doesn't know where to look for a customer." This, of course, is not to be taken literally, nor intended to be so, but it indicates the spirit of the trade just now, or rather its want of spirit; and if we look at what is doing on the coast, east, west, north, or south, no animation is discoverable anywhere. Prices at the public sales are everywhere a little easier, and, though there is not much retrogression, something is perceptible in that way, and goods that are not too plentiful, and ought to fetch remunerating prices, excite no competition, and go sometimes miserably low in comparison of what they ought to bring.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says it is announced that F. Weyerhauser, of Eau Claire, Wis., a gentleman already having connection with numerous logging and lumber companies, has secured the refusal, until August 1, of the Cornell University's pine lands in Wisconsin, aggregating 200,000 acres, which are more or less heavily timbered, and scattered in sections through the western and northwestern parts of the state. The statement receives some substantiation from the fact of the withdrawal from the market of the lands in question.

THE steam barge *Arazes* struck a rock at Prentiss Bay and sank. Part of her cargo of lumber was taken off, after which she slid into deep water and is now about decks too. The tug *Kate Williams* left with a submarine diver and a 14-inch Worthington pump to raise the steam barge.

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 Winter Cough, Affections of the Chest and all Wasting Diseases.  
 Prescribed by the leading physicians of England, the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

**A WONDERFUL FACT.**  
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 Manufacturer of Every Description of  
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HAND CUT FILES made from the Best Refined English Cast Steel and Warranted Equal in every respect to the best English brands.  
 NEW FILES neatly put up in labelled boxes for the trade; to whom bottom figures will be quoted.  
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 Lumber and Commission Agent.

ORDERS FOR DIMENSIONS AND ALL OTHER KINDS AND GRADES OF

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 Lumber Dealers,  
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.  
**EPPS'S COCOA**  
 BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Coacos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*  
 Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets and tins only (½ and 1 lb.) labelled  
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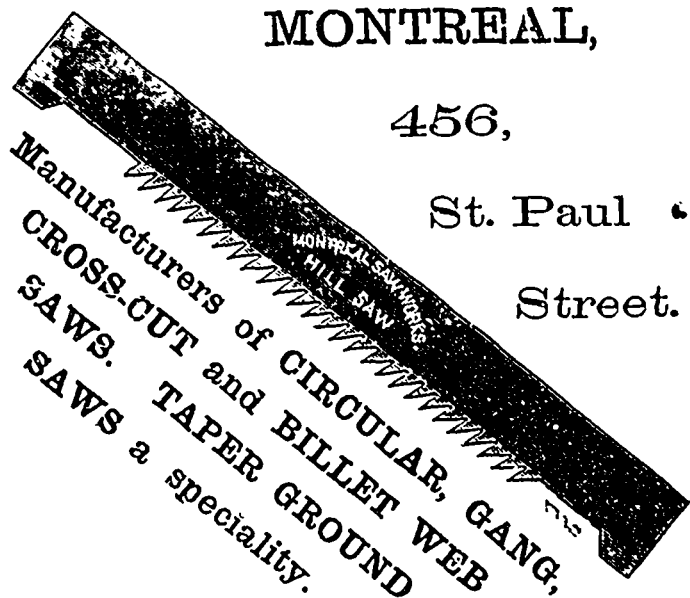
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N. H. DRAKE.



**J. F. LAWTON**  
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 SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Saws of all kinds manufactured from the BEST CAST STEEL that can be procured in any Market.

**EVERY SAW WARRANTED.**

SAWS REPAIRED in the best manner and on Short Notice.

Send Address for Price List, Terms, &c.

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**LIGHTNING CANT-DOG**

STEEL RING,

The Lightest, Cheapest and Most Durable Cant-Dog in the World.

**PETER ROBERTSON,**

Chaudiere - - - Ottawa.

**LOGGING—STEAM vs. HORSES.**

The following letter appears in the *Northwestern Lumberman* :—

We find a general impression that steam logging is profitable for very large contracts, but that sledging is cheaper for small operations. This is a question which will interest your readers, and we give below figures for comparison.

We first state the cost of getting in 12,500,000 feet of logs on a five mile haul by sledging on snow or iced tracks. Allowing an average for each two-horse team of 250,000 feet for a season of 90 good sledging days, the investment will be about as follows :—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Cost. Items include 50 two-horse teams, sleds and harnesses, and grading five miles of road.

**OPERATING EXPENSES.**

Table with 2 columns: Item, Cost. Items include drivers, oats and hay, expenses of pasturing, blacksmith, repairing road, and yearly expense of replacing horses.

Or, in round numbers, the cost of sledging may be reckoned to \$2 per 1,000, provided there is neither too much nor too little snow, that work is not interrupted by storms or thaws, and that the season is as perfect as if made to order.

The investment required for putting in 12,500,000 feet of logs over a five mile track in one winter is about as follows

Table with 2 columns: Item, Cost. Items include iron rail, cross-ties, one locomotive and 20 cars, and tools and incidentals.

**OPERATING EXPENSES.**

Table with 2 columns: Item, Cost. Items include loaders, unloaders, engineer and fireman, carpenter, trackmen, brakeman, fuel, and depreciation for year on rails, cars and locomotive.

Or 50 cents per 1,000 feet to get in 12,500,000 feet of logs by steam in four months' time. The locomotive can do this work easily in three months, which would reduce the cost to about 40 cents per 1,000 feet.

A road eight miles long was built, and 18,000,000 feet got in over it in one year. The largest day's haul was 247,000 feet, which cost 25 cents per 1,000 to haul.

Another road eight miles long, operated 10 months in the year, got in 60,000,000 feet in one year, at an average cost of 54 cents per 1,000 feet, equivalent to about 40 cents per 1,000 feet for a five-mile haul.

Another road three and one-half miles long, got in 22,000,000 feet in five months, during which the road was shifted to reach another tract.

Another road, eight and one-half miles long, got in 33,000,000 feet in nine months, running night and day.

It can be claimed fairly that for hauls of from three to five miles, for getting in from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet in one season, steam logging, provided good locomotives and cars are used, is cheaper than sledging, both in original investment and in operating expense.

in waiting for the snow, which after all may fail, than it would cost to haul in the logs by steam; the output can be doubled by hauling nights; the haul may be doubled at but slight extra cost; from 20 to 25 per cent more logs can be got in from the same land, as the low cost of hauling makes poorer grades profitable to market; timber hurt by windfall or fire can be got in at once and marketed, instead of being left to worms and rot.

**H. K. PORTER & Co.**

**HEMLOCK OR PINE ?**

Hemlock is well adapted for any of the coarser uses in building, where small timber is required. It makes a better joist and a better scantling than pine, for the reason that it is stiffer timber, and holds a nail so firmly that it is difficult to draw one after it has been driven. It is more durable than pine, but in clay soil it is not so good. It is fully the equal of pine for durability in positions where it is exposed both to wet and dry, but while as good, is no better when always under water. It is cheaper, selling on the market by the cargo, at about \$2 less than dimension sizes of pine. It is not adapted to so many uses as pine, and while better for graneries, for the reason that rats and mice avoid it, being unable to gnaw through it, is not in thin lumber so well adapted for use. It is not more in favor, because in the past pine has been cheap and plentiful, and while better known is easier worked. It is in good repute in the eastern states, where it largely fills the place of pine for coarse uses, and is to some extent used for finishing purposes, but we must confess to prejudice against it in this connection. As pine becomes scarcer hemlock is coming more into favor, as may be seen from the fact that stumpage which was held a year ago at 25 cents per thousand is now selling for \$1. The main disadvantages of hemlock consist in a disposition to shake and unsoundness, and it is then comparatively worthless, its culls being the meanest lumber known. We have knowledge of hemlock shingles put upon a barn roof 40 years ago and in as good condition to-day as pine shingles put on some years later. The shingles curl enough after a rain to permit of their drying out readily so that they do not decay as speedily as pine, while flattening to their place at once under a shower. For actual value as studding joist and granary uses, hemlock is worth more money than pine, for stiffness, durability and freedom from the encroachments of vermin, and the prejudice against it because of its stiff splivers, gives way rapidly under experience in its use.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

**TIMBER NEWS.**

The *Ottawa Citizen*, of June 13th, says :—The following is a statement of the timber which passed through the undermentioned slides and works since the 2nd inst.

**PORTAGE-DU-FORT SLIDE.**

1 raft belonging to David Moore, composed of 150 cribs. **ARNPRIOR SLIDE.**

Table with 4 columns: Rafts, Owners, Cribs, Saw Logs. Lists owners like Hilliard & Dickson, Jonathan Francis & Co, Wm. McKay, Perley & Patten, and J. R. Booth.

**THROUGH GATINKAW BOOM.**

Table with 3 columns: Owners, Saw Logs, Flat Timber. Lists owners like Gilmour & Co, G. B. Hall & Co, Hamilton Bros, W. C. Edwards & Co, and J. McLaren & Co.

And H B Rathbu & Son 2,729 railway ties.

**EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION.**

The *Timber Trades Journal* says :—Another question which bids fair to influence somewhat the price of wood goods in the near future is the extremely large proportions to which the emigration movement from Sweden to America has attained of late. The numbers of the working classes that are leaving must, within a short time, raise the price of timber considerably. As soon as the saw mill industry gets busy we shall probably hear of a deficiency of workmen and attempts to obtain higher wages.

The report of the *Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags*

being in negotiation for a piece of ground at the mouth of the Dal River suitable for a saw mill site has been confirmed, and it is understood that the transaction is now closed. The piece of ground obtained is situated at Harnas, close to Skutskar, where the Siderfors company have their shipments. This stop is supposed to be preparatory to the removal of the saw mill to the coast, and has been taken to avoid the heavy railway freight from Korsnas to Gelfe.

Several extensive new saw milling concerns are reported as having got lately into full work in different parts of the country; one of these is a new mill, with a capacity of about 5,000 standards annually, erected by the Hellefors Bruks Aktie Bolag on their property near to Filipstad. They own a large quantity of growing wood intersected by the Bergslagens railway, and "presumably ship their produce from Gotteburg. Another mill is the undertaking noticed before in my letters as having been erected in Gelfe Bay by the owners of the Ockelbo Works; this concern has also commenced operations, and is estimated as being able to produce 4,000 to 5,000 standards annually. The firm is the owner of extensive forests in the Gelfe district, and able to supply the mill in question with logs for a long period. A third mill is that lately erected by the Jemtlands Sangbruks Bolag along the new line between Sundswall and Dronthem, near Mossall station, west of Ostersund. This concern will ship at Dronthem, in Norway, and their production will be 5,000 to 6,000 standards annually. The company is said to consist principally of shareholders from Bergen, in Norway.

I should not be surprised to hear of a lively speculation in growing wood taking place in the district whence the Norwegian company referred to obtains logs. The Sundswall people have no doubt done well in the surrounding district, but signs are not wanting that the attractions of an ice-free harbor will ere long cause considerable competition for growing wood reachable by the new line of railway. This railway is to be opened in its entirety by the king about the 20th of July, in connection with which an exhibition of the products and industries of Norrland is to be held at Sundswall. As forest products and manufactures are more important than anything else in Norrland, it may be taken for granted that they will play an important role in the exhibition, thus rendering the same extremely interesting to the trade.

**THE TIMBER TRADE OF BORDEAUX.**

The *Timber Trades Journal* says the principal feature of this week's timber trade is the arrival of some German hewn timber and balks, which have been eagerly looked forward to for several months. From the German ports they write that there are still many contracts to carry out, owing to the high rate of freight on account of the scarcity of vessels, for which reason, and also owing to the upward tendency of prices, it will be almost impossible to obtain any shipping orders for some time to come.

The scarcity of long lengths and heavy average from the German ports leads buyers to direct their attention to the American supplies, where they will find all kinds of dimensions, even the largest ones, at, as we think, more suitable prices.

**SWEDISH PROSPECTS.**

The *Timber Trades Journal* says :—Speaking of the present state of the saw mill interests in Sweden, we learn that it is likely to expand considerably this present season, as the letter referred to mentions no less than three new establishments of the kind just got into full work, which are estimated to add altogether about 15,000 standards to the customary annual production. On the other hand, the plentifulness of money has again given life to forest speculation in Sweden, which had been very quiet since 1874; and when capitalists begin to bid against each other for that kind of property it looks like an enhancement of the value of everything connected with it, and they still appear to believe that prices will not give way. There is always this point in their favor, that Swedish shippers can always get a profit in our markets when most other shipping countries are losing on the current prices of their wood. The

price of spruce at the public sales in London and Liverpool will seldom, on an average, leave £4 per standard to the shipper; yet for white-wood of same dimensions the price is £6 10s. f.o.b. in Sweden, and the charges of getting the goods forward to the shipping ports are understood to be greater in America than in Sweden. Spruce has given way a little in Liverpool at the last sales, but it is a wood that on the west coast is generally in good demand. On the east side it is not to be driven off by the white-wood of Northern Europe, but on the east coast it gets no secure footing.

**Queer Geography.**

The following item which appears in the *Stillwater Lumberman*, published in the town of Stillwater, Minnesota, will be read with some amusement :—

"On the line of the Northern Pacific, between Hat Portage and Wanipek, large quantities of lumber and ties have been destroyed by recent forest fires."

Some of our friends to the south of the line, seem determined to annex us, whether or no.

MISSOURI is better supplied with forests than any other western state north of Arkansas. One-fourth of its area is covered with trees and in some districts, particularly the river bottoms, the swamp lands of the southeast, and the Ozark mountain regions, these trees are of the most valuable character.

The *Bellevalle Intelligencer* says we have received a specimen of an artificial material which is intended to take the place of wood for all purposes for which wood is now used. It is made of straw ground to a fine pulp and subjected to a tremendous pressure—the result being a material closely resembling wood, though harder. It is manufactured by the Straw Lumber Co., of Lawrence, Kan.

A *BOSTON* trade circular says eastern lumber is in fair request, but prices are easier on spruce and hemlock. Coarse pine boards, dry, are wanted; lath and sawed cedar shingles are scarce and high. The scarcity of small vessels adapted for this market, and the fact that hardly any of this class have been built the last few years, promises to keep freights firm during the season. There has been considerable delay already in shipping the orders, owing to a lack of suitable vessels.

The *St. Louis Republican* says the people of the United States little dream when they skim the cream from the virgin soil of the west and send it to Europe in the shape of wheat and fall the monarch trees of their forests by the millions every year, that they are making wanton drafts on the sources of their wealth which it will take generations of careful effort to repair. They, and perhaps their children, may not suffer any great inconvenience from the loss of the riches they are so profugetly dissipating; but their children's children will hardly pass away without suffering by the great mistake.

A *CORRESPONDENT* of the *Montreal Gazette*, writing from St. John, N. B., says :—The lumber business is good. Stream driving is excellent, on account of the floods, and few logs will remain on the banks and bars this summer. Our harbor and the North Shore ports are full of ships after deal cargoes, and it is noticeable that the percentage of steamers is steadily increasing. We have a dozen of them at a time here, and there are nine or ten in the Miramichi also, this being their first year in that river. Many of them came here immediately on returning to England from Indian voyages, and some of them are to return there after carrying the cargoes they are now loading. They are all English, while most of the sailing vessels that came for deals are Norwegian barques.

A healthy man never thinks of his stomach. The dyspeptic thinks of nothing else. Indigestion is a constant reminder. The man who finds himself suffering will spend a few cents for a bottle of Zepesa, from Brazil, the now and remarkable compound for cleansing and toning the system, for assisting the digestive apparatus and the liver to properly perform their duties in assimilating the food. Get a ten cent sample of Zepesa, the new remedy, of your druggist. A few doses will surprise you.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE LUMBER!

The Northwestern Lumberman says.—The census figures for the decade ending 1870, including a period covering the war of the rebellion, showed that a population of 35,000,000, a large population, in fact, probably one half of whom were withdrawn from peaceful pursuits and were engaged in the work of destruction rather than of upbuilding, required an average of not far from 400 feet of lumber per capita annually. It is safe to assume that the era of peace and rebuilding, which marked the subsequent decade, added largely to the demand for consumption, and it is no stretch of the imagination to assume that, with the revival of business industry which followed upon the great and prolonged panic of 1873 to 1879, setting again in motion the wheels of industry and the checked current of immigration, an average consumption of 600 feet of lumber per capita has not only been reached but exceeded.

CEDAR vs. PINE.

Recent repairs upon the Kangaroo lake bridge at Bailoys Harbor, Wis., have demonstrated the relative value of pine and cedar as to strength and durability. The bridge had been built some 12 years, and had become insecure and dangerous. The difficulty was found to rest mainly in the fact that pine timbers had been used whenever possible, in place of cedar, which was the other element in the construction of the bridge. In many instances the pine timbers were broken and rotten, while cedar timbers half the size were perfectly intact, sound and secure. At one point a pine log 15 inches in diameter had broken square off and furnished no support whatever, and two long cedar stringers 10½ and 11 inches through, respectively, withstood the strain brought to bear upon that portion of the bridge, heavy loads crossing frequently.—Northwestern Lumberman.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD.

A new wood preserving process has been invented in France by M. Jacques. He first impregnates the timber thoroughly with a simple solution of soap, mixed with an acid—preferably phenic acid. This causes the fermentation, in a few days, within the wood, of a fatty acid, which is insoluble in water, and enters the remotest fibres. The reaction of the acid on the soap does not take place until a portion of the water has evaporated. It is claimed that more perfect impregnation can be had in this way than with creosote, and there is no danger of the washing out of the preservative from the exposed surfaces, as when sulphate of copper is used. The government commission on technical railroad operation in France is said to favor this process.—The Metal Worker.

The Kirby-Carpenter Company, at Menominee, Mich., is running its mills to their outside capacity, having, during a recent week, cut 2,334,364 feet of lumber. The company has piled 7,000,000 feet, and proposes to pile more. This fact is supposed to be a straw, showing a tendency of manufacturers to throttle the supply and prevent it from streaming out any faster than it is needed. They intend thus to get the "bulge" on the market.

A MEETING of lumbermen was recently held at Bay City, Mich., for consultation in regard to the feasibility of the formation of a booming company there for the picking up of stray logs at the mouth of Saginaw river. It was stated that on an average 125 logs are floating loose at the mouth of that river every day, and it was desirable that somebody have authority to pick them up, assort and deliver them to the owners. A committee was appointed to make legal investigations and report.

The manufacture of shingles in eastern and northern Maine is reported to have been visited with increased prosperity. As an instance in this direction, Cutler & Eddy's mill, at Bradley, Me., runs night and day, and the firm has another mill in brisk operation at Van Buren, 200,000 shingles being manufactured daily, and the demand is ahead of the production of both mills. At Van Buren the logs are got from the New Brunswick side, and are admitted free of duty, being sawed by Americans on this side.

The Aroostook and Tobique drives, says the Fredericton Herald, are all in. There is now about 80,000,000 feet of lumber in the Douglas booms and about 20,000,000 feet in the booms below the city. When Connors' and Cunliffe & Stevens' drives are in, the total amount of lumber to be taken care of by the Boom Company will reach 130,000,000 feet, or about the same as last year.

IF NEARLY DEAD after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides, it is the best family medicine on earth.

MIDDLE AGED MEN often lack vigor, this can be restored by that great brain and nerve food, known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine. Read the advertisement in another column of to-day's paper.

"The secret of three is all the world's," but it is no secret that the demand in Canada for pens of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company's make is steadily increasing. No stationer's stock is complete without them.

J. Werts & Son, Freedomville, Ohio, write:—"This informs you that we have sold all those Baxter's Mandrake Bitters you sent us. We sold the last three bottles to-day. Two of our customers disputed about which should have the last bottle, and we decided the matter by promising to send for more at once. The Bitters give universal satisfaction to all who have tried them. We want you to send us twelve dozen forthwith." Baxter's Mandrake Bitters never fail to cure all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine.



TRENT NAVIGATION.

FENELON FALLS, BUCKHORN RAPIDS AND BURLEIGH CANALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Navigation," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, for the construction of two Lift Locks, Bridge Piers and other works at Fenelon Falls; also, the construction of a Lock at Buckhorn Rapids, and for the construction of three Locks, a Dam and Bridge Piers at Burleigh Falls.

The works at each of these places will be let separately.

Maps of the respective localities, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, where printed forms of Tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works at Fenelon Falls will be furnished at that place, and for those at Buckhorn and Burleigh, information may be obtained at the resident Engineer's office, Peterborough.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders for the different works must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, as follows:—

- For the Fenelon Falls work.....\$1,000
" Buckhorn Rapids work..... 600
" Burleigh Falls work..... 1,000

And that these respective amounts shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications.

The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the different parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882. d127-3L11

CENTRAL IRON WORKS.

Law, McLean & Brayshaw

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CASTINGS of every description in Brass and Iron.

All sorts of MACHINERY for saw and Grist Mills.

STEAM FEED for Circular Saws.

Also Saw Gears, Cutters, Double upset Swages, and all Saw Tools.

Send for Price List, L4

Simcoe House, CORNER FRONT and SIMCOE STS TORONTO, ONT. Best accommodation in the City. TERMS \$1.50 and \$1.00 per day, according to Location of Rooms. The Most Convenient House to all Trains. 1121 GREEN & SON, Proprietors.

The American Hotel, BARRIE, ONT. Collier Street, Adjoining the Market. RATES REASONABLE, CENTRAL LOCATION, FREE BUSES TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS. Every accommodation for Commercial and LUMBERMEN. 1111 W. D. McDONALD, Proprietor.

J. K. POST & CO. LUMBER MERCHANTS And Shipping Agents. OSWEGO, N. Y. 1111

FOR LUMBERMEN! Poleroad Tramway Cars Will Carry 2,000 Feet of Hardwood Lumber per Load

Drawn with one span of horses, either summer or winter, on Round Pole Roads, which are cheap and speedily built. The woodwork of the Car can be built by any handy man in a couple of days. The undersigned supply the iron work complete, including bolts and washers and a diagram of car. The wheels are adjustable on its axles to accommodate itself to any bend in the pole. The weight of ironwork is 2,250 lbs. Price on application to

C. NORSWORTHY & Co., ST. THOMAS, Ont. Patentees and Manufacturers of Moore's Improved Taper Cone Feed Saw Mills. 1111

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Steam Engines

MILL MACHINERY.

Ships Windlasses, Iron Capstans and Ships CASTINGS of all kinds.

Ships Cambooses & Cabin Stoves COOKING AND HEATING

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BRASS CASTINGS.

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E. S. VINDIN, Commission, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent. LUMBER MERCHANT Office, Tompset's Block, Port Hope. 111

J. & F. N. TENNANT Dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Lath & Shingles. Office, Union Loan Building, Toronto Street, Toronto. 1111

17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. HOWIE'S DETECTIVE AGENCY OFFICES, 32 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT. All legitimate Detective business attended to for Banks, Fire and Life Insurance Cos., & so for private parties. This agency does not operate for reward. 1116

CHOPPING AXES (Made to Order and on hand.) MILL PICKS DRESSED in a first-class style. Those shipped by rail will be returned promptly. Lance Tooth Saws Gummed. AXES WARRANTED. 3124 W. HERLIHEY, Lindsay.

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE.



Is a Sure, Prompt and Effectual Remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Suppuration, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Refined Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs. The experience of thousands proves it an IRREVOCABLE REMEDY. The medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is the cheapest and best. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cts. per box, or 13 for \$5, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont., Sold by all Druggists in Canada. 1128

N. H. DOWNS' Vegetable Balsamic ELIXIR! This valuable medicine is purely vegetable, the discovery of which was the result of many years' close study, in order to discover the cause, the symptoms and the cure—viz.: Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Influenza, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and every species of oppression of the Chest and Lungs. In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered its efficacy has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that CONSUMPTION is not incurable, if properly attended to.—Consumption, at its commencement, is but a slight irritation of the membrane which covers the lungs; then an inflammation, when the cough is more observable, has then they then becomes local fever and the patient more frequent, the cheeks flushed and the pulse more common. This Elixir curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all morbid irritations and inflammation from the lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration, IT HEALS THE ULCERATED SURFACES and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opiate, i. e. narcotic qualities, which are also drying a nature as to be in great danger of destroying the patient; whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but by removing the cause, generally destroys the habit before the cough is entirely gone. Consequently, when the cough is cured the patient's will. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions for cure of pulmonary diseases. Price 25 cts. and \$1 per bottle. Sold every where. HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, Proprietors, MONTREAL, P. Q.



# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY  
TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

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

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

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

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. JULY 1, 1882.

RATHBUN & SON are shipping about 18,000 ties weekly from Kingston.

TEN large spars, each 70 feet in length, have been delivered by the Grimes Bros., Aylmer road, on the Chaudiere flats, for electric light purposes.

The Lindsay Post says a large quantity of maple logs are passing up the river, being floated on scows. At Port Perry they will be cut up for Paxton, Tate & Co.

The lumber and timber that reached Pittsburgh, Penn., by a recent rise in the Alleghany, amounted to 20,000,000 feet. The drive realized—for pine boards, \$16 to \$22 a thousand; hemlock boards, \$9.50 to \$11 a thousand.

The Quebec correspondent of the *Moniteur du Commerce* says that the English Company which has bought the mills and limits of Montmorency for \$1,500,000, has obtained an extension of time till December next to close the bargain.

The Detroit *Marine News* says twelve miles about Duluth will cut about 100,000,000 feet of lumber this season, all of which goes west from the point of manufacture over the Northern Pacific road. A considerable portion of the product of the mills is shipped to Winnipeg.

It is announced that R. S. & G. W. Henry and the South Branch Lumber Company have withdrawn from the Lumberman's Exchange in Chicago and intend to fix their own prices for lumber. The result will probably be to run down the prices of lumber, and may possibly break up the Exchange.

The Lindsay *Warder* says Mr. T. Burrow is filling a contract made with Mr. Boyd and Messrs. Strickland Bros., to supply them each with about eight thousand feet of heavy timber, to be cut into lumber. The timber is brought from Haliburton, Minden, and other places in the back country. It is just being placed on cars in this town for shipment by the Midland Railway to Port Hope.

WOOD well saturated with oil will not shrink in the driest weather. Boiled lard is the best for general use, but oven crude petroleum is of great advantage.

At Blackhear, Ga. J. M. Lee has discovered a new method of extracting spirits of turpentine from saw dust and the refuse of the mills, employing a sweating process. By this means each cord of material operated upon yields 14 gallons of spirits, three to four gallons of resin, and a quantity of tar. The spirits produced are characterized by a different odor than when they are the result of distillation.

The collecting of laurel and other roots is an important industry in the mountains of North Carolina and East Tennessee, from whence they are shipped to Philadelphia and Boston for the most part. They are employed in the manufacture of door knobs and pipe bowls. A single root will often weigh from 75 to 150 lbs. There is a never silent demand, and a ton of the roots will bring a good round figure.

The Ottawa River boom company, which, it is said, has not been doing much in the way of profit for three or four years past, will, to judge from the number of breakages to booms, and the consequently large number of escaped logs, probably be in a position to compensate for previous losses. It is said that an unprecedented number of drift logs have passed down the river during the past two or three weeks.

In excavating the clay on Lord Normanton's estate near Crowland the workmen have exposed about three acres of a subterranean forest, ten feet below the surface. Some of the trees are in an admirable state of preservation, one gigantic oak measuring 18 yards in length. The trees are in such a condition that the oak can be distinguished from the elm, while a kind of fir tree seems to be the most abundant, the wood of which is so hard that the trees can be drawn out of the clay in their entirety of root and branch.

The Chicago *Northwestern Lumberman* says the conviction is general that the prices asked are too high to enable the yards to handle with profit, and purchases are generally made by those who, having large gangs to keep at work, buy what is necessary for that purpose. There is no appearance of buying because the stock has a profit in it, and consequently no buoyancy to the market. The situation is, in fact, anomalous in the extreme, those who offer claim that they cannot afford to take less, while those who buy do not do it for the profit they can see in it, and yet the one purchases and the other gets his price, or pretty near it.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says—In the case of beech timber a striking illustration of the effect of local consumption is seen in Buckinghamshire and district, where this wood is extensively used for chairmaking, and other local industries. 1st quality wood sold at 2s. 3d., 2nd quality at 1s. 6d., and 3rd quality at 8d. per foot cube, whilst in most other parts of the country it averages, 1st quality, say 11d., 2nd quality 8½d., 3rd quality 6d. In some parts of Ireland, as in county Louth, 1st quality is only worth 4d. per foot, and in Lanarkshire it is at the present time said to be unsaleable; 6d. per cubic foot is all that is offered for trees 23 inches on the side, and the market is completely glutted.

A DESPATCH from Marquette, dated June 24, says on Thursday night the propeller *Kincardine*, bound for Chatham, with a cargo of lumber, broke her rudder chains and struck one of the cribs near the new lighthouse. When she was put on her course up Lake St. Clair, it was found she was leaking to such an extent that the captain decided to run her ashore near Wingall Point lighthouse. She now lies with her stern in twenty four feet of water, and her bow on the bank. She will be raised with screws. The *Kincardine* belongs to J. M. Jones, of this city, and is insured in the United States Company, of New York, for \$6,000. She rates B1, and is valued in the Inland Lloyd's Hull Register at \$7,000.

## POLE ROADS.

To the Editor of the *Canada Lumberman*.

Sir,—Admitting that iron tramways are best adapted for large lumbering operations, there are hundreds of places in Canada where pole roads can be built and operated to great advantage, where the expenso of an iron road would be beyond the means of a large majority of lumbermen that require them. If one-half the pains were taken to select good, hardwood poles and laying them properly that is necessary to lay iron tramways, no objection could be raised against them; whereas, the speed with which they can be built, and the expenso are so trifling, compared with the cost of iron roads, that men of limited capital can construct them for their use, if not in conjunction with neighbouring mills. Again, the broad, concave wheels, fitting the logs with the large amount of play on the axles, make it difficult for a car to leave the track, and enables the cars to turn a shorter curve than is possible to do with a flat track. Owing to the past winter being such an open one, the majority of mill men have not been able to stock their mills, and believing that the construction of this class of roads is of vast importance to the country, and financially of great advantage to those operating them, I would call their attention to these facts,—that a good road can be built for \$120 per mile, and planked with slabs and covered with saw dust will cost \$50 more; that one team of horses will draw a car with 2,000 feet of logs, and make two trips a day over a road of eight miles; that they have switches and branch roads the same as street railways; that when the track is laid 6½ feet apart it makes a good waggon or sleigh road.

THOS. MOORE.

## FOREST FIRES.

The recent destructive forest fires on Long Island have caused the New York *Herald* to descant on the carelessness of the American farmer. It says the "forests" that burn are generally small tracts of wooded land which are parts of farms, but as they are utterly left alone except when the farmer wants firewood, they are full of undergrowth, brush-heaps and dead leaves. Forest fires are scarcely ever heard of in Europe, for the poorest and basiest peasant who owns a bit of land finds time enough to cut away the undergrowth, remove dead trees and fallen boughs, and even to cart away some of the leaves to his compost heap. German and English farmers who come here begin preserving their wooded lands, but too often they fall into the shiftless American way, and frequently pay the penalty. Any farmer can prevent fire on his own forest land; he can clear away undergrowth and leaves, the work being easiest done in winter, when he has little to do on any other part of the farm, or he can fence this ground and turn his cattle into it to eat or break down small growth and trample leaves to pieces and into the ground. Both plans have been tried with great success, and not found costly. Of course in great wooded tracts of hundreds and thousands of acres, such preventives would be impracticable, but these are not the lands most frequently burned over.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

## STAINING WHITEWOOD.

An English firm proposes the following decorative process for staining whitewoods: The surface to be decorated is made as smooth as possible, and is then covered with one or two coatings of size, prepared by adding to glue size, of just sufficient strength to form a jelly, a little egg albumen and a small quantity of alum. When this is dry and thoroughly hardened, the design must be traced or pounced upon it. The outline and those lines separating the different parts of the design, and all other parts that are to retain the natural color of the wood, are then carefully painted in with Brunswick black or Canada balsam, laying on the black with a good body. This should remain until it gets thoroughly hard, which will be in about six or seven hours. The surface is then washed with a sponge and luke-warm water until all the size is removed from the exposed parts, the pattern drawn in the Brunswick black, which is impervious to water, remaining intact, and serving to

prevent the stains running together when being applied. This washing must thoroughly remove all the size preparation, and after the wood has been allowed to dry it will be ready for the application of the colored stains. If the painting has been properly done, the design will appear as a clear black outline inclosing the white spaces, which are to be filled in with various colors, after which the black outline is to be removed, as will be explained. The black lines should be fully a sixteenth of an inch wide, and wider if required. Having decided upon the woods to be imitated, and the colors to be used, the stains, which may be either spirit stains or water stains, or both, may be laid in. The lightest stains must be put in first, and need not be confined to the exact outline of that particular part, but it is well that they should be. The stain may be freely used, and laid as level as it will allow, but a little shadiness is not at all objectionable. The next darkest stain must now be proceeded with, and so on for as many stains as are desired. When all are dry and hard the black outline may be washed clean off the wood with a brush and turpentine, which may be freely used until the whole of the Brunswick black is removed. The various colored stains will then appear enclosed in a white outline, which, if properly done, will be sharp and clean, and clear as an inlay of the real woods. What grain the whitewood has will be more or less seen through the stains, as they may be light or dark.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

## A WALNUT STEAL.

A good-sized timber steal, as the appearances show, has come to light in the Indian Territory, in a section richly timbered with walnut, upon which extensive operations have been prosecuted this season. During the past two weeks an immense amount of logs have been gotten out in various localities in Cherokee Nation, and 2,000,000 feet of the finest walnut was seized by Chief D. W. Bushyhead, on the ground that the operators had violated the laws concerning timber on Indian lands. The timber had already been sold, readily commanding \$30 per thousand. The Cherokee Nation is described as being thickly timbered in sections with the choicest walnut, the best growing on the banks of streams and upon large areas of bottom land, where it thrives luxuriously. If these resources were properly developed, they would yield a large annual revenue.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

A LOCAL paper states that a large mill will soon be built by Chicago capitalists in the Houghton Lake, Upper Peninsula, Mich., district, for the sawing of hemlock lumber.

THE tornado that lately visited the Saginaw Valley, Mich., and other localities in that state, cut a swath through Gladwin county, destroying considerable valuable timber.

THE Ottawa *Herald* says boats having heavy tows upwards have adopted a new course during the high water when passing Kettle Island, by hugging the north shore of which a strong current is avoided in the South Channel. That on the north side has so far changed its direction that many boats take this in preference to the other, and some idea of the rise in the river may be had from the fact that in this north channel the water is so low during the dry season that children frequently wade across barefooted. Last summer the water was exceptionally low.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says—Oak timber has not improved in value. The best quality wood in Hertz, Surrey, and Hereford realized only 2s. 6d. to 3s., and in Suffolk 1st quality, for shipment to London, but 2s. 3d. In most parts of Scotland and Ireland prices are given at much lower figures. English oak suffers more than any other home grown wood from foreign competition, and this competition increases rather than otherwise. We have now oak scantling for waggon work and other purposes imported direct from the Austrian forests, and manufactured wheelwright stuff, such as spokes, felloes, &c., is sent us from the United States and Canada in large quantities.

DURING May, nine vessels took cargoes of Puget Sound, W. T., lumber to foreign ports, which amounted in the aggregate to 7,000,000 feet.

The two scows of Leatham & Smith, at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., have been chartered to carry lumber from Oconto pier to Chicago at \$2 per thousand. The capacity of the scows is 600,000 feet.

It is estimated that 3,000,000 feet of lumber will be shipped over the Green Bay & Minnesota railroad this season. The company has arranged to extend its transportation facilities by establishing a barge line to convey the freights from Eastnor, opposite Winona, Minn., to the markets down the river.

The Lindsay *Warder* says an immense amount of lumber is being shipped by Mr. M. M. Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, to Albany, N. Y. The lumber is brought to Lindsay on scows, and then transferred to the Midland railway cars for shipment. This gives employment to a large number of men in this town.

SEVERAL hundred men and over one hundred teams are engaged in cutting and hauling timber at the present time on the Ocklockonee and Sapehopy rivers, in Wakulla county, Fla., the logging business having received quite a stimulus. The logs are rafted to Carabella and Apalachicola, and sold at \$5 to \$6 per thousand feet.

The *Henson* he wrote it.  
"I write this," says Mr. Nelson de Pew, of Napiersville, Quebec, Canada, "to say that, after suffering six years with rheumatism—accompanied with the most intense pain with which any one could be afflicted—I have been completely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. I thus write because I consider it my duty so to do, and because I wish to publish to suffering humanity the wonderful efficacy of the Great German Remedy. When I remember that during the six years in which I was bedridden with this awful disease, I tried all kinds of remedies, and expended a very large amount of money with doctors of all schools, and underwent all kinds of treatment, the feeling of gratitude at my marvelous recovery impresses me to give the widest publicity to my case."

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE LETTING of the works for the FENELON FALLS BUCKHORN and BURLEIGH CANALS advertised to take place on the fifth of July next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates—  
Tenders will be received until WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST NEXT.  
Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously mentioned) on SATURDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF JULY NEXT.  
By order,  
A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.  
Dept. of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 20th June, 1882. d150-1aw-2d13

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

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

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

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

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Patentees and Manufacturers of Moore's Improved Taper Cone Feed Saw Mills. 1114



**Farmers and Mechanics.**

Provide yourselves with a bottle of PAIN-KILLER at this season of the year, when summer complaints are so prevalent; it is a prompt, safe, and sure cure. It may save you days of sickness, and you will find it is more valuable than gold. Be sure you buy the genuine PERRY DAVIS PAIN-KILLER, and take no other mixture.

Concord, Ont., March 3, 1880.

I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that its sale in that time has been larger than any other patent medicine that I have on my shelves, and in those years I have never heard a customer say aught but words of the highest praise in its favor. It is an article that seems to have combined in it all that goes to make a first-class family medicine, and as long as I have a house and store, Perry Davis Pain-Killer will be found in both.

Yours, &c., J. E. KENNEDY

**Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.**

Price 20c., 25c., and 50c. per bottle.



## REDWOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent of a Chicago paper in describing the California redwood timber standing on the western slope of the coast range, and some of which grow to enormous proportions, says:—

A careful estimate of standing redwood places the amount at about 20,000,000,000 feet, certainly not a large supply when it is considered that the present yearly consumption is not far from 200,000,000 feet, and the demand each year is increasing.

The size of the redwood tree varies greatly with the locality. In the southern portion of the timber belt, where the rains and logs are lighter, the timber will not average more than two or three feet in diameter, and the lumber manufactured is generally hard and stinky, but farther north the trees increase in size. The character of the wood changes, until in Humboldt county is found probably the finest belt of timber in the world; trees 12 to 18 feet in diameter, and from 150 to 250 feet high being no rare occurrence. In this section there are large tracts that have been estimated to have 250,000 feet to the acre, and single acres could be selected that would double or triple that amount, and the lumber is of the finest and softest quality, equal to the best eastern white pine. I speak of these large trees, but would not give the idea that that is the prevailing size. While such trees are not rare, the average size of saw logs is from six to eight feet in diameter, and most of the mills on Humboldt Bay are being built with reference to handling logs of that size. Throughout the redwood belt there is little other timber. Some pine, fir and spruce is cut, but no great amount of either.

As but few of your readers are familiar with redwood lumber it may not be out of place to give here some of its characteristics and qualities that make it one of the most valuable of the forest productions. As the name indicates, it is of a dark reddish color. It is soft, coarse grained, and very brittle. The grain usually runs very straight, and it splits readily, it being no difficult matter to split out a board one inch thick, 8 to 10 inches wide, and ten to fifteen feet long. When dry it is much lighter than pine, spruce or fir, but of the logs cut from a newly fallen tree, the butt log thrown into water will often go to the bottom like a stone, while the top logs will float like cork. It is of slow growth. Of the timber now being cut, the circles indicate that many of the trees have been standing thousands of years. The bark of the tree is very thick, soft and fibrous in character, and contains no resin of pitch, hence fires that frequently run through the underbrush of redwood forests have no effect on the standing timber.

Perhaps I can better illustrate some of the peculiar qualities of redwood by mentioning some of the uses for which it is peculiarly adapted. Its durability above and under ground causes it to be well adapted for railroad ties and posts. These were formerly split, and that readily, to any dimensions required, but on account of the waste of timber, sawed ties are now coming more into use. Shingles and shakes for roof covering are all made from redwood. When a man has covered his house with redwood shingles he considers that matter settled for life. For railroad ties and fence posts there was consumed in the year 1881 not far from 60,000,000 feet and for shingles and shakes about 13,000,000 feet, board measure.

For tannery tanks it is peculiarly adapted, as the wood resists the action of the tanning solution. A tannery in this city has been using the same tanks for 10 years, and they are apparently as good as ever they were. Our wine merchants now use redwood vats entirely, because a certain insect found in the new juice of the grape, which destroys the pine vats by boring through them, dislikes the taste of redwood, and lets it alone. As redwood much resembles Spanish cedar in color, and imparts no odor to affect the taste of tobacco, it is now being shipped quite extensively to New York to be used in the manufacture of cigar boxes.

But the principal use to which redwood lumber is put on this coast is the outside and inside finish of houses, as from 40 to 60 per cent of the lumber sawed is perfectly clear, without knot or

blemish, and much of this can be cut into planks six inches and under thick, and from 24 to 60 inches wide. It is well adapted for brackets, ornaments and mouldings of all kinds. While much of the grain runs straight, curly redwood can be selected, which when polished and varnished, rivals rosewood in its beauty.

To the extensive use of redwood in our buildings is due, in a large measure, our immunity from large fires in San Francisco and neighboring cities. There being little or no resin in the wood, a fire is easily put out, and when once extinguished it is with difficulty ignited again.

## SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

The Chicago *Northwestern Lumberman* says. A little more weakness characterizes the sash, door and blind market, and a decrease is manifest in the volume of trade. This condition of affairs is mainly due to the same agencies which have tended to stagnate general commerce—uncertainty about crops, strikes all over the country, the high price of provisions and commodities, and other potent causes being at the bottom of dull trade everywhere; while the strike among brickmakers has directly affected the building industry, and curtailed the sales of sash, doors and blinds as well as lumber. Not only is there less building, and hence less demand in the city, but the building boom throughout the country has lost much of its vim, and in this business as in all others, the dealers are waiting for fair or abundant crops to restore the vigour of trade, and they are sure that a revival must result in proper season, which they deem will be a spirited one. These conditions of the market and a slight bear movement brought about something of a change in discounts to the benefit of the purchaser, as has been recorded, but everything in connection with the trade bespeaks a stability in prices from this on. There is a firmness in the upper grades of lumber which go into sash, doors and blinds, while dry lumber of the proper quality is scarce. A combination of the glass factory owners has agreed to go out of blast for 90 days, and the aggregate stocks on hand with the glass manufacturers is stated to be 250,000 boxes short of the supply last year. Scarcity and firmness in the prices of materials used brings expense to the manufacturer, and naturally tends to stiffen values. Nothing but a weakness in demand could result in reducing prices, even slightly, under such circumstances, and it would not require a very great revival in business to give them an upward impetus.

## Lumber Libel.

At Milwaukee, Wis., on June 13, Oliver Oberg *et al*, owner of the schooner *Burt Barnes*, filed a libel against a cargo of lumber and wood delivered the latter part of May on the docks of the Northwestern Sleigh Company, at Milwaukee. It is claimed by the owners of the *Barnes* that a charter was secured by the *Barnes* from the owners of the sleigh company to carry a full cargo of hardwood lumber from Pine Lake to Milwaukee at \$2.50 per thousand. On the arrival of the vessel at Pine Lake the cargo was not ready, and she loaded but 130,022 feet of it, and took on four and one-half cords of wood, both of which she delivered on the company's dock. A freight of \$325 on the lumber, and \$13.50 on the wood was demanded, but the company would only pay \$300. The amount of the libel is \$51, of which \$25 is for the lumber cargo, \$13.50 for the wood, and \$12.50 for demurrage. —*Northwestern Lumberman*.

## To Prevent Wood Cracking.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says a process to prevent wood from cracking is to place the wood in a bath of fused paraffin heated to 212° Fah., and allow it to remain as long as bubbles of air are given off. Then allow the paraffin to cool down to its point of conglomeration, remove the wood, and wipe off the adhering wax. Wood treated in this way is not likely to crack.

Box making is one of the leading industries of East Boston, where a larger number are daily produced than at any other place in the state. The four manufacturers in this line cut up 100,000 feet of lumber each day into all kinds of box material, using pine and spruce almost entirely.

## THE CORK JAK.

In the "cork tree," that species of oak whose elastic bark is of so much practical value in the manufacture of the familiar stoppers to the millions of bottles and jars in which it is becoming more and more the custom to preserve all kinds of eatables and drinkables, many of our colonies might find a profitable object of agriculture. The cork harvest in Spain, which, with France, Portugal and Italy, is the principal source from whence we derive our supplies, is becoming every year more scanty, owing to the greed of growers, who have injured the stock of trees by stripping them of their bark too frequently. The tree which produces the most valuable cork does not come to maturity for a quarter of a century, and can only be marketed to advantage every eight or ten years; but the temptation to make rapid profits has been too great to withstand, and the result has been the injury and ruin of many plantations. Some of the quick-growing varieties produce an inferior, porous kind of corks, but the best are the slowest of growth. England alone imports some 10,000 tons of cork per annum, and the quantity is yearly increasing, notwithstanding the introduction of many substitutes for cork, such as plugs of wood, whose fibres have been specially softened for the purpose, indiarubber and other contrivances. The French Government, seeing the desirability of securing as large a share of this trade as possible, have for several years past given special encouragement to the formation of plantations of the cork-oak in Algeria, and the same thing will, no doubt, be done in Tunis; but the tree will grow equally well in India, Central America, the West Indies, many parts of Africa and Australia and in the South Sea Islands, the planters in our possessions there might lay the foundation of a profitable industry by introducing some of these trees and starting their systematic cultivation. The tree besides being a most valuable one and easily cultivated, is of magnificent growth, and would form an ornament in any landscape.—*Colonist and India*.

## FOREST FIRES.

The *Northwestern Lumberman*, of June 17th, says:—"Wisconsin has been visited, during the past few days, with forest fires which have destroyed large tracts of timber, and caused a large amount of damage and loss. One of the fires has swept the southwest part of Clark county, and another ravaged property through the central section of Marinette county. Reports of the ruin wrought have been coming in for several days, and in the early stages of the calamity it was feared that many towns would be encompassed by the flames. The efforts of hundreds of men in Clark county in fighting the fire were of little avail, and it swept onward, destroying millions of feet of timber. In that county, Renwick, Shaw & Crosssett, of Davonport, Iowa; Cable, Gile & Holway, of La Crosse, Coburn of Maine, and Washburn, of Estabrook, are among the many losers on standing pine. A despatch from Neillsville, June, 12, announced the spread of the fire, and the burning of the entire logging camp of F. D. Lindsay, of that place, the timber and logs being destroyed, and at that time the village of Howettsville, with Howett's mill and yards, were threatened with destruction. The loss on camp and log fixtures at Lindsay's was \$1,000; but the full loss is not stated. One man barely escaped with his life by mounting a draught-horse and fleeing before the flames. The fire sped rapidly onward, bidding fair to sweep everything clear to the Eau Claire river. Paulus' camp was only saved by heroic efforts, though one man was severely burned, as well as several head of cattle. The last reports from this section was decidedly cheering, a heavy rain having extinguished the fires in the main, and averted further danger. The number of million feet of pine burned cannot yet be ascertained. The Marinette county fires, about the Pike river region, have done much damage, and at last advices were still raging, only partial estimates of the loss being possible. It has been ascertained that at least 30,000,000 feet of standing pine has been ruined, and where the whole loss is known it must reach into the hundreds of thousands. The fire reaches into the peninsula of Michigan. A late despatch also modifies the statements of damage

in Clark county, stating that it was much lighter than the frenzied fears of the people had made it appear. The most of the fire is located about Wedges creek, and a portion of the east fork, and largely in a section previously cut over. Lindsay's was the only camp burned.

## HOUSES BUILT FOR ALL TIME.

The houses that are built now in Paris are not such as the coming generation will find "stuffy," "too small," "old-fashioned" and so on, criticisms which with us are commonly passed on the creation of the last twenty-five years; they are houses intended to last practically for all time. Built of solid stone and iron throughout, with foundations that resemble Roman work, on the traditions of which, by the way, they are built by the sturdy Southern workmen. Commercially, also, these investments prove successful, and household property, so far from being a drug in the market, is at a premium. By the judicious division into "flats," not only is every inch of space utilized—the amount of unoccupied room in England it would be curious to calculate—but all pockets are accommodated, from the prince who occupies the first floor above the thrifty *concierge* on the *rue de la Harpe*—whose charge it is to open the door at night and keep, not only his or her own neat *logs* bright and clean, but the *porte-cochere* and the yard, with its pretty green plants and bright brass water-cock—through the intermediate *etages* to the fifth or sixième, with its healthy balcony, where the large family of the modest lodger can enjoy the air and view as a compensation for the sensible distance from earth. But all own in common, from the prince to the fifth floor employe, bank clerk or civil servant, the *porte-cochere*; through which rolls from the compact stables and coach house in the yard at the back the carriages of the "first floor"—and for all alike the entrances are kept clean, the lamps bright, the oak stair case well waxed; each in his respective and well-proportioned degree making up the very comfortable rental which *Monsieur le propriétaire*, though his agent, the *concierge*, receive quarterly from his tenants.—*London Builder*.

A Cottonwood logging camp is running across the river at Carson's, near Tacoma, W. T., and the logs are floated from there to Seattle. One boom of logs has already been taken down. By the new process the logs are cut the right length for barrels, dried, shaved into sheets, and the barrel, except heads, are of one piece. This process has been successfully adopted for some time with elm and other tough wood; but it is yet a question whether cottonwood and timber of like nature can be worked to advantage on this plan.

The firm of Davison & Co., of Bear Lake, who have been for some time past building a circular saw mill for the manufacture of hardwood lumber, have so far completed the same that they are about ready to commence operation. The mill cost—about \$7,000, will have a capacity of 30,000 feet per day, and receives its supply of logs over the Bear Lake & Eastern railway, which was recently constructed by the Hopkins Manufacturing company. The supply of logs in the country around Bear Lake is very abundant, and the market for hardwood lumber is never fully supplied, and prices are constantly advancing. This is the second mill erected at Bear Lake for the manufacture of hardwood lumber, the profitableness of the industry having previously been demonstrated by Charles Buntin, and the future outlook of the place is decidedly bright.

## \$200.00 Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop Bitters. The genuine have a cluster of Green Hops (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of Hop Bitter published in papers or for sales as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.



Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From our own Correspondent.

JUNE 21st.—Lumber sales and shipments continue extremely dull. Some of the largest lumber crafts trading from this port to Oswego are now tied up to the docks for want of cargoes. I think I have never noticed lumber matters in the dullest times any quieter than at the present time, and even if the now cut was ready to come forward, the demand for the local market, at least, is almost nil, and dealers are inclined to cut prices somewhat in order to obtain bills; and should the same quantity of the coarser grades of lumber be placed on this market this season as that brought here last year, prices will undoubtedly tumble. There is no work in progress at present that could possibly absorb one-third of the quantity used here during the summer of 1881. Two of our retail dealers have closed their yards, and one wholesale house is presumed to have gone where the woodbine twineth. All this tends to prove that the local trade is not in a good shape yet; the fact is, there is more dwellings waiting occupation than there are tenants to fill them. Speculative building has been overdone, and a large proportion of the houses erected during the past two years are no credit to our city, and it is well that such buildings are no longer appreciated. Prices at the various yards remain at previous quotations, with a slight tendency, as before stated, to accept lower rates for good orders.

QUOTATIONS, FROM YARDS.

Table listing various lumber items and their prices, including Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, etc.

Table listing lumber items such as 1 1/2 inch flooring, 1 1/2 inch rough, 1 1/2 inch dressed, etc.

MONTREAL.

From our own Correspondent.

JUNE 23rd.—In the lumber market, as well as in all other branches of trade, the elections have caused a lack of demand both for building and other purposes, and the high prices ruling keep parties buying from hand to month, and cause things generally to hang fire. New buildings which were expected to be put up this summer are not so numerous as was looked for. Stocks are ample for all demands, and although prices are not materially changed, the tendency is upward. We quote ex yard as under.

Table listing lumber items and prices for Montreal, including Pine, 1st quality, Pine, 2nd, etc.

SHIPMENTS.

The barque Capid, the first vessel loading here for the River Plate, will be finished to-night, and will in all likelihood clear to-morrow. The shipments since the 9th inst. to date were:—To Liverpool, 10,687 pcs. deals; to London, 10,000 ft. lumber; to Glasgow, 20,000 ft. lumber and 144 pcs. deals; to Bristol, 10,000 ft. lumber and 19,222 pcs. deals, also 268 deal ends; to Barrow, 28,243 pcs. deals and 754 ends; to Hartlepool, 20,000 ft. lumber; to St. John, Nfld., 73,227 ft. lumber and 3 mille staves.

FREIGHTS.

We have heard of no engagements for lumber since the date of our last report. So far there have been about 20 vessels chartered to carry lumber to South America, many of which are in port, but not ready yet to take in cargo. Rates are steady at \$14@ \$15.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Latest advices from Liverpool State that stocks are now light except of pitch pine and flooring boards, and arrivals from Quebec have been limited to pine deals by steamer. Prices are as follows:—Quebec square white pine, 1s. 7d. @ 2s. 5d. per ft. Quebec wanoy board pine, 2s. 3d. @ 2s. 8d. per ft.; Quebec red pine, 1s. 4d. @ 1s. 9d. per ft. Deals: 1st quality Quebec pine, £19 @ £20 1s. per standard; do. 2nd quality £13 10s. @ £14 10s.; do. 3rd quality, £9 10s. @ £10 15s.

CORWOOD.

Demand is poor and confined to what is wanted for immediate consumption. Dealers are not yet laying in stocks, but are waiting to see how low prices will go. The Court House has advertised for tenders for a large quantity which were to be given in to-day, but so far no tenders have been asked for by the Corporation for the large quantity which they require. Prices remain steady on the wharf and at the railway station, as under:—

Table listing lumber items and prices for Corwood, including Long Maple, Short, Long Birch, etc.

LONDON, ONT.

From our own Correspondent.

JUNE 24th.—At no season of the lumbering interests in this city has business been quieter, and it can only be accounted for by perhaps the elections or the attention necessary for agricultural pursuits at this time, or a combination of both.

London, I may say, has been totally void of business in any branch for the past ten days, owing to the elections excitement, and now that the Hon. John Carling has made good his position as Postmaster-General in a fair and square encounter, we shall settle down again to our regular routine of commerce.

QUOTATIONS.

Table listing lumber items and prices for London, Ontario, including Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Common boards, etc.

OTTAWA.

From our own Correspondent.

JUNE 26th.—In the lumbering industry, as in all others, there is a certain time, when everything being in an active state of progress, going along smoothly, nothing very unusual transpires, and that period is the present, around this locality, at least.

The saw mills are making as much of the time as it is possible, working night and day. No sales of the season's cuts have been reported, although it is surmised that some have occurred. Such transactions are invariably kept a secret.

In square timber local dealers say the Quebec market is unusually dull just now, being rather overcrowded, and sales are not so numerous as was anticipated. This is considered strange by dealers, as it is well known that there is less stock on the English market than usual. Mr. Dobell, who had the contract for supplying the Imperial Government, has now four million feet on hand. This affects the market considerably.

SERIOUS BREAK.

The improvements recently completed on Gordon Creek, on the Upper Ottawa, and which were a great benefit to lumbermen, have been to a great extent destroyed. The sheeting of the dam is very thin, while the river rushes past

with great velocity, so that logs and square timber rush right through the sheeting. The damage is estimated at about \$30,000.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing lumber items and prices for Albany, including Pine, clear, Pine, fourths, Pine, selects, etc.

BOSTON.

JUNE 24.—The Journal of Commerce says the general market is quiet, and keeps along with a moderate demand such as has been noted for weeks past. There is considerable new work being undertaken all the time, although not up to expectations nor hardly sufficient to make values very firm. The western trade centres show an easier tendency to prices. Southern pine is giving way a little, with light calls. Hardwoods are pretty well sustained.

CANADA PINE.

Table listing lumber items and prices for Canada Pine, including Selects, Dressed, Shelting, Dressed, 1st, etc.

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:—

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

CHICAGO.

JUNE 24th.—The Northwestern Lumberman says the past week has been one of large receipts at this port, aggregating 65,778,000 feet of lumber and 38,227,000 shingles, while yet the receipts of the corresponding week of last year were nearly 3,000,000 feet of lumber more and 3,000,000 shingles less. The total receipts from all sources now aggregate 656,801,000 feet of lumber and 313,285,000 shingles, as compared with 519,145,000 feet of lumber and 223,550,000 shingles to the corresponding date in 1881, an excess for the current season of 137,656,000 feet of lumber and 84,735,000 shingles. The market has been fairly supplied with lumber at nearly all times since the date of our last report, the three closing days of last week being comparatively light. The vessels have got around so during this season that it has come to be looked for with certainty that each recurring Monday morning will bring a large fleet to the market, and Monday of this week was no exception, a count revealing the presence of no less than 43 cargoes of lumber and shingles. During the day these were increased by quite a number, the close of the day finding 19 vessels still awaiting purchasers of their cargoes. Tuesday gave a fleet of 22 vessels, and Wednesday 12, which was on Thursday morning reduced to 9, of which all but one cargo of lumber and two cargoes of shingles had been cleared away by Thursday noon. With these large offerings it was thought by nearly everyone that prices must yield, but such did not prove to be the case, concessions from former prices being granted only under the considerations of quality or

undesirableness of the offered stock. While the quotations of piece stuff must therefore remain at the former figures of \$11@ \$11.50; one or two cargoes sold at \$10.75, but these were by common consent adjudged well sold, when their character was considered, one buyer remarking that at \$10.75 for one of these cargoes he should consider average piece stuff good for \$11.50.

CARGO QUOTATIONS.

Table listing cargo items and prices, including Short dimension, green, Dry, Long dimension, Boards and strips, No. 2 stock, etc.

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending June 22, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange.—

RECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS.

Table showing receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for 1882 and 1881.

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles from January 1, to and including June 22nd:—

RECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS.

Table showing receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for 1882 and 1881.

Increase.....

LAKE RECEIPTS TO JUNE 22.

Table showing lake receipts for 1882 and 1881.

STOCK ON HAND MAY 1.

Table showing stock on hand for 1882 and 1881, including Lumber, Shingles, Lath, etc.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

We advance quotations on shingles and lath, the supply of both being short in the market. The stock of lumber is about the usual amount carried here. Prices are not quite so firm as last month, but demand continues good and the stock of last year's cut is likely to be worked off by the time new lumber is for market.

Table listing lumber items and prices for Oswego, including Three uppers, Pickings, Pine, common, Common, Culls, etc.

TONAWANDA.

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

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal, of June 10, says: The state of inactivity presented by the dock deliveries published with this number may be partly attributed to its having been holiday week, but there must have been other depressing influences operating to have caused such a marked difference between the quantity of stuff that left the dock the previous week and that of the one to which we refer. At the docks we may take it that holidays are not observed with the same exactitude that they are in other mercantile establishments, from the fact of the traffic in shipping necessitating constant labor of one kind and another; thus we hardly look to see on a public holiday the almost total cessation of work there that we count upon in other important concerns.

It is remarkable how the deliveries at the docks sympathize with the proceedings at the "Baltic," and when large sales are frequent there is a corresponding activity Deptford way, while to the large unreserved sales held during the spring of 1881 are due the heavy deliveries from the docks at that time, which we have yet to make up by some 7,000 standards or so to bring the consumption up to the present time on a par with that of the year before.

Amongst the arrivals into London this week we may notice the New York liner Egyptian Monarch, which brings her usual assortment of

ready-made joinery, supplemented with walnut, mahogany, &c., and seems to have been entirely wood laden this trip, and represents the only American arrival in the week's list.

LIVERPOOL.

The Timber Trades Journal, of June 16, says. The effect of the recent holidays being now over has shown itself by putting a few orders into the market, yet there is by no means an animated feeling.

The first imports from Quebec have arrived per steamer, and consist entirely of deals, upon timber merchants' account. The almost unprecedented severity of the weather in the St. Lawrence River will greatly retard the importation of log timber and shorten the season.

BRISTOL.

Messrs. King Brothers, in their June circular, makes the following remarks:—Our trade during the past month has assumed a quiet character, the demand being easily satisfied.

GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal, of June 10, says. During the past week there has been no public sales of timber held by brokers.

The season's importation of Quebec deals has already begun, several parcels having arrived lately per steam liners.

Although the stock of yellow pine timber is by no means heavy, sales are not easily effected; the market, therefore, will not suffer by the long outward passage of the Quebec fleet.

Imports for the week at Greenock and Glasgow comprise three cargoes of pitch pine, several large parcels of Canadian pine and spruce deals, and various lots of oak billets and planks.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

MONTH ENDED 31ST MAY, 1882.

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

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

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

FIVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST MAY, 1882.

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

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

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

TIMBER NEWS.

The Ottawa Citizen, of June 24th, says.—The following is a statement of the timber which passed through the undermentioned slides and works during the week ending 23rd June, 1882.

DES JOACHIMS SLIDE.

(Week ending 17th June.)

Table with columns: Rafts, Owners, Cribs, Pcs. Rows include Bell & Hickey, James B. Dickson.

LEFT MADAWASKA SLIDE.

(June 21st.)

1 raft owned by Alex. Fraser, comprised of 59 cribs, containing 1,360 pieces of square timber.

LEFT OTTAWA SLIDES.

(Since 19th June.)

Table with columns: Rafts, Owners, Cribs, Pcs. Rows include David Moore, J. Francis & Co., Hilliard & Dickson, Wm. McKay, W. H. McClyment & Co.

THROUGH GATINEAU BOOM.

(Since the 19th June.)

Pierre Charette's raft, composed of 56 double cribs, containing 2,600 pieces of square, flat and round timber.

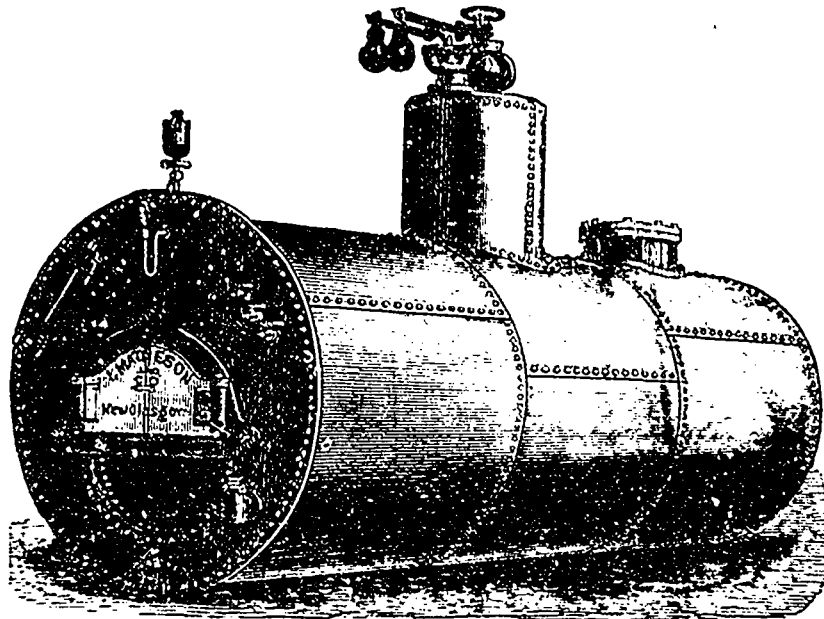
Table with columns: Owners, Sawlogs. Rows include G. B. Hall & Co., Hamilton Bros.

And 1,525 railroad ties owned by H. B. Rathbun & Son.

Rafts Arrived.

The Quebec Chronicle reports as follows. June 17—Hilliard & Dickson, white pine and ash, St. Lawrence dock. June 22—John Latimer, white pine masts, Spencer cove. U. D. Calvin & Co., oak, &c., sundry cove.

A LARGE raft of pine logs came from North Bay, via the ship canal, to Sturgeon Bay, Wis., the other day, and belonged to Geo. O. Spear.



ACADIA FOUNDRY. J. MATHESON & CO. ENGINEERS & BOILER MAKERS. NEW GLASGOW, N.S.

JONES & SON,

Wholesale Lumber & Timber Dealers

39 Broadway, NEW YORK.

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

And all other kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

White and Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber.

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

THE Parry Sound North Star, of June 23rd, says the schooners Niagara and Tecumseth are loading lumber at the P. S. L. Co.'s dock, and the Lothair, Corisando, Sir C. T. van Straubenzee and two of the May barges are expected here to-day or to-morrow.

THE Northwestern Lumberman has a communication on "Logging in California," with an engraving from a photograph taken on the Humboldt Logging Railway of a train of cars loaded with redwood logs.

THE English Timber Trades Journal says elm has depreciated in price more than any other kind of wood, owing to the enormous quantity blown down in the October and April gales.

THE Massachusetts Legislature at its recent session passed a Forestry Bill. It gives towns and cities the right to take land to be devoted to forestry on the same terms as for roads or streets.

LEATHER BELTING.

Chipman, Renaud & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER BELTING, FIRE ENGINE HOSE, LACE LEATHER, &c.

124 & 126 Queen St. MONTREAL.

**CABINET WOOD.**

A large amount of fine cabinet wood is received at the New York market, one firm handling by far the largest per cent. of the importations, which are in great variety, and much of the woods of very fine quality, especially in veneers. At the establishment alluded to, oak head linings and panel stocks, for cars, are in stock, some of which measure 18 inches in width, forming most desirable material. The firm has an improved board-cutting machine, which slices off boards of a maximum thickness of five-sixteenths of an inch, and 8½ feet long, as fast as two men can handle them, the knife leaving the surface of the board perfectly smooth, no planing being required, and the fibres remaining as solid and undisturbed as when sawed. Previous to the cutting, the logs to be used are steamed for the purpose of softening the fibre to make it more yielding, and when cut, the boards are thoroughly dried by a single process, requiring but a few minutes, which combines steam-heating and hydraulic pressure.

**A MICHIGAN CAMP INCIDENT.**

The Bay City *Tribune* gives the following camp story — "Francis F. Gammel, connected with Anderson & Buchanan's camp, near Churchill, Ogemow county, in a letter to a gentleman in this city, writes as follows regarding an encounter with a bear on May 14th: As I was in the camp just at dusk, I heard a noise at the corner of the camp, and as I opened the door a cub bear ran past me. My dog ran out of the men's camp just then and pounced upon the cub. He had no sooner got hold of it than its mother, a monster big black bear, pitched upon him to save her baby. I caught an axe and as I went to strike the old bear my weapon hit the top of the door, the bear caught it, and wrenched it from my grasp with tremendous strength. I shut the door and went out of the window to the office where I got a pole with a four inch spike in the end. With this I stabbed the old bear in the body, but she would not let up on the dog until I stabbed her back of the ear. Then she caught the pole with her mouth and jerked it away from me, moving off and letting the dog go. When using this pole I was on top of the cook's camp. The dog was badly injured."

THE Otter Lake *Telegram* says the switch at the dam in Goodwin creek is 1,050 feet long, is graded, and will be tied and railed within a week or ten days. At the dam a slip will be made, and a platform or rollway be built between the slip and the track for loading the logs on the cars. The power to be used will be furnished by a portable engine. For a mile up from the dam the creek is one solid jam of logs.

THE editor of the *Omaha Herald*, desirous of doing something in the way of tree planting on the vast, bald prairies of the west, accepted Governor Seymour's suggestion that he put in black cherries. To the Governor's enquiry as to how he prospered with his planting, the editor is in position to say that of 25,000 of these trees planted three years ago on land seven miles from the city, he finds by actual count that 22,000 are flourishing. The timber, it is thought, will be highly useful in time, commercially, and during the progress of its growth can not but be beneficial to the salubrity of the region in which it flourishes. It is admitted everywhere that when the western farmer plants a tree he is serving himself and his country.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES.**—Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver diseases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards, but rely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

"AND FOOLS who came to scoff remained to pray."—We receive many letters from those having tried while doubting, yet were entirely cured of dyspepsia and liver troubles with Zopos, Clergymen write us earnestly as to its wonderful effect.

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

**A ROYAL WOODCUTTER.**

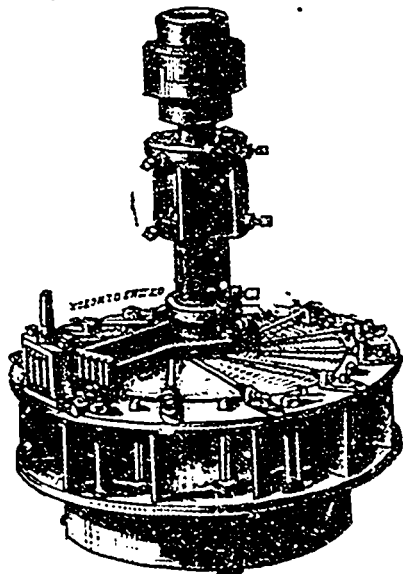
A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Paris*, in an interesting account of the Czar's daily life at Gatchina, says the nervous agitation from which His Majesty has suffered since he was first called to the throne appears to be gaining a stronger hold on his mind every day. In the midst of his semi-incarceration the Czar finds it difficult to take the amount of exercise ordered by his medical advisers, and only obtained a solution of the difficulty by bethinking of Mr. Gladstone's example at Hawarden. The correspondent does not state whether His Majesty so closely follows the example of his friend in England as to fell trees himself, but he displays the utmost vigour in chopping the fallen timber into logs. A short time ago a member of the Imperial family was shocked to find Alexander III. in his shirt sleeves in the middle of an open space in the wood, porpsiring freely, and busily engaged in sawing an enormous pine tree into logs of equal length, whilst his oldest son, the Grand Duke Nicholas, was stacking the results of his father's labours."

**The Removal of Snow in St. Petersburg.**  
The snow is thrown into pits, which are located at convenient points of the city. It is melted in these by steam, and runs off into the river by suitable channels.

THERE is annually manufactured on the Mississippi River and its tributaries about 1,500,000,000 feet of white pine lumber, with its proportionate accompaniment of shingles, lath, and pickets.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says that C. M. and C. Cook, of Lansing, Mich., have been prospecting in Presque Isle county, Mich., with the view of purchasing a tract of pine and hardwood land. Their idea is that the pine business in Michigan will soon be a thing of the past, and they desire to have a quantity of hardwood to fall back on. They intend to erect a mill.

**15,000 IN USE!**



**JOSEPH HALL Mfg. Co.,**  
(ESTABLISHED 1851.)  
**OSHAWA, ONTARIO.**

MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED  
**JAMES LEFFEL'S**  
**Double Turbine Water Wheel,**

All Sizes of Stationary and Portable Engines and Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Gearing, latest Improved English and American Ganga.

The Steam's Circular Saw Mills with Fractional Head Blocks and King of Dogs—this Mill is acknowledged in the United States and Canada to be superior to all others—also a very complete Circular Saw Mill with Iron Frame and cheaper Head Blocks for Small Mill, Saw Mill, Flour Mill, Paper Mill and Water Works Machinery a Specialty.

For further particulars address,  
**JOSEPH HALL Manufacturing Co.,**  
1212 OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

**ADAM MCKAY,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**Steam Engines and Boilers,**

AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.  
Locomotives, Stationery and Marine Engines and Boilers, Girders, Heaters, Radiators, and all kinds of Steam and Brass Fittings and Sheet Iron Work; and dealer in all classes of Railway, Steamboat and MILL SUPPLIES.  
144 Upper Water Street, HALIFAX, N.S.



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ELEVATING AND DRIVING CHAIN,  
Combines all the advantages of lifting and conveying. Sprocket wheels for ordinary purposes.

Friction Wheels and Chain for fast speed. Specially adapted for a hundred uses in Sawmills, Paper Mills, &c., &c., &c.

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The Cheapest and Best Conveyor Made. Send for Illustrated Circular.

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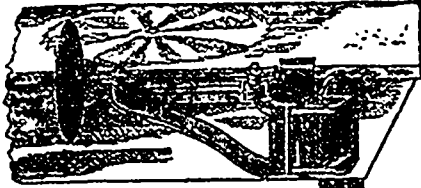
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Is a new, efficient, and exceedingly cheap machine and is equally well adapted to grinding long and round saws of every description. Wheel is moved along the length, and in the depth of the tooth, and can be placed just where wanted as easily as a file. It is just THE THING for mills, cutting from one to five million feet of lumber, and costs no more than one fourth to one sixth the price of little better machines. It is patented in United States and Canada, and is made in Westport, Pennsylvania, and in Amherst, Nova Scotia.

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combines, at a moderate price, more points of excellence than any other. Jointer is built in machine, a few inches from the saw. The cast steel feed rolls are opened by a foot lever, and grip the block like a vice. Traverse of carriage to suit large or small stock, is under control of operator when running. Will run for days without cutting a shim. Warranted to cut, with one attendant, three thousand in an hour, under forfeiture of \$100. Send for circulars to

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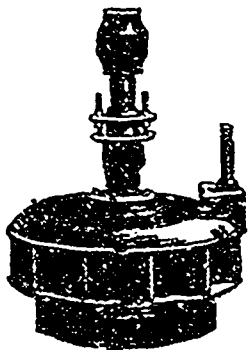
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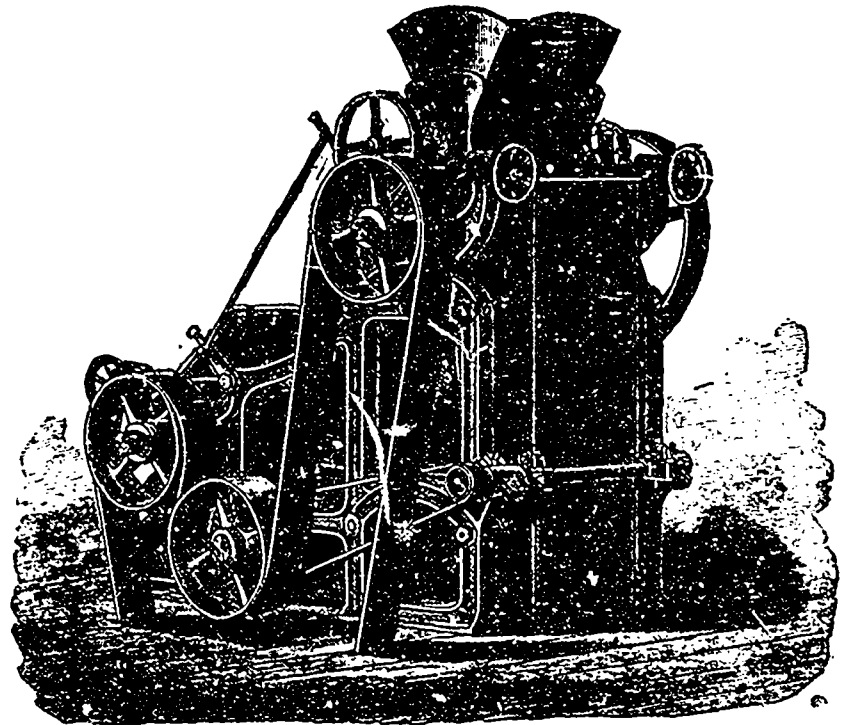
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**THE LATEST**

For Flour Mills of 50 to 125 Barrels Capacity.

**GRAY'S PATENT**

**Gradual Reduction Machine**



The above engraving shows the driving side of Machine.

This Machine is by far the Best and Simplest Combined ROLLER and SEPARATING Machine made. It has two pairs of Corrugated Rolls and two Reciprocating Sieves.

The Grain passing down from the hopper and over the feed roll, passes through the first or upper pair of rolls and on to the first or upper sieve, where a complete separation of the product is made, the flour and middlings passing through the sieve and out from the Machine, and the large unreduced portion passing over the tail of the sieve and through the second or lower pair of rolls, when a second separation is made. Each Machine makes two reductions and two separations.

The Machine is perfectly adjustable, the same devices being used as on the simple roller machines. The same feed gate and roll is used, and the same adjustable and self-oiling boxes. The Machine is driven by a single belt. Both pairs of rolls can be spread simultaneously when feed is stopped. The Machine is NOISELESS and DUSTLESS.

These Machines are designed for use where economy in space is desirable, as they save the room required by two scalping reels and an elevator, thus affording to smaller mills the great advantages of the roller system at a comparatively slight cost. Send for particulars.

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It eradicates scale, and when the Boiler is once Clean a very small quantity  
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# EMERY and CORUNDUM WHEELS

These Wheels are  
Wire Strengthened



And Specially Adapted  
For Saw Gumming

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

*They Surpass All Other Wheels for Free Cutting and Durability.*

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

Messrs. SHURLEY & DIETRICH,  
GALT.

Messrs. R. H. SMITH & CO.,  
ST. CATHERINES.

JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ.,  
MONTREAL.

Messrs. JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,  
TORONTO.

WE ALSO REFER TO

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

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



# EMERY WHEELS FOR SAW GUMMING!



Solid Emery Wheels are now almost in universal use for the purpose of gulletting and gumming saws. Statistics show from 25,000 to 30,000 saw-mills in the United States. Many of these run only a single saw each. A one-saw mill would use one or two wheels a year, costing \$3 to \$4 each, and when such small mills order single Emery Wheels from the factory, the express charges often equal the cost of the wheel. There was a time when the quality of Emery Wheels was so uncertain, and the demand so flexible, that storekeepers could not afford to carry them in stock. Now, however, Saw Gumming Wheels have become as staple an article as Files, and every dealer in saws, Hardware and Mill Supplies can afford to carry a few dozen standard sizes in stock. Large dealers order stocks of \$500 to \$750 worth at a time. Saw Gumming Wheels are used with the edge (or face) square, round or beveled. Probably seven-eighths of all in use are beveled.

The principal sizes are:

8x $\frac{1}{2}$	} 2 in. hole.	10x $\frac{1}{2}$	} 2 in. hole.	12x $\frac{1}{2}$	} Holes, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 inch.
8x $\frac{3}{4}$		10x $\frac{3}{4}$		12x $\frac{3}{4}$	
8x1		10x1		12x1	
			12x $\frac{1}{4}$		
			12x $\frac{1}{2}$		
			12x $\frac{3}{4}$		

Probably more wheels 12x $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12x1 and 12x1 $\frac{1}{2}$  are used than all the other sizes together. Saw Gumming Wheels are used, however, of all sizes up to 21x1. The most frequent complaint is that Emery Wheels harden the saw so that a file won't touch it. The answer is that you don't want a file to touch it. An expert workman will shape and sharpen the teeth with an Emery Wheel, leaving the teeth case hardened, in which condition the saw will cut about 33 per cent. more lumber than a soft saw will. Those who want to use the file, however, have only to touch the saw lightly a second time (after going all over it once), and this second touch will cut through the case-hardened scale.

## A QUESTION OF QUALITY.

Thirteen years of experience as makers of, dealers in, and actual users of Emery Wheels, have led us to a decided opinion as to what quality is the best. We prefer for almost every use an "Extra Soft" wheel like the "Pocono." We believe that money lost through the rapid wear of the wheel is more than made up by the money saved on wages. As we cannot get every one to adopt our views, we make several qualities, so as to meet their views. We say to those who think they can only be satisfied with some other make of wheels (not Tanite), that we can furnish qualities to match any and every other make. If you have got used to some special quality of wheel, let us know what it is, and we can send you a Tanite Wheel of similar quality. Our regular classification of Saw Gumming Wheels is as follows:

**CLASS 2. MEDIUM-HARD.**—This Wheel is the STANDARD Saw Gumming Wheel all over the world. Probably seven-eighths of all the Saw Gumming Wheels used are "Class 2. It cuts fast and keeps its shape well. Some think it too hard, some too soft. We prefer the "Pocono."

**CLASS 3. MEDIUM-SOFT.**—The same as to coarseness and fineness as "Class 2," but a softer, and therefore freer cutting wheel.

**CLASS "POCONO." EXTRA SOFT.**—This Wheel we prefer to all others. It is both finer in grain and softer than either of the above. As a Saw Gumming Wheel, Class "Pocono" is specially suited to those practical and experienced Sawyers who know how to grind with a light touch, and who want a free cutting wheel that will not create much heat.

Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue, showing Cuts of Saw Gumming Machines, and Shapes, Sizes and Prices of Wheels, sent free on application, 1913

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# M. Covel's Latest Improved Automatic Saw Sharpener!

Is the Most Perfect Machine that has ever been Introduced into Mills for that purpose.

**CIRCULAR SAW  
STEAM FEED!**

I would also call special attention to my

**Heavy Circular Saw Mills**

and for STEAM MILLS, would recommend the Steam Feed, having put in several which are giving the best of satisfaction, as will be seen by the following testimonials.—

GRAVENBURST, August 20th, 1880.

WM. HAMILTON, Esq., Peterborough.

DEAR SIR—I have used your Steam Feed for near four months, and it has given me perfect satisfaction in every way; it is admitted by every person who has seen it work to be the best feed ever invented. Since I put it into my mill, I have not lost ten minutes time fixing anything belonging to it. I can cut 18 boards 13 ft. long in one minute. It can do much smoother and better work than the piston feed. It is easily governed and reverses the carriages instantly. I am thoroughly satisfied with it and can recommend it to any person who has a Circular Saw Mill for cutting long or short logs. I consider I have cut more lumber than will pay for the Steam Feed since I got it than I would have cut had I not put it in.

Yours respectfully,

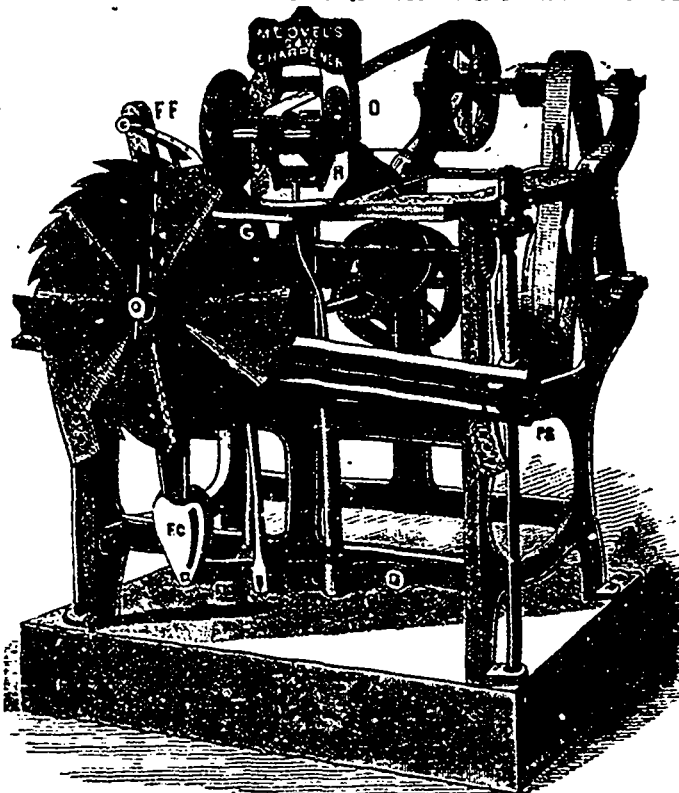
WILLIAM TAIT,  
Lumberman, Gravenhurst.

Toronto, August 11th, 1880.

WM. HAMILTON, Peterborough, Ont.

DEAR SIR—The Steam Feed you put in is working splendidly.

Yours, &c.,  
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I am also manufacturing Saw Mill Machinery, for all sizes of Gang or Circular Mills, Span or Double Circulars for Slabbing Small Logs. My Patent Jack Chain for drawing logs into Saw Mills, acknowledged by all to be the Cheapest and best ever got up; also, my Patent Lumber Markers, different sizes of Edgers, Gang Lath Mills, Trimmers, Power Gummers, and all Machinery used in a first class Gang or Circular Saw Mill; also, small Hand Gummers for use in the woods, for Cross-cut Saws. Rotary Pumps of different sizes, for Fire Protection in Mills, &c.

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